



**THE LEVEL OF ACCURACY IN THE TRANSLATION OF
SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN DOYLE'S *SHERLOCK HOLMES*
*SHORT STORY: A SCANDAL IN BOHEMIA***

Final Project

**submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree
of *Sarjana Sastra* in English Department**

by

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS

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APPROVAL

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Dian Monica

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“If you really want to do something, you’ll find a way. If you don’t, you’ll find an excuse.” (Jim Rohn)

For Mom, Dad, and Ilham.

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Semarang, September 2020

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ABSTRACT

Monica, Dian. 2020. *The Level of Accuracy in the Translation of Subordinate Clauses in Doyle's Sherlock Holmes Short Story: A Scandal In Bohemia*. A Final Project, English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Semarang. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M. Hum.

Key words: *accuracy, quality, short story, subordinate clause, translation.*

This research focussed on the analysis of the accuracy level of subordinate clauses in the short story entitled *Sherlock Holmes: A Scandal in Bohemia*. The source data used in the forms of the documents, which is taken from direct speeches from both version of short story, and respondents. This study aimed to identify and to explain the accuracy level in the translation of (1) noun clause, (2) adjective clause, and (3) adverb clause.

This research used a qualitative approach with descriptive method to collect the data, analyse the data and report the results. Collecting the data is done by gathering the subordinate clauses and distributing the questionnaire. The researcher used close-ended questionnaire to compile the data from subordinate clause. The researcher used a modification assessment by Nababan (2004) which is adapted from Nagao, et al. (1985). It has four categories of accuracy ranging from 1 to 4. Validator triangulation is used to strengthen the findings of this study.

From the analysis, the researcher found 113 of subordinate clause in the short story. There were 40 data of noun clauses, 28 data of adjective clauses, and 45 data of adverb clauses. The analysis on the noun clause showed that 11 (27.5%) data were very accurate, 27 (67.5%) data were accurate, 1 (2.5%) datum was less accurate, and 1 (2.5%) datum was not accurate. In general, the translation of noun clause in *A Scandal in Bohemia* was accurate with an assessment score 3.25 out of 4. The analysis on adjective clause showed that 12 (42.8%) data were very accurate, 15 (53.6%) data were accurate, and 1 (3.6%) datum was not accurate. In general, the translation of adjective clause in *A Scandal in Bohemia* was accurate with an assessment score 3.4 out of 4. The analysis on adverb clause showed that 12 (26.7%) data were very accurate, 32 (71.1%) data were accurate, and 1 (2.2%) datum was not accurate. In general, the translation of adverb clause in *A Scandal in Bohemia* was accurate with an assessment score 3.28 out of 4.

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the translation is clear and accurately conveyed to the target text, but some adjustment is still needed to produce more natural translation so it can be understood by the reader in the target language.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SL : Source Language

ST : Source Text

TL : Target Language

TT : Target Text

TQA : Translation Quality Assessment

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter I divides into seven sections. They are a background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is essential for human life, especially in social life. Human convey ideas and messages to others through language due to its function as a tool to communicate. Language develops over time and spreads throughout the world. To understand each other, nowadays, studying a foreign language is highly required. Therefore, many people studied English and try to become a professional translator. The translation process does not limit the everyday conversation (interpreting), but also the written works. Nababan (in Istiqomah, 2015, p. 13) stated that interpretation focussed on transferring an oral language, while translation focussed on the written language. These written works could be literary work or non-literary work, such as; textbooks, legal documents, recipes, novels, or short stories.

Newmark (1988, p. 7) said that translation becomes essential in transmitting culture since the state and language are interconnected. Therefore, the process of translation is needed so that ideas and messages from the source language (SL) can deliver accurately to the target language (TL). The translation is the process of transferring the information from the source language to the

target language (Larson, 1998, p. 3). The translation process is done by finding the right words which are equivalent to the target language without changing any information of the source language.

In the globalization era, we can find any kinds of translation products in all aspects of life easily. This translation product is needed to meet the needs of the society, especially those related to science and entertainment. Since the use of the internet facilitates people to do various things, almost all things are available online starting from news, television shows, to literary works. Besides being free and simple, time efficiency also encourages many people to use something online.

From this phenomenon, the researcher interested in analysing translation products in the form of literary works that are available online. Its availability for free becomes one of the factors which influenced the number of enthusiasts for online literary works. However, based on my preliminary research, online translation cannot be justified for the accuracy of the information since the translator of those translation products is not mentioned on the website.

The accuracy of a translation product can be justified based on the exactness of the grammatical and syntactical features between the source language and the target language. The process of assessing the accuracy is done by comparing the two sources based on an assessment instrument that has been tested by experts. Several studies were conducted to show the translation process and the translation results, which can be understood by native speakers in the target language.

These several studies were conducted by Ardi (2010) and Akhiroh (2013). They used Nagao, Tsujii, & Nakamura (1985) theory, which was modified by Nababan (2004). Akhiroh (2013), in her study, found that the translation of International news, which is non-literary work, is less accurate. Meanwhile, Ardi (2010) found that the translation of social books is accurate.

Based on the previous studies, the researcher chooses one literary work in the form of a short story to be analysed by using the same theory. This study is done to find out how the theory is applied to literary work. From the explanation above, the researcher chose the literary work from the world-famous author, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in his short story of Sherlock Holmes: *A Scandal in Bohemia* to be the object of this study. The researcher also interests in analysing the subordinate clauses of the short story and checking its accuracy.

The researcher introduced a problem of translation that happened in this short story to the reader by using a theory about accuracy assessment which was adapted from Nagao et al. (1985). The topic in this research study is *The Level of Accuracy in the Translation of Subordinate Clauses in Doyle's Sherlock Holmes Short Stories: A Scandal in Bohemia*.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The reasons for choosing this topic are stated as follows.

1. The first reason, there are many translation products available online, which attract readers to choose the online version over the official published version since it is more practical, free, and easy to access.

2. The second reason, an assessment of the quality of the translation, especially the accuracy, needs to be done to determine the equivalency of the information between the source text and target text.
3. The third reason related to the readers' interest. The researcher chose one of the Sherlock Holmes short stories which had a large number of fans around the world.
4. The last reason, there are nothing previous researchers who examined the level of accuracy, especially the subordinate clause, in Sherlock Holmes short story: *A Scandal in Bohemia*.

1.3 Research Problems

The research problems are going to be solved in this study are stated as follows.

1. How is the accuracy level in the translation of noun clause in Doyle's Sherlock Holmes short story: *A Scandal in Bohemia*?
2. How is the accuracy level in the translation of adjective clause in Doyle's Sherlock Holmes short story: *A Scandal in Bohemia*?
3. How is the accuracy level in the translation of adverb clause in Doyle's Sherlock Holmes short story: *A Scandal in Bohemia*?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problems, the objectives of the study are stated as follows.

1. To explain the accuracy level in the translation of noun clause in Doyle's Sherlock Holmes short story: *A Scandal in Bohemia*.

2. To explain the accuracy level in the translation of adjective clause in Doyle's Sherlock Holmes short story: *A Scandal in Bohemia*.
3. To explain the accuracy level in the translation of adverb clause in Doyle's Sherlock Holmes short story: *A Scandal in Bohemia*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The answer to the question about the accuracy level of subordinate clauses in the translation of Doyle's Sherlock Holmes short story: *A Scandal in Bohemia* provides (a) translation experts a new insight about the translation quality especially the accuracy that is made during the process of translating subordinate clauses in the Doyle's Sherlock Holmes short story: *A Scandal in Bohemia*; (b) important knowledge to students of translation about the translation quality in the term of accuracy that is made during the process of translating subordinate clause in the short story; (c) an awareness of the fact that in translation the translation quality in term of accuracy that is made during the process can be unavoidable.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

This study focussed on discussing the accuracy level of the English version of short story which is published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, while the Indonesian version of short story which is taken from the website <http://sherlockholmesindonesia.blogspot.com>. To clarify the limit of this study, the researcher only analysed the accuracy of subordinate clauses consisting of a noun clause, adjective clause, and adverb clause which is taken from the direct speeches and ignored subordinate clauses from the narrative.

1.7 Outline of the Study

Systematically, there are five chapters in this study. They are presented as follows.

Chapter I is introduction. This chapter presents the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II is review of related literature. This chapter consists of reviews of previous studies, a theoretical background which divided into the definition of translation, the process of translation, translation quality assessment, accuracy, sentence, types of sentence, complex sentence, and subordinate clauses in the sentence as well as the framework of analysis.

Chapter III is a research methodology. This chapter explains a research design, objects of the study, roles of the researcher, types of data, instruments of collecting data, procedures of collecting data, procedures of analysing data, and technique of data validity.

Chapter IV is findings and discussion. This chapter explains the answer of research questions and provides a detail description of the study .

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestions. This chapter concludes the findings of the study and provides some suggestions related to the findings.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists previous studies; theoretical studies which provides the information about translation quality assessment, accuracy, and type of subordinate clause in complex sentence; and theoretical framework of the analysis.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

At this time, translation has been done many times by researchers since translation became a popular object to be analysed. Based on the previous research, there is some research relevant to the accuracy and the subordinate clause. For example in the study was conducted by Ardi (2010), Setiawan (2012), Akhiroh (2013), Daissurayya (2015), Hasanah (2017), Adhi (2019), Wati (2011), Devanti (2012), and Kurniawan (2007).

The first previous research was conducted by Ardi (2010) in his thesis. Ardi's research discussed the translation technique and quality of the social book entitled *Asal-Usul Elite Minangkabau Modern: Respons terhadap Kolonial Belanda Abad XIX/XX*. He used Molina and Albir classification to analyse the technique, and Nagao et al. parameter to assess the quality. In his descriptive qualitative research, he found 18 types of translation techniques and concluded that the translation has a good quality.

The second research was conducted by Setiawan (2012). His research was done by examining the accuracy level in the translation of Tintin comic series entitled *Tintin and The Cigar of Pharaoh*. The data is taken from simple sentences in English and Indonesian version. He used Accuracy scale of Nagao et al. to assess simple sentences. Finally, he concluded the comic has a good quality with 70% of simple sentences were accurate.

Another research about the accuracy came from Akhiroh (2013). Her research discussed translation technique and its influence on accuracy. She used Molina and Albir classification to examine translation techniques, and accuracy scale of Nagao et al. to assess the accuracy level of international news in *Seputar Indonesia daily*. In the descriptive qualitative research, she found that there were eleven techniques is used in translating news. Moreover, she also concluded that the characteristic of media translation influenced the translation technique used by the translator. For the accuracy level, Akhiroh classified that the translation is less accurate.

The research which involved the online version of the work was done by Daissurayya (2015). In her study, she applied Nababan's accuracy assessment to analyse the accuracy level in the original Japanese *manga*, which was compared to the printed *manga* and online *manga*. In the process of analysis, she compared the printed *manga* and online *manga*. The result of the comparison was then compared to the original Japanese *manga* to discover which more accurate. Daissurayya stated that both printed *manga* and online *manga* is categorised as an accurate translation. However, after comparing the result of the accuracy level in

printed *manga* and online *manga*, she found that printed *manga* more accurate than the online *manga*.

The next previous study which discussed the clause was done by Hasanah (2017). Her research focussed on the quality of the original and the translation in the Novel *The Kill Order*. In analysing the object, Hasanah used Nababan theory to assess the noun clause from both original and translated version of the Novel *The Kill Order*. Hasanah also analysed the translation technique used by the translator to describe the effects on quality. To examine the translation technique, she used Molina & Albir (2002) classification. From the result of the analysis, she revealed that there were 14 techniques is used to translate the noun clause. For the quality of the translated novel, Hasanah classified that the translation has a good quality.

Another previous study was conducted by Adhi (2019) and discussed the quality of the noun clause. Using the instruments by Machali (2009), Adhi analysed the original and the translated novel *Life of Pi*. This assessment was done by three main categories of translation quality in the forms of naturalness, accuracy, and clarity. From assessing the quality of the novel, he found that the translation has a good quality. He also concluded that the noun clause successfully transferred to the target language.

The study conducted by Wati (2011) focussed on the accuracy and acceptability in the novel *Bloodline* and its translation. She collected the data in the form of past participle phrases and used three categories of accuracy to

analyse it. She also composes a questionnaire to gain more information from the respondents. In her descriptive qualitative study, Wati used Molina and Albir (2002) theory to investigate the translation technique in the novel written by Shidney Sheldon. At the end of the analysis process, Wati (2011) found five techniques applied in translating the past participle phrases and concluded that the translation of the novel *Bloodline* is accurate and acceptable.

Another research was a thesis by Devanti (2012) focussed in investigating the translation technique as well as its quality. The data used was the noun phrase in James Cameron's novel entitled *Avatar* and its Indonesian translation. Besides the data in the form of the document, she also used the respondents/informants to assess the noun phrases. In analysing the noun clause, she used Nababan's (2004) theory which has three categories of accuracy and acceptability. Devanti found that the most applied technique in her study is established equivalence from seven techniques which were used to translate the noun phrase in the novel. At the end of her analysis, she concluded that the translation of the noun phrase is accurate and acceptable.

The last previous study was conducted by Kurniawan (2007) in his thesis. In his qualitative research, he focussed on investigating the accuracy level in the novel entitled Sherlock Holmes *The Dancing Men*. Kurniawan chose the English complex sentence as the data of his study. He only took the complex sentence from direct speech. According to Kurniawan, translating the direct speech is quite different from the narrative one because the translator needs to understand the main idea of the text so that the translator can decide when they should deliver the

information formally or informally. In collecting the other data, he used the open-ended questionnaire to gather more information from the respondents. Three categories of accuracy were used to analyse the noun phrase of the novel. Based on the analysis, he found that there are 27 of 37 data are accurate and concluded that the translation has a good quality.

Based on the previous research, it can be concluded that these research speak differently from my research since my research focus on the accuracy level of subordinate clauses in Doyle's Sherlock Holmes short story: *A Scandal in Bohemia*.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

Review of theoretical studies will discuss about the definition of translation, translation quality assessment, the accuracy, sentence, and subordinate clause.

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

Many linguists stated about translation. According to Catford (1965, p. 20), translation is the replacement of the material from source language by finding the equivalent material in the target language. From Catford's definition, the equivalency becomes the centre of the translation process. The meaning of the target language should be acceptable and stand in the same position as the source language.

While Larson, in his book, states differently about the definition of translation. Larson (1998, p. 3) said that the translation is transferring the meaning from one language to another language through the semantic structure. In

Larson's definition, he mentioned about the semantic structure in the process of translation. Semantics is the linguistics branch that concerned with meanings. Semantics structure deals with the meaning component which classified as things, events, attributes, or relation.

According to Bell (1991, p. 13), translation is the process of transferring the representation of a message from one language to another language by finding its equivalent. He also stated that *translation* covers three distinguishable meanings, those are *translating* (the process), *a translation* (the translation product), and *translation* (the process and the product). From these meaning, translation covers the process and the product of that process.

Based on experts' explanation about the translation process, it concludes that the translation is the process of transferring words from one language to another language by finding the equivalent words without changing the meaning of the original language.

2.2.2 Translation Quality Assessment

In the translation process, the translation product not only becomes a concern for the translators but also becomes a concern for the readers. Reader's sensitivity in assessing a translation product needs to be improved so that the information is delivered to the target language correctly. This is done to avoid miscommunication and misunderstanding. As a result, an assessment of a translation product needs to be done. According to Nababan, Nuraeni, & Sumardiono (2012, p. 46), there are several fields of translation that are relevant

to be assessed; published translation, professional translation, translation of course product, and translation that are studied in translation research.

According to Williams (2009, p. 4), translation quality assessment (TQA) is an evaluation. Many researchers have developed these evaluations to determine the quality of a translation product. They are Larson, Nababan, Nagao et al., etc. Each of the assessment parameters that have been developed has differences from one to another. Nababan et al. (2012) said that these differences sourced from the linguistic and cultural systems of various countries. Therefore, not all translation quality assessment parameters can be applied to assess the translation quality of a particular language without going through the modification process.

In his book, Larson (1998, p. 529) mentioned that there is three-point which needs to be assessed in a translation product; accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. Accuracy test is needed to check the equivalency of information in both languages so that there are no different meaning results. Clarity test is applied to check how the result of a translation is understood by readers in the target language. The last point is naturalness. Naturalness is connected with grammatical forms which are usually used in the target language. Based on Larson, good quality of the translation if the information in the target language is accurate, clear, and natural.

Nababan et al. (2012) stated that a good quality of translation must fulfil three aspects; accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In the accuracy aspect, Nababan emphasized that an accurate translation occurs when the content or

message between the two languages is equivalent/equal; and there is no addition, reduction, and omission of the information from the source language to the target language. An acceptable translation occurs when translation follows the applicable norms and culture in the target language. Readable translation occurs when the translation can be understood by the reader in the target language easily. So, according to Nababan, good quality of translation is an accurate, acceptable, and readable translation.

Nagao, Tsujii, & Nakamura (1985, p. 103) mentioned that there are two aspects to assess the translation quality; intelligibility, and accuracy. Intelligibility occurs when the information from the source language can be understood by the native speaker in the target language easily. Meanwhile, in the accuracy aspect, an accurate translation occurs when there are no differences between the information in both languages or the information from both languages are equivalent. In their project, Nagao et al. stated that a translation that has a good quality is a translation which is intelligible, and accurate.

2.2.3 Accuracy

Accuracy is one aspect that determines the quality of translation. It is done to check whether the messages from the source text is equivalent to the target text or not. Checking the messages is done by considering the equivalency of grammatical or syntactical features. As Larson (1984) said in his book, accuracy occurs when the information between the source language and target language is correct. He (1984) also stated that the main goals of the translator in the accuracy

test when meaning in the target text already represents the meaning from the source text.

The researcher used Nababan (2004, p. 61) modification which is adapted from Nagao et al. (1985, p. 104) in Ardi (2010, p. 61).

Table 2.2.3
Accuracy Assessment Instrument

Category	Score	Indicators
Very Accurate	4	The content of source text is accurately conveyed into the target text. The target text is clear and no rewriting is needed.
Accurate	3	The content of source text is delivered accurately into the target text. The target text can be understood, but some rewriting and changing in words are needed
Less accurate	2	The content of source text is not accurately conveyed into the target text. There are some problems with word choice and relationships between phrases, clauses and sentence elements.
Not accurate	1	The content of source text is not translated at all into the target language due to omission/deletion.

From the instrument above the higher the score, the more accurate the translation result. Whereas the lower the score, the more inaccurate the translation result.

2.2.4 Sentence

A sentence is a series of words arranged grammatically and has meaning. According to Hogue (1995), a group of words can be categorised as a sentence if it is composed of at least one subject and one verb, and it expresses a complete thought linguistically. Sari, Syarif, & Amri (2019) also stated about the characteristics of a sentence. In their research, a sentence always begins with a capital letter and ends with a punctuation mark.

Frank (1972) categorised a sentence into two types. The first type is categorised based on its function, and the second type is categorised based on its structure. Frank (1972) classified a sentence into four kinds based on its function. Those are declarative, interrogative, exclamatory, and imperative. Meanwhile, in the second type, Andersen (2014, p. 2) classified a sentence into four kinds; simple, compound, complex, and compound-complex.

A sentence can be composed of one or more clauses to express the complete meaning linguistically. There are two kinds of clauses in a sentence; independent clause and dependent (subordinate) clause. A sentence can consist of one independent clause (known as a simple sentence) or more than one independent clause (known as a compound sentence), and it can consist of a combination of two clauses (known as complex sentence/compound-complex sentence).

Each of these clauses has its characteristics and functions in a sentence. According to Andersen (2014), an independent clause is a group of words which

express a complete thought. In a sentence, an independent clause often called the main clause since it can stand alone. Meanwhile, a dependent clause based on Andersen (2014) is a group of words which do not express a complete thought and have no meaning in grammatically. Dependent clause or often called as a subordinate clause. It cannot stand alone because it only functions as additional information for the main clause and does not have the potential to be a sentence (Andersen, 2014).

2.2.5 Subordinate Clause

A subordinate clause/dependent clause is a group of words which does not express a complete thought and functions as additional information to the main part of a sentence (Hornby, 2015, p. 1509). The subordinate clause usually begins with subordinating conjunction. Quirk & Greenbaum (in Subekti, 2017, pp. 2–3) divided a subordinate clause into three board categories.

2.2.5.1 Noun Clause

Noun clause is dependent clause that replaces a noun or noun phrase (quoted by Subekti, 2017, p. 3). A noun clause can be funtioned as a subject or an object (Azar, 1999) and it can be functioned as a complement and appositive.

Noun Clause can be in the form of:

1. Question word (WH- Question) such as; *what (ever), what (time, day, kind, etc.), who (ever), whose, whom (ever), which (ever) where (ever), when (ever), and how*. For example;
 - *Whoever thought of the idea* is a genius. (Noun clause as a subject)

- On the weekend, we can do *whatever we want*. (Noun clause function as an object)
2. If/Whether such as; yes/no question and reported speech. For example;
- I want to know *where he was* in the last two weeks.
 - I wonder *if he really cares*._(Noun clause in yes/no question)
3. “That” then followed by a noun clause. For example;
- Becca wanted to know *if they will come on time*. (Noun clause in reported speech)
 - I think *that today is my birthday*._ (Noun clause in “that” form)
 - I never realize *how smart i am*._ (Noun clause as an exclamation)

2.2.5.2 Adjective Clause

According to Azar (1999), adjective clause is a dependent clause that provides additional information or tells more about a noun in the main clause. It means that an adjective clause functions as an adjective. Adjective clause is usually introduced by the relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, and that) and also introduced by a relative adverb (where, when, and why).

Examples of relative pronoun

Who	She is the woman who works hard to support her needs.
Whom	The women whom you talk to last two hours is my neighbour.
Whose	The man, whose house has a red colour, works as an architect.
Which	Rochi, which is the black cat, is my cat.
That	It is the car that i really love.

Examples of relative adverb

Where	Paris is the city where i was born.
When	I cannot forget the day when i got my scholarship.
Why	I don't want to know the reason why they hate me.

There are two types of adjective clause:

a. Restrictive clause

In the restrictive, the information restricts or limits the noun it modifies. It means that the clause contains information that is important to the meaning of the sentence. A comma is not set off in a restrictive clause. Here is the example, the restrictive clause is underlined as follows.

1). My sister who live in India can't swim well.

b. Non-restrictive clause

In the non-restrictive clause, the information does not restrict or limits the noun it modifies. The comma should be set in the non-restrictive clause to indicate that the clause provides an additional information or extra detail. Here is the example, the non-restrictive clause will be underlined as follows.

1). I had to fix my computer, which i bought more than two years ago.

2.2.5.3 Adverb Clause

Adverb clause functions to explain the verb, the adjective, and the adverb.

Adverb clause can be place at the beginning, middle, or end of the sentence. The comma needed when the adverb clause placed in the beginning.

Function of adverb clause

Explain the verb	I was sleeping when my mom arrived.
Explain the adjective	My face looks fresh because i sleep well.
Explain the adverb	He slept early so that he could cook the next morning.

Thompson, Longacre, & Hwang (1985) stated that an adverbial clause divided into twelve types, which are.

a. Adverb of time (time clause).

Adverb of time often starts with subordinating conjunction, such as: *after, as, as soon as, before, no sooner than, since, until, when, once, whenever, and while*. Time clause can be introduced by the noun *time, day, etc.* For example;

- *When you got home, you should call me.*
- *The day that i spent in Rome, the weather was too hot.*

b. Adverb of location (locative clause)

Locative clause always begins with subordinator *where* which indicates a place. Another subordinating conjunction of a locative clause such as *anywhere, everywhere, and wherever*. For example;

- *Ron does not know where his cousin is.*
- *Wherever i go, death will find me.*

c. *Adverb of manner (manner clause)*

Manner clause often introduces with subordinating conjunction, such as: *as, as if, as though, how, the way* and *like*. For example,

- The cat is eating those fish *like he's never been fed*.

d. *Adverb of purpose (purpose clause)*

Adverb of purpose often starts with subordinating conjunction, such as; *in order that, in the hope that, so, so as, and so that*. For example,

- He slept early *so that he could cook the next morning*.

e. *Adverb of reason (reason clause)*

Adverb of reason often starts with subordinating conjunction, such as: *as, because, so, and since*. For example,

- *Because Monica won a lottery, she got everything she wants."*

f. *Adverb of circumstantial (circumstantial clause)*

Circumstantial clause is introduced by the word *by* and *without*. For example,

- I check the quality of the novel *by using the accuracy assessment of Nababan*.

g. *Adverb of simultaneous (simultaneous clause)*

Simultaneous clause appears when there are two events occur simultaneously.

The subordinator which is used in this clause is *while* and sometimes it is followed by the progressive marker *-ing* to indicate 'ongoingness'. For example,

- I read the book *while my phone is ringing*

h. Adverb of conditional (conditional clause)

Adverb of condition answers conditions that need to exist for something to happen. It often starts with subordinating conjunction, such as: *if, as long as, only if, otherwise, or else, provided, supposing, and unless*. For example,

- *If Dave studied hard last night, he would pass his exam.* (imaginative conditional)
- *Unless it is fit, i won't wear it.* (negative conditional)

i. Adverb of concessive (concessive clause)

Concessive clause is used to give contrasting statement and introduced by subordinator such as *though, although, even though, while, whereas, or even if*. For example,

- *Although i eat five times a day, i still skinny"*

j. Adverb of substitutive (substitutive clause)

Substitutive clause is used to replace an expected event by an unexpected event. This clause is introduced by *instead of, and rather than*. For example,

- *I decided to cook Nasi Goreng, rather than buy it from the food court.*

k. Adverb of additive (additive clause)

Additive clause is used to give an additional information to another clause. This clause is introduced by *besides, and in addition to*. For example,

- *Besides coming late, I forgot to bring today's assignment.*

1. *Adverb of absolute (absolute clause)*

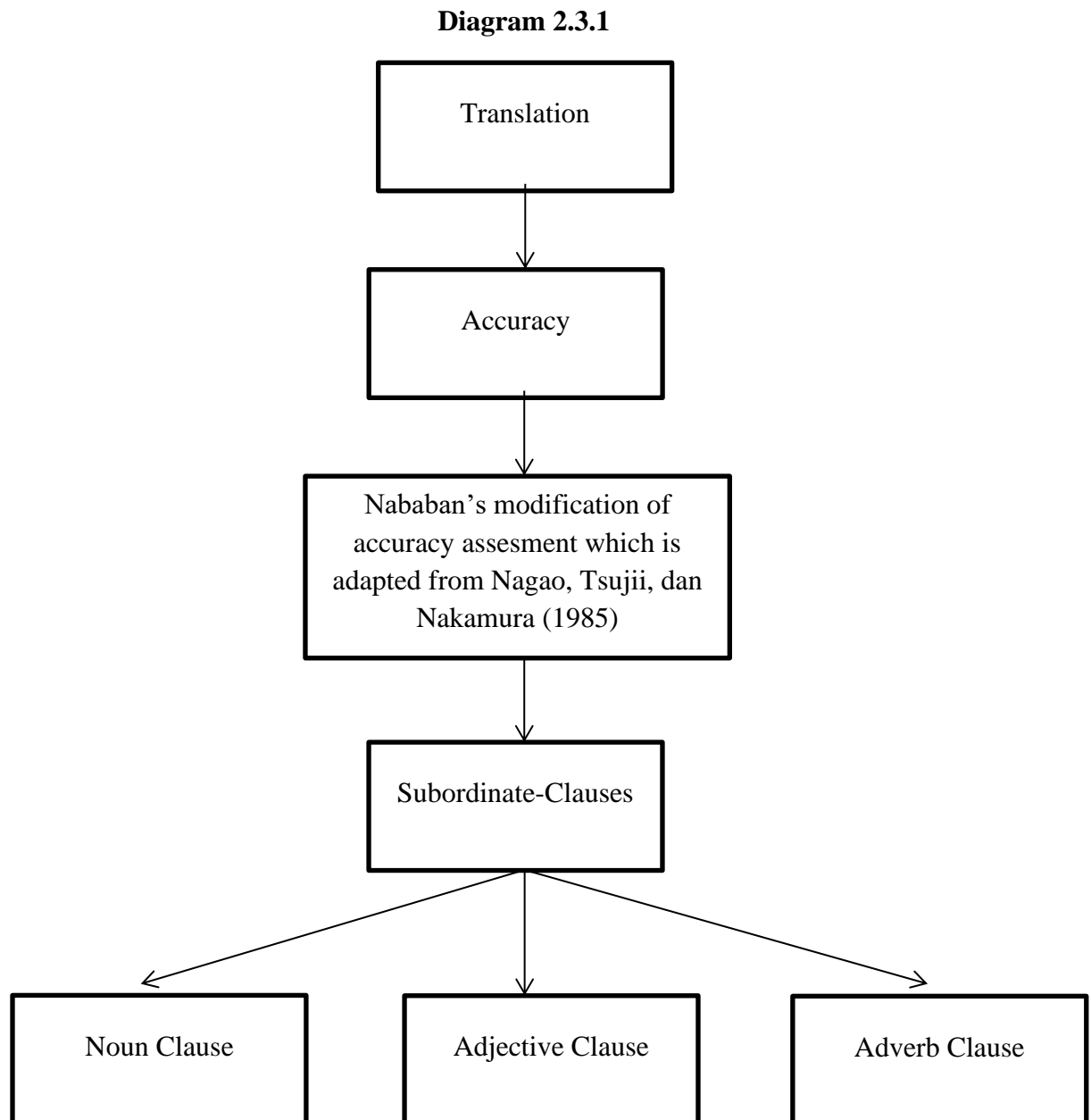
Absolute clause is used without considering a relation between clauses. This clause is introduced by non-finite verb. For example,

- *Knowing his husband's lies*, Rebecca slap his cheek.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The focus of this research is to check the accuracy of Doyle's Sherlock Holmes short story: *A Scandal in Bohemia* by using Nababan's modification which is adapted from Nagao, Tsujii, and Nakamura's (1985) accuracy assessment. In Nababan's assessment modification (2004), there are four categories of accuracy; very accurate, accurate, less accurate, and not accurate. The data of this research is taken from the subordinate clause in the forms of noun clause, adjective clause, and adverb clause. The result of this research reveals the accuracy level that shows us whether *Skandal di Bohemia* which taken from <http://sherlockholmesindonesia.blogspot.com> is accurate or not.

The theoretical framework can be seen in Diagram 2.3.1



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter covers the conclusion of the study, which contains the point of this study and some suggestions for the next researchers who want to conduct a research on the same topic.

5.1 Conclusion

The conclusion is divided into three parts to emphasize the aims of this analysis. First, the researcher found 11 (27.5%) data of noun clauses are very accurate, 27 (67.5%) data of noun clauses are accurate, 1 (2.5%) datum of noun clause is less accurate, and 1 (2.5%) datum of noun clause is not accurate. The average score of the accuracy of the noun clause is 3.25 out of 4. So, the researcher can conclude that the translation of noun clauses in *A Scandal in Bohemia* is accurate.

Second, the researcher found 12 (42.8%) data of adjective clauses are very accurate, 15 (53.6%) data of adjective clauses are accurate, and 1 (3.6%) datum of adjective clauses is not accurate. An average score of the accuracy of the adjective clause is 3.4 out of 4. So, the researcher can conclude that the translation of adjective clauses in *A Scandal in Bohemia* is accurate.

Third, the researcher found 12 (26.7%) data of adverb clauses are very accurate, 32 (71.1%) data of adverb clauses are accurate, and 1 (2.2%) datum of adverb clause is not accurate. An average score of the accuracy of the adverb clause is 3.28 out of 4. So, the researcher can conclude that the translation of adverb clauses in *A Scandal in Bohemia* is accurate.

Based on the findings of this study, it showed that the results of the translation of the subordinate clause in the short story *A Scandal in Bohemia* taken from <http://sherlockholmesindonesia.blogspot.com> are accurate. It means that the translation is already conveyed accurately and clearly to the target language. So, it can be understood by the native speaker in the target language, even though it still requires some revision and words changes in the target language.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusion, the researcher gives some suggestions related to the study which have been conducted. For the translators, the researcher suggests paying more attention in the word choice as well as linguistic and grammatical structure. In translating the clause, the translators must consider the equivalency to produce a clearer translation. As a result, the translation can be easily understood by the readers in the target language.

In analysing the data, the researcher only focussed on the accuracy of the clause. For the other researchers, the researcher suggests using another aspect such as translation techniques/strategies to examine the translation to produce a clearer assessment.

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