

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains two sections. The first section is the conclusion, in which the research analysis is summarized and concluded by highlighting the main findings, answering the research questions, and relating the results to the research objectives. The second section is a suggestion, in which particular matters are suggested to other researchers, offering recommendations for future studies, addressing limitations encountered in the current research, and proposing areas that could be further explored to deepen understanding of the topic.

5.1 Conclusions

After the data in the previous chapter were analyzed, it was found that 11 out of 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina & Albir (2002) were used in the abstracts. These 11 techniques appeared across various combinations, including single, duplet, triplet, and quadruplet translation techniques. These techniques are Borrowing, Established Equivalent, Literal, Adaptation, Generalization, Transposition, Calque, Description, Particularization, Amplification, and Reduction. Meanwhile, techniques such as Compensation, Discursive Creation, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Modulation, Substitution, and Variation were not found in the analyzed abstracts.

The techniques were categorized based on their usage into four groups: single techniques (88.76%), duplet (7.16 %), triplet (3.79%), and quadruplet (0.28%). Borrowing emerged as the most dominant single technique with a percentage of 72.19%, whereas Description and Particularization appeared as the least used single technique with only 0.28% for each. In the duplet group, the combination of Borrowing and Established Equivalent was the most frequent, accounting for 3.79%. In the triplet group, the combination of Amplification, Borrowing, and Established Equivalent was the most frequent, accounting for 2.11%. Meanwhile, in the quadruplet group, the combinations—Amplification,

Borrowing, Generalization, Reduction, and Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Established Equivalent each appeared at a percentage of 0.14%.

The analysis showed that most translation techniques in the abstracts resulted in non-equivalence (73.60%), with formal equivalence (23.88%) and dynamic equivalence (2.53%) appearing less frequently. Based on Nida's (1964) and Baker's (1992) theories, maintaining consistent meaning proved challenging, especially for local terms, leading to several mistranslations such as "Brahminana," "pipertis," and "baby roosters." Although borrowing was the dominant technique, its overuse without proper contextualization reduced the translations' clarity and accessibility. These findings emphasize the need for translators to balance cultural preservation with effective communication by applying dynamic and formal equivalence more carefully.

In comparison with previous studies, most prior research found that Literal Translation was the dominant technique used in abstracts. However, none of the earlier studies addressed the issue of local or local terminology. Therefore, this research stands out by specifically analyzing the presence of local terminology in literary article abstracts and its equivalence of translation, highlighting an important aspect that had previously been overlooked. This study not only reinforces the relevance of borrowing techniques in translating culturally specific terms but also contributes new insights to the field of translation studies, particularly in the context of literary works.

5.2 Suggestions

From the results of the analysis, some suggestions are provided for other readers that might be helpful through this paper to understand translation techniques and translation equivalence, especially when dealing with local or culturally specific terms. The researcher hopes this study can be used as a reference for readers who wish to expand their knowledge about translation strategies and challenges in academic writing. This research specifically focuses on analyzing translation

techniques in literary article abstracts published between 2020 and 2024, particularly those involving local terminology. Therefore, the researcher suggests that future researchers who are interested in studying translation techniques should consider using different theoretical frameworks or models, such as Vinay and Darbelnet's or Newmark's theories, to offer deeper, comparative insights and broaden the scope of analysis. Further research could also explore the translation of local terms in other textual contexts, such as textbooks, legal documents, or social media content. Practically, this study provides insights for translators, journal authors, editors, and translation software developers to better handle the translation of culturally specific terms with greater accuracy, cultural sensitivity, and consistency in academic and professional settings.