

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter covers the conclusions of the study and suggestions. The conclusion is not only taken from findings and discussions in the previous chapter but also from the whole research.

5.1 Conclusions

As stated in the first chapter, the writer was trying to find out the types of cultural words mostly found in the recipe book and the translation procedures that the translator applied in translating them. Based on the data presentation and the discussion of the study in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are four basic categories of cultural words presented in the recipe book such as ecology, material, social, and organization. The category of material culture reaches the highest percentage (62.4%). More than a half of the total cultural words (250) belong to material culture, the occurrences are 156 times. It is reasonable because the content of the recipe book were mostly about terms of food and beverages that strongly linked to Material category. Therefore, it is not surprising that material culture becomes the most common category found in the recipe book, and this is in line with Lestiani (2009), Resmi (2009) and Fadilah (2010) who found out that material culture is the highest percentage for cultural words. Moreover, this is in line with Newmark's view (1988:95-102) that the examples leading to cultural implications for translation may be classed essentially as material culture although other cultural terms are also present.

In relation to translation procedures, it was found out that the translator applied literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, through translation, transpositions, couplets, and notes translation procedure are used by the translator. The results show that descriptive equivalent procedure is the mostly used in translating cultural words found in the recipe book for about 102 items (40.8%). This is because most of the cultural words are names of food or drink that their equivalent could not be found in the TL culture. Therefore, descriptive equivalent turns out to be the most possible way to translate the cultural words since it provides certain necessary explanation in the TL (Baker, 1992: 167). This frequency also implies that descriptive equivalent is a good procedure for the cultural word translation.

After discovering some findings and discussion as described previously, it can be concluded that the cultural words have been well translated by the translator, since most of the translation fulfills some criteria of a good translation, such as: give a complete transcript of the original text's ideas and attitudes, preserve the original text's character of the style and manner, and have all the ease of the original composition (Tytler, 1907). The translation also covers some factors related to the translation judgment; those are accuracy, clarity, and naturalness (Larson, 1984) and fulfill the equivalence (Nida, 1971) and skopos theory (Vermeer, 1989). Those criteria can be used as a reference and guide lines for translators to produce a qualified translation.

5.2 Suggestions

After conducting the study, some suggestions for the readers or those who want to conduct a research relating to this study are recommended. First, every translator

should have a comprehensive knowledge of both source and target language. They need it to produce a good translation result. It can be done by practicing to read and translate different genres of material with various levels of difficulty, continuously trying to improve writing ability in increasing English ability and vocabulary co-extensively with the knowledge of new facts and foreign language words (Nemmark, 1988).

Second, translators should be careful in translating cultural words or any kind of text. Thus, they must be able to use an appropriate translation procedure for each cultural word. Therefore, they have to pay attention to find the equivalent for each cultural word so that the readers can easily understand the text. We ought to keep in mind that, due to differences, there is no exact translation between any two languages. What one can hope for is an approximation. The more similar the systems and cultures of the two languages, the more efficient the translation in cross-cultural communication (Newmark, 1991).

Third, the writer hopes this research will give some contributions for the educational purposes and valuable information for the development of translation theories. This study is also recommended for who are interested in translating cultural words; they can read this research and find the beneficial information in the research paper.