

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter concludes the study by summarizing the key findings on the translation of idiomatic expressions in Riordan's "9 from the Nine Worlds" and its Indonesian version. It consists of 2 main sections: Conclusion, which synthesizes the insights from the research, and Suggestion, which offers recommendations for future translation practices and research.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

This research aimed to analyze the untranslatability and translation strategies of idiomatic expressions in Rick Riordan's (2018) "9 from the Nine Worlds" and its Indonesian rendition. It focused on identifying the idiom characteristics that contribute to untranslatability and the strategies employed by the researcher to translate the idioms. To achieve this, a qualitative research design was utilized to systematically identify, classify, and analyze idiom characteristics and the translation strategies applied to render the expressions.

The researcher identified a total of 91 idiomatic expressions in Riordan's (2018) "9 from the Nine Worlds" companion book. These idioms were analyzed according to their figurative characteristics that contribute to untranslatability. The analysis revealed that the majority of the idioms (83) violated truth conditions, meaning their literal interpretations were nonsensical or illogical, thus heavily relying on figurative meaning. In addition, several (7) idioms were identified as misleading, offering literal interpretations that appear plausible but obscure the intended figurative meaning. Only 1 idiom exhibited a simile-like structure, using comparison to evoke figurative imagery. Across these categories, the idioms shared

a common feature: they relied on figurative concepts that do not have direct equivalents in the Indonesian language, reinforcing their untranslatability.

In addressing the idiom's untranslatability, this research highlighted various strategies employed by the translator in the Indonesian rendition of Riordan's (2018) "9 from the Nine Worlds." The most prevalent strategy was translation by paraphrase, applied in 79 instances, which involved rephrasing idioms to convey their intended meaning without retaining their original figurative form. Based on the findings, this approach was applied for idioms that violated truth conditions or were misleading, ensuring clarity for the target audience. Additionally, the strategy of using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form was employed in 9 cases, preserving the idiomatic quality while adapting to the target language. Omission strategies were least utilized, with only 3 cases where idioms were completely left out or simplified to avoid distorting the intended meaning of the idioms.

In conclusion, this study analyzed the untranslatability and translation strategies of idiomatic expressions in Riordan's (2018) "9 from the Nine Worlds" and its Indonesian rendition. The findings underscored the untranslatability, with idioms relying on figurative concepts that do not have direct equivalents in the target language. The translator's use of strategies such as paraphrasing and idiomatic substitution demonstrated a priority in preserving meaning and figurative nuance, while omission was used sparingly. Ultimately, these insights contribute to a deeper understanding of idiomatic translation in literary works.

## 5.2 Suggestion

This research focused on analyzing the idiom characteristics that contribute to untranslatability and translation strategies applied by the translator, particularly within Riordan's (2018) "9 from the Nine Worlds" and its Indonesian rendition. However, due to the limitation that the researcher could not contact the corresponding translator, the analysis within this research lacked depth in understanding the translator's intentions and challenges fully. Consequently, future research could build upon this study by including interviews with the translator(s) involved. Such direct engagement would allow for more in-depth analysis and richer insights into the decision-making processes behind the translation strategies used. Additionally, the findings from this research can serve as a valuable reference for future research in translation studies, providing a foundation for exploring idiom translation across different languages and cultures.

The findings of this study revealed that translation by paraphrase was the most commonly used strategy, which, while preserving the meaning of the source idiom, often resulted in the loss of its figurative or stylistic elements. According to Nida and Taber (1982), an ideal translation should strive to preserve both meaning and style. Therefore, translators are encouraged to consider strategies that maintain not only the meaning of the idiom but also the figurative play, such as employing equivalent idioms in the target language that carry similar meanings and stylistic effects when available. For educators, the findings presented in this study can be integrated into translation training programs or classroom discussions to raise awareness of the characteristics posed by untranslatable idiomatic expressions and the strategies that can be used to translate them.