

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION, IMPLICATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In chapter I, it has been described that the objectives of this research are to describe the types of translation interference occurred as well as the types of translation procedures used in the translated text of “Phytochemical Methods: a Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis” and also to explain the quality of the translated text of “Phytochemical Methods: a Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis”.

Having in depth analysis on the data in chapter IV, there is conclusion that can be draw. This chapter consists of three parts i.e. the conclusion, implication and the suggestions.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings in this thesis, it can be concluded that the translated pharmacy textbook entitled “Phytochemical Methods: a Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis” is quite accurate to be a reference book for the pharmacy’s students in USU, but not as a guidance book since there a lot of ungrammatical construction, some uncommon terminologies and meaning loss as well as ambiguity of meaning that then lead to the distortion of meaning in translating the ST into the TT. It is true that a translator must has a synergy with the linguists in order to produce the best translated text. Thus, this pharmacy textbook still needs to be reviewed.

## 5.2 Implications

Based on the conclusion previously stated, there are some implications from this research as follows:

1. First, the result of this research reveals that the translation procedures applied by the translator are ideally to overcome the translation problems, such as interference, occurred during translating process. Single translation procedure is normally used in the translating process. Couplet and triplet translation procedures are normally used when single translation procedure is not enough to convey the intended message of the ST into the TT. Ideally, these translation procedures are applied to overcome the translation problems such as syntactical interference, but as a matter of fact, some translation procedures make the meaning of the ST is blurred and even distorted when it is translated into the TT, deletion, modulation and reduction for instance. Therefore, it implies that the translator does not really aware of choosing the best translation procedures to avoid meaning distortion and to produce the best translation product such a serious text as a pharmacy textbook.
2. The last findings of this research reveals that the quality of the translated text of “Phytochemical Methods: A Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis” is fairly good to be the additional textbook for the pharmacy students at USU. But not to be the guidance textbook from them. It is because of several reasons such as ungrammatical sentences and the uncommon terminology used by the translator based on the syntax of Bahasa Indonesia and KBBI and sentences constructed by the translator

are not clear to be understood by the readers of the TT. Therefore, it implies that the translator does not consult or has synergy with the linguists and consult to the dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) in translating such a serious text as a pharmacy textbook. As a matter of fact, a good translated textbook will be achieved when the translated textbook has no syntactical interference by applying the best translation procedures and sentence construction and common terminologies based on syntactic rules of Bahasa Indonesia and KBBI.

### **5.3 Suggestions**

There are some suggestions for the translator, the next researcher and the target text readers.

#### **1. For the translator**

All of the information in the informative text such a pharmacy textbook are important to be translated into the TT. Thus, deletion, modulation and reduction may not be applied in translating the ST into the TT. To produce an accurate translated text, there must be a synergy between a pharmacist or the pharmacy expertise with a linguist to translate such a serious text as pharmacy textbook which is considered as informative text and produce the best translation version of pharmacy textbook.

#### **2. For another researcher**

The orientation of this research is on the translation product which is analysed and measured for its quality. Thus, it is suggested for the next researcher to analysed the same source of data by applying another methods. And since the

analysis and findings in this thesis are only oriented to the translation product, it is also suggested that there should be in depth analysis on the translator competence.

### 3. For the readers

A pharmacy textbook is considered as an informative text which has to be translated accurately. It is because this text is one of the sources of information to create a medical agent by creating medicines to cure the diseases. Thus, the readers of the pharmacy textbook must be aware to choose the translated guidance book with the best quality to prevent the misinterpretation of the source text that is fatal for this field.

