CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The last section in this thesis is conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is intended to draw the conclusion from the study conducted by the researcher. Moreover, the suggestion is aimed to give recommendation for the readers.

A. Conclusion

After conducting this study, the researcher attempts to draw some conclusion based on the research finding of this analysis. It is also aimed to ease the reader in order to get the main points of the research. The conclusions are described as follow:

1. Related to the first formulated problem of this research, there are five types of cultural terms identified from the novel Alberthiene Endah's *Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dolar* in Maggie Tiojakin's *Merry Riana: Million Dollar Dream*. They are ecology, material culture, social culture, organization, customs, ideas, activities, procedures and concepts and the last one is gestures and habits. Of 82 total data, organization, customs, ideas, activities, procedures and concepts category is in the highest rank with 47 data, social culture is the second upper rank with 15 data, followed by material culture with 10 data, while gestures and habits is in the second lowest rank with 8 data and ecology is in the lowest rank with only 2 data. The fourth category appears as the most frequent type found

in the novel is due to the wide range of aspects this category that can cover such as religious concept, artistic concept, government rankings, and address terms. The category of ecology is the lowest of all probably due to the setting of the novel, that is Singapore as the main place rather than Indonesia, more influences the way of the characters in the novel behave and the plants or animal which grow not in Indonesia.

2. Related to the second formulated problem of this research, there are eight of nine strategies proposed by Pederson employed by the translator in translating the cultural terms found in the novel entitled *Merry Riana: Million Dollar Dream*. The eight strategies were employed by the translator in translating 82 data findings from the source novel, namely retention (complete), specification (explicitation and addition), direct translation (calque and shifted), generalization, substitution (paraphrase with sense transfer and situational paraphrase) and omission. it is found that there are 52 data (63.4%) considered under the category of foreignization ideology. Of which, they are 2 cultural terms using retention-complete strategy, 5 cultural terms using Specification-Explicitation strategy, 4 (cultural terms using Specification-Addition strategy, 30 cultural terms using direct translation-calque strategy, 9 cultural terms using direct translation-shifted and 2 cultural terms using mixed strategy. On the other hand, 30 data (36.6%) considered under the category of domestication ideology. Of which, they are 4 cultural terms using generalization strategy, 17 cultural terms using paraphrase with

sense transfer, only 1 cultural term using situational paraphrase strategy and   cultural terms using omission strategy. Direct-translation calque strategy is the most frequent strategy can be found in the novel. This is probably due to using this translation strategy the cultural words seem to appear exotic to the TL readers and the second of the possible reasons is that the translator preferred the easiest way to avoid the difficulty in rendering the cultural terms. The research findings also indicate that there is no tendency from the translator to perform particular strategy for particular types of culture-specific item but ecology. All ecology findings are tend to use retention – complete.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion of the research, some points can be suggested to some parties as the following.

1. For the lecturers

    The research findings of this study are addressed to give the useful considerations to the lecturers in order to give a wider perspective of Indonesian culture specific items translation to their material of teaching translation.

2. For the students of English Department

    The research findings of this study are expected to give more knowledge and information to the students about translation topic especially in culture specific items. It is suggested that students of translation studies consider the topic of ideology in translating cultural

terms from Bahasa Indonesia to English when they are going to conduct a research on the field of translation. One of the main reasons is due to the more familiar Indonesian books to international scope in recent years. It is interesting to discover how a translator is able to face difficulties of cultural gap and time.

3. Other or future translators

It is suggested for the translators who want to translate the cultural terms, especially from Bahasa Indonesia to English, to pay more attention to the ideology of the translation. The ideology that is chosen can affect the whole choices of translation strategies and accuracy in terms of meaning. The foreignization ideology is considered by the researcher as the ideal ideology when it comes in translating the cultural terms of minority language such as Bahasa Indonesia to majority language such as English because through this ideology the translators are able to contribute in promoting Indonesian culture abroad through the translation of Indonesian literatures. Therefore, this research suggests four things for translators. Firstly, having a sufficient knowledge about the languages and cultures of both texts is a must for any translator, but in regard to the translation of cultural terms from Bahasa Indonesia to English, it would be ideal if the translators can accentuate the cultural terms in the target language. Secondly, since foreignization ideology is hard to keep up with within the text, the translators may want to use glossary terms to give more vivid descriptions about the cultural terms kept in the target

language, especially when the translators have to deal with big cultural gaps and time (given the possibility that the original text was published in a very long time ago and the translation is conducted and published many years later). Thirdly, make sure that there is no misinterpretation of a concept of the cultural terms because even a word sometimes has two meanings. Fourth, it would be ideal if the translators who deal with cultural terms pay more attention to the dominant or particular types of cultural terms and the strategies to translate them. This is for ensuring the consistency of the translation process.

4. Other researchers

This research is still far from being perfect. One of the weaknesses of this research is in the limited theories and knowledge of the researcher, especially the comparison of semantic features between the source text culture-specific items and their translations. Therefore, it is suggested to the other researchers to pay more attention to what can cause a cultural term and its translation to be different in terms of its degree of meaning equivalence. In addition to that, other researchers may need to find a more diverse and detailed classification of the cultural terms than the one used in this research.