

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides the conclusions and the suggestions of the research. The conclusions part states in brief the answers to the research questions, while the suggestions part offers things which may be taken as benefits from the research by any party which may concern.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

This study arrives at some findings in line with the proposed research questions. It can be concluded that GT faces various problems in translating the short story *Charles* by Shirley Jackson.

At the word level, GT is not sensitive to cultural words, slang words or spelling, and abbreviations. In addition, it tends to translate words with their general equivalents which causes the translation to sound unnatural, mainly in words with wide range of senses, including in translating words with unlexicalized concept and words which lacks of hyponym equivalents.

Above the word level, GT mostly translates idioms and fixed expressions literally, in which case it sometimes misinterprets them and translate them wrongly. GT also seems confused when translating collocations, mainly in

translating prepositions, terms containing hyphen and terms having complex word order.

At the grammatical level, the main problem encountered by GT is in translating person system as well as information on countability, information on gender, and tense and aspect.

Compared to GT, when translating the same text, human translator (HT) shows his or her superiority. HT can apply several translation strategies to solve problems posed by a translation unit by keeping the information meaningful and the sounds natural in the target text. In translating at the word level, HT mostly finds the nearest equivalents which can represent the message of the source-text as completely as possible in the target-text. HT also can omit unneeded words to prevent redundancy.

Above the word level, apart from keeping the information accurate, HT also keeps the translation sounding natural. When the ready equivalents do not exist, HT will paraphrase them with related or unrelated words. On the other hand, at the grammatical level, HT keeps the translation following the logical order of words, thus the translation conveys a clear message to the target readers.

Based on the analysis of the problems which are encountered by GT and the strategies applied by HT to solve the problem in question, this study offers 14 general post-editing techniques to improve the quality of GT's translation,

especially short story, which can be applied to fix the unsolved problems at the word level, above word level, and at the grammatical level.

Last but not least, this study suffers from several weaknesses. First, The assessment made is based only on a single short story, so the cases of problem may be very limited to be generalized. Second, this study does not include other translation problems in other text organizations as proposed by Baker, which are thematic and information structures, cohesion, and pragmatic. Thus, the assessment is less comprehensive.

## 5.2 Suggestions

Practically, the results of the study offer a simple help for anyone who may concern themselves with improving the quality of GT's translation, especially in translating English short story into Bahasa Indonesia. For future research related to the issue, any researcher may focus on the other types of text and may assess other text organizations. Theoretically, this study may become a reference for any party which is interested in machine translation study, particularly *Google Translate*.