CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This last chapter encompasses the interpretation of the result of the research in the form of conclusion and suggestions.

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the result of the research in chapter IV, the researcher comes into several points of conclusion as follows:

The cultural words are actually can be translated by considering three essential terms, namely (1) *equivalent* which refers to the source language message; (2) *natural*, which refers to the receptor language; (3) *closest*, which "binds the two orientations together on basis of the highest degree of approximation". In translating the cultural words in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" novel, the translator uses almost the whole procedures, those are Transference, Literal Translation, Classifier, Naturalization, Neutralization (Functional and Descriptive Equivalent), Cultural Equivalent, Accepted Standard Translation, and Couplet.

In translating most of material culture, the translator uses Transference. Transference is the basic procedure of the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text. In general, only cultural 'objects' or concepts related to a small group or cult should be transferred. Transference also offers local color and atmosphere in literary texts. Literal Translation procedure is used by the translator when he found the SL term is transparent or semantically motivated and is in standardized

language. Some examples of all categories of cultural words are translated using this procedure.

Meanwhile, Classifier procedure is used by the translator when he could not find the equivalent word of the TL to replace the SL word, so he chooses to use generic terms. He uses it to translate most of material culture focused on clothes. Naturalization is one of procedures which succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation then to the normal morphology (word-form) of the TL. Here the translator uses this procedure to translate 5 cultural words, for example: sheriff = sherif.

Some terms of cultural words are translated using Neutralization. Neutralization that is used by the translator is divided into two those are Descriptive Equivalent and Functional Equivalent. The translator applies Descriptive Equivalent to explain some terms clearly so the readers can catch the meaning, and sometimes they can imagine what the thing is like. He also uses Functional Equivalent to translate some religious terms. Functional Equivalent which is applied to cultural words, requires the uses of a culture-free words, sometime with a new specific term; it therefore neutralizes or generalizes the SL words.

Accepted Standard Procedure is applied by the translator when he found a term he translates literally sounds unnatural. He chooses this procedure to make the equivalent word as natural as possible without changing the meaning. Couplet is the last procedure used by the translator. There is only one phrase translated using Couplet. Couplet here, is the combination between Transference and

Descriptive Equivalent. The translator uses Couplet to emphasize the meaning even only with one word he can describe what 'four-horses passenger-coaches' is like.

From all the points above, the researcher concludes that the cultural words can be translated even the equivalent words are not exactly the same as what the author intends to. The equivalent words can be generic word like *sepatu* for the word *moccasins*, or by cultural substitute like *kue serabi* for the word *doughnut* At least, the translator can treat cultural terms more freely, by substituting them with the similar things or eventhough with TL cultural words.

5.2. Suggestions

There will be several suggestions for the translator in handling the translation problem in translating cultural words:

1. Knowing exactly what categories of cultural words that we will translate.

2. Focusing on the most important meaning components the word or phrase has in the context and be sure those are communicated.

3. Be sure that no meaning components are lost which are important to the context.

4. Considering to whom the text is intended for, or in the other word, considering linguistic level of readership.

5. Be aware of the differences of cultural viewpoint so we can adequtely handle them in translating.

6. paying close attention to the differences in the cultural backgrounds between the readers of the original and the readers of the translation.

7. Treating cultural terms more freely does not mean that those words can be translated freely too, but the translator must find the nearest equivalent word to substitute it, and if he could not find the equivalent one, he can also use the TL cultural words, or loan words.