

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusions

Based on the data finding. The conclusions are drawn as the following:

1. Researcher found the interferences in translating the thesis abstract. They are:
  - 1) forming question interference, 2) pluralization interference, 3) mixing interference, 4) prepositionalization interference, 5) forming positive statement interference, 6) redundancy interference, 7) missing apostrophe interference, 8) missing article interference, 9) missing “be” interference, and 10) connector interference.
2. The occurrence of interference because the writer directly translate the target language based on language sources without regard to the structure of the target language
3. There are two reasons the occurrence of interference in translating the thesis abstract; mother tongue interference: interlingual interferences and target language causes: intralingual interferences. the researcher compared the results of her analysis such as; forming question interference is not used in Newmark’s theory and Krashen’s theory, pluralization interference is not used in Newmark’s theory and Krashen’s theory, mixing interference used in Newmark’s theory as a cultural interferences (code mixing) and Krashen’s theory as a surface category (misformation and misordering), prepositionalization interference used in Newmark’s theory as a syntactical

interferences (preposition) but, it is not used in Krashen's theory, forming positive statement interference is not used in Newmark's theory and Krashen's theory, redundancy interference is not used in Newmark's theory and Krashen's theory, missing apostrophe interference is not used in Newmark's theory and Krashen's theory, missing article interference used in Newmark's theory as a syntactical interferences (determiner) and it is used in Krashen's theory surface category (misordering), missing "be" interference used in Newmark's theory as a syntactical interferences (verb word) and it is used in Krashen's theory surface category (misordering), and connector interference used in Newmark's theory as a syntactical interferences (conjunction) but, it is not used in Krashen's theory. The conclusion is based on the findings of researcher is found by herself, there are five findings of the data, they are; forming question interference is not used in Newmark's theory and Krashen's theory, pluralization interference is not used in Newmark's theory and Krashen's theory, forming positive statement interference is not used in Newmark's theory and Krashen's theory, redundancy interference is not used in Newmark's theory and Krashen's theory, and missing apostrophe interference is not used in Newmark's theory and Krashen's theory.

## 5.2 Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions, it is suggested that:

1. The findings of syntactical interference and lexical interference in thesis abstract of educational English department Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al – Washliyah Medan should encourage the students in studying more about translation subject and the rule in translating. The translator should be more careful in translating the thesis abstract by avoiding the interferences and paying attention in the use of syntactical interference and lexical interference.
2. More teaching and training about translation should be conducted in the classroom especially for the students who are required to write the thesis abstract in English. This is conducted to minimize the translation interference found in the thesis abstract in the future.
3. The translation material to be taught to the students should be focused on specific area of translation such as how to minimize interferences in the production of verb groups as it reflected the dominant and the occurred interferences made by students based on the research findings. So, hopefully it will lesson or even omit the errors made by students and it is suggested to enrich and widen the use of appropriate vocabularies in abstracts.