TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH – INDONESIAN MANUAL BOOK OF *SMARTFREN ANDROMAX*

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in English

by
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PERNYATAAN

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"Do not let what you cannot do interfere with what you can do."

(John Wooden)

"Success is walking from failure to failure with no loss of enthusiasm."

(Winston Churchill)

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To:

my beloved parents

Hartono and Tri Wahyuni, all my family.

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I realize that my study is still far from being perfect. There are still so many expectations can be done to make it better. Therefore, I would be grateful for the corrections, comments, and criticisms from all readers to improve this final project.

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ABSTRACT

Luman C.SS, Yosef. 2015. *Translation Techniques Analysis of English–Indonesian Manual Book of Smartfren Andromax*. Final Project, English Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, Semarang State University. Advisor: Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S, M.Pd.

Key words: Analysis, Translation Technique, Molina and Albir, Manual Book, Smartfren Andromax

Translation technique is the way the translator changed into someone's own language, not in the original language. In this study, I employ Molina and Albir's theory of translation technique (2002) to analyze how translation technique occurs in Manual Book of Smartfren Andromax. Qualitative method is utilized since the study focuses on the description of the case. This study is attempted to investigate and describe what types of translation technique occurs in Manual Book of Smartfren Andromax. The data of this study are all words, phrases, and sentences. The methods of investigation cover the process of collecting, analyzing and describing the detail. In collecting the data, I took several steps. They are reading, inventorying, identifying, classifying, counting, and evaluating.

The research finding shows that there are 141 data occured. There were only ten from eighteen translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir's (2002: 509-511) found in this study. The data were adaptation with the frequency 2 times (1.42 %), amplification with the frequency 4 times (2.84 %), Pure borrowing with the frequency 84 times (59.57 %), Naturalization borrowing with the frequency 9 times (6.38 %), calque with the frequency 4 times (2.83 %), generalization with the frequency 1 times (0.71 %), literal translation with the frequency 18 times (12.77 %), description with the frequency 4 times (2.84 %), and unvalid data with the frequency 10 times (7.09 %).

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that pure borrowing technique had a great number and it dominated the translation techniques used by the translator.Finally, I suggest that the translators should choose the most appropriate method in the translation process. It is suggested that translators must also be careful in translating the materials. In addition, they should evaluate and recheck their translation before publishing to the readers.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ST	Source Text
TT	Target Text

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, purposes of the study, limitation of the study, the significance of the study, and the outline of the research.

1.1 Background of the Study

In this globalization era, in which there are no boundaries between countries from one another, the existence of cyber world makes people have no limits to get closer with the world. Here, the role of international languages, including English, becomes very important. People's need of English ability is growing bigger since English is used to access knowledge and information which are more easily accessible now through the internet.

Indonesia, which in fact is a developing country, in this case, does not want to miss any chance to go forward and actively participate in this era.

It is interesting to discover whether the manual book which is written in two language versions is translated properly or not. In this study I focus on analyzing a manual book entitled *Smartfren Andromax*. I limit my focus on the use of translation techniques used in the manual book. To assess the translation technique, I use the translation techniques classification introduced by Molina and Albir.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

Bilingual manual book *Smartfren Andromax* used English and Indonesian language to deliver the materials which help the Smartfren Andromax user to understand about how to operate the smartphone well. Explanation in the manual book present description of a certain object which is contains many words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs. Moreover, Manual book deals with many specialized terminologies which relatively much more difficult to be translated because the target language sometimes does not have the equivalence of those terminologies. The appearance of the complex sentences also make manual text more complicated to be translated. Thus, the editor of this bilingual manual book should use certain techniques in their translating process.

Bilingual manual book *Smartfren Andromax* was chosen because it is relevant and has been used by majority in Indonesia.

For those reasons, I want to find out the translation techniques used in bilingual manual book *Smartfren Andromax*. Hopefully, the investigation towards translation techniques will give some positive suggestions for both the editors and the readers of the manual book.

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1.3 Research Questions

The problems that this research deal with are formulated as follows:

a. What translation techniques are used in bilingual manual book *Smartfren Andromax*?
b. How do the translation techniques maintain the message of source text in target text?

1.4 Purposes of the Study

This study is aimed:

a. to discuss the translation techniques used in bilingual manual book *Smartfren Andromax* in delivering the materials.
b. to describe the process of maintain the meaning of source text to target text.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The research is concerned with the translation techniques which are used in bilingual manual book *Smartfren Andromax* . The analysis of translation techniques is based on Molina and Albir's classification.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The research is also expected to give advantages to some parts, they are:

a) For the translator

Pedagogically, the study will give a practical view to translators about the translation techniques which can facilitate the reader's understanding towards the materials in the bilingual manual book.

b) For the publisher

It is important for the publisher to publish the best of any product including the bilingual manual book. This study can let the publisher be more selective in publishing the manual book.

c) For other researchers

The result of the study is expected to be used as reference for those who are interested in doing a research in the same field.

1.7 Outline of the Research

To present the investigation of the study to the readers, the report is organized as follows:

The research is divided into five chapters. Chapter I is the introduction of the study. It consist of the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the research.

Chapter II discusses the review of related literature which consists of review of the previous studies and review of the theoretical studies. It is followed by chapter three which presents the method of investigation. This chapter deals with the research design, object of the study, procedures of data collection, and the procedures of data analysis.

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Chapter IV reports the result of the study from the general description, the result of the research, and the discussion of the research. It shows how the writer analyses the data and then obtains the result from the analysis.

At last, Chapter V presents the conclusion of the research based on the result of the study and some suggestions for the readers, particularly for those who are taking translation study.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses review of related literature which consists of review of previous study; review of theoretical study containing definition of translation, grammatical problem in translation, and transposition; and also theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

A study is said to be valid when it is supported by literature. There are some reviews of the previous studies and also review of related literature I used to prove the validity of this research.

There were many researchers study about analyzing the techniques in translation. I found some studies about translation techniques that were done by Intaniasari (2009) did a study entitled "*The Use of Translation Technique in Improving Students Reading Comprehension*". Her research had concluded that teaching by using translation technique was very useful for improvement of the students ability reading text. Her study is about the use of translation technique in difficult words in reading text by describe the translation technique, describe the effectiveness of translation technique in improving students reading comprehension.

Meanwhile, Wardani (2013) conducted a research entitled "English – Indonesian Translation Techniques of Time Flies for Ms Wiz and Their Effects on Clarity". Her study came up with the result 17 translation techniques used: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation,

particularization, reduction, transposition, and **variation**. She describes the clarity of the translated text itself.

2.2 Review of the Theoretical Study

This subchapter discusses the definitions of translation, types of translation, meaning, the definition of translation techniques and classification of translation techniques.

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

Based on Oxford English Dictionary, "translation is written or spoken expression of the meaning of a word, speech, book, etc. In another language". There are many definition of translation given by linguists. Newmark (1988:5) explains that it is rendering the meaning of a text into other language in the way that author intended the text. The temptation is to transfer as many SL (Source Language) words to the TL (Target Language) as possible.

Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. This can range from the translation of a key international treaty to the following multilingual poster that welcomes customers to a small restaurant near to the home of one of the authors (Hatim and Mundai, 2004: 3).

According to Catford (1965: 20), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It is meaning that translator should be able to replace the information in source text (SL) correspond with target text (TL). Catford (1965: 21) stated that the central problem of translation practice is that to finding the target language translation equivalence. Brislin in Suryawinata (1989: 1-2) stated that translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether

one or both languages are based on signs, as with sign of the deaf. So the translation not only in the form of written text, but also can be oral form.

Newmark (1988:5) states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. The second meaning concerns on the author intended the text that source language (SL). From here, we can know that the translator can use what the language or style they want.

Steiner and Meschonnic in Hewson (1991: 9) consider that translation as a particularly consistent example of human consciousness in the process of understanding through hermeneutic exploration. Hermeneutic translation is the experience of the contradiction between two cultural words which at the same time cause the translator to question his own perceptions and to assimilate those which he finds to be foreign to himself.

Hartono (2011:6), otherwise, defines "translation is reading the author's will and purpose in the form of message which contains both denotative and connotative meanings that exists in the source text that must be reproduced by translators into the target's language. This process runs in a simultaneous cycle.

The basic purpose of translation is to reproduce various types of texts, comprising literary, religious, scientific, philosophical texts etc. in another language. Thus, it makes them available to wider readers to a greater number of target audiences and to bring the world closer. From those definitions of translation, it can be concluded that translation is an activity of finding out the equivalent words of SL in TL so that the TL text contains the closest natural and accurate message to the SL text. From the definitions of translation above, it is obvious that every translator should be able to convey the message of source text accurately in the target text.

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2.2.2 Types of translation

The experts of translation mention the types of translation differently based on some points of view. However it generally divided into literal translation and non literal translation.

Catfords (1965: 25) stated that there are three types of translation; word for word translation, literal translation, and free translation.

1) Word for word translation

Word-for-word translation is usually difficult to be understood by readers. It translates the words taken from the SL and the translator does not put more emphases on the message which are expressed in the TL text. The result may be different from the original source language text. There are some examples taken from Djuharie, (2004: 109-110) and Soegeng (1990: 12):

English : *Children should not play in the high way*

Indonesian : *Anak-anak harus tidak bermain di jalan tinggi*

English : *you can use it only*

Indonesian : *kamu dapat menggunakannya saja*

The result from word-for-word above is difficult to be understood. The vocabularies were taken from the TL but the word order and sentences still followed the Source text. This sentence can be translated in a different way that sounds better than that before: *anak-anak sebaiknya tidak bermain di jalan raya, and kamu hanya dapat menggunakan itu saja.*

2) Literal translation

Literal translation may start from word for word translation but it makes change in conformity with the TL grammar. This type of translation may be in a group or phrase translation. For some purposes, it is desirable to reproduce the linguistic features of the source

text, for example, in a linguistic study of that language. A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication value. For example:

English : *I cut my finger; I got my eye on you*

Indonesian : *saya memotong jariku, saya mendapat mataku padamu.*

This literal translation makes little sense in Indonesian language. The appropriate translation would be *jari saya tergores pisau; saya akan mengawasimu.*

If the two languages are related, the literal translation can often be understood, since the grammatical form may be similar. However the literal translation choice of lexical items makes the translation foreign.

3) Free translation

Free translation emphasizes more on the message which expressed in SL text in the translator's own word. It is very important because it will give information that is easy for the readers to understand. In this type, the translator may add or omit some words if it is necessary. So, the message sent will not be different from the original text. Here are some example taken from Soegeng (1990: 14)

a. *It is not use crying over split milk*

Tiada gunanya menangisi susu tumpah

b. *You have to pull in your belt*

Kecangkan ikat pinggang

By using free translation above, the result of the translation looks natural and the meaning of SL and the TL are constant.

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Table 2.1 The Comparison Between Three Types of Translation

English sentence	Word-for-word translation	Literal translation	Free translation
His heart is in the right place	Kepunyaannya hati adalah dalam itu benar tempat	Hatinya berada di tempat yang benar	Dia baik hati

Nida and Taber as cited by Simatupang (2000:6), divide the translation into literal translation and dynamic translation. Those types of translation by Nida and Taber are same as Larson's meaning-based translation.

Simatupang (2000:6) states "translation is divided into two general types; they are literal translation, and non-literal translation or free translation". The literal translation of Simatupang same as he form-based translation of Larson, while the free translation is same as Larson's meaning-based translation.

Newmark (1988a: 45-47) proposes eight types of translation, they are: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

2.2.3 Meaning

Meaning must be significantly taken into account in the translation process because basically translating is to transfer meaning from SL to TL.

According to Suryawinata (1989: 21-24), meaning is divided into four kinds, there are lexical grammatical, contextual, and socio cultural meaning.

1) *Lexical meaning*

Lexical meaning is a meaning given in the dictionary definition for words, such as man, boy, three, etc.

2) *Grammatical meaning*

Grammatical meaning acquired from the arrangement of words in phrase or sentence. Followings are examples of grammatical meaning:

Divide (verb 1) → means "membagi"

Division (noun) → means "bagian"

He teaches English every day. The verb *"teach"* shows simple present tense.

He taught me English yesterday. The second form shows simple past tense.

3) *Contextual meaning*

Contextual meaning is a meaning of words determined by its relation with other words in the sentence, for example;

Hand me your assignment. (menyerahkan)

Would you give me a hand. (meminta tolong)

The contextual meaning is a meaning that arises in a context or situation where a word, a phrase, sentence or saying is used. For instance, the greeting *"good morning".* When we meet our friends in the morning, we will greet them using *"good morning*". However, this greeting

might have another meaning if it is used in different situation. For instance, a Director would be angry if he sees his employee coming late to the office. He might say in English,

"that's enough. Good morning!"

Good morning in the sentence above is not greeting, but an expression of dissatisfaction and the boss asks the employee to go out. So, the Indonesian translation is:

"cukup. Keluar"

In spoken medium in which suprasegmental features play significant role in conveying meanings, we can translate the example sentence as follows;

"cukup. Selamat pagi"

"selamat pagi" is expressed in high pitch and short intonation. *"selamat pagi"* here means that the boss no longer wants to see his employee.

4) *Socio cultural meaning*

Socio cultural meaning is a meaning determined by sociocultural factors. In javanese culture, one who meets his friends coming home from a trip would ask that friend,

"endi oleh-olehe?"

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It does not mean that he really wants something from his friend. Actually, he just expressed his friendly greeting. The friend who is greeted will not give *"oleh-oleh"* (gift) whereas he says *"slamet"* (safe and sound) or *"mangkel"* (marah). It is difficult to translate into english if we do not know the culture.

2.2.4 Translation Techniques

This part will talk about the definition of translation technique and the classification of translation technique.

2.2.4.1 Definition of translation techniques

Molina and Albir (2002:507) propose a definition of technique of translation which is based on two premises: 1) the need to distinguish between method, strategy, and technique; 2) the need for an analysis and functional concept of translation techniques. Albir in Molina and Albir,(2002:507) states that translation method, strategies, and techniques are essentially different categories.

Molina and Albir (2002: 509) define translation techniques as procedures to analysis and classify how translation equivalence works. According to them, translation techniques have five basic characteristics:

1) They affect the result of the translation
2) They are classified by comparison with the original
3) They affect micro-units of text
4) They are by nature discursive and contextual
5) They are functional

The word "technique" itself refers to a way of doing an activity which needs skill and competence. Therefore, technique of translation can be defined as the way used by translators in translating smaller units of language (words, phrases, or expressions) from the source language into the target language.

2.2.4.2 Translation Techniques Classification

According to Moina and Albir (2002 : 509-511), there are eighteen translation techniques as follows:

(1) Adaptation

To replace a ST cultural element with one from the target culture, e.g. to change *baseball*, for *kasti* in a translation into Indonesian. Here something specific to the source language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to the target language culture. Sometimes it is valid, and sometimes it is problematic, to say the least. Should a restaurant menu in a Spanish tourist resort translate "pincho" as "kebab" in English

(2) Amplification

To introduce details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing, e.g. adding *bulan puasa kaum Muslim* when translating a noun *Ramadan*, so it becomes *...Ramadan, bulan puasa kaum Muslim,*. Footnotes are also a type of amplification. It is in opposition to reduction.

(3) Borrowing

To take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), e.g. to use the English word *harddisk* in an Indonesian text, or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the TL), e.g. the term *urine* translated into *urin* in Indonesian. Borrowing means taking words straight into another language. Borrowed terms often pass into general usage, for example in the fields of technology *("software")* and culture *("punk").* Borrowing can be for different reasons, with the examples below being taken from usage rather than translated texts:

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1) The target language has no (generally used) equivalent. For example, the first man-made satellites were Soviet, so for a time they were known in English as *"sputniks"*.

2) The source language word sounds "better" (more specific, fashionable, exotic or just accepted), even though it can be translated. For example, Spanish IT is full or terms like *"soft[ware]"*, and Spanish accountants talk of *"overheads"*, even though these terms can be translated into Spanish.

3) To retain some *"feel"* of the source language. For example, from a recent issue of The Guardian newspaper: *"Madrileños are surprisingly unworldly."*

Types of borrowing:

1) *Pure borrowing*

Pure borrowing is taking the full absorption of the word from source language without any modification of the spelling and/or pronunciation.

For example:

SL : Note – notes, usage tips, or additional information.

TL : Catatan – catatan, tips pemakaian, atau informasi tambahan.

The word "*tips*" in the source language text was translated into "*tips*" in target language, totally the same as the SL spelling system and sound. As we can see the word *tips* means a small but useful piece of practical advice (Oxford, 2000). This technique was used by the translator because the readers themselves have understood the meaning of the word in the target language.

2) Naturalized borrowing

Naturalized borrowing is transferring the source language by adapting from a source language (SL) word to the phonetic and morphological norm of the target language (TL).

Example:

SL : You can buy additional accessories from your local samsung retailer

TL :Anda dapat membeli aksesori tambahan dari pengecer samsung setempat.

The word *accessories* in the SL text was translated into the word *aksesori* in the TL text by modifying the spelling system. Consequently, the adjustment occurs by changing double consonant cc and *ss* into *ks* and *s* in the TL. This word is shared in Indonesian system and has been common and familiar to the readers as the kind of absorbing process.

(4) Calque

Calque means literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural, e.g. *secretariat general* becomes *sekretaris jenderal* in Indonesian. This is a literal translation at phrase level. Sometimes calques work, sometimes they don't. You often see them in specialized, internationalized fields such as quality assurance.

(5) Compensation

To introduce an ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST, e.g. *tikar* which is translated into *sleeping mat.*

(6) Description

To replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, e.g. to translate *panettone* as *kue tradisional Italia yang dimakan pada saat malam tahun baru*. *Cow-creamer* becomes *poci yang berbentuk sapi untuk tempat susu* in Indonesian. Moentaha in Hartono

(2009: 48) description translation is deliver the meaning from SL to TL by free combination words. It means to explain the specific reality of one country with another. Example:

1. *SL : nasi tumpeng (Indonesian)*

TL : boiled rice, designed in the shape of cone.

2. *SL : Celengan*

TL : a box made of soil, designed in the form of wild boar for saving money.

(7) Discursive creation

To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e. g. to translate *Sukreni Gadis Bali* as *The Rape of Sukreni*.

(8) Established equivalent

To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TL, e.g. to translate the English word *teacher* as *guru* in Indonesian.

SL: There are as like as two peas.

TL: Mereka seperti pinang dibelah dua.

(9) Generalization

To use a more general or neutral term, e.g. to translate the Indonesian words *ikan mujair* as *fish* in English.

SL : She was letting her temper <u>go by inches</u>

TL : Dia <u>sedikit demi sedikit</u> kehilangan kesabarannya.

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In Indonesian *'go by inches'* translated into *'sedikit demi sedikit'* because if it is translated to be *'inci demi inci'* there is no metaphor like that in Indonesian, so it translates to be more general *'sedikit demi sedikit'*.

(10) Linguistic Amplification

To add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing, e.g. to translate the English expression *just kidding* into Indonesian as *cuma main-main saja, bukan beneran* instead of using an expression with the same number of words, *hanya bercanda*.

(11) Linguistic compression

To synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling, e.g. to translate the English question *Yes, then?* With *Lalu?* in Indonesian, instead of using a phrase with the same number of words, *Ya, kemudian?*.

(12) Literal translation

To translate a word or an expression word for word, e.g. *I will love you* as *aku akan mencintai kamu* in Indonesian. The translation of the English word *ink* as *tinta* in Indonesian is not a literal translation but an established equivalent.

(13) Modulation

To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural, e.g. to translate *you are going to have a child* as *anda akan menjadi seorang bapak*, instead of, *anda akan mempunyai seorang anak*. Another example is *shall we?* translated into *mari, kita berangkat!* in Indonesian.

(14) Particularization

To use a more precise or concrete term, e.g. to translate *vehicle* in English into *mobil* in Indonesian. It is in opposition to generalization.

(15) Reduction

To suppress an ST information item in the TT, e.g. to translate *the month of fasting* as *Ramadan*. It is in opposition to amplification. To translate *'the treaty was proclaimed nul and avoid'* as *'perjanjian itu dinyatakan tidak berlaku'.* The word *nul* and *avoid* have same meaning, so it translates in one meaning *'tidak berlaku'.*

(16) Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)

To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g. to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as *Thank you*. It is used above all in interpreting.

(17) Transposition

To change a grammatical category, e.g. *He will soon be back* translated into Spanish as *No tardara en venir*, changing the adverb soon for the verb *tardar*, instead of keeping the adverb and writing: *Estara de vuelta pronto*. Catford (1965: 73) define transposition as shift, by shift means that a SL item at one linguistic level has TL translation equivalent at a different level.

(18) Variation

To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc. to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

Table 2.2 Classification of Translation Techniques

Adaptation	Baseball (E) ⇒ Fútbol (Sp)
Amplification	شهر رمضان (A) ⇒ Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting (E)
Borrowing	Pure: Lobby (E) ⇒ Lobby (Sp) Naturalized: Meeting (E) ⇒ Mitin (Sp)
Calque	École normale (F) ⇒ Normal School (E)
Compensation	I was seeking thee, Flathead (E) ⇒ En vérité, c'est bien toi que je cherche, O Tête-Plate (F)
Description	Panettone (I) ⇒ The traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year's Eve (E)
Discursive creation	Rumble fish (E)⇒ La ley de la calle (Sp)
Established equivalent	They are as like as two peas (E) ⇒ Se parecen como dos gotas de agua (Sp)
Generalization	Guichet, fenêtre, devanture (F) fi Window (E)
Linguistic amplification	No way (E) ⇒ De ninguna de las maneras (Sp)
Linguistic compression	Yes, so what? (E) ⇒ ¿Y? (Sp)
Literal translation	She is reading (E) ⇒ Ella está leyendo (Sp)
Modulation	ستصير أبا (A) ⇒ You are going to have a child (Sp)
Particularization	Window (E) ⇒ Guichet, fenêtre, devanture (F)
Reduction	Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting (Sp) ⇒ شهر رمضان(A)
Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic)	Put your hand on your heart (A) ⇒ Thank you (E)

Transposition	He will soon be back (E) ⇒ No tardará en venir (Sp)
Variation	Introduction or change of dialectal indicators, changes of tone, etc.

Cited from Molina and Albir (2002: 511)

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestions of the study. The conclusions are drawn based on the finding of the research. Some suggestions are also added for the readers, particularly those who are taking translation study.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the result of the study, the researcher comes to some conclusions which also answer the research questions mentioned before. Firstly, based on Molina and Albir's theory, the researcher succeeded to conclude that there are 10 translation technique occur in the English-Indonesian translation of "*Smartfren Andromax*" manual book.

Based on the analysis and discussion in Chapter Four, the writer conclude as follows: The analysis towards the manual book of Smartfren Andromax showed that from 141 data, there were ten translation techniques used to translate the materials from source language (ST) into target language (TT). Those were adaptation, amplification, calque, description, genralization, literal , naturalization borrowing, pure borrowing, reduction,and unvalid data.

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The most dominant technique found was literal translation and borrowing. The translator mostly used this kind of technique in the translation of *Smartfren Andromax* manuals.

Translation technique is a subject that will be faced not only by the students of English but also by translator when translating a text from source language to target language. It must be important thing for translator to know the theory of translation techniques when he/she will make translation work. Errors that happened in translation will be a serious problem because it can make the reader confuse and give the wrong explanation about the information. In addition, sometimes the translator ignore the English's roles pattern, the right and the standardized spelling and choosing the appropriate word in target language.

5.2 Suggestions

There are some suggestions directed to the readers, particularly for those who are taking translation study.

Firstly, for other researchers, this study can be used as the reference for conducting the future research in translation study. It is also expected that the researchers can cover the limitation in this study in order to provide more detail information. It will more help the readers in understanding how translation technique occurs between two languages.

Secondly, the researcher wants to give a suggestion for those who are taking translation study to be more aware of the phenomenon of many translation techniques in translation.

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