



Word Order of Declarative Sentences in German and Indonesian: A Case Study on Novels “*Drachenreiter*” and its Indonesian Translation

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Abstract. To produce good quality translated texts, a translator must have an equal understanding of SL and TL, both from a linguistic point of view and an understanding of the cultural context. It is undeniable that there are obstacles in the process of translating, especially for SL and TL who do not come from the same family. This also happened in the process of translating texts with SL German and TL Indonesian. In this study, we will compare changes in the pattern of order of syntactic functions and changes in syntactic functions that occur in declarative sentences from novels translated from German to Indonesian. Sources of research data are novels by Cornelia Funke entitled *Drachenreiter*. This research is included in qualitative research. The data was collected by recording and identifying the characteristics of declarative sentence forms. The study's findings regarding the contrastive word order between German and Indonesian revealed that each component of the word order—the subject, verb, and complement—varies.

Keywords: Translation, German Word Order, Indonesian Word Order, Contrastive Analysis.

1 Introduction

Understanding and using the proper syntax is essential for accurately transferring meaning when translating phrases from one language to another. The placement of words and the rules dictating their order in a sentence are referred to as syntax [1]. One of the crucial syntactical elements that must be taken into account is word order. The regular word order in the target language is something we need to be aware of. For instance, subject-verb-object (SVO) word order is used in English and Indonesian, whereas other languages, like German, also use a subject-object-verb (SOV) structure. It is crucial to make sure the translated sentence has the correct wording.

Indonesian but still follows certain rules and patterns. The default word order in a German sentence is Subject-Verb-Object (SVO), similar to Indonesian. It's important to note that these rules can be modified depending on the sentence structure, emphasis, or specific contexts. Additionally, while German offers flexibility in word order, the default SVO order is still the most common and widely used. Developing a

strong understanding of German grammar and syntax will help in determining the appropriate word order for different situations. However, German allows for more variations in word order to emphasize certain elements or reflect different sentence structures. Here are some key aspects of German word order namely main sentences, verb position, subordinate clauses, questions, and adverb placement. In German's main clauses, the conjugated verb is usually the second element in the sentence (example: *Heute koche ich Suppe*). Other sentence elements can precede or follow it. In subordinate clauses, the conjugated verb is placed at the end of the clause, preceded by any subordinating conjunctions (example: *....., weil man so viele Aufgabe hat*). In yes/no questions, the conjugated verb is placed first, followed by the subject, and then the rest of the sentence (example: *gehst du jetzt in die Uni?*). Then another important part of German word order is adverb. Adverbs usually appear in different positions within the sentence, depending on the emphasis or type of adverb (example: *Er fährt morgen nach Bremen*) [1], [2].

Indonesian follows a subject-verb-object (SVO) word order as a basic structure, similar to English. However, Indonesian word order is relatively flexible and can be adjusted for emphasis or stylistic variation. There are some key points regarding Indonesian word order. In Indonesian declarative sentences, the verb typically follows the subject and precedes the object. Subject and object can be placed before or after the verb, allowing flexibility in word order. In Indonesian sentences, adverbs usually appear before the verb they modify, but they can also be placed at the beginning or end of a sentence for emphasis. For indirect sentences, when an indirect object is present, it typically appears before the direct object.

In German, verbs are the most important elements in sentences that give rise to the concepts of obligatory follower (Object) and non-compulsory follower (Ergaenzung) in sentences [1]. In contrast to Indonesian sentences which can be more flexible in placing verbs, the position of the verb in German must be in the second position and there is also a sequence pattern that places the verb in the last order of the sentence. In addition to the differences in word order patterns and syntactic functions between German and Indonesian, nouns in German have a genus and articles that influence these patterns [3]. The form of the article attached to each noun, whether in the nominative, accusative, dative, or genitive forms, determines the sequence pattern according to their respective rules in each sentence. In addition to the article attached to the noun, the form of the pronoun also determines the pattern of word order in German sentences. On the other hand, Indonesian nouns do not have a genus and an article so that the rules for constructing sentences do not depend on changing the genus and article. Differences in linguistic rules between mother tongue and foreign language become obstacles for foreign language learners. Conversely, having similarities will facilitate the process of learning a foreign language (Lado, 1971). Therefore, this research will study the differences in word order patterns and syntactic functions in news sentences, interrogative sentences, and Indonesian command sentences translated from German.

1.1 Word Order in Translation

The basic word orders of focus are the relative positions of the subject, object, and verb in a clause, the order of adjectives, numerals, demonstratives, possessives, and adjuncts in a noun phrase, and the order of adverbs. The typological study on the

constituent order of a clause, specifically the relative order of subject, object, and verb, as well as the order of modifiers (adjectives, numerals, demonstratives, possessives, and adjuncts) in a noun phrase and the order of adverbials, has implemented word order parameters. One of the most significant word order typological factors is the order in which the clause's components are listed. These factors describe the relative order of the subject, verb, and object in their original form, giving birth to six logically conceivable types: SOV, VSO, VOS, OVS, OSV, and SVO [4].

The majority of different languages use SOV; among those that do include Korean, Mongolian, Turkish, the Indo-Aryan languages, and the Dravidian languages. Some of them, including Persian, Latin, and Quechua, have the SOV typical word order but don't necessarily follow the same patterns as other languages of this type. In these languages, the phrase "She bread ate" would be grammatically accurate. English, the Romance languages, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbo-Croatian, Chinese, and Swahili are only a few examples of SVO languages. In these languages, "She ate bread" is the proper translation. VSO languages include Classical Arabic, the Insular Celtic languages, and Hawaiian. In these languages, "ate the bread" is grammatically valid. Malagasy and Fijian are VOS languages. In these languages, "Ate bread she" is grammatically acceptable. OVS includes Hixkaryana as a language. In these languages, "Bread ate she" is grammatically acceptable. Warao and Xavante are OSV languages. In these languages, "Bread she ate" is grammatically accurate. The designs can occasionally be more intricate: SVO word order is the most prevalent in German, Dutch, Afrikaans, and Frisian, which all have SOV in subordinates but V2 in main clauses [4]. Following the aforementioned rules, the unseen word order is SVO. SVO is the default order in French, but SOV is used more frequently when the object is a clitic pronoun.

Syntax plays a crucial role in translation as it governs the arrangement of words and the overall structure of sentences in a language. There are some important considerations regarding syntax in translation, namely 1) Structural Equivalence, 2) Grammatical Rules, 3) Idiomatic Expression, 4) Verb Tense and Aspect, 5) Adjective and Adverb Placement, 6) Connectives and Conjunctions, 7) Sentence Emphasis and Focus, and 8) Contextual Understanding. As a part of the syntactical feature, word order does not only involve word order but also the rules that exist in language.

German word order is often characterized by a set of principles known as the "Verb Second" (V2) rule and the "Wackernagel's Law". These principles contribute to the overall word order patterns observed in German sentences. Verb Second (V2) Rule: The V2 rule is a fundamental principle in German syntax [5]. It states that the finite verb (conjugated verb) must appear in the second position of a main clause, regardless of the length or complexity of the sentence [6]. The first position can be occupied by various elements such as the subject, an adverbial phrase, or a dependent clause [7].

Wackernagel's Law, named after the linguist Jacob Wackernagel, describes the position of unstressed elements within a sentence. According to this law, unstressed elements, such as pronouns, adverbs, and certain particles, tend to occupy the second position within their phrase or clause. In certain cases, particularly in questions and subordinate clauses, the subject and verb may undergo inversion. In these instances,

the verb is placed in the first position, followed by the subject. In subordinate clauses, the conjugated verb is usually placed at the end of the clause. The remaining elements can vary in their order, but the finite verb is typically the final element [6].

German is typically thought of as two verb-final languages from a typological standpoint. The word order distinguishes between main phrases that contain a verbal brace and subordinate clauses, which are both commonly recognized in literature. The finite verb is placed second in this instance, and all other non-finite verb forms, including complements and adverbials, are placed last. Based on Wackernagel's law, standard German word order can be classified into 1) SVO-structure, 2) AdvVSO-structure, 3) ConjSOV-structure, 4) ConjSOVAuxverb-structure, 5) SVNegationO-structure, 6) SVONegation-structure, and SVComplement [8]. The category of German verbs and objects is the main point that needs to be made. Both accusative and dative objects are available. The direct object is the accusative case. The indirect object is in the dative case. Both must be clearly classified in sentences. Then, as was already established, German has two verb-finals. It's important to distinguish between finite and non-finite verbs when using them in phrases [9].

Indonesian Word Order. Indonesian sentences often go in the following order: subject, verb, object, or adjective ad-verb. Simply put, we utilize the syntactical definition of $S = NP.VP$. The phrase "a sentence consists of Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase" is a condensed version of that pattern. However, the sequence is sometimes flexible; for instance, a phrase may come from NP.VP, NP.NP, NP.AP, or NP.PP. In English, the order is precisely $S = NP.VP$ (or VP with a to-be or linking verb occasionally). On the other hand, there are a number of potential patterns for declarative sentences in Indonesian [3]. Subjek-Predikat (SV), Subjek-Predikat-Objek (SVO), Subjek Predikat-Pelengkap (SVC), Subjek Predikat-Objek-Pelengkap (SVOC), Subjek-Predikat-Objek-Keterangan (SVOA (Adverb)), and Subjek-Predikat Keterangan (SVA) [3], [10].

2 Methods

This study used a descriptive qualitative research design. Descriptive qualitative research entails the collection of non-numerical data from sources like documentation. The information was Drachenreiter novel in both the German and Indonesian translations. The researcher then created a table to classify declarative sentences. In qualitative data analysis, categorization is the process of grouping patterns in the data into significant components or categories. The researcher then parsed the data to look for declarative sentences in both German and Indonesian. Examining the German and Indonesian word order structure is a procedure known as parsing. The data will next be analyzed by comparing the word orders of the declarative German and Indonesian sentences found in the book Drachenreiter using the researcher's grammatical theory. The researcher then analyses the language elements of English and Indonesian to uncover similarities and variations in the word order of declarative sentences, such as subject, verb, objects, and complements.

3 Findings and Discussion

There are 393 declarative sentences from *Drachenreiter* novel both in the German and Indonesian versions. From the whole sentence, it can be classified into 22-word order patterns of German declarative sentences and 13 patterns of word order of Indonesian declarative sentences. The German word order patterns of declarative sentences will be analyzed based on word order theory [8]. On the other side the theory of [2], [11] will be applied to analyze the Indonesian word order of declarative sentences.

Example of Analysis Data:

ST: "Save my life, genie, and bring my palace back." (Mood type: imperative)

TT: "*Selamatkan hidupku, Jin dan kembalikanlah istanaku.*" (Mood type: imperative)

Translation technique: Establish Equivalent

The quality of translation: Accurate

When Aladdin's palace vanished, the statement was made. As soon as the princess and the palace lost, Aladdin, who had just returned from roaming, was captured by the troops. The King, the Princess's father, gave the executioner instructions to execute the guy. In addition, he requested the King grant him 40 days to locate the palace and the princess, and the King complied. Aladdin then gave the Genie the orders to rescue him, track down his wife, and restore his palace. Aladdin said, "Save my life, genie, and bring my palace back." ("*Selamatkan hidupku, Jin dan kembalikanlah istanaku.*"). This sentence was translated using the Establish Equivalent approach. It serves as a representation of daily life or the target language's lexicon. Because the method uses an equal message, the translation quality is accurate.

3.1 German and Indonesian Word Order of Declarative Sentences

a. S-V to S-V

- 1) *Die Drache* [S] *seufzte* [V] (page 30, line 25)
Naga itu [S] *mendesah* [V] (page 29, line 31)
- 2) *Sie* [S] *stöhnte auf* [V] (page 52, line 3)
Ia [S] *mendesis* [V] (page 47, line 33)

Based on word order analysis in the sentence above, *die Drache* and *Sie* occupy the same position as *naga* and *ia*, namely as the subject of the sentence. Whereas *seufzte* and *aufstohnte* occupy the same position as *mendesah* and *mendesis*, namely as verbs that syntactically occupy the predicate position. Then it's continued to the next sentences which are more complex.

b. S-V- Accusative Object to S-V- Accusative Object

- 1) *Schweifelfell* [S] *kratzte sich* [V] *den Bauch* [Acc Obj]
Bulubelerang [S] *menggaruk* [V] *perut* [Acc Obj]

c. S-V1- Accusative Object-V2 to S-V1-V2-Accusative Object

- 2) *Du* [S] *must* [V1] *die anderen* [Acc Obj] *wecken* [V2] (page 11, line 8)

Kau [S] *harus* [V1] *bangunkan* [V2] *yang lain* [Accusative Object]

d. S-V1- Accusative Object-V2 to Accusative Object-Adv-S-V

- 3) *Ich* [S] *habe* [V1] *euch* [Acc Obj] *gewarnt* [V2] (page 11, line 10)
Kalian [Acc Obj] *sudah* [Adv] *aku* [S] *peringatkan* [V]

There are three different translations in the results for the second German word order pattern. According to the analysis's findings, (1) *Schweifelfell* and *bulubelerang* have the same position as subjects, followed by the verbs *kratzte* and *menggaruk* in the predicate position and *den Bauch* and *perut* in the accusative object position.

The variation in the word order pattern of S-V1-Accusative Object-V2 has changed in the Indonesian translation into S-V1-V2-Accusative Object. *Du* and “you” both occupy the subject position. In German sentences, the verb is occupied by the modal verb *must* and the infinitive verb *wecken*, which grammatically have the layout rules S + *Modalverben* + object + Infinitive *verben*. Whereas in Indonesia there are no similar rules. *Must* which is translated “must” and *wecken* “wake up” undergoes a change in word order in Indonesian translation sentences due to differences in grammatical rules.

The third variation, namely S-V1-Accusative Object-V2, has a change in the word order pattern in the Indonesian translation. *Ich* and *aku* occupy the subject position. The position of the verb in the German sentence is *habe* as *hilfsverb* and *gewarnt* as *partizip 2*. However, when translated into Indonesian it becomes *peringatkan* which is given an additional adverb *sudah*. The use of *sudah* functions as an adverb to show that the realization of the action through the verb *peringatkan* has been completed. This happens because Indonesian grammar does not recognize time markers (tenses).

e. S-V-Dative Object to S-V- Dative Object

- 1) *Die Welt* [S] *gehört* [V] *den Menschen* [Dativ Object] (page 22, line 9)
Dunia ini [S] *milik* [V] *kaum manusia* (page 21, line 26)
- 2) *Ich* [S] *trau* [V] *dir* [Dativ Obj] (page 157, line 24)
Aku [S] *percaya* [V] *padamu* [Dativ Obj] (page 141, line 29)

Based on the analysis of syntactic functions, *die Welt* and *ich* occupy the same position as *dunia ini* and *aku*, namely as subjects in sentences, *gehört* and *trau* are verbs that occupy the predicate position, the same as *milik* and *percaya* and object positions. The dative *den Menschen* and *dir* are the same as *kaum manusia* and *padamu*. There is no change in word order patterns in German sentences and translations in Indonesian.

f. S-V-Dative Object-Accusative Object to S-V-Accusative Object-Dative Object

- 1) *Subaida Ghalib* [S] *rief* [V] *den Dorfbewohnern* [Dative Object]
etwas [Accusative Object] *zu* (page 244, line 2)

Subaida Ghalib [S] *menyerukan* [V] *sesuatu* [Acc Obj] *kepada para penduduk desa* [Dat Obj] (page 220, line 24)

In German syntax the dative object and the accusative object are arranged in a sentence, where the dative object *den Dorfbewohnern* is mentioned first in the word order and then the accusative object *etwas*. However, after being translated into Indonesian, the accusative object *sesuatu* ranks before the dative object *kepada para penduduk desa*. The syntactic analysis of the sentences above shows that the position of the subject *Subaida Ghalib* and the verbs *zurief* and *menyerukan* do not change the order in either German or Indonesian.

g. S-V- prepositional object to S-V-Accusative Object

- 1) *Gilbert Grauschwanz* [S] *leckte sich* [V] *über die Zähne* [prepositional object] (page 48, line 10)
Gilbert Grauschwanz [S] *menjilat* [V] *bibir* [Acc Obj] (page 44, line 12)

Based on the analysis of the syntactic function, Gilbert Grauschwanz occupies the same position as Gilbert Grauschwanz namely as the subject of the sentence. The verbs *sich leckte* and *menjilat* occupy the same position, namely the predicate with the position of the word order which does not change either in German or in its translation into Indonesian. The change that occurs is in the object which in the German sentence is a prepositional object *über die Zähne*, but when translated into Indonesian it changes to the accusative object *bibir*. The prepositional phrase *über die Zähne* is translated into the noun *bibir* by eliminating the preposition *über*.

h. S-V- Adverb to Adverb-S-V-Complement

- 1) *Der Himmel* [S] *helte* [V] *langsam* [A] *auf* (page 94, line 21)
Lambat laun [A] *langit* [S] *bertambah* [V] *cerah* [C] (page 87, line 12)
- 2) *Du* [S] *bleibst*[V] *hier*[Adv] (page 52, line 4)
Kamu [S] *tinggal* [V] *di sini* [Adv] (page 48, line 1)

i. S-V-Adv-Accusative Object to Adv-S-V-Accusative Object

- 1) *Er* [S] *wiegte* [V] *traurig* [Adv] *den Kopf* [Acc Obj] (page 8, line 10)
Dengan sedih [Adv] *ia* [S] *mengayun-ayunkan* [V] *kepala* [Acc Obj] (page 18, line 6)

Based on the syntactic analysis, the pronominal *er* occupies the same subject position as the pronominal *ia*, namely as a subject. Then the verbs *wiegte* and *mengayun-ayunkan* are equivalent as predicates. Likewise, the nouns *den Kopf* and *kepala* occupy the position of the accusative object. The adjectives *traurig* and *sedih* in the sentences above act as adverbs that explain verbs. Based on the comparative conjunction technique, it shows that the syntactic function between Indonesian and

German has not changed. However, changes occur in the word order, namely in German S-V-Adv- Accusative Object to Adv-S-V-Accusative Object.

- j. S-V-Adverb-Prapositional Object to Adverb-S-V-Prapositional Object-Complement
- 1) *Schwefelfell* [S] *strich sich* [V] *stolz* [Adv] *über das seidige Fell* [Prap Obj] (page 32, line 20)
Dengan bangga [Adv] *Bulubelerang* [S] *mengusap-usap* [V]
bulunya yang halus [Prap Obj] *bagaikan sutra* [Com]

The results of the syntactic analysis of the two sentences above show that the nouns *Schwefelfell* and *Bulubelerang* occupy the same position as subjects. The verb is occupied by *wiegte* and *mengusap-usap*. The adjective *stolz* occupies an adverb position equivalent to the adjective phrase *dengan bangga*. The prepositional phrase *über das seidige Fell* occupies the prepositional object position equivalent to the noun phrase *bulunya yang lembut*. In the results of the Indonesian translation, there are complementary additions that function to explain the adjective *lembut* namely *bagaikan sutra*.

4 Conclusion

The word order pattern of German declarative sentences found in the data are S-V, S-V-Acc Obj, S-V1-Acc Obj-V2, S-V- Dat Obj, S-V-Dat Obj- Acc Obj, S-V-Prap Obj, S-V-Adv, S-V-Adv-Acc Obj, and S-V-Adv-Prap Obj. The declarative sentences were translated into Indonesian with word order pattern changes. Those are S-V changed into SV, S-V-Acc Obj changed into S-V-Acc Obj , S-V1-Acc Obj- V2 changed into S-V1-V2-Acc Obj, S-V-Dat Obj changed into S-V- Dat Obj, S-V-Dat Obj-Acc-Obj changed into S-V-Acc Obj- Dat Obj, S-V-Prap Obj changed into S-V-Acc Obj, S-V-Adv changed into Adv-S-V-Complement, S-V-Adv-Acc Obj changed into Adv-S-V-Acc Obj and S-V-Adv-Prap Obj changed into Adv-S-V-Prap Obj-Complement. The study's findings regarding the contrastive word order between German and Indonesian revealed that each component of the word order—the subject, verb, and complement—varies.

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