CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is divided into two parts. First, it conveys the conclusions of the present research based on the findings and discussions from the previous section. Second, it presents some suggestions for further research.

5.1 Conclusions

There are conclusions pertaining to the three research questions. In relation to the first question, the skopos of the target texts is different from the skopos of the source texts. The analysis was based on Nord's translation brief (1997 in Munday, 2001). The skopos of the source texts obligates the news to be presented in depth or completely with the additional or related information. Prominently, it derives from the purpose of the BBC Internet service, which is to present comprehensive news website. Besides, the location where the source texts published, namely Middle East news column indicates priority. Meanwhile, the skopos of the target texts is to make informative text in the form of brief online news articles for Indonesian readers. Since the source texts were published in World news column where all of the news from around the world is published, the source texts become secondary news in which only main coverage is presented. Thus, the additional or related information are omitted. In addition, the translation brief reveals that the target texts should have the characteristics of the journalistic translation which are to give less-effort readability and immediate comprehension (Bani, 2006).

Regarding to the second questions, the classification is based on Newmark's translation methods (1988) including word-for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, free translation and Communicative Translation. The highest frequency of the types of the translation methods is Communicative Translation. The findings show that 14 articles (70%) were translated with Communicative

Translation, while 6 articles (30%) were translated with Faithful Translation. Free Translation is not significant as it is not to be dominant translation used for single article, although there are a few occurrences found.

Communicative Translation method becomes the overall plan as the skopos of the target texts requires less-effort readability and immediate comprehension for the readership. In the findings, the Communicative Translation changes the grammatical structure by making the rendition sound natural and focusing the main message or deleting redundancy and unnecessary information, and using explanation on specific terms to make the target texts easy to comprehend (Newmark, 1988; Nababan, 2003). To conclude, this method removes ambiguities for the readership and achieves less-effort readability and immediate comprehension.

To answer the third question, the classification of translation strategies is based on selected microstrategies, proposed by Schjoldager (2008, in Jensen, 2009) and strategies related to journalistic translation, such as Explicitation and Simplification from Klaudy and Laviosa in Vybíralová (2012), Textual Translation Strategies by Bani (2006), and Textual Modifications in news translation by Bielsa and Bassnett (2009). After the selection for what translation strategies to be used for the micro analysis, there are nine strategies used to label the analysis, which are Direct Transfer, Direct Translation, Calque, Explicitation, Inclusion of Explanations, Simplification, Change of Sentences Order, Cutting and Change of Title.

The data analysis shows that Explicitation has high frequency. Explicitation has 28 occurrences (37%), calque with 26 occurrences (34%), change of sentence order with 10 occurrences (13%), simplification with 9 occurrences (12%), direct transfer with 2 occurrences (3%) and inclusion of explanation with 1 occurrence (1%). Explicitation is used more often than calque in the translation process as one of the functional characteristics of informative text type is to transmit referential contents (Reiss, 1976 in Munday, 2001). Besides, the skopos of the target texts is to make the text comprehensible. By transmitting the referential contents, the target

reader can understand the translated news easily because the text is explicated or expanded to explain further in the target texts. In other words, less-effort readability is established.

The other strategies, Cutting and Change of title also have high frequencies as both of them have more than 50% occurrences. Cutting is used in 18 articles (90%) as the result of the translation brief for the skopos of the target texts obligates the texts to present only main coverage and omit the additional information. Meanwhile, there are 13 articles (65%) which their titles are changed. 12 articles are changed from direct to indirect titles and one article from indirect to direct titles. Subsequently, there are 13 indirect titles and 7 direct titles. The strategy gives the advantages of opening up attraction for the target readers and creating conciseness to establish the functional characteristic. The indirect titles show only the hint of an article so that the readers want to find out more and are shorter as they are written concisely and objective (Barus, 2010; Vybíralová, 2012).

In addition, Communicative Translation seems to be linked to Explicitation and Simplification. Newmark (1988) explains that the method attempts to render the precise contextual meaning and makes both content and language acceptable for the readership. In making the (referential) contents acceptable, Explicitation can be said to be a part of Communicative Translation by making the contents explicit and clear as they are comprehensive to the target readers. Meanwhile in making the language acceptable, Simplification, whether it is on lexical, syntactic and stylistic level, contribute to achieve it by minimizing language complexities.

To sum up, the skopos of the target texts requires translation method and strategies which are TT-oriented with the characteristics of conciseness, less-effort readability and immediate comprehension. Thus, Communicative Translation in method and Explicitation and Cutting in strategies are mostly used by the BBC translator to translate the Middle East news articles. Communicative Translation and Explicitation contribute to less-effort readability and immediate comprehension,

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56

whereas Cutting contributes to establish conciseness. As explained in the previous chapter, this research only focuses on world news in Middle East news column. The method and strategies used may be different if the other news columns, e.g. Magazine and Health were analyzed.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the entire process in conducting this research, there are some suggestions for the translators and readers who might want to carry out some research regarding to this research. First, from many translation paradigms, functional translation (text typology, skopos and translation brief) is should be accompanied by translation method and strategies for the translation process so that the translation can be fully accepted by the target readers and also an appropriate readership can be established. Through functional translation analysis, the initiator or the translator analyzes the factors that create prominent characteristics for the translation. These factors generate the problems to be solved and the way of how the translation will be conducted including the selection of translation method and strategies for the translation process.

Second, in translating an informative text or journalistic translation, it is better for the writing style to be communicative and explicit in contents. Concerning how people read news, especially from a news website, the reading should be a light activity. The readers have to understand the information without obstacles or difficulties. Therefore, Communicative Translation method and strategies of Explicitation, Cutting and Simplification are very useful for journalistic translation.

Third, in translation course, it is better for the students to get insight to translation paradigms and what method and strategies may be involved for a certain type of text. Besides, different translation paradigm may only agree with specific translation method and strategies.

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57

Last, for those who are interested in conducting research especially in the field of investigating translation methods and strategies with functional translation, there are some points to be considered. The points are as follows:

1. Since different news column may have different method and strategies to be involved, the other news column can be investigated to enrich references for translation studies.

2. In the methodology, questioners can be involved to see the assessments about the translation process and the translation quality. In addition, interviews can be used to uncover translator's process and reasons for selecting certain method and strategies.

3. Journalistic translation is not only about online news translation. Thus, the news writing style may be various as it depends on where the news is published. The news published in a magazine can be different from the news published in a website.