CHAPTER 4
CONCLUSION

The writer concludes the chapters in this term paper have been analyzed according to the objectives of this study. The objectives of this study are to find out the what non-equivalence messages found in the *Bahasa Indonesia* version of *Fangirl* caused by pragmatic failures are, what types of pragmatic failures that occur in *Fangirl* are, and how the pragmatic failures are supposed to be translated.

Based on the analysis in chapter three, some conclusions can be drawn. We can see from the analysis there are many pragmatic failures that occur in the translated *Fangirl* novel. The pragmatic failures are detected when the writer finds the messages between SL and TL are not equal. The writer also detects the pragmatic failures when the writer finds the contexts are different from they are supposed to be.

The pragmatic failures discussed in this research have been categorized into two: 1) pragmalinguistic, and 2) sociopragmatic. The writer finds there are four areas discussed in pragmalinguistic, such as: untranslated, mistranslation, illocution, and deixis. There is also one area of sociopragmatic which indicates as cursing expression. The cursing expression that is mostly discussed in this research is the word fuck.

The writer concludes that there are 16 cases in untranslated area. Besides, mistranslation has 36 cases and illocution has 7 cases. Meanwhile, deixis has 13 cases. The total case in pragmalinguistic in this research is 72 cases. Sociopragmatic discusses about cursing expression, and this research analyzes 14 cases. Both of pragmalinguistic and sociopragmatic have 86 cases.

The pragmatic failures which have been categorized are analyzed and translated to create proper translation. The analysis of each case can be faound in the table named Edited Target Language. The function of Edited Target Language is to make comparison between wrong and correct, good and better one, and to make it easier in analyzing those pragmatic failures. Edited Target Language indicates how the pragmatic failure are supposed to be translated.

In this research, the translator of *Fangirl* seems like to avoid the culture of English version novel which is not appropriate with culture in Indonesia. The writer

finds that cursing expression which are not translated in *Bahasa Indonesia*, so that the strong feeling of cursing expression is not delivered. The cursing expressions such as fuck is not common in Indonesia. Actually, by adding exclamation point at the end of the sentence, it is enough to express the cursing expression to indicate as forceful or strong feeling.

After analyzing this research, the writer realizes that pragmatic in translation is very important. The translator has to pay attention when he or she reads the Source Language (SL) and makes sure every single word is pragmatically well-translated to Target Language (TL).

Suggestion can be drawn from the conclusion above. Good understanding and also knowledge in both of SL and TL are needed in order to be a translator. It is because in doing translation, the translator has to interpret well the SL and translate everything into TL based on his or her knowledge. If his or her knowledge is not sufficient, it can give potential that he or she translates in wrong or bad way.

This research can be analyzed more deeply using other theories in branch of linguistics, such as sociolinguistics. This linguistic's branch can show deep analysis about failure which is focused on culture equivalent.

To sum up, the translator has to pay attention to many pragmatics aspects and knowledge to create good translation, so that the reader will gain the same idea, message, or even emotion either in SL or TL.