

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter consists of the conclusion points of discussion in the previous chapter. The point of conclusion will contain a summary of the analysis of the research questions stated in chapter I.

5.1 Conclusion

After the data analysis is completed, the researcher draws two conclusions based on the problem statements and the analyzed data. The conclusions are as follows:

1. The translation techniques used by the translator in translating the technical terms of the Samsung Galaxy J2 Prime Duos (SM-G532G/DS) manual book are literal translation (59 data or 42%), calque (31 data or 22%), borrowing (40 data or 28%), transposition (eight data or 6%), reduction (two data or 1%), and established equivalent (two data or 1%). The most used translation technique is the literal translation technique with 59 data or 42% of the overall data and the least techniques used are reduction and established equivalent that each technique has been used to translate two data or 1% from overall data. It means that the translator wants to convey the precise meaning and message of the original text while also keeping the original style and tone of

the text, so the translator used the literal translation the most. Then, followed by calque technique which also have the same characteristics.

2. The technical terms of the Samsung Galaxy J2 Prime Duos (SM-G532G/DS) manual book are well translated into the target language based on the readability level. The analysis of translation readability shows that 108 data (76%) are categorized as readable data, 34 data (24%) are categorized as less readable data, and there is no data that is considered unreadable. The translation techniques used with the highest level of readability are reduction and established equivalent techniques with all data categorized as readable, while the literal translation technique has the lowest readability level with only 68% of the data categorized as readable. The reason why reduction and established equivalent techniques have the most readable data is simply because there are only two data each, so the percentage is 100%. While literal translation has the lowest readable data with only 68%, this is because this technique takes most of the data. This shows that no matter what the techniques used to translate the text, if the translated terms are familiar in the target language, this is not really a big deal.

5.2 Recommendation

Based on the research findings, the researcher gives recommendations for the translator, especially translators who deal with smartphone manual books. The recommendations are stated below:

1. In translating a text which has quite long clauses or sentences, translators have to use the appropriate techniques by considering the readers in the target language to produce better quality in terms of readability. Most of the long texts are translated with literal translation so the results will be long enough for the reader to be confused about the purpose of the text. The translator should consider using other techniques such as established equivalent, transposition, or reduction to make the texts simpler and easier to understand. By simplifying the text, the translator can help to make it more accessible to the target audience and this will increase the readability level.
2. The manual book requires simple text but contains clear and readable information for the readers. The translator needs to choose more familiar words to translate the terms. In this case, the translator can apply an established equivalent technique to make the information more readable by the readers in the target language, because this technique affects the words of choice. With better words of choice, readers can more easily understand the intent and purpose of a text and avoid ambiguity. Translators can also use

other techniques in translating smartphone manual books as long as the result of the translation is readable.

