CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The researcher conducted a study focusing on translation techniques and quality assessment of CNN news articles related to the trade war, specifically covering the period from April 13 to April 19, 2025. Analyzing the samples through the framework proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), it was found that out of 18 translation techniques, 16 were used in the news articles. In the first news sample, the most frequently applied techniques were established equivalent and reduction, each was 21.74% of the total instances of translation techniques used. Particularization, pure borrowing, and generalization were the least applied, each representing just 2.17%.

In the second news sample, reduction emerged as the predominant technique, with a frequency rate of 41.54%, while adaptation and established equivalent were the least used, each at 1.54%. The third news sample primarily featured the literal technique, which constituted 20.00% of the overall frequency, whereas particularization, calque, description, and generalization were the least applied, each at 2.22% of the total frequency of translation techniques in the articles.

The fourth news sample, similar to the second, primarily featured reduction technique (31.82%). This was followed by established equivalent at 15.15%, and both modulation and amplification at 10.61% each. This indicates that, despite significant omissions, the translator made an effort to include essential information, although more concise than the original.

The fifth sample had a similar pattern to the first news item. Both were dominated by established equivalent technique (19.35%), followed by reduction (17.74%), and amplification (16.13%). This indicates that the news used a lot of terminology and the translator translated it using appropriate equivalents.

The use of translation techniques affects the quality of TT. The first news translation has high accuracy but with low acceptability and readability, indicating that the translation results tend to be faithful but sacrifice the other two aspects. The second news translation tends to prioritize the presentation of readings that are easier to understand and accept by readers, but has an impact on low accuracy. The third news translation tends to be able to balance the three aspects with a difference in the average score of accuracy (2.67), which is closely aligned with the scores for acceptability and readability, both of which average at 2.58.

The fourth sample achieved a high acceptability score of 2.75, but it struggled with accuracy and readability. This suggests that the reduction technique can negatively impact accuracy. The fifth sample demonstrates balanced and slightly above moderate quality across all three aspects, with accuracy and readability equal scores of 2.67 each and acceptability only slightly lower (2.58). This shows that the translator is able to balance the use of established equivalent, reduction, amplification, and other techniques.

Based on the final calculation with weighted scores, the results obtained show that overall, the CNN Indonesia translators succeeded in translating CNN International news well and obtained a final average score of 2.65, which is very close to the maximum score of 3.0.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggests fellow researchers to continue research related to translation techniques and quality assessment, as language evolves alongside civilization, influencing both writing and translation, especially in journalism. This study still has several limitations, including the limited number of news samples available to represent CNN Indonesia in the translation quality assessment. It is recommended to conduct more research on assessing the translation quality of news agencies using a larger and more diverse sample scope to achieve a more comprehensive overall assessment result. The researcher also advises journalistic translators to be more mindful in selecting and implementing translation techniques to maintain a balance among the three key aspects of

translation quality (accuracy, acceptability, readability). This aims to make the translation results easier for readers to comprehend, while still having great accuracy.