

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter will show the conclusion of the study and the suggestion from the writer.

5.1 Conclusion

In this study, the writer uses Lim and Khak's theory to find out the similarities and differences of types idiom. Then, the writer uses Mona Baker's strategy of translating idiom. There are four strategies which are used, such as *using idiom of similar meaning and form*, *using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form*, *translation by paraphrase*, and *translation by omission*.

There are two types or those that can be considered having similar form, such as idiom with verb is similar with phrasal verb, especially verbal idiom and idiom with noun is also similar with phrasal verb, especially nominal idiom. Meanwhile the differences are Indonesian idiom has idiomatic expression, than English idiom has idiomatic pairs.

The most dominant translation strategy both of the translators is translation by paraphrase. The translator A uses this strategy to translate 72 idioms (90%), while the translator B is 69 idioms (86.25%). Translation by paraphrase is the most dominant strategy which is used by translation due to most of idioms is formed by phrasal verb. Phrasal verb when translated to Target Language, in case

is Bahasa Indonesia, the form does not become an idiom but verb. So, the translation used paraphrase strategy.

The second dominant strategy is translation by omission. The translator A uses this strategy to translate seven idioms (8.75%), while the translator B is nine idioms (11.25%). Translation by omission becomes the second due to some idioms is omitted by the translator. Although the idioms are omitted, the context does not change.

The least dominant strategy is *using idiom of similar meaning and form*, and *using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form*. It is due to only one idiom of both source text use those strategy, which frequency is one idiom (1.25%).

Then to analyze the quality of translation, the writer uses Nababan's theory. He divides quality of translation based on three aspects, such as accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Each aspect has its criteria and score. To decide the quality of translation, the writer must count the score average of all aspects, and the result shows that text B has score average 2.34 which means it is higher than text A with score average 2.3.

From that result, the writer concludes that translator B has better quality of translation than translator A. Although the score average shows that its quality is not good enough, due to the translation is less accurate, less acceptable, and in medium readability's position, translator B is still better than translator A.

5.2 Suggestion

Translators are not only expected mastering the grammatical structure, but they should have wide knowledge, moreover in translating idioms. Having more knowledge of Target Language's background is important, it makes translating process is easier. For the researchers who want to conduct a comparative study of idiom's translation and its impact on the quality of translation, the writer suggests you to prepare time earlier, due to this study is restricted by limitation of time. You also can use different data sources or theories to do this study.