CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter will present conclusion from the data analysis conducted in the previous chapter and provide suggestion for future researcher who want to examine translation strategies in translating idiomatic expressions.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data and presenting it in the previous chapter, the researcher was able to conclude that there were 35 idiomatic expressions from the 9 chapters analyzed which were translated using the 4 strategies from Baker (2018) that the translator used in translating the idiomatic expressions in the novel "Cantik Itu Luka" into "Beauty Is a Wound". The first strategy is using an idiom of similar meaning and form with a total of 5 idioms, the second strategy is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form with 6 translated idioms, the third strategy is translation by paraphrase with 20 idioms and the last strategy is translation by omission of entire idiom with a total of 4 idioms. The translation by paraphrase strategy is the strategy most often used by translators, this could be because translators do not find the same expressions in the TL, because there are differences in the idioms of the two languages so it is difficult to find expressions with the same structure and meaning in the TL. Therefore, the translator chose to use the tanslation by paraphrase strategy because this strategy allows the translator to translate the text into non-idiomatic expressions.

The researcher also found that the semi-idiom and pure idiom categories were the idiom categories most used by Eka Kurniawan in the novel, while the literal idiom category was the least used type of idiom. Therefore, translation activities in the novel "Cantik Itu Luka" are a challenge for translators because of the types of idioms used by novel writers in SL. Because the less literal meaning there is in an idiom, the more difficult it will be to know the overall meaning of the idiom. So, the right strategy is needed to help the translator to convey meaning accurately. This is also followed by the type of

equivalence applied by the translator based on the equivalence theory by Nida (1964). From the analysis carried out by researchers, translators apply dynamic equivalence more often than formal equivalence. Because dynamic equivalence focuses more on TL and conveying natural meaning without thinking about the structure of idiomatic expressions in SL. Readers from the target language will better understand the resulting translation so that the meaning conveyed to readers in SL will also be conveyed to readers in TL.

5.2 Suggestion

For the translator, finding similar words from the SL to the TL requires a lot of practice and knowledge related to both languages so that the translation produced can convey the meaning well to the readers in the TL. indeed, this is a challenge for the translator but it will be much easier if the translator applies strategies for translating idiomatic expressions. Because specific strategies will facilitate and help translators in producing good translations of idioms.

This research is limited to idiomatic expression translation strategies and only analyzes nine chapters out of eighteen chapters in "Cantik Itu Luka" using Baker's (2018) theory. For future researcher who are interested in conducting similar topics, researchers hope to explore more in-depth other figurative language translation strategies in "Cantik Itu Luka" such as hyperbole, personification, symbolism, euphemism, etc. Future researcher can also use other translation strategies from experts to analyze the translation of figurative language from Indonesian to English in "Cantik Itu Luka".