CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter covers the conclusion of the study and suggestion that may benefit future researcher to conduct a better corpus-based study of reporting verbs.

2.2 Conclusion

As stated in CHAPTER I that the study entitled *A Corpus-Based Study of Reporting Verbs in Dan Brown's The Lost Symbol* is conducted to investigate frequency, translation procedure and the accuracy of translation reporting verb from English to Indonesian. There are 41 reporting verbs appearing in Dan Brown's *The Lost Symbol*. The total occurrence of all verbs in direct quotation is 1025 times. However, there are only 205 occurances of reporting verbs that have been analysed in the study.

The result of corpus-based analysis *said* (36%) with 368 occurrences is the most frequent reporting verb in the novel, followed by *replied* (7%) with 71 occurrences, *whispered* (6%) 60 with occurrences, *shouted* (6%) with 57 occurrences and *asked* (5%) with 52 occurrences. On the other hand, there are also some verbs which are considered as the less frequent reporting verbs in SL. They are *agreed, gasped, groaned, looked, muttered,* and *screamed* with only one occurrence for each verb. The result of the concordance analysis presents that

there are many variety of reporting verbs which can be used in literary work (novel).

From 205 occurrences of reporting verbs that have been analysed, The table presents that the most frequent procedures which are employed by the translator to translate reporting verbs from SL to TL are Literal translation (73%) which has been applied 149 times, followed by Synonymy (14%) which has been applied 30 times. On the other hand, Equivalence (9%) which has been applied 19 times and Expansion (4%) which has been applied 7 times are the less frequent procedures which are used by the translator.

Based on the questionnaire given to three professional translators, supported by the theories of accuracy by Larson (1984), Newmark (1988) & (1991) and Baker (1992) and confirmed by the findings of translation procedure in translating reporting verbs to SL to TL, it can be concluded that the translation is mostly accurate. The calculation of questionnaire result in table 4.3 shows that the mean is 1.14. It means that the translation is accurate. Most of the reporting verbs in context are well-translated to TL.

2.3 Suggestions

There some studies related to corpus-based study of reporting verbs in translation. Two related studies which have been mentioned in the study are *Reporting Verbs in Translation* by Lucie Váňová (2007) from Department of English and American Studies in Faculty of Arts Masaryk University and *A*

Corpus-based Study of Reporting Verbs in Fiction by Liu and Hong (2004). However, there are only few students of English Department of UPI who are interested in conducting corpus-based study. Therefore, there are some suggestions for future researchers – particularly in English Department UPI - to develop the present study.

To improve the better further study related to reporting verbs in translation, the future researchers need to mind some important issues in developing the study. The study only focuses on the way reporting verbs used in direct quotation and translated from English and Indonesian. Therefore, the future researchers are expected to conduct the more or less similar study related to reporting verbs which are occurred not only in direct quotation but also in other types of reported speech in general. The present study is also expected to give one addition information or even reference which might be useful. It is also expected to be beneficial for those who are interested in developing corpus-based translation study in the future.

It is difficult to make a perfect research study. However, there is always way to improve imperfection in the future if we started to do it today and learn from the previous studies. Thus, the study of reporting verbs in translation is expected to give - no matter how little it is - to the development of translation study in general and corpus-based translation study in particular. It is hoped that future studies can be done in these respects, so that more insights can be made in the emerging and promising inter-discipline of corpus-based translation studies.