

CHAPTER V

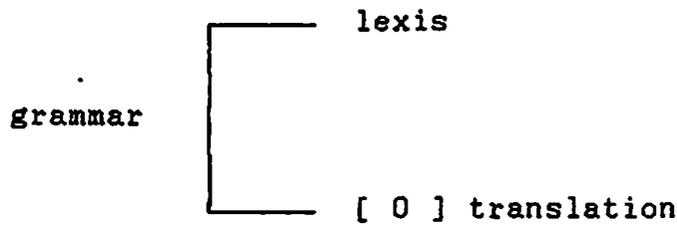
CONCLUSION

V. 1 Summary of Findings

After doing the analysis on the data, the writer finds many structural shifts as she summarizes below :

(1) Level shifts.

The level shifts occur in the translation of the data are only the shifts from grammar to another level, while shift from a lexical item is not found.



(2) Category shifts

A. Structure-shifts

By virtue of the analysis, the writer found some certain patterns of structural-shifts in the translation :

- shift from an intransitive form towards the transitive, and the other way around.
- exchanging position between head and modifier in the translation of a noun group.
- SPCA structure is translated into a sentence began with a verbal foregrounding.

- The translation from active to passive (0 passive construction) and vice versa, is not a compulsory. The shifts are made only to give stress on the subject being talked about.
- The impersonal structure "it" is translated into a sub clause 'karena'.

B. Class-shifts.

Shifts between classes in the data are oftenly occurred, some of them result in the correct translation equivalent but many others result in the shifts of meaning. There are some certain patterns of shifts of classes as can be seen below:

	: pronoun	: noun	: verb	: adv	: adj
pronoun	:-----:	:	: X	: X	: X
noun	:	:-----:	:	: X	:
verb	: X	:	:-----:	: X	:
adverb	: X	: X	:	:-----:	:
adj.	: X	: X	:	:	:-----:

The "x" indicates that there is no shift between the two classes. Pronoun cannot change to any other classes except to a nominal class, and reversely, no class can change to a pronoun except a nominal class. Noun can change to every other classes except to an adverb. Verbal class changes to a noun and and adjective. Adjective changes to

an adverb and a verb, while adverbial class changes to an adjective and a verb.

C. Unit-shifts.

The unit-shifts occur in the translation of The Speckled Band into bahasa Indonesia are mostly from a lower rank to a higher one. The analysis on the occurrences of the shifts can be varied, meaning that one shift can be analyzed through more than one perspective.

D. Intra-system shifts.

The most often and obvious intra-system shift occurs in the translation from English into bahasa Indonesia is the translation of a third singular person, which undergoes a little loss in meaning in the translation, i.e. the indication of genre.

V. 2 Inadequacy of Catford's Theory

From the analysis in the preceding section, we may learn that Catford's theory about translation shifts can only be applied to analyze sentences or parts of sentences whose shifts are structural, while, mostly in a translation, grammatical shifts are not the only shifts occur, but there are many others more, which involve not only grammar, but also lexical items which lead to the meaning. For instance, the translation of a double negatives into positive, as can be seen in the

translation of "You shall not find me ungrateful" into 'Saya orang yang tahu berterima kasih'. Here, it is obvious that there is a shifts in the meaning (translation), but no Catfords theory can analyze that shifts. The shifts is beyond limitation of this thesis (see chapter one).

Another example available is the translation of "The name is familiar to me" into 'Saya pernah dengar nama itu'. Structurally, the subjects and the objects in the SL and the TL exchange their positions, however if we look at the construction of both sentences they are the same SPO structure. what is interesting then is, that there is a change of perspective in that translation; in the SL the stress is on the name, while the TL stressess on 'Saya'. Once again this change of perspective can't be analyzed through Catford's theory of translation shifts.

The inadequacy of his theory is clearest when it comes to the translation of idioms, such as "These are very deep waters" which is transated into 'Wah, rumit sekali' or "We are as good as our words" which becomes 'Kami menepati janji'. Shifts do occur in those translation, but Catford's theory is definitely not able to explain them.

Those examples reveal that beside the shifts proposed by Catford, there are also another shifts

occurs, that are meaning shifts (semantical shifts). Meaning in a translation is the most important factor to retain, but since every language has different systems, it is often difficult to have an identical equivalence, either in form or meaning. Thus, eventhough meaning has to be retained, sometimes meaning shift is unavoidable. Several reasons responsible for this shift, two of which are different cultural backgrounds and different ways of thinking of speakers of both languages.

As an alternative to overcome the problem of analyzing the occurences of shifts that cannot be explained by Catford's theory, the writer proposes to use Newmark's or Nida's whose descriptions can be seen in chapter II.

BIBLIOGRAPHY