

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This section involves conclusions and followed by suggestions. Conclusions section reports an integrated understanding toward the entire result of the research. Suggestions are a sort of implication directed to anyone who considers this study important to them.

5.1 Conclusions

Similes and metaphors are dominantly expressed in literary works to give more emotional effects in order to beautify the story. In a literary work, the use of figurative languages are merely needed of that one of the purposes of a literary work is to entertain readers. The use of figurative languages, e.g. similes and metaphors, make a literary work more colorful and provide readers with implied description and expression that the readers need to figure them out in order to understand the work.

The use of closed similes might be intended to make the figurative comparison clear. In closed simile, all elements of simile, i.e. the topic, the image and the point of similarity, are explicitly stated. Meanwhile in open simile, there are topic and image which are clearly stated. This might be one of the reasons why closed simile is frequently used in literary works. Dead metaphor is dominantly used to gain metaphorical effect. It departs from the language communicated traditionally. Using

the metaphor makes the description more attractive. In addition, it meets aesthetical level of language and provides readers with imaginative description.

Of reduction procedure applied by translator in closed simile translation, it has the advantage to familiarize those similes in the target language. In open simile, the procedure of addition (adding point of similarity) has the effect to make the simile more understandable and facilitates the target language readers to avoid misinterpretation of the figurative comparison made. Of metaphors, the procedures of synonymy and addition have the benefit to create a clear and natural construction in the target language. Specifically of addition procedure in metaphor translation, the result is that it minimizes potential ambiguity and misunderstanding. The above notion might be one of the reasons why those procedures are dominantly applied by translator.

5.2 Suggestions

There are some suggestions from all process of analysis and result of the study. Firstly, for researchers who are interested in this field of study, further research can be conducted to analyze the similes and metaphors translation in a more complex fictional work such as novel. Then, it will be more interesting if the discussion analyzes those translations related to literary work aspects, such as: theme, characters, setting, and plot of the story. Further research can also be conducted through different approaches, i.e. reader response approach to enhance the quality of the research.

Secondly, for practitioners who are involved in translation classroom studies, translation practice activities should be given more proportional in the material of the course. Students should get use to read and exercise to translate different genres in both source language and target language. Through this process, students will be familiar with the subject matter and make the translation activity more various.

