

CHAPTER V

C O N C L U S I O N

It has been mentioned that translation is not a simple activity in transferring from language A into language B. Its process has the procedures that must be considered by the translators in order to get a natural sound and style in translation, so it can be understood by the TL readers as if they don't read from the translated materials or texts but from the original ones.

There are three stages of translation process, they are, analysis, transfer, and restructuring. Each of them is as important as the others. In making translation those three stages are necessary to be done because all languages have their own linguistic systems, for example: Indonesian and English. And in this thesis the writer takes one of the differences between these two languages, that is, the absence of tense patterns in Indonesian linguistic system. Indonesian has time-adverbs but no tense patterns, whereas English has both of them. It causes many students in translation class to think that translating from Indonesian into English is more difficult than translating from English into Indonesian.

The data that are used in this observation are obtained by giving a translation exercise from Indonesian into English to 42 respondents. This

exercise is given as a quiz, by the reason that the respondent will do it well because by doing this exercise they will get a score for the mid-term test (see appendix-2). After doing the data analysis the writer is able to conclude that in making translation exercise the respondents do not follow the procedure of translation process. They do not do the analysis stage first but they do the transfer stage directly and continue to the restructuring stage. The errors that they make in translation prove it. Most of them (more than 50 %) still do the tense errors, even some of them make ungrammatical sentences in their translation. Actually by analysing the sentence aspects and verbal nuances of prefixes or suffixes in SL (Indonesian language) they will be able to know what kind of aspects that is embedded in the Indonesian verbs in a sentence or clause. Therefore, in transfer stage they are able to choose the right tense patterns which should be used then restructure the texts into TL structure or construction.

From the data analysis of this case it can be concluded that in translating from Indonesian into English, it is important to do the analysis on both of Indonesian and English. The errors occur in translation because the respondent don't follow this procedure. Unlike in the translation from English to Indonesian, we usually need to analyse the English before

translating the text into Indonesian. Thus, the statement of the problem of this thesis can be answered, that is, in manifesting the tense in translation from Indonesian into English the respondents or the translators must know about the sentence aspects both in Indonesian and English sentences or clauses, so the analysis stage in translation is so important here.

The other thing that is important to be known is, the transposition frequently occurs in translation. It need to be done in order that the more communicative translation can be achieved. From the data the writer finds the transposition in sentence construction, that is, the passive construction in SL into the active construction in TL, for example: in translation exercise (05) and (08). There are about 40% of the respondents who do this transposition and about 60% of them who still use passive form in TL of 38 respondent who make the correct translation both on tense pattern and structure.

To solve the problems in translating from Indonesian into English, especially in tenses, it can be done by giving exercises and drills about translation from Indonesian into English and vice versa. In addition to further conclusion whether the respondents will be qualified translators or not, it is based on their translation results, and certainly it still needs further observation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY