

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, it can be concluded that:

1. The researcher analyzed the translation method applied by the translator based on the Newmark's theory. The total of the sentences from the data were 76% sentences. The translator only used seven translation methods out of eight translation methods by Newmark's theory in translating the folklore of *Putri Lopian* from Indonesian into English, they are : Literal Translation (9% sentences), Faithful Translation (10% sentences), Semantic Translation (9% sentences), Adaptation Translation (6% sentences), Free Translation (31% sentences), Idiomatic Translation (1% sentence) , Communicative Translation (10% sentences) and Word for Word translation is not used in translating this folklore.

2. It was found that there were seven out of eight types of translation methods (Literal, Faithful, Semantic, Adaptation, Free, Idiomatic and Communicative) were used based on the text in the folktale *Putri Lopian* as follows;

- 1) Literal Translation in the sentence number 33, the word *Apalagi* if the translator translated to be **moreover** by using word for word translation then the sentence becomes confusing. so that the translator removes the word *Apalagi*. Even though it is almost the same as word for word

translation is adjusted to fit the wording that corresponds to the grammatical SL.

2) Faithful Translation in the sentence number 29, The words *beliau sangatlah sedih karena raja Labutuo adalah kerabatnya juga* The translator keeps faith in the translations by using in target language **he was very sad since Labutua king was his relatives**. he didn't improve the structure, add or reduce some other words. This translation is trying as faithfully as possible against SL.

3) Semantic Translation in the sentence number 7, The words *cahaya berseri* in SL is translated into **shone like morning sun** in TL. If the translator translated the words *cahaya berseri* literally, it is **radiant light** but the translator translated this words using his creativity by adding aesthetic value into the TL.

4) Adaptation Translation in the sentence number 24, the translator translated the sentence by converting the culture the SL into TL. In the sentence the word *marganya* the translator translated it become **family names**. The word *marganya* is the ethnic culture from ethnic Batak people which means **family names**. If the translator use word *marganya* the reader cannot understand the meaning.

3) Free Translation in the sentence number 58, Free translation is rewriting without seeing the original form. Usually a paraphrase can be shorter or longer than the original. In this sentences it is clear that the translator makes the sentences longer than the original and the meaning of the SL into TL is not interrelated.

6) Idiomatic Translation in the sentence number 32, the language is reiterated but there are irregularities in the meaning nuance and idiom that are not in the source language, but they are commonly used in the target language, The words *Ibu kota kerajaan Lobutua berubah seperti kota mati* is translated into TL **The capital city of Lobutua kingdom was empty like a dead city**. The word **like a dead city** is categorized as the idiomatic translation method.

7) Communicative Translation in the sentence number 47, The translator translated the source language *“percuma kamu beri tahu “* the translator delivered the meaning and message sentence from the source language to TL into **“it is useless”**.

3. The Free Translation method is dominantly used by the translator. The reason the translator used Free Translation as the most dominant method in translating this folktale is the target language which is children. Therefore, the translator did not use word for word translation. To support thesis findings, in the previous research, in her study, Nasution, N.S. (2017) wrote a thesis entitled Translation Method Used In Indonesia Folklore “Batu Menangis” Translated into English. The dominant type of method in this research is Free Translation. The folklore was also aimed for the Children terms of translation, It was called audience directed translation. It can be concluded that in translating the folktale it would be better to use free translation method, so that the readers find it easy to understand the language.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusion, the suggestions are as follows:

1. The students of English Department especially English Literature students to know how to analyze translation methods in literary work such as drama, poetry, song, folklore, novel or act.
2. To know the teacher of the translation subject explanation related to the method can be best used in translating every different kind of text before practising to translate the text. The teacher is also expected to introduce the information of the cultural background of the text that the student will translate.

