CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The previous chapter explained the results of the study after conducting the analyses of data and obtaining others necessary information using theoretical framework as discussed in chapter II. This chapter covers the conclusions of the study and suggestions for further research. The conclusion is not only taken from findings and discussions in the previous chapter but also from the whole research. In addition to answer the research questions, this chapter also concludes the researcher's interpretation of the findings in the previous chapter.

5.1 Conclusions

As stated in the first chapter, there were three research questions that the researcher was trying to answer. The first question relates to the types of noun phrases found in *Metamorphosis* novella. The second question relates to specific strategies which are used by the professional translator in translating noun phrases in *Metamorphosis* novella. The third question relates to the translator's reasons behind the use of those translation strategies.

From the data analysis in the findings and discussions, the results show that there are nine types of noun phrase found in the English version of *Metamorphosis* novella. Those types are Determiner + Noun (53.78%), Adjective + Noun (15.33%), Noun + Noun (7.78%), Adjective + Noun + Noun (0.67%), Participle (V-ed / V-ing) + Noun (1.56%), Noun + Adverb (1.33%), Noun + Prepositional Phrase (12.22%), Noun + Participle (V-ing / V-ed) (2%) and Pre-Modifier + Head + Post-Modifier (5.33%). These findings answer the first question of the study.

Regarding the translation strategies were applied by the professional translator in translating noun phrases in the *Metamorphosis* novella. The results reveal that there are nine translation strategies were applied by the professional translator in translating the *Metamorphosis* novella. There are three noun phrases (0.67%) translated by Preservation translation strategy, seven noun phrases (1.56%) translated by Naturalization translation strategy, 185 noun phrases (41.11%) translated by Literal Translation strategy, 53 noun phrases (11.78%) translated by Cultural Equivalent translation strategy, 104 noun phrases (23.11%) translated by Omission translation strategy, 14 noun phrases (3.11%) translated by Globalization translation strategy, 10 noun phrases (2.22%) translated by Translation by More Specific Words strategy, 7 noun phrases (1.56%) translated by Creation translation strategy and 67 noun phrases (14.89%) translated by Equivalent Translation strategy. These findings answer the second question of the study.

In order to answer the third question of the study, the researcher made an interview with the professional translator Eka Kurniawan who translated the *Metamorphosis* novella into Indonesian Language. Based on that interview, there are several information that the researcher can obtain to answer the third question of the study. Firstly, the translator tends to use domestication strategy because he agrees with the ideology of domestication translation strategy which believes that a good translation is appropriate to the tastes and expectations of the reader by changing the foreign terms into the target language.

Secondly, the professional translator tends to use domestication translation strategy to put out the local terms rather than absorbing the foreign terms. Thirdly, although the translator is one of the translators which tend to use domestication strategy, uniquely, he is also often to use *literal translation* strategy. The reasons behind its action are: (1) Literal translation technique is considered as the safest strategy for him for translating noun phrases in that novella because the level of its

translation is between the word-by-word translation and free translation. So methodically, it is not a too 'clearly' translation and it also not a too 'freely' translation. (2) The literal translation is a flexible translation because it can adjust the grammar in the source language. Fourthly, the translator rarely use *preservation* and *addition* 'techniques' in his strategy of translating because those translation techniques are too skewed to bring a lot of terms from the source language that will automatically retain many foreign terms.

In addition, the professional translator also explains the advantages and weaknesses of being a translator who tends to use domestication translation strategy. The advantages are: (1) The reader can more easily understand the story of the novella. (2) Although the novel is not a local product but many aspects of local cultures can be included in the novella. (3) The reader will feel that the translation is more natural.

On the contrary, the weaknesses of a translator who tends to use domestication translation strategy are: (1) The novella becomes less imaginative. (2) The cultural aspects in the source language are being paled. (3) When the readers read the original version of the novella and translation version which is used the domestication technique as its translation strategy, the reader will find there is a huge 'gap' in translating several terms from the source language to the target language.

5.2 Suggestions

After conducting the research, the researcher has several suggestions for the readers who are interested to conduct a research related to this research. First, a translator must have sufficient knowledge about language characteristics and culture of the source language and the target language because translating is not an activity

that is simply translating each word or phrase; it is a complex process since it tries to find the equivalence meaning in the target language.

Second, a translator should pay more attention to their strategy of translation because hierarchically, translating a text from one culture to another culture usually requires a first-made-choice between two basic translation strategies: domestication and foreignization. The more a translator understands the strategy of translation, the better a translator plans to overcome the translation problems.

Third, in line with Eka Kurniawan, every translator must read a lot of literature works that have been recognized as good literature translation to obtain more knowledge about translation. If it is possible, the translator also should compare its literature translation with others to know the quality, advantages and weaknesses of their skill of translation.

Finally, the researcher hopes that this research can give some contributions for the educational purposes and provide valuable information for those who are interested in translation subject. Last but not the least, hopefully, this research also can inspire other researchers to conduct the same research related to the category of noun phrases and translation strategies with more elaboration and profound understanding.