

Chapter V

Conclusions and Suggestions

Conclusions

In this study, the student's translation of the short story "The Bet" written by Anton Chekhov was evaluated based on Baker's model of grammatical equivalence in various situations and conditions. The results of the study show the fact that category of number, person, tense and aspect, and voice may cause problems in translating the short story "The Bet" from English into Indonesian.

In the category of number, it is found out that even though English as the SL indicates the plural but it doesn't always be translated in plural form in the TL or in this case Indonesian. The idea of singular and plural noun is usually translated lexically by providing such word "*para*" or "*beberapa*" to indicate that the noun is plural. Meanwhile to indicate the noun is singular, the words such as "*seorang*", "*secarik*", "*sebuah*" are attained to achieve the grammatical equivalence and meaning in the TT.

Moreover, the result of the overall data findings and discussion on the category of person has led this research to the deduction that most English personal pronouns with person reference are translated or encoded by the personal pronouns in Indonesian, when these pronouns are used to refer to persons. Pronouns are not translated at all whenever their meanings are considered known from the context. English pronouns with person reference are translated into Indonesian by using the repetition of the nouns when they are used to refer to non-personal reference.

GRAMMATICAL EQUIVALENCE IN STUDENTS' TRANSLATION OF SHORT STORY "THE BET"

In the category of tense and aspect, the idea of tense in Indonesian is not expressed morphologically but lexically by adding particular words that denote the time references of the verbs. The words denoting time references which are commonly used are *sudah/telah* for past time, *sedang* for present continuous, and *akan* for future time. The use of these words do not always fit the ideas of past tense, present tense, and future tense.

In addition, in in the category of voice, it is revealed that the English active and passive forms do not always have the same form in Indonesian. But it tends to figure out the participants' role or the agent the action. Moreover, it is also revealed that some of the translators translated the English active sentence into the Indonesian passive sentences when the transitive verb is used.

Suggestions

In translating the text, an understanding to both grammatical structure of SL and TL is a crucial aspect that should be employed by the student as the translator. By understanding the grammatical aspect of both languages, thus it will be easier for the translator to achieve the lexical equivalence and the closest meaning without losing the essence of the information that is carried out by the SL. Therefore, each languages has different grammatical aspect, thus it may encounter omission, addition and category shifted. Thus, the understanding of the grammatical aspect of both languages is important to be done accurately in order to produce a good lexical meaning of the translation product.