CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter incorporates the conclusion of this research. It answers the two research questions of this study. The first question is related to the cultural words categories found in the novel *The Lost Symbol*. The second question refers to the categorization of each cultural words in the foreignization and domestication continuum. Moreover, this chapter also provides some suggestions related to the research of foreignization and domestication strategies.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the analysis, there are some points that can be concluded. The first point which also answers the first question is that there are five types of cultural words categories found in the data gathered from the novel *The Lost Symbol*. All of the cultural words categories found are based on the categorical system proposed by Newmark (1988). The five categories are (1) ecology, (2) material culture, (3) gestures and habits, (4) organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts, and (5) social culture. The category of organizations, customs, activities, procedures, concepts is found to be the category that occur the most in the data. It has 49 occurrences with the total percentage of 41.5%. A point that can be inferred from it is that it occurs due to the main theme of the novel itself. It is rich in the references of Christian belief and Mason sect.

The second point to be drawn which also answers the second research question is that both of foreignization and domestication strategies are applied in translating the cultural words contained in the novel *The Lost Symbol*. The foreignization and domestication strategies are analyzed using the foreignization domestication continuum proposed by Pederson (2005). The foreignization strategy consists of strategies such as (1) preservation, (2) naturalization, (3) addition and (4) literal translation while the domestication strategy consists of strategies such as (1) equivalent, (2) creation, (3) translation by more specific words, (4) globalization, (5) omission and (6) cultural equivalent. The
foreignization strategies are applied more than the domestication strategy with total occurrences of 76 times (64.4%). Meanwhile the domestication strategies are only applied for 42 times (35.7%) in translating the cultural words. This result shows that the translator intends to retain the “foreigness” of the novel as much as possible so that the reader can feel the unfamiliar foreign sense which might help them to enjoy the story more.

From both of the translation strategies, the first category that is applied most in the data is preservation with the total percentage of 32.2%. The second category that is applied most in the data is equivalence with the total percentage of 27.1%. The following order of the third, fourth, and fifth place are the categories from foreignization strategy. They are naturalization (16.1%), literal translation (11%), and addition (5.1%).

Another point to be taken is that both foreignization and domestication strategies are needed in translating cultural words. They complement each other since each of the strategies has its own strength and weakness. Additionally, it is also inferred from the data analysis that Bahasa Indonesia as the target language is still lack of equivalent words foreign concept. This point is implied from the high frequency of foreignization strategies applied in the data.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the research findings and conclusions, the researcher offers two suggestions for the translators and readers who might also be interested in conducting research related to foreignization and domestication strategies. First, although there are some opinions regarding the need to balance the foreignization and domestication strategies in a translation, translator should rather consider the target readers and the purpose of the text first. The two of the strategies do not have to be equal in order to make a good translation. Instead, as long as the purpose of the text is delivered and the readers can enjoyably read the text, any strategies can be used more than the others.
Second, for those who are interested in conducting research related to foreignization and domestication strategies in the future, it will be better to also include reader responses toward the strategies used to translate the cultural words. It will benefit the researcher since the reader responses will provide a valid assessment point to the foreignization and domestication strategies usage in translating cultural words.