

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion and the summary of the findings of the research. It also provides suggestions for further research, especially in translating poetry.

#### 5.1. Conclusion

All in all, from all seven strategies, there are only four strategies applied in the poems by both translators. McGlynn applied 76 strategies in total: 14 Rhymed Translation strategies (18%), 19 Blank Verse strategies (25%), 28 Literal Translation strategies (33%) and 16 Interpretation strategies (21%). One can see that McGlynn has the tendency of using Literal Translation strategy more frequently than other strategies. However, the distribution of each strategy. Similar to McGlynn, Aveling also used only four strategies out of seven: Literal Translation, Rhymed Translation, Blank Verse, and Interpretation. They are used in the poems with 75 strategies applied in total: Fourteen Rhymed Translation strategies (18%), five Blank Verse strategies (7%), 37 Literal Translation strategies (50%) and 19 Interpretation strategies (25%).

This study supports the statement by Kolahi (2012) and Mugalih (2010) that Literal Translation is the most frequent strategy used in translating poems. It is because in this case, Sapardi Djoko Damono did not use very difficult words in his poem, but the essence and the figurative language inside them are powerful. However, it makes the sense and the indirectness of the poems a little bit shifted due to the use of Literal Translation, like what Aveling did in his translation results. Yet, McGlynn managed to transfer the sense by using Blank Verse and Interpretation in order to make the poems more communicative. It shows that McGlynn translation results are closer than Aveling's. Therefore, this statement supports the research conducted by Amanda (2012) which says that in the delivery and the closeness of the translation, McGlynn is more successful than Aveling.

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In addition, there is a new finding that is not highlighted in Amanda's research. The finding is that the closeness of the translation could be because of how much the translators are exposed toward Bahasa Indonesia, and how significant the interaction of the translators with Indonesian literature.

Another finding from this study is that the impact of the strategies toward the poems is indirect. There are extra-textual factors that cause changes in the lexical thematic dimension, visual dimension, and rhythmic acoustic dimension before the strategies can affect the poems.

## **5.2. Suggestions**

A good research is the one that does not merely imitate other researches. A good research is that the one that can fill the gap from previous research that have been conducted. Therefore, the researcher provides some gaps that can be filled for the purpose for further study. The gaps are as follows.

1. Another research can be conducted based on existing research with several additional factors. One of them is to make further research focuses on the readers as the object of the analysis. Readers can give their opinions about which translation results that are more enjoyable and somehow poetic.
2. In addition, an in depth case study methodology can also be fruitful for further research. The researcher can add more about the biographical analysis because the one that can explain the reasons behind the translation process is the translator himself.