

**TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENT CLAUSE
IN THE HUNGER GAMES AND ITS TRANSLATION**

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Abstract

This study examines the types of independent clause found in the novel of The Hunger Games. The study aims at classifying the independent clause in compound sentence found in the novel. The data are in the form of independent clause. The data are collected from both English novel and its translation by using documentation method. The writer applies comparison method in analyzing the data. The result of the study shows that from 67 data, there are 64 data or 95,5% data of affirmative sentence translated into affirmative sentence, 2 data or 2,98% data of affirmative sentence that is not translated, 1 data or 1,49% data of interrogative translated into interrogative.

Keywords: translation study, independent clause, The Hunger Games

A. Introduction

Translation is the solution in understanding the books or other materials or even the conferences as the supporting sources for the development of technology and science which are very important for people in the world. It is an activity which uses language as an object. Based on the researcher experience, translation work is really important for people in understanding knowledge. Translation is not an easy work, since each language has its own rules and system. Besides, translation involves a skill, an art, and science. In this case, the researcher focuses the study on the translation of independent clause. It is because independent clause is very general in sentence. The English independent clause that contains both a subject and a verb and can stand alone as a sentence can be translated into Indonesian in different order. When the readers read this novel or other novel, they usually don't care about the structure in the novel. They don't know those kinds of compound sentences that the writer uses and doesn't understand how to form a compound sentence in a novel. Having such problem, the researcher thinks that it is necessary to study the strategy used by the translator in transferring independent clause in compound sentence.

Actually, there are many studies dealing with translation analysis, but the study of translation that deals with the strategy of the translator is relatively small. Some of the studies are in line to the classification of the variation of simple sentence and describing the equivalence of the translation in simple sentence (Rahmah, 2012); the classification and description of sentences and clauses (Pasaribu, 2002); the analysis of clause in academic text (Brooks, 2010); the analysis of nominal clauses and interrogative clauses (Farrokh, 2012); the translation shift of generic-specific (Sasmi, 2008). Few published studies that focuses on the translation analysis of independent clause related to the strategy used by the translator. This research is different from the previous researches in which it studies different object and subject. But those researches become the reference to the study of independent clause in compound sentence in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone and its translation.

The followings are phenomena that relate to the study.

B. Review of Related Literature

The writer would like to present the study by reviewing the related literature first. The literature highlights the notion of translation, translation process, and types of sentences (in Indonesian sentences and English sentences)

1. Notion of Translation

The last process is restructuring. In restructuring the message, a translator makes a sentence arrangement as the result by using the style of language that presented in the target language (TL). One thing that needs to pay attention is the final message must be in accordance with the TL and fully acceptable in the receptor language.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that there is a complex process in translation. During the process, a translator is expected to understand the message of SL correctly and then transfer it into TL properly. In making good translation, the translator does not only need to pay attention to the message of SL but also the restructuring it good target language.

3. Comparison of English and Indonesian Sentence

In this part, the writer wants to discuss English Sentence and Indonesian Sentence. In English Sentence, the writer also discusses the classification of sentence and the type of sentence by its predication.

An English sentence has two parts: a subject and a predicate. Frank (1972: 220) gives explanation about subject and predicate as follows. The subject includes the noun or pronoun that tells what the subject is about. The predicate includes the verb that describes what the subject is doing.

Frank (1972: 220) defines “a sentence as a full predication containing a subject plus predicate with finite verb”.

According to Nordquist (2010), sentence is the largest independent unit of grammar; it begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, question mark or exclamation point. The sentence is traditionally defined as a word or group of words that expresses a complete idea and that includes a subject and a verb.

According to Mas’ud (1987: 1-2), “sentence is group of word that has at least one subject and one predicate, and also consists of perfect meaning”.

Example:

She is singing Batak’s song.

S P

Then Mas’ud also states “ if the structure of a word is changed and does not give a perfect meaning, so this group of word is not a sentence”.

Frank (1972: 220) states that traditional grammar defines a sentence in one of two ways; by meaning and by function.

According to this definition, a sentence is defined by its meaning. A sentence is a “complete thought” (Frank, 1972: 220). Such a definition is inadequate, however, because of the vagueness of the term “complete thought” (Frank, 1972: 220).

Division of sentence by its function means that a sentence is defined by structural functions of subject and predicate (Frank, 1972: 220). Frank 1972: 220 also states that:

This definition is more satisfactory because it is actually possible to identify the structural functions of subject and predicate in a sentence. The definition we should like to offer here includes both functional and formal characteristics of a sentence: *A sentence is a full predication containing a subject plus a predicate with a finite verb.* Its arrangement may be symbolized by such formulas as S V O (Subject + Verb + Object), N₁ V N₂ (Noun + Verb + Noun), of NP + VP (Noun Phrase + Verb Phrase)

Examples:

The train arrived shortly.

S P

Rambo fights the troops.

S P

Each of those sentences has the three requirements for a sentence: (1) it has a subject (noun or pronoun); (2) it has a predicate (verb or verb phrase); (3) it expresses a complete thought.

A sentence may also consist of compound subject or compound predicate. A compound subject has two more subjects that have the same predicate. A compound predicate has two or more verbs that have the same subject (Thornburn, 1987: 14 in Erlangga, 2008: 16)

Examples:

Rangga and his friend came to the club yesterday.

S S V

The ugly captainslapped and punched that souldier.

S V V

Frank (1972: 220) also states the classification of sentences. Those classification are (1) declarative sentence (statement); (2) interrogative sentence; (3) imperative sentence; and (4) exclamatory sentence.

In declarative sentence, the subject and predicate have normal word order. the sentence ends with a period in writing and a drop in pitch in the speech Frank (1972: 221).

Example:

The child ate his dinner.

She is pregnant.

The man stands in front of the class.

In an introgative sentence, the subject and auxiliary are often reversed. The sentence ends with a question mark in writing. In the spoken language, most yes-no questions end with rise pitch, most interrogative – word questions end with fall pitch (Frank, 1972: 221).

Examples:

Did the child eat his dinner?

Do you remember me?

Does he give you the apple?

In an imperative sentence, only the predicate is expressed. The simple form of the verb is used. The imperative sentence ends with a period in written language and a drop in pitch in spoken.

Examples:

Eat your dinner! (command)

Could you eat your dinner? (request)

Could you please close the door? (request)

Most of the exclamatory sentences consist of what or how plus a part of a predicate. The excalamatory phrase is followed by the subject and it is balance with predicate. In written language, the exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamatory mark (1972: 221). Then, Frank 1972: 221 also states that in spoken language, the important word in exclamatory phrase may receive a stronger degree of stress and be accompanied by a rise pitch.

Example:

What a good dinner it was!

What a wonderful song it is!

What an important file it was!

Then, Frank, 1972: 222 states, the classification of sentence by its predication: (1) simple sentence; (2) compound sentence; (3) complex sentence; and (4) compound-complex sentence.

Simple sentence has only one full subject and predicate in the form of an independent clause.

Example:

I make a delicious cake.

John takes a short course.

Rachel brings a big book.

Compound sentence has two or more full predications in the form of independent clauses.

Example:

Devi makes a delicious cake and she will sell it in a market.

John takes the bag and he went just now.

She goes to mecca for hajj and she brings a lot of souvenirs.

To coordinate two or more parts of a sentence is to give them the same rank and role by making them grammatically similar. The fact that several ideas and actions of roughly equal weight are joined in one sentence indicates a connection among them and the use of one conjunction rather than another show just what the connection is. Further, when some sentences are compound and others are not, the variety of sentence length and structure helps to keep the reader's attention. Frank (1972:01 in Erlangga, 2008: 20) states that a compound sentence is a sentence contains of one or more sentences joined into one by punctuation of semicolon, a conjunctive adverb and a coordinate or subordinate conjunction. It can be said that compound sentence is made up of two or more simple sentences in the form of independent clauses.

The airplane is expensive. (Simple Sentence)

The sport car is cheap. (Simple Sentence)

The airplane is expensive but the sport car is cheap.

The combination of those two simple sentences becomes a compound sentence. A compound sentence can be joined by coordinate or subordinate conjunction, punctuation of semicolon, and a conjunctive adverb. Examples:

- a) Joined by coordinate or subordinate conjunction.

Example:

Devi is a smart student and she gets a good mark.

- b) Joined by punctuation of semicolon.

Example:

Devi is a smart student; she gets a good mark.

- c) Joined by conjunctive adverb.

Example:

Devi is a smart student, therefore she get a good mark.

Langan (2003: 147 in Erlangga, 2008: 21) states that coordinate and subordinate conjunction are ways of showing the exact relationship of ideas within a sentence. Through subordination, it shows that the one idea is less important than another. Whensubordinated, people use dependent words like when although, while, because, after, etc. Through coordination, it shows that ideas are equal importance (Langan, 2003:147 in Erlangga, 2008: 21). When coordinatied, people use the word and, but, for, or, so, yet, etc. People distinguish the coordination from subordination.

A coordinate process gives the balance of writing by bringing together related independent clauses. Subordination involves using the right word or mark of punctuation to show different relationships between ideas. Each of the coordinate conjunction has a different meaning and function. There are several coordinate conjunctions according to Langan (2003:537 in Erlangga 2008: 21):

Table 1: Coordinate Conjunction

Meaning	Coordinators	Conjunctive adverbs	Example
To add an idea	And	In addition, furthermore, moreover, also	Women follow more healthful diets, and they go to doctors more often.
To show time or sequence		First, second, then, next, later, meanwhile, finally	First, robots can perform repetitive tasks without becoming tired or bored. Second, they can fulfill tasks requiring pinpoint accuracy.
To contrast	But, yet	However, nevertheless, in contrast, on the other hand	Increasing the size of airports is one soulution to traffic congestion; however, this is a long-term soulution whose

			benefits may not be seen for many years into future.
To show result	So	Therefore, thus, consequently, as a result	Native and nonnative English speakers have different needs; therefore, most schools provide separate classes for each group.
To introduce an alternative	Or	Otherwise	Students must take final exams; otherwise, they receive a grade of incomplete.
To emphasize		In fact, of course, indeed, certainly	the little girl hated spiders; in fact, she was terrified by them.
to provide an example		For example, for instance	In the operating room, robotic equipment can assist the surgeon. For example, a robot can kill a brain tumor.
To generalize or summarize		In general, overall, in short	Hermes is not only the messenger of Zeus, but the patron of thieves. In general, he is the God of authorized and unauthorized.

Complex sentence has two or more full predications. One of these is an independent clause (main clause) that is similar to the form of simple sentence, and one or more of these are dependent clauses (subordinate clauses).

Example:

Devi who makes a delicious cake will sell it in a market.

Compound – complex sentence contains two or more independent clauses and one or more independent clauses.

Example:

Devi makes a delicious cake and she will sell it in a market after her son comes

In the Indonesian sentence, experts in Indonesian grammar make grouping a variety of sentence. There are differences in the grouping of the sentences because of the basis used to divide or classify sentences in Indonesian terms, very different. According to Fokker in Markhamah (1972: 27), *“pembagian kalimat itu berdasarkan struktur fungsional kalimat atau dari bangun kalimat. Kedua, pembagian kalimat itu berdasarkan intonasinya.* Description here is also the intent of the division based on the wake of the sentence, based on the type sentence unity, the second, until the ninth. The linkage of these sentence type can be seen on the functional structure of subject and predicate. There is another explanation of the differences previously stated sentence. According to Markhamah (2009: 50-52) *kalimat itu dibagi menjadi dua dasar. Kedua dasar itu adalah bentuk dan makna. Berdasarkan bentuknya, kalimat dibedakan dua macam, yakni kalimat tunggal dan kalimat majemuk. Kalimat tunggal terdiri satu klausa, yang terdiri atas satu klause. Konstituen setiap kalimat terdiri unsur kalimat seperti subyek dan predikat. Contohnya:*

- 1) *Dia akan pergi.*
- 2) *Guru matematika kami akan dikirim ke luar negeri.*

The so called compound sentence consist of two or more clauses. The first clause is called independent clause which can stand alone as sentence. Meanwhile, the second clause is called dependent clause which cannot stand alone as a sentence. There is a relationship between independent and dependent clause. By its nature there are two kinds of clause relations, namely relations of coordination and subordination relationships. Both of these relationship can be demonstrated as follows example of Markhamah's theory:

- 1) *Ayah memakai baju dan ibu menyiapkan makan.*
- 2) *Dia mengatakan bahwa anaknya akan datang.*
- 3) *Paman yang tinggal di Bogor datang kemarin.*

Based on the theories above, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between English and Indonesian language. The difference lies on the predicate of sentence. In English, the predicate of sentence must be a verb. It can be a full verb such as verb 1 and verb 2; it can be a modal or other auxiliary verb. While in Indonesian language the predicate of a sentence can be in the form of verb, adjective, preposition or even a noun phrase.

Then, the research also deals with a clause. A clause is a group of words with its own subject and verb. An independent (main) clause is a complete sentence; a dependent (subordinate) clause is part of a sentence. A dependent clause cannot stand alone (Rozakies, 2003: 152).

Dealing with the definition of clause, Frank (1972: 223) states that from the point of view of usage, little needs to be said about the independent clauses used alone in a simple sentence. It is when clauses are combined because a relationship exists between them that questions of usage arise

Examples:

She helped my mom.

Until they come.

Both of those examples are clause because each of them has a subject and a predicate. The first clause has a subject (she) and a predicate (helped). The second clause has a subject (they) and a predicate (come). Each of them is different, the first clause is independent clause and the second is dependent clause. A clause is defined as independent clause and dependent clause. An independent clause has one subject part and one predicate part, it expresses a complete thought and it can stand alone (Thornburn, 1987:134). We can say that independent clause is also a simple sentence.

Example:

Yoan followed the exam.

The subject part is (Yoan) and the predicate part is (followed the exam). It expresses a complete thought and can stand alone. A dependent clause has a subject part and predicate part but it does not express a complete thought. It is not a complete sentence and it can not stand alone (Thornburn, 1987:134).

Example:

Therefore she left me.

The subject part is (she) and the predicate part is (left me). It can not stand alone and it must be combined with an independent clause to make a complete thought.

C. Research Method

Basically, research is the process of solving the problem and method is important in carrying the research. In doing the research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative study, intended to classify the object of the research. The data are in the forms of English compound sentences containing independent clause and their translation into Indonesian found in source novel and the translated one. The data source of this research is novel of *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* written by Jeanne Keathleen Rowling and its translation *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah* that is translated by Listiana Srisanti. The technique of analyzing data is comparing TL text and SL text. This is conducted as (1) reading both original and the translations *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*, (2) Underlying the English independent clause in compound sentences and their translation (3) writing them down on the papers (4) gives codes of the data. The technique analyzing data used in this research is comparing between source language and target language as (1) Classifying the data by giving code as explained, (2) determining the types of English and Indonesian independent clause in compound sentence, (3) classifying the strategies used by the translator in transferring the independent clause, (4) classifying the equivalent and non equivalent translation, (5) drawing conclusion.

D. Research Finding

There are several research findings that would be presented in this part. The classifications of independent clause in compound sentence are as follows.

1. Affirmative Translated into Affirmative

In this research, the writer finds 63 data which are classified into affirmative that are translated into affirmative sentence.

01/THG/ENG-SL/IND-TL

SL : She must have had bad dreams and climbed in with our mother.

TL : *Dia pasti mengalami mimpi buruk dan naik ke ranjang ibu kami.*

The datum above shows that the English sentence which is considered as affirmative sentence is translated into affirmative sentence. In the English sentence, the first independent clause is *She must have had bad dreams*. It is connected with the conjunction *and* to connect the second independent clause *climbed in with our mother*. The coordinate conjunction *and* aims at adding the idea. The marker of a main clause is the existence of subject part and predicate part. In the first English main clause, the word *she* indicates the subject of the sentence, while, *must have had* refers to the predicate of the sentence. In the second independent clause, the word *climbed* functions as predicate of the sentence, then, *in with our mother* functions as adverb of place. The above English affirmative sentence is also translated into affirmative sentence: *Dia pasti mengalami mimpi buruk dan naik ke ranjang ibu kami*. The first Indonesian independent clause is *Dia pasti mengalami mimpi buruk*. Then, it is also connected by coordinate conjunction *and* that aims at adding the idea of the sentence. The word *Dia* functions as the subject of the first Indonesian independent clause. Then, the predicate of the sentence is *pasti mengalami*. The second independent clause shows the same thing that *naik* refers to the verb of the sentence. Furthermore, *ke ranjang Ibu* indicates an adverb of place.

2. Affirmative that is not Translated

Sometimes, the translator does not translate the English sentence that aims at making the translation effective in Indonesian way. But, the translation should meet the equivalence of translation.

08/THG/ENG-SL/IND-TL

SL : Say you are poor and starving as we were.

TL :

The datum number 08/THG/ENG-SL/IND-TL shows that the English compound sentence is not translated into Indonesian. The English sentence is categorized as affirmative sentence. The independent clauses is connected with coordinate conjunction *and*. The coordinate conjunction *and* aims at adding the idea of sentence. Although it is not translated into Indonesian sentence, it does not affect the whole idea that is intended by the writer. Since, the idea of the sentence itself has been

compiled into the next sentence. Sometimes, the translator does not translate the English sentence in order to make the translation effective in Indonesian way.

3. Interrogative Translated into Interrogative

In this part, the researcher would like to present that interrogative sentence is translated into interrogative sentence.

08/THG/ENG-SL/IND-TL

SL : Could Gale and I have been eating blackberries only this morning?

TL : *Apa benar aku dan Gale baru tadi pagi makan blackberry?*

The above sentence shows that interrogative sentence is translated into interrogative sentence. The sentence is considered as compound sentence that consists of two independent clauses. The first English independent clause is *Could Gale have been eating blackberries only this morning?* and the second independent clause *I have been eating blackberries only this morning?*. The English sentence is translated into *Apa benar aku dan Gale baru tadi makan Blackberry?*. In the English sentence, the words *Gale* and *I* indicates a subject of the sentence, while, *could have been eating* refers to the verb of the sentence. The word *Blackberry* is categorized as object and *this morning* refers to adverbial phrase.

E. Discussion

There are several types of independent clause in English. Some of them are affirmative and interrogative. At least, those are found in the novel. The writer argues that the translation is considered as equivalence translation, since the translator transfers the English novel equivalently (without omitting or changing the main idea of the novel). The translation should meet the equivalence as stated by Nida (1969: 22) "there are two types of equivalence, namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. Formal correspondence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content, unlike dynamic equivalence which is based upon the principle of equivalent effect".

Both category of the equivalence have met to the translation of the novel. Maybe, the translator would like to present the novel in the sense of the original novel but still in the feeling of Indonesian way. Since the independent clause exists in the compound sentence, so, there should be coordinate conjunction to connect the independent clause. Langan (2003: 147 in Erlangga, 2008: 21) states that co-ordinate and sub-ordinate conjunction are ways of showing the exact relationship of ideas within a sentence.

The analysis of clause also deals with Frank's (1972: 223) states that from the point of view of usage, little needs to be said about the independent clauses used alone in a simple sentence. It is when clauses are combined because a relationship exists between them that questions of usage arise.

The mini research can contribute in the arena of the teaching learning process that deals with independent clause and its translation. Since, the area of the translation itself shows that independent clause can be translated into several types of independent clause.

F. Conclusion

The result of the study shows that from 67 data, there are 64 data or 95,5% data of affirmative sentence translated into affirmative sentence, 2 data or 2,98% data of affirmative sentence that is not translated, 1 data or 1,49% data of interrogative translated into interrogative.

Concluding the findings, the researcher would like to argue that in translating those kinds of independent clause should be deals with the equivalent and natural.

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