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**ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION ACCURACY AND
ACCEPTABILITY OF DEPENDENT CLAUSES IN COMPLEX
SENTENCES IN BBC NEWS WORLD NEWS ARTICLES**

BACHELOR'S THESIS

Proposed as a Compulsory Prerequisite
for Bachelor's Degree in Applied Linguistics

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS AND
PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION
DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
POLITEKNIK NEGERI JAKARTA**

2026



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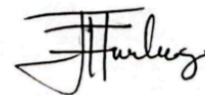
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PREFACE

In the name of Allah SWT, with His grace and mercy, the author has been able to complete this thesis entitled *"Analysis of the Translation Accuracy and Acceptability of Dependent Clauses in Complex Sentences in BBC News World News Articles."* This thesis is submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for obtaining a bachelor's degree at Politeknik Negeri Jakarta, in the study program of English for Business and Professional Communication (BISPRO), Department of Business Administration.

The author would like to convey sincere appreciation and gratitude to the followings:

1. Farizka Humolungo, S.Pd., M.A., as Head of BISPRO Study Program, Department of Business Administration.
2. Dr. Tantri Sari Safitry, S.Pd., M.Pd., as the author's supervisor, who has generously dedicated time, guidance, and expertise throughout the process of completing this thesis.
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4. The author's friends in BISPRO 2022, who have offered constant support and reminded the author to persevere through every challenge encountered during the writing process.

The author hopes that this thesis may offer meaningful contributions to the field of translation studies and serve as a useful reference for future research. Constructive criticism and suggestions for improvement are sincerely welcomed.

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the types of complex sentences and the translation accuracy and acceptability in BBC News' World News. Complex sentences are classified based on Oshima and Hogue (2006) framework into adverbial, adjective, and noun clauses. The translation quality is evaluated using Nababan et al.'s (2012) assessment model through a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) within a descriptive qualitative approach. The results show that of the 85 complex sentence data points, the most dominant type is the adjective clause (35 data, 41,18%), followed by noun clauses (25 data, 29,41%), adverbial clauses (24 data, 28,24%), and (1,18%) containing both a noun clause and an adverbial clause. Regarding accuracy, 45 data points (52,94%) are accurate, 38 data points (44,71%) as less accurate, and 2 data points (2,35%) as inaccurate, yielding an average accuracy score of 2,51. For acceptability, 68 data points (80%) are acceptable, 17 data points (20%) as less acceptable, and none as not acceptable, yielding an average score of 2,8. These findings indicate that adjective and noun clauses tend to yield higher translation quality scores due to the availability of direct structural equivalents in Indonesian, while adverbial clauses present the most significant challenges owing to the nuanced relational meanings conveyed by subordinating conjunctions. Thus, the translation quality of complex sentences in BBC News is generally satisfactory, though greater attention to source text fidelity remains necessary, particularly in the translation of adverbial clauses.

Keywords: complex sentences, accuracy, acceptability, BBC News, news translation.



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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis kalimat kompleks serta akurasi dan keberterimaan terjemahan dalam rubrik World News BBC News. Kalimat kompleks diklasifikasikan berdasarkan kerangka teori Oshima dan Hogue (2006) ke dalam klausa adverbial, klausa adjektiva, dan klausa nomina. Kualitas terjemahan dievaluasi menggunakan model penilaian Nababan et al. (2012) melalui Focus Group Discussion (FGD) dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari 85 data kalimat kompleks, jenis yang paling dominan adalah klausa adjektiva dengan 35 data (41,18%), diikuti oleh klausa nomina dengan 25 data (29,41%), klausa adverbial dengan 24 data (28,24%), dan 1 data (1,18%) yang mengandung klausa nomina sekaligus klausa adverbial. Dari segi akurasi, 45 data (52,94%) dikategorikan akurat, 38 data (44,71%) dikategorikan kurang akurat, dan 2 data (2,35%) dikategorikan tidak akurat, dengan rata-rata skor akurasi sebesar 2,51. Dari segi keberterimaan, 68 data (80%) dikategorikan berterima, 17 data (20%) dikategorikan kurang berterima, dan tidak ada data yang dikategorikan tidak berterima, dengan rata-rata skor sebesar 2,8. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa klausa adjektiva dan klausa nomina cenderung memperoleh skor kualitas terjemahan yang lebih tinggi karena adanya padanan struktur langsung dalam bahasa Indonesia, sedangkan klausa adverbial menghadirkan tantangan paling signifikan akibat makna relasional bernuansa yang disampaikan oleh konjungsi subordinatif. Dengan demikian, kualitas terjemahan kalimat kompleks dalam BBC News secara umum tergolong memuaskan, meskipun perhatian yang lebih besar terhadap kesetiaan pada teks sumber tetap diperlukan, khususnya dalam penerjemahan klausa adverbial.

Kata kunci: kalimat kompleks, akurasi, keberterimaan, BBC News, penerjemahan berita.



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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Translation in international news functions as a major medium in the worldwide spread of information, where the primary objective is to bridge linguistic gaps between English-language source texts and their Indonesian-language translations while preserving the original intent of the news. In a journalistic context, this goal is closely tied to the sentence structures that news writers employ to deliver information efficiently and accurately. One structure that may create challenges in translation is the complex sentence, which consists of an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses, namely adverbial, adjective, and noun clauses, that subordinate additional information to the main idea (Oshima and Hogue, 2006). Complex sentences are also the most dominant structure in BBC News, comprising 52.6% of all sentence types used (Andriani and Bram, 2021). These dependent clauses often contain contextual details that are essential to the completeness of the message.

The complexity of translating dependent clauses can be seen when the information carried by the clause is omitted or inaccurately transferred into the target text. In data code N7-05, the source sentence states, “The BBC has spoken to people who live in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), as well as those on holiday, who describe situations far from the usual flow of daily life.” The adjective clause “who describe situations far from the usual flow of daily life” explains that the interviewed residents and tourists reported unusual situations caused by the conflict. However, this clause is omitted in the Indonesian translation, which only states “*BBC berbincang dengan warga Uni Emirat Arab dan para turis yang sedang berlibur.*” This omission changes the meaning from a report about people describing disrupted daily life into a mere identification of the people interviewed. Another example can be seen in data code N8-06, where the noun clause “that better diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran



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would reduce the likelihood for regional tensions” expresses Beijing’s hope that improved Saudi-Iran relations would reduce regional tensions. However, the Indonesian translation shifts this meaning by adding an explanatory statement, “*yang bisa mengguncang stabilitas Timur Tengah—sebuah kepentingan utama bagi China,*” which is not present in the source text. This changes the meaning from a diplomatic expectation about reduced regional tensions into an editorial explanation about Middle East stability as China’s interest. These examples show that translating complex sentences requires careful attention to dependent clauses because omission or mistranslation may reduce important contextual information and distort the overall message.

In this study, accuracy and acceptability are evaluated using Nababan et al. (2012). Accuracy measures the extent to which the source text message is faithfully conveyed in the target text, while acceptability evaluates whether the translation conforms to the natural linguistic conventions of the target language. To bridge the gap between ratings and reasoning, both accuracy and acceptability in this study are assessed through a Focus Group Discussion (FGD), in which expert raters evaluate each data point. This approach enables a deeper exploration of the underlying reasons behind each rating.

BBC News is selected as the object of this study because it is known as a credible and widely consumed source of international news, with BBC World Service reaching 313 million weekly global audiences (National Audit Office, 2025). At a time when ongoing conflicts, such as the US-Iran tensions that have kept the world on edge, have driven public demand for fast and accurate international reporting, BBC News Indonesia is one of the media that delivers this information in Indonesian. The inverted pyramid structure used in news writing places the most critical facts at the top and supporting context at the base. Under tight publication deadlines, BBC Indonesia translators frequently omit this base layer entirely (Handoyo, 2016), meaning that details that give a news text its full meaning may be reduced. In complex sentences, where dependent clauses carry



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much of this contextual weight, the risk of meaning loss becomes particularly significant.

Handoyo's (2016) research provides a foundational understanding of translation tendencies at BBC Indonesia. However, the study was conducted across general news texts, encompassing phrases and sentences of various types, without specifically isolating complex sentences or their dependent clauses. Furthermore, the present study responds to a contemporary urgency, as the increasing frequency of global conflicts has driven public demand for reliable international news sources, with BBC News Indonesia serving as one of the widely accessed sources of international information. Handoyo's (2016) research also did not specifically examine the World News section, the section most directly concerned with reporting global conflicts and diplomatic issues. This gap underscores the need for a study that not only refines the analytical focus to complex sentences, but also directs that focus toward the section of BBC News most relevant to current global information needs.

The specific focus on complex sentences in this study is therefore motivated not only by their statistical dominance in BBC News articles (Andriani and Bram, 2021), but also by the fact that dependent clauses carry subordinate yet essential meaning. Any mistranslation or unjustified omission within dependent clauses may distort the overall message more significantly than errors in simpler sentence structures. The scope of this research is further defined by its focus on World News articles, where translation accuracy and acceptability are especially critical given the high-stakes nature of the information covered. Current global conflicts, marked by international diplomatic crises, have heightened public reliance on international news portals such as BBC News as primary sources of information. In this context, accuracy and acceptability in translation do not merely constitute linguistic concerns; they may affect how audiences understand world events.



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1.2 Statements of Problem

Drawing from the translation phenomena observed in BBC News international news texts, specifically regarding the structural complexities of complex sentences and the critical role of accuracy and acceptability in news translation for local audiences.

1. What types of complex sentences are found in the World News articles on BBC News Indonesia?
2. How is the translation accuracy of complex sentences in World News on BBC News Indonesia?
3. How is the translation acceptability of complex sentences in World News on BBC News Indonesia?

1.3. Objectives of Study

This study aims aligned with the research questions outlined above:

1. To identify the types of complex sentences found in the World News articles on BBC News Indonesia.
2. To measure the translation accuracy of complex sentences in World News on BBC News Indonesia.
3. To measure the translation acceptability of complex sentences in World News on BBC News Indonesia.

1.4. Limitation of Study

This study examines the type and quality of complex sentences in World News texts published on the official website of BBC News Indonesia in 2026 from January to April. The scope is limited exclusively to the World News category, with a specific focus on articles covering global conflicts such as wars, military attacks, diplomatic tensions, regional security crises, humanitarian consequences, and international mediation efforts. This particular topic was chosen due to research urgency and requires precise translation. The complex sentences are identified and categorized based on the structural framework of Oshima and Hogue (2006), focusing on the relationship between independent and dependent clauses, namely adverbial, adjective, and noun clauses. The translation quality is



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evaluated through two parameters as defined by Nababan et al. (2012), accuracy, which measures the extent to which the source text message is faithfully conveyed, and acceptability, which evaluates whether the translation conforms to the natural linguistic conventions of the target language. Both parameters are assessed through a Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Readability is excluded from this study on methodological grounds. Its assessment requires the involvement of lay target-language readers to evaluate comprehension, which falls outside the scope of this research. This study employs a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) consisting of expert raters whose evaluation is directed at the fidelity and naturalness of the translated text in relation to the source text. Incorporating readability would therefore necessitate a separate respondent group and a distinct data collection procedure, making it beyond the boundaries of the current research design.

1.5. Significances of Study

This study is anticipated to offer theoretical as well as practical contributions to the field of translation studies, as elaborated below:

1. Theoretical Significance

This study enriches the existing body of translation studies by providing a specialized analysis of complex sentence translation within the context of news media. It bridges the gap between structural linguistic classification (Oshima & Hogue, 2006) and translation quality assessment (Nababan et al., 2012), offering a more granular perspective on how sentence complexity affects the accuracy and acceptability of translated news texts for target language audiences.

2. Practical Significance

a. For Students

To provide a deep understanding of the importance of accuracy and acceptability in translated texts, specifically in handling the structure of complex sentences in news reports so that the core message can be delivered effectively.



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- b. For Lecturers and Academics

To provide reference material in teaching courses such as translation criticism, journalistic translation, and the comparative analysis of sentence structures between English and Indonesian.

- c. For Readers

This study offers an understanding of the quality of world news accuracy and acceptability, which is essential in compiling public information that is accurate and easy to process, thereby minimizing ambiguity for local audiences.





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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

The World News articles published on the official website of BBC News Indonesia contain various types of complex sentences that reflect the structural complexity of global conflict reporting. Based on the analysis of 85 data points, four types of complex sentences were identified: (1) adjective clauses, (2) noun clauses, (3) adverbial clauses, and (4) a combination of noun clause and adverbial clause. Of the four types, adjective clauses are the most dominant, with 35 data points (41,18%), followed by noun clauses with 25 data points (29,41%), adverbial clauses with 24 data points (28,24%), and one data point (1,18%) containing both a noun clause and an adverbial clause simultaneously. This dominance of adjective clauses indicates that BBC News Indonesia's World News texts tend to embed descriptive and identifying information about people, places, and events through relative clause constructions, which is characteristic of news discourse that demands concise yet informationally dense sentences.

Based on the accuracy assessment of 85 complex sentences using the framework of Nababan et al. (2012), the majority of translations were found to convey the source text message faithfully. A total of 45 data points (52,94%) were classified as accurate, 38 data points (44,71%) as less accurate, and 2 data points (2,35%) as inaccurate, yielding an overall average accuracy score of 2.51 on a scale of 1-3. This score places the translations within the accurate category, indicating that BBC News Indonesia's translators generally succeeded in preserving the informational content of the source text. However, the considerable proportion of less accurate translations, particularly in adverbial clauses, reflects persistent challenges in conveying relational and contextual meanings introduced by subordinating conjunctions, where unjustified additions, omissions, and meaning shifts were most frequently observed.



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Based on the acceptability assessment of 85 complex sentences, the translations were found to conform well to Indonesian linguistic conventions. A total of 68 data points (80%) were classified as acceptable, 17 data points (20%) as less acceptable, and none as not acceptable, yielding an overall average acceptability score of 2,8 on a scale of 1-3. This score is notably higher than the accuracy score, indicating that BBC News Indonesia's translations tend to read naturally and fluently in the target language, even in cases where strict source text fidelity is not fully maintained. This pattern suggests that translators prioritize the naturalness and communicative clarity of the target text, which is consistent with the demands of news translation aimed at a broad Indonesian-speaking audience.

The cultural theme analysis reveals that the type of complex sentence directly influences translation quality across both accuracy and acceptability parameters. Adjective and noun clauses consistently yield higher translation quality scores, attributed to the availability of transparent structural equivalents between English and Indonesian, particularly the correspondence between the English relative pronouns "which" and "that" and the Indonesian relativizer "*yang*." In contrast, adverbial clauses yield the lowest scores across both parameters, with an accuracy rate of only 33,33% and an acceptability rate of 70,83%, reflecting the inherently interpretive nature of translating relational meanings embedded in subordinating conjunctions. Overall, the compatibility between clause type complexity and translational precision determines the quality of news translation, and a thorough understanding of source text syntax is essential for producing translations that are both accurate and acceptable in the target language.



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5.2 Suggestion

Based on the findings of this study, several recommendations are proposed for future research endeavors:

1. Expanding the scope of data

Future studies may consider broadening the data scope by investigating complex sentences drawn from other BBC News categories beyond World News, such as business, technology, or travel sections. Such an expansion would help determine whether the translation quality tendencies identified in this study remain consistent across varying news categories or differ according to subject matter and genre characteristics.

2. Including readability as an additional parameter

Prospective research may consider integrating readability as a third dimension of translation quality evaluation, complementing the accuracy and acceptability parameters employed in this study. Given that readability necessitates the participation of general target-language readers as respondents, its inclusion would yield a more holistic assessment of translation quality and address the evaluative dimension that fell outside the boundaries of the present study.

3. Focusing on other types of linguistic structures

Beyond complex sentences, future investigations may direct their attention toward other syntactic constructions, including compound sentences, compound-complex sentences, or idiomatic expressions in news discourse, with the aim of further illuminating how varying degrees of syntactic complexity bear upon translation accuracy and acceptability outcomes.

By building upon the foundation established by this study, future research is expected to make meaningful contributions to the field of news translation and advance scholarly understanding of translation quality assessment between English and Indonesian within the domain of international journalism.



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CURRICULUM VITAE



Sheilla Aliarza is a final-year student in the English for Business and Professional Communication Study Program at Politeknik Negeri Jakarta. Born in Jakarta on October 22, 2003. Throughout her studies, she has learned how language can be used to communicate information clearly across different cultural and linguistic contexts while maintaining the intended meaning.

During her studies, she had the opportunity to learn about English-Indonesian translation, business communication, copywriting, and content creation. She also completed a one-year internship at news media, where she assisted with translating news articles between Indonesian and English and writing digital news content. Through this experience, she became more familiar with journalistic language, translation strategies, and the importance of balancing accuracy, clarity, and naturalness in written communication.

She was also involved in a campus organization with an international focus, where she had opportunities to communicate and collaborate with people from different countries and cultural backgrounds. As a member of the media committee, she contributed to preparing visual materials and supporting the organization's media needs. Through this experience, she learned more about teamwork, and basic design for organizational and event-related purposes.

Outside her academic activities, she has worked as a freelance digital illustrator since 2020 and has created commissioned artwork for international clients. She has learned to communicate with clients, manage projects independently, pay attention to detail, and adapt her work to different requests. With the knowledge and experience she has gained during her studies, internships, research, and creative work, she hopes to continue learning and contribute to the fields of translation, content writing, media, and cross-cultural communication.



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APPENDIXES

'All red lines have been crossed': Gulf states weigh response to Iranian strikes
(Apakah negara-negara Teluk akan membalas serangan Iran dan bakal terseret dalam perang?)

Code Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Complex Sentence	Translation Quality	
				Accuracy	Acceptability
N1-01	The question is whether they'll be drawn into it by what they've called the "treacherous" Iranian attacks.	<i>Pertanyaannya adalah apakah mereka bakal terseret ke dalam apa yang mereka sebut sebagai serangan Iran yang "berbahaya".</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "whether" and functions as the subject complement of the linking verb "is".	2	3
N1-02	When it comes to possible retaliation , all options are with our leadership.	<i>Mengenai kemungkinan pembalasan, semua opsi ada di tangan kepemimpinan kami.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "when" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing the condition of the statement.	2	3
N1-03	Drones that are more easily able to get through air defences often cause minimal damage but still sow chaos that disrupts trade and travel .	<i>Drone yang lebih mudah menembus pertahanan udara seringkali menyebabkan kerusakan minimal, tetapi tetap menimbulkan kekacauan yang mengganggu perdagangan dan perjalanan.</i>	Adjective Clause "that are more easily able to get through air defences" modifies "drones", and "that disrupts trade and travel" modifies "chaos". Both are adjective clauses because they begin with the relative pronoun "that" and function to modify the nouns that precede them.	3	2
N1-04	But much depends on how long the war goes on .	<i>Tetapi banyak bergantung kepada berapa lama perang ini akan berlangsung.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the question word "how" and functions as the object of the preposition "on".	3	3



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N1-05	They were furious when it bombed Qatar last year in an attempt to assassinate Hamas leadership.	<i>Mereka marah ketika Israel membom Qatar tahun lalu dalam upaya mereka membunuh pemimpin Hamas.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "when" and functions to modify the adjective "furious" by indicating when the condition occurred.	2	2
N1-06	This is a war that the Arab governments didn't want and tried to prevent.	<i>Ini adalah perang yang tidak diinginkan dan diupayakan untuk dicegah oleh negara-negara Arab.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "that" and functions to modify the preceding noun "war".	2	2
N1-07	But we have to make it very clear that attacks like these will not go unanswered and cannot go unanswered.	<i>Tetapi kami harus memperjelas bahwa serangan seperti ini tidak akan dibiarkan begitu saja dan tidak boleh dibiarkan begitu saja.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "that" and functions as the object of the verb phrase "make clear".	2	3
N1-08	What's clear is that Iran's attacks have strengthened unity among the Gulf states	<i>Namun yang jelas, serangan Iran tersebut telah memperkuat persatuan di antara negara-negara Teluk.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "that" and functions as the subject complement of the linking verb "is".	3	3

Strait of Hormuz: What happens if Iran shuts global oil corridor?
(Apa yang terjadi jika Iran menutup Selat Hormuz yang menjadi jalur minyak global?)

Code Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Complex Sentence	Translation Quality	
				Accuracy	Acceptability
N2-01	Bounded to the north by Iran and to the south by Oman and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the corridor – which is only about 50km (31 miles) wide at its entrance and exit, and about 33km wide at its narrowest point – connects the Gulf with the Arabian Sea.	<i>Lokainya berada di utara Iran dan di selatan Oman serta Uni Emirat Arab (UEA). Jalur ini semacam sebuah koridor sempit di perairan yang lebarnya hanya sekitar 50 kilometer di pintu masuk. Pada titik tersempitnya, selat ini bahkan hanya selebar 33</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "which" and functions to modify the noun "the corridor".	2	2

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		<i>km. Lajur sempit ini menghubungkan Teluk Persia dengan Laut Arab.</i>			
N2-02	China alone is estimated to buy around 90% of the oil that Iran exports to the global market.	<i>China diperkirakan membeli sekitar 90% minyak yang diekspor Iran ke pasar global.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "that" and functions to modify the noun "oil".	2	3
N2-03	The almost complete closure of the vital shipping lane has also hurt Gulf countries, like Saudi Arabia, whose economies rely heavily on energy exports.	<i>Penutupan jalur pelayaran vital ini juga akan merugikan negara-negara Teluk, seperti Arab Saudi, yang perekonomiannya sangat bergantung pada ekspor energi.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "whose" and functions to modify the noun phrase "Gulf countries".	2	3
N2-04	In the late 1980s, during the eight-year Iran-Iraq war, strikes on oil facilities escalated into a 'tanker war' that saw both countries attacking neutral ships to exert economic pressure.	<i>Pada akhir dekade 1980-an, selama Perang Iran-Irak yang berlangsung delapan tahun, serangan terhadap fasilitas minyak meningkat menjadi "perang tanker". Saat itu, kedua negara menyerang kapal-kapal yang netral untuk menekan ekonomi lawan.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "that" and functions to modify the noun phrase "tanker war".	3	3
N2-05	"If oil and gas coming from the strait is cut off, that has significant ramifications for the market," he added.	<i>"Jika pasokan minyak dan gas dari selat terputus, hal itu akan memiliki dampak signifikan bagi pasar;" tambahnya.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "if" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing a condition.	3	3
N2-06	Because China uses that oil to make products it then exports to other countries, higher oil prices could also mean higher prices for consumers around the world.	<i>Sebab, China menggunakan minyak tersebut untuk memproduksi barang yang kemudian diekspor ke negara lain. Dengan demikian, harga minyak yang lebih tinggi berdampak pada kenaikan harga produk barang bagi konsumen</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "because" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing a cause.	2	2



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		<i>China di seluruh dunia.</i>			
N2-07	Analysts have warned that the longer there are threats to ships passing through the strait, the higher the price of oil - and the shipping of it - will be.	<i>Para analis telah memperingatkan jika penutupan selat terus dilakukan Iran, harga minyak serta pengirimannya akan kian melonjak.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "that" and functions as the object of the verb "warned".	2	3

'Somebody perhaps decided to test us': How a Norwegian weather rocket almost sparked a nuclear war
(Roket cuaca Norwegia nyaris memicu perang nuklir – Bagaimana ceritanya?)

Code Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Complex Sentence	Translation Quality	
				Accuracy	Acceptability
N3-01	He became the first world leader to activate a 'nuclear briefcase', a case that contains the instructions and technology for detonating nuclear bombs.	<i>Peristiwa itu membuat Yeltsin menjadi pemimpin dunia pertama yang mengaktifkan "koper nuklir", sebuah kotak yang berisi instruksi dan teknologi untuk meledakkan bom nuklir.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "that" and functions to modify the noun "case".	3	2
N3-02	Mr Adolfsen suggested the Russians might have reacted because it was the first time that an aurora borealis rocket had gone up at such a high ballistic trajectory reaching an altitude of 908 miles.	<i>Pemberitahuan ini disarankan oleh Adolfsen mengingat Rusia mungkin bereaksi karena ini adalah kali pertama roket aurora borealis diluncurkan dengan lintasan balistik setinggi itu, yakni mencapai ketinggian 908 mil.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "that" and functions as the subject complement of "was".	2	2
N3-03	In that tense moment, Yeltsin and his advisers had to decide urgently whether to retaliate.	<i>Namun pada momen yang tegang itu, Yeltsin dan penasihatnya harus memutuskan dengan segera apakah akan membalas serangan atau tidak.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "whether" and functions as the object of the verb "decide".	2	2
N3-04	At 14:52 GMT, the people who were aware of the potential crisis could breathe again.	<i>Pada pukul 14.52 GMT, orang-orang yang menyadari potensi krisis dapat bernapas lega.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "who" and functions to modify the noun "people".	3	3

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N3-05	What was even stranger was that weeks earlier, Norway had already told Moscow about the planned launch.	<i>Anehnya, Norwegia sudah memberitahu Moskow tentang peluncuran yang direncanakan ini beberapa minggu sebelumnya.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "that" and functions as the subject complement of the linking verb "was".	2	3
N3-06	It was a sobering reminder of how a single missed message could have potentially catastrophic consequences.	<i>Ini adalah pengingat yang menegangkan tentang bagaimana satu pesan yang terlewatkan dapat memiliki konsekuensi yang berpotensi malapetaka.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the question word "how" and functions as the object of the noun "reminder".	2	2
N3-07	It's not just major events such as the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, which was probably the nearest the Cold War came to breaking into an all-out nuclear war between the US and the Soviet Union.	<i>Tidak hanya peristiwa besar seperti Krisis Misil Kuba 1962, yang mungkin merupakan momen terdekat Perang Dingin dan memicu perang nuklir antara AS dan Uni Soviet.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "which" and functions to modify the noun phrase "Cuban missile crisis".	2	3

'Endless fears': Even if fighting stops, the damage to Iran's children will endure
(Kerusakan psikis anak-anak di Iran akibat perang – 'Ketakutan tiada akhir')

Code Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Complex Sentence	Translation Quality	
				Accuracy	Acceptability
N4-01	And if even then things don't improve , bring him back to the centre.	<i>Bahkan jika setelah itu keadaannya tidak membaik, bawa dia kembali ke sini.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "if" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing a condition.	3	3
N4-02	He was with his father on checkpoint duty in Tehran when he was killed by a drone strike on 29 March.	<i>Ia bersama ayahnya bertugas di sebuah pos pemeriksaan di Teheran ketika Jafari kemudian tewas akibat serangan drone pada 29 Maret.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "when" and functions to modify the main clause by indicating time.	2	2



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N4-03	When a child goes down that road there is no way back.	<i>Padahal ketika seorang anak menempuh jalan itu, tidak ada jalan kembali.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "when" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing a condition.	2	2
N4-04	Noor took her son away from Tehran when the war began five weeks ago.	<i>Noor membawa putra semata wayangnya keluar dari Teheran ketika perang dimulai lima minggu lalu.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "when" and functions to modify the verb phrase "took away" by indicating time.	2	3
N4-05	But even if they do , the damage inflicted on young minds and bodies by the violence of bombing, the militarisation of childhood, and the loss of safety will endure long into the future.	<i>Sayangnya, kalau pun gencatan senjata itu terwujud, kerusakan yang kadung ditimbulkan pada pikiran dan tubuh anak-anak akibat kekerasan pengeboman, militarisasi masa kanak-kanak, dan hilangnya rasa aman akan menancap dalam hingga masa depan.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "even if" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing a condition.	2	3
N4-06	According to the US-based Human Rights Activists News Agency (HRANA), which collates data from across Iran , 3,636 people have been killed in the war.	<i>Menurut Human Rights Activists News Agency (HRANA) yang berbasis di AS dan mengumpulkan data dari seluruh Iran, sebanyak 3.636 orang telah tewas dalam perang.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "which" and functions to modify the noun "HRANA".	3	3
N4-07	One Tehran resident, who we are calling Noor , has a son in his early teens.	<i>Warga Teheran, Noor yang bukan nama sebenarnya memiliki seorang putra di awal usia remaja.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "who" and functions to modify the noun "resident".	2	2

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N4-08	Aysha says the centre is receiving numerous calls and in person visits from worried parents.	<i>Aysha berkata tempatnya bekerja menerima banyak panggilan dan kunjungan langsung dari orang tua yang cemas.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the implicit subordinating conjunction "that" and functions as the object of the verb "says".	3	3
N4-09	Let him feel he's a hero in the battlefield, commanding the battle.	<i>Biarkan dia merasakan dirinya adalah pahlawan di medan perang, memimpin pertempuran.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the implicit subordinating conjunction "that" and functions as the object of the verb "feel".	3	3
N4-10	A local newspaper quoted his mother, Sadaf Monfared, as saying the boy told her he "would like to become a martyr".	<i>Sebuah surat kabar lokal mengutip ibunya, Sadaf Monfared, yang berkata bahwa bocah itu "ingin menjadi seorang martir".</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the implicit subordinating conjunction "that" and functions as the object of the verb "saying".	3	3

'We're sinking deeper': Iranians brace for infrastructure strikes as Trump deadline nears
(Pembunuh eks-PM Jepang Shinzo Abe divonis penjara seumur hidup – Siapa dia, dan mengapa dikaitkan dengan kelompok keagamaan?)

Code Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Complex Sentence	Translation Quality	
				Accuracy	Acceptability
N5-01	Kasra, who is in his 20s and lives in Tehran, said:	<i>Kasra, pemuda berusia 20-an yang tinggal di Teheran, berujar:</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "who" and functions to modify the noun "Kasra".	3	3
N5-02	I keep thinking about a scenario where, in a month, I'm sitting with my family with no water, no electricity, nothing.	<i>Saya terus membayangkan sebuah skenario di mana, sebulan lagi, saya duduk bersama keluarga tanpa air, tanpa listrik, tanpa apa-apa.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative adverb "where" and functions to modify the noun "scenario".	3	3
N5-03	My mum is filling every bottle she can find in the house with water.	<i>Ibu saya mengisi setiap botol yang bisa dia temukan di rumah</i>	Adjective Clause It is an adjective	3	3

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		<i>dengan air</i>	clause with an implicit relative pronoun "that" and functions to modify the noun "bottle".		
N5-04	I think more and more in Iran have realised that Trump doesn't care about them at all.	<i>Saya pikir semakin banyak orang di Iran yang menyadari bahwa Trump sama sekali tidak peduli pada mereka.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "that" and functions as the object of the verb "realised".	3	3
N5-05	Some of those who the BBC has been talking to initially saw the US-Israeli strikes as the help that had been promised to them.	<i>Sebagian warga yang diwawancarai BBC awalnya melihat serangan AS-Israel sebagai bentuk bantuan yang dijanjikan.</i>	Adjective Clause "Who the BBC has been talking to" modifies "those", and "that had been promised to them" modifies "help". Both are adjective clauses because they begin with relative pronouns and modify the nouns that precede them.	3	3
N5-06	Iranian media said 13 people were killed and almost 100 injured when a bridge under construction in Karaj was bombed on Thursday.	<i>Media-media Iran melaporkan 13 orang tewas dan hampir 100 lainnya terluka ketika sebuah jembatan yang sedang dibangun di Karaj dibom pada Kamis.</i>	Noun Clause, Adverbial Clause "That 13 people were killed and almost 100 injured" is a noun clause functioning as the object of "said", with an implicit "that". Meanwhile, "when a bridge under construction in Karaj was bombed on Thursday" is an adverbial clause because it begins with "when" and indicates the time of the event.	3	3
N5-07	If they hit it, it'll be nothing but misery for me.	<i>Jika mereka menghantamnya, yang tersisa hanyalah</i>	Adverbial Clause It is an adverbial	3	3



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		<i>penderitaan bagi saya.</i>	clause because it begins with the subordinating conjunction "if" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing a condition.		
N5-08	If attacking targets in the country brings down the Islamic Republic, I'm fine with that.	<i>Jika menyerang target di negara ini bisa menjatuhkan Republik Islam, saya tidak keberatan.</i>	Adverbial Clause It is an adverbial clause because it begins with the subordinating conjunction "if" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing a condition.	3	3
N5-09	Many of those that the BBC talked to are worried about the economic impact the war.	<i>Banyak dari mereka yang diwawancarai BBC mengaku khawatir akan dampak ekonomi dari perang.</i>	Adjective Clause It is an adjective clause because it begins with the relative pronoun "that" and functions to modify the noun "those".	3	3
N5-10	I think Trump is scared of what Iran is going to do.	<i>Saya pikir Trump takut dengan apa yang akan dilakukan Iran.</i>	Noun Clause It is a noun clause functioning as the object of "think".	3	3

Funerals held for students and staff after strike on Iran school
(Foto-foto pemakaman para siswi dan staf yang tewas akibat serangan AS-Israel di Iran)

Code Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Complex Sentence	Translation Quality	
				Accuracy	Acceptability
N6-01	On Monday, the BBC asked the US Secretary of State Marco Rubio if the school building was struck by an American missile.	<i>Pada Senin (02/03), BBC bertanya ke Menteri Luar Negeri AS, Marco Rubio, apakah gedung sekolah tersebut terkena rudal Amerika?</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "if" and functions as the object of the verb "asked".	3	3
N6-02	Hundreds of mourners packed the streets to pay their respects at the	<i>Ratusan orang pelayat memadati jalan-jalan untuk memberikan</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the	3	3



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	funeral which was broadcast on Iranian state TV.	<i>penghormatan terakhir kepada para korban dalam upacara pemakaman yang disiarkan oleh stasiun televisi pemerintah Iran.</i>	relative pronoun "which" and functions to modify the noun "funeral".		
N6-03	International news organisations are often refused visas to Iran which severely limits their ability to gather information there.	<i>Wartawan-wartawan dari berbagai organisasi pemberitaan internasional sering kali ditolak visanya ke Iran. Kondisi ini secara signifikan membatasi proses pengumpulan informasi dan verifikasi peristiwa di sana.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "which" and functions to modify the noun "Iran".	2	3
N6-04	The US military said it was looking into reports of the incident, while Israel's military said it was "not aware" of any operations in the area.	<i>Militer AS mengklaim sedang menyelidiki laporan mengenai insiden itu. Sedangkan militer Israel mengaku "tidak mengetahui" adanya operasi di area itu.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "while" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing contrast.	3	3
N6-05	Coffins draped in the flag of the Islamic Republic were carried through the crowds, as a voiceover recounted the grief of mothers and fathers who had lost their daughters.	<i>Peti-peti jenazah yang diselimuti bendera Republik Islam Iran dibawa oleh truk melewati kerumunan. Dalam siaran itu terdengar suara latar yang menceritakan duka para ayah dan ibu yang kehilangan anak perempuan mereka.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "as" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing simultaneity of time.	2	3
N6-06	The BBC has verified clips of the aftermath of the explosion, which show smoke rising from a building as crowds gathered nearby, with some people screaming in panic.	<i>BBC telah memverifikasi cuplikan video pasca-ledakan, yang menunjukkan asap membubung dari sebuah gedung saat kerumunan orang berkumpul di dekatnya. Beberapa orang tampak berteriak panik.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "which" and functions to modify the noun "clips".	3	3
N6-07	Funerals have been held for students and staff killed in what Iranian authorities have said was a US-Israeli strike on a school in southern Iran.	<i>Tangis dan suasana duka menyelimuti upacara pemakaman para pelajar dan staf sekolah yang meninggal dunia di Kota Minab, Iran selatan.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with "what" and functions as the object of the preposition "in".	2	3



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'It's eerie' - Dubai on edge as city comes under attack by Iran
 ('Ini bukan Dubai yang kami kenal' – Kesaksian warga dan para turis saat Iran menyerang Uni Emirat Arab)

Code Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Complex Sentence	Translation Quality	
				Accuracy	Acceptability
N7-01	For two days now, Dubai residents have mainly stayed indoors as their city is hit by missiles and drones - part of an attack launched by Iran across the region in response to the latest massive and ongoing attack against it by US and Israel.	<i>Selama dua hari terakhir, sebagian besar warga dan turis Dubai memilih berdiam diri di dalam rumah dan hotel ketika serangan rudal dan drone menyasar kota di Uni Emirat Arab itu. Gempuran Iran tersebut merupakan respons terhadap operasi tempur yang dilancarkan AS dan Israel.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "as" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing simultaneity of time.	2	3
N7-02	The 35-year-old said her sister's family and pets had to seek shelter in their apartment because they lived close to the Jebel Ali port, where there was "a lot of debris falling" .	<i>Perempuan berusia 35 tahun itu mengungkapkan saudaranya harus mencari perlindungan di apartemennya. Sebab, tempat tinggal saudaranya berada dekat Pelabuhan Jebel Ali. Di sekitar sana, "banyak puing-puing yang jatuh".</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "because" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing a cause.	2	3
N7-03	On Saturday evening, she and her partner packed "a grab bag" as the children slept , she said, adding that she "doused bathrobes and towels" in water in case they needed to "escape during the night in fire conditions".	<i>Pada Sabtu malam, dia dan pasangannya mengemas "tas darurat" ketika anak-anak tidur. Ia juga menambahkan telah "menyiram handuk mandi dan handuk" dengan air sebagai persiapan jika harus "melarikan diri di tengah malam dalam kondisi kebakaran."</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "as" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing simultaneity of time.	2	3
N7-04	"It's a very surreal experience being surrounded by everyone trying to enjoy their holiday and trying to entertain their children whilst we can see visible smoke from nearby areas that have been hit by drones or missiles. "	<i>"Ini pengalaman yang sangat surrealis, dikelilingi oleh orang-orang yang mencoba menikmati liburan mereka dan menghibur anak-anak mereka sementara kami bisa melihat asap yang terlihat dari area"</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "whilst" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing	3	2



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		<i>terdekat yang terkena serangan drone atau rudal."</i>	contrast.		
N7-05	The BBC has spoken to people who live in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) , as well as those on holiday, who describe situations far from the usual flow of daily life.	<i>BBC berbincang dengan warga Uni Emirat Arab dan para turis yang sedang berlibur.</i>	Adjective Clause It modifies "people", and "who describe situations far from the usual flow of daily life" modifies "those". Both are adjective clauses because they begin with the relative pronoun "who".	1	3
N7-06	On Saturday, officials said debris from an "aerial interception" caused a fire in a berth at the port, which is the world's ninth busiest.	<i>Pada Sabtu (28/02), pejabat setempat menyampaikan serpihan dari "penyergapan udara" mengakibatkan kebakaran di pelabuhan, yang merupakan pelabuhan tersibuk kesembilan di dunia.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "which" and functions to modify the noun "port".	3	3
N7-07	There is a lot of glass in the hotel which is worrying, she said, adding, they have heard "several missiles throughout the day".	<i>"Ada banyak kaca di hotel ini yang mengkhawatirkan. Sepanjang hari, beberapa rudal terdengar," ujar Trotter.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "which" and functions to modify the noun "glass".	2	3
N7-08	"We're thinking of everyone who is feeling unsettled and unsafe right now. "	<i>"Kami memikirkan semua orang yang merasa tidak tenang dan tidak aman saat ini."</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "who" and functions to modify the noun "everyone".	3	3
N7-09	But she added that she and her family were remaining calm and trusted the UAE military to defend its airspace, saying she believed it would "all blow over soon".	<i>Kendati demikian, ia dan keluarganya mengaku tetap tenang dan percaya militer UEA mampu mempertahankan wilayah udaranya. Dia yakin semua akan "segera mereda".</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "that" and functions as the object of the verb "added". Within it, there is a second noun clause, "that she believed it would all blow over	3	3



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			soon", functioning as the object of "saying", with an implicit "that".		
N7-10	Dubai International Airport was also damaged in what authorities have called an "incident" .	<i>Bandara Internasional Dubai juga mengalami kerusakan dalam peristiwa yang disebut oleh otoritas sebagai "insiden"</i> .	Noun Clause It begins with "what" and functions as the object of the preposition "in".	3	3

China is trying to play peacemaker in the Iran war - will it work?
(China berupaya berperan sebagai mediator dalam perang AS-Iran, apakah bakal berhasil?)

Code Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Complex Sentence	Translation Quality	
				Accuracy	Acceptability
N8-01	As the war in the Middle East enters its second month, choking the world's energy supply and sending oil prices soaring , China is trying to step in as a peacemaker.	<i>Ketika perang antara AS-Israel dan Iran memasuki bulan kedua, yang mengganggu pasokan energi dunia dan melambungkan harga minyak, China mencoba tampil sebagai mediator damai.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "as" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing simultaneity of time.	2	2
N8-02	It comes as President Donald Trump says US military action in Iran could end in "two to three weeks" .	<i>Upaya itu muncul ketika Presiden Amerika Serikat, Donald Trump, mengatakan aksi militer negaranya di Iran bisa berakhir dalam "dua hingga tiga pekan"</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "as" and functions to modify the main clause by indicating a time context.	3	3
N8-03	The peace plan was drafted after Pakistan's foreign minister flew to Beijing to ask for Chinese support for the country's efforts to negotiate an end to this conflict .	<i>Upaya perdamaian itu disusun setelah menteri luar negeri Pakistan terbang ke Beijing untuk meminta dukungan China dalam mendorong negosiasi guna mengakhiri konflik tersebut.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "after" and functions to modify the main clause by indicating time.	2	3
N8-04	Beijing will likely have decided to play the role of peacemaker because the war in Iran jeopardises something Xi covets: stability .	<i>Namun Beijing tampaknya memilih tampil sebagai penengah karena perang di Iran mengancam sesuatu yang sangat dijaga oleh</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "because" and	3	3



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		<i>Xi Jinping: stabilitas.</i>	functions to modify the main clause by expressing a cause.		
N8-05	If the rest of the world begins to slow down economically because of an energy shock, that's going to be tough for China's factories.	<i>Menghadapi perlambatan ekonomi global akibat guncangan energi akan menjadi pukulan berat bagi pabrik dan eksportir China.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "if" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing a condition.	2	2
N8-06	Beijing will have hoped that better diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran would reduce the likelihood for regional tensions.	<i>Bagi Beijing, keberhasilan ini strategis: membaiknya hubungan dua kekuatan regional itu dipandang dapat menurunkan risiko ketegangan yang bisa mengguncang stabilitas Timur Tengah—sebuah kepentingan utama bagi China.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "that" and functions as the object of the verb "hoped".	1	2
N8-07	China joins Pakistan, which has emerged as an unlikely mediator in the US-Israel war against Iran.	<i>China bergabung dengan Pakistan, yang secara tak terduga muncul sebagai mediator dalam perang antara AS-Israel melawan Iran.</i>	Adjective Clauses It begins with the relative pronoun "which" and functions to modify the noun "Pakistan".	3	3
N8-08	Pakistan, which has been a US ally in the past, seems to have won over Trump to mediate this conflict.	<i>Pakistan, yang pernah menjadi sekutu dekat AS, tampaknya berhasil meyakinkan Trump untuk memberi ruang bagi upaya mediasi ini.</i>	Adjective Clauses It begins with the relative pronoun "which" and functions to modify the noun "Pakistan".	3	3
N8-09	It is also a turnaround for Beijing, whose official response to the war has so far been quite muted.	<i>Langkah ini juga menandai perubahan sikap Beijing, yang sebelumnya memberikan respons sangat hati-hati terhadap perang tersebut.</i>	Adjective Clauses It begins with the relative pronoun "whose" and functions to modify the noun "Beijing".	3	3
N8-10	China's industrial heartland, which serves as the factory of the world, will be impacted.	<i>Kekhawatiran mulai bermunculan bahwa jantung industri China—yang berfungsi</i>	Adjective Clauses It begins with the relative pronoun	2	3



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		<i>sebagai pabrik bagi dunia—bisa terdampak jangka panjang jika krisis ini terus bergulir.</i>	"which" and functions to modify the noun phrase "China's industrial heartland".		
'You're no longer my sister' - rows erupt as war divides Iranian families ('Kau bukan lagi saudaraku' – Ketika perang memecah belah keluarga di Iran)					
Code Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Complex Sentence	Translation Quality	
				Accuracy	Acceptability
N9-01	The relative, who we are calling Sina, says that when his family recently got together at his grandmother's house, emotions quickly exploded, exposing stark divisions.	<i>Kerabat tersebut, yang kami sebut sebagai Sina, berujar bahwa ketika keluarganya baru-baru ini berkumpul di rumah neneknya, suasana langsung memanas dan emosi mengelegak, memperlihatkan perpecahan tajam di antara mereka.</i>	Noun Clause It functions as the object of the verb "says". Within it, there is an adverbial clause, "when his family recently got together at his grandmother's house", which indicates time.	3	3
N9-02	Even among those opposed to the government, there are deep divisions over whether the war will help or hinder attempts to bring about change.	<i>Bahkan di antara mereka yang menentang pemerintah, terdapat perbedaan tajam ihwal apakah perang ini akan membantu atau justru menghambat upaya perubahan.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with "whether" and functions as the object of the preposition "over".	3	3
N9-03	Sina says that, according to other relatives, his uncle was so angered by the protests that he said even if his own children went onto the streets and were killed, he wouldn't go to collect their bodies.	<i>Sina mengatakan bahwa menurut kerabat lainnya, pamannya amat murka terhadap para demonstran hingga pernah berkata bahwa bahkan jika anak-anaknya sendiri turun ke jalan dan tewas, dia tidak akan pergi mengambil jenazah mereka.</i>	Noun Clause There are two noun clauses: "that his uncle was so angered by the protests that he said..." functions as the object of "says"; within it, the implicit "that" clause, "even if his own children went onto the streets and were killed, he wouldn't go to collect their bodies", functions as the object of "said".	3	3



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N9-04	My dad lives in this illusion that Iran will open up its borders and within five years everything will be rebuilt.	<i>Ayahku hidup dalam ilusi bahwa Iran akan membuka perbatasannya dan dalam lima tahun semuanya akan dibangun kembali, semuanya akan baik-baik saja.</i>	Noun Clause It is a noun clause that functions to explain the content of the noun "illusion".	2	3
N9-05	Despite the government-imposed internet blackout, the BBC has been able to maintain contact with some of the few Iranians who have found ways to remain online.	<i>Walaupun pemerintah Iran mematikan akses internet, BBC masih dapat berkomunikasi dengan sebagian kecil warga Iran yang berhasil menemukan cara agar tetap melakukan kontak daring.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "who" and functions to modify the noun "Iranians".	2	2
N9-06	He says he has barely spoken to his uncle since major protests in 2022 following the death in custody of a young woman, Mahsa Amini, who was accused of not wearing the compulsory hijab properly.	<i>Dia berujar nyaris tidak pernah berbicara dengan pamannya sejak aksi protes berskala besar pada 2022, setelah kematian Mahsa Amini—perempuan muda yang meninggal dalam tahanan setelah dituduh tidak mengenakan hijab dengan benar.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "who" and functions to modify the noun "Mahsa Amini".	3	3
N9-07	Kaveh has been providing internet access to friends and family via SpaceX's Starlink, which offers connectivity via satellites.	<i>Kaveh selama ini membantu menyediakan akses internet bagi teman dan keluarganya melalui Starlink milik SpaceX, yang menawarkan konektivitas lewat satelit.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "which" and functions to modify the noun "Starlink".	3	3
N9-08	Most Iranians who agree to speak to BBC Persian are opposed to the Iranian regime.	<i>Sebagian besar warga Iran yang bersedia berbicara kepada BBC Persia merupakan pihak yang menentang rezim.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "who" and functions to modify the noun "Iranians".	2	3



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Israeli soldiers shot a Palestinian boy and stood around as he bled to death, video shows
(Kisah remaja Palestina yang ditembak tentara Israel dan dibiarkan kehabisan darah hingga meninggal – 'Petugas medis dihalangi untuk menolong')

Code Data	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Types of Complex Sentence	Translation Quality	
				Accuracy	Acceptability
NI0-01	Jad was born and raised in al-Far'a, a refugee camp in the West Bank that is home to about 10,000 Palestinians.	<i>Jad lahir dan dibesarkan di al-Far'a, sebuah kamp pengungsi di Tepi Barat yang menjadi rumah bagi sekitar 10.000 warga Palestina.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "that" and functions to modify the noun phrase "refugee camp".	3	3
NI0-02	Along with other similar camps in the occupied territories, it is subject to frequent Israeli military raids, which Israel says are necessary to counter armed groups operating there.	<i>Bersama dengan kamp-kamp serupa di wilayah yang diduduki, kamp ini sering menjadi sasaran serangan militer Israel, yang menurut Israel diperlukan untuk melawan kelompok bersenjata yang beroperasi di sana.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "which" and functions to modify the noun "raids"	2	3
NI0-03	The second is the emergence of a significant amount of video footage of the incident, which the BBC has verified.	<i>Kedua adalah munculnya berbagai rekaman video insiden tersebut, yang telah diverifikasi oleh BBC.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "which" and functions to modify the noun phrase "video footage".	3	3
NI0-04	The Israel Defence Forces (IDF) told the BBC that soldiers had provided "initial medical treatment".	<i>IDF berkata pada BBC bahwa mereka telah memberikan "perawatan medis awal"</i>	Noun Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "that" and functions as the object of the verb "told".	3	3
NI0-05	One of the two friends with Jad at that moment told the BBC that the boys had gone outside after a post on a messaging group for the camp said the Israeli units were leaving.	<i>Kepada BBC, salah satu dari dua teman Jad yang sempat bersama di lokasi mengungkapkan mereka keluar usai postingan di sebuah grup pesan yang mengumumkan unit-unit Israel sedang meninggalkan tempat tersebut.</i>	Noun Clause It begins with "that" and functions as the object of the verb "told". Within it, there is a second noun clause, with implicit "that", "the Israeli units were leaving", functioning as the object of "said".	3	3



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NI0-06	As Jad lay collapsed in an alley, the soldiers created a cordon around him and blocked two Palestinian ambulances from reaching him.	<i>Jad dibiarkan tergeletak tak berdaya dan para tentara tersebut mengelilinginya dengan membentuk barikade sehingga menghalangi dua ambulans Palestina yang hendak menyelamatkannya.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "as" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing simultaneity of time.	2	3
NI0-07	The soldiers – 14 in total – then stood around Jad casually for at least 45 minutes while he bled from one or more gunshot wounds.	<i>Dari rekaman video dan para saksi mata, sebanyak 14 orang tentara terlihat berdiri santai di sekitar Jad yang terus mengeluarkan darah akibat luka tembaknya. Mereka berada di situ setidaknya selama 45 menit, tapi tak ada upaya sedikit pun untuk memberikan pertolongan medis pada Jad.</i>	Adverbial Clause It begins with the subordinating conjunction "while" and functions to modify the main clause by expressing simultaneity of time.	2	3
NI0-08	Jad makes a movement that suggests this is the moment when he is hit.	<i>Jad melakukan gerakan yang menunjukkan tertembak.</i>	Adjective Clause It begins with the relative pronoun "that" and functions to modify the noun "movement". Within it, there is a second adjective clause, "when he is hit", which modifies the noun "moment".	2	3