

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusion drawn by the researcher based on the result from the data analysis that has been done in chapter prior and to answer the research questions in the first chapter. This chapter also presents the suggestion for further researcher about translation of personal reference and limitations of the study.

Based on the research findings, there are 336 personal references in the first 15 paragraphs of three chapters in *The Song of Achilles* (ST); 133 personal references in Chapter 1 (39,58%), 115 personal references in Chapter 17 (34,23%), 88 personal references in Chapter 33 (26,19%). The said personal references are translated into 257 personal references in *Nyanyian Achilles* (TT); 103 personal references translated in Chapter 1 (40,08%), 82 personal references translated in Chapter 17 (31,91%), 72 personal references translated in Chapter 33 (28,02%).

There are seven out of 18 techniques based on Molina and Albir's translation techniques (2002) found in the TT. The techniques are literal translation, reduction, transposition, particularization, amplification, modulation, and generalization. Literal translation occurs 238 times (71,04%), reduction occurs 54 times (16,12%), transposition occurs 21 times (6,27%), particularization occurs 13 times (3,88%), modulation occurs five times (1,49%), amplification occurs three times (0,90%), and generalization occurs one time (0,30%); making literal translation the most used translation technique while generalization being the least used translation technique.

Thus, based on the analysis of the findings of this research, the translator produces faithful translations of personal reference as most of the personal reference translations are done verbatim while still maintaining its naturalness regardless the systematic differences between English and Indonesian language. In extension, there also prevails the degree of explicitness regarding to the cohesive device—personal reference—which changes through the translation process. In order to provide the reader with information without needing to go back perusing the previous sentence, the translator chooses to employ amplification or particularization technique which could present clearer elaboration of the personal reference; resulting the level of pronoun explicitness to extend. On the other hand, considering Indonesian language as one of pronoun-dropping languages, translator decision to employ reduction technique to omit some information of source language also

takes place in the translation of ST, making it to undergo an implicitness shift.

#### **4.1 Suggestion for Further Study**

As this research mainly focuses on analysis of personal references based on the translation techniques that are used to translate the source text and how it may affect the level of explicitation of personal reference, the next researcher may conduct a research based on analysis of personal references in English literature text and its Indonesian translation that includes the analysis of the translation quality based on its accuracy, acceptability, and readability to further give more elaborate explanation on shift of explicitness/implicitness. Collecting more data for the analysis may also increase the rate of result accuracy.

#### **4.2 Limitations of the Study**

This study, nonetheless, is likely subject to some limitations. Because this research used convenience sampling to collect the sample, it did not yield an equal selection of the entire population. This could lead to lack of generalizability.

