

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This research was conducted to find out responses from the readers of both translations. It aimed to find which one of the two methods has better responses and is preferred more by the readers. Findings from both assessment and qualitative data had been interpreted, presented and discussed by the researcher in the previous chapter. The researcher had come to conclusions and also some suggestions for further study.

5.1 Conclusions

After analyzing and reviewing both assessment, interviews, and overall findings from both data, the researcher drew a conclusion that the readers preferred HAMT over HT based on the readers' responses.

Firstly, both the assessment and interview data showed readers' preference in HAMT. The findings showed that HAMT got more positive responses in general compared to HT. This was supported by the findings showed readers gave a more high and highest score in HAMT compared to HT, which considered positive responses.

Secondly, HAMT produced better output in books and journals in general but lacked in generating an optimal output in news articles. In this matter, HT was preferred more by the readers, as seen from the tables that text 5 which is the news article got more positive responses from the readers, but HT lacked in producing optimal translation in books and journals.

Lastly, responses from readers also indicate that readability was responsible for the readers' favorites in choosing a translation version. This can be seen from the assessment results in the readability assessment overview by having a higher score than the rest of the category. Again, the interview results also confirmed the assessment findings. 4 out of 5 interviewees admit that HMT was easier to understand thus indicate high readability in HMT. This concludes that readers' choices depend on how readable the text is given.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher addressed some issues in conducting this research. The researcher used a qualitative research method and purposive sampling to collect the data. The study unfortunately required participants in a large number to be able to generalize the results and narrowed it down in the follow-up interviews. The researcher only managed to get a small number of participants that may lead to a lack of results, and the participants were also under study as well. There are also possibilities of the translators' lack of ability to be able to generate a good assessment to compare with and possibilities of readers' lack of ability to evaluate translations.

The approach for the readers' responses used was said to be able to view how the "actual" responses from the readers by seeing their behavior in rating the translation, this approach enables the researcher to determine translation quality based on the readers, but this approach may not be able to justify the overall translation quality.

Considering the results of the study, the researcher suggested some ideas that might improve future research. Further research when using readers' responses should use a different approach, for example, the functionalistic views, to assess translation based on the purpose of the text to put more context and text purpose for readers in assessing translations. It also needs to be supported by individual assessment by the researcher, to cover the general quality of the translation.

Lastly, further research in comparing translation should include machine to machine translation, especially online translations, as now machine translations were more sophisticated than they were few years ago.

