CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION

Base on the research which was done by researcher, all of translator did not use explaining word strategy because it was not a good idea to use in this case for obvious reasons. It would make long sentences if the translator put in an explanation of the untranslate words.

Commonly, most of translator used neologism, adopting, creating, translating, and transferring word or adapting strategies. But for translating strategy in Indonesian theory was used to translate words which were able to find in dictionary, in the other hand there was not certain problem which needed to be analyzed in this strategy.

All of countries ever adopted some words from others languages. So it made some word in the same or similar pattern built (e.g. vitamin in English also called vitamin in Indonesian; tapioca was called tapioka in Indonesian). Looked up example above, translator should be careful to translate some words which took the base concept of SL and adjust it in TL system. So, in order that translators will able to do a good translating, they should understand about the theory of translating strategy well especially for adopting and adapting (transferring word) strategy.

Though there were some words that adopted by other languages directly (e.g. vitamin in English also was called vitamin in Indonesia) or adopted by changing some letter in the words (extract became ekstrak), but sometimes translator could not find certain word in dictionary, so translator had to find the base or the root word of the words before looked up dictionary and this strategy was called creating strategy.
When translator had difficulties to find some word which wanted to translate in dictionary, translator was able to use neologism strategy.
REFERENCES


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