

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

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This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestions of this study.

5.1 Conclusion

In any part of our lives, translation is needed as a means of transferring information across countries. Translation itself is an activity which consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. This means that the meaning must be given priority, for it is the content of the message. Therefore, in producing a good translation, the meaning should not be distorted and the translation should be kept as closely and naturally as the original one. However, translation is not an easy job to do since no two languages are the same.

Nowadays, many kinds of discourses are translated from one language into another language or other languages depending on the needs of the people. An example of one type of discourse which is translated into Indonesian is the gospel songs. Translating gospel songs is needed as means to pass the message of the source songs (English songs) into target songs (Indonesian song) especially for those who do not understand English. However, in gospel song translation, keeping the criteria of preserved meaning in each verse of the song is quite difficult since there is a limitation of the number of syllables in order to maintain

the rhythm of the song. Thus, the translator still has to try her best in order to maintain the meaning of the source song, while maintaining the original rhythm.

In this study of analyzing the characteristics of gospel song's lyrics entitled "What the Lord Has Done in Me" by Reuben Morgan with the Indonesian translation *PerbuatanNya Bagiku* by Jacglien Celosse, it is found out that there are four kinds of characteristics of translation which are found based on Nida's criteria for judging translation.

First, from seventeen verses including the title of the song, there are five verses which have the characteristics of preserved meaning and restructured form. In these five verses, the translator is able to preserve the meaning of the source verses in the target verses by restructuring the forms with reductions. Second, there is one verse which has the characteristics of preserved meaning and preserved form although there is a reduction done by the translator. Third, there are ten verses including the title that have the characteristics of distorted meaning and restructured form. In these verses the translator fails to preserve the meaning of the verses, although she has restructured the forms. It happens since in restructuring the form using reductions, shifts, and additions the meanings of those ten verses are changed. Fourth, there are two verses which are untranslated, since everyone has known the meaning of the word in the source songs without having to be translated.

In spite of meaning changes in some verses of this gospel song's lyrics, the message of the source song which is to thank God for His blessing for all the people is preserved in the target song. However, in order to maintain the rhythm,

the number of syllables in translation of each verse should be considered carefully. This seems to be a difficult job as any translation tends to be longer than the original. Because of this, the translator fails in preserving the specific meanings which are carried in each verses of the source song. Moreover, as confirmed by the triangulation, the translator's theological background, including her interpretation, is another factor that may cause the changes of meanings in some of the verses.

In translation, actually the duty of a translator is to translate a text and not to interpret it. However, since every reading is a matter of interpretation, a translator will also interpret the source text and makes a new text which is called a metatext. Therefore, it can be said that in translating the gospel song under study, the translator translates the source song into another song or "metasong".

5.2 Suggestions

This part consists of two sub-parts. The first sub-part deals with the suggestion for the Gospel song's translator. The second one is the suggestion for further research.

5.2.1 Suggestions for Gospel Song's Translator

A good background knowledge is an important factor for the translators in making a good translation. In the case of translating gospel songs, it is suggested that the translator should have a good theological background related to the quality of the translator's interpretation of the source song. Moreover, it is also

suggested that the translator has to be proficient in both the Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL). It means that he or she has to have a good background knowledge of the SL and a good understanding of the TL culture and linguistics aspects. A sufficient vocabulary mastery of both languages (SL and TL) is also needed by the translator in order to have a great choice of diction to be put in the target song.

5.2.2 Suggestion for Further Research

It is realized that this study is far from being perfect. Therefore, it is expected that there will be other researchers who will conduct studies concerning the characteristics of gospel songs' lyrics translation.

This study only takes one song to be analyzed. In fact there are a lot of gospel song which are translated. Therefore, for further researches, the writer suggests that the researcher should analyze other gospel songs to enrich the field of songs translation.

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