

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains conclusions and suggestions of the study. The conclusion section presents the results of the analysis conducted in the previous chapter. This chapter ends with suggestions for further research on translation studies.

5.1 Conclusions

Finally, this research study has successfully answered all of three research questions as follows: 1) What kinds of figurative language that are used in the dialogues of the novel entitled “*Eldest*” by Christopher Paolini, 2) What kinds of translation methods that are used in translating the figurative dialogues in the novel “*Eldest*?”. For complete analysis can be seen in the following paragraphs.

There are several points that the writer can get after analyzing the data. After conducting the analysis, the writer found fourteen out of sixteen types of figurative language as proposed by Frank (2000) and Frost (2006) in the novel. Those types ranging from the most to the least frequent are: Idiom (**106** items or **42.06%**), Simile (33 items or 13.10%), Personification (26 items or 10.32%), Onomatopoeia (19 items or 7.54%), Synecdoche (16 items or 6.37%), Hyperbole (16 items or 6.37%), Imagery (7 items or 2.78%), Metaphor (6 items or 2.40%), Paradox (6 items or 2.40%), Irony (5 items or 2.00%), Metonymy (4 items or 1.64%), Alliteration (3 items or 1.20%), Symbol (1 item or 0.40%), Allusion (0 item or 0%), Allegory (0 item or 0%), and

Assonance (3 items or 1.20%). As we can see that the most frequent type of figurative language to appear in the novel, is idiom with 106 items or 42.06%. Meanwhile the least frequent were allusion and allegory each with 0 items or 0%.

After conducting a thorough analysis from the first until the last chapter of the novel “Eldest”, the writer considers that Christopher Paolini as the author of that novel, has successfully made the story to become more alive and more interesting to the readers, because he applied many types of figurative language into the dialogues of the characters. By applying them, the readers of the novel will be more interested in the story.

The writer also analyzes the use of translation methods by Sendra B. Tanuwidjaya as the translator of “Eldest”. The translator translated the types of figurative language contained in the dialogues of the original version entitled “Eldest”, into Indonesian language as the source language by using Newmark’s translation methods. Those methods that the writer has found ranging from the highest to the lowest frequency are as follows: Communicative translation method (114 items or 46.53%), Literal (54 items or 22.04%), Free (41 items or 16.73%), Word-for-word (23 items or 9.40%), Idiomatic (10 items or 3.97%), Faithful (3 items or 1.22%), Semantic (0 item or 0%), and Adaptation (0 item or 0%).

The writer noticed that the translator applied communicative translation method more frequent than any other methods of translation. It is used as the most

frequent translation method, because communicative method attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the source language (SL) text that makes it acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. Compare to other translation methods given by Newmark, the writer considered that by using communicative method, a translator can translate more accurately, because it focuses on the message within the SL text to be conveyed to the readers. The result from using communicative method is a clearer, easier, and more understandable to the readers of the target language. In addition, by using such method, the meanings contained in the SL text, can be delivered more accurately to the target language (TL). In result, the readers will not feel that they are reading a translation at all.

5.2 Suggestions

The writer has pointed out several suggestions for anyone who is interested in conducting the research on translation studies, especially figurative language translations. The suggestions are as follows:

- ✓ In doing the translation, a translation must be equipped with the knowledge and the methods of translation.
- ✓ As a translator, one must possess the knowledge of the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), along with the cultures of both languages.
- ✓ A translator must also have a basic knowledge of figurative language before he or she begins to conduct a research on translation of figurative language.

- ✓ Translating figurative language is more delicate and complicated, therefore it requires more attention on how the forms of figurative language in SL text, are transformed in the receptor language.
- ✓ The correct use of translation methods in translating the figurative language will make the meanings and messages that will be delivered from source language to the target language, more accurate and natural.
- ✓ The writer suggests every translator to apply the communicative method in translating the figurative language texts, for it can deliver the messages and the meanings within the source language texts to the readers more accurately.

