CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

1. Based on the data analysis, research findings and discussion, there were five kinds of non equivalence problems found in the Discovery of North Sumatera Guidebook. They were (1) Source language concept is not lexicalized in Target Language, (2) Source Language and Target Language make different distinction in meaning, (3) Differences in expressive meaning, (4) Source Language in semantically complex, and (5) Differences in physical or interpersonal perspective. There were two kinds not in line with the theory of Baker (1992) namely redundancy and lost in translation. The numbers of each kinds could be concluded namely (1) Source language concept is not lexicalized in Target Language : 12 problems (2) Source Language and Target Language make different distinction in meaning : 21 problems , (3) Differences in expressive meaning : 28 problems, (4) Source Language in semantically complex: 2 problems and (5) Differences in physical or interpersonal perspective : 1 problem. Another problems which were out of the theory found redundancy and lost in translation : 21 problems.

2. To answer the second question of the research problem, the researcher found the dominant common problem of non equivalence at word level occurred in the kind of Source Language and Target Language make

different distinction in meaning. It meant that the words and sentences from the Source and Target Language were mostly in the classification of Source Language and Target Language make different distinction in meaning.

3. As the last question of the research problems, the dominant type of common problem of non equivalence occurred in the context of health and manpower contexts.

5.2 Suggestions

Translation is a complicated process which has to consider many factors such as the genre and the style of the original text, the translator's competence, the timeline allocates to the project and many more. There is a great number of useful translation, yet every translator has their own reliable methods and techniques, built on expertise and time. At the end of this chapter, the researcher gives some suggestions as in the following :

1. It is suggested that the translators of the mediation tools should be more careful in transferring the message from the SL into the TL to avoid the misinterpretation of the message as this book is intended to attract the investors' attention, especially for facing Asean Economic Community (AEC) 2015. The translation should not be translated literally but it should be done naturally based on the linguistic of the TL.

2. It is suggested that the tourism department should pay more attention in providing the right information through the mediation tools.

3. It is suggested that the further researcher to explore the common problems of non equivalence at word level in another tools media because the researcher is really necessary to remind the tourism department in providing the information properly and in this case, the translators should be more accuracy and careful in conveying the message from source language into target language because they have an important role to produce a good translation. In other words, they are not enough to have merely semantic, syntactic and pragmatic knowledge as Bell (1991:36) states that the translator must know how propositions are structured (semantic knowledge), how clauses can be synthesized to carry propositional content and analyzed to retrieve the content embedded in them (syntactic knowledge) and how the clause can be realized as information-bearing text and the text decomposed into the clause (pragmatic knowledge).