CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGESTION

The last chapter is conclusion and suggestion. In this part, the researcher makes a conclusion from the data that have been analyzed. Those are about translation shifts and the translation equivalence. After make a conclusion then the researcher gives a suggestion to another researcher who wants to analyze in the same field, translation shift.

5.1 Conclusion

Translation shift is a shifting process in the translation that is used to adjust message in source text to target text so that the translation. The research was conducted in order to obtain a description of translation process of adjective clause from English as a source text into Indonesian as a target text. She used children's literature novel "Five on A Treasure Island" by Enid Blyton and the translation novel "Lima Sekawan di Pulau Harta" by Agus Setiadi. In the analysis, the researcher analyzed about translation shifts occurs in the novel and then found the translation equivalence. In the research finding, the researcher found 27 adjective clause with relative pronoun who, 23 data with relative pronoun that, 16 data with relative pronoun which, 13 data with relative pronoun where, 7 data with relative pronoun when, and the last is 2 data of relative pronoun whose. The entire adjective clause had chosen and analyzed by researcher.

Related to the 88 adjective clause that had taken, the researcher found 9 data of level shifts, 29 data of unit shifts, 32 data of class shifts, 3 data of structure shifts, 4 data untranslated, and 19 data were original (there is no shifting). The data of translation shifts were different with data of adjective clause. It was because in one datum could have more than one shifting. There were some reasons how the translation occurs in the translating adjective clause. The first was level shift occurred in the translation from grammatical units into lexical units. The shifts occur because there was differentiation in language level between English as a source language and Indonesian as a target text. In the Indonesian structure, there was no *tobe* to arrange a sentence so that *tobe* in English translated into lexical unit as *sudah*, *telah*, *sebelumnya*, or *pernah*.

Then the second were structure shifts that had a little data than others. Structure shifts occured when the translator translated adjective clause that had active form into passive form in target text. There was shifting in the structure of language from active into passive so that it called structure shift. The third were unit shifts that involve changed of rank. The shifts occur from clause into sentence and the sentence into phrase. The last were class shifts that occur in the changed part of speech in the translation. In this analysis, the class shifts came from adjective clause in source text translated into verb relative clause, locative relative clause, prepositional relative clause, and noun relative clause.

After the data of translation shifts had been taken, the translator continued to the translation equivalence analysis. In the data, the researcher found there were 46 data were equivalent and the rest was not equivalent. In analyzing, she used Nida's theory, formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence, as her standard. Based on the data, the translator had both of them but the most was dynamic equivalence. He translated the source text based on his thought and his understanding. Dynamic equivalence was the best result in translation according to Nida (1964). It was because the translators could share their thought and their understanding in the translation (TT) as long as the translators also must be considering with the readers knowledge. In this analysis, the researcher found that the translator put too much his thought without considering the reader's knowledge. Thus, the translation mostly became hard to understand and did not clear enough especially for children as the reader.

Based on the data that has been described above, it can be concluded that the translation shifts occur because of differences in language structure from English as source language into Indonesian as target language. By the shift, messages in the source language can be transferred well. Nevertheless, the translation shift must also adjust to the harmony in translation. The use of excessive words in translation can be a boomerang for the translation itself. This is because the number of ineffective words will change the real meaning and will eventually make the translation less well understood. Then it would be better if the

translation is done with the advance research on the content, selection of words, and how to deliver the message well so that the translation will be better and easier to understand for the reader.

5.2 Suggestion

Translation shift is one of the linguistic fields that is interesting enough to be used as research material. In this analysis, the researcher was analyzed the translation shift in children's literature "Five on A Treasure Island" as a whole without any focus on one type of translation shifts. She realized that this analysis was far from perfect, so it still needs a lot of additions and improvements. Therefore, the future researcher can add or improve this research if later found lack or error in the study. The researcher strongly invites the other researcher to improve this research. It is because with the improvement can improve the researcher's knowledge so she can learn more about translation shift well. Other than, with the correction from other researcher, the research will be better.

Then the other suggestion, researcher suggests to stay focused on children's literature because the object is still rarely used. Choose children's literature and analyze it by focus on complement clause, noun clause or adverbial clause. Those fields are still rarely studied by the researcher so the future researcher will get the gap. In addition, the future researcher can also add other theories from different fields to make the research better. By doing that, the translation research will become more evolving and develop.