



## Translation Analysis in Sentence Patterns Found in the “Creatures Behind Houses”

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### Abstract\*

This study aims to: (i) analyze the tree diagram structure of sentence patterns found in the story “creatures behind Houses”, (ii) analyze the types of translation shifts in sentence patterns in the translation process from source language into target language found in the data source. The story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses” is a story from Jakarta by Pramoedya Ananta Toer which was written in English and Indonesian version. This research focuses on The Syntax Analysis and Its Translation Found on Sentence Patterns in the story from Jakarta entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. This study focuses on analyzing the tree diagram structure and the types of translation shifts found in the story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. The analysis uses the theory of sentence patterns proposed by Quirk and Greenbaum and the theory of translations shift proposed by Catford. The process of collecting data was started by reading the story to understand the story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses” and observe the data of sentence patterns that can be taken from the story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. In the method of collecting data, the data source was read to find out complex sentences and simple sentence found in the story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. The finding of the research is that there are seven sentence patterns that are translated by applying unit shift. The data were analyzed based on syntax, types of sentences, sentence pattern, tree diagram, and relevant previous studies. Syntax is one of the branches that focus on the sentence structure.

### 1. Introduction

Translation plays a crucial role in preserving meaning, style, and cultural context when rendering literary works from one language to another. In the case of *Creatures Behind Houses*, a literary piece rich in imagery and nuanced expressions, analyzing its sentence patterns in translation can reveal the challenges and strategies involved in conveying its original essence. This study examines how different sentence structures in the source text are rendered in the translated version. By focusing on aspects such as word order, syntactic shifts, and stylistic adaptations, the analysis seeks to determine the extent to which meaning and artistic intent are retained or altered. Furthermore, this study considers whether translation choices affect

readability and the overall impact of the text on its target audience. Through this exploration, the research aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of translation techniques in literary works and the implications of syntactic choices on interpretation.

According to Sapir (1921) the language can be used as “a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system. Sentence can be considered as one of the most complex parts in language. A subject and a verb can be found in the sentence. At least in a sentence, it is found a subject and a verb. A sentence consisting of a subject and a verb is called as a simple sentence. Syntax is the linguistic branch that studies about how sentences are formed. According to Radford (1997) stating that syntax focuses on how words are put together in order to form phrases and sentences. Syntactic patterns, syntactic construction, and system of rules can be used to discuss in the syntax. One of the linguistics branches that study about the grammatical concepts and patterns of sentence is called syntax. Knowledge can be developed and know something by using language. Based on the phenomena, the researcher chooses the story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses” as the data source because it contains few patterns that can be analyzed syntactically. The researcher is interested in doing the research as there were some sentence patterns found in the story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. By doing this research, the researcher hopes that the reader gets the point and gets deeper information about syntactic analysis on sentence patterns found in the story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. The researcher analyze syntax on simple sentence and their translations found in the story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. In the translation analysis, the researcher uses the theory proposed by Catford (1965), in analyzing about the shift in translation found in the story “Creatures Behind Houses”. The theory was chosen to analyze the data source as it gives more deeper information related to the translation analysis discussed in this research study. Nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjective, adverbs, prepositions, and articles or determiners can be classified as English words. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010:1) stating that there are two types in the factor of language. Those are external and internal factors. In external factors, language is related to other contexts, such as the various functions of language and the social situation.

There are two reasons why the researcher chose sentence patterns and their translations as the object of this research: (1) examining the pattern of the sentence containing in in the story “Creatures Behind Houses”; (2) analyzing the sentence patterns by using tree diagram. Previous related studies on the lyrics of songs were carried out by a number of researchers. First research study by Rahmawati (2003) entitled “A Syntactical Analysis on Sentence Patterns Used in David Forester’s Songs”. Nineteen rules of the sentence patterns with Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase as the most common rules were analyzed in this study. Other common sentence patterns consisting of Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase or Prepositional only, Conjunction plus Verb Phrase or Noun Phrase were also analyzed in this research study. Finally, this research study concluded that kernel sentences appear less than the transformed ones. The second research written by Yulia, in her thesis (1998) entitled “Sentence Patterns Used in Michael Learns To Rock’s Pop Songs”. This research study concludes that kernel sentence mostly appear rather than transformed sentences. The sentences are in the form of VP only, simple sentence or two sentences which are combined with or without conjunction. This research study also identified the substandard English words such as ‘bout, I’m, she’s, and I’ve.

## 2. Research Methods

Observation and documentary analysis was applied in the method in technique of collecting data of sentence patterns. The observation method was applied in this study to observe the entire data that contained sentence patterns in the source language and their translations in the target language found in the story “Creatures Behind Houses”. The techniques of collecting data in the story “Creatures Behind Houses” were used by doing note taking, reading and doing

observation. In the process of collecting the data, the data were read to know the story that was found in the story “Creatures Behind Houses” and continued to observe the possibility of the data that were taken from data source. Firstly, the entire the story “Creatures Behind Houses” were read in order to get the data of sentence patterns and analyzed the syntactic structure by using tree diagram by using the theory proposed by Brown and Miller. After that, it was continued to select the data of sentence patterns that is based on the problems that were discussed in this research study. The sentence patterns and its syntactic structure were then analyzed by using the tree diagrams. Finally, it was continued to analyze the types of translation shifts of relative clauses occurred in the translation of the story entitled “Creatures Behind Houses”. Sentence patterns are defined as the way to build sentences. Structure categories of each lexical item are represented by sentence patterns. Tree diagram is stated as a structure used to analyse the internal structure of words and phrases. According to O’Grady, Dobrovolsky, and Katamba’s (1996, p. 734) the diagram “represents the details of a word or phrase’s internal structure”. Radford (1997) stated that tree diagram is “a way of representing the syntactic structure of a phrase or sentence” (p. 533). The tree diagram is considered as a suitable means of showing the internal structure of sentences as it is produced by a set of rules.

Phrase structure explains about how the word built up the phrase and how the sentences can be structured out of phrase. It is shown in the following rules. The example of phrase structure rules can be seen as follows:

$$S \longrightarrow XY$$

It can be seen that the constituent is on left side. The components can be indicated on the right side. The structure rules indicate that sentence consists of noun phrase and verb phrase. X and Y are two constituents of S. There are some forms of phrasal categories, for example PP, AP, NP, VP, ADVP. A set of elements forming a constituent is called as phrase. NP consists of a head noun.

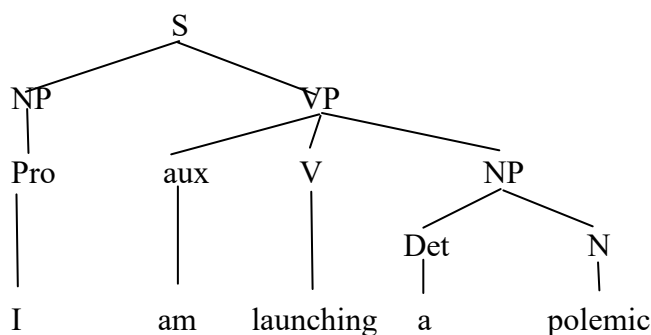
### 3. Discussion

The following are the tree diagram and translation analysis from English into Indonesian. Translation shift of sentence patterns found in the story were analyzed by using the theory that was proposed by Catford. The tree diagram and the translation shift were analyzed as follows.

Datum 1

I am launching a polemic. (180)

*Aku sedang melancarkan suatu penghinaan.* (123)



It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *I am launching a polemic* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of auxiliary, verb, and noun phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

S → NP VP

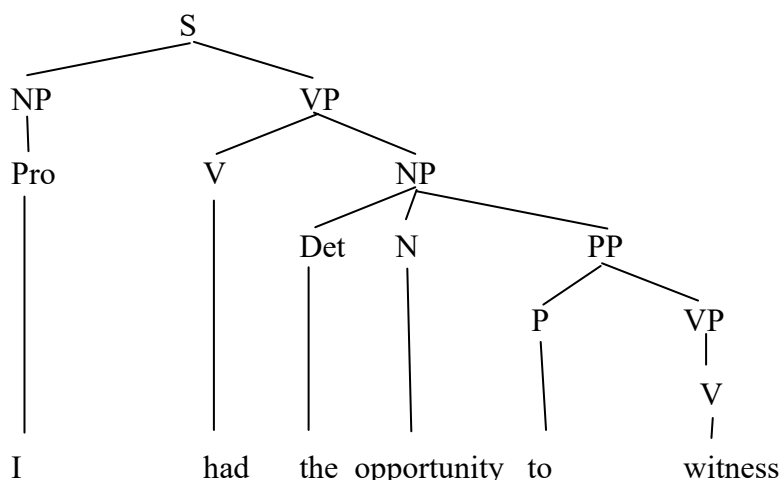
VP → auxiliary Verb NP

By looking at the tree diagram in datum I in the sentence *I am launching a polemic*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A translation shift of a word into a phrase occurred in the translation process in datum 1. As a part of simple sentence, a word *launching* was translated into a phrase *sedang melancarkan*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a phrase *sedang melancarkan*. Unit shift is stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank translated from a word *launching* into a phrase *sedang melancarkan*.

Datum 2

I had the opportunity to witness (180)

*Aku masih sempat menyaksikan.* (124)



It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *I had the opportunity to witness* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb, noun phrase and prepositional phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

S → NP VP

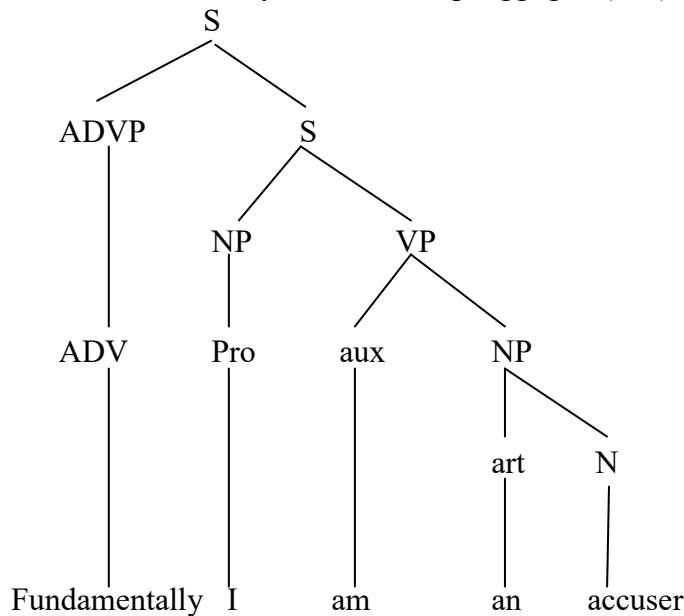
VP → Verb NP PP

By looking at the tree diagram in datum II in the sentence *I had the opportunity to witness*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A translation shift of a word into a phrase occurred in the translation process in datum 2. As a part of simple sentence, a phrase *the opportunity* was translated into a word *sempat*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a word *sempat*. Unit shift is stated as a stretch of language activity that is the carrier of a pattern of a particular kind. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank translated from a phrase *the opportunity* into a word *sempat*.

## Datum 3

*Fundamentally, I am an accuser.* (181)

*Pada dasarnya, aku adalah penggugat.* (124)



It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *fundamentally, I am an accuser* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of ADVP, NP and VP. The VP consists of verb, auxiliary and noun phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

S → ADVP S

S → NP VP

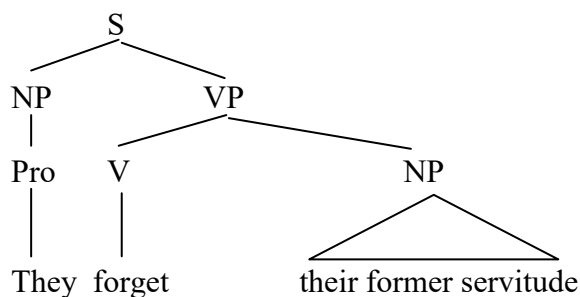
VP → Aux NP

By looking at the tree diagram in datum III in the sentence *fundamentally, I am an accuser*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A translation shift of an adverb into a phrase occurred in the translation process in datum 2. As a part of simple sentence, an adverb *fundamentally* was translated into a phrase *pada dasarnya*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a phrase *pada dasarnya*. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank translated from an adverb *fundamentally* into a phrase *pada dasarnya*.

## Datum 4

*They forget their former servitude.* (181)

*Mereka lupa pada pengabdianya dulu.* (125)



It can be seen from the structure in datum 4 *They forget their former servitude* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb and noun phrase. It can be seen the structure of datum 4 as follows:

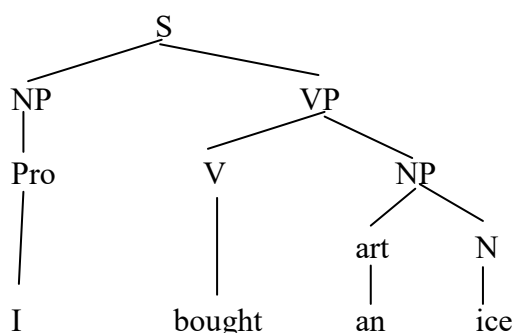
S → NP VP  
VP → Verb NP

By looking at the tree diagram in datum 4 in the sentence *They forget their former servitude*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A translation shift of a phrase occurred in the translation process in datum 4. As a part of simple sentence, a phrase *their former servitude* was translated into *pengabdiananya dulu*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a phrase *pengabdiananya dulu*. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank translated from a phrase *their former attitude* into *pengabdiananya dulu*.

#### Datum 5

I bought an ice. (182)

Beli esnya. (125)



It can be seen from the structure in datum 5 *I bought an ice* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb and noun phrase. It can be seen the structure of datum 5 as follows:

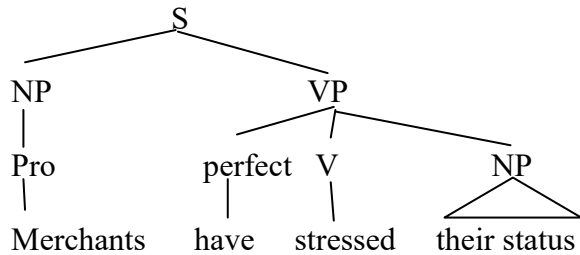
S → NP VP  
VP → Verb NP  
NP → art N

By looking at the tree diagram in datum 5 in the sentence *I bought an ice*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A translation shift of a phrase into a word occurred in the translation process in datum 5. As a part of simple sentence, a phrase *an ice* was translated into a word *esnya*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank in translating a phrase *an ice* into a word *esnya*. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank translated from a phrase *an ice* into a word *esnya*.

## Datum 6

Merchants have buttressed their status. (183)

Kaum pedagang telah memperkuat kedudukannya. (126)



It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *Merchants have buttressed their status* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of perfect, verb and noun phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

S → NP VP

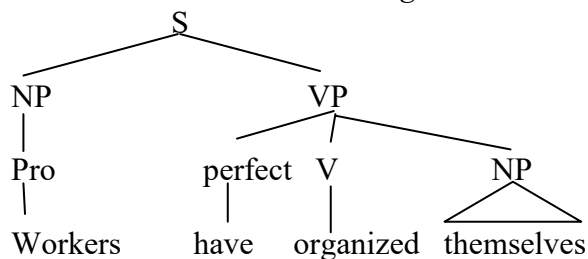
VP → perfect Verb NP

By looking at the tree diagram in datum 6 in the sentence *Merchants have buttressed their status*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A translation shift of a phrase into a word occurred in the translation process in datum 6. As a part of simple sentence, a phrase *their status* was translated into a word *kedudukannya*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a word *kedudukannya*. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank translated from a phrase *their status* into a word *kedudukannya*.

## Datum 7

Workers have organized themselves. (183)

Kaum buruh telah mengkonsolidasi diri. (126)



It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *workers have organized themselves* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of perfect, verb and noun phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

S → NP VP

VP → perfect Verb NP

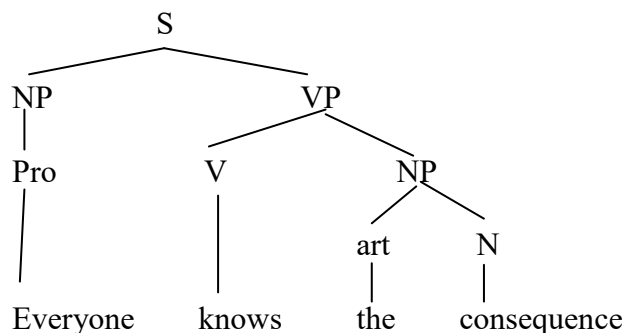
By looking at the tree diagram in datum 6 in the sentence *workers have organized themselves*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A translation shift of a word into a phrase occurred in the translation process in datum 7. As a part of simple sentence, a word *workers* was translated into a phrase *kaum buruh*. The translation equivalent

in the target language occurs at a different rank into a phrase *kaum buruh*. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank translated from a word *workers* into a phrase *kaum buruh*.

Datum 8

Everyone knows the consequence. (183)

*Semua orang tahu apa akibatnya.* (126)



It can be seen from the structure in datum 8 *everyone knows the consequence* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb and noun phrase. It can be seen the structure of datum 8 as follows:

S → NP VP

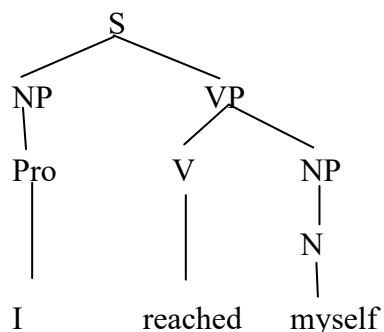
VP → Verb NP

By looking at the tree diagram in datum 8 in the sentence *everyone knows the consequence*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A translation shift of a word into a phrase occurred in the translation process in datum 8. As a part of simple sentence, a word *everyone* was translated into a phrase *semua orang*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank in translating a word *everyone* into a phrase *semua orang*. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in higher rank translated from a word *everyone* into a phrase *semua orang*.

Datum 9

I reached myself. (183)

*Kutarik sendiri.* (126)



It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *I reached myself* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb and noun phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

S → NP VP

VP → Verb NP

By looking at the tree diagram in datum 9 in the sentence *I reached myself*, it can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation. A translation shift of a phrase into a

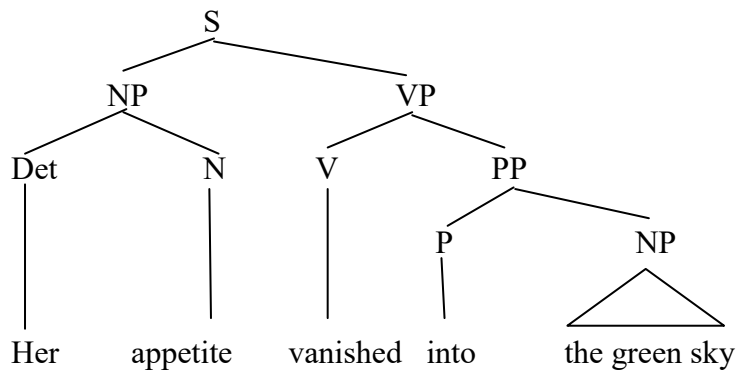


word occurred in the translation process in datum 9. As a part of simple sentence, a phrase *I reached* was translated into a word *kutarik*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a word *kutarik*. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank translated from a phrase *I reached* into a word *kutarik*.

Datum 10

Her appetite vanished into the green sky. (184)

*Nafsu makan kaburlah ke langit hijau.* (127)



It can be seen from the structure in the sentence *Her appetite vanished into the green sky* that the simple sentence has the constituent structure of NP and VP. The VP consists of verb and prepositional phrase. We can see from the structure as follows:

S → NP VP  
 VP → Verb PP  
 PP → P NP

It can be seen from the constituent structure in datum 10 that structure shift occurred in the translation process as there is a change of the position of word structure in both languages without changing the meaning of the message in the source language. As a part of sentence patterns, *the green sky* in the source language was translated into *langit hijau* in the target language. It can be seen from the translation of *the green sky* which is constructed by modifier (adjective, *green*) + head (noun, *sky*) and translated into head (noun, *langit*) + modifier (adjective, *hijau*). According to Catford (1965) structure shift is the change grammatically between the structure of the source language and target language. Therefore, there is change of the position of word structure in translating *the green sky* into *langit hijau* in both languages without changing the meaning of the message of the source language.

## 5. Conclusion


Syntactically, the structure categories of each lexical item were represented by sentence pattern. The theory of sample patterns that was proposed by O'Grady, Dobrovolsky, and Katamba (1996) was used to analyze the sentence patterns. Parts of lexical are Noun (N), Verb (V), Adjective, Preposition, and Adverb. Noun phrase is modified by determiners/article and adjective. Meanwhile, verb phrase consists of a single verb by a noun phrase, adverb phrase, and prepositional phrase. Adverb phrase is a head followed by modifying elements. Adjective phrase is an adjective as a head that is followed by modifying elements. Possessive phrase is constructive by an apostrophe that is placed before noun phrase. The theory of translation shift

that is proposed by Catford (1965) is used in this research study that shift is the departure from formal correspondence in the process from the source language into target language. Based on the translation analysis, it was found that translation shift occurred in the process of translation. For example, it can be seen from datum 9 in *I reached myself*. It can be seen from the text that unit shift occurred in the process of translation in datum 9. A translation shift of a phrase into a word occurred in the translation process. As a part of simple sentence in datum 9, a phrase *I reached* was translated into a word *kutarik*. The translation equivalent in the target language occurs at a different rank into a word *kutarik*. This type of shift is called as unit shift that is a change in lower rank translated from a phrase *I reached* into a word *kutarik*.

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