

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

From thirty seven (37) noun phrases with derived noun as head in SL, there are five (5) noun phrases with “Pre-Headed Modifier + Head” construction, six (6) noun phrases with “Head + Post-Headed Modifier” construction, and twenty six (26) noun phrases with “Pre-Headed + Head + Post-Headed Modifier” construction. In translating noun phrase with derived noun as head, the translator uses some structural variants in TL.

First, the construction of noun phrase “*Pre-HM + Head*” in SL are translated into two construction in TL based on three strategies used:

(1) *Loan Word Strategy*:

- a. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the head of NP in SL and TL are the same as in data 1.1 and 1.2.

(2) *Paraphrase Using Related Word Strategy*:

- a. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the adjective as modifier in SL becomes head of NP in TL and the head of NP in SL is changed to be post-HM in TL as in data 1.3.

(3) *omission strategy*:

- a. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head*” in SL is translated into adjective, pre-modifier in SL as in data 1.4 which only the head of NP in SL is omitted in TL.
- b. There is also NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head*” in SL which is not translated at all in TL as in data 1.5.

Second, the construction of noun phrase “*Head + Post-HM*” in SL are translated into three construction in TL based on two strategies used:

(1) *Loan word Strategy*:

- a. The NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the head of NP in SL and TL are the same as in data 2.1, 2.2, and 2.3.

(2) *paraphrase using related word strategy*:

- a. The NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated verb phrase which the head of NP in SL becomes verb in TL as in data 2.4 and 2.6.

- b. The NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” in SL is also translated into adjective clause with passive structure (object + verb-3 + subject) which the head of NP in SL becomes verb in TL as in data 2.5

Third, the construction of noun phrase “*Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*” in SL are translated into four construction in TL based on four strategies used:

(1) *Less Expressive Word Strategy*:

- a. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the head of NP in SL and TL are same as in data 3.1.

(2) *Loan Word Strategy*:

- a. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the head of NP in SL and TL are the same as in data 3.2,3.4, 3.5, 3.7, and 3.9.
- b. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*” when the the *Pre-HM* in SL denotes quantity as in data 3.3, 3.6, and 3.8

(3) *Paraphrase Using Related Word Strategy*

- a. The NP with construction “*Pre-Headed Modifier + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the head of NP in SL becomes infinitive of purpose which acts as post-HM in TL as in data 3.10, 3.20, and 3.24.
- b. The NP with construction “*Pre-Headed Modifier + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into infinitive of purpose in TL as in data 3.14 and 3.23.
- c. The NP with construction “*Pre-Headed Modifier + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction “*Head + Post-HM*” which the head of NP in SL becomes adjective clause which acts as post-HM in TL as in data 3.13 and 3.18.
- d. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into noun clause (complementaizer + subject + verb + object) which the head of NP in SL becomes verb in TL as in data 3.11 and 3.12.
- e. The NP with construction “*Pre-HM + Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into verb phrase which the head of NP in SL becomes verb in TL as in data 3.15, 3.16, 3.17, 3.19, 3.21, and 3.22.

(4) *omission strategy*:

- a. The head of NP with construction “*Pre-HM+ Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into infinivite of purpose which the head of NP in SL is omitted as in data 3.25.

- b. The head of NP with construction “*Pre-HM+ Head + Post-HM*” in SL is translated into NP with construction *Head + Post-HM* which the head in SL is omitted and the sub-noun head becomes the head of the whole NP in TL as in data 3.26.

From the result above are found that there are four translation strategies used in translating NP with derived noun as head. The use of loan word in TL shows that the head still stands in the same position that is Head, the sense of meaning in the SL can be transferred into TL, and the word seems more academic. When the translator uses paraphrase using related word strategy, the derived noun as head of noun phrase is translated into *verb* when it is sub-noun head (NP in post-HM) as in data 2.25, 3.14, 3.15, and 3.19.