

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the conclusion from the analysis in the previous chapter. The translations of source text taken from Jack Cheng's *See You in the Cosmos* Novel on Chapter 3 are done by applying theories of translation, including methods and techniques of translation that are already explained. The conclusion of this research is drawn below:

1. *See You in the Cosmos* is a novel that have many words and phrases there are unknown to the target language, There are also many idioms, terms and names of brands that are found in *See You in the Cosmos* by Jack Cheng. The reason why this novel appealing is because both readers of the source language and target language have different cultures, environments and habits, making them have different meanings in interpreting things. Both readers also have different shared knowledge. The equivalences chosen have been considered in referring to the information in books, online and manual dictionaries, articles, website. From the results of the study, the authors found that most of the data used idiomatic translation, contextual conditioning and descriptive methods.
2. The applied theories of translation help to analyze the words and phrases 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 contextual conditioning, unless there have been the official translations for them. Some brands found in the novel such as 'Stratosphere', 'Ancestry', 'Johny Rockets', 'egg loft' and 'C-3PO and R2-D2', 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. 'LOX', 'ígloo', 'aspirin' and the acronyms found such as 'CSI' and 'MST', are described so people can know what they are, and the technique used for these is descriptive translation technique. The use of technique idiomatic translation can be seen in translating 'Getting ants in

my pants’, ‘Out of the blue’,etc. 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 use paraphrase method, that means the writer supposes to describe and explain the condition, so the target readers can also get the meaning in that context.

3. The equivalences chosen have been considered in referring to the information in books, online and manual dictionaries, articles, website. From the results of the study, the authors found that most of the data used idiomatic translation, contextual conditioning and descriptive methods.

To conduct this research properly, the writer suggest several things:

1. The writer should read the novel pages by pages in order to find the potential words and phrases to be annotated.
2. The translator must understand very well with the translation techniques and methods, then followed by having to have good shared knowledge in both the target language and source language, especially if it is an idiom or related with things that are not relevant in both languages.
3. The translator must make the target readers get the same sense as the source readers get since the terms, idioms, brands that exist are familiar in source-text readers’ shared knowledge are not very familiar in target language. by having the ability that has been stated before, the translator can find the exact and accurate equivalents easily when executing problems when translating. both of these can also help translators who are new to the world of translation who don't have much experience.