

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the conclusion from the analysis in the previous chapter. The translations of source text taken from J.K. Rowling's *The Casual Vacancy* Novel on Chapter 3 are done by applying theories of translation, including methods and techniques of translation that are explained on Chapter 2.

Novel as a kind of literary works is chosen in this research because translating a novel is always interesting, and the language styles used are various. There are also many idioms, figurative languages, terms, names of brands, cities that are found in *The Casual Vacancy* Novel by J.K. Rowling's. The way the author of the novel expresses something is very much appealing to be analyzed because both source language and target language readers are not in the same culture. Both readers also have different shared knowledge. The equivalences chosen have been considered in referring to the information in libraries including books, online and manual dictionaries, articles, journals.

The terms, idioms, brands that exist and are familiar in source-text readers' shared knowledge are not very familiar in target language. Therefore, the translator must make the target readers get the same sense as the source readers get. The applied theories of translation help to analyze the words, phrases, and sentences that seem to be not very familiar in target readers' shared knowledge. Most of the annotations analyzed are proper names that include names of brands, person's names. Since it is a proper name, the technique used mostly in translating the words in the novel is *borrowing* or *transference*, unless there have been the official translations for them.

Some brands found in the novel such as "Weetabix", "Old vauxhall corsa", "Lil-lets", "Micra", "Bendroflumethiazide", "EpiPen", and "Ventriloquist's", are translated using its own brand with an additional explanation in each of the words. By adding additional information, it means the contextual conditioning technique is used. The acronyms found such as 'GSCE' is described so people can know what they are, and the technique used for these is *descriptive translation* technique. It will be better if the idioms found in source language are equivalently

translated into also an idiom in target language. However, if the writer cannot find the equivalent idiom, the writer of this research tries to describe and explain the condition, so the target readers can also get the meaning in that context. It can be called as *paraphrase*. The use of technique *paraphrase* can be seen in translating ‘byword and dirty joke’, ‘A clunk and a clatter’, etc. The writer uses *communicative method* when she translates ‘so lush’, ‘a dog’, etc. This method eases the target readers to easily get the sense of the story.

So, to summarize the research, the writer has analyzed 40 data to be annotated. And, based on them, 12 data are included in contextual conditioning, 8 data are included in literal translation, 13 are included in cultural equivalent, 1 data is included in idiomatic translation, 1 data is included in transposition technic, 2 data are included in communicative translation, 1 data is included in borrowing, and 2 data are included descriptive translation.

Therefore, to be a good translator, a couple of important aspects are necessary. First, the translator must have good shared-knowledge in both source and target languages, especially when it comes to translating an idiom. Second, the translator must highly comprehend the theories of translation that at least include techniques of translation. Therefore, the translator can find easy and accurate equivalence when he or she finds problems in translating. It will also be helpful for those junior translators like the writer of this research who have lack of experiences in translating. The theories of translation also take very important parts to ease translating texts since experience is not the only important thing.