

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides conclusions drawn from the findings and the discussions elaborated in the previous chapter. It also contains some suggestions suggested explicated for future related studies.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

As has been stated in the first chapter that the proposed research questions are to find out categories of culture-specific items in the translation of selected quotations by a novice translator and which strategy between domestication and foreignization is dominating in translating those culture-specific items found in the available quotations.

After conducting the data analysis which was executed by reading the whole quotations translated by one of the translators which amounts 2609 quotations, 228 quotations containing culture-specific items were found. Those quotations containing culture-specific items were then categorized based on proposed categories by Newmark (1988), Ke Ping (1999) and Espindola & Vasconcellos (2006). The categories found included anthroponym; ecology; fictional character; forms of entertainment; ideational system; linguistic system; material culture; means of transportation; measuring system, organization, customs, activities, procedure and concept; scholastic reference; social system; techno-economic system and toponym. Analyzing procedures of translation from each category was the next step. The procedures covered accepted standard translation, cultural equivalent, descriptive translation, functional equivalent, modulation, naturalization, transposition, calque, gloss, literal translation and transference or borrowing.

To further specify, the percentage of each category showed anthroponym (9.2%); ecology (4.8%); fictional character (2.6%); forms of entertainment (2.6%); ideational system (10.1%); linguistic system (0.4%); material culture (3.5%); means of transportation (1.8%); measuring system (4.4%), organization, customs, activities, procedure and concept (15.4%); scholastic reference (0.4%); social system (21.1%); techno-economic system (10.1%) and toponym (11.4%).

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The percentage of procedures of translation covered accepted standard translation (4.4%); cultural equivalent (5.3%); descriptive translation (3.1%); functional equivalent (0.4%); modulation (0.4%); naturalization (20.2%); transposition (1.8%); calque (0.4%); gloss (2.6%), literal translation (43%) and transference or borrowing (18.4%).

Finding out the numbers of categories including their translation procedures, it was found that foreignization was the strategy preferred by the author with 64% while domestication was 36%. This revealed that the translator still maintained the strangeness of culture-specific items instead of domesticating them.

Based on the analysis, most of the culture-specific items found composed of names of the people or famous people, place, political terms, science and history leading the translator to dominantly use the translation procedures of literal translation as well as borrowing. However, domestication strategy also took part almost half of the culture-specific items found meaning that the translator still tried to adapt the meaning of culture-specific items to the local culture to create meaningful and understandable meaning.

In conclusion, in rendering culture-specific items found in the translation of selected quotations, the two strategies namely domestication and foreignization were found and foreignization was dominated among the two strategies. However, domestication was also taken into account for almost half of the existed culture-specific items. To further explicate, the translator still maintained the meaning to be meaningful despite the dominance of foreignization strategy.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

After conducting this research, there are numbers of suggestions brought out to the development and improvement of future studies.

To begin, this research is limited to merely investigate the culture-specific items found on the quotations. For future study, it is suggested to consider investigating other aspects of translation than culture-specific items.

Furthermore, the present research has actually innovated the previous research which mainly focuses on taking books or novels as the object of the research. Upcoming research is definitely suggested to have an attempt in finding

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out other objects of the research such as short stories and newspaper or magazine articles.

To finalize, if the next researchers are lucky enough to have a chance to interview the translators, it is suggested to ask questions regarding with the reasons why they choose some specific translation procedures in rendering the meaning in the target language.