

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusions and suggestions related to the study of non-equivalence at word level in *The Great Gatsby* are presented in this chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

From the result of the analysis of the whole nine chapters of *The Great Gatsby* deals with the problems of non-equivalence at word level found in the novel, the translation strategies used to solve the problem and the dominant translation strategy was used, some points can be drawn as follows.

1. From eleven problems proposed by Mona Baker which can be the caution of the non-equivalence at word level, there are found six problems in *The Great Gatsby*. They are the culture specific concept, the source language was not lexicalized in the target language, the difference in physical and interpersonal perspective, difference in form, the source and target language make distinction in meaning and the target language lacks a hyponym. And the problem of culture specific concept was dominantly appeared. And it was a translator's duty to transfer the source text to be fully understood by the target language reader without changing, reducing overwhelming the original meaning in the source text.
2. To solve the problems of non-equivalence at word level in *The Great Gatsby*, it was found that the eight translation strategies proposed by Mona

Baker (1992) are used to deal with the problems. They are translation by a more general word, translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word, translation by paraphrase using a related word, translation by paraphrase using unrelated word, translation by omission and translation by illustration.

3. After calculating the 180 words with problems of non-equivalence at word level and how was the translation strategy used to solve the each problem, it was found that the translation strategy by a more general word was dominantly used. It was because translation by generalization was one of the most commonly applied strategies in dealing with various kinds of problems in translation. The translator usually uses a more general word (superordinate) or a more commonly known to replace the more specific one so it will be easier for the target language readers to get what exactly the source language text means. Yet the possibility of relative ease of rendering a problematic specific concept with a more general one may result in excessive generalization and eventually in oversimplification (loss in meaning) in the translated text.

5.2 Suggestions

The analysis of the study shows that there are so many problems faced by the translator when doing translation. It was important for the translator to know the strategies to overcome the problems of non-equivalence, so the messages from

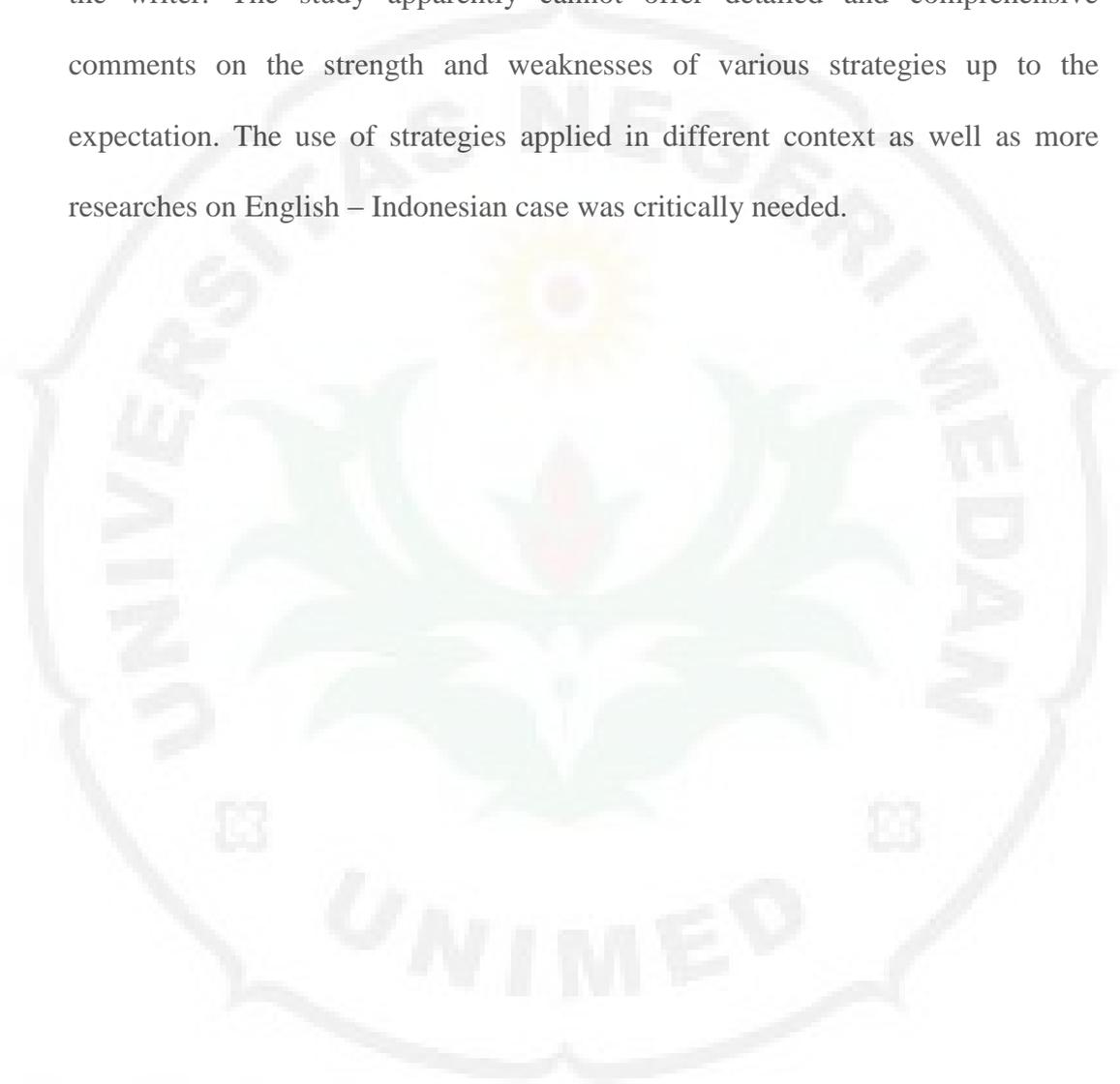
the source language can be transferred proportionally and appropriately into the target language.

The translator has to know that one word may not carry only one meaning. The translator should adjust the word in the target language with the context and culture in order to make the reader easier to get the information from the text. All in all, examples provided in this paper, however, can not cover all cases in real practice of translating non-equivalence at word level. There was a potential space for further study and analysis from translators and professionals to better explore and share more knowledge and experiences in this field. Apart from Mona Baker's theory, there are many other approaches that latter study can rely on.

Translation equivalence was always long to achieve since it depends on the text, the translator, and the receptors. It was a fact that no matter how competent the translator is, the translation might lose a certain degree of meaning relative to the original text. Not only the linguistic but also the cultural gaps among languages create the possibility of non-equivalence in translation. Obviously, the larger the gap is, the harder the translation process will be. Hence, it was a must for a translator to continuously improve the personal knowledge on various areas and cultures of different countries. Despite of the recommended strategies, the creativeness of a translator was particularly important as no book can cover all the cases happen in reality.

Last but not least, this thesis was unable to avoid certain limitations. Quality of the study was restricted due to the time limit of research, the scarcity of references, the broad scope and complex issue as well as the humble experience of

the writer. The study apparently cannot offer detailed and comprehensive comments on the strength and weaknesses of various strategies up to the expectation. The use of strategies applied in different context as well as more researches on English – Indonesian case was critically needed.



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