

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

This study investigates the figures of speech in Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* and its translation of *The Rainbow Troops*. Perrine (2018) exemplified eleven figures of speech which are simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement, understatement and irony. However, allegory was not found among the data. The result showed that the most frequently used figure of speech is metaphor with the percentage of 29.04% of the total data. On the other hand, apostrophe and understatement is the least common figure of speech with only 0.17% of the total data.

Regarding the translation types, the results indicate that overt and covert translations were used in translating the figures of speech from *Laskar Pelangi* into *The Rainbow Troops*. Based on House's (2015) framework, covert translation was the dominant translation type, covering 77.8% of the data, while overt translation covered 22.2%.

The findings indicate that the translation of figures of speech in *Laskar Pelangi* (*The Rainbow Troops*) is largely oriented toward the target audience. While many figurative meanings are retained, many expressions have been adapted to reflect linguistic and cultural differences between Indonesian and English. The frequent use of covert translation suggests that translators prioritize readability and comprehension for English-speaking readers, often adapting figurative expressions and cultural elements to improve readability and comprehensibility for target readers. Consequently, certain stylistic and cultural elements of the source text are altered or partially omitted during the translation process. Therefore, these adaptations allow the intended message to be conveyed effectively to the target audience.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings of this study, several suggestions are proposed.

First, students are encouraged to develop a better understanding of figurative language and its translation, especially when working with literary works, since figurative expressions often contain meanings that cannot be interpreted literally. Second, translators should consider both linguistic and cultural aspects when translating figures of speech to ensure that the intended meaning can be conveyed to target readers. Finally, future researchers are encouraged to conduct further studies on the translation of figures of speech using different theories, frameworks, or literary works. Future studies may also investigate translation strategies, translation techniques, or translation quality to provide broader perspectives on literary translation.

In addition, future researchers should carefully consider the editions of both the source text and the target text used in their analysis. During this study, it was found that the source text, *Laskar Pelangi*, was a more recent edition, whereas the available English translation, *The Rainbow Troops*, had not been updated to correspond to the latest Indonesian edition. As a result, several expressions and figures of speech items found in the source text were not found in the target text. Therefore, future researchers are advised to use corresponding editions whenever possible to ensure greater consistency and accuracy in the analysis. Translators may consider to create an updated English translation of *Laskar Pelangi*, as the only available English version is Angie Kilbane's 2009 translation. An updated translation may better reflect the most recent Indonesian edition of the novel and provide an alternative version for future translation studies.

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