CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

In light of the findings and discussion in Chapter IV, a few conclusions can be attracted related to the research questions and the purposes of the study stated in Chapter I. The conclusions are presented as follows:

1. The first aim of this study is finding and analyzing type of SL and TL idiom to determine the similarities and differences of SL and TL idiom. The similarities of English Idiom's types and Indonesian Idiom's types according to classification by Lim (2004) and Khak (2004) is that both classifications overlap in phrasal type. However, there are not many SL idioms that can be translated into TL idiom based on the data. Yet, most of English idiom or 14 out of 16 translations done by translator A are categorized as phrasal idiom, whereas in translation done by translator B, all of them (13 out of 13) are categorized as phrasal idiom. On the other hand, the difference of both SL and TL idiom type is the proverb type. In SL, proverb is considered as another study field whilst in TL proverb considered as idiom.

2. There are four types of strategies applied by the translators in translating idioms in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes", i.e. (1) using an idiom with similar meaning and form with the occurrence

of 3 out of 150 or 2% for translator A, and of 4 out of 150 or 2.67% for translator B, (2) using an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form with the occurrence of 13 out of 150 or 8.67% for translator A, and of 10 out of 150 or 6.67% for translator B, (3) translation by paraphrase with the occurrence of 122 out of 150 or 81.33% for translator A, and of 129 out of 150 or 86% for translator B, and (4) translation by omission with the occurrence of 12 out of 150 or 8% for translator A, and of 7 out of 150 or 4.67% for translator B. The most common translation strategy for both translator A and translator B is translation by paraphrase and the least is using idiom of similar meaning and form.

3. There are three aspects rated by employing Nababan's rating instruments; accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Each aspect has their own values which are 3 for accuracy, 2 for acceptability, and 1 for readability. The final score of text A is 2.43 and text B is 2.35. Even though the end results of these two texts are under 2.5 which means the translation is less accurate, less acceptable, and less readable. However, text A is better that text B with a small margin which is 0.08 point. The text A translation is better in acceptability and readability aspects with 5.40 and 2.70 respectively. Meanwhile text B translation is better in accuracy by hair's breadth compared to text A. Text B accuracy score is 6.54 while text A score is 6.50.

5.2 Suggestion

After finishing this study, the writer notices that the topic about comparative study regarding idiom has not been discussed in English Department of State University of Jakarta. Commonly, many of studies in this English Department are using translation strategies proposed by Newmark or Nida to analyze a translation in target language while actually certain field study needs specific translation strategy as well. As in translating idiom, the writer suggests to use translation strategy proposed by Mona Baker as the tool to explore object observed. By conducting the study, the writer also encouraged any reader who is interested of this field of study to try combining four translation strategies by Mona Baker with Newmark's literal translation strategy so that the elaboration of the study more explored and also the categorization will be more distinguished.

To add some notes, a study of translation quality is actually intriguing as there are a lot of good books out there and readers may want to have reading experience as enjoyable as reading the original version thus the study will give more insight of which that can allow reader to experience such thing. In future study of translation quality, the writer encourages anyone who is interested makes a forum group study and more rater in assessing the quality.