CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The previous chapter reported the result of the study after conducting the research using the theoretical framework as discussed in chapter II. Hence, it can answer the research questions about translation procedures in translating biological terms in the book *Biology 1*. This chapter concludes the researcher's interpretation of the research findings in the form of conclusions and suggestions.

5.1 Conclusions

In this sub chapter, the researcher created some conclusions in regard to the research of translating the biological terms. Based on the findings and answers to the research questions, the researcher concluded that biological terms could be translated by using several procedures such as transference, naturalization, couplet, triplet, literal, through, and synonymy.

Furthermore, the writer also discovered that there were 469 of biological terms in the book *Biology 1*. To find out the biological terms that were often found in the book, the researcher calculated the occurrences of all biological terms. The results showed that 'Bacteria' was mentioned for 23 times. However the word 'Organism' was used for 20 times. The third word that was quite mentioned was 'Virus for 15 times. Meanwhile, 'Algae' and 'Flagella' were both used 10 times.

All the biological terms collected from the book *Biology 1* were classified into three original languages. There were 133 English original terms,

271 Greek/ Latin original terms and 65 the mixed language original terms. Those terms were analyzed by using translation procedures based on the theories of Catford (1965); Vinay and Darbelnet (1973); Larson (1984); Newmark (1988); Delisle (1999).

In English original terms, 7 procedures were used in translating biological terms. They were transference, naturalization, couplet, triplet, literal, through, and synonymy. In this category, naturalization of 42 terms (31.58%) was recognized as the dominant translation procedures. However, literal translation was the second position after 33 biological terms (24.81%) were translated literally. The third procedure was triplet with 28 terms (21.05%). The next procedure was couplet with 17 terms (12.78%). It was followed by transference with 8 terms (6.02%). Meanwhile, through translation with 3 terms (2.26%) and synonymy with 2 terms (1.5%) were rarely used in translating English original terms.

Regarding to Greek/ Latin original terms translation, the writer discovered that transference of 130 terms (47.97%) was the most frequently used, followed by naturalization with 91 terms (33.58%), couplet with 42 terms (15.5%), and triplet with 8 items (2.95%).

This study also revealed the analysis of the procedures used to translate the mixed language original terms. Based on the research, the researcher found that triplet of 34 terms (52.31%) was the dominant translation procedures. Couplet was also used in translating the terms as 22 terms (33.84%) were translated by combining two procedures. The next procedure was through translation with 5

terms (7.69%). Other procedures found in translating biological terms were transference with 2 terms (3.08%), naturalization with 1 term (1.54%), and literal translation with 1 term (1.54%).

The analysis of procedures in translating all biological terms was presented in the research. The findings showed that the most dominant procedure for translating all biological terms was transference of 140 terms (29.85%). Naturalization of 134 terms (28.57%) was the second position. It was followed by couplet with 81 terms (17.27%) and triplet with 70 terms (14.92%). Literal translation was also applied in translating 34 terms (7.25%). The next procedures used in translating all biological terms were through translation with 8 terms (1.71%) and synonymy with 2 terms (0.43%).

In addition, based on the criteria for the judgment of translation quality proposed by Larson (1984), the quality of biological terms translation in the book *Biology 1* was in grade 3 which meant at "Good" level of 54,08%. It was analyzed through its clarity, accuracy and naturalness applied by three biology teachers who teach Biology in an International school project.

5.2 Suggestions

The researcher suggests that a translator should be able to choose an appropriate word that could be transferred from source language into target language. Commonly, problems in translating happened when target language has no direct equivalent for a word of source language. Therefore, different types of

translation procedure were used to avoid missing link between the source language (SL) text and the target language (TL) text.

Furthermore, to fulfill the characteristics of a good translation, a good translator should be able to make a translation accurately, clearly, and naturally because each SL text has a different problem in translation. The translator should be able to use the appropriate translation procedures. Meanwhile, the translator should also be able to determine which text should be eliminated or added appropriately by using the appropriate dictionary.

Finally, the researcher also suggests for those who were interested in the same topic. This research was conducted by analyzing biological terms translation in the book *Biology 1*. Meanwhile, the biology book was published for class X and XI. The books could be analyzed by further researchers who were interested in this topic. So the further study could continue this study.