

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the discussion at the previous chapters, some conclusions have been drawn as follows:

- 1) There are only five poetry translation strategies employed by the translator in translating the poems. They are phonemic translation (0.2 %), literal translation (29.7 %), rhymed translation (37.2 %), blank verse translation (19.4 %), and interpretation (13.6 %). Rhymed translation is the most frequent strategy used by the translator as there are 238 lines or about 37.2 % of poems.
- 2) There are two categories of the deep analysis about rhymed translation of the poems, namely the change of meaning and the change of form. Those changes are really helpful in finding out how the translator renders the message and the form of the rhyme verses. Each of the categories is divided into three analyses. On the change of meaning, there are the analysis of meaning change, omission, and inclusion. Meanwhile, on the change of form, there are the changes of word class form, sound form, and rhyme scheme form.
- 3) On the change of meaning, there are 64 lines of meaning change (26.9 %), 61 lines of omission (25.6 %), and 48 lines of inclusion (20.2 %). While on the change of form, there are 23 lines of the change of word class form

(9.7 %), 50 lines of the change of sound form (21 %), and 32 lines of the change of rhyme scheme form (13.4 %).

- 4) From the findings above, there are no extreme changes that happened on rendering the message and form of the rhyme verses since the percentages of the six changes are not more than 50%. The changes that occurred are only a common thing that usually happened while doing a translation from one language to another. Besides, poetry is the hardest text to be translated and even sometimes cannot be translated as there are many special aspects on the poetry that none other texts have.

5.2 Suggestions

By referring to the conclusions above, some suggestions have been drawn as mentioned below:

- 1) Poetry is known as the most difficult text to be translated; therefore a translator should pay more attention to a special aspect of poetry named aesthetic value, such as rhyme, rhythm, and other unique aspects that differentiate poetry with other kinds of text. As can be learn from the strategies that are used in this study, a translator should be aware of the translation of the aesthetic value especially the rhyme and rhythm of poems that they are sometimes not really noticed by the translator.
- 2) In doing a poetry translation, a translator should study more about the special strategies that are mentioned at the previous chapters such as phonemic translation, literal translation, metrical translation, blank verse translation, poetry into prose, rhymed translation, and interpretation. By

mastering the strategies, the translator will have more knowledge about poetry translation and be more creative in doing the translation.

- 3) This study only focuses on rhyme verses of the poems by doing an analysis on the data that employ rhymed translation strategy. For further research, it will be better for those who are interested in analyzing a poetry translation to do a comprehensive investigation about other strategies proposed by Andre Lefevere in translating poetry. By doing that kind of investigation, hopefully new aspects of doing a poetry translation can be found.

