

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The data of this research are 125 noun phrases taken from the caption of featured photos and videos in Instagram application that join weekly hashtag project. There are two hashtag taken as the data, #WHPunexpected and #WHPinspiredby. Besides, the data are also taken from questionnaire that is distributed to three raters. These data are then analyzed to find the translation shift, translation technique, and translation accuracy.

There are six kinds of translation shift in translating noun phrase from English source text language into Indonesian target text language, as those two languages have different syntactical and grammatical structure. The translation shifts that can be found in the data are level shift, structure shift, unit shift, class shift, intra-system shift, and none shift. These shifts are in accordance to Catford theory of translation shift. The most likely shift to happen in this research is intra-system shift with 32% or 40 data, then structure shift with 22.4% or 28 data, unit shift with 20% or 25 data, level shift with 9.6% or 12 data, none shift with 8.8% or 11 data, and the least is class shift in 9 data or 7.2% occurrence. Intra-system shift often occur in this data as the internal structure of English and Indonesian language are pretty different, especially the system of number, deixis, and article. The most frequent to happen is that in English source text, an article has to be put before a noun, while in Indonesian text an article is not obligatory. Moreover, the form of plurality in English and Indonesian text is completely different. In English, a plural noun is marked by suffix –s, and when it is translated in

Indonesian this noun can be repeated twice or by adding “para” before the noun or even translated into singular form. This makes intra-system shift high in occurrence.

Then, in translating a source text, some techniques of translation are used in order to transfer equivalent meaning in target text. The translation techniques are analyzed upon Molina and Albir’s classification of the 18 translation techniques. However, there are only 9 techniques found in the data. Literal translation is 53 data or 42.40%, borrowing technique is 26 data or 20.80%, establish equivalent is 21 data or 16.80%, calque is 9 data or 7.20%, discursive creation and reduction each are 6 data or 4.80%, linguistic compression is 2 data or 1.60%, and the last linguistic amplification and transposition each are 1 data or 0.80%. In literal translation technique, the noun phrases are translated literally word for word by obeying the target language rules. Borrowing technique means some words or terms are adopted from the source text. It can be pure borrowing or naturalized borrowing where the word is translated by complying with target language pronunciation. Then in establish equivalent, the translation uses the terms or expressions that are recognized by the target language or dictionary. The reason of these three techniques high in usage is because the translation uses translation machine so it can only translate the source text just exactly the same as the input. Translation machine translates source text word for word by using the term recognized in dictionary and tends to borrow some terms if they cannot be found in the dictionary. This is the lack of translation machine, as the implicit meaning cannot be revealed in target text.

Further, translation accuracy is also analyzed in this research. The quality of translation, whether it is accurate or not, can be judged if it meets the criteria of accuracy in Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) proposed by Nababan et al. There are three category in accuracy; accurate, less accurate, inaccurate. The weight of the data translation accuracy is judged by three raters, Rater 1 (R1), Rater 2 (R2), and Rater 3 (R3), by answering the given questionnaire. From all 125 data, 66 data are accurate with 58.20%, 27 data are less accurate with 21.60%, and 32 data are inaccurate with 25.60%. In term of accuracy, the translation of the data is mostly accurate. Some shifts happen in the translation do not make all of the translation have different meaning but they make the translation obey the target text rules in constructing noun phrases. The translation techniques also show that the translation can transfer the meaning of the message fully. These reasons make the translation of Instagram caption become accurate. However, this does not mean that the translation can be accepted in the target language, as it is focusing on accuracy not acceptability. The translation may also be weird to be read, as the readability is not the emphasis of this research.

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