

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions, the implications and the suggestions of the research. The conclusions part states in brief the answers to the research questions, while the suggestions part offers things which may be taken as benefits from the research by any party which may concern.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

This study arrives at some findings in line with the proposed research questions. Based on the research, it was identified five at-word-level translation problems in the translation of *Laskar Pelangi* into *The Rainbow Troops*. The problems, based on Baker's classification, are 1) Culture-specific concept (23 cases, 61%), 2) The target language lacks a specific term (10 cases, 26%), 3) The source-language concept is not lexicalized in the target-language (2 cases, 5%), 4) Difference in expressive meaning (2 cases, 5%), and 5) The use of loan words in the source-text (1 case, 3%).

As it is presented in data above, the problem of 'culture-specific concept' is the most numerous by 23 cases. The 23 words problem in the translation consists of religious terms (*pahala, jilbab, salat, subuh, magrib, assalamu'alaikum, wudu, azan, sajadah, and tasbih*) geographical terms (*kedondong, ketapang, nipah, and sagu*), and general social custom (*misbar, belacu, warung, toapekong, keramba, kemenyan, table, kopiah and gurindam*). The words become translation problems since they do not exist or unknown in the target-culture. The next most significant type of problems is 'the target language lacks a specific term' by 10 cases. Those words are: *beliau, lidi, surau, kuini, amis, bedeng, subuh, memikul, hangus, and tengik*. The concept of such specific words does not exist in the target-language because the target-language has only the general terms. While the rest of words

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which are categorized as translation problems are: *nafkah* and *kualat* (the source-language concept is not lexicalized in the target-language), *kelemlaratan* and *beringas* (difference in expressive meaning) and *kamsia* (the use of loan words in the source-text).

In translating those words, the translator applies six strategies based on Baker's categorization, namely 1) Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation (12 cases, 32%), 2) Translation by a paraphrase using unrelated word (8 cases, 21%), 3) Translation by a more general word (8 cases, 21%), 4) Translation by omission (4 cases, 10,5%), 5) Translation by cultural substitution (4 cases, 10,5%), and 6) Translation by more neutral or less expressive word (2 cases, 5%). As it is shown in data above, the strategy of 'translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation' is the most numerous by 12 cases. The 12 words are *subuh*, *magrib*, *assalamualaikum*, *kopiah*, *tasbih*, *jilbab*, *kedondong*, *warung*, *tabla*, *gurindam*, *subuh*, and, *kamsia*. The next most significant types of strategies are 'translation by a paraphrase using unrelated word' by 8 words and 'translation by a more general word' by 8 words. Those words for 'translation by a paraphrase using unrelated word' are: *wudu*, *azan*, *sajadah*, *toapekong*, and *belacu*. The words for 'translation by a more general word' are *pahala*, *salat*, *nipah*, *beliau*, *lidi*, *surau*, *kuini*, and *nafkah*. Then, there are 'translation by omission' by 4 cases (*hangus*, *tengik*, *keramba*, and *kemenyan*) and 'translation by cultural substitution' by 4 cases (*katapang*, *sagu*, *misbar*, and *bedeng*). The last is 'translation by more neutral or less expressive word' by 2 cases. Those words are *kemelaratan* and *amis*.

## 5.2 Implication

### 5.2.1 Practical Implications

The present study reveals that some of strategies applied by the translator are not really suitable. Most of the inappropriate translations happened in the cases of cultural-words translation, those are *salat*, *magrib*, *gurindam*, *kedondong*,

*kopiah*, *nipah*, while the rests are the cases of lack of specific term (*lidi*) and difference in expressive meaning (*kemelaratan*). In translating the words, the translator lacks in serving the most appropriate equivalents which possibly cause the readers find difficulties to construct their imaginations.

### 5.2.2 Suggestion for Teaching Translation at UPI

This research provides the problems and strategies of translation of Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* into its English version *Rainbow Troops* which are analyzed at word level. In line with this research, the researcher provides some suggestions for the teacher of EFL (English for Foreign Language). These suggestions are pointed to them whom it may concern; teachers, lecturers, practitioners (translators), and those who are interested in translation field. This research can be beneficial for teachers in giving the better translation of teaching material. Besides, for lecturers, the advantages can be taken for the betterment of translation course. Another benefit is for practitioners, where in order to produce better translation, they should pay attention more to the theories of translation. The last is for those who are interested in translation field, for example, students who take translation as their topic in research paper, this research can be beneficial to do a better translation research.

### 5.3 Suggestions

This study offers some suggestions, either for the improvement *Laskar Pelangi* translation or for the next similar studies. Based on the study, the researcher assumes that the most of strategies applied are suitable, while only little of them are not. The examples of inappropriate strategies are in the case of *salat* and *kemelaratan*.

In translating the word *salat*, the translator translates it as 'prayer' by applying the strategy of using a more general word. The use of word 'prayer' does not help the reader much to imagine the Moslem ritual of *salat*. As a suggestion,

the translation will be better to choose the strategy of ‘loan word plus explanation’.

In translating the word *kemelaratan*, the translator chooses the English word ‘poor’. As a fact, in Indonesian language, *kemelaratan* means extremely and miserably poor. Although English does not have the equivalent words, the translator does not give enough information to describe the concept. The researcher assumes, it will be better for the translation to apply the strategy of ‘paraphrasing using related or unrelated words’.

While for the parties who are interested in developing this study, the researcher suggests to analyze the problems and strategies in other organization levels as Baker proposed, such ‘above word level’ or ‘at grammatical level’.