

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the writer would like to write about the conclusion of the analysis and the suggestion for the readers.

#### 5.1. Conclusion

For the research, the writer took the first chapter to analyze. From the analysis, she can conclude that there were ten out of eighteen techniques that suggested by Molina and Albir (2002) applied.

Adaptation is a technique that substitutes the cultural idea from Source Language into Target Language. In translating “*ID*”, the translator adapted the term “*KTP*” which is culturally acceptable . Thus, it shows that the translator applied adaptation technique.

The second one is Amplification, which is a technique that gives more information about something to the target readers. In translating “*wheeled in*”, which means “*didorong masuk*”, the translator has to put some additional words “*di atas kursi roda*” in order to make it clear. As a result, she succeeded to translate this term since it is clear enough. Therefore, it shows that the translator used amplification technique.

Third, there is also Borrowing, which is a technique that borrows a word directly from the Source Language. However, there are two kinds of borrowing, i.e:

pure and naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing is a technique that borrows a word from the SL purely. Thus, in translating the word “*video*”, the translator borrowed the word directly from the SL to keep its originality. It is good that the translator keep the word “*video*” since everyone familiar with it. Then, naturalized borrowing is technique that borrows a word from SL and naturalizes it to fit the pronunciation rule. In translating “*booklet*”, the translator borrowed it from SL and naturalized it as “*buklet*”. As a result, she succeeded to fit the Indonesian’s pronunciation rule. Therefore, they indicate that the translator used borrowing technique.

Fourth, there is Compensation, which is a technique that changes a certain idea from the Source Language into the Target Language to avoid misunderstanding in a certain context. In translating “*kicking and screaming*”, the translator changed the idea into “*mati-matian*” in order to avoid misunderstanding in the sentence’s context. It is good that the translator translate it that way, because it may cause misunderstanding for the readers if it was translated literally. Thus, it shows that the translator applied compensation technique.

Fifth, there is Description technique that describes a certain term from the Source Language into the Target Language. In translating “*Mets*”, the translator described it as “*Penyebaran kanker ke bagian tubuh lain*”. As a result, it is better because she gave more knowledge to the target readers by describing this term in the Indonesian version’s novel. Therefore, it indicates that the translator used description technique.

The sixth one is Established Equivalent, which is a technique that builds the equivalence in the Target Language. In translating “*biting it*”, the translator constructed the similar term of it with “*mati*.” It is good that the translator translated it that way, because it equals to the Indonesian term for “to die.” In addition, it may not make any sense if it is translated literally. Thus, it shows that the translator applied established equivalent technique.

Seventh, there is also Literal Translation, which is a technique that translates a word or a sentence literally. In translating “*ate infrequently*”, the translator translated it as “*jarang makan*”, which is good because it is clear enough and understandable. Therefore, it pointed out that the translator used literal translation technique.

Eighth, there is Modulation, which is a technique that changes perspective from the Source Text into the Target Text. In translating “*Human oblivion worries you*”, the translator changed the point of view into “*Kau khawatir dilupakan oleh manusia*.” As a result, it is natural and acceptable for the target readers. Thus, it shows that the translator applied modulation technique.

The ninth technique applied is Reduction, which is cutting down certain information in the Target Text. In translating “*There is nothing you can do about it*”, the translator reduced the idea into “*Apa boleh buat?*”. As a result, it is quite natural and acceptable for the target readers since it is a term used by people when they desperate. Thus, it indicates that the translator used reduction technique.

Lastly, there is also Transposition, which is a technique that transforms the grammatical group. In translating “*Treatment*”, which is a Noun, the translator changed it into “*Diobati*”, which is a Verb. Subsequently, it is natural because the target language inclined to use passive voice. Therefore, it shows that the translator applied Transposition technique.

The techniques which are not applied in translating this chapter are Calque, Discursive Creation, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Particularization, Substitution, and Variation. However, the translator may apply other techniques in translating other chapters.

## **5.2. Suggestion**

Since there are not many translation studies in Faculty of Language and Arts, the writer suggested the readers to do more research in it. For information, the translation area is not only a novel, but any other literary works, such as: books, films, songs, poems, etc. For those who are interested in translation study and want to take this novel as their object of investigation, the writer suggested to take the samples from the rest of the chapters since she already conducted the first one.