

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

In Chapter 4, in order to answer my research aims, I used 54 data, and I classified them into 9 translation techniques proposed Molina and Albir. Specifically, they are: adaptation was used in 5 data; literal translation 8 data; borrowing 4 data; amplification 11 data; description 4 data; generalization 5 data; linguistic compression 5 data; reduction 11 data; particularization 1 datum.

Adaptation was used because the translator wanted to adapt cultural nuance from English texts to Indonesian language texts. This process involves not only translating the words but also interpreting the cultural context, idiomatic expressions, and underlying messages to make them more relatable to the target audience. By doing so, the translator ensures that the meaning, tone, and emotional impact of the original text are preserved while also making the text feel natural and familiar within the Indonesian cultural and linguistic framework. This method helps bridge cultural gaps and allows the readers to engage with the text in a way that feels relevant to their own cultural experiences and perspectives.

Then, literal translation was used because the translator wanted to preserve the exact structure, meaning, and phrasing of the original text as closely as possible. By adhering to this approach, the translator ensures that the source text's vocabulary, grammar, and syntax are directly reflected in the translated version. This method is often chosen when the translator prioritizes maintaining the original wording and formal equivalence, especially in cases where accuracy and faithfulness to the source material are deemed essential. This strategy is commonly employed for technical documents, legal texts, or other materials where precision is critical, as it minimizes the risk of altering the intended meaning.

In addition, reduction was used because the translator wanted to simplify and condense the information from the source text while still preserving its essential meaning and message. This approach involves omitting unnecessary details,

redundant expressions, or culturally specific elements that may not be relevant or easily understood by the target audience. By using this technique, the translator ensures that the translated text is concise, clear, and more accessible, particularly when dealing with texts that contain complex or lengthy explanations.

Then, the translator used generalization to replace specific terms or concepts in the source text with more general or broader terms in the target language. This approach was chosen to ensure that the meaning of the text could be easily understood by a wider audience, especially when the original text contains references or terms that may be too specific, unfamiliar, or culturally unique for the target readers.

Additionally, particularization was used because the translator wanted to replace a general term in the source text with a more specific or detailed term in the target language. The translator helps the audience understand the context better, especially when a more specific term is needed to reflect the nuances or cultural significance of the original text. This approach makes the translation more descriptive and relatable for the target readers.

Then, the translator used borrowing in order to retain the original word or expression from the source language in the target language, and to preserve the uniqueness, cultural significance, or specific meaning of the term, especially when there is no exact equivalent in the target language.

Not only that, linguistic compression was used because the translator wanted to convey the same message using fewer words in the target language. This technique helps make the text more concise and easier to read, especially when dealing with time or space constraints, such as in subtitles or advertisements. By compressing the language, the translator ensures that the message remains clear and effective while fitting the specific requirements of the medium or audience.

Then, the translator used amplification to add extra information or details to the text to help the target audience better understand the meaning. In order to provide

additional context, the translator ensured that the message was clear and accessible, even if the readers were unfamiliar with the original cultural or linguistic background. This approach helps avoid misunderstandings and allows the audience to fully grasp the intended meaning of the text. In addition, the translator used description to explain concepts, terms, or expressions from the source text that might not have a direct equivalent in the target language. The translator wanted to help the audience understand the meaning and context of the original text by providing additional details or explanations.

Finally, I close this research by wishing that in the future, there are many researches in translation that can use similar topic like mine. It would be interesting to see more in-depth investigations that expand on the findings of this study, providing new perspectives and insights. I am looking forward to expanding the body of work that not only broadens our understanding of translation techniques, but also highlights the dynamic interplay of language, culture, and communication in different contexts.

