

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

In this chapter, the aims of this research are describing foreignization and domestication and showing the method employed the most in the novel *The Rainbow Troops*. Here, the conclusion is made based on chapter 4. From the data analysis in chapter 4, there are 134 data found in the novel. The researcher found 38 data for domestication ideology and 96 data for foreignization ideology.

The percentage of domestication is 28,35% and 71,64% for foreignization. Hence, it indicates that foreignization is mostly employed in this research. The result shows that the method of translation found in the novel *The Rainbow Troops* named after the original novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata is foreignization ideology. Here, the category of organization, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts (political and administrative, religious, artistic) is mostly employed in foreignization, followed by Ecology, social culture, and material culture. In domestication ideology, the category of organization, customs, activities, procedures, and concepts is mostly found, and followed by ecology, material culture, social culture, and habits.

From the data found, foreignization is the method that the translator employed the most to translate the novel because the translator tends to introduce the culture from SL into TL. In domestication ideology, domestication is not mostly employed because the translator tends to render the cultural word found in the novel, so that the translation sounds natural and readable from the original one.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher wants to give some suggestion about domestication and foreignization in the novel *The Rainbow Troops*. For the readers and the future researchers, who are interested to learn more about translation and to improve their knowledge about ideology in translation. The translation method or translation strategies can be helpful for the future researchers who are interested about the process of translation between two different cultures especially in domestication and foreignization.

Domestication and foreignization can be used to find the differences between two different cultures because there are a lot of words, expressions, customs, activities that are totally different and commonly not rendered in target language. In this case, for the future researcher can use different theories to support their analysis between two different cultures. In addition, this thesis can use as a reference for the next researcher especially students of Dian Nuswantoro University in translation section.