CHAPTER 4
CONCLUSION

The writer closes the research by concluding all the analysis based on the objectives of the research in the previous chapter. This research aims to analyze the terms in Kate Morton's Novel, *The Clockmaker's Daughter*, that are unfamiliar to the Indonesians as the target readers that could cause misinterpretation, in order to produce an acceptable and right translation by using translation methods and procedures. The annotated translations in Kate Morton's novel *The Clockmakers Daughter* are done by applying theories about translation methods and procedures. There are a lot of the Source Language (SL) cultural words converted to the Target Language (TL) cultural words.

Based on the analysis on chapter 3, there are seven methods that the writer uses in translating the whole Source Text (ST) to the Target Text (TT), such as one datum by using literal translation method, two data by using faithful translation method, one datum by using semantic translation method, two data by using adaptation method, six data by using free translation method, six data by using idiomatic translation method, and sixteen data by using communicative translation method. In short, there are 34 data of the ST translated to the TT done in chapter 3.

In translating the SL words, phrases, and cluses that have potential to cause misinterpretation, the writer uses nine procedures, namely one annotation (**decoupage box**) by using naturalization procedure, seventeen annotations (**robin-egg-blue**, **humbug**, **blindman's buff**, etc) by using cultural equivalent procedure, twenty two annotations (**play your cards right**, **shotgun wedding**, **footloose and fancy-free**, etc) by using functional equivalent procedure, nine annotations (**maudlin**, **made merry**, **Pre-Raphaelites**, etc) by using descriptive equivalent procedure, two annotations (**headstone**, **clearing**) by using synonymy procedure, nine annotations (**unrooted**, **skirt the truth**, **box-seat**, etc) by using modulation procedure, four annotations (**fished out**, **at the top of my lungs**, **remove yourself**, **came from nowhere**) by using compensation procedure, one annotation (**fairy mound**) by using paraphrase procedure, and four annotations (**Thanksgiving**, **Gloucestershire**, **gin**, **malt house**) by using notes procedure. In short, there are 69 annotations done in chapter 3.

It could be concluded that communicative translation (16 data) is the translation method that is mostly used by the writer in translating the whole ST to the TT. Then, functional equivalent (22 annotations) is the translation procedure that is mostly used by the writer in doing annotated translation of Kate Morton's novel *The Clockmaker's Daughter*.

After conducting this research, the writer realizes that being a translator must have a good knowledge about the Source Language and the Target Language, and also each cultures, so that the writer could convert the SL words to the TL words that are acceptable for the target readers. In doing a translation, the writer has to be able to produce an acceptable, comprehensible, and accurate translation in order to prevent a misinterpretation, so that the target readers get the meaning or messages of the terms precisely.

In this research, the writer uses Newmark's Theory of Translation, Translation Methods, and Translation Procedures. It has potential for the next research using another translation theory by Eugene A. Nida.

In short, the writer realizes that this research is far from perfection. The writer hopes this research could be a reference in translating Kate Morton's novel *The Clockmaker's Daughter*.