CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents a conclusion of the discussion in the previous chapter. This chapter also ends with several suggestions for future studies related with translation strategies which are domestication and foreignization.

5.1 Conclusions

Upon analyzing the data findings, there are two issues related to cultural words translation. First, as have been stated in the previous chapter that food is the categorization of cultural words that was often found in the novel. However, food is the cultural word that was mostly omitted in the translated novel which is English. The fact that the original novel is in Bahasa Indonsia, which is a minority culture, probably makes the translator considering that it is not necessary to introduce Indonesian cultural words, especially food, into the dominant culture. Second, it is discovered that if the source text of the novel is the minority language, then domestication is the strategy of translation that is used frequently by the translators, no matter whether the translators come from the minority or dominant culture. It can be proved by the result of this study and others studies, for example the study conducted by Machali (2012), Vaiceoniene (2009), and Yang (2013) who show that domestication still dominates in translating cultural words from the minority language into the dominant one. In this study, Bahasa Indonesia is the source language of the text, while in the studies mentioned before Chinese and Lithuanian are the source languages. These three languages are minority language compared to English, however instead of introducing the cultural words from minority into the dominant culture, the translators domesticate them and make the minority language/culture could not be recognized by the target readers.

It can be assumed that the aim of the translator in domesticating those cultural words was to make the target readers enjoy reading the novel without questioning several cultural words that he/she does not know. The translator applied domestication strategy frequently because it is probably the most suitable strategy in translating cultural words, because it is target-language-culture oriented. By applying domestication frequently, it could minimize the strangeness of the foreign text for the target readers as well as make an effective intercultural communication with the target readers.

However, as it is stated before, the result of this study is in contrast with the reason why Venuti invented foreignization strategy. Venuti (1995) introduced foreignization because he wanted to introduce minority culture into dominant or mainstream culture. The result of this study showed that the translator tends to domesticate cultural words because he/she wants to simplify the texts and make it easily understood by the target readers. To make the texts easily understood by the readers always becomes the reason by the translator to domesticate the cultural words, but the translator may not consider the necessity of introducing minority culture into dominant culture. The translator does not seem to preserve or foreignize those cultural words and makes him/herself being invisible. Angie Kilbane as the translator of *Laskar Pelangi* is a journalist from England who once was a student of literature at one of the universities in Indonesia. Considering the background of the translator of *Laskar Pelangi*, it can be assumed that probably the translator tried to apply her Bahasa Indonesia's skill by domesticating the novel.

5.2 Suggestions

After conducting this study, there are several suggestions for the further research. First, looking at others' studies and the present study, cultural word is still being an issue that is really often being a subject of the studies. Thus, it would be better for the future researcher to apply domestication-foreignization strategies in another subject besides cultural word, such as phrasal verb, etc, in order to extend the subject of the research.

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An analysis Of Domestication and Foreignization Of Cultural Words translation
In Andrea Hirata's Novel Entitled "Laskar Pelangi"
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Second, domestication-foreignization strategies are mainly applied in novels, thus it is suggested for the future researcher to apply these strategies in film, poem, news texts, etc. Furthermore, it would be better if the future researcher compares what strategy that is the best to be applied in novel, film, poem, news texts, etc, whether the strategy is the same or not in translating novel, film, etc.

Finally, hopefully this study could give an advantage for the researcher itself and the future researchers who are interested in conducting a study in translating field. Hopefully this study also gives a contribution in translating field.