CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

During the process of translating the website text, all steps were done. Based on the theory from Molina and Albir (2002:509-511), ten translation techniques were used. Those are Literal Translation, Borrowing, Establish Equivalence, Calque, Reduction, Modulation, Amplification, Description, Adaptation and Transposition. According to Nida and Taber, three translation process were used.

In translating the text, three obstacles were found. First was the finding the right diction in the target language to convey messages from the source language. Second, it was searching and finding the equivalents word in the target language. The last was the applying and editing the translation result into the website.

To overcome these obstacles, several solutions were implemented when translating the website. The solutions are searching information about the text in target language, giving the description for the words translated; consulting with supervisor to determine the communicative equivalent, and collaborating with the website management for editing. Those solutions were implemented in this job training.

B. Suggestion

In translating cultural texts, the translator must understand the context or message of the source language. This understanding was done by reading the source language text repeatedly. Therefore, the translation result was

conveyed to the reader. Whereas, the purpose of translation is to express the message of the source language text with the closest equivalent to the receiving language, both in terms of meaning and language style.

In finding the equivalent words in the cultural text, a translator of a website has to interview the website manager. From the interview, the translator could find the right word equivalent in the target language. It is better to improve foreign language skills and gain more knowledge about foreign cultures therefore the translator could translate the text correctly.