CHAPTER V

Conclusion and Suggestions

This chapter aims at concluding the conclusion drawing of the study and also some suggestions that the researcher wants to convey for the reader and students also suggestion for the further study.

Conclusion

In this case, the researcher concluded that Google Translation has some limitation in translating the data especially in Narrative text. From the explanation before, a Narrative text usually uses past tense because it retells the event in the past, and usually use simple present to describe the statements. However, in some cases Google Translation output showed that there were found a simple present and simple past in one sentence.

From the result of the study, it can be concluded from both of the text, there are some errors in translating narrative text from Indonesian into English, they are: the *Omission Error*, such as *Omissions of article, preposition, pronoun, plural marker, auxiliary verb, possessive marker, and to be*. Then, the *addition error*, such as a*ddition of be, addition of pronoun, and addition of plural marker –s.* The next is *Misformation* that consists of *misformation of be, misformation of verb, and misformation of parallel structure of ideas*. The error of structure or *Misordering* that consist of *the error structure of noun phrase, the error structure of adjective phrase,*

error in structuring possessive phrase, the error structure of simple sentence/simple sentence with compound verb, the error structure of complex sentence, the error structure of simple future sentence, and the error structure of question word. From this output, it can be seen that Omission and Misordering are the dominant error that Google Translator produced in translating Narrative text.

The errors of translation output occur because English and Indonesian are different in the structure of the words such as in constructing noun phrase and adjective phrase in which English follow the rule *modifier-head* (menerangkan – diterangkan) but in Indonesian has the rule *head-modifier* (diterangkan – menerangkan). In English adjective phrase, modifying adjective is placed preceded the noun in order to describe the noun, however, in Indonesian the adjective is placed after noun to show characteristic of noun; in the case of grammatical endings, for example English has the grammatical ending –s and 's to show the plural and ppossessive but in Indonesian the concept can be understood by adding other words to express the something that more than one also the words to express the possessive of noun (-nya, -ku, -mu); Besides, English has tenses and Indonesian has not. English has the concept of tenses for verbs to show the event that occurred in the past, present, also future time in which from every tense has different form of verb. However, in Indonesian there are no specific tenses to show the time, the verb also not changed but only be added with adverb of time (sekarang, kemarin, besok); In addition, Indonesian does not has article like definite article *the* in English to show the specific thing and indefinite article 'a/an' to show singular noun.

Suggestions

There are some suggestions which the researcher wants to give concerned to the translation of Narrative Text from Indonesian into English by using Google Translator, in which this study is hoped can be a good reference for students who are learning translation; this study is hoped will be useful for readers who find problems when translating the text from Indonesian into English by using Google Translator; this study is also as the reference as the strengthen for the reader to be more aware to use Google Translator and to minimize in using it and for further research, this study could be guidance for another researcher in writing about the translation on other subject by Google Translator.

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