

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

6.1 Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher concludes that translation shift is an interesting topic to be studied because this concept is still relevant with some newest linguistic theories. This theory was firstly proposed by J.C Catford in order to analyze form based translation. Translation shift attempted to analyze the way the translator translates in order to reach the translation equivalent to the purposes of the translation product. Shifts needs to be applied especially when both of source language and target language have a different linguistic system.

Based on the analyses, the researcher finds out there are two types of shift; level shift and category shift. Moreover, the category shift is divided into; structure shift, class shift unit shift and intrasystem shift. Structure shift that is a shift that occurs because the SL should follow TL's grammatical order and also change as the translator writing style. It can be caused by grammatical change or voice shift. Class shift which occurs when the translation equivalence of SL item is the member of a different class (part of speech) in TL. Unit shift occurs when both SL and TL have a difference of amount meaning component in different concept or rank. The language rank may change among the morpheme, word, phrase or group, clause, sentence, and even paragraph and text. Intrasystem shift is for the cases that occur because of the grammatical differences especially when the uncommon correspondence expression is not acceptable according to their own linguistics system. Those shifts were applied in some sentence in the

translation of Toharis's *Mata yang Enak Dipandang*. The most frequent type of shift that occurred is level shift. As a fact that, Indonesian as source language does not have a grammatical rule or contain a lexical item, the translator definitely apply a level shift to make the translation product become natural as the original by followed the English grammatical rule.

Translation shift occurs in order to reach the translation equivalent. Translation products are equivalent when the form of the target language text is changed and only when a given form of the source language text is changed. It proves that meaning equivalence becomes the right way for measuring the translation shifts. The shift that applied by the translator make some changes in meaning. Meaning equivalence in translation can be further categorized into the equivalent meaning and non-equivalent meaning whereas equivalent meaning is divided into three types; they are complete meaning, increased meaning and decreased meaning. Non-equivalent meaning is divided into two types; they are lost meaning and different meaning. The most frequent meaning equivalent that found is decreased meaning occurs when the translator omits some information which is found in the SL text so the information content of the TL is decreased. It can be proven by the 76 data that found in the short story.

To sum up, the researcher has discovered that the translation shift occurred in the translation consist of 44 level shift, 38 structure shift, 18 class shift, 31 unit shift, and 15 intrasystem shift. The shift that found caused some impact upon meaning equivalence consist of 25 complete meaning, 52 increase meaning, 76 decreased meaning, 1 lost meaning, and 35 different meaning. Through the

amount of lost meaning that was found, it proves that the translator translates the short story sentence by sentence even word per word by some word or phrases or even clause still be found decreased meaning. 35 of the 110 data are translated into different meaning shows that the translator is not able to find the exact meaning to correspondence in the target language.

6.2 Suggestion

After conducting this research, the researcher suggests, as follows:

1. It is better for the translator to keep the meaning accurately without omitting or adding even shift is definitely occur in the translational process.
2. In some word case, it is better for the translator to re-check the choice of word to minimize the different meaning as an impact of shift because the words were chosen must have same sense as the source language, so that Indonesian literary works will be well enjoyed by foreign readers without missing any part of literary art itself.

