

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

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. Many books and materials about technology and science and also novel are published; therefore it should be learned and understood by the people. Translation is an activity which uses language as an object. According to Bell (1991: 1) “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.

Translation is not an easy work, that each language has its own rules and system. Besides, translation involves a skill, an art, and science. 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.

As stated by 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”. 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). The English independent clause that contains both a subject and a verb and can stand alone as a sentence. It can be translated into Indonesian in different order.

In this research, the writer is interested in analyzing independent clause in compound sentence. It is a clause containing both a subject and a verb and can stand alone as a sentence. Those independent clauses are translated into Indonesian in many kind of variation.

The object of this research is novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*. It is a famous novel and the first master piece of Joanne Kathleen Rowling (J.K Rowling). She was born in July 31st, 1965 in Chipping Sadbury, England. She wrote her first novel when she was 6 years old entitled was Rabbit. *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* was published in the USA in September 1998 by Alevine Books/Scholastic Press. Her two other books series of Harry Potter are *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* (published in USA in 1999), *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* (published in USA in 2000) and *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* (published in USA in 2001). This three novel, at the end of 2001, has been sold 35 million copies in 35 languages and she earns \$ 480 million.

This novel tells about an ordinary kid (Harry Potter) who lived in his uncle's house with a miserable life. Harry's parents were killed by an evil sorcerer, Lord Voldemord. But all that is about to change, when Harry got a mysterious letter, which is an invitation to a magic school, Hogward. Soon,

Harry will face some problem in that school and a great destiny that's waiting for him.

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.

The followings are examples of the translation occur in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*.

- (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.

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 cakarnya 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.

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 Novel *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone* By Joanne Kathleen Rowling and Its Translation"

B. Limitation of the Study

The writer limits the study on *A Translation Analysis of Independent Clause in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone and Its Translation*. The writer focuses the research on independent clause in compound sentence. This analysis uses Bell's theory (1991: 1) that translation can be defined as expression in other language (TL) of what has been in another source language, preserving semantics and stylistic equivalence.

C. Problem Statement

The writer formulates his research by arranging the problems as follows.

1. What are the types of independent clause in compound sentences and their translation found in J.K. Rowling's novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone*?
2. What strategies used by the translator in transferring the independent clause?

3. How is the equivalence of the independent clause in compound sentences in *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* into *Harry Potter dan Batu Bertuah*?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problem statement above, the research aims to:

1. classify 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. classify the strategy used by the translator in transferring the independent clause
3. describe the equivalence of independent clause in compound sentences in J.K. Rowling's novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and its translation.

E. Significance of the Study

The writer expects that his research of the study has benefits in two aspects:

1. Theoretical Significance

The result of the study hopefully can be useful input for other researches to make other analysis, especially in carrying the translation analysis deals with independent clause in compound sentence by using the difference point of view.

2. Practical Significance

a. Lecturers

The result of this research can be useful as additional information for lecturers, especially in translation analysis of independent clause found in compound sentence.

b. Students

The result of this research can be used as an additional knowledge to improve students' abilities in translation analysis of independent clause found in compound sentence.

c. Other Researcher

The result of this research can be used to stimulate other researchers to conduct further research related to this research from other points of view.

F. Research Paper Organization

In order to make clear research, the research paper is organized by the following paper organization:

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter presents background of the study, research problem, research objective, research limitation, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It deals with previous study, notion of translation, process of translation, principles of translation, problem of translation, equivalence of translation, strategy of translation, notion of sentence, English sentence, Indonesia sentence and notion of clause.

Chapter III is research method that consists of type of research, object of research, data and data source, technique of collecting data and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. It deals with the classification of the type of independent clause in compound sentences and their translation in J.K. Rowling's novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and description of equivalence of independent clause in compound sentence in J.K. Rowling's novel *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* and its translation.

Chapter V draws conclusion and suggestion.