

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

1. Based on the data analysis, research findings, and discussion, there were some important conclusions are put forward to those who responsible in the use of the types of domestication and foreignization strategies in translation of novels *The First Phone Call from Heaven* (ST) *Telepeon Pertama dari Surga* (TT), and *The Time Kepeer* (ST) and also *Sang Penjaga Waktu* as (TT). The important conclusions werebased on the theory of domestication and foreignization strategies in translation, namely: (1) adaptation, (2) equivalent, (3) naturalization, (4) explication, (5) simplification, (6) exoticism, (7) omission, (8) addition, (9) deletion, (10) paraphrase, (11) retaining foreignness, (12) descriptive or self explanatory, (13) modulation, and (14) communicative translation. Then *Telepeon Pertama dari Surga* and *Sang Penjaga waktu* as TT or foreignization including: (1) repetition, (2) calque, (3) borrowing), (4) direct transfer, (5) transliteration, and (6) transcription.
2. There were found each types of strategies were found among them, namely, from first novel of domestication: 496 kinds and foreignization: 329 kinds, wherein, and in second novel domestication, addition: 36, equivalent:166, naturalization: 2, explication: 14 simplification: 11 exoticism: 16 omission: 7 addition: 45 deletion: 31, paraphrase: 23, retaining foreignness: 5, descriptive

or self explanatory: 3, modulation: 54, and communicative translation: 56. And in foreignization types found from *Telepon Pertama dari Surga* as TT, repetition: 4, calque: 3, borrowing: 213, direct transfer: 17, transliteration: 32, and transcription: 60. And for the second novel of *The Time Keeper* from domestication found 145 kinds, and 116 kinds of foreignization, where each types of strategies has been found from domestication strategy, addition: 7, equivalent: 59, naturalization: 0, explication: 1, simplification: 4, exoticism: 3, omission: 6, addition: 2, deletion: 11, paraphrase: 19, descriptive or self explanatory: 3, retaining foreignness: 2, modulation: 18 and communicative translation: 10. And the last for the foreignization strategy has been found repetition: 5, calque: 2, borrowing: 69, direct transfer: 12, transliteration: 9 and transcription: 19.

3. (a) The most widely and dominant types that were used: equivalent and borrowing wherein the equivalent was a way to maintain a translator to translated into the target text in which this method used, so that the reader can appreciate the content of the text in the novels, whereas the kind of borrowing more dominant and most widely found than other types, one of the way of the translator to retain the words were so much easier delivery or intent or the purpose of the translator, means that the use of equivalent and borrowing were a great influenced for the translator in translating the text of this novels.
- (b) The process of translation from that the way of the translator done, it can be influenced by the various factors whichis, from adaptation that was

unfamiliar words used in the source text but also used the same word that has been used in the target text, particularly in Indonesia, adaptation here, the words were the same in the ST also it used in TT, it was according to the culture or habits when use of this words, then equivalent, which seeks to take the words of another order worth, and the types of addition and deletion here were also quite influential wherein, the translator adds words and also eliminates the words in the TT showed that the translator feel the affected culture or perspective of the source text,so the translator feel that it has to be removed or eliminated the ambiguity text, or turn it into idiom in TT, and also communicative translation here affected where the readers were already familiar with the continuation fromthe previous text, and also the modulation was a similar way functions in TT but different form of the words, then exoticism was a familiar words used in the source text, the same words must also translated in TT, and the omission was an acronym that was often encountered in source text. And type of borrowing was very large in both novels, indicates that the translator showed that the words of borrowing was already entrenched in Indonesia, The same with transliteration and transcription in this novels werefound also that just copied the words without translating it, for example in the direct transfer, calque and repetition were not commonly found in this novels as in the source text not so many found there, and it was the regulation that the text from TT should be followed by the text in ST.

5.2 Suggestions

1. In this research found that in translating the text the translator of the problems of types of addition and deletion whether he/she add or remove the texts encountered in TT, in this case the translator should make sure before translating it.
2. This research very advantageous and helpful, because in translating some text the translator usually found cultural terms, so the carefulness and prudence are very much needed that is why the translator should master the strategies of translation and because of that is very useful.
3. The translation strategies can greatly assist students in understanding and analyzing of any existing text of it possessed of each function in it, that it cannot be denied that translation is not just translating words but that it also can fully understand the ins and outs of each text, therefore it is supported for the other researcher to do the research about other types of translation strategies.