

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides the conclusion of this study. This chapter answers the two research questions of this study. The first research question is about the cultural categories of each cultural word found in the original version of *This Earth of Mankind*. The second research question is about the type of equivalence applied in the English translations of each cultural word. In addition, this chapter also provides some suggestions that can become a useful guidance in having a field research on translation, especially in cultural words translations.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the data analysis in this study, there are some general conclusions that can be withdrawn. The first conclusion, in relation to the first research question about the cultural categories, there are 12 cultural categories found in the Indonesian version of the novel *This Earth of Mankind*. 6 of those 12 cultural categories are proposed by Espindola (2005), they are toponyms, anthroponyms, forms of entertainment, means of transportation, fictional character, and measuring systems. The 6 remaining cultural categories are proposed by Newmark (2010), they are personal life, social life, public life, ecology, customs and pursuits, and private passions.

In accordance with the data analysis, the cultural category which reaches the highest frequency is personal life category. The data finding shows that there are 38 cultural words which are categorized into this category. As stated in the previous chapter, personal life category is divided into three different subcategories, namely housing term, clothing, and food and drink. From those three subcategories, the most frequent subcategory is housing. It can be said that most of the cultural terms found in the novel refer to personal life category because the story of the novel is strongly related to Indonesian cultural setting in the past. The setting indicates that Indonesian

people have specific terms in referring to traditional clothes, food, and housing terms. It is line with Newmark's statement that languages have their typical household appliances, as well as food and clothes (Newmark, 2010).

The second conclusion is related to the second research question in this study. The question is about the type of equivalence which is applied in each English translation of the cultural words in the novel. There are two types of equivalence which are used as the indicators. Those two types of equivalence are proposed by Pym (2007), they are natural equivalence and directional equivalence. The data analysis of this study shows that the most frequent equivalence used in the translations of the cultural words is natural equivalence. This indicates that there are Indonesian cultural terms which have equivalent translation in the target language, English. That is why the translator was able to find natural translations for those terms and he has successfully achieved natural equivalence in his translation. As stated in the previous section of this study, natural equivalence deals with "what languages do prior to translation" to achieve equivalence (Pym, 2007, P.1).

Additionally, there are 23 cultural words which were not translated into English. Those words belong to toponyms, anthroponyms, and fictional character categories (names of places, people, and fictional characters). In line with the statement of Hervey and Higgins, these words were not translated because in general, in translating names, one of the alternatives to maintain the original meaning is to directly take the form of the SL into the TL (Hervey & Higgins, 1992).

The third conclusion is about the generalization of the entire translations of the cultural words found in the novel. In general, all the cultural words in the novel have been translated very well by the translator. It can be seen that the translator has big effort to translate all the cultural words as natural as possible. By using some translation strategies, it can help the translator to be faithful in preserving the original meaning of the cultural words. In short, the translator has translated all the cultural words in appropriate way. He has created a translation project which is readable and

easy to understand. The most important thing is that the translator has faithfully preserved the original meaning of the cultural words.

5.2 Suggestions

Referring to the entire process of the analysis in this study, there are some suggestions for translators and readers who are interested in conducting research relating to this study. Firstly, for a translator, it would be better for a translator to try harder in finding equivalent words in the target language before deciding to employ translation strategies like borrowing, modulation, etc.

This is very important to be noted because there might be a word in the target language available to be the translation of a particular word in the source language. For example, the word *guna-guna*, in fact, can be naturally translated into English with the word ‘witchcraft’. Thus, the translator could make the translation sounds as natural as possible without using borrowing strategy. In other words, the anticipation above is correlated to one of the requirements to be a good translator. As stated in the previous chapter, a translator should have profound knowledge of both the source language and the target language. Furthermore, it is also important that a translator should be able to figure out the cultural background of the two languages.

Secondly, for those who are interested in conducting research especially in the field of cultural words translations, there are some points which are important to be considered. The points are as follows:

1. The researcher should be critical in determining the cultural words. The data which are being identified should be ascertained as cultural words in the source language. The researcher needs to know the boundaries to claim that a particular term is a cultural word.
2. It is important to validate that the words which are being analyzed are cultural words because there might be a word which seems to be a cultural word, whereas the word is a loanword from another language. In addition to confirming the

validity to the supervisor, it is also recommended to consult the validity with a cultural observer.

3. It is recommended that the next translation studies are conducted more critically, not only in form of textual analysis. A researcher, for example, can try to conduct an interview with the translator of the novel which is being analyzed. This interview can be an effort to find the reasons why some particular strategies are used in translating cultural words.
4. It is also recommended for those who are interested in conducting research in translation studies to expand the scope of the study. It would be more interesting to analysis cultural terms in many languages, not only cultural terms in Indonesian and English.