CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

After conducting a research, making conclusions and suggestions is the final part in which the findings of the research are summarized according to the research problems clearly. Having conducted the analyses of the translations of cultural terms from Indonesian into English including the analysis of categories of cultural terms, techniques of translation, some conclusions to see the factors leading the application of the strategy of translation and suggestions can finally be drawn in this chapter.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the findings presented in the previous chapter, some conclusions can be made as follows:

1. In the novel *Bumi Manusia* and its translation *This Earth of Mankind* , some categories of cultural terms were found and investigated. There were 125 identified cultural terms classified into six categories, they are ecological culture including terms closely related to fauna, flora and geographical features; material culture including terms closely related to clothes, artifact, and transports; social culture including terms closely related to work and leisure; social organization including terms closely related to social administration and craft; gestures and habits including terms closely related to habits; and idioms. The most frequently-categories of cultural terms, could be made. However, in this research, it was revealed the most frequent categories

found were idiom (36%). It is because idiomatic expressions are cultural bound and they carry the cultural beliefs and customs of their native language users.

2. In analyzing foreignization, there were 3 techniques of translation adopted in the translations of cultural terms in the novel *Bumi Manusia* and its translation *This Earth of Mankind* . Three techniques of translation used in this study is focusing on foreignization translation, they are: Borrowing, Calques and Literal translation. The most frequently- techniques of translation in the novel *Bumi Manusia and* its translation *This Earth of Mankind* were borrowing (56.8%). As stated from the translator, Max Lane, purpose of his work were to keep authencity of the source text by carry out his translation within foreignization – 'I tried to keep as much ''foreignness'' as possible, expected the reader to do some work of interpretation and digestion of language'. (Asymptote, 2003).

3. There were identified that there are three factors causing the translator to foreignize. Factors leading to the application of the ideologies of translation are cultural differences, linguistic differences, and translator's preference. Cultural differences affect the way a translator renders the source language terms into target language since there is an extensive gap between Indonesian, especially Javanese, and English cultures. Linguistic differences also influence the way a translator renders a source language text into the target language text since Indonesian linguistic system is highly different from that of English. The linguistic differences can be seen through the application of borrowing

technique of translation. In addition to cultural and linguistic differences, translator's preference also plays an important role when translating. In the process of translating, a translator is the one who controls the transfer of meaning, whether he tends to emphasize the source language or the target language; reducing the 'foreign as much as possible that a translated text sounds natural or deviating from the target language norms to bring readers to an alien reading experience.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions stated above, this research has some suggestions to the readers as follows:

1. It is suggested for the translator who want to translate the culture- specific items, especially from Bahasa Indonesia to English to pay more attention to the ideology of the translation. The ideology that is chosen can affect the whole choices of translation strategies and accuracy in terms of meaning. The foreignization strategy is considered by the researcher as the ideal ideology when it comes in translating the culture- specific items of minority language such as Bahasa Indonesia into majority language such as English because through this ideology the translators are able to contribute in promoting Indonesian culture abroad through the translation of Indonesian literatures. However, the result of this research shows that idioms and borrowing techniques are the frequent category and techniques in translating culture-specific items in the data given, this fact, translator

should realized that maintaining the concept and meaning of the culture-specific items in the target language can be problematic, especially in the effort to not confuse the target readers if the foreignization were employed. Therefore, this research suggest two things for translators. First, having a sufficient knowledge about the language and the culture of both texts is a must for any translators. Second, since foreignization ideology is hard to keep up with within the text, the translators may want to use glossary terms to give more vivid descriptions about the culture- specific items kept in the target language, especially when the translators have to deal with big cultural gaps and time.

2. To the students of English language and literature majoring in Translation, it is suggested that students of translations studies consider the topic of ideology in translating culture- specific items from Bahasa Indonesia to English, when they are going to conduct a research on the field of translation. The main reasons are due to the lack of research about the ideology of translation that focuses on classic Indonesian literature theme or modern Indonesian literature to English that is translated in recent time.

3. To other researcher, this research is still far from being perfect. One of the weaknesses of this research is in the limited theories and knowledge of the researcher, especially the comparison of semantic features between the source language culture- specific items and their translations. Therefore, it is suggested to the other researcher to pay more attention to what can cause

a cultural- specific items and its translation to be different in terms of its degree of meaning equivalence.

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