

## A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF INDEPENDENT CLAUSE IN HARRY POTTER AND THE SORCERER'S STONE AND ITS TRANSLATION

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### *Abstract*

*The research paper studies about the translation analysis of independent clause in compound sentence in novel Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone. The study aims at classifying the type of independent clause in compound sentence, classifying the strategy used by the translator in transferring the independent clause and describing the equivalence of independent clause in compound sentence. The research paper is a descriptive qualitative research. The object of the study is independent clause found in novel Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone and its translation Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah. The data are types of independent clauses and the strategies used by the translator in transferring the source language. The data are collected from both books by using documentation method. The researcher applies comparison in analyzing the data of the study. The result of the research shows that there are 4 types of independent clause. From 163 data, there are 160 data or 98,15% data of affirmative translated into affirmative, 1 datum or 0,61% datum of imperative translated into interrogative, 2 data or 1,22% data of affirmative not to translated, and 1 datum or 0,61% datum of interrogative translated into interrogative. Then, the researcher found 7 strategies used by the translator in transferring the source language. From 163 data, there are 87 data or 53,37% data of adoption, 30 data or 18,40% data of deletion, 24 data or 14,72% data of addition, 51 data or 31,28% data of structural shift, 17 data or 10,42% data of level shift, 2 data or 1,22% data of adaptation and 6 data or 3,68% data of intra-system shift. Besides, the equivalence of translation is divided into equivalent translation and non equivalent translation. In the research paper, all data or 163 data or 100% data belong to equivalent translation.*

**Keywords:** *translation, independent clause, Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone.*

### **1. 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 that kind of compound sentence 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 classification and to explain the kinds of independent clause in compound sentence.

Follows are the examples of independent clause as the object of the study. (SL) Although he could tell it was

daylight, he kept his eyes shut tight.

- (TL) Meskipun dia tahu hari sudah pagi, dipejamkannya matanya rapat-rapat.

The sentence uses sub-ordinate conjunction *although* and the functions are to contrast ideas of main clause *he could tell it was daylight* and other main clause *he kept his eyes shut tight*. The both sentences are classified into affirmative sentence. The translator transfers the source language into compound compound sentence as well. The Indonesian version is classified into affirmative sentence.

Another example is

- (SL) Hagrid himself was asleep on the collapsed sofa, and there was an owl rapping its claw on the window, a newspaper held its beak.

- (TL) Hagrid sendiri tertidur di sofa yang melesak dan ada burung hantu mengetuk-ngetukkan cakarannya di jendela, paruhnya menggigit koran.

This sentence uses coordinate conjunction (and) and the function is to link ideas of two main clauses. The main clauses are *Hagrid himself was asleep on the collapsed sofa*, and *there was an owl rapping its claw on the window, a newspaper held its beak*. Both Indonesian and English sentences are classified as affirmative sentence.

This research aims at (1) classifying the type of independent clause in compound sentences and their translation in J.K. Rowling's novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*, (2) classifying the strategy used by the translator in transferring the independent clause (3) describing the equivalence of independent clause in compound sentences in J.K. Rowling's novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and its translation.

Here, the researcher would like to show previous study related to the present study. It aims at showing the difference between previous study and the present research. It is conducted by Farida (2008) in *Metalingua: Jurnal Penelitian Bahasa*, Vol 6, No 1 entitled

***Pergeseran Makna Generik-Spesifik dalam Novel Terjemahan Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian Alih Bahasa Listiana Srisanti.***

The researcher states that different languages have different forms to convey meanings. In this process of translating there will be adjustments which involves several techniques. One of the techniques is general to specific, generic words translated by words with more specific meaning or specific meaning translated by words with generic meaning. This study aims to show how far is the shift of meaning. The results shows that there are 72 data found in *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian*, 33 are the shift of generic meaning to specific meanings and 39 are the shift of specific meaning to generic meanings. However, generally the message from the source language has been appropriately carried out to the target language.

To support the data of the research, the writer applies several theories related to the case. Bell (1991: 1) stated that "translation can be defined as expression in other language (TL) of what has been in another source language, preserving semantics and stylistic equivalence". The study of translation has been dominated, and to a degree still is, by the debate about its status as an art or a science (Bell, 1991: 4). Translation is a process which transforms "a text originally in one language into an equivalent text in a different language retaining, as far as possible, the content of the message and the formal features and functional roles of the original text" and from this definition we can see that translation involves language to a greater extent in its process (Bell, 1991: 298). To translate texts, people have to master the relevant languages, that is the native language and the foreign one (source language and target language). Without mastering both languages, people could not get the important message or idea from it. Therefore, translation plays an important role to solve the problem of inter lingual communication. Dealing with translation, Nida and Teber (1974: 14) state that "Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language message, first in terms

of meaning and secondly in term of style". Based on this statement, it is clear that translation is an activity of transferring ideas or message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) by maintaining the equivalent meaning and style. Then, As stated by Wourd and Nida that "...translation is the combination from skill, art, and science. So those capabilities cannot be ignored to produce a better translation". Since a translator uses of target language (TL) closely the same as source language (SL), it is common that some changes and variations happen in translation. According to Catford (1965: 141), there are two main translation shift namely: level shift and category shift. The category shift is divided into four. They are structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. Related to the Indonesian sentence, Fokker in Markhamah (1972: 27), stated that "*pembagian kalimat itu berdasarkan struktur fungsional kalimat atau dari bangun kalimat. Kedua, pembagian kalimat itu berdasarkan intonasinya.*

Related to the object of the study, independent clause, Rozakis (2003: 152) stated that an independent clause (or main clause) is a clause that can stand by itself, also known as a simple sentence. An independent clause contains a subject and a predicate; it makes sense by itself. Independent clauses can be joined by using a semicolon or by using a comma followed by a coordinating conjunction (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so). An independent clause contains a subject and a predicate. It can stand alone as a sentence because it expresses a complete thought. The three independent clauses shown on the previous chart all contain a subject and a verb and express a complete idea (Rozakis, 2003: 152).

Based on the phenomena, the researcher wants to study the translation of independent clause from English into Indonesian as in the novel: *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone*. entitled "A Translation Analysis of Independent Clause in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone and Its Translation".

## 2. 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 compund 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 counducted 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.

## 3. Research Finding and Discussion

After collecting the data, the researcher gets 163 data of English compound sentences. Then, all the data are analyzed and classified into several classifications in terms of the type of independent clause in compound sentence. Each type of independent clause in noun phrase and its translation is analyzed based on the strategies used by the translator in transferring the source language and equivalence of the data. Based on the analyzed data, the research are elaborated below.

### 3.1. Type of Independent Clause in Compound Sentence and Their Translation

Based on the first objective of the study, the researcher analyzes the type of independent clause found in the novel. The types of the independent clause are affirmative translated to affirmative, imperative translated to interrogative, affirmative to not translated, and interrogative translated to interrogative sentence.

#### 3.1.1. Affirmative Translated into Affirmative

In this research, the writer finds 160 data which are categorized as affirmative sentences and the meaning of the sentences does not change in Indonesian or target language. Here is the example of the data analysis

0006/HPSS(1)/HPBB

SL : The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley and in their opinion there was no finer boy anywhere.

TL : *Suami istri Dursley mempunyai seorang anak lelaki kecil bernama Dudley dan menurut pendapat mereka, didunia ini tidak ada anak lain sehabat Dudley.*

The English sentence uses coordinate conjunction *and*, which indicates that it is a compound sentence. The function of coordinate conjunction *and* above is to add an idea. The English sentence consists of two independent clauses. Independent clause is a sentence which should contain a subject and a predicate at least. The first main clause is *The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley*, the main clause has a subject (*The Dursleys*), a predicate (*had*) and object (*a small son called Dudley*). The second main clause is *in their opinion, there was no finer boy anywhere*. The independent clause also has a subject (*in there opinion*), a predicate (*there was no*) and an object (*finer boy*). The source language sentence is classified as affirmative sentence. The English sentence is also translated into affirmative sentence. In the Indonesian translation, the translator transfers the SL into *Suami istri Dursley*

*mempunyai seorang anak lelaki kecil bernama Dudley dan menurut pendapat mereka, didunia ini tidak ada anak lain sehabat Dudley*. Here, phrase *suami istri Dursley* functions as subject; *mempunyai* as the predicate and *seorang anak laki – laki bernama Dudley* as the object of the sentence. Then, the second independent clause has *menurut pendapat mereka* as the complement; *di dunia ini* as the adverb of place, *tidak ada anak lain* as predicate and *Dudley* as object.

#### 3.1.2. Imperative Translated into Interrogative

In this research, the researcher finds 1 datum which is classified as imperative sentence. The translator transfers the sentence into interrogative sentence. Here is the example of the data analysis.

0262/HPSS(10)/HPBB

SL : Harry Potter come and live here!

TL : *Harry Potter akan tinggal di sini?*

The English sentence above is categorized as imperative sentence. The english sentence, which is classified as compound sentence, uses *and* as coordinate conjunction. The coordinate conjunction *and* aims to add an idea. The first main clause of the compound sentence is *Harry Potter come* and the second main clause is *(Harry Potter) live here*. The marker of a main clause is the existence of subject part and predicate part. In the first main clause, *Harry Potter* is the subject of the sentence and *come* functions as the predicate. The second main clause *live* is the predicate and the word *here* is the adverb of place or the object. The translator transfers the source language into *Harry Potter akan tinggal di sini?*. The Indonesian version is categorized as simple sentence, because it only has a subject and a predicate. The subject of the sentence is *Harry Potter*; *akan tinggal* as the predicate and *disini* as the adverb of place.

#### 3.1.3. Affirmative is Not Translated

In this research, the researcher finds 2 data or 1,22% from 163 data which are classified as affirmative sentence not to translated.

0170/HPSS(7)/HPBB

SL : He didn't look at it, but after a moment he spoke to it.

TL : -

The English sentence above is categorized as compound sentence. The compound sentence has two independent clauses. The first independent clause or main clause is *He didn't look at it*. The second main clause is *he spoke to it*. In this case, the first main clause *He didn't look at it* has the word *He* as the subject; *didn't look at* as the predicate of the sentence and also the word *it* as the object of the sentence. Then, the second main clause *he spoke to it* also has its own indication of main clause. The main clause has the word *he* as the subject of the sentence; *spoke to* as the predicate of the main clause and the word *it* as the main clause's object. In this case, the English sentence or the source language sentence is not translated into Indonesian by the translator. But, it does not change the whole translation since based on the data taken, there is only one datum found.

#### 3.1.4. Interogative Translated into Interogative

Based on the research, the researcher finds 1 datum or 0,61% from 163 data which is categorized as interogative sentence. The translator transfers the source language text into interogative sentence.

2613/HPSS(111)/HPBB

SL : Can I come and meet Hagrid with you?

TL : *Boleh aku ikut menemui Hagrid?*

The English sentence above is categorized as compound sentence which has two independent clauses. The sentence is coordinated by the word *and* as a coordinate conjunction. The coordinate conjunction aims at adding the idea. The first independent clause is *can I come* and the second independent of the sentence is *(Can I) meet Hagrid with you?*. The compound sentence above also classified into interogative sentence. The marker of independent clause is an independent clause should contain at least a subject and a predicate. In the first main clause has the word *I* as the subject and *can come* as the predicate. The second main

clause has the word (*I*) as a subject and the word (*can*) meet as the predicate of the independent clause. In this case of translation, the translator transfer the source language into *Boleh aku ikut menemui Hagrid?*. The sentence is categorized as simple sentence. Here, *Boleh* and *ikut menemui* is classified as predicate; *aku* as subject and *Hagrid* as object of the sentence.

#### 3.2. Translation Strategy in Translating the Independent clause in compound sentence

Strategy in translation is used by the translator to make the source language text and the target language text to be equivalent. Strategies in translation are addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, level shift, intra-system shift, and structural shift.

##### 3.2.1. Adoption

Translator adopts words from source language text because there are no equivalent words in the target language. So, the words in source language are fully borrowed. The words which are adopted into Indonesian are closely related to the cultural terminology and name, such as person, city, country, animal, tree, mountain, and food. The example of the analysis is as follows.

2613/HPSS(111)/HPBB

SL : The **Dursleys** knew that the **Potters** had a small son, too, but they had never even seen him.

TL : *Keluarga **Dursley** tahu bahwa keluarga **Potter** juga punya seorang anak laki-laki kecil, kenapa mereka tak mau dekat-dekat keluarga Potter.*

One strategy used by the translator in transferring the English sentence into Indonesian is adoption. The case occurs at data number 0011/HPSS(1)/HPBB, that the translator adopts some words. The translator adopts the name *Dursley*. Moreover, the phrase *the Potters* is also translated into *Potter*. *Dursley* and *Potter* are people's name, so the translator does not translate the name into Indonesian name.

The data numbers of adoption as the strategy used by the translator are 87 data or 53,37% from 163 data.

### 3.2.2. Omission or Deletion

Omission is used by the translator to delete words which are structurally not existed in the target language. It is done due to the existed meaning in the target language. The data numbers of deletion as the strategy used by the translator are 30 data or 18,40% from 163 data. The example of the data analysis is as follow.

0021/HPSS(2)/HPBB

SL : There was a tabby cat standing on the corner of Privet Drive, but there wasn't a map in sight.

TL : *Ada kucing betina berdiri di ujung Jalan Privet Drive, tapi sama sekali tak kelihatan ada peta.*

Omission is one of the translator strategy to reach equivalence in the translation. In the Indonesian translation, the translator deletes article *a* from the English sentence. The deletion above does not obliterate the meaning of the SL.

### 3.2.3. Addition

Addition is one of the strategies used by the translator to reach equivalence of meaning between the source language and the target language. Here, the translator gains the information when the reference of the source language is not existed in the target language.

0006/HPSS(1)/HPBB

SL : The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley and in their opinion there was no finer boy anywhere.

TL : *Suami istri Dursley mempunyai seorang anak lelaki kecil bernama Dudley dan menurut pendapat mereka, didunia ini tidak ada anak lain sehebat Dudley.*

In the above example, the translator adds the information to make the target language clearer. The English sentence *The Dursley had a small son called Dudley* is translated into *Suami istri Dursley mempunyai seorang anak lelaki kecil bernama Dudley*. The translator adds *Suami istri* to indicate *The Dursley* is a couple of husband and wife. The data numbers of

addition as the strategy used by the translator are 24 data or 14,72% from 163 data.

### 3.2.4. Structural Shift

Structure shift is a shift which occurs in a source language structure into the different structure in the target language. The data numbers of structural shift as the strategy used by the translator are 51 data or 31,28% from 163 data.

0011/HPSS(1)/HPBB

SL : The Dursleys knew that the Potters had a **small son**, too, but they had never even seen him.

TL : *Keluarga Dursley tahu bahwa keluarga Potter juga punya seorang **anak laki-laki kecil**, kenapa mereka tak mau dekat-dekat keluarga Potter.*

In the example above, there exists a strategy in translating English into Indonesian. The strategy is structural shift. Structural shift is closely related to difference between SL and TL. The phrase *small son* is translated into *anak laki-laki kecil*. So, it points to the structural shift. In the English noun phrase *a small son* is constructed as pre modifier and head word. The pre modifiers are *a* and *small* (article *a* is determiner), the word *small* is adjective and the noun *son* is categorized as head word. In the Indonesian translation, phrase *anak laki-laki* functions as Head word and adjective *kecil* is categorized as post modifier. The different word order here, is called structural shift.

### 3.2.5. Level Shift

Level shift is one of the strategy used by the translator to reach equivalence. The translator shifts to another linguistic form in different level. For example from verb to phrase or the reverse. The data numbers of level shift as the strategy used by the translator are 17 data or 10,42% from 163 data.

0006/HPSS(1)/HPBB

SL : The Dursleys had a small son called Dudley and in their opinion there was no finer **boy** anywhere.

TL : *Suami istri Dursley mempunyai seorang **anak lelaki kecil***

*bernama Dudley dan menurut pendapat mereka, didunia ini tidak ada anak lain sehebat Dudley.*

The example above shows the strategy in translation. In the case of translation, the level shift occurs in the Indonesian sentence. In the English sentence or source language, there is a word that is categorized as a noun: *boy*. But, in the Indonesian translation, the word is translated into *anak lelaki*, which is classified as noun phrase. So, the strategy used by the translator here belongs to level shift. Level shift is a shifts from one class of words to another or from word level to phrase or clause level.

### 3.2.6. Adaptation

Adaptation is one of the strategy used by the translator to equalize the meaning of the target language towards the source language by borrowing the source language's term, then the spelling and the pronunciation is adjusted with the target language. The percentage of the numbers of adaptation as the strategy used by the translator are 2 data or 1,22% from 163 data. 2149/HPSS(89)/HPBB

SL : They walked up a flight of stone steps and crowded around the huge, Oak front door. "

TL : *Mereka mendaki undakan batu dan berkerumun di depan pintu depan besar dari kayu ek.*

The above example, the translation strategy used by the translator is adoption. The translator adapts the English noun *Oak* into *kayu Ek* in Indonesian translation. Meaning that the translator adjusts the English form, pronunciation and spelling.

### 3.2.7. Intra-system Shift

Intra-system shift is a shift which occurs in language's own system, for example the plural noun is translated into single noun or the reverse. The percentage of the numbers of intra-system shift as the strategy used by the translator are 6 data or 3,68% from 163 data. 0040/HPSS(2)/HPBB

SL : **The traffic** moved on and a few minutes later, Mr. Dursley

arrived in the Grunnings parking lot.

TL : **Kendaraan-kendaraan** mulai bergerak, dan beberapa menit kemudian Mr Dursley tiba di tempat parkir Grunnings

Based on the data 0040/HPSS(2)/HPBB above, the noun phrase *The traffic* points to single noun phrase. But, in the Indonesian translation, the translator translates it into plural noun *kendaraan-kendaraan*. It specify that intra-system shift is used by the translator as one of the strategy in translation.

### 3.3. Equivalence in Translation

Equivalence of translation is needed to achieved accuracy and appropriateness of source language (SL) message in target language (TL). Hence, translation shifts faced by translators in order to make a natural translation meaning from SL into TL. In this research, the writer divides the translation into two classification namely equivalent translation and non equivalent translation.

#### 3.3.1. Equivalent Translation

The equivalence occurs if there is naturalness without omission and addition message of SL into TL.

0047/HPSS(2)/HPBB

SL : He made several important telephone calls and shouted a bit more.

TL : *Dia melakukan beberapa pembicaraan telepon penting dan berteriak beberapa kali lagi.*

The translation above belongs to equivalent translation. The English sentence which is categorized as affirmative sentence *He made several important telephone calls and shouted a bit more* is translated into affirmative sentence *Dia melakukan beberapa pembicaraan telepon penting dan berteriak beberapa kali lagi*. The transfer of meaning in the translation into TL is suitable from SL. However a structure shift occurs in the translation as one of the strategy used by the translator. But the meaning of the translation is accurate, so that the translation above is classified into equivalent translation.

Based on the research, the percentage of the numbers of equivalence translation are 163 data or 100% from 163 data.

### 3.3.2. Non Equivalent Translation

In the translation of the novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* translated into *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*, which is translated by Listiana Srisanti, there is not translation that is categorized as non equivalent translation. Since, the sentences are translated into suitable translation, do not change the meaning and reach the naturalness of the TL. Then, when there exist untranslated sentences, the meaning of the sentences are adjusted into sentence before or after.

Based on the analyzed data of the research, the researcher finds 163 data of independent clause in compound sentence. All of the data are analyzed and classified into several classifications in term of the type of sentence.

There are 4 types of strategy in translation, namely affirmative to affirmative, interrogative to interrogative, affirmative to not translated and imperative to interrogative. According to Rozakis (2003: 152) "an independent clause (or main clause) is a clause that can stand by itself, also known as a simple sentence. An independent clause contains a subject and a predicate; it makes sense by itself". The translation is dominated by the affirmative to affirmative sentence. There are 7 types of strategies in translation used by the translator to reach equivalence and naturalness. The strategies are addition, adoption, structural shift, level shift, intra-system shift, deletion and adoption. According to (Nida, 1974: 241:242) The first place, the translator must have a good grasp of the linguistic structures of the two languages, not only in terms of the usual types of transfers from one language to another, but also more specifically in terms of the types of transforms which occur within a specific language. The second place, the translator must have a complete understanding of the meaning of lexical elements, whether endocentric or exocentric. Competence in respect implies not only an

appreciation of the contemporary cultural relevance of expressions, but also of their historical background and traditional usage. Thirdly, the translator must be both sensitive to and capable of producing an appropriate style, whether in spoken or written form. Based on the research findings the writer finds, from 163 data there are 163 data or 100% data which belong to equivalent translation. Although there are strategies of translation used by the translator, but the meaning of the message between SL into TL is not contextually different.

## 4. Conclusion

Based on the result of the analyzed data, the writer comes to the conclusion.

From 163 data, there are 4 types of Independent Clause found in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*, namely affirmative translated into affirmative, imperative translated into interrogative, affirmative to not translated, and interrogative translated into interrogative sentence. There are 160 data or 98,15% from 163 data of affirmative sentence translated into affirmative sentence. There is 1 datum of imperative translated into interrogative or 0,61% from 163 data. There are 2 data that belong to affirmative not to translated or 1,22% from 163 data. There is 1 datum of interrogative sentence translated into interrogative sentence or 0,61% from 163 data.

Then, from 163 data, there are 7 strategies used by the translator in translating novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* into *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*. Those strategies are addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, level shift, intra-system shift, and structure shift. From 163 data, there are 87 data of adoption as one of the strategy used by the translator or 53,37% from 163 data. From 163 data, there are 30 data of deletion as strategy used by the translator or 18, 40% from 163 data. From 163 data, there are 24 data or 14,72% of addition as one of the strategy used by the translator. There are 51 data or 31,28% from 163 data of structural shift as one of strategy used by the translator.



From 163 data, there are 17 data or 10,42% of level shift as strategy used by the translator. There are 2 data or 1,22% from 163 data of adaptation as strategy used by the translator. There are 6 data or 3,68% from 163 data of intra-system shift as strategy used by the translator. The equivalence of translation variation of conjunctions can be divided into two, namely equivalence translation and non equivalence translation. The researcher focuses on the types of independent clause in compound sentence.

Equivalent Translation is one of the concern of the research. The conclusions are divided into two: equivalent translation and non equivalent translation.

The translation is considered equivalent if the meaning of SL is appropriate with TL, and taken into account non equivalent if the meaning and information is added or omitted. From 163 data of independent clause in compound sentence, there are 163 data of equivalent translation and there is no datum that is considered as non equivalent translation. So, the translations are dominated by equivalent translation.

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