

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research based on the researcher's interpretation of findings and discussions. It also elaborates some suggestions for further research relating to foreignizing and domesticating translation strategies.

1.1 Conclusions

As it is stated in the beginning of this paper, the researcher aims to find kind of architectural terms contained in *Architecture: Form, Space and Order* book. Then, after all the data have been collected, the researcher tried to investigate the process of foreignization and domestication in the Indonesia version of the book in terms of its strategies. Finally, the researcher found that there were 193 architectural terms in *Architecture: Form, Space and Order* book. The architectural terms varied from words, phrases and abbreviations. The 193 architectural terms were classified into seven categories based on the number of chapter in the book. Most of architectural terms were found in chapter one and three, *Primary Elements* and *Form and Space* themes. There were 45 architectural terms found in both chapter or 23.32%. The rest five categories were the second chapter, forms, contained 24 architectural terms or 12.43%; organization, 6 architectural terms or 3.11% found in this chapter; circulation, contained 25 architectural terms or 12.95%; proportion and scale, contained 38 architectural terms or 19.69%; and the last, principles, contained 10 architectural terms or 5.18%. The architectural terms were also categories based on the word level, there were 147 (76.17%) architectural terms of word level and 46 (23.29%) architectural terms of above word level.

Furthermore, the researcher used two classifications of translation strategies in analyzing the foreignization and domestication process in the translation of the book. The first was the translation strategies based on Jan

Pedersen's (2005) foreignization and domestication continuum. The strategies were arranged from the most foreignizing to the most domesticating. Those strategies were preservation, addition, naturalization, literal translation, cultural equivalent, omission, globalization, translation by more specific word, creation and equivalent translation.

Regarding the strategies above, it is revealed that in translating the architectural term in *Architecture: Form, Space and Order* book, there were 37 terms or 19.17% of equivalent strategy, 16 terms or 8.29% of translation by more specific word strategy, 1 term or 0.51% of globalization strategy, 3 terms or 1.55% of omission strategy and 17 terms or 8.81% of cultural equivalent strategy. The total of architectural terms that translated by using domesticating strategies were 38.33% and 61.67% architectural terms were translated by using foreignizing strategies.

In the second classification, the researcher also classified the architectural terms based on Baker's (1992) translation strategies. It is found that the total of architectural terms translated by using domesticating strategies based on Baker's categories was 46.63% and there were 53.37% architectural terms translated by using foreignizing strategies.

Therefore, through the findings and analysis of the translation of *Architecture: Form, Space and Order* book, the researcher made some conclusions in order to answer the research question stated in the first chapter. Based on the findings and analysis, it can be concluded that in translating *Architecture: Form, Space and Order* book, the translator mainly used foreignizing strategies. Although the percentage was quite even (38.33% and 61.67%; 46.63% and 53.37%), which is nearly half of architectural terms found in this book were translated by using domesticating strategies, still the foreignizing strategies dominated the translation process.

The researcher found that the domestication process could not be applied successfully at the whole architectural terms translation in this book, it is because the culture of the source language was far different from the target language. Furthermore, the technology in architectural field in Indonesia was left from American that makes some of the architectural terms in the SL sound unfamiliar in the TL. From the conclusion above, it can be claimed foreignization is the best strategy in translating the architectural terms in the book besides the domesticating strategies itself.

1.2 Suggestions

After conducting the study, the researcher has several suggestions for further research or for similar research in this field. First, a translator in every field whether it is technical or not, must have a comprehensive knowledge of the source and target language. It includes the grammatical structure and the culture of both languages. Those things are important in order to produce a good translation.

Secondly, in translating an architectural book, a translator should update the latest issues or technology of this field in the source and target language. It is very important since the technology has always developed, especially in architectural field where the architects invented a new technology on design, form and space. So, in the future, there will be more architectural books produced that can be read easily by the public.

Finally, the researcher hopes that this research could give some contributions in the development of translation theories and the study of technical translation. Hopefully, this research could inspire other researcher to conduct the similar studies related to technical translation in architectural field and for further studies related to foreignization and domestication theories in translation.

