

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

After conducting the research, drawing conclusions and offering 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, the most frequently-applied ideology of translation, and the factors leading to the application of the ideology of translation, some conclusions and suggestions can finally be drawn in this chapter.

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 162 identified cultural terms classified into five categories, they are ecological culture including terms closely related to fauna and geographical features; material culture including terms closely related to clothes, food, house, transports, and medium of exchange; social culture including terms closely related to work, leisure, personal names and terms of address, and kinship; social organization including terms closely related to social administration, religion, artistic things and craft, and history; gestures and habits including terms closely related to habits, and special words used in relation to a particular thing or activity or condition.

2. Some techniques of translation were applied in the translations of cultural terms from Indonesian into English. There were 18 techniques of translation adopted in the translations of cultural terms in the novel *Bumi Manusia* and its translation *This Earth of Mankind* including the applications of single and double techniques of translation. They were SL-oriented technique of translation including pure borrowing and calque; TL-oriented techniques of translation including adaptation, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, modulation, reduction, particularization, and combination of established equivalent and reduction; and SL partially-oriented and TL partially-oriented techniques of translation including the applications of amplification, combination of pure borrowing and modulation, combination of pure borrowing and description, combination of pure borrowing and reduction, combination of pure borrowing and adaptation and combination of pure borrowing and established equivalent.

3. Having analyzed the techniques of translation, the analysis of the ideology of translation, the most frequently-applied ideology of translation, could also be made. There are, in fact, two basic ideologies of translation, foreignization and domestication. However, in this research, it was revealed that some cultural terms were also partially foreignized (partial foreignization) and partially domesticated (partial domestication). From the analysis of techniques of translation, it could be concluded that the most frequently-applied ideology of translation was domestication (72.80%). The domestication ideology of translation was applied through some techniques of translation including adaptation, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent,

generalization, modulation, reduction, particularization, and combination of established equivalent and reduction, while 12.40% of the cultural terms were foreignized. The foreignization ideology of translation was applied through pure borrowing technique of translation and calque. In addition, 14.80% of the cultural terms were also partially foreignized and partially domesticated. It means those cultural terms received partial foreignization and partial domestication ideology of translation. The partial foreignization and partial domestication was applied through the application of amplification technique of translation and through some combinations of two different techniques of translation including combination of pure borrowing and modulation, combination of pure borrowing and description, combination of pure borrowing and reduction, combination of pure borrowing and adaptation, and pure borrowing and established equivalent.

The factors leading to the applications of those ideologies were cultural differences, linguistic differences, and translator's preference

5.2 Suggestions

Translating is not merely changing words, phrases, or sentences into different languages; it has to do with culture. Translating cultural terms or culturally-bound texts is not as easily as translating other terms. A translator should have deep understanding of the source language and that of the target linguistically and culturally, it means that a translator should be bilingual bicultural, and also bicompetent. In cultural translation, a translator does not need to render terms that are unfamiliar and unknown in the target language, just retain the cultural terms so that the target language readers will know and understand about the source language culture. However, footnotes are required. In addition,

students, researchers, scholars, and anyone who are interested in conducting a research on translation, they can use this research as a reference to conduct a further research closely related to cultural translation, especially on ideology of translation.

