CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Having analyzed and interpreted the result of the research, the writer would like to present some conclusions based on the data and discussions on the study. This chapter also provides some suggestions for the researchers or for those who would like to get benefit of this final paper.

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the data discussed in the previous chapter, the writer would like to highlight some conclusions that show overall figures of the study. Metaphor is a type of figurative language that compares two unlike things implicitly without using the word *like* or *as*. There are 107 items of metaphors found and translated in Helen Fielding's novel entitled *Bridget Jones's Diary*. Based on Larson's metaphor categories (1984: 249), there are two kinds of metaphors found in the novel. The first metaphor is dead metaphors (71 items or 66%). Dead metaphors are the largest kinds of metaphors found in the novel. While, the smallest quantity of metaphor types found in the novel is live metaphors (36 items or 34%).

In translating the kinds of metaphors, the translator Amelia Listiani employs six procedures of translation proposed by Newmark (1988: 81-93). They are 'synonymy' 36 items (34%), 'literal' 24 items (22%), 'couplet' 21 items (20%), 'transposition' 13 items (12%), 'addition' 12 items (11%), and the smallest

one 'reduction' 1 items (1%). Dead and live metaphors have a similar tendency; most of them are translated with 'synonymy' procedure. However, if it is compared, 'synonymy' procedure is more often used in translating dead metaphors (27 items or 25%) than live metaphors (9 items or 9%). It shows that dead metaphors have more near equivalent in Bahasa Indonesia. Moreover, dead metaphors are more frequently used and more predictable than live metaphors so the TL readers can easily understand the notion of dead metaphors even when they are translated by using their synonym (TL equivalent). It also happens to other procedures which are dominantly used in translating dead metaphors except for 'addition' procedure. This procedure is more often used in translating live metaphors since live metaphors can be understood only after paying attention to the comparison. Thus, the translator more frequently gives the additional information in translating live metaphors to produce the clear, understandable and natural translation for the TL readers.

Selecting an appropriate translation procedure in translating English metaphors into Indonesian will significantly influence the quality of the translation, for example, the use of 'synonymy' and 'literal' procedure. The synonymy procedure tends to bring positive effect since it creates the same effect as the SL metaphors by adjusting the SL text with the TL text to make the TL text natural and easy to understand. Although the application of this procedure makes a metaphor in the SL sometimes has no longer become the metaphor in the TL, the meaning of the SL is being preserved. On the contrary, the use of 'literal' procedure sometimes tends to bring negative effect on the translation if the

construction of source language and target language completely differ. If metaphors are translated literally into the TL, they will often be completely misunderstood. However, the metaphorical image in the TL possibly will still exist.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

Here are some suggestions that may be useful for the translator, or for the next researchers, or for those who are interested in this final paper. Metaphor is one of language aspects that are not easy to understand. In order to get a more appropriate equivalence in translating metaphors, the translator should discover the actual meaning of the SL metaphors. This is because every figure of speech like metaphors may be understood differently in one culture to another or even unknown by the TL readers.

Sometimes, some metaphors could be translated literally as long as the SL and TL messages still correspond. Literal translation also works if the SL elements of metaphors primarily the image and the point of similarity are equivalent or known by both culture and readers of the TL.

For further study, the writer suggests that since today there are some many English literary works especially novels and poems which are translated into Indonesian, perhaps for those who are interested in translation field, they can conduct a study about the error analysis of English into Bahasa Indonesia translation primarily in translating literary texts like a novel.