

## CHAPTER 4

### CONCLUSION

Every language has a rule. English and Indonesian are two different languages that have different rules. Of course, the rule at one particular language will not have an effect to the other language certainly, for example, Indonesian which does not have the tense form.

In this chapter, the first point, I conclude that the research of this term-paper is done based on the theory of shift translation by J. C. Catford. Based on the analysis of the data that has been done that consist of word, phrases, clauses, and sentences, it was found that there were four types of category shifts in the English novel of *The Girl on the Train* which is translated into Indonesian by Inggriid Nimpoeno namely;

The process of Level Shift there are (7) data that used in translating of novel *The Girl on the Train* from English into Indonesian by having Present Continuous Marker (am/is/are + -ing) shifted into *sedang* (3) and Present Perfect Marker (have/has + Present Participle marker) shifted into *sudah/telah* (4).

Whereas Category Shift used in translating from English into Indonesian by on the process of Structure Shift there are (5) data having Modifier + Head from source language changed into Head + Modifier in target language and , adverb in source language changed into adjective in target language are (3) data, noun in source language changed into verb in target language are (3), word in source language changed into phrase in target language are (2) data, phrase in source language changed into word in target language (4), and then, the plural form in source language changed into singular in target language and singular in source language changed into plural in target language and vice versa are (3) data.

Second point, translation always departs from understanding of meaning word, later was continued by the accommodation to the context. The translator may do some modifications to get an accurate meaning and similar expression in the target language, or it is found the similarities between understanding information of the source language and target language. Thus, it is not wrong if the translation-shift is extremely required. For example, the translator could give an equivalent for word

with another word class because there is no suitable word class in the target language.

The methods of editorial translation used in this research are pragmatic, literal translation, and equivalence translation. In doing any translation, the most important thing is to keep the meaning or the message of the source text remains the same when it is being translated into the target text. Because of divergence in cultural background of the two languages, a translator may not find the best equivalent with similar form or unit in the target text, then shift of form must be conducted.

Sometimes, change or shift of form or the structure needs to be managed in order to convey the message in a way that is acceptable in the target text. This shift may also be conducted to keep the aesthetic value of a text, especially in literary text. Nevertheless, as long as this shift does not change the meaning of the text, even make it more acceptable, then this can be used in the translation process.

