

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

A work of translation between languages is important to minimize problems in international communication and it can bridge people and the world because people in this world have different languages. Therefore, translation studies have become an important and interesting field to be observed.

Moreover, the concept of equivalence has become a key concept in translation studies. Actual translations, however, always involve shifts to deal with the difference of linguistic systems between languages (Bakker et al. in Cyrus, 2009:88). As the result, sometimes translators have to make shifts in the TL in order to reach the equivalence.

From the data analysis, 300 translation shifts are found in the five tourism brochures published by the Surabaya city government: 51 shifts at word level, 229 shifts at phrase level, and 20 shifts at sentence level. At word level, *number change* is the most prevalent translation shift which amounts for 15 shifts, followed by *class shift* (10 shifts), *unit shift* (10 shifts), *generalization* (6 shifts), *explicitation* (4 shifts), *addition* (3 shifts), and *multiple shifts* (3 shifts). At phrase level, *structure shift* is the most prevalent translation shift with a total number of 143 shifts, followed by *multiple shifts* (44 shifts), *unit shift* (21 shifts), *deletion* (7 shifts), *addition* (5 shifts), *number change* (3 shifts), *explicitation* (3 shifts), *class shift* (2 shifts), and *generalization* (1 shift). At sentence level, *depassivization* is

the most prevalent translation shift which accounts to 10 shifts, followed by *unit shift* (7 shifts), *passivization* (1 shift), *addition* (1 shift), and *deletion* (1 shift).

In addition, it seems that the tourism brochures of Surabaya city were published without proper revisions from people who have expertise in both languages so that various mistakes and unnaturalness can be seen in the translations.