CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The last chapter of this report will be a conclusion from chapter one to chapter four. The writer also will provide suggestions for the better future of the internship program.

5.1   Conclusion

The internship, which is part of the Kampus Merdeka Belajar program, aims to facilitate students in developing their potential according to their passion and talents through experiential learning programs. This practical activity is also intended to assist the students in gaining experience, which can later be used for professional development. The writer chose to do an internship at the TranslationLinker, a translation agency that is part of the Kampus Merdeka Belajar program. The internship starts from August 22, 2022, to December 9, 2022. At TranslationLinker, the writer did fun activities such as translating, reviewing, and subtitling videos. This was the writer's first experience of being able to do the translation process directly at a translation agency.

However, during this internship program, the writer found two problems in his internship place. The first problem is the unnaturalness of the writer's translation according to the reviewer. The reviewer's assessment of the writer's translation encourages the writer to find out how unnatural

his translations are and how natural the translations offered by the reviewer are. This is done by analyzing the results of both translations based on the theory of translation and its naturalness, which are provided by linguists. The writer presents four strings whose translations are considered unnatural by the reviewer.

The first is string number 13 (the topic of the scenario/story's format). The writer found that the translation's word choice, word order, and sentence structure follow the source text. This is contrary to the principle of naturalness stated by Newmark (1988) that translation is natural when it is built from the most frequently used structures and words, or the common grammar, idioms, and words that meet that kind of situation. This means that this naturalness must be more oriented to the target language model. The reviewer offers his translation using simpler sentences, not following the structure of the source text. He also uses the right choice of words to convey the message of the source text. The writer then applies his and the reviewer's translation to Larson's assessment table, and he finds that his translation falls on scale 2 with a level of Less Natural. While the translation offered by the reviewer falls on scale 4 with a level of Highly Natural.

The second is string number 66 (the topic of vaccination). The writer found that the translation of the noun phrase and its clause follows the source text. This is contrary to the principle of naturalness stated by Newmark (1988) that translation is natural when it is built from the most frequently used structures and words, or the common grammar, idioms, and

words that meet that kind of situation. Because of this contradiction, the message in the translation is not conveyed in the target language. Where it is not in line with the definition of translation by (Nida & Taber, 1982), the purpose of translation is to convey the message to the target language as close as possible to the source language in terms of meaning and style. On the other hand, the reviewer offers a translation of the noun phrase and its clause that can convey the intended message in the target language. After the writer applied the assessment table from Larson, he found that his translation fell on scale 1 with the Unnatural level. While the translation offered by the reviewer fell on scale 4 with the Highly Natural level.

The third is string number 26 (the topic of vaccination). The writer found that in this string, he had translated the words one by one in the first clause and in the second clause, and the word order also tended to follow the source text. Furthermore, the translation offered by the reviewer in the first clause was also a one-by-one word translation. What distinguishes it from the writer's translation in the first clause is the placement of the pronoun as an object that is placed slightly behind. Then, in the second clause, it is no longer a one-by-one word translation but a translation obtained from the results of conveying the message from the source text with different words in the target language. The efforts made by the reviewer are in line with the principle of naturalness (Nida in Venuti ed., 2000: 136) that naturalness must be in accordance with the context of a particular message and the audience of the recipient language. The writer

then compared the naturalness of his translation and the translation offered by the reviewer; based on Larson's assessment table, he found that his translation fell on scale 2 with the Less Natural level. While the translation offered by the reviewer fell on scale 4 with the Highly Natural level.

The fourth is string number 63 (the topic of vaccination). The writer found that in this string, the most obvious problem is in translating the phrasal verb 'get in touch'. The translator translated it as 'get in touch', while the reviewer offered a translation of the phrasal verb as 'how to contact'. Here, the writer sees that the difference in translation lies in the choice of words in the target language. The writer's choice of words turned out to contain lexical ambiguity, which affected the naturalness of the translation. Meanwhile, the reviewer's translation does not contain ambiguity, thus adding naturalness to the translation. The reviewer's translation apparently is in line with the principle of naturalness (Nida in Venuti ed., 2000) that it must be in accordance with the context of a particular message and the audience of the recipient language. Through all the translations of words given by the writer and the translation offers given by the reviewer, he would compare the naturalness of his translation with the translation offered by the reviewer. Based on Larson's assessment table, he found that his translation fell on scale 1 at the Unnatural level. While the translation offered by the reviewer fell on scale 4 with the Highly Natural level.

From these four strings, the writer can conclude that almost all of the translations do not give a natural impression. In other words, the

translations lack their naturalness. Meanwhile, all the translations offered by the reviewers are those that give a natural impression to the target reader. Therefore, the writer considers that the solution to all the problems of unnaturalness in the translations he has committed is to provide a better translation by choosing alternative words, word placement, and sentence structures that are more common and widely used by the target readers in the target language. The writer also needs to accept the fact that the translation offered by the reviewer is very dominant in its naturalness so that the target readers will be more interested in reading the translation.

In addition, the second problem is about finding the right word or phrase. The writer has difficulty finding the right equivalent of the phrase 'to flow in and out of'. If translated literally into Indonesian, it will be *'mengalir masuk dan keluar'*. If this translation is combined with rest translations, it will be difficult for readers to understand. The writer has conducted research and found that the phrase apparently has not been lexicalized in the target language. Therefore, the writer tried to find the closest equivalent in the target language. The thing that came to mind was the verb *'berbenturan'*. The writer felt that the word matched the concept of *'mengalir masuk dan keluar'*. However, he also wanted to make the translation more natural to read. Therefore, he changed the verb *'berbenturan'* to the noun *'benturan'*. Furthermore, the word must be placed at the front or beginning of the sentence. So that when combined with all the translation results, the appearance will be like, '*benturan antara*

pekerjaan dan kehidupan pribadi semakin parah seiring melonjaknya mobilitas pada kehidupan sehari-hari'. The source text is 'Work and personal life tend to flow on and out of each other in increasing ways as mobility rises to the fore of everyday life'.

5.2   Suggestions

In the last part of this internship report, the writer will make suggestions for study programs and the translation agency based on his experience. For the English Literature Study Program at Ma Chung University, this is a good opportunity for students who have been interested in the world of translation since they have taken translation and interpretation classes. Especially, those who are longing to work for a translation agency. At the translation agency, the writer has learned how to carry out a good translation process as well as reviewing and subtitling videos using CAT tools and subtitle editors. He hopes that students who have studied the theories in the translation class can take advantage of them at translation agencies. As long as they can be persistent and dare to improve their skills, then working at a translation agency is the best choice. For the TranslationLinker translation agency, the writer hopes that the CEO of the agency can always open wider opportunities for literature study program students from Ma Chung University, where there is also an opportunity for him to find talented potential workers in the field of translation. In addition,

the writer hopes that the TranslationLinker translation agency can also help interns find the best solution for utilizing several non-trial CAT Tools applications in the long term so that the process of learning to translate using tools can be more productive.