**Chapter V**

**Conclusions and Suggestions**

**5.1 Conclusions**

The use of figure of speech such as metaphor in a novel is one of the primary factors to beautify the content of the novel. The purposes of using the figure of speech are to beautify the content of the novel and to influence the readers by what were written down by the authors. In Dickens’ *Great Expectations,* there are many metaphors used. After collecting the data, the writer finds 216 metaphors. So that the writer has to select a number of data to be analysed that can represent all the data. The writer chooses randomly 53 metaphors as the main data to be analysed.   
 After the writer analysed 53 metaphors, he finds 10 metaphors explain verbs are compared with abstract objects, 8 metaphors explain animate objects are compared with inanimate objects, 3 metaphors explain animate objects are compared with verbs, 6 metaphors explains animate objects are compared with abstract objects, 18 metaphors explain verbs are compared with inanimate objects, 5 metaphors explain humans are compared with animals, 1 metaphor explain word is compared with inanimate object, 2 metaphors explain abstract objects are compared with inanimate objects. And the writer finds 22 sentences are using communication translation method based on Newmark, 14 sentences are using idiomatic translation method, 12 sentences are using adapted translation method, 1 sentence is using free translation method, and 4 sentences are using literal translation. There is no sentences are using word for word translation method, faithful translation method, and semantic translation method because almost all of sentences are idiomatic and communicative.

**5.2 Suggestions**

Literature work can not be separated from the usage of figurative language. Figurative language is one of ways to express writer’s mind through the language. One of the purposes of the usage of figurative language by writer is to get a certain reaction from the readers. The writer usually use beautiful words in their writing some of them have figurative meaning. The figurative language in the sentence or phrase is called figure of speech, and some of the writer use figure of speech to beautify the sentence and the content of the story. To improve the horizon of thought, the writer should read writing theories. The writer also should pay attention to the usage of figure of speech in their literature for example by reading theories about figure of speech used by other authors in the form of article and then analyse them one by one. Metaphor will be easy to get by readers if they often utilize them in their writing.

Figure of speech consists of simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, antithesis, hyperbole, litotes, irony, oxymoron, paronomasia, paralysis, zeugma, metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, euphemism, ellipsis, inverse, gradation, alliteration, *antanaklasis*, chiasmus, and repetition. Those which are interested in doing research about figure of speech. It is better to analyse parts of figure of speech that the writer does not do to enrich the Indonesian and English literature. And to answer the perspective problems of the figure of speech which have been written in the novel. The writer realized that there are still many mistakes because of the limited source book that discuss the figurative language. In this research, the writer has four suggestions in the analysis of the usage of metaphor, as follows :

* The writer suggests to those who are interested in doing the research about figurative language, to analyse other parts of figurative language. There are so many figurative language that can be analyzed beside the metaphors in order to enrich the study in English Literature.
* Exploring the books which are related to the figurative language to more know about it.
* Other researchers who are interested in doing the same research should be careful in translating the idiomatic form of figurative language.
* The use of figurative language is very useful in sending ideas that want to be express.
* In order to more better translate an metaphor, the translator should identify it from those expressions which are not metaphors. Then investigates the classification to which that particular metaphor belongs and selects the suitable strategy for his translation. During this process, the translator should be careful of the naturalness and readability of his text. Larson (1984) states that the translator also needs to develop sensitivity to the use of idioms in the receptor language and uses them naturally to make the translation lively and keep the style of the source language. There will often be words in the source language which are not idioms but are best translated with an idiom.