

BAB V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter covers the conclusions of the study and suggestions that might have benefits and inputs for everyone who wants to conduct a research relating to this study.

5.1 Conclusions

As stated in the first chapter, the writer was trying to find out the types of phrasal verbs mostly found in the novel and the translation strategies applied by the translator in translating them. Based on the data and the discussions of the study, it can be concluded that the type of phrasal verbs mostly found in the novel is transitive-separable phrasal verb. Transitive-separable phrasal verbs are phrases which can take a direct object. The object can be a noun, pronoun, or noun clause which is directly affected by the action of a verb. The phrase can be separated from the adverb or the preposition by the direct object if it is pronoun. If the object is noun, it may or may not come between the phrase and the adverb or the preposition. From 100 samples of phrasal verbs, there are 57 (57%) phrasal verbs categorized into transitive-separable phrasal verbs. From those 57, there are 33 (57,9%) transitive-separable phrasal verbs which take noun as direct object and 24 (42.1%) phrases with direct object is pronoun.

In translating the phrasal verbs in the novel, it was found that the translation strategy applied by the translator was translating by using an idiom of

similar meaning but dissimilar form, by paraphrasing and by omission. The only strategy which was not applied was translating by using similar meaning and form.

Through the analysis of the study, it was found that the most frequent and dominant translation strategy is paraphrase. This strategy was applied in 75 (75 %) out of a hundred phrasal verbs in the novel. This is because it was difficult to find the phrases which have equivalent idiomatic expression in the target text which has the same form and meaning or similar meaning but dissimilar form than that of in the source text. As a result, paraphrasing the phrase turns out to be the most possible way to translate the phrases. Yet, the translation result is acceptable and understandable so that it can be easily comprehended by the reader. This frequency also implies that paraphrasing strategy is the best strategy to be used to translate phrasal verbs.

The second translation strategy applied is omission. 24 (24%) phrasal verbs were translated by using this strategy. This strategy was applied because those phrases do not have close match in the target language, their meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reason. Moreover, the phrases can be omitted because their meaning have less contribution to the whole sentence when they are translated into the target language. For example, the phrase in “Well, you both come to my office tomorrow and you can *fire away*” was omitted in the translation result; “*Kalau begitu, kalian bisa datang ke kantorku besok*”.

Using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (SMDF) strategy is applied in translating the phrases as well. This is because it is often possible to

find an idiom in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom, but which consists of different lexical items. Therefore, there is just one phrasal verb which is translated by this strategy.

Translation strategy which is not applied is using an idiom of similar meaning and form. This strategy translates idiom in the source language into idiom in the target language which has precisely similar meaning and form to that of the source idiom. Consequently, this strategy is rarely used because it is difficult to find such an idiom in the target language.

5.2 Suggestions

After conducting the study, the writer recommends some suggestions for the readers or everyone who wants to conduct a research relating to this study. First, the writer proposes that every translator should have a comprehensive knowledge of both source and target language. They need it to produce a good translation result. One of the ways to get it is by reading or translating many kinds of genres with different levels of difficulties.

Second, translators should be careful in translating phrasal verbs or any kind of text which has an idiomatic meaning. Thus, they must be able to use an appropriate translation strategy for each phrasal verb. There can be a number of meanings for just one phrasal verb. Therefore, they have to pay attention to the strategy so that the readers can easily understand the text.