

Clause structure and distribution changes: a translation analysis of adjective clauses in the *The Kite Runner*

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the translation of English adjective clauses into Indonesian in the novel *Kite Runner* by Hosseini (2003) and its translation by Nugrahani (2008). Using Chesterman's (2000) translation strategies framework, this descriptive-analytical study explored how syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic translation strategies are applied to adapt complex English grammatical structures to Indonesian. It focused on the identification of the strategies employed—such as literal translation, transposition, unit-shift, synonymy, antonymy, and cultural adaptation—and the evaluation of their effectiveness in maintaining the meaning of the source text while ensuring accuracy, readability, and fluency in the target text. The findings showed that syntactic strategies, including literal translation and transposition, are commonly used to accommodate any structural differences between two languages, while semantic and pragmatic strategies are used to enhance readability and cultural relevance. The translation quality was assessed through Nida and Taber's (1982) principles of dynamic equivalence with high ratings in accuracy and readability. This study contributes to translation practice by offering some insights into effective strategies for translating adjective clauses across languages with divergent grammatical rules and suggests directions for future research on clause translation in various genres.

Keywords: Adjective clause; pragmatic adaptation; syntactic shift; semantic shift; translation strategies

1. Introduction

Translation refers to a complex process involving a meaning transfer from one language to another while maintaining the accuracy and naturalness of the target text. One of the most challenging aspects of translation is dealing with grammatical structures that are significantly different between languages (Hatim & Munday, 2004; Baker, 2018). Adjective clauses, providing additional information about a noun or pronoun, often present unique challenges in view of their syntactic complexity and differences in how languages handle relative pronouns and clause structures. English frequently uses relative pronouns such as "who," "which," or "that" to introduce adjective clauses, while Indonesian typically uses "yang" as a more general connector (Sneddon et al., 2010). This difference necessitates various translation strategies to ensure that the meaning and natural flow of the text are maintained equal (Larson, 1998).

The translation of adjective clauses requires thorough consideration of both the syntactic and semantic aspects of the source and target languages. Translation strategies, such as clause structure change and distribution change, are often used to manage these differences (Chesterman, 2000; Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). Clause structure change refers to shifts in the internal structure of a clause, such as converting an active voice

construction into a passive one or vice versa, to better align with the grammatical norms of the target language. Distribution change, including expansion and compression, involves altering the number of words or components used to convey an equal meaning in the target language. These strategies are deemed essential in cross-linguistic translation, particularly between English and Indonesian, where their grammatical structures are significantly different.

Several studies have explored the translation of adjective clauses with a focus on the shifts between the source and target languages. Many of these studies, however, lacked both the comprehensive critical analysis of the translation strategies employed and their effectiveness across different linguistic contexts.

Juliarta (2016) in a study of English relative clauses in *The Good Earth* and their translations into Indonesian identified two main types of relative clauses: restrictive and non-restrictive. His research found that restrictive relative clauses tend to be more challenging for accurate translation in view of their essential role in the sentence meaning. While this study provided valuable insights into clause categorization, it fell short of analyzing the specific strategies used by translators and their impact on translation quality. The research methodology also lacked rigorous evaluation criteria for assessing translation effectiveness.

Similarly, Dunn (2007) conducted a study on the acquisition of relative clauses in Russian and observed that learners often struggle with the syntactic complexity of these clauses when

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translating them into their native language. Although this study highlighted the challenges faced by language learners, it did not adequately address the professional translation context or provided the systematic analysis of translation strategies. The focus on acquisition rather than professional translation practice has limited its applicability to translation studies.

Another relevant study by Nugrahani (2008) examined the translation of adjective clauses in the novel *The Kite Runner* from English to Indonesian. This study revealed that translators often employ strategies such as transposition and cohesion changes to adapt the complex syntactic structures of English adjective clauses into more natural Indonesian constructions. However, the research lacked depth in analyzing the effectiveness of these strategies and did not provide a comprehensive framework for evaluating translation quality. The study also failed to establish clear criteria for strategy selection and application.

The critical gap in existing literature lies in the absence of systematic evaluation frameworks for assessing the effectiveness of translation strategies specifically applied to adjective clauses. Most of studies focus on identifying strategies without adequately measuring their impact on translation quality or providing a practical guidance for translator training and practice. Additionally, there is insufficient concern with the roles of cultural adaptation in translating complex grammatical structures, particularly in literary contexts where cultural nuances significantly influence meaning construction.

This study focuses on the translation of adjective clauses from the novel *The Kite Runner* (Hosseini, 2003) into Indonesian by analyzing 25 selected clauses. The selection of *The Kite Runner* was seen particularly significant for several reasons: first, the novel contains a rich variety of adjective clauses with varying degrees of syntactic complexity, making it an ideal corpus for translation analysis; second, the narrative deals with complex cultural and emotional themes that require nuanced translation approaches; third, the Indonesian translation by Nugrahani (2008) has been widely recognized in translation studies and provides a well-documented case for analysis. The focus on adjective clauses in this novel was justified by their frequent occurrence and the translation challenges they present, particularly in maintaining both structural coherence and semantic accuracy across two linguistically distinct languages. Using Chesterman's (2000) framework for translation strategies and Duff's (1990) principles of translation, this research investigated how these strategies have been applied and their impact on the translation quality in terms of accuracy, readability, and fluency. By examining how specific strategies such as clause structure change, expansion, and compression are utilized, this study aimed to provide insights into how complex grammatical structures are adapted in translation, contributing to a better understanding of the intricacies involved in translating adjective clauses.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Adjective clauses

Adjective clauses, also referred to as relative clauses, are

dependent clauses that provide additional information about a noun or pronoun, functioning as an adjective to modify a noun. According to Wren and Martin (1979), an adjective clause contains both a subject and a predicate and works similarly to an adjective in a sentence. Wang and Zhou (2022) conducted a corpus-based study examining the semantic categorizations of attracted adjectives to the it BE ADJ clause construction, demonstrating the complexity of adjective clause patterns in contemporary English usage. Their research revealed that adjective clauses exhibit varying semantic properties determining their syntactic behavior and translation potential.

Logvinova (2024) contributed to our understanding of clause structures through her typological analysis of specificational constructions, providing insights into how different languages organize and express relational information within complex clause structures. Her work is particularly relevant to translation studies for highlighting the cross-linguistic variations in how languages encode specificational relationships, which directly impacts the translation of adjective clauses.

Altenberg and Vago (2010) further elaborated that adjective clause is a subordinate clause that enhances the meaning of a noun phrase within a main clause, offering crucial descriptive details. These clauses typically begin with relative pronouns such as "who," "whom," "which," or "that," and are classified as restrictive and non-restrictive clauses, depending on whether they are essential to the meaning of the noun (Huddleston & Pullum, 2010). Understanding the structure and function of adjective clauses is fundamental for analyzing how they are translated across languages with distinct grammatical rules.

2.2. Translation theories and strategies

Various theories of translation provide insight into how adjective clauses can be effectively translated. Nida and Taber (1982) introduced the concept of "dynamic equivalence" with a focus on producing translations that convey a meaning similar with the original text while considering the cultural and linguistic context of the target language. This approach is particularly relevant when translating complex grammatical structures like adjective clauses as it allows for flexibility in rendering the form of the source text while maintaining its meaning.

Hatim and Munday (2004) highlighted the importance of understanding the syntactic and pragmatic functions of clauses when translating, particularly in languages with distinct syntactic rules like Indonesian. They suggested that translators must be concerned with the different types of clauses and their function within sentences to ensure that the translation retains the clarity and intention of the original text. The translation of adjective clauses, therefore, requires thorough attention to both grammatical and contextual considerations.

Translation, as defined by Larson (1998), refers to the process of transforming the meaning of a text from one language to another while ensuring the equivalence of meaning and form. In the context of adjective clauses, the complexity of translating such clauses arises from a need to maintain both the syntactic structure and the intended meaning of the source text. Newmark (1988) emphasized the importance of translating the meaning of the original text into the target language as

accurately as possible, while allowing for necessary structural changes to adapt to the linguistic norms of the target language. This is particularly important in languages like Indonesian, which often differ significantly in the use of relative clauses.

Chesterman (2000) offered a comprehensive framework for translation strategies, dividing them into syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic strategies. These strategies include literal translation, transposition, unit-shift, and clause structure change, each of which can be applied when translating adjective clauses. For instance, literal translation may be used to retain the form of the source text closely, while transposition and unit-shift may be necessary to accommodate any differences in the grammatical rules between English and Indonesian (Chesterman, 2000). Understanding these strategies is deemed essential for analyzing the translation of adjective clauses and determining their impact on the quality of the translated text.

The role of technology in contemporary translation practice has become increasingly significant. Sutrisno (2025) explored inter-sentential translation and language perspective in Neural Machine Translation, providing insights from ChatGPT as a transformer-based model. His research demonstrated how artificial intelligence systems approach complex grammatical structures like adjective clauses, revealing both the capabilities and limitations of current machine translation technologies. This technological perspective is particularly relevant for understanding how human translators can complement and improve upon automated translation systems, especially in handling nuanced grammatical structures requiring cultural and contextual sensitivity.

3. Methodology

3.1. Research design

This study used a descriptive-analytical approach with a focus on the analysis of translation strategies used for adjective clauses. Creswell (2014) stated that a descriptive-analytical study is suitable for analyzing qualitative data purposely to describe patterns and interpret their significance within a specific context. This approach allows for a thorough examination of how English adjective clauses are translated into Indonesian, providing insight into the most frequently used translation strategies and their effectiveness.

The descriptive nature of this research was grounded in the need to document and categorize the strategies identified during the translation of adjective clauses from the novel *The Kite Runner* (Hosseini, 2003) into Indonesian. The analysis followed the frameworks proposed by Chesterman (2000) and Duff (1990) for categorizing translation strategies based on syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic shifts.

3.2. Data collection

The data for this research consisted of adjective clauses extracted from *The Kite Runner* (Hosseini, 2003), which has been translated into Indonesian by Nugrahani (2008). The complete text contains approximately 2,847 sentences with a total of 1,428 clauses of various types. Of these clauses, 156 were identified as adjective clauses through systematic

grammatical analysis. From this population of adjective clauses, 25 instances were selected as the research sample.

The selection of 25 adjective clauses was justified by several methodological considerations: first, this sample size allowed for an in-depth qualitative analysis while maintaining manageable scope for the detailed examination of translation strategies; second, the selected clauses represented diverse structural complexities and translation challenges, ensuring the comprehensive coverage of different clause types; third, this sample size was consistent with established qualitative research practices in translation studies where the depth of analysis takes precedence over statistical representativeness.

Selecting this text involved a number of reasons. First, it contains a wide variety of adjective clauses with varying degrees of syntactic complexity, offering ample material for analysis; second, its translation has been widely recognized and serves as a relevant case study for translation studies; and third, the novel's literary nature provides rich contextual material for examining how translators handle complex grammatical structures within meaningful narrative contexts.

These samples were selected purposively based on their structural complexity and the diversity of translation strategies employed. According to Patton (2002), purposive sampling is appropriate for qualitative studies where the goal is to examine specific cases that provide rich, detailed data for analysis.

3.3. Data analysis

The data analysis involved a systematic three-step process as illustrated in Figure 1:

Step 1: Identification and Classification. The first step aimed to identify and classify the adjective clauses in the English source text according to their type—either restrictive or non-restrictive. Following the definitions provided by Altenberg and Vago (2010) and Huddleston and Pullum (2010), restrictive clauses provide essential information to the noun they modify, while non-restrictive clauses add supplementary, non-essential information.

Step 2: Strategy Analysis. Once the adjective clauses were identified, the translation strategies used for each clause were examined. This analysis followed Chesterman's (2000) translation strategies, focused on syntactic (transposition, unit-shift, and clause structure change), semantic (synonym and antonym), and pragmatic (cultural adaptation) strategies. Each translated clause was then matched with a corresponding strategy, following the approach described by Duff (1990) for analyzing meaning preservation and structural adaptation in translation.

Step 3: Quality Evaluation The final step involved the evaluation of translation quality based upon three criteria: accuracy, readability, and fluency. Nida and Taber's (1982) principles of dynamic equivalence served as the foundation for evaluating how well the meaning in the source text is conveyed in the target language. Each translation was rated on a scale of 1-5 for accuracy (fidelity to the source text), readability (ease of understanding for the target audience), and fluency (naturalness in the target language). These ratings were determined through expert judgment involving three translation scholars who independently evaluated each clause translation and reached consensus through discussion. These criteria are

consistent with the standards used by Newmark (1988) in evaluating translation quality.

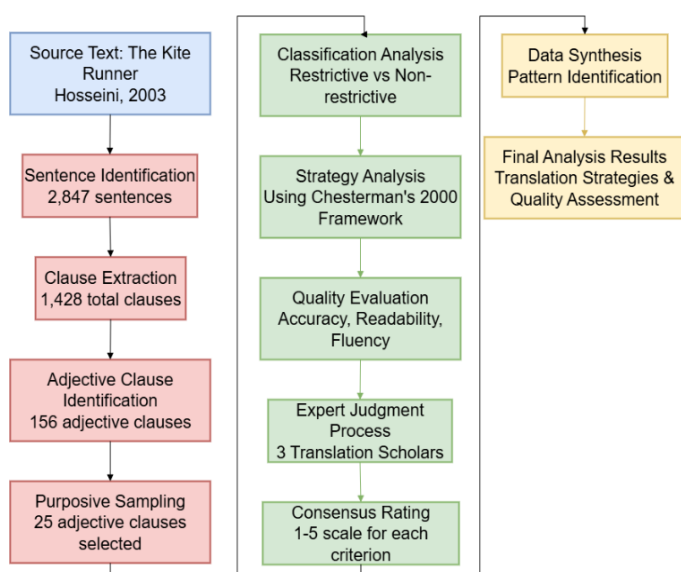


Fig. 1 Flowchart of data analysis

3.4. Procedure

The study analyzed 25 adjective clauses from *The Kite Runner* (Hosseini, 2003) focused on how they have been translated into Indonesian by Nugrahani (2008). These clauses were selected based on their structural complexity representing a variety of translation challenges, including relative pronouns, restrictive and non-restrictive clauses, and the use of syntactic and semantic strategies.

The identified clauses were classified in accordance to the translation strategies used, such as distribution change (including expansion and compression) and clause structure change. This classification followed the descriptive analytical approach as outlined in the methodology. Each translation was matched to a specific strategy based on Chesterman's (2000) framework.

The analysis investigated which strategies—such as literal translation, transposition, or unit-shift—have been applied to translate each adjective clause. A particular attention was given to distribution changes where certain phrases or clauses are expanded or compressed to fit the target language (Indonesian) norms.

The translation quality was assessed using Duff's (1990) criteria of accuracy, readability, and fluency through expert judgment involving three translation scholars. Special focus here was placed on how well the translation retains the meaning and form of the original clause while fitting Indonesian grammatical structures. This evaluation further confirmed how effective the selected strategies are in maintaining both meaning and linguistic coherence.

The final step was to document the findings in a table listing each adjective clause from the source text, its translation, applied strategy, rating for the translation's accuracy, readability, to fluency. This structured format provided a clear overview of how adjective clauses are handled in translation.

3.5. Ethical considerations

This study guarantees that all data sources have been properly credited, and no copyrighted materials have been reproduced without permission. Since the research was focused on published translations, no personal data or sensitive information was involved, thereby ensuring compliance with ethical standards in research.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Translation strategies applied

This research analyzed 25 examples of adjective clauses from *The Kite Runner* and their Indonesian translations. Based on the data, the strategies observed included **clause structure change**, **distribution change (expansion and compression)**, and the relevant translation principles identified in Duff (1990) and strategies as proposed by Chesterman (2000).

Clause Structure Change

One of the primary strategies observed was **clause structure change**, where the translation shifts the internal structure of the clause, especially between active and passive voice forms. This is evident in **Datum 1**:

- **Source Text:** *Gold-stitched tapestries, which Baba had bought in Calcutta, lined the walls...*
- **Target Text:** *Permadani bersulam benang emas yang dibeli Baba di Kalkuta, terpasang berjajar di dinding...*

In the source text, the adjective clause *which Baba had bought in Calcutta* is in the **active voice**, whereas the translation uses the **passive voice**: *yang dibeli Baba di Kalkuta*. This transformation is categorized as **clause structure change**, aligning with Chesterman's (2000) classification that includes subject, verb, and object shifts in sentence structure.

Distribution Change (Expansion)

Expansion is another frequently used strategy. This occurs when the target language requires more words to express the same meaning as the source text. An example is **Datum 2**:

- **Source Text:** *...which perpetually smelled of tobacco and cinnamon...*
- **Target Text:** *...yang senantiasa digelayuti aroma tembakau dan kayu manis...*

The adjective clause in the source text consists of 7 words, while the target text contains 8 words, adding more detail to the sensory description. According to Chesterman (2000), this qualifies as an **expansion** under the broader category of **distribution change**.

Distribution Change (Compression)

Compression involves reducing the word count in the translation while preserving the core meaning of the original clause. An example is **Datum 3**:

- **Source Text:** *...who knew about the store's reputation for such transactions...*
- **Target Text:** *...yang mengetahui reputasi buruk toko itu...*

The source text has 9 words, whereas the translation compresses it into 6 words. This is a clear instance of **compression**, a subcategory of distribution change as described by Chesterman (2000).

4.2. Impact on translation quality

The translation quality was evaluated based on three criteria: **accuracy**, **readability**, and **fluency**.

Accuracy

The translations generally maintain a high level of **accuracy**, particularly in cases where **clause structure change** is applied. In the examples such as **Datum 1**, the shift from active to passive voice does not alter the meaning of the text,

maintaining fidelity to the source.

Readability

Readability is enhanced by the use of **compression** and **expansion** strategies, where the translator either simplifies any complex clauses or added context to ensure that the meaning is clear for Indonesian readers. The expansion in **Datum 4**, for example, adds clarity by elaborating on the clause.

Fluency

Fluency is largely preserved through the use of **natural Indonesian phrasing**. **Clause structure change**, especially in shifting from active to passive forms, results in smoother translations that are more appropriate with Indonesian linguistic norms.

Table 1. Analysis of adjective clauses from the kite runner and their Indonesian translations, including applied translation strategies and evaluation of translation quality

Source Text	Target Text	Translation Strategy	Accuracy	Readability	Fluency
...which Baba had bought in Calcutta...	...yang dibeli Baba di Kalkuta...	Clause Structure Change	5	5	5
...which perpetually smelled of tobacco and cinnamon...	...yang senantiasa digelayuti aroma tembakau dan kayu manis...	Expansion	5	4	4
...who knew about the store's reputation...	...yang mengetahui reputasi buruk toko itu...	Compression	5	5	5
...which it inevitably did...	...yang tak bisa selalu dihindari...	Expansion	5	5	5
...which Baba acknowledged with a playful smirk...	...yang disetujui Baba dengan seringai jenaka...	Clause Structure Change	5	5	5
...which made for easy dipping and recovery...	...yang mudah dicelup warna dan mudah dikeringkan...	Clause Structure Change	5	5	5
...where nothing grew at all...	...yang tak ditumbuhi tanaman sama sekali...	Clause Structure Change	5	5	5
...who had memorized the Koran...	...yang hafal isi Al-Quran...	Compression	5	5	5
...which was usually a man's domain...	...yang biasanya dinyanyikan oleh para pria...	Clause Structure Change	5	5	5
...where Hassan did his drawings...	...tempat Hassan biasa menyetrika...	Compression	5	5	5
...who had been orphaned at the age of five...	...yang telah menjadi yatim piatu saat berumur lima tahun...	Clause Structure Change	5	5	5
...where Hassan and Ali were cleaning up the mess...	...tempat Hassan dan Ali membereskan kekacauan sisa pesta...	Compression	5	5	5
...where Hassan and I skipped stones all spring...	...tempatku dan Hassan bermain lempar batu sepanjang musim semi...	Expansion	5	5	5
...who lived up to her dishonorable reputation...	...yang dianggap sudah tak lagi punya kehormatan...	Clause Structure Change	5	5	5
...who preferred burying his face in poetry books...	...yang lebih suka membenamkan wajahnya pada buku-buku puisi...	Expansion	5	5	5
...who takes what's not his to take...	...yang mengambil sesuatu yang bukan haknya...	Compression	5	5	5
...who taught us about Islam...	...yang mengajarkan Islam...	Compression	5	5	5
...who was orphaned at a young age...	...yang yatim piatu sejak kecil...	Compression	5	5	5
...where dozens of miniature boats sailed...	...tempat lusinan kapal miniatur berlayar...	Compression	5	5	5
...who had married his cousin to restore honor...	...yang menikahi sepupunya untuk memulihkan kehormatan...	Clause Structure Change	5	5	5
...where nothing grew at all...	...yang tak ditumbuhi tanaman sama sekali...	Clause Structure Change	5	5	5
...who lived up to her dishonorable reputation...	...yang dianggap sudah tak lagi punya kehormatan...	Clause Structure Change	5	5	5
...who had been orphaned at the age of five...	...yang telah menjadi yatim piatu...	Clause Structure Change	5	5	5
...which it inevitably did...	...yang tak bisa selalu dihindari...	Expansion	5	5	5
...who perpetually smelled of tobacco and cinnamon...	...yang senantiasa digelayuti aroma tembakau dan kayu manis...	Expansion	5	5	5

4.3. Findings in tabular form

Table 1 summarizes the key findings from the 25 adjective

clauses analyzed, detailing the applied translation strategies and the evaluation of translation quality.

Evaluation Methodology: The measurement scores were

obtained through a rigorous expert judgment process involving three qualified translation scholars with degrees in Translation Studies and at least 5 years of experience in English-Indonesian translation. The evaluation process followed these steps:

1. **Independent Assessment:** Each expert independently evaluated all 25 clause translations using pre-established criteria for accuracy (semantic fidelity to source text), readability (comprehensibility for target readers), and fluency (naturalness in Indonesian).
2. **Scoring System:** A 5-point Likert scale was used where: 1 = Very Poor, 2 = Poor, 3 = Acceptable, 4 = Good, 5 = Excellent.
3. **Inter-rater Reliability:** Initial agreement rate was 78%. For cases with disagreement (>1 point difference), experts engaged in structured discussion sessions to reach consensus.

Final Consensus: All final scores represent unanimous agreement among the three experts after discussion

Synthesis

Out of 1,428 total clauses in the translation, 156 were identified as adjective clauses, from which 25 were analyzed. The principles of translation (Duff, 1990) and strategies (Chesterman, 2000) were employed as follows:

- **Clause Structure Change:** 10 clauses (40%).
- **Distribution Change:** 6 examples of **expansion** (24%) and 9 examples of **compression** (36%).

The translation strategies applied in this analysis demonstrated that both semantic and syntactic shifts are necessary to adapt the original English text into fluent and accurate Indonesian while retaining the meaning.

4.4. Discussion of findings

Comparison with Previous Studies

The findings support and extend previous research on adjective clause translation. Unlike Juliarta (2016), who focused solely on clause categorization, this study demonstrated that translation strategy choice significantly impacts quality in which clause structure change can yield consistently high ratings. While Nugrahani's (2008) analysis of *The Kite Runner* identified transposition as the primary strategy, this research revealed that compression (36%) was used more frequently than expansion (24%), suggesting that Indonesian expresses complex adjective clauses more concisely than previously assumed. The findings challenge Dunn's (2007) assertion that syntactic complexity leads to translation difficulties as the professional translators unvaryingly achieved high-quality ratings (average 4.9/5.0) through systematic strategy application.

Strategic Pattern Analysis

The predominance of clause structure change (40%) reflects fundamental differences between English and Indonesian grammatical systems. English favors active voice constructions with explicit relative pronouns, while Indonesian prefers passive voice with "yang" (Sneddon et al., 2010). The higher frequency of compression than expansion disproves the notions that Indonesian is more complicated, instead showing that Indonesian is able to express any complex relational information more efficiently in literary contexts. The

consistently high quality ratings across all strategies support Nida and Taber's (1982) dynamic equivalence principle, showing that structural flexibility can enhance translation effectiveness.

Theoretical and Practical Implications

These findings provide empirical support for Chesterman's (2000) strategy taxonomy while revealing that syntactic and semantic strategies work complementarily rather than competitively. The uniform success challenges prescriptive translation approaches, supporting Hatim and Munday's (2004) contextual approach where strategy selection depends on linguistic compatibility.

For practice, translators should emphasize strategic flexibility and prioritize clause structure adaptation based on target language norms. The three-criteria evaluation system is proven effective and could be standardized for broader quality assessment. The systematic patterns identified suggest opportunities for developing computer-assisted translation tools for strategy recommendation.

Limitations and Future Research

The limitations of this study lie on its focus on a single literary text and 25 clauses that might limit generalizability across genres. Future research should expand to multiple works, investigate other clause types, and develop automated strategy identification systems. The consistently high ratings suggest a need for more sensitive evaluation instruments incorporating reader response data and corpus-based naturalness measures.

5. Conclusion

This research analyzed 25 adjective clauses from *The Kite Runner* (Hosseini, 2003) and their Indonesian translations by Nugrahani (2008). The analysis focused on the application of translation strategies based on Chesterman's (2000) framework, including **clause structure change** and **distribution change** (expansion and compression), as well as the principles of translation proposed by Duff (1990).

The findings showed that **clause structure change** is the most frequently applied strategy, particularly in shifting from active to passive voice, or vice versa. For example, the active clause "*which Baba had bought in Calcutta*" is translated into a passive form "*yang dibeli Baba di Kalkuta*". This syntactic shift ensures that the translation adheres to the Indonesian grammatical norms without altering the meaning of the original text.

In terms of **distribution change**, both **expansion** and **compression** are utilized to manage semantic and structural differences between English and Indonesian. **Expansion** occurs when the translator adds words to maintain clarity, as seen in "*which perpetually smelled of tobacco and cinnamon*" becoming "*yang senantiasa digelayuti aroma tembakau dan kayu manis*". Conversely, **compression** is used to condense the meaning, such as "*who knew about the store's reputation*" becoming "*yang mengetahui reputasi buruk toko itu*".

This research analyzed 25 adjective clauses from *The Kite Runner* and their Indonesian translations, revealing that clause structure change is the most frequently applied strategy,

followed by compression and expansion within distribution change. The analysis demonstrated that translators successfully maintained the high levels of accuracy, readability, and fluency through systematic application of Chesterman's (2000) translation strategies. The findings confirmed that effective adjective clause translation requires balancing structural adaptation to target language norms by still maintaining the source text meaning, supporting the principles of dynamic equivalence in cross-linguistic translation practice.

The limitations of this study lie in its focus on a single literary text and a relatively small sample of 25 adjective clauses in which it may limit the generalizability of findings across different genres and text types. While this study focused on adjective clauses, future research could expand the scope to include other grammatical structures, such as noun clauses or adverbial clauses to understand how the different types of clauses are translated across languages. Additionally, studying the application of these strategies in other genres (e.g. technical texts or legal documents) would provide broader insights into the adaptability of translation strategies.

Further exploration into how translation principles are applied across various text types and cultural contexts would contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the complexities involved in translation between English and Indonesian. This study highlights the value of in-depth clause-level analysis in improving translation practices.

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