CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter will present the conclusion to provide summary of the answer for the research question and suggestion related to the research.

5.1 Conclusion

Figurative language is one of the components of a novel. Figurative language is a way to use figure of speech or saying something other than the literal meaning of the world. There are some types of figurative languages such as; simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, hyperbole (overstatement), understatement, metonymy, paradox, etc. Translating figurative language in literary works can be difficult for translators because they must first understand the hidden meaning of the figurative language. The person whose role is a translator must be able to equivalently render the message from the source language when translating such figurative expressions. In this research, the analyzed data was taken from words, phrases, clauses and sentences in the novel "*Origin*" by Dan Brown.

Based on the findings, there are 92 data in total found from Chapter 1 to 20 in the novel "*Origin*" by Dan Brown, which is translated into Indonesian with the same title "*Origin*" by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. There are four types of figurative languages found from Chapter 1 to 20, they are; simile, metaphor, personification, and overstatement (hyperbole). It is found that the type of figurative language that predominent is overstatement (hyperbole) with the most

frequency, 59,78% (55 data). Followed by personification with 22,83% (21 data), simile with 9,78% (9 data), and last one is metaphor with 7,61% (7 data).

From the findings, it can be concluded that the translator uses more idiomatic translation to translate figurative languages in novel "*Origin*" by Dan Brown. The researcher found 43 (46,74%) idiomatic translation which applied to translate figurative languages. Idiomatic translation is meaning-based translation, which according to Larson (1984) is the goal of translation to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Then, there are 36 data (39,13%) translated using literal translation (form-based translation) and 13 data (14,13%) translated using modified-literal translation.

5.2 Suggestion

The analysis on this research shows that there are various ways and methods in the process of translation. To achieve the equivalency and made the translation is acceptable, translators have to face some problems in translating two different languages since there are difference in some aspects between the two languages. Apropos this matter, a translator must have the capability to understand the intended meaning of the source language before converted it to the target language.

The researcher hoped this research will be useful for readers to know more about figurative language and the research practically can help the readers especially for novel lovers more understand the exact meaning of each utterance of the characters in the novel.