CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter discusses primarily the conclusion taken from the result of the research and suggestions for the further study based on the research.

5.1 Conclusions

After conducting the research, there were some points concluded by the researcher as follows:

1. Based on the classification of language functions, the samples were 231 (30%) samples divided into 152 (65.8%) expressive function, 46 (19.91%) informative function, and 33 (14.29%) vocative function.

2. The translation procedures found in 231 (30%) samples of language functions in the novel dialogues were 54 (23.38%) literal, 4 (1.73%) transference, 11 (4.76%) naturalization, 3 (1.3%) cultural equivalent, 8 (3.46%) synonymy, 21 (9.09%) shift or transposition, 4 (1.73%) modulation, 45 (19.48%) reduction and expansion, 37 (16.02%) paraphrase, and 44 (19.05%) couplets.

3. After classifying 231 (30%) samples of translation procedures into each language functions classification, the translation procedures frequently found in expressive function were 31 (20.39%) literal, 3 (1.97%) naturalization, 2 (1.32%) cultural equivalent, 8 (5.26%) synonymy, 15 (9.87%) shift or transposition, 3 (1.97%) modulation, 33 (21.71%) reduction and expansion, 34 (22.37%) paraphrase, and 23 (15.13%) couplets.

4. After classifying 231 (30%) samples of translation procedures into each language functions classification, it was found that in informative function there were 8 (17.39%) literal, 4 (8.7%) transference, 7 (15.22%) naturalization, 1 (2.17%) cultural equivalent, 4 (8.7%) shift, 2 (4.35%) reduction and expansion, 3 (6.52%) paraphrase, and 17 (36.96%) couplets.

5. After classifying 231 (30%) samples of translation procedures into each language functions classification, it was found that in vocative function there were 15 (45.45%) literal, 1 (3.03%) naturalization, 2 (6.06%) shift or transposition, 1 (3.03%) modulation, 10 (30.3%) reduction and expansion, and 4 (12.12%) couplets.

5.2 Suggestions

After conducting the research, the researcher tried to give some suggestions for the further study as follow:

1. Based on the research, a translator should use paraphrase procedure for expressive function in novel dialogues because by paraphrasing the SL, the translator can make the TL more imaginative and expressive.

2. A translator should use couplets procedure for informative function in novel dialogues because by applying two procedures to solve one single problem can help him to make the TL sounds natural and easily understood by the readers.

3. A translator should use literal procedure for vocative function in novel dialogues because by transferring the SL into TL word by word can help the translator to produce accurate and clear translation.

4. The translator should apply translation procedures not translation methods in analyzing the dialogues because the translation procedures is more specific and detail. If the dialogues contained several utterances or sentences, they should be extracted into single sentence. It is expected to conduct the analysis easily because the sentences as the analysis units are appropriate to be investigated by translation procedures than translation methods.