

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter provides conclusion and suggestion that related to this study for English Literature students, readers, and future researchers.

#### **5.1. Conclusion**

As a final point, in the Subcontract Agreement: Mechanical and Piping Insulation, the number of binomial and multinomial expressions that found are 149 expressions. Binomial expressions consist of 130 expressions that involve Near-synonyms category that is 92 expressions (71%). Opposite category that consists of 19 expressions (15%). Complementary category that consists of 16 expressions (12%). The last is Subdivision that only three expressions (2%). Nevertheless, Consequence category is not found in binomial expressions. Multinomial expressions consist of 19 expressions that include 16 expressions (84%) in Near-synonyms category and three expressions (16%) in Complementary category. However, neither Opposite, Subdivision nor Consequence categories found in multinomial expressions. It can be concluded that binomial and multinomial expressions in legal documents mostly are redundancies.

Binomial and multinomial expressions can cause ambiguity and confusing legal translators, since most of them are in the form of redundancy or near-synonyms. As Parr (as quoted in Kwok, 2000, p. 9) utters that the expression is

occasionally “impossible to find enough synonyms in the target language to accurately reflect each item in a list.” In brief, translating binomial and multinomial expressions become challenges for legal translators. Thus, the translators are required to decide the correct equivalents for the expressions. Whether they are translated in two or more words following binomial and multinomial structures or simply translated in one word-equivalent as suggested by Chroma (2011).

The procedures that are employed in translating binomial expressions in the Subcontract involve Literal Translation, Transposition, Mixed Procedures, Borrowing, and Modulation. Meanwhile, Calque, Equivalence and Adaptation procedures are not employed. Literal Translation are employed 45 times (35%). Transposition is employed 40 times (31%). Mixed Procedures are employed 37 times (28%). Then, followed by Borrowing procedure that is employed five times (4%) and Modulation which is employed three times (2%). Meanwhile, the procedures employed in multinomial expressions consist of Mixed Procedures, that is, 12 times (63%), followed by Transposition that employed five times (26%) and the last is Literal Translation that is employed twice (11%).

It can be seen that the translator tended to employ Literal Translation in translating binomial expressions, which are following the structures of the source language rather than translated them into one word. The results contrast to the suggestion from Chroma that binomial is translated into one-word equivalent. It is caused by Indonesian has adequate equivalent words that can be employed to reflect each word in the expressions. Likewise, in multinomial expressions the

translator tended to employ Mixed Procedures that also follow the structures of the source language. The most Mixed Procedures employed are Borrowing and Transposition. It is because the words that are used in multinomial expressions are borrowed from English and have changes from plural into singular.

## **5.2. Suggestion**

English Department students who would like to conduct the same topic for the future research. The research can be investigated in narrowed data, either it only focuses on binomial or multinomial expressions in various translation strategies or in other legal documents. In addition, other topics that may cause problems in legal translation also can be investigated as further researches.