

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

In translating an idiomatic expression, a translator should find the similar expression in target language, so that the meaning can be understood by target readers. Therefore, sometimes a translator should use a free translation. A free translation focuses on the messages and ideas of source language text. Those messages and ideas are transferred by the translator's own words, so that target readers can understand the texts.

In analyzing the translation of the idiomatic expression, the researcher classifies the idioms based on their forms, those are phrase and sentence. The idiomatic expressions that are phrase in forms are classified into four kinds: verb phrase, noun phrase, adjective phrase and prepositional phrase. The data that belong to verb phrase are 33 data (41,25%). There are 3 data (3,75%) that belong to noun phrase. Adjective phrase has 11 data (13,75%) and 18 data (22,5%) belong to prepositional phrase. The idiomatic expressions that are sentences in forms are classified into two kinds, they are statement and exclamatory. The data that belong to sentences are 14 data (17,5%) and only 1 data (1,25%) belong to exclamatory.

To analyze the degree of fidelity of idiomatic expression translation in Agatha Christie's *Murder on the Links*, the researcher uses three parameters. They are the high, mid, and low level of fidelity. The high level of fidelity goes to the translation retaining both the meaning and the dynamics of the original in their

highest degree of accuracy. The translation that reduces the original dynamic is considered as the mid level of fidelity. Moreover, the translation which violates or loses the meaning of the original gains the low level of fidelity. The analysis results 50 data (62,5%) reaching the high level of fidelity. There are 20 data (25%) belong to the mid level of fidelity, and only 10 data (12,5%) gain the low level of fidelity.

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