

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusion of this study is incorporated in this chapter. It answers the two research questions of this study. The first question is related to the types of noun phrases that underwent explicitation in the novel *Crooked House*. The second question refers to the types of explicitation in which the noun phrases belong to. Additionally, this chapter also provides some suggestions which can be useful in conducting a study on translation, especially explicitation.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the data analysis, there are some conclusions which can be drawn. Regarding the first research question, there are 11 types of noun phrases found in 12 chapters of the novel *Crooked House*. The classification is based on the combination of the types of noun phrases proposed by Altenberg & Vago (2010), Fabb (2005), Keizer (2007) and Thomas (1993). It includes noun, compound noun phrase, *of*-construction, headless phrase, partitive, pre-modification (adjective + noun, determiner + noun, determiner + adjective(s) + noun, noun + noun and genitive + noun) and post-modification.

In relation to the data analysis, the highest frequency of the types of noun phrases belongs to determiner + noun. The findings show that there are 96 noun phrases categorized as determiner + noun. It can be said that nouns which are pre-modified by determiners are frequently used. It might be due to the function of determiners to introduce a noun and give information about it (Altenber & Vago, 2010).

The second conclusion pertains to the second research question in this study. It refers to the types of explicitation applied in translating the noun phrases. The classification is based on Klaudy's (2001) theory of explicitation namely obligatory, optional, pragmatic and translation-inherent explicitation. The data analysis shows that optional explicitation has the highest frequency. In accordance with the most frequent type of noun phrases, there are 64 noun phrases in the form of determiner + noun which belong to optional explicitation. These occurrences

are affected by the different system of English and Indonesian especially in terms of the use of classifiers and possessive pronoun. In this case, the difference might not cause any significant problem in translating because the source text features can be applied in the target language features. It is in line with Klaudy's statement that explicitation can be considered optional if "grammatically correct sentences can be constructed without their application in the target language, although the text as a whole will be clumsy and unnatural" (Klaudy, 2001, p.15). Additionally, the occurrences are also affected by the shift of general meanings to more specific meanings. In other words, the general information in the source text is translated into more specific information in the target text. This is done to make the text more comprehensive because the shift from a general meaning to a more specific meaning can be considered to be text-building strategies (Ersland, 2014).

The last conclusion is the generalization of the whole translation of noun phrases found in 12 chapters the novel *Crooked House* which underwent explicitation. In general, the noun phrases have been translated explicitly to ensure the readers' comprehension and the cohesiveness of the text. It can be said that the translator has tried to make the translation as natural as possible. It might be related to the idea that the translated version of the source text should not be like a translation when read (Schäffner, 1995; Venuti, 1991). Therefore, the readers might not regard it as a translation but as the original work.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the entire process in conducting this study, there are some suggestions for the translators and readers who might want to carry out some research pertaining to this study. First of all, it is better for the translators to try to translate the source text into the target text equivalently if the source text does not need to be explicitated.

In other words, it is better for the translator to explicitate information which indeed needs to be explicitated. For example, the translator has to explicate information due to the differences between the source and the target languages in terms of grammatical, syntactical, lexical and cultural differences. In this case, the explicitation might be able to make the translation more comprehensive. Therefore, the translator should not give additional information to the target text

because it might change the original meaning of the source text. For example, when translating the words *friends* into Indonesian, it can be translated as *teman*. However, if the translation gives additional information into the words such as by adding the word *akrab* after it, the translation undergoes a change of meaning. In other words, the meaning will be different from the author's intended meaning. In this case, if the translator gives a wrong interpretation then the translation might have a different effect from the original text.

Secondly, for those who are interested in conducting research especially in the field of explicitation, there are some points to be considered. The points are as follows:

1. If the objects of the study are noun phrases, it is better to include all types of noun phrases in determining explicitation. This might make the pattern of explicitation clearer.
2. It is also recommended to choose another kind of parts of speech other than noun phrases, such as verb phrases, adjective phrases, prepositional phrase, etc. because explicitation might not only occur in noun phrases. Additionally, the researcher may also include all parts of speech to compare what kind of part of speech which mostly undergoes explicitation.
3. Lastly, it is also recommended to compare explicitation and implicitation because the two strategies usually co-occur with each other.