

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS & SUGGESTIONS

This chapter includes the conclusion of the data and findings discussed in the previous chapters. There are also some suggestions for anyone who are interested with translation and for those who wants to conduct related research.

5.1. Conclusions

After conducting the study in finding the strategies of presenting lexical equivalence in C.S. Lewis's *The Chronicle of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe*, the writer has found that there are eight strategies proposed by Larson (1984: 153-172) used in presenting the lexical equivalent in this novel. They are including two concepts of word: Known concept and Unknown concept. The strategies present in this study are: nonliteral lexical equivalent, descriptive phrases, using related word as equivalent, generic-specific word, secondary or figurative senses for the known concept and modifying a generic word, loan word, and cultural substitutes for the unknown concept. The data are represented with percentage of the data analyzed based on its category.

There are approximately 856 lexical items which are analyzed in this study. The translator of the novel translates the words that have a significant effect to the whole meaning of the source text. Each of the strategies is used by considering the intended meaning of the source text and considering the intended meaning of the source text and considering the connotative meaning of each word will generally be differentiated by the cultural background of the speaker.

These strategies are used to find the lexical equivalent which can convey the meaning from the dialogue in the source language and convert it with proper lexical item in target language, but still preserve the meaning.

5.2. Suggestions

Finally, the writer comes up to some suggestions after conducting the study in presenting lexical equivalent. There are many things can be highlighted in this part. Since the meaning in the word level has the basis on doing translation, translator should consider the strategies in presenting the equivalence of lexical which may have different meaning in source language and target language. Therefore, in translating novel, translator should deliver the original idea of the writer in a way that it is acceptable by target reader. Hence, to produce a good lexical equivalent in translation, the meaning of component of words can be considered by regarding the use of them in context with other word.

The diversity of lexical in various languages may express a different perspective. Consequently, it is essential for the translator to use some strategies in presenting lexical equivalent to keep the meaning of the source text and the idea is obtained. In other hand, for those who are interested in doing similar research, it is essential to find a number of resources that can help themselves in conducting the study. Then, this study also can be developed in analyzing not only the lexical aspect but also the grammatical aspect.