

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION and SUGGESTIONS

4.1 CONCLUSION

After presentating and analyzing data, it is obvious that every textual material which is translated into other languages needs adjustment. But what kinds of adjustment that will be needed and how far the adjustments contribute to the process of translation in every single textual material depend on the textual material itself.

Song lyric, as one of art works, can be translated and it needs adjustment. The adjustment here is very much needed because the translator would not like to loose the beauty and the main idea of that song altogether. In translating song lyric, the translator must concern about the limitation of the rhythm of that song and also about the number of syllables in every line. Therefore, the translator must choose the right diction which is appropriate with the rhytm and the number of syllables.

Because of the limitation of the rhythm of a song and also the number of the syllables, it is difficult to find a perfect translation of a song lyric. In other words, the translator cannot just translate a song lyric word-by-word. Most of song lyrics need adjustments. In this case, the

translator must add and / or subtract one or more words, or sometimes, he must find another word that has an equal meaning in order to keep the beauty of that song. And to find the equivalents of words, first of all, the translator must catch the basic idea before he did the process of translation. This will facilitate the translator to do the work.

In adjusting a translation, many aspects must be concerned in order to make the result of a translation understandable in the target language. One of the aspects that must be considered is the culture of the people of the target language.

In the theory of translation, the translator cannot deny that there are many kinds of theory of adjustment. One of them is the theory of the techniques of adjustment introduced by Eugene Nida. Based on these techniques of adjustment, the translator classifies the adjustments that happen in translating any kind of textual materials into three big groups, namely additions, subtractions, and alterations. Each group consists of several specific types of techniques : additions consist of nine types, and both subtractions and alterations have seven types.

In translating gospel lyrics, these three techniques of adjustment are used, but their applications are not equally used. In other words, not all of those specific types are

used. From nine types of additions, five types are used, namely obligatory specification, additions required by grammatical restructuring, amplification from implicit to explicit status, connectives and doublets. But, most of the seven types of subtractions are used, and only one of them are not used, namely transitionals. Five of seven types of alterations which are sounds, words classes, order of elements, semantic problems involving single words and semantic problems involving exocentric expressions are used. So, we can conclude that in translating song lyrics, especially gospel lyrics, not all of Nida's techniques of adjustment are used. However, they together give their contributions to keep the beauty of songs.

From several types that are not used, it seems that those types cannot be used in the relation with the translations of song lyrics. In other words, in this case, they are impossible to be used because of the limitation of the rhythm. Besides, several forms are not used in songs, for example rethorical questions and elliptical expressions.

4.2 SUGGESTIONS

In order to make a good translation of any kind of textual material, including the works of art such as song lyrics, there are a number of things that must be taken into consideration. First of all, it would be better if the

translator knows and catches the idea of that text. In that way, the process of translation can be done easier, or the translator can easily find the equivalents.

Second, in order to keep the translated text understandable, or to keep its beauty, the translator cannot just translate it word-by-word. The translation needs some adjustments. So that, the translator is expected to have the ability to adjust it properly. He can add, subtract or alter words properly.

Third, the culture of people in the target languages must be considered in order to eliminate words which are wrongly translated, because sometimes a word in the source language if it is translated into a target language becomes ambiguous, or sometimes a word has no equivalent in the target language, because the concept it refers to do not exist. So, it is better if a translator knows the culture in order to choose the right diction.

All of them should be considered if one wants to be a good translator.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

