

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

This chapter concludes the findings and discussions of the study and gives a suggestion for further study in the field of translation and education.

5.1 Conclusions

This study was designed to investigate the translation procedures used in book of “*Quidditch Dari Masa Ke Masa*” which was translated by Rosi L. Simamora and published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama. Based on the findings and discussions presented in the previous chapter, the aim of the study has been achieved.

The findings shown that there were ten types of translation procedures proposed by Newmark (1988) used in book of “*Quidditch Dari Masa Ke Masa*”. The most frequently used was shift, followed by transference, compensation, reduction, expansion, paraphrase, literal, gloss, cultural equivalent, and the least frequently used, naturalisation.

Shifts were employed to render the source text into the target text particularly to change a plural form to a singular one, to change the position of adjective, to replace a literal translation where it might not be suitable in the natural usage of the target text, and to replace a virtual lexical gap with a grammatical structure, which was conjunction, of the target text.

Furthermore, transferences were the second most frequently used in the translation because “*Quidditch Dari Masa Ke Masa*” was a literary work to begin with. Since the literary work contained proper names, cultural words, etc. which were different from the reality and the target language itself, some particular terms could not be translated and were transferred as the results.

In the book of “*Quidditch Dari Masa Ke Masa*”, compensations were used to provide missing information without making the translation over-translated which explained the context of the story.

Reductions and expansions omitted some information and added some. Most of the reductions did not result in off meaning translations. Some information were omitted to simplify the translations. For instance, “witches and wizards” was rendered into “*para penyihir*”. While in another examples, some unnecessary information were omitted. In a few of reductions, some information from the original text were omitted and led to imprecise translations. Similar to reductions, most of expansions did not result in off meaning translations or over-translated. For instance, in translating “Lochrin’s discomfort”, “*yang dirasakan*” was added and the phrase was translated into “*ketidaknyamanan yang dirasakan Lochrin*”. Some unnecessary information that did not exist in the original text were added in a few of expansions and resulted in inaccurate translations.

The next procedure was paraphrases. These procedures were employed to render the sentences which were not possible to be rendered using the other procedures such as literal translations and shifts. The results of the translations using paraphrases were easy to understand. The sentences were translated clearly and naturally, and still communicated the same meaning as the original text

Literal translations were only correct when the source language and target language meaning corresponded and the translation was coherent (Newmark, 1988). Fortunately, all of literal translations in book of “*Quidditch Dari Masa Ke Masa*” corresponded the same meaning with the source text, but one.

Glosses, or the additional information added by the translator, found in book of “*Quidditch Dari Masa Ke Masa*” were all written within the text. The additional information was cultural (accounting the cultural difference between source and target language) and technical (relating to the topic).

In book of “*Quidditch Dari Masa Ke Masa*”, the cultural equivalent was used to convert the units of measurement, which were length and distance, of the original language to the equal target language conversion. For instance, “fifty miles”, was converted into “*80 kilometer*” and “twelve inches” was converted into “*30 sentimeter*”.

Naturalisation adapted the source language normal pronunciation in the form of the target language morphology (Newmark, 1988). The researcher found

that the word “transfigured” was rendered into “*di-Transfigurasi*”. Its pronunciation adapted the pronunciation of the source language “transfiguration” and the word was written in the Indonesian morphology.

In conclusion, the translation procedures were employed properly. However, there were errors done by the translator of “*Quidditch Dari Masa Ke Masa*”. They were omissions of important information and additions of unnecessary information.

5.2 Suggestion

For further study, the researcher suggests that we should investigate the translation procedure used for rendering another literary works, such as poem and poetry.