

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusions

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions based on the research results conducted by the writer. As mentioned in the aim of the study in Chapter I, this research was aimed to identify the procedures used by the respondents in translating political text and the difficulties possibly faced by them in translating it. In order to know the translation procedures, the writer had the respondents to translate four political texts. Meanwhile, in order to know the difficulties possibly faced by the respondents in translating the political texts, the writer distributed a questionnaire to them. In this research, the writer applied descriptive qualitative method since she wanted to describe the entire research result.

In the data analysis, the writer investigated the translation procedures used by the respondents based on translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988). Then, the writer examined the difficulties are faced by the respondents in translating the texts.

After gaining the results of the data analysis, the writer drew some conclusions.

First, in this research, there are 10 translation procedures used by the respondents in translating the political texts. Those are 861 items of literal (33.4 %), 565 items of naturalization (21.9 %), 406 items of paraphrase (15.8 %), 277 items of reduction (10.8 %), 179 items of shift (6.9 %), 111 items of expansion

(4.3 %), 41 items of couplet (1.6 %), 33 items of transference (1.3 %), 18 items of synonymy (0.7 %), and 3 items of addition (0.1 %). Meanwhile, the rest of the translations, which are 46 items or 1.8 % were untranslated and 35 items or 1.4 % were mistranslated. It shows that the most common translation procedure used by the respondents was literal. Besides that, naturalization, paraphrase, reduction, shift and expansion were also commonly used by the respondents.

Second, most of respondents used naturalization in translating the political terminologies in the texts given by the writer. For example, most respondents translated political obligation with *obligasi politik*, autonomous individual with *individu otonomi*, verification with *verifikasi*, validation with *validasi*, confirmation with *konfirmasi*, epistemological justification with *justifikasi epistemologi*, and so on.

Third, the writer found out that difficulties commonly faced by the respondents in translating the political texts are:

- 1) translating the political terminologies which were unfamiliar for them,
- 2) finding the equivalent words in target language,
- 3) adjusting and selecting the most proper word in target language,
- 4) understanding its sentence structure,
- 5) translating the phrases, and
- 6) making a sensible meaning from the political terms.

Fourth, the main differences in translating political text and non-scientific text are their vocabularies and terminologies. Besides, the grammatical aspects, words choice, and the use of register are also different. The respondents said that

the political text is more complicated and difficult to be translated, because it uses formal language and fixed rules and is only used in certain circumstances. They also felt difficult in finding the most suitable word in TL, and developing their imagination so that the translation will be natural. Meanwhile, some of them said that the non-scientific texts are easier to be translated and understood than the political text because it uses understandable language and common vocabularies so that they can translate it more freely by its context and even without using dictionaries.

## 5.2. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the writer proposed the followings suggestions:

1. It is better for the respondents to learn more about the translation theory and practice so that they will increase their translation ability, get some new vocabularies and terminologies, and be accustomed to translate various texts.
2. It is better for the respondents to check again or evaluate their translation before finishing it so that their translation will have accuracy, clearness and naturalness.
3. Since translating political text is included into a technical translation, the translators have to translate or transfer or, if not, account for *everything*, every word, every figure, letter, every punctuation mark.
4. Since the political texts given by the writer to the respondents are included into informative text, the translators should transmit the full referential or

conceptual content of the source text. Then, the translation should be in 'plain prose', without redundancy and with the use of explicitation when required.

5. Since there are some respondents who never translated the political text, the lecturers who teach Translating subject in English Department should give lesson about practice of translating many kinds of texts, especially in this case the political texts. So the students will have basic knowledge about politics and its terminologies.
6. Since this research is only focused on translation procedures and translation difficulties in translating the political texts, in the next study, other writers or those who are interested in investigating such problems, should examine the procedures and difficulties in translating the other texts, such as technical, natural scientific or healthy texts.

