CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis on the previous chapter, the study made it possible to arrive the following conclusion;

1. There are three types of meaning equivalence in the translation of English nominal collocation into Indonesia, namely equivalence, almost equivalence and non equivalence.
2. There are five types of meaning shift in translation of English nominal collocation into Indonesia, namely shift in the morpheme level, shift in the syntatic level, shift in the category of words, shift in the semantics level, and shift on the difference in cultural viewpoints.
3. Shift occurs due to Indonesian translation does not have the equivalent of a few English words and to avoid ambiguity of meaning.
4. Translator opted to use some strategies to find one-to one correspondence between SL and TL. Those translation strategies were being applied in translating English nominal collocation, namely similar meaning, changing meaning and parapraphing.The dominant strategy is using a Collocation of Similar Meaning.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the result of the study, some suggestion were proposed as follows:

1. The most important thing is to keep the meaning or the message of the source language remains the same when it is being translate into target language. To produce a meaning equivalence in the translation work, the translator should know and apply the theory of translation in translating the SL into TL.

2. Especially in translating English nominal collocation, the translator should refer to the rules of English nominal collocation translated in contextual meaning from the SL into TL to avoid non equivalence.
3. The translator should know the languages and cultures in the SL and the TL.

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