

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter covers the conclusions of the study and suggestions that might have benefits and inputs for everyone who wants to conduct a research relating to this study.

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

After presenting findings and discussions, the writer draws some conclusions. First, there are 15 types of figurative language of total number of figurative language (121 figurative language) found in the selected chapters in the novel, namely: simile (31 items), imagery (25 items), hyperbole (21 items), idiom (11 items), personification (8 items), paradox (6 items), symbol (4 items), metaphor (3 items), onomatopoeia (3 items), allusion (2 items), irony (2 items), metonymy (2 items), alliteration (1 item), assonance (1 item), and synecdoche (1 item). The type of figurative language that frequently appears is simile.

Second, there are 13 types of translation procedures applied by translator in translating the figurative language. those procedures are synonymy ( 25 items), through translation ( 24 items), transposition (16 items), paraphrase (11 items), expansion (11 items), transference (8 items), reduction (7 items), naturalization (5 items), modulation (5 items), notes, addition and glosses (3 items), cultural

equivalent (3 items), descriptive equivalent (2 items), and literal translation (1 item). It can be seen that synonymy is the most frequent translation procedure that is employed by the translator in translating figurative language.

Third, generally the result of this research shows that the translation of figurative language in this novel is considered to be accurate, clear and natural because it has fulfilled the criteria of good translation proposed by Barnwell. The meaning of source language is transferred properly into target language. The translation achieves the level of clarity because the target language is easy to understand. Generally, the translator has used natural forms of the target language. However, there are some problems found in translating figurative language in this novel. The fatal problem that arises in the translation of figurative language is that the translator has to be more careful in translating figurative language that contain idiomatic expression. It is proved in findings that the writer found that some of translations sound lack of naturalness.

Based on elaborations above, the writer can conclude that simile is the most frequently type of figurative language found in the novel. It is because the author of the novel, Mark Twain intended to demonstrate the likelihood between things or ideas. In other words, the use of simile here is to make an explicit comparison and to reveal the real meaning in order to be easily understood. Synonymy is the most frequent procedure applied because there are many terms and words that have meaning more than one meaning. So the translator has to select the most precise or the right equivalent of source language to the target language. Generally, the

translation has fulfilled the criteria of good translation proposed by Barnwell. In other words, the translation is good enough.

## 5.2 Suggestions

In regard to the study, the writer proposes some suggestions that might be helpful for those who are interested in conducting a research to this study.

1. The translator should master the translation procedures to produce an accurate, clear, and natural translation.
2. Before translating any figurative language, the translator also should have the knowledge about figurative language both in the source language and the target language. The translator, then, should find the most appropriate procedures to translate the figurative language that would not reduce the aesthetic value in the source language and transfer it successfully in the target language with an appropriate figurative language as well.
3. Further study can be conducted to analyze the difficulties in translating a text that contains figurative language in it.