

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Summary

This study is intended to describe the mental processes that happened when the students of the English Department were translating Instructional texts from English into Indonesian and from Indonesian into English. This study is qualitative in which the writer determines, examines and describes students' mental process in translation. By using think-aloud protocols, it is assumed that verbalization can be produced to perform the mental process of a translator in doing the translation task.

Bernardini (2005) states that translation is a process involving human mind at work. The step of translation involve understanding the meaning of the message in the source language, transferring the source message into the target message and restructuring the equivalent meaning into an acceptable form in the target language. In many cases the process is not a linear one, but it goes back and forth until a translator can come to the most equivalent translation of the original. Bernardini (2005) states that it is not possible to directly investigate human mind at work. The indirect access of translator's mind is by using Think-aloud protocols which is an attempt to ask the translators to reveal their mental processes while performing a translation task.

The subjects of this study were the students of the English Department of teacher training and Education Faculty of Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya coming from three different semesters: third, fifth and seventh semesters. The sources of data were verbal recording of think-aloud protocol and

verbal responses of the subjects to the interview. The data of this study were the transcribed of verbal recording of think-aloud protocols and the subjects' responses to the questions of the interview. There were 10 transcribed data in translating instructional text from English into Indonesian and 10 transcribed data in translating instructional text from Indonesian into English which were analysed.

The result of the study shows that there are four stages done by the subjects as follow: Pre-translation, understanding source message, finding the equivalence, and restructuring the translation. In translating English text into Indonesian, the writer finds out some subjects do the pre-translation which consists of several strategies: predicting the topic, text type, content or level of difficulty and choosing and deciding the strategy. In translating Indonesian text into English, the writer also find the same strategy as translating English text into Indonesian

In translating English text into Indonesian, the writer finds out some subjects understand the source message by doing these following strategies: determining the translation of words, phrases, clause, sentences, reading the whole text before translating, making inference/conclusion, guessing /predicting the correct meaning from surrounding context, using reference (books, opinions of others, previous translation, dictionaries), analyzing grammatical feature (syntactic), analyzing grammatical feature (semantic), rereading the whole text /certain parts of the source text and the translation, equivalent retrieval (storage and retrieval): intralingual association: by saying something in a different way in the source text (by remembering the meaning of the words they have in their

memory) and skipping difficult words/phrases/clauses. While in translating Indonesian text into English some subjects understand the source message by doing these following strategies: deciding the translation of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, making inference/conclusion, using reference (books, opinions of others, previous translation), analyzing grammatical feature (syntactic), analyzing grammatical feature (semantic), rereading the whole text /certain parts of the source text and the translation, and equivalent retrieval (storage and retrieval): intralingual association: by saying something in a different way in the source text (by remembering the meaning of the words they have in their memory).

In translating English text into Indonesian, the writer finds out some subjects find equivalence meaning by doing these following strategies: translating certain words and phrases by using dictionary, translating the text directly, translating word by word, translating difficult phrase/clauses by understanding part by part, equivalent retrieval (storage and retrieval): interlingual associations: by finding the equivalent in the target phrase/clause/word, choosing the appropriate translation among several alternatives words, phrases, or clauses, having certain intuitions /feelings in choosing the appropriate translation, skipping difficult words/phrases/clauses, repeating the words/phrases/clauses during the process of finding the meaning of words/phrases/clauses, and spelling the difficult word during the process of finding the meaning of a word in a dictionary. While in translating Indonesian text into English some subjects find the equivalence meaning by doing these following strategies: translating certain words and phrases by using dictionary, translating the text directly, translating difficult

phrase/clauses by understanding part by part, equivalent retrieval (storage and retrieval): interlingual associations: by finding the equivalent in the target phrase/clause/word, choosing the appropriate translation among several alternatives words, phrases, or clauses, having certain intuitions /feelings in choosing the appropriate translation, and repeating the words during the process of finding the meaning of words/phrases/clauses.

In translating English texts into Indonesian, the writer finds out some subjects restructure their translation by doing these following strategies: having grammatical reasoning in choosing the appropriate translation, changing/improving the translation of a word / phrase, changing or improving the translation after rereading the whole source and target texts. While in translating Indonesian texts into English the writer finds out some subjects restructure their translation by doing these following strategies: having grammatical reasoning in choosing the appropriate translation, having the accuracy of the concept /idea in choosing the appropriate translation, changing/improving the translation of a word / phrase, having certain contextual reasons in changing/improving the translation, and changing or improving the translation after rereading the whole source and target texts.

5.2 Conclusion

Based on the result of the study, it can be concluded that the students encounter two main problems:

1. Problem in comprehending texts

In translating instructional text from English into Indonesian, most of the subjects consider that the text is less difficult as they have enough background

knowledge about the topic, for example: professional ethics. Meanwhile, in translating instructional text from Indonesian into English, the subjects consider that the text is difficult because they do not have enough background knowledge about the topic, for example: politics. They have not familiar with the topic.

2. Problem in finding the equivalence meaning

In finding the equivalence meaning in the target language, most of the subjects get difficulty in translating instructional text from English into Indonesian as well as Indonesian into English since they have to translate the text using the formal language. It is difficult for them to find the appropriate meaning in the target language. There are also many words in the source language that do not have a proper meaning in the target language.

5.3 Suggestions

The writer realizes that her study far from being perfect. After analyzing this study, the writer would like to offer the following suggestions:

- 1) There are many problems that the students face when they are translating a translation task. They get difficulty in finding the appropriate strategies in translating a translation task. It is expected that the lecturer should train the students to use the appropriate strategies in each stages of translation to solve the problems of translation.
- 2) A good translation depends on the knowledge of a translator therefore the writer suggests that the students should read varied materials to enrich their background knowledge especially cultural aspects.
- 3) The study of this kind has never been conducted before in the English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University so it is expected that the

result of this study will give input for other similar studies. The writer also hoped that the further researchers will find another strategy in translating a given task.