

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to understand more deeply the meaning of figurative language and its translation in the Laskar Pelangi novel. Having read all Laskar Pelangi novels, mostly from Chapter 1 to 10. Based on 20 out of 50 data figurative language items were found, they are: 7 metaphor, 5 simile, 4 personification, 4 hyperboles. There were 7 metaphors, 5 similes, 4 hyperboles, and 4 personifications detected in 20 of the 50 data sets. There were 18 techniques utilized, but the most frequent 8 Literal Translation, 5 Reduction, 3 Adaptation, 1 Description, 1 Modulation, 1 Compensation and 1 Amplification were the most prominent. Meanwhile, three quality evaluations were made: accurate, acceptable, and readability. But the most frequent translation quality assessments were found, they are: 12 accurate, 8 less accurate, 16 acceptable, 4 less acceptable, 18 high level readability, and 2 less readability.

During this process, a variety of levels of the translator's competence, coupled with decision-making and problem-solving strategies, come into action. It is seen that the types of figurative language applied in the translation of the novel are simile, personification, metaphor, and hyperbole. However, the translator only utilized two theories, the main theories and supporting theories, proposed by M.H. Abrams in translating these figurative language items. In addition, other related supporting theories by Molina and Albir relate to the translation. and other related

supporting theories by Nababan's on the translation quality assessments.

5.2 Suggestion

In order to enrich the analysis of literary translation, it could be used by other researchers, including the students of English Language and Literature majoring in translation as the reference of further research by giving different theories from other types of figurative language or translation techniques or analyzing different objects which are related to literary translation, it can give extensive research about literary translation. Furthermore, they need to consider the techniques to translate certain figurative language and translation quality assessments. It will achieve the aim of translating figurative language related to the degree of equivalence in terms of meaning and style.



REFERENCES

- Hirata, Andrea. (2006). *Laskar Pelangi*. Yogyakarta: PT Bentang Pustaka
- Hirata, Andrea (2009). *The Rainbow Troops*. (A.Kilbane, Terjemahan). Amerika: Sarah Crichton Books
- Albir, A.H and Molina, L. (2002). *Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic And Functionalist Approach*. *Meta*, Vol. XLVII, No, 4.
- Abrams, M. H. (1999). *A glossary of literary terms* (seventh edition). USA: EarlMcPeek.
- Catford, J. C. (1965). *A Linguistics Theory of Translation*. London, Oxford: University Press.
- Moleong, L.J. (2001). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*, Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press. London: Prentice Hall.
- Nida, E. (1974). *Language structure and translation*. California: Stanford University Press.
- Nababan, M.R., Nuraeni, & Sumardiono (2012). Pengembangan model penilaian kualitas terjemahan. *Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra*, 24 (1), 39-57
- Puspawati, Habibah Karina, (2021). *Translation Analysis on Figurative Language In The Chronicles Of Narnia By C.S. Lewis*. Universitas Nasional.