

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter discusses the conclusions and suggestions gathered from data analysis and interpretation.

#### 5.1. Conclusions

Based on data collected on the research, the researcher draws several conclusions. First, the researcher found out that all of Newmark's cultural word categories (1988) exist in the novel *Memoirs of a Geisha*. The most frequent one is material category, which reaches 50 items (41.7%), followed by social category up to 29 items (24.17%). Then, the rest are 21 organization category items (17.5%) followed by 19 items (15.8%) of ecology category. While gesture category is only 1 item (0.83 %). These mean that the translator mostly finds cultural words in the category of material.

The second conclusion is that the researcher found out nine procedures of translation used in translating cultural words in the novel. Transference rank as the most frequent procedure in the novel, which is 56 items (46.7%), followed by 24 items (20%) of transpositions, 12 items (10%) of cultural equivalent, 9 items (7.5%) of naturalisation, 7 items (5.8%) of literal translation, 7 items (5.8%) of couplet, 2 items (1.7%) of synonymy, 2 item (1.7%) of paraphrase, and 1 item (0.8%) of descriptive equivalent.

Furthermore, that the distribution of procedures translation used in translating cultural words in the novel is found. Transference is mostly used that is

caused by the poor vocabulary in the Target Language since those words are peculiar and almost unavailable in the Target Language, for example the words such as *Tadon*, *Nukapan*, *Momoware*. However, some are quite familiar such as *Mitsubishi*, and *sake*. While transpositions is used mostly based on social terms found in the Source Language that do not exist in the Target Language, for example the words such as, *Onion life*, *National Theater*, *Dance in the Old Capital*, etc. Cultural equivalent is mostly used since there is equivalent from the Source Language culture to the Target Language culture, for example the words *teahouse* and *taxicabs* that are translated into *rumah minum* and *taxi*. Literal translation is mostly used based on lexical meaning from dictionary. *Summer* and *temple* are the examples of the words that are translated literally into their most common meanings. Naturalisation is used based on the terms that have already existed and adapted into Indonesian terms, for example the words *lieutenant*, *district*, and *bulldog* are familiar in Indonesian terms. While couplet procedure is used mostly based on terms that are peculiar in Indonesian terms, such as the words *tai-no usugiri*, and *kuraitani*, which are usually based on the culture in the Target Language. Synonymy tends to exist in the word that has no one-to-one equivalent, for example *pincushion bun*. While paraphrasing is mostly applied for the word that is usually quite familiar in certain countries. Furthermore, paraphrase gives additional explanation about the meaning of the word. And the last procedure is descriptive equivalent. It is mostly used for cultural word that has no equivalent in the Target Language, instead the translator describes it in such a way.

From the aforementioned above, it is concluded that most of the cultural word used in the novel is transference procedure. The translator does not change the physical form of the Source Language, instead she takes the original words. It is because of the absence of equivalent word in the Target Language. So, there are many of Japanese cultural words found in the novel, which are unfamiliar among the readers.

## **5.2. Suggestions**

After obtaining and observing the finding of the data, there are some suggestions the writer would like to contribute. Firstly, it is about translation procedure. It is suggested for the translators to translate the Source Language into the Target Language not only using transference procedure of translation, but also using other procedures of translation in order to give more explanations about some particular cultural words that are very peculiar among the readers. So, the reader can understand and get some inputs in dealing with the new words. Moreover it will broaden the readers' knowledge.

Secondly, it is recommended that people who are interested in translation should examine further aspects of translation contained in the novel since the researcher only focuses the research on two basic points, the cultural categories and the translation procedures. The result of the research may be less sufficient to represent the whole content of the novel.

Finally it is important for the translators to pay attention to the appropriate procedure of translation in translating cultural words.