CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The previous chapter has presented analysis and discussion of the study. This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions. The first section provides the conclusions based on the findings and discussions in the previous chapter. The second section gives suggestions for further study related to the application of translation strategy analysis.

5.1. Conclusions

This study focuses on comparative analysis of unedited and published translation works in the *Pikiran Rakyat* newspaper. This study aims to find out the types of translation strategies in unedited translation works and the changes which occur in the published ones. The results were found after analyzing the 10 unedited translation works from English to Bahasa Indonesia and 10 published articles in Bahasa Indonesia.

Based on the analysis, there are 11 types of translation strategies found in student's translation works. They include borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, change of title, elimination, addition and summarizing. Almost all of the translation strategies proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet (1958, as cited in Munday, 2001) and Bielsa and Bassnett (2009) are found in the study, except change in order of paragraphs which cannot be found in both unedited and published translation works.

It is revealed that the translator mostly used borrowing among other translation strategies in student's unedited translation work from English to Bahasa Indonesia by using Vinay and Darbelnet's translation strategies. In details, the study found 53 occurrences of borrowing translation strategy or 27.04% of 196 occurrences, followed by calque with 45 occurrences (22.96%) and literal translation with 34 occurrences (17.35%). Moreover, addition translation strategy

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was also used by the student translator with 21 occurrences (10.71%), followed by elimination of the sentences with 19 occurrences (9.69%) and adaptation with 10 occurrences (5.10%). In addition, transposition translation strategy was found with five occurrences (2.55%), change of title with four occurrences (2.04%) and modulation and equivalence with two occurrences each (1.02%). The final strategies is summarizing with one occurrences (0.51%).

Based on the findings, it can be concluded that borrowing strategy is the most practical translation strategy as it directly transfers the words from source language to target language. This is also applied to calque translation strategy which is called special borrowing and has similar characteristic to borrowing. In order to make the meaning more acceptable in target language, the translation strategy which can be applied includes transposition, modulation, equivalence and adaptation. Those translation strategies deal with grammatical change and cultural application in the target language. It seems that rather than using literal translation by simply rendering the meaning word by word, the translator used other strategies which can make the meaning more understandable and less ambiguous. Elimination, addition and summarizing translation strategies also affect the information in the texts as they can help the translator to explore more information by adding the information or eliminate the sentence to make the information more specific. The changes also occur based on the need of publication whether it is in term of publication or the news agency's style of delivering the meaning.

5.2. Suggestions

Based on the result of the analysis, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for the next researchers who are interested in doing the research in translation, especially the translation strategy of unedited and published version of translation works. Since this study only involves one participant whose translation works has been selected to be investigated for the research, the next researchers should have more than one participant to make the study more detail in showing the types of translation strategies. Besides, the next researchers should also

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conduct interviews with editor of the news agency to find out justification for any changes in the published translation work.