

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In the previous chapter, the analysis and discussions of the students' translation works have been presented. This chapter will now present some conclusions and suggestions drawn from the previous chapter. The conclusions are derived from the findings on the data analysis. Whereas the suggestions are going to be drawn to give some inputs for the readers in conducting further studies in this field.

5.1 Conclusions

As stated in Chapter I, the study has three purposes to achieve. First, it aimed at investigating the Identify the strategies used by students in translating an English Political Speech into Indonesian. Second, it aimed to find out the difficulties faced by students in translation activity. And the third, it aimed to find out the quality of the students' translation product based on NAATI's assessment method.

From the findings of the study, it can be concluded that, the strategies used by the students in translating a political speech from the highest to the lowest percentages; transposition (49,33%), reduction (14,66), expansion (6,66%), literal/word for word (5%), paraphrase (3,66%), naturalization (3,33%), equivalence (3%), couplets (2,66%), and calque (1,33%). It is also found some cases of mistranslation which reached 10,33%.

Transposition was mostly used translation strategy by the students in translating a text. It is shows that the students recognized well about grammatical rule among Indonesia and English which was different. Reduction strategy also found in students' translation works. However, the reduction cases happened

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because of their erroneous in translating such as, ignoring article and skipping difficult word.

The third translation strategy which was found in students' translation works was expansion. Expansion strategy was used by the students when they tried to add some words to delivered clearer information. However, it was still found some additional words that generated new perspective of a thing, which unacceptable in translation.

The fourth translation strategy found in students' translation work was literal translation/word for word. Unfortunately the literal translation cases that generally happened in students' translation works was the wrong choice of words that create ambiguous meaning. In line with the fifth translation strategy, that was paraphrase. The error was happened because the students added too much information which bothered the original meaning.

The sixth strategy which was found in students' translation works was naturalization, which has no error since the words that translated with this strategy was adopted by Indonesian. Equivalence translation strategy was used by the students successfully as it was create the accurate meaning of a text. The last two translation strategies used by the students were couplets and calque.

Mistranslation also happened in students' translation works. The percentage was quite big and it showed that the students did crucial problem in translation. Mistranslation could be wrong translation or wrong interpretation of specific word. However, since the text was a political speech that contained sophisticated words it was a challenge for the students to make it perfect.

The next findings was difficulties faced by the students in translating a text. The problems were categorized as vocabulary problem, lexical problem, and syntactic problem. The vocabulary problem faced by the students was generated

the next problem that was lexical problem. It was found that many of the sophisticated words were translated out of context and some of them were wrongly translated.

The next findings was the quality of the students' translation works. Two of the student translation's works were categorized as acceptable translation. Since the scores were more than 70. The other one was unacceptable since the score was under 70. The score were 69.5, 75.5 and 88.

5.2 Recommendations

This research is actually in form of case study which means that the result of this research cannot be generalized as universal finding. However this research has revealed that the ability of students translation were need to be developed. Though they successfully applied some translation strategies, there were still found some mistake in translating lower frequency words and sophisticated words. So it will be better if there are another studies which examine student's ability in translating another genre of text.

The problems or difficulties faced by the students in this research can be stated as their weakness in understanding political speech. So the finding of the problems can be an input for the lecturer to help their students in translating high level text. However, this research are limited, the other studies are needed to find out more information about students difficulties in translating high level text.

The quality of the students' translation works was not really sophisticated, since one of three students' translation works was judged as unacceptable translation. However it cannot be generalized as offhanded. It would be better if there are another studies which are conducted in different places, different group of participants and different text types.

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