

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is the final part of the research. It comprises the conclusions based on the data and the discussions of the study, and the suggestions that might have benefits and meaningful inputs for everyone who is interested in seeking information about collocations and its translation.

5.1 Conclusions

The present study examines the types of collocations, the translation methods, and the difficulty in translating collocations in the novel '*To Kill a Mockingbird*'.

The data found in the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* were classified into eight types of collocations, those are Adjective plus Noun, Noun plus Noun, Verb plus Noun, Verb plus Adjective plus Noun, Adverb plus Verb, Adverb plus Adjective, Adverb plus Adjective plus Noun, Adjective plus preposition.

It is also found that the collocations found in the novel were translated using translation methods proposed by Newmark: literal translation, faithful translation, word for word translation, free translation, and communicative translation. In order to translate collocation, the translator should apply an appropriate method to get a clear, natural, and accurate translation. The translation also has to be easily understood.

Literal translation is the most frequent method used by the translator in translating collocations found in the novel. Literal translation is also mostly used in translating all types of collocations. The translator tries to keep the cultural flavors of the source language by using this method. Literal translation method focuses on translating the word singly. For some translation, it is appropriate and acceptable in target language. But in other case, the translation are sometimes confusing and out of context. Generally, literal translation has become a good method used in translating collocation in the novel.

According to the translator of the novel, there is only one difficulty in translating collocations. She has to change the word classes in order to get a clear, natural and accurate translation. Since there are not all of the collocations have a specific meaning in the target language, so the translator used literal translation method to get the closest meaning.

5.2. Suggestions

The writer realizes that this study is not perfect yet. She admits that this study needs to be criticized by the readers to make this study better. In regard with the study that has been elaborated, the writer purposes some suggestions for further studies related to translation analysis.

First, the writer suggests when we like to start for translating literary works, we have to have knowledge about translation and we should have a comprehensive knowledge of both source language and target language. Those are

the basic knowledge that has to be had by the translator in order to produce a clear, natural, and accurate translation.

Second suggestion is for the translator, I think it would be better if the translation method used in translating literary works by using communicative translation because it adopts and transfer the message of the source language to the target language without reducing the meaning.

Finally, the writer hopes that this study will be useful not only for other researchers who are concerned in translating literary works but also for those who are interested in learning translation especially translation of collocation.

