CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

From the overall analysis of the category shifts and translation techniques in translating the Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV) from English into Indonesian, it concluded that:

1. There were four kinds of category shifts used in translating the Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV) from English into Indonesian, namely: Structural shifts, class shifts, unit shifts, and intra – system shifts. There were seven techniques of translation usage.

2. There were seven techniques used in translating the Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV) from English into Indonesian, namely: amplification, calque, discursive creation, literal translation, modulation, reduction and transposition. The dominant shift used in translating the Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV) from English into Indonesian was class shifts 33, 3% and unit shifts 33, 3%. Furthermore, the structural shifts found 20% and intra – system shifts 13, 3%. The dominant shifts occured when a translation equivalence of an source language items is a member of a different class from the original item. It is a change in word class. To sum up, textual equivalence may required changes in units, number, person, structure, etc. These grammatical changes are seen as those obligatory shifts when dealing with two different linguistic code in his/her translation of each element in discourse, so that to succeeded in reading the text as a whole unit of discourse. Aby change of grammatical function or category

of the lexical elements may have a certain effect on the target text lexical cohesion network and meaning. Whereas, the dominant techniques used in translating the Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV) from English into Indonesian was amplification 30, 8%. On the other hand, reduction found 19, 2%, calque found 15, 4%, literal translation 11, 5%, modulation 11, 5%, discursive creation 7, 7%, and transposition 3, 8%. The dominant shifts occured because a technique in process of translating to introduce details that are not formulated in the source language: information, explicative paraphrasing.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the result of the study, some suggestions were proposed as follow:

1. To translate the verses on a bible, the translator should take the simply word category into consideration, because the simple words reflect not only the types of value in the source language but also the characteristics of the source term in the source text.

2. It is better to hire a translator or a preacher who has competence in two languages and has experiences in translating a bible.

3. To translator of the Lord's Prayer by King James Version (KJV) from English into Indonesian expect to more accurately to translate in a selecting words in the equivalent meaning. So that the translation product is always consistent to the same words in the target language.

4. To another researcher who interests to develop and conduct this research, suggested in order to more focus with another aspects, such as structural shifts, and intra – system shifts, equivalent meaning, and so forth. Because in this bible was found some problems that covered about words, phrases, and clauses. Next another researcher will deeper in relating about translation that is developed from the process side, and then it is found something wider else from this translation field.