

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents conclusions based on the data analysis in the previous chapter. It also shows suggestions for future studies.

1.1 Conclusions

Translation shift is one of the issues in translation and becomes many scholars' concern. The problems in translation may include linguistic factors and non-linguistic factors. This present study focuses on the linguistic factors, particularly nominal groups, for the object of the analysis. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the translation shift of nominal group in a movie subtitle. This study attempts to find what kind of translation shifts that occur in the movie subtitle and analyze how the translation shifts affect meanings. To answer research questions, this study applies a descriptive qualitative method to explore the phenomenon and provide a detail understanding of the issue. The data of the analysis are taken from "The Martian (2015)" movie subtitle. The data are analyzed by Gerot and Wignell's (1994) theory of nominal groups and Catford's (1965) theory of translation shift.

From the analysis of the data, it can be concluded that all of the types of category shifts appear in the movie subtitle. The categories are structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. However, the analysis implies that there are two kinds of translation shift, which are single translation shifts and double translation shifts. Single translation shifts consist of one single category of translation shift in one nominal group, while double translation shifts consist of the combination of two types of translation shifts.

In single translation shift category, the most dominant translation strategy is structure shift with 75,7% appearances. Structure shifts which are found from the analysis are mostly the omission of deictic and the change in position of thing. Structure shifts that occur in the data are mostly related to the elements of nominal group, which are deictic, post-deictic, numerative, epithet, classifier, and qualifier, and also the embedded element such as pre-deictic, pre-numerative, pre-epithet,

and pre-classifier. There are some nominal groups that consist of deictic, in which the deictic is translated into affix, such as affix *-nya*, *-mu*, and *-ku*. Second, the category of single translation shift is class shift which occur 4,9% appearances. The shifts are mostly the shift from nominal group into verb class. The next category of single translation shift is unit shifts, which are the changes of rank. Unit shifts are found in 3,3% appearances. The shifts are mostly from nominal groups into clauses. The last category in single translation shift is intra-system shift which are found in 2,4% appearances. The shifts are mostly about the change of plural form into singular form, and *vice versa*.

There are three types of double translation shift, which are the combination of structure and intra-system shift, unit and intra-system shift, and class and unit shift. The first type of double translation shift is the combination of structure and intra-system shift which occurs in 12,6% appearances. Second, the combination of unit and intra-system shift occurs in 0,8% appearances. Then, the last type of double translation shift is the combination of class and unit shift which occurs in 0,3% appearances.

This study explores how the translation shifts affect meanings. Meaning shift occurs in some nominal groups. It can be found in different ways, for instance more specific or more general meaning that can be caused by the omission or the addition of the element of nominal groups, or change in the meaning of the thing.

1.2 Suggestions

There are some suggestions that can be considered for further research. First, in terms of data, the further research can use different types of data for translation shift analysis, for instance, in literary works such as poems. The research can also analyze the comparison of two different data, for example, the researcher tries to analyze the translation shift and meaning shift that occur in two different subtitles.

This study can be elaborated by using different kinds of data. The data should include another type of groups such as verbal groups, adverbial groups,

conjunction groups, and preposition groups as the objects of the study in order to give more findings. This research can be used to discover how translation shift occur in different types of groups.

Third, further research should consider the quality of the translation that undergo translation shifts. Due to the fact that this present study does not involve any judgment of the translation, the next study should involve judgment process to evaluate the quality of translation.

This study is expected to give contribution to the translation shift analysis and its relation to linguistics. Moreover, this study is expected to give more knowledge for further researchers who are interested in linguistic aspects of translation. In addition, this study is expected to give more insight for the translator to consider linguistic aspects in translation in order to produce a good translation piece.