CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the data analysis in the preceding chapter, writer comes to the conclusion that the most frequently type of translation equivalence are formal equivalence with 30 items, followed by dynamic equivalence with 7 items and the last is non equivalence, which is a category that is not included in formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence, namely 3 items. The data proves that Google Translate tends to translate literally, word for word, but it does not rule out the possibility that there is a translation that Google Translate knows the meaning and there is a translation symbol with a symbol of 2 people which means that the translation has been tested to be correct but the translation only applies to common and very famous proverbs. Then there are also translations from Google Translate which if translated into an unsuitable and damaging meaning but that is a smaller percentage.

4.2 Suggestion

Considering the outcomes of this study, the writer suggests that if using google translate, it should edit it again or look at the translation results again and don't be too sure of the translation results by google translate.

In addition, the writer realizes that there are many shortcomings in this thesis, so the writer suggests that future researchers who are interested in this object and topic to explore more data and also add research with translation strategies.