

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides conclusion of the findings and discussions in the previous chapter. Two research questions of the study are answered in this chapter. In addition, this chapter also provides some suggestions that can become a useful guidance for those who are interested in conducting further studies related to translation strategy and translator's voice.

1.1 Conclusion

The data findings show some conclusions of the study. The first conclusion, in relation to the research question about the noun type to constraint the data analysis, there are four types of noun proposed by Frank (1972) that were used in the English version of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *Sherlock Holmes: The Adventure of The Noble Bachelor* and *The Adventure of The Blue Carbuncle*. Those are proper nouns, countable or noncountable nouns, collective nouns, and noun compounds. The finding shows that the highest frequency of noun type is countable or uncountable nouns which occurs 48 times.

The second conclusion, in accordance with the data analysis, the translator used six translation strategies proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (2004) in the translated version titled *Sherlock Holmes: Teka-Teki Hilangnya Nona Hatty Doran*. The most frequent strategy used by the translator is Adaptation and Borrowing. Adaptation is classified into oblique translation, whereas Borrowing is classified into direct translation. Adaptation occurs 32 times in the data. Adaptation is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar to or appropriate for the target language culture. According to Vinay and Darbelnet, as cited in Ni, that Adaptation refers to "a method used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture and translators create a new situation that can be described as situational equivalence" (Vinay and Darbelnet, 1957, as cited in Ni 2009, p. 82). It

is finding an approximate equivalent, so that the translator adapts one cultural term to fit another one.

On the other hand Borrowing occurs 24 times in the data. Through Borrowing, the original elements of source language were retained. Consequently, the target language readers would easily recognized that they are reading a translated text. According to Munday (Munday, 2001, p.56), borrowing means “the SL word is transferred directly to the target language”. Borrowing a term is taking a word of expression straight from another language, without translation.

By the analysis of translation strategies, the third conclusion can be revealed. The cases of translator’s voice proposed by Herman (2010) can be represented. Adaptation, Equivalence, Modulation, and Transposition mostly represented the case of Text’s Orientation an Implied Reader with 53 occurrences, because through this strategy the original of the source language cannot be seen. It is line with Herman’s statement that many different forms of displacement which are caused by translation are threatened to provide considerable information and to maintain communication with new different audiences, it causes the original implied reader to be unseen (Herman, 2010). However, the target language readers would still feel the presence of translator’s voice since the original elements were translated literally.

Meanwhile, Borrowing and Calque mostly represented the case of Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality which were applied in 34 translations, since those strategies relate to broad terms which are untranslatibility. Through the case of Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality, the intervention of the translator’s voice is felt in the translated text since there are markers used by the translator while translating the text. The markers can be in the form of brackets, dashes, notes, or italic. It is line with Hermans’s statement that the case of Self-reflexiveness and Self-referentiality affirmed the intervention of the second voice can be recognized through the use of brackets, dashes, or notes (Herman, 2010).

In conclusion, the translator used both direct translation and oblique translation. The translator mostly translated the nouns in the short stories very well.

But, the use of retained elements of source text and several markers such as dashes, notes, or italic to overtly display the translated nature of the text by showing the translator's intervention.

The three cases of translator's voice occurred in this present study. However, the translator mostly used the cases of Text's Orientation and Implied Reader in translating the text. These cases were conducted to provide considerable information to maintain communication with the target language readers.

1.2 Suggestions

After conducting the analysis of the whole study, the present study suggests some recommendation for translators and further study. First, for the translator, it would be better for a translator to find equivalent words in the target language harder before deciding to employ translation strategies like borrowing and calque.

This is because there might be a word in the source language that is available to be translated in target language. For example, the word *Arabian Nights*, in fact, can be naturally translated into Bahasa Indonesia with the word 'Dongeng Seribu Satu Malam'. 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.

Second, for a better study, the present study suggests a recommendation. Instead of analyzing the data, the further study could interview people about the the novel and its translation. So, the researcher could analyze the discursive presence of translator from the perspective of the participants. It is suggested because the study is more complete by seeing the perspective of the readers. In addition, the interview would have better ideas about translators voice in the translated narrative texts.

1.3 Concluding Remark

This chapter has presented the conclusion based on the data findings. It also has delivered the recommendation which consisted of several suggestions for further studies.