

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusions

The study is conducted to identify and analyze the figurative languages contained in the novel entitled “Are You Afraid of The Dark?” written by Sidney Sheldon and the translation method applied by the translator in the translating process. The researcher applied the descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the available data since it is related to the general aim of the study: to define, classify and describe the figurative language translated.

It can be concluded from the study that:

- a. There are twelve kinds of figurative language found in the novel, namely: alliteration, assonance, allusion, hyperbole, idiom, irony, metaphor, metonymy, paradox, personification, simile and synecdoche.

Personification is the most frequent figurative language used by the SL writer. The underlying reason for this is probably the SL writer intended to make the story seems more real in the reader’s perception. By using many personifications, the SL writer intended to make the story more imaginative in the reader’s perspective

- b. The translator applied translation methods proposed by Newmark in translating these figurative languages, namely: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, free translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation. Communicative translation is the most

frequent method of translation applied by the translator. Communicative translation method is considered the best method in translating figurative language since it attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are acceptable and comprehensible to the reader.

- c. Based on Berkas's translation performance level from 5 to 0, the translations reached different scales. The translator reproduced 16 translations in the scale 5. It can be interpreted that the translator successfully translated virtually all texts, including those where lack of linguistic and cultural parallelism between the SL and TL requires precise congruity judgments and the ability to apply a translation methodology. This excellent scale is the aim of all translation in reproducing a good quality translation.

## 5.2 Suggestion

In conducting this study, the researcher found several problems that actually can be avoided if it is conducted in a more organized way. Translation is much more than the substitution of the words of one language with the words of another language. Good translation usually focuses on the re-expression of meaning in a different form, but the translation figurative language is a more delicate matter, requiring that more attention be given to how the forms of the source language are re-cast in the receptor language.

As a suggestion, the researcher would like to propose some points that may be further investigated.

- a. In measuring the clarity, accuracy and naturalness of a translation, it will be better if it is not assessed by the researcher his/her self since not everyone has the same good enough competence and it might bias the findings or the assessment. It will be better if it involves a translation expert with a reliable competence to help assess the translation works.
- b. Measurement of the level of translation performance should be done by more than one person to avoid the subjectivity. It will be better if it is conducted by more people in hopes of better evaluation.

