

BAB V

CONCLUSSION & SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion presented in Chapter IV, this study concludes that the translation of Islamic economics terms in the selected Indonesian-English thesis abstracts involved several translation techniques and showed different patterns of correspondence with translation quality.

First, the analysis identified six translation techniques from the taxonomy proposed by Molina and Albir (2002): Borrowing, Established Equivalent, Literal Translation, Amplification, Calque, and Discursive Creation. These techniques were found across 99 Translation Units (TUs), with 109 technique occurrences because some TUs employed more than one technique. Borrowing was the most frequently identified technique, followed by Established Equivalent and Literal Translation. The findings show that the translation of Islamic economics terms involved the preservation of specialized terminology, the use of established English equivalents, and the direct translation of lexical elements. Borrowing was particularly frequent in terms whose specialized Islamic terminology was retained in English. Nevertheless, the use of translation techniques varied across individual terms and their contextual characteristics.

Second, the correspondence analysis shows that translation techniques did not demonstrate a uniform pattern of translation quality across all Translation Units. Based on the Translation Quality Assessment conducted by one expert rater using the model proposed by Nababan et al. (2012), most Translation Units received the highest scores in accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The results indicate that Established Equivalent and Literal Translation were often found in translations with high acceptability and readability when recognizable English expressions and compatible lexical structures were available. Borrowing was also frequently associated with high accuracy because the source terminology was preserved, although some retained terms showed lower acceptability and readability when they were less familiar to target readers.

The findings further show that translation quality varied across the three dimensions of Nababan et al. (2012). A term could convey the main source meaning but have a narrower conceptual scope, as in *tauhid* → *monotheism*, resulting in lower accuracy. Another expression could convey the intended meaning but be less conventional in English, as in *pengukuran/timbangan* → *measurements/weights*, resulting in lower acceptability and readability. These differences demonstrate that accuracy, acceptability, and readability represent distinct aspects of translation quality and may produce different assessment results for the same translation.

Therefore, no single translation technique consistently corresponded with the highest quality across all Translation Units. The correspondence between translation techniques and translation quality was related to the conceptual relationship between the source and target expressions, the availability of established English terminology, the naturalness of the target expression, and the accessibility of specialized terms to target readers. In this regard, Molina and Albir (2002) provided a framework for identifying the techniques used in translating the terms, while Nababan et al. (2012) provided the framework for describing the resulting translation quality.

Overall, this study concludes that the translation of Islamic economics terms in the selected bilingual thesis abstracts involved different techniques according to the characteristics of the terms and their target-language expressions. The findings highlight that the use of a particular technique alone does not determine translation quality. Instead, the correspondence between technique and quality varies according to how well the translated term represents the source concept, conforms to English conventions, and can be understood by target readers.

B. Suggestion

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, several suggestions are proposed.

First, for Sharia Economics students, greater attention should be given to the conceptual meaning and English expression of Islamic economics terms when preparing bilingual thesis abstracts. Students are encouraged to check whether an established English equivalent fully represents the intended Islamic

concept. When a specialized term is retained in its original form, an appropriate explanation may be added when necessary to support reader understanding. Students should also pay attention to conventional English expressions and collocations in order to produce clearer academic abstracts.

Second, for lecturers and thesis supervisors, greater attention may be given to specialized Islamic economics terminology in bilingual academic writing. Students may benefit from guidance on the use of established English terminology, the conceptual differences between Indonesian and English expressions, and the appropriate use of translation techniques. Such guidance can help students consider both the representation of Islamic concepts and the naturalness and accessibility of the resulting English expressions.

Finally, for future researchers, further studies may examine the translation of Islamic economics terminology using a larger and more diverse corpus. Future research may include complete thesis texts, journal articles, textbooks, or other academic and professional genres to determine whether similar patterns occur beyond thesis abstracts. Researchers may also involve more than one expert rater to provide broader assessment data and allow comparison among raters. In addition, future studies may examine other specialized areas, such as Islamic banking, Islamic law, or Islamic education, to compare how translation techniques correspond with translation quality across different fields of specialized terminology.

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