

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The analysis and interpretation of the result lead to some general conclusion about the translation procedures applied in the translation of some business and economic terms in “*Bisnis dan Investasi*” Column of **KOMPAS** daily newspaper.

Concerning the use of business and economic terms, the result of the study shows that “*Bisnis dan Investasi*” Column uses a large number of business and economic terms. These terms are presented in various forms, i.e. untranslated words, double translation and loan words. In accordance with the scope of my study, I only take the terms which are presented in double translation forms.

Double translation is one technique of translation where the translators make two separate attempts to cover the meaning of an SL word. This technique of translation is formed in many ways. First, by adding the specific terms between brackets after giving the Indonesian translation results. Second, by giving definition which explains the meaning of the terms to be translated. Third, by rendering the terms to be translated into two Indonesian translation results. The first and the second forms are used more frequently in “*Bisnis dan Investasi*” Column of **KOMPAS** daily newspaper. Yet, all forms suggest the emphasizing on the meaning of the business and economic terms being translated.

The use of business and economic terms in “*Bisnis dan Investasi*”

Column is necessarily made to meet such specific articles concerning economics. Besides, their usage is in accordance with the status of **KOMPAS** daily newspaper as one of *Highbrow Newspapers*. It can also be seen that by using many specific terms, **KOMPAS** daily newspaper as a mass media has served its educational function.

Regarding the procedures of translation, the result of the study shows that of the nineteen types of translation procedures given by Newmark (1984:30), only eight are used in the "*Bisnis dan Investasi*" Column. They are Literal translation, Transposition, Transcription, Grammatical Reduction, Translation Couplet, Modulation, Definition and Paraphrase. Various procedures are applied to meet the main aim of translation, namely, to produce a readable, acceptable and understandable result. It was also found that the translators of "*Bisnis dan Investasi*" Column sometimes apply different translation procedures in translating the same terms. This fact is due to the different context in which the terms occur.

Literal translation is applied in cases where any kinds of definition or explanation are not necessary to be given to the terms to be translated. Yet, the translators sometimes need to make some adjustments or shifts to create a more acceptable result. The result of the study shows that the literal procedure applied towards the terms are of three kinds, i.e. pure literal translation, literal translation with morphemic shift and literal translation with syntactical shift. Looking at the result of the study, the most frequently used type is the first type, pure literal translation.

The result of the study shows that some terms are transposed, meaning that

they acquired some changes in their grammatical structure. Since the changes did not cause any changes in the message to be transferred, this transposition is acceptable in the process of translation. In short, Transposition here can be said as part of grammatical adjustment in order to achieve the same effect in Indonesian.

Transcription, the basic procedure of translation, is applied toward many of the business and economic terms in "*Bisnis dan Investasi*" Column. Looking at the translation result, it is apparent that the translators used this procedure to avoid mistaken interpretation and to provide authenticity. These two aspects should be taken into account in the translation because the terms to be translated are used in such specific articles concerning economics. However, the result shows that Transcription does not always produce an effective translation result. It can be seen from the fact that the translation result contains no specific clues to the meaning of the intended message.

Dealing with the Grammatical Reduction applied in the column, the analysis of the study shows that the omitting of an element within the terms to be translated affected the core of the meaning. For this reason, it may be concluded that the Grammatical Reduction applied in the translation of term such *Initial Public Offering* into *penawaran perdana* could not produce the original message.

From the analysis of the data, it was discovered that only the first type of Translation Couplet is used in "*Bisnis dan Investasi*" Column. This type is the combination of Literal translation plus Transcription. The second type, the combination of Translation Label plus Transcription is not found in the translation of the business and economic terms in the column.

Definition procedure is used when the translators need to define the terms to be translated to provide an informative message. The result shows that this procedure is helpful to maintain the clearness and precision of the intended message.

Modulation is applied towards some business and economic terms if their lexical meaning failed to convey the intended message. Often, the translators need to modulate the original meaning to form an Indonesian lexical equivalent meaning. This procedure involved variation in the point of view of the SL into the TL. A shift in the point of view is made simply because viewing lexicons as they are sometimes produce an awkward sound of translation result.

Paraphrase is commonly applied toward the terms because many of the business and economic terms required a deeper interpretation. An informative explanation need to be given to the terms being translated so that the Indonesian translation result will come as closely as possible to the original meaning. The translators can freely paraphrase the terms to be translated since the readers need an informative message. However, it must be done without sacrificing its claim to be good, appropriate and grammatical Indonesian.

In addition to the most frequently used procedures, the result of the study shows that of the eight types of procedures applied in the column, four appeared to be the most frequently used procedures. Those four procedures are Literal translation, Modulation, Definition and Paraphrase.

Whatever the difficulty in the translation process is, the chosen procedures must be able to produce the equivalent meaning of the SL terms. Yet, the

translation procedures must be applied based on the consideration of the principal of appropriate and grammatical Indonesian.

To conclude, the translation procedures as the technical devices used to transfer the meaning of an SL into a TL, plays a significant role in the process of translation. Awareness of this would certainly contribute to the practice of translation.

BIBLIOGRAPHY