CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

After doing the analysis on the data, the writer finds a number of semantic shifts summarized below :

V.1. STANDARD MODULATIONS

V.1.1. Part for the whole

The semantic shift of part for the whole occur in the translation of the data are only on personal pronouns. In SL (English) the personal pronoun is used more specific than in TL (bahasa Indonesia), in SL it was divided based on sex, male or female.

V.1.2. One part for another

The semantic shifts of one part to another occur in the translation of the data are on verb, adverb, noun and adjective. Those words usually has more than one meaning, but it is used more specifically to suit the context.

V.1.2. Active for passive

The semantic shifts of active for passive is made only to give stress on the subject being talked about.

V.1.4. Reversal terms

The semantic shifts of reversal terms occur in the translation of the data are only on noun

to passive.

3. (SL, P. 25) He took the bowls from her hands at
        the kitchen door and he at set them
        upon the table in the middle room and
        called loudly.

    (TL, P. 37) Diambilnya mangkuk-mangkuk itu dari
        tangannya yang terulur di muka pintu
        dapur, lalu diletakkannya semuanya
        di atas meja ruang tengat sambil
        berteriak-teriak keras.

    In SL the sentence is active " He took the
    bowls ..." but in TL it is changed into the
    passive voice "Diambilnya mangkuk-mangkuk itu..."

4. (SL, P.40) He watched the four sticks well lit and
        then went homeward, comforted.

    (TL, P.59) Diawasinya keempat batang dupa wangi
        itu menyala dengan sempurna, lalu
        berjalan pulang, dengan hati puas.

    In SL "He watched the four sticks ..." meaning
    "Dia mengawasi keempat..." but in TL the transla-
    tor translated it into "Diawasinya keempat batang
    dupa itu..". So it seems there a change from
    active to passive.

phrases. As it is stated in the analysis that the DM rule in TL (bahasa Indonesia) is used as an equivalent to the grammatical rule in the SL, namely that a noun must follow an adjective as modifier.

V.2. FREE MODULATIONS

V.2.1. Abstract for concrete

The semantic shifts from abstract to concrete are found in words, phrases, and idioms. They have no equal meanings, so the translator had to create those in the TL suitable with the context.

V.2.2. Cause for effect

Those shifts occuring in the translation of the data are statements implying "cause-effect". They are the equivalents for the prepositional phrases in the SL.

V.2.3. The negated contrary

The semantic shifts which occur in the translation of the data are on verb phrases and adjective phrases.

From the analysis in the preceeding section, we may learn that Newmark's theory of modulation can be applied to analyze some of the semantic shifts.