CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

From the analysis and interpretation of the result of the study, it can be seen that different translation result reflects different approaches to translation. The result of the study shows that most translation results have differences, either grammatically or lexically.

In addition to the approaches to translation which involve techniques and procedures, the result also shows that there are several techniques and procedures which may be applied by the translators. The techniques used by the translators are: model translation of title, deletion and double translation.

In model translation of titles, the techniques applied by the translators involve full translation, partial translation, changing the order of the words, defining the words and omitting part of translation (word). Since title is static, it is just centered on one or two phrases or terms. Hence, the titles of non-literary texts in this study are mostly translated in the same notion although the techniques are different.

The deletion done by the translators commonly includes in grammatical adjustment. As long as significant aspects of grammatical structure are not deleted, the meaning will not be changed greatly. The deletion applied by the translators involves deletion of plural forms, article and preposition. Therefore, it can be seen that this deletion did not reduce the sentence meaning; It can even

simplify the translation. In short, deletion here can be regarded as a technique which may make translation result effective and grammatically equivalent.

In this study, double translation is used by the translators in translating many specific terms in non-literary texts. Double translation done by the translators is formed in many ways. First, by adding the specific term between brackets. Second, by giving definition which explains the meaning of specific term. The last, by rendering the word into two Indonesian translations. The first is the most common in double translation. We conclude that all double translation here suggests the emphasizing of the meaning of specific terms.

Furthermore, approaches to translation here are focused on linguistic or physical aspects, i.e. words or terms, phrases, clauses and sentences. So, the procedures used are also adjusted to each aspect. Most translators translate the sentence (of the text) not only by one technique and one procedure, but also by mixing two or three procedures. The most common procedures used by the translators are literal, borrowing and transcription. This mixed-procedure that is dominant is literal-transcription-borrowing. The other combinations are literal-transcription, literal-borrowing, literal-modulation, literal-transposition and literal-transcription-adaptation. This study shows that literal translation applied purely to the complex sentence will produce an awkward and clumsy meaning.

Transcription and borrowing is commonly used to translate specific terms such as medical terms, economics or politics terms. Transposition, modulation and adaptation are commonly applied to a long sentence and a long phrase, because a long and complex sentence needs a deeper interpretation and analysis from the

translator. Transposition would bring the text to an appropriate meaning based on context of the text while modulation would help the translators to form an Indonesian lexical equivalent-meaning especially for a long phrase. Adaptation would help the translators create a suitable atmosphere of the text, for instance in translating the phrase **a just and balanced order** (text 1), adaptation of **dunia** and **akhirat** is needed to give a complete explanation which is appropriate to the Islamic context within the text.

Grammatical and lexical adjustment can not be separated one from another as translating activity occurs. The study shows that the translation result sounds clumsy if the translators concern and analyze the sentence from grammatical adjustment and ignore the lexical. Moreover, the translators would bring the text to an awkward translation if they just focus on lexical adjustment. Accordingly, consideration of the translators whether adjusting the words lexically or approaching the sentences grammatically is very significant in analyzing the meaning of the texts.

Furthermore, some of the translators' differences in translation are mostly on diction and interpretation of sentence segmentation. These are representation of lexical and grammatical elements which may greatly influence the meaning.

One of the translation results shows that different techniques do not always bring the texts to different meaning. It means that the changes in grammatical structure does not always create significant differences of meaning. Conversely, one of the translation results shows that similar procedures do not always bring the texts to similar meaning. Because of differences in grammatical adjustment,

similar procedures may produce different meaning. However, this phenomenon occurs to small part of the data.

In addition to the phenomenon above, we conclude that the translation result in this study can be distinguished in many types. First, the translations with different procedures and techniques produce different result and different meaning. Second, the translation just with different procedures produces different result and meaning. Third, the translations with different procedures produce different result and similar meaning. Fourth, the translations with similar procedures produce similar result and different meaning. Fifth, the translations with different techniques produce different result and meaning. Sixth, the translations with different techniques produce similar meaning. The last, the translations with similar techniques produce similar result and meaning.

At last, we conclude that there are several approaches to translation which can be chosen by the translator in translating non-literary text. It means that the translators can take several techniques and procedures in translating non-literary texts since these are representation of approaches. These two components, techniques and procedures, facilitate a translator to produce a readable, understandable and acceptable translation result.

BIBLIOGRAPHY