

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

Beginning with the writer's curiosity toward the translation process between the English version songs and the Indonesian version songs in the *More of You* bilingual cassette, the writer finds that Nida and Taber's theory helps her answering her statement of the problem: What are the problems which commonly occur during the process of translation of the song-text *More of You* bilingual cassette based on Nida and Taber's theory of *The Commonest Problems of Content Transfer*?

The finding shows that **shifts in central component of meaning** sits on the first position (20). The following is **specific to generic meaning** (11). **Pleonastic expression** sits on the third position (8). For the fourth position, **shifts from figurative to non figurative expression** (6). The fifth is **non figurative expression changed to figurative ones** (5) followed by **shifts from one type of figurative**

**expression to another figurative expression** (3) in the sixth position. In the seventh position, there is **generic to specific meaning** problem (1). However, from this seven problem that commonly occur during the process of transferring, only four major problems which can support the writer's assumption that some changes and elimination during the process the process of transferring can affect the content of the source language songs.

They are **shifts in central component of meaning** problem, **specific to generic meaning** problem, **pleonastic expression** problem and **shifts from figurative to non-figurative expression** problem. **Generic to specific meaning** problem supports the **specific to generic meaning** problem, while **non-figurative expression changed to figurative ones** and **shifts from one type of figurative expression to another figurative expression** support **shifts from figurative to non-figurative expression** problem. For the next discussion, the writer will look these four major problems with two points of views, linguistic point of view and musician point of view.

Linguistic point of view is "a view which points at some problems that are common in the translation process and these problems can result in a serious loss or distortion of message" (Nida and Taber 1969:106). From the analysis toward the song texts in the *More of You* bilingual cassette, the writer finds that there are four major problems which commonly occur during the process of transferring these song texts. These problems can affect the content of the source language songs. However, to

know that these major problems result in a serious loss or distortion of message or not, the writer have to relate this finding with the musician point of view.

In musician point of view, the translator puts the freedom in the process of transferring and the translator uses his own word in expressing his translated text. Besides, the translator of song also uses communicative approach in translating his song, an approach that emphasizes more on the receptors' response; how far the receptor can understand and enjoy the translated text.

In order to know that the four major problems, which are found in the analysis, result in the serious loss of meaning or distortion of message or not; the writer should know what view is used by the author or the translator of the *More of You* bilingual cassette. The writer believes that the author or the translator of the *More of You* bilingual cassette uses musician point of view as he is a musician. The writer also believes that in translating the songs texts in the *More of You* bilingual cassette from English version to Indonesian version, he uses his own words in expressing his translated text. However, even he uses his own words in expressing his idea he still uses the communicative approach that emphasizes on the receptors' response; how far the receptor can understand and enjoy the translated text.

By using communicative approach, the writer finds that the changes and the elimination during the process of transferring from English version to Indonesian version do not result in the serious loss of meaning or distortion of message. For example on the line which gets the **shift in central component of meaning** problem. In the English version, it is said *You are the strength of my life* and it is transferred in

the Indonesian version as *Kau menuntun hidupku*. These versions get **shift in central component of meaning** problem, as there is a modification of meaning during the process of transferring. However, the writer still can see the relation between these two versions. Whenever the author says that God is the strength of his life, it means that he truly believe that God will take care of his life. This relation can be seen whenever the writer comes to the Indonesian version.

Another example can be seen from **specific to generic meaning** problem. In the English version phrase, *as I come before Jesus* is translated into *ku hampiri Kau*. The term *Jesus* is translated into *Kau* who actually refers to *Jesus*. This line proves that there is **specific to generic meaning** problem as the term *Jesus* is more specific than the term *Kau*. However, the writer can know that *Kau* in this line is refers to the term *Jesus*.

As a conclusion in her research paper, the writer considers that the linguistic point of view is used to know what problems commonly occur during the process of transferring the songs texts based on Nida and Taber's theory. While the musician point of view is used to know whether those problems result in the serious loss of meaning or not. Moreover, the writer finds that the four major problems affect the content of the source language songs. Yet, these problems do not result in the serious loss of meaning. The author or the translator of this *More of You* bilingual cassette can successfully keep these problems to minimum so that the problems do not result in the serious loss of meaning or distortion of message. The writer still catches the relation of meaning between the English version song texts with the Indonesian

version song texts as the translator uses the communicative approach which emphasizes in on the receptors' response; how far the receptor can understand and enjoy the translated text.

Finally, the writer hopes that this research paper will give a contribution toward linguistic students to perform a similar study in another gospel songs or secular songs to make a comparison.