

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter discusses the conclusion and suggestion related to the research.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

The result of the study shows that there are two strategies that are not used at all. The first one is simile translation strategy 4, retention of the vehicle and the exemplification of similarity feature. The writer believes that actually, this strategy could have been used to translate some of the similes in the novel since some of the similes found do not mention their similarity feature explicitly, but the translator chose not to use this strategy to translate them. The reason could be because the translator believes that there is no need to exemplify the similarity feature, so the translator chooses to translate the similes by retaining the vehicle used without exemplifying the similarity feature. The other one is translation strategy 5. Translation strategy 5, replacement of the vehicle with a gloss, is also not used. It could be because the translator prefers to use strategy 2, which is replacing the vehicle of the simile with another vehicle instead of a gloss.

Almost having the same result as the 2 strategies mentioned earlier, strategy 3 is only used 2 times more than the previous 2. The strategy itself is reduction of the simile, if idiomatic. The low frequency of this strategy used could be due to the low number of idiomatic similes in the novel.

On the other hand, the most used translation strategy goes to strategy 1, retention of the same vehicle. It is used 179 times, more than the other strategies combined. It could be because the strategy is the simplest one. When using this strategy, the translator does not need to change or add anything since the vehicle used in the source language simile is also used in

the target language. Also, it could be because the translator feels that the target readers are familiar with the vehicle of most similes, so the translator feels that retaining them is a good choice.

As mentioned in chapter 2, there are 3 qualities that a good translation must have. They are accuracy, clarity and naturalness. It was found that most of the similes translated using the strategy 1, retention of the same vehicle or literal translation, have a high accuracy, but some of them have a low clarity and naturalness. However, those translated using the other strategies tend to have higher naturalness and clarity than those translated using strategy 1, but they have lower accuracy because most of them are adapted and changed to fit to the culture of the TL.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

Because the findings in this research show that simile translation strategy 4, retention of the vehicle and the exemplification of similarity feature, and strategy 5, replacement of the vehicle with a gloss, are not used at all, it would be good to make a further research about why those strategies are not used as much as the other strategies and what factors that need to be considered in choosing a translation strategy. Also, since it is found that most similes that are translated using translation strategy 1 tend to have a high accuracy but a low clarity and naturalness, while most of the similes translated using the other strategies have a high clarity and naturalness, the researcher suggests future researchers to make a research about how a translation strategy affects the quality of the translation.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agustino, G. (2011). *An Analysis of Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Flight Attendant Manual*. Sebelas Maret University. Retrieved from <https://digilib.uns.ac.id/dokumen/download/23666/NDk5MzI=/An-Analysis-of-Translation-Techniques-and-Translation-Quality-of-Flight-Attendant-Manual-THESIS-abstrak.pdf>
- Anindya, W. D., & Sutrisno, A. D. (2019). Accuracy and readability on the translations of onomatopoeia in the maze runner novel into Indonesia language. *3rd English Language and Literature International Conference*, 3, 375–379.
- Barnwell, K. G. (1980). *Introduction to semantics and translation*. Summer Institute of linguistics. Retrieved from <https://nanopdf.com/>.
- Dashner, J. (2013). *The Maze Runner*. Frome, England: Chicken House.
- Dashner, J. (2017). *The Maze Runner* (Y. Chandra, Trans.). Yogyakarta, Indonesia: Mizan Fantasi
- Figure of speech. (2020, May 12). Retrieved July 08, 2020, from <https://www.britannica.com/art/figure-of-speech>
- Guerra, A. F. (2012). Translating culture: problems, strategies and practical realities. *A Journal of Literature, Culture and Literary Translation*, (1.3), 1–27. doi: 10.15291/sic/1.3.lt.1
- Hilman, E. H., Ardiyanti, K. Y., & Pelawi, B. undefined. (2013). Translation Of Similes In F. Scott Fitzgerald's Novel "The Great Gatsby." *Jurnal Ilmu Dan Budaya, Edisi Khusus Prodi Sastra Inggris*, 1(Agustus), 45–62.

- Indriani, H. (2017). *The Translation Strategy and Accuracy of English Idiom into Indonesian in the Great Gatsby Novel*. Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta
- Kartikasari, D. N., & Roselani, N. G. A. (2018). Irregular Word Formation of Lexical Innovations in James Dashner's The Maze Runner. *LEXICON*, 5(2), 180–193.
- Kennedy, X. J., & Gioia, D. (1995). *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*. New York, NY: Harper Collins College Publishers.
- Keraf, G. (1981). *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia.
- Kinasih, A. K. (2016). An Analysis of Translation Techniques Used to Translate Metaphors and Similes in Eka Kurniawan's Cantik Itu Luka into Beauty Is a Wound. *Jurnal Linguistik Terapan Politeknik Negeri Malang*, 6, 1-14.
- Larson, M. L. (1998). *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence* (Vol. 2). New York: University Press of America.
- Molina, L. H., & Albir, A. H. (2002). Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach. *Meta*, 47(4), 498-512. doi:10.7202/008033ar
- Newmark, P. (1981). *Approaches to Translation*.
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A textbook of translation*. Hemel Hempstead: Prentice-Hall International.
- Nurhendi. (2017). Dystopian analysis in "The Maze Runner" a novel by James Dashner. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Dan Ilmu Sosial*, 26(1), 19–31.
- Padillah, E. N., Firmawan, H., & Purwaningsih, E. (2016). Simile, hyperbole, personification and metaphor used in Gayle Forman's if I stay. *Jurnal Ilmiah Sastra*, 4 69-78.

- Paruntu, G. D. F. (2018). *Strategies in the Translation of Berita Dua Bahasa Online News from Indonesian to English*. Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya.
- Perrine, L. (1969). *Sound and Sense*. Harcourt.
- Pierini, P. (2007). Simile in English: from description to translation. *Círculo De Lingüística Aplicada a La Comunicación* , 21–43.
- Ramli, W. N. H. W. (2014). The Translation of Simile in The Hunger Games Novel: Translation Strategies. *Synergizing Knowledge on Management and Muamalah*, 373–378.
- Trivia: The Maze Runner by James Smith Dashner (Trivia-on-Books)*. (2015). Trivion Books. Retrieved from [https://books.google.co.id/books?id=NbL-DAAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs\\_ge\\_summary\\_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=true](https://books.google.co.id/books?id=NbL-DAAAQBAJ&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=true)
- Venuti, L. (2001). Strategies of translation. In *Routledge Encyclopedia of translation studies* (pp. 240-244). London and New York: Routledge.
- Wijaya, A. S. (2015). *Strategies in the Translation of PC Gamer Magazine Articles from English to Indonesian*. Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya.
- Znamenskaya, T. A. (2004). *Stylistics of the English Language*.