CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In this study, the translator comes up with seventeen data of cultural words with four different categories, and six different procedures that are used in translating cultural words in “See Me” by Nicholas Sparks. All the annotations show that in translating cultural words the translator should be careful in choosing the best procedures in every kind of problems. It will be better if the translator put the cultural words in category by Newmark first, then choose the procedures that are going to be used in translating to avoid cultural incorrectness. As the translator should respect both of SL and TL culture, the understanding about cultural words and procedures must be in a good level.

First, food is one of the subcategories of material culture (artefacts) besides clothes, housing, transport, and communication as the subcategory. This category has ten data of cultural words that has been taken. The procedures used to translate category of food are couplets, borrowing, functional equivalent, and cultural equivalent. Couplets has one data of cultural word, borrowing has four data of cultural words, functional equivalent and cultural equivalent has two data of each. Based on the result of the study, the most common used in translating category of food is borrowing. Even this procedure considers as the translator is not brave enough to explain or replace with a new term, it can be a strong reason for the translator to respect the culture of SL language, and to introduce the readers of TL text with foreign cultural terms when the equivalent in the TL culture cannot be found. The usage of procedure of borrowing shows that food is a part of culture for a group of people. Food that originally made from certain group, and people outside the group must be careful in changing or translating to adapt cultural words in TL culture, because mistranslate of cultural words can lead to cultural incorrectness. The fear of not using the procedure of borrowing is the readers can misinterpret translation on the target text, because one to another person has different sight in imagining. Then the readers when asked about the meaning by another person, she or he have wrong definition and explanation. And if the people from source culture about that he or she can be angry with the readers, which later it can be a problem for the translator.

Second category is plants which is a subcategory of ecology beside animals, local winds, plain, mountains, ice, and etc. This has two data of cultural words; daisies (using
procedure of functional equivalent) and hypericum (using procedure of borrowing). Although these data are not strong enough to prove the most common used procedures, this can lead into an option of choosing the best procedures. If the context of the cultural words allows the translator to find the equivalent terms in TL text then will be better to use functional equivalent. If the cultural words do not allows the translator to find the equivalent terms, and the term is usually still both not in SL language or TL language, it will be better if the translator using strategy of borrowing, just in case the cultural word is also borrowed from another language. From both data above which using the procedures of functional equivalent, and borrowing, the translator then concludes to translate groups of plants like flora, fauna, include flower or name of plant that is still in form of Roman language as the original, are being translated in a good way but still not in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, perhaps it just written as a slang or appellation for certain name which many people know about it. For the cultural words that are still do not have equivalent in the TL culture, the other translator will use the strategy of borrowing, not because the translator lazy in searching the meaning, but to add the colors and emphasize the cultural words which are belong to some groups of people who have their culture. It also can be a form of respecting the cultural words from another culture, and introducing it to the readers from another culture.

The third part is category of artistic terms. Art as the part of a culture forces the translator to be careful in translating to avoid cultural incorrectness as it belong to someone or some people. There are three data that using procedures of borrowing, transference, and descriptive equivalent. Those procedures are similar each other with the basis of those is borrowing. Transference is just change spelling following the rule of TL language. Descriptive equivalent is borrowing with adds some description. Then the translator concludes in order to translate artistic terms which is a part of a culture belongs to a group of people, the translator should pay attention seriously. If the translator translates it without basis, cultural incorrectness will be the effect, which later caused pros and contras among other translators. The safest way is by using borrowing strategy if the translator still does not have strong and accurate terms that equivalent in TL language.

The last part is social culture category with two data which using procedures cultural equivalent and descriptive equivalent. Based on two data above in annotation, the translator concludes that in translating social culture used procedure of cultural equivalent which is replacing the cultural words in SL to the TL language, by seeing the
cultural aspects in the TL culture. If there is no cultural equivalent in TL language that is accurate enough, the translator can use procedure of descriptive equivalent.

Overall from seventeen cultural words, the most common used procedure is borrowing. Although this can be considered as not a procedures because the translator just borrows the cultural words, this can be the safest way to be used. In order to add variation of language in TL culture, and also introduce cultural words with TL text readers. This procedures also can attract the readers with foreign language, and also create connection between SL language and the readers. It also can considers as procedure which respects the SL culture, as the translator wants to keep it exclusive on the original terms of cultural words.

B. Suggestion

Dealing with cultural words can be a difficult things to do. If the translator doing too much translate and replace with TL language, sometimes the meaning becomes less, even not equivalent and accurate with SL language. However, if the translator too much in borrowing, transference or transcription, the translator will be considered as someone who cannot delivers the meaning of cultural words. The thing that should be done by the translator is transferring and changing the SL text into TL text by taking a deep look at translation problems such as cultural words, metaphores, and etc. The meaning should be clearly delivers to the readers if the translator wants to be successful in translation.

Through this study, the translator suggests other translator that are going to deal in translating cultural words to study about both SL culture and TL culture to avoid cultural incorrectness, eventhough the study is not that deep or much, as much as it is enough to do the translation in cultural words. This can be done by searching enough information through books, articles, internet, newspaper, and etc to give more knowledge about the SL culture. To make an equivalent translation in TL is not difficult if the translator pays attention in the culture of TL text itself. Better using strategy of borrowing if there’s no equivalent terms in TL language, it can be form of respect with SL culture. If the translator knows the definition, I suggest to use descriptive equivalent. Beside the translator introduces the cultural words from SL text, he/she also gives short explanation in several words about the cultural words. Overall, the key is to respect SL culture by do not do translation for no good reason other than just to do it, the translation must pay attention and do little study about source culture. Do not translate cultural words in such
careless way because it can make the readers cannot get the meaning of cultural words at all, which can lead to cultural incorrectness.