

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

This study aims to examine the types of idiomatic expressions found in the novel *Little Women*, the translation strategies used in its Indonesian translation, and to interpret the reasons behind the choice of translation strategies based on textual analysis and a theoretical framework of translation. Based on the analysis of the data, the conclusion is stated as follows:

Based on the analysis of 240 idioms in the novel *Little Women* and its Indonesian translation, it was found that the most dominant type of idiom was verb phrase idioms, with 78 data (33%), followed by compound idioms with 48 data (20%) and clause or sentence idioms with 44 data (18%). Other types found include similes and metaphors with 31 data (13%), prepositional phrase idioms with 15 data (6%), binomial idioms with 13 data (5%), other language expressions with 4 data (2%), fixed expressions with 3 data (1%), trinominal idioms with 2 data (1%), and euphemisms also with 2 data (1%). Meanwhile, proverbs and clichés were not found at all (0%), which can be explained by the limited scope of the data as the study only analysed certain parts of the novel. This distribution shows that the language in novel *Little Women* is dominated by idioms that are dynamic and oriented towards action and relationships between characters.

From a translation strategy perspective, translators most frequently used the strategy of using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form in 94 data (39%), followed by using an idiom of similar meaning and form in 84 data

(35%), translation by paraphrase in 53 data (22%), and translation by omission in 9 data (4%). The borrowing strategy was not found (0%). This pattern is in line with the equivalence analysis results, which show the dominance of dynamic equivalence at 62% (150 data) compared to formal equivalence at 38% (90 data). These findings indicate that translators prioritize readability, linguistic flexibility, and cultural acceptability over strictly maintaining the linguistic structure of the source language.

Regarding the reasons for choosing a strategy, this study did not base its conclusions on interview data or direct statements from translators, but rather on evidence-based interpretation. The results of the analysis show that the choice of strategy was most influenced by relationship norms at 41%, followed by responsibility norms at 35%, and communication norms at 24%. The dominance of relationship norms reflects the translator's orientation towards the target reader and cultural context, while the high responsibility norms indicate a commitment to accuracy and translation ethics. The low percentage of communication norms does not indicate a lack of clarity in the message, but rather indicates that the aspects of readability and professionalism have been implicitly integrated through the two dominant norms.

Overall, the translation of idioms in novel *Little Women* reflects a reader-oriented and meaning-focused approach, in which the translators successfully maintain the emotional nuances, natural language, and narrative warmth of the novel, without getting caught up in mere formal equivalence.

Annisa Cinatya Putri and Widya Kirana are professional translators who have translated various classic and popular works of fiction, including *Little*

Women and its sequel *Good Wives*. Both have extensive translation portfolios and are experienced in bringing world literature to Indonesian. The popularity of novel *Little Women* as a classic novel that continues to be in demand makes the translation of *Gadis-Gadis March* a work with stable commercial and cultural value, thus requiring a translation that is not only accurate but also acceptable to Indonesian readers.

The findings of this study show a close relationship between the professional backgrounds of the two translators and the results of the translation of idioms in the novel. The dominance of the strategies of using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (39%) and using an idiom of similar meaning and form (35%) reflects the flexibility and competence of the translators in managing linguistic and cultural differences. This strategy allows idioms to retain their idiomatic nature without sacrificing the naturalness of the target language. This choice is in line with the dominance of dynamic equivalence at 62%, which confirms that translators prioritize meaning, effect, and the reading experience of the target audience over the preservation of linguistic form alone (formal equivalence 38%).

This trend also reinforces the interpretation of the reasons for choosing a translation strategy, where relationship norms are the dominant factor (41%), followed by responsibility norms (35%) and communication norms (24%). This pattern shows that translators consciously place the reader at the centre of translation, while maintaining accuracy of meaning and professional responsibility. In other words, the translators' strategic decisions are not random, but consistent with the goal of producing a translation that is natural,

communicative, and faithful to the emotional and cultural values of the source text.

Thus, the results of this study support the conclusion that Annisa Cinatya Putri and Widya Kirana successfully translated novel *Little Women* with a reader- and meaning-oriented approach. The translation of novel *Little Women* not only conveys the linguistic content of the source text, but also retains the emotional warmth, moral values, and social dynamics that characterize Louisa May Alcott's work. These findings also confirm that idiom translation is a practice that combines linguistic sensitivity, cultural considerations, and professional responsibility, thus playing an important role in bridging language and cultural differences.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings and conclusions of this study, here are some suggestions to consider:

1. For students majoring in Applied English Linguistics

This study serves as an excellent practical example of how translation theory, particularly translation strategies and the reasons behind their selection—is applied in real-world practical. It helps to demonstrate the importance of considering linguistic, cultural context, and target audience when translating, especially when dealing with complex language elements such as idioms. This analysis can also serve as a foundation for the students' own research projects, providing a solid framework for exploring similar topics in linguistics or translation.

2. For Future Researchers

This research can be expanded to provide deeper and more comprehensive insights. It is recommended that future research analyze idioms in various genres of novels, such as science fiction, mystery, or history, to see whether translation strategies change according to the type of text. In addition, a comparative study of various translations of *Little Women* into different languages could be an interesting area of research. Directly investigating readers' perceptions and responses to idiomatic translations is also highly recommended, as this would provide a deeper understanding of the impact and consequences of translators' decisions on the reception of translations in the literary world.

3. For Readers

For general readers, understanding translation strategies and the reasons behind each translation decision can change the way readers view and appreciate translated literary works. By knowing and realizing that translators make careful choices when translating, especially when it comes to idioms, readers can see translations not just as copies of the text but as creative and interpretive works of literature. This can encourage readers to compare translations with the original text and develop a greater appreciation for the quality of the translation and the way cultural is represented in the target language through literary works.