

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, conclusions are drawn as the following.

- (1) Some passive voice constructions in SL are retained as passive ones in TL. In an attempt to discover the closest translation equivalents, so that their meanings can be fully retained, they are mostly literally translated on the basis of appropriate selection and use of both grammatical and lexical features as well as stylistic values of the TL. The translation of passive voices into bahasa Indonesia can be specified thus : passives are marked with : to be + past participle are equivalently translated with: Prefix *di-* + verb base, Prefix *di-* + verb base+ suffix *i*, and Prefix *di-* +verb base+ suffix *kan*.
- (2) Some passive voices in SL are changed into active voice in bahasa Indonesia. The translation of passive voices are not retained into bahasa Indonesia can be specified thus : passives are marked with : to be + past participle are equivalently translated with : *verb base*, prefix *ber-* + *verb base*.
- (3) Some reasons of why the translator translates passive voice in SL into TL language because passive voice is part of grammar which has different characteristic in English (SL) and bahasa Indonesia (TL). In a novel the translator should keep terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style in translating passive voice in SL into TL.

In order maintain the meaning in source language but still acceptable and readable in target language naturally.

## 5.2 Suggestion

With reference to the conclusions, suggestions are staged as the following.

(1) It is advised that a translator master at least three things: linguistic aspects of the source text and the target text, cultural aspects contained in the novel, and the skills of storytelling. The third capability is necessary because the translation is the story. Without these skills, resulting target text will feel stiff and uncomfortable to read.

(2) It is suggested that a translator consider the socio-cultural aspects in translating the novel from SL to TL and who are the readers. It is intended to make the reader closer with the product of translation and catch messages are communicated by the author to the readers.

A translator as a bridge between author and reader has a main role.

A translator should be able to adjust the equivalence of meaning from the SL into TL.

(3) In the context prose fiction translation include a novel a translator should have at least three skill in translating a novel. One of them is story telling. How the translator keep the meaning even though she/he ignores the grammatical field.