CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The previous chapter reported the result of the study after conducting the research using the theoretical framework as discussed in chapter II. Hence, it can answer the research questions about translation procedures and language functions in the novel's dialogues. This chapter concludes the researcher interpretation of the research finding in a form of conclusions and suggestions.

5.1 Conclusions

After analyzing and classifying the translation procedures and language functions from the samples in the previous chapter, the writer concludes as follows:

1. Concerning first research question about language functions, the results show that in terms of language function, expressive is mostly found in the novel's dialogue. This is relevant to the theories proposed by (Nida and Taber; 1964: 25-26; Buhler cited in Newmark 1988:39.

2. Secondly, there are several categories of translation procedures. These procedures consist of literal, synonymy, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, cultural equivalent, naturalization and transference and shift or transposition. Concerning the first research question about the translation procedures as explained in the chapter IV before, the result showed that couplets are mostly used by the translator in translating the dialogues.

1

3. After conducting the research, the results show that the translator applies the procedures of translation that are easy to be understood by the readers. The target language is coherent with the reader's situations and the source language which indicated that the translations are related to the skopos theory as proposed by Reiss and Vermeer (1984:119) cited in Munday (2001:79); Vermeer (1989) cited in Venuti (2004:227).

4. Based on the classification of language functions, the samples were 320 (10%) samples divided into 171 (53, 43%) expressive function, 68 (21, 25%) informative function, and 81 (25, 31%) vocative function.

5. The translation procedures found in 320 (10%) samples of language functions in the novel dialogues were 165 (51, 56%) literal, 19 (5, 94%) synonymy, 42 (13, 13%) reduction, 66 (20, 63%) paraphrase, 13 (4, 06%) couplets, 4 (1, 25%) naturalization, 5 (1, 56%) transference, 3 (0, 94%) shift, and 3 (0, 94%) cultural equivalent.

6. After classifying 320 (10%) samples of translation procedures into each language functions classification, the translation procedures frequently found in expressive function were 95 (55, 56%) literal, 1 (0, 58%) transference, 3 (1, 75%) naturalization, 4 (2, 33%) synonymy, 22 (12, 86%) reduction, 11 (6, 43%) couplets, and 36 (21, 05%) paraphrase.

7. Then, after classifying 320 (10%) samples of translation procedures into each language functions classification, the translation procedures frequently found in informative function were 27 (39, 70%) literal, 4 (5, 88%) transference, 1 (1, 47%) naturalization, 2 (2, 94%) cultural equivalent, 11 (16, 17%)

2

reduction, 6 (8, 82%) synonymy, 3 (4, 41%) shift, and 13 (19, 11%) paraphrase.

8. Besides that, after classifying 320 (10%) samples of translation procedures into each language functions classification, the translation procedures frequently found in vocative function were 43 (53, 08%) literal, 1 (1, 23%) cultural equivalent, 9 (11, 11%) synonymy, 9 (11, 11%) reduction, 2 (2, 46%) couplets, and 17 (20, 98%) paraphrase.

5.2 Suggestions

After obtaining the conclusions, the researcher would like to propose some suggestions for the further study as follows:

1. To fulfill the characteristics of a good translation, a good translator should be able to make a translation accurate, clear, and natural because each SL text has a different problem in translation. Therefore, the combination of two procedures or more could make the reader understand the entire information from another language to make the reader understand the translation easily.

2. The translator should be able to use the translation procedures appropriately. They should follow the dynamic of equivalent translation in the source language but not distort the original context of meaning in the target language text. The translator should also be able to determine which text should be eliminated or added appropriately. It makes the readers understand the translation work easily.

3

3. The translator must pay attention to the feeling expressed by the characters in the novel. He or she should be able to choose an appropriate target language text to express characters' feeling from source language text.

4. The translator should apply translation procedures not translation methods in analyzing the dialogues because the translation procedures should be more specific and detail. If the dialogues contained several utterances or sentences, they should be extracted into single sentence. It is expected to conduct the analysis units are appropriate to be investigated by translation procedures than translation methods.

4