

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is the last chapter for this study. With regard to the findings and discussion presented in Chapter IV, there are some important points. They are presented through conclusions and suggestions.

#### A. Conclusions

Through this section, this research comes to conclusions related to the formulation of the problems and the objectives of this research. They are describing the types of idiom found in both novels, describing the translation strategies used by the translator, and determining the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of idiomatic expressions.

##### 1. The Types of Idiom Found in Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* and their translation in Bahasa Indonesia

The first aim of this study is to describe the types of idiom found in the original and their translation in Bahasa Indonesia novel of *Alice in Wonderland*. There are 445 idiomatic expressions found in English novel, whereas in Bahasa Indonesia version there are only 6 idiomatic expressions. It is found that English idioms in the phrasal verb forms have the highest frequency. The occurrence are 374 out of 445 idiomatic expressions.

The Bahasa Indonesia idiomatic expressions found in the translated novel are 4 occurrence from verbal idiom which consists of verb and noun and 2 expressions which belong to idiom with comparisons. The fact that Bahasa

Indonesia has low frequency of idiomatic expressions is due to the majority of the idiomatic expressions in English which are not translated into Bahasa Indonesia idiomatic expressions and they usually do not have corresponding idiom in the Bahasa Indonesia expressions. The result of the classification of types indicates that the translator seems to use strategy for translating English idiom into non-idiom in Bahasa Indonesia.

## **2. The Translation Strategies Applied by the translator in Translating Idiomatic Expressions in Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland***

The second aim of this study is to analyze the strategies used by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions. The strategy in which the source language idioms are translated by using non-idioms target language appears to be the most suitable strategy for translating idiomatic expressions in the *Alice in Wonderland* novel. Four hundred and twenty of the English idioms are translated into Bahasa Indonesia non-idioms, four hundred and three cases are translated by using paraphrase strategy and twenty cases are translated by using literal translation. This kind of treatment can be done as long as the translator can keep the translations natural and equivalent in meaning.

The results of this research indicate that while idioms are often considered difficult to translate, they do not seem to represent a major translation problem in terms of translatability, since their meanings can always be transferred to the target language by some means. Moreover, the translator has shown her efforts to make her translation as equivalent as the original.

### **3. The Degree of Meaning Equivalence of the Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland***

The third aim of this study is to describe the degree of meaning equivalence of the target language text. In terms of meaning equivalence, the idiomatic expressions in Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* have high degree of equivalence indicated by frequency of equivalent meaning (94.3%) compared to non equivalent ones (5.7%).

There are many non -idiomatic Bahasa Indonesia expressions which have equivalent meaning with the English idiomatic expressions. In the process of translating the idiomatic expressions in *Alice in Wonderland* novel text, many idiomatic expressions are translated into non-idiomatic Bahasa Indonesia expressions. Hence, most of them have equivalent meanings with the English idiomatic expressions.

Since most of the translations have high degree of equivalent meaning, it implies that the translator maintains the meanings of the source language idioms and the translation can meet the readers' need for equivalent in translation. All the

description and analysis of the data sheets explain the efforts of the translator to make her translation as equivalent as the original. It is proven by viewing the way she transferred the source text to the target text. The translator succeeds in minimizing the occurrence of partly equivalent meanings (increased and decreased meaning) and non-equivalent meaning (different and no meaning).

## **B. Suggestion**

According to the conclusions above, some suggestions are recommended as follows.

### 1. For Translators

In translating idiomatic expressions, a translator should be able to recognize and interpret idiom correctly, she or he has to pay attention and be careful in choosing the most appropriate strategies in translating the idiomatic expression when dealing with idiomatic expressions. In this case, the translator should also have deep comprehension about idiomatic expressions as well as the cultures and languages of both the source language and target language text in order to produce a good translation of the idiomatic expressions.

### 2. For English Language Department

Idiomatic expressions are widely used in speeches. It is important for the students to have good knowledge about idiom. Therefore, giving special subject of idioms at university is necessary so that the students can use and interpret the idioms appropriately.

### 3. For Other Researchers

Idioms are colourful and lively expressions which are usually unique and specific to a particular language. The fact that there is so much idiomaticity in all languages, makes them not only important part of our every day language use, but also an interesting area of study. As a non-native speaker of English and student of English department, the researcher finds English idioms immensely intriguing. It is expected that this research can support other researchers to have researches in translating idiomatic expressions with certain translation strategies in other text types.

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