

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The previous chapter has presented the analysis and discussion towards the findings of the ‘equivalence above word level’ (collocations and fixed expressions and idioms) in the novel “Inferno” and the strategies used to translate them.

This chapter will be divided into two sections: conclusion and recommendation of this study. The conclusion section begins with a brief discussion underlying this study: background, purpose, findings and conclusion. Then, the recommendation section presents the suggestion for the next research.

1.1 Conclusions

This research focuses on the ‘equivalence above word level’ (collocations and fixed expressions and idioms) in the novel “Inferno” and the strategies used to translate them. This study aims to find the ‘equivalence above word level’ (collocations and fixed expressions and idioms) in the novel “Inferno” and to identify the strategies used to translate them to Bahasa Indonesia.

This research found that adjectives and nouns collocation category is the most found collocation category in the sample because in the source language, this category adjectives and nouns collocation is the most common collocation. Meanwhile, fixed expression is more dominant than idiom in fixed expressions and idioms category because the speakers in the source language tend to use fixed expression more than idiom.

In terms of translation strategies, three strategies are applied to translate collocations found in the sample, which are: translating by using similar meaning, translating by changing the meaning, and translating by paraphrasing. Three of them were used by the translator because the collocations found in the sample need different treatment to be translated accurately and naturally.

In translating fixed expressions and idioms, there are five out of six strategies applied by the translator in the sample, which are using similar meaning and dissimilar form, using similar meaning and dissimilar form, borrowing the source language idiom or fixed expression, paraphrasing, and omitting the entire fixed expression or idiom. There is one strategy not applied by the translator in translating the sample which is by omitting a play on fixed expression or idiom. This strategy is usually used when the translator wants the text to be a concrete reading rather than a playful use of language. This strategy was not applied by the translator because there is no fixed expression or idiom containing ambiguity and play on the words.

Moreover, the best strategy to translate each category can be concluded based on the data found. To translate the collocations of adjectives and nouns category, nouns and verbs category, noun + noun category, verbs with prepositional phrase category, and adverbs and adjectives category, the most common strategy is by using similar meaning because the target language has adequate similar lexical items to translate them. Meanwhile, the most common strategy to translate verbs and adverbs category is by paraphrasing because the source language and the target language have different form and lexical items for the collocations in this category.

To translate fixed expressions, the most common strategy is by using similar meaning but dissimilar form because in the target language, the fixed expressions with the same meaning can be found, but in a different form. Finally, the most common strategy to translate idioms is by paraphrasing. It is

because in terms of form and meaning, similar idioms in the target language do not exist so the translator used only the meaning in target language.

1.2 Recommendations

Considering the findings, discussions, and conclusions of the research, there are some recommendations for the translators or students of English literature and for the future research.

It is recommended for the translators or students of English to translate collocations and fixed expressions and idioms by applying the most common strategy for each category so hopefully the translation product can be as accurate and as natural as possible.

For further research, it is recommended to the next researcher to use a bigger amount of sample for the research. Due to the limitation of the time, the researcher can only use 10% of the novel “Inferno” as a sample. Also, it is strongly recommended to the next researcher to investigate another type of literary work’s translation which is more related to pedagogy, such as children’s literature and *bildungsroman*.