

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study and provides suggestions for future research or practice related to the translation of idiomatic expressions in audiovisual contexts.

5.1. Conclusion

This study examined the translation techniques and types of equivalence used in rendering idiomatic expressions from the English dialogue of the *Shōgun* TV series into Indonesian subtitles. Drawing on Molina and Albir's (2002) model of translation techniques and Eugene Nida's (1974) theory of translation equivalence, the research analyzed 80 idiomatic expressions across ten episodes. The findings revealed that the translator employed twelve different techniques, with established equivalent, reduction, modulation, and transposition being the most frequently used. These techniques were often applied in combination, forming single, duplet, triplet, and quartet groupings to accommodate the complex nature of idioms in subtitling.

The most commonly used strategy was established equivalent, which accounted for 37% of all translation technique applications. This reflects the translator's effort to rely on natural or culturally accepted equivalents in Indonesian whenever possible. However, the analysis also revealed that established equivalent did not always serve the same function. In some instances, it operated at the literal level translating individual components word for word, while in other cases, it captured idiomatic meaning through cross cultural metaphor alignment. This demonstrates that meaning can be retained not just through structural similarity, but through the translator's sensitivity to metaphorical and cultural resonance shared across both languages. Furthermore, the findings show that many idioms were rendered non-idiomatically in the target language, especially when no suitable Indonesian idiom existed. In such cases, the translator opted for clarity and accessibility over figurative expression, which was often necessary given the space and timing constraints inherent in audiovisual translation. This was particularly evident in cases of dynamic equivalence, where the literal form of the idiom was

sacrificed in favor of conveying the intended meaning in a way that sounded natural and appropriate for the Indonesian audience.

The study also found that formal equivalence was more frequently applied than dynamic equivalence, with 71% of the idioms being translated through structure oriented approaches. However, the high rate of non-idiomatic renderings within these formally equivalent translations suggests that the translator focused more on the literal or componential meaning of idioms rather than preserving their figurative structure. Ultimately, this research highlights the complexity of idiomatic translation, especially in subtitled media, where fidelity, cultural fit, and brevity must be balanced carefully.

5.2. Suggestion

Based on these findings, a few suggestions can be offered for future translation practice and research.

First, translators working with idiomatic language especially in audiovisual content should develop a strong sense of how idioms function in both the source and target cultures. A good translation is not always a literal one. Sometimes, conveying the right meaning or emotional effect means stepping away from word-for-word translation and choosing an equivalent that works better for the audience's understanding.

Second, future research could explore how audiences actually respond to translated idioms. Do viewers prefer idiomatic expressions that sound familiar, or are they comfortable with more direct or literal translations? Understanding how idioms are received could help translators make more informed choices that are not only linguistically accurate but also culturally effective.

Lastly, researchers could expand this topic by comparing idiom translations across different genres, languages, or subtitle styles. Idioms in historical dramas, for instance, may be handled differently than in comedies or action films. Such comparisons could offer deeper insights into how context and audience expectations shape translation strategies.