

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

After the writer analyzing the data, it is clear that there are many equivalences occurred in 25 articles of Wonderful Indonesia and its translation in English. Totally, there are 62 words, 54 phrase and clause, and 43 grammatical structures were translated by using three kinds of equivalence translation strategies based on the level of linguistic form by Baker (1992). They are: equivalence translation strategies at word level, from 62 data, 15 words are translated by using more general word (25.80%), 12 words are translated by omission (19.35%), 10 words are translated by more neutral/less expressive and paraphrase using related word (16.12%), 11 words are translated by paraphrase using related word (17.74%), 8 words are translated by paraphrase using unrelated word (12.90%), and 5 words are translated by using a loan word/loan word plus explanation (8.06%).

Next equivalence translation strategies at above word level, from 54 data are found above word level. From the data, the translator translated 16 phrases by using an Idiom of similar meaning and form (29.63%), 14 phrases by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (25.93%), 13 phrases by omission (24.07%), and 11 phrases by paraphrase (20.37%). The last is equivalence translation strategies at grammatical level, from 43 data are found. From the data, the translator translated 18

category of number (41.86%), 18 category of tense and aspect (41.86%), 3 category of person (6.97%), 3 category of voice (6.97%), and 1 category of gender (2.32%).

Based on the result in the table above, the writer found that in words level the dominant strategy is translation with more general word with 15 cases. The translator used this strategy the most because there are a lot of missing hyponym in the target language and the translator wants to covers the core of proportional meaning. At above word level, the dominant strategy is translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form with 16 cases. The translator used this strategy the most because s/he wants to give the same meaning as that of source language idiom and equivalent lexical items. While at grammatical level, there are two dominant strategies are category of number and category of tense and aspect with 18 cases. The translation left out the information on number, and s/he thought that the grammatical categories of tense and aspect do not necessary perform the same function in all languages.

At last, the writer concluded that the translator of Wonderful Indonesia articles used translation with more general word strategy the most in word level. When translated phrases, collocation or idiom, the translator most used an idiom of similar meaning and form. The writer also found that the translator's most difficulty happened at category of number and category of tense and aspect.

5.2 Suggestion

Tourism is an important part for Indonesia. Promoting Indonesia tourism in other languages is worthy. Beside it gives state's stock exchange to the country, tourism is also contribute to build local's economy. An analysis of Wonderful Indonesia articles is rarely done by any researchers. Translating tourism articles has its own difficulties. Therefore, this research could be developed into different aims such as analyzing from another method or procedure of translation that gave by some translation linguists. This research also has possibility to be continued through two other levels that Baker (1992) has offered, textual level and pragmatic level. It is very important for translators to give a clear and understandable translation to the readers because the function of translation is to transferred and interpret two languages. So, it is important for the translators to translate the source text to target text as clear, natural, and understandable as possible.