CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, the writer can draw conclusions about examining the translations of complex sentences of the academic text fragment *Language and Symbolic Power* by Pierre Bourdieu from English to Indonesian. The first conclusion is some of the complex sentences form of the ST fragment translated in its corresponding TT are maintained and some are altered. The number of complex sentences form that are altered is 56.25% and are maintained is 43.75% from the total of 32 complex sentences in ST. The types of sentence in ST are complex sentences (43.75%) and compound-complex sentences (56.25%), while the types of sentence in TT are complex sentence (50.84%), compound-complex sentences (35.59%), and simple sentences (13.55%) of 59 total sentences in TT. This shows that complex sentences form that are altered are much more than those that are maintained.

The second conclusion is the point of division element of the complex sentences of the ST fragment that are altered are punctuation (70.37%), connector (25.92%), and added sentence (3.70%). Punctuation includes comma (57.80%), hyphen (10.52%), parentheses (15.78%), and semicolon (15.78%), from the total of 19 punctuation. While in connector, it has subordinating connector (14.28%), added sentence connector (14,28%), and relativizer (71.42%), from the total of 7 connectors. The added sentence only appears once in the data. It indicates that the most frequent point of division element in the altered complex sentences is punctuation, then followed by the connector and added sentence.

The last conclusion is from 18 translation strategies that purposed by Molina and Albir (2002), it is found that 5 translation strategies used by the translator in altered complex sentences, those are amplification (48.14%), particularization (22.22%), reduction (14.81%), borrowing (3.70%), and description (3.70%). The number of no additional translation strategies is 7.40%. This denotes that amplification strategy is the most frequent strategy used by the translator.

4.2 Suggestion for Future Research

Based on the research that the writer has done, the writer has things to suggest for future research. The writer suggests the next researcher conduct further research with the same object but in different types of sentences. Because students still often face difficulties in placing and arranging conjunctions in their writing composition, it will be useful for deepening the knowledge If the next researcher wants to use the same type of sentence, the writer suggests that the next researcher should try to harmonize the material with the subject matter. The researcher is also supposed to have a good grip of grammar to make research easier.