

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two sections, which are conclusion and suggestion. In the first section, the researcher concludes the findings and discussions related to the research questions. Furthermore, in the second section, the researcher gives some suggestions to English learners, translation students, and future researchers.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

This research aims to analyze the English collocations in *The Midnight Library* novel and their translations into the Indonesian language. After analyzing the data, the researcher found out 90 collocation phrases in *The Midnight Library* novel from chapter ‘A Conversation About Rain’ to ‘An Incident With the Police’. The types of collocations that were found in this analysis according to Michael McCarthy and Felicity O’Dell are *adjectives and nouns*, *nouns and verbs*, *noun + noun*, *verbs and adverbs*, and *adverbs and adjectives*. The most frequent type of collocation found in this novel is *adjectives and nouns* with a total of 42 data. It can be concluded that in this novel, this type of collocation contains many terms that are frequently used in everyday life and are fixed word pairs based on the collocation dictionary, such as Christmas present, clear sky, and swimming pool. Furthermore, there are several English collocations translated into Indonesian collocation form, one of them is “a piece of paper” translated into “*secarik kertas*”.

Out of the seven translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet, five of them are used by the translator to translate the collocation phrases. They are borrowing, literal translation, transposition, modulation, and adaptation. From 90 collocation phrases analyzed with Vinay and Darbelnet's translation procedures, the most common translation procedure used is literal translation with a total of 49 data. The data indicate that English has a similar linguistic structure to Indonesian language so that the collocation phrases can be directly translated into Indonesian. The amounts of every translation procedure used are 49 data for literal translation; 29 data for modulation; 8 data for transposition; and 2 data for each borrowing and adaptation.

Overall, collocations play a crucial role in translation since some of them contain different cultural elements, grammatical structures, and language styles which require more effort to translate these collocations. This research also strengthens the idea of how accurate translation of collocations can make readers have more understanding of the meaning that the author wants to convey. Therefore, a translator needs to master how to translate a sentence naturally and accurately.

## 5.2 Suggestion

Besides grammar, collocation is also important in learning English. By mastering collocation, English learners can develop their comprehension and communication skills in English. Although collocations can be checked in dictionary such as Oxford Collocations Dictionary, it does not mean that English learners learn them by memorizing the dictionary. The researcher gives

some suggestions for English learners to learn collocations by reading many English texts such as novels, listening to podcasts, or watching movies. After getting familiar with collocations, try to use them when writing or speaking English. Lastly, avoid directly translating collocations because it can lead to inaccurate translation results.

After conducting this research, the researcher realized that it is not easy to translate sentences in the source language into the target language, especially if there are several cultural differences. The researcher has some suggestions for translation students who may want to become translators. The first suggestion is to understand the overall meaning of the sentence you want to translate. Second, in translating, translation students must also understand the culture and grammatical structure in the source and target language so that the translation results are not weird and can be clearly understood by the reader.

For future researchers, the researcher hopes that this research can be useful and can be used as a reference related to the next research on English collocation. The researcher has suggestions for future researchers to analyze collocations in other media apart from novels, such as movies or podcasts. In addition, future researchers can also conduct research on how translated collocations are understood and interpreted by readers, particularly English learners.