TRANSLATION STRATEGIES USED IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF THE SECRET LIFE OF

MS WIZ

An analysis of the translation strategies of idiomatic expressions

a final project

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement

for the degree of SarjanaSastra in English

Tommy Ardhani

2201410032

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY
2015

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APPROVAL

This final project was approved by Board of Examiners of the English Department

of Languages and Arts of Semarang State on Wedneday, 25th September, 2015.

Board of Examination

1. Chairperson,

   Drs. Agus Yuwono, M.Si., M.Pd.
   NIP. 196812151993031003
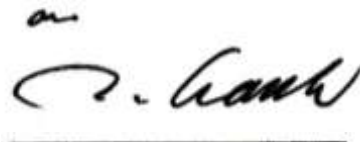
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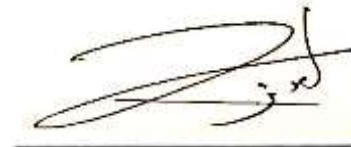   NIP. 197903122003121002

3. First Examiner,

   Dr. Issy Yuliasri, M.Pd
   NIP. 196207131990032001

4. Second Examiner,

   Arif Suryo Priyatmojo, S.Pd, M.Pd
   NIP. 198306102010121002

5. First Advisor as Third Examiner,

   Hendi Pratama, S.Pd. M.A.
   NIP. 195207231980031004

Approved by

Dean of Language and Arts Faculty

Prof. Dr. Agus Nuryatin, M.Hum.
NIP. 19600803 198901 1 001

PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya:

Nama	:	Tommy Ardhani
NIM	:	2211410032
Prodi/Jurusan	:	Sastra Inggris/Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris FBS UNNES

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NIM 22114032

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

WISE MAN SPEAK BECAUSE THEY HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY

FOOLS BECAUSE THEY HAVE TO SAY SOMETHING

(PLATO)

This final project is dedicated to

my beloved family and my entire best friend that always support me.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to extend my gratitude to Allah, for His great blessing, grant, and mercy for my whole life and also for inspiration that lead me to accomplish this final project.

Secondly, I would like to deliver my sincerest gratitude to my advisor Hendi Pratama, S.Pd. M.A., who has patiently given valuable and continuous guidance and advice in making my final project.

My honor goes to all lecturers at the English Department of Semarang State University for their guidance and lecture during my study here. I would also like to say thanks to all of my noble friends (Haidar F., Raymond A., and M. A. Vivaldi) for being nice friends who always support me.

My deepest gratitude goes to my beloved parent Nur Hidayati and Budi Utomo for their never-ending support and prayers.

The Writer

ABSTRACT

Tommy, A. 2015. ***Translation Strategies Used in The English-Indonesian Translation of The Secret Life of Ms.*** Final Project. English Department. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Semarang State University. Advisor: Hendi Pratama, S.Pd. M.A.

Keywords: Idiomatic Expressions, Translation Strategies, Novel.

The objective of this research is to analyze the translation strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions in English text of The Secret Life of Ms. Wiz. The writer uses Baker's translation strategies to analyze the translation strategies in this novel. This study uses qualitative approach to describe the results of the analysis of translation strategies in The Secret Life of Ms. Wiz novel. In gathering the data, the writer uses several steps. They are observing, collecting, identifying, comparing, and analyzing. After evaluating the data, the writer presents the finding by using the qualitative method. From the analysis of the research conducted by the writer, it can be seen that we have to do some strategies to make our translation become natural, communicative, and understandable by the readers to translate from the source text into the target text. Besides, the product of the translation should have the same meaning from the source language text to the target language text. Hopefully, the translator can improve themselves so she can minimize the non-equivalence meaning in translating the idiomatic expressions and the text will be more understandable by readers.

There are 120 data analyzed are found from English into Indonesian. The findings of the analysis are as follows: Translation strategies found in the novel are: idiom with similar meaning and form (16.7%); idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form (33.3%); translation by paraphrase (38,3%); translation by omission (0.8%); and literal translation (10,8%).The translator uses various translation strategies to translate idiomatic expressions in this novel in order to give acceptable translation from the source language text into the target language text. Based on the result of each strategy, the translation strategies by paraphrase is the most used strategy in this study.

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INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, outline of the study.

1.1 Background of Study

Today there is a big amount of information around the world related to entertainment, sport, education, games, and even about literature work, and that information uses English as international language used by people around the world. Thus, people have to learn English to get the clear information if they want to share information around the world. In fact, people will find it difficult when they want to transfer their native language into English. There is an activity to facilitate the process of transferring from native language into English and it is called translation.

Translation has already become the focus of problem when the object of the translation is a work of art such as novel. The way to show the idea of source language is a complex problem. It is because the translator must be able to show the idea of original work which was from the source language into translation product which contains the same idea in the language where the product is marketed. Translators must have a clear understanding and knowledge about the idea of original work which include the source language, culture, and also about

the writer where the the novel is created. Moreover, The translator must know the common knowledge about the culture of target language. Larson (1984:3) defined translation as

> The process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant.

From the statement above, it can be said that translation is a process of transferring the first or native language which becomes the source language into the second language that becomes the target language without changing the idea or meaning of the source language.

Hartono (2012: 15) said that translation was a kind of activity which inevitably involved at least two languages and two cultural traditions. Based on that statement translation deals with the complexity of language, which means many problems come up when people want to translate an idea or information. The general problems when people want to translate is the ability in choosing appropriate words which have more than one meaning (ambiguous), and the ability to find the equivalent meaning of expression from source language into target language when it does not have the concept of certain word from the source language. Those problems might appear in the process of analyzing translation; one of them is translating idiomatic expressions. Idiomatic expressions sometimes have certain meaning beyond their lexical meanings. Moreover, there are also

some idiomatic expressions that difficult to translate into the target language because of some problems, and one of the common problems is cultural differences.

A translator is demanded to produce a good and acceptable translation product. Nevertheless, it goes without saying that it is impossible to make a perfect translation product like what has been mentioned by Savory (1968; 138) that translation can never be perfect, and it cannot be accepted without critical thought. Nevetheless, the spirit brought by translators to spread the information to people around the world would never die.

Larson (1984:11) said that the goal of a good translator is to translate idiomatically, by means of making many adjustments in the forms. In other word, the translator's goal is the ability to reproduce a text in the target language which communicates the same idea or message as the source language but use the natural grammatical and lexical choices of the target language. There are many works of art that face the complexity of problem, one of which is translating novel. Besides, the capability of looking for appropriate meanings, a translator should be able to transfer the moral message of the author in order to be accepted by the readers of the translation product properly. Newmark (1988:171) states that the obvious problem of translating novel is that the relative importance of the source language culture and author's moral purpose to the reader.

The common way to show moral message from source language into target language is by using idiom. Since idiom is important part of the daily usage of

language, some people do not aware of it. It is because idiom is very frequently used in common speech and many literary works. For this reason, idiomatic expressions became the object of linguist study for last decades.

Based on Oxford Dictionaries online idiom is meant a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words. The way in which the words put together is often odd, illogical even ungrammatical. These are the special features of some idioms. Moreover there were also some idioms which completely common and logical in their grammar and vocabulary.

Translating idiomatic expressions became one of the difficulties in translation since there are many difficulties found in translating idiom, one of them is the cultural background difference. There are some difficulties faced by a translator which are caused by the different cultural background of the source language and the target language. One of those moments is when the writer is stuck and the author can not find the equivalent meaning of idiomatic expression in TL and choose to translate the text or idiomatic expression word-by-word. Moreover there are some common problems involve the cultural setting of the idiomatic expression where they occur.

Therefore, in this final project the resercher wanted to analyze about the strategies which was used by the translator of the book to translate idiomatic expressions from the English novel *The Secret Life of Ms Wiz* by Terence Blacker

into *Kehidupan Rahasia Ms Wiz* by Ramayanti. Moreover the writer also wanted to classify the strategies which were used by Ramayanti.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

The study concerns with the analysis the strategies which is used by the translator for translating idiomatic expression found in the English novel entitled *The Secret Life of Ms Wiz* into *Kehidupan Rahasia Ms Wiz*. It is interesting to analyze the translation strategies of idiomatic expressions because idiom often find in the novel to emphasize the aesthetic value of a novel.

Idiomatic expressions are unique parts of language because mostly idiomatic expressions in novel can not be translated word by word. We should analyze them, and try to translate them into the closest meanings in the target language. Ideally an idiom should be translated into an equivalence idiom on the target language. Although, there are also some idiomatic expressions or terms relate to the lexicon which are specific to the culture which probably have no equivalent meaning in the target language. Therefore, the translator should analyze the idiom first, and then compare it with the social culture of the source language to the target language to find the closest meaning and the closest form of the idiomatic expression in the target language.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background above, the researcher realizes that in translating a text, a translator should pay attention on the appropriateness of the translation. There is a problem discussed in this study.

1. What strategies are used by Ramayanti in translating idiomatic expressions of *The Secret Life of Ms Wiz* into *Kehidupan Rahasia Ms Wiz*?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

From the statement of the problem above, the researcher has one objective that stated below:

1. To analyze the strategies used by Ramayanti in translating idiomatic expressions in The Secret Life of Ms Wiz into Kehidupan Rahasia Ms Wiz.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The research is hopefully able to give information to writers and people in educational field dealing with translation strategies of idiomatic expressions. By doing this research, the researcher contributes some benefits for readers and English learners as the following;

1. This study is expected to give knowledge and information to language learners and translators about the translation strategies used to translate idiomatic expression used by Ramayanti in *The Secret Life of Ms Wiz* into *Kehidupan Rahasia Ms Wiz*, The researcher hopes that it could help translators do their work appropriately.

2. For the language learner especially English students, by knowing the strategies in translating English – Indonesian text, they would be able to find the equivalent meaning of idiomatic expression not only to translate

it but also know the real meaning and find the proper meaning of idiomatic expression.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

There are many problems commonly occur when people want to transfer meaning, but in this research the researcher focuses on the translation strategies used by Ramayanti to translate idiomatic expressions as found in *KehidupanRahasiaMs Wiz* from the original work of Terence Blacker entitled *The Secret Life of Ms Wiz.* The researcher utilizes the translation strategies by Baker (1992:85-90) which include five problem-solving strategies on the third chapter of her book as the following;

1) Translation idiom of similar meaning and form

2) Translation idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

3) Translation by paraphrase

4) Translation by omission

5) Literal translation

1.7 Outline of the Study

The research is divided into five parts;

Chapter 1 is the introduction of this study which comprises seven sub-chapters. They are background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter 2 is review of the related literature, which presents a review of the previous studies and review of theoretical study. The review of theoretical study provides theory supporting this study. The review includes definition of translation, types of translation, translation process, meaning equivalence, problems in translation, idiom, and analytical construct.

Chapter 3 presents method of investigation. It consists of the research design, object of the study, data and source data, roles of the researcher, procedures of collecting data, and the procedures of analyzing data.

Chapter 4 provides results and discussions. Which consists of the general description and detailed results.

Chapter 5. Presents the conclusions and suggestions based on the findings.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains the theory used to analyze data in this study. It presents the review of previous studies, review of related literature, the description and the definitions of translation, idiom, and the analytical construct. This section also contains sources of reference of research related to the topic in this study used by the researcher as the framework of this study.

2.1 Review of previous studies

There are a number of previous studies which dicussed translation strategies and idiom.

First, a research was conducted by Saputri (2014) entitled S*trategies in the translation of Breaking Dawn by Stephanie Meyer.* In her research she used Baker's translation strategies to analyze the translation strategies in the novel. She divided the idiomatic expression classifications in *Breaking Dawn by Stephanie Meyer* into two general classifications; first the strategies to translate idiomatic expressions and second about the degree of equivalent meaning of idiomatic expression. In her research she analyzed strategies of translating idiomatic expression used by the translator and gave clear path the degree of equivalent in the translation of idiomatic expression. In the gathering of the data, Saputri used several steps. Those were observing, collecting, identifying, comparing, and

analyzing. After evaluating the data, she presented the finding by using qualitative method.

The results of the research showed that the translator used the strategies in different percentages;

(1) **Using similar meaning and form:**

The researcher found one idiom translated using this strategy from total 202 idioms. It represented 0,5% from all the idiom. The translator translates English idiom *I started over again* into *aku mulai lagi* in Bahasa Indonesia. Idiom *started over again* means to begin to do something again, sometimes in a different way. This idiom showed that the translator conveys roughly the same meaning consisting of equivalence lexical items.

(2) **Using similar meaning and dissimilar form:**

The researcher found 15 idioms which used this strategy from total 202 idioms. It showed 7,4% from all idioms. For instance, the translator translated *I felt absolutely wide awake* into *aku tidak lagi mengantuk. Wide awake* was an idiomatic expression that has the same meaning *awake and very alert*. The translator chose to translate it into *tidak mengantuk lagi* that had the same meaning *awake and very alert* based on context. Then, the translator translated *Okay, so the circumstantial evidence is pretty strong* into *Oke, memang bukti tak langsungnya sangat kuat*. Idiom *pretty strong* was translated into *sangatkuat*. In English as the Source text, the

word *pretty* could have the same meaning with *very*. Last, the translator translated *That means we're on the right track* into *Ituberartikitaberada di jalur yang tepat*. The idiom *on the right track* meant *using the correct general approach to a particular task or problem*. In Bahasa Indonesia track meant *jalur* and right meant *tepat*, it meant that the idiom had the same meaning in Indonesia.

(3) **Translation by paraphrase:**

The researcher found that translator frequently used this strategy. It could be seen from 181 idioms from 202 idioms that was found by the researcher in the novel. It reflected 89,6% from all idioms. For some examples, the idiom *Like I really was marked for disaster. I'd escape time and time again, but it kept coming back for me* was translated into ...*dan tak bisa mengelak darinya* in Bahasa Indonesian. The idiom *coming back* was translated into *dan tak bias mengelak dari nya*. In this sample, it could be seen that the translator used translation strategy by paraphrase to conveyed the meaning based on the context. *Coming back* meant *to return to a place*. Here, the translator paraphrased it into *dan tak bisa mengelak darinya*. Idiom *I was going without a lot of things these days, like Pop-Tarts, and shoelaces* was translated into *Belakangan aku sampai rela meninggalkan kesenangan dan kemudahan hidup, Pop-Tarts, dan tali sepatu*. Translator translated idiom *going without a lot of things* into *Belakangan aku sampai rela meninggalkan kesenangan dan kemudahan hidup*. *Go without something* meant *to have something or to manage to*

live despite not having something. From sample above, we could see that translator used paraphrase strategy. The translator paraphrased this expression to get the acceptable meaning in Indonesian. Last, the idiom *Virtual indestructibility was just one of the many perks I was looking forward to*was translated into *Tak bias mati hanyalah satu dari sekian banyak kelebihan yang kunanti-nantikan*. The idiom *Look forward* meant *to feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen*. The translator translated *look forward* into *kunanti-nantikan* which had the same meaning. The translator paraphrased it into the acceptable phrase in Indonesian.

(4) **Using translation by omission:**

Translation of idiomatic expressions by using omission. There was one sample of idiomatic expression out of 202 data. It meant that there was only 0,5% out of 100% idiomatic expressions which used omission strategy to translate idiomatic expressions. The percentage indicated that the translator rarely used this strategy in translating the idiomatic expression. For example: *Back in the day, you could count on Paul for a fight pretty much whenever* was translated into *Dulu Paul siap berkelahi kapan saja*. There were some difficulties in translating idiom; one of them was that an idiom may have no equivalence in the target language. From sample above, the idiomatic expression *count on* had the same meaning to *rely upon, trust or expect*. This was not translated by the translator. This

was because it had no close equivalent in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased; for stylistic reasons.

Second, the research was conducted by Saraswati. (2014) entitled *The analysis of idiomatic expressions in English song and the meaning.* The research used several steps to get the data. Those were; searching, reading, taking notes, selecting, listing, interpreting, and analyzing. In analyze the idioms that found in song lyrics. The research mainly used the theory of Palmer and Hocket. In her research she found 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs which was divided into six types of idioms, those were; phrasal verb, prepositional verb, phrasal adjective, partial idiom, allusion, and idiom which stand for emotions and feelings. For more explanations, here the researcher showed some example of her research;

(1) **Phrasal verb:**

Phrasal verb was a very common type of idiom which combined verb and adverb. The research found 15 idiomatic expressions that used phrasal verb from total 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs. Those were: *settle down, nevermind, fall asleep, pull it through, over again, figure it out, all the time, put me on, used to have, keep you from walking out the door, look me in the eye, pick up, catch one's breath,let it go, making time.*

(2) **Prepositional verb:**

Prepositional verb was the sequence of verb and preposition or verb, adverb and preposition. The research found 3 idiomatic expressions that used prepositional verb from total 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs. Those were: *fall for you, walk away, get away.*

(3) **Partial idiom:**

Partial idiom was where one of the words had its usual meaning and the other had a meaning that was peculiar to particular sequence. The research found 2 idiomatic expressions that used partial idiom from total 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs. Those were: *turn up out of the blue, change my mind.*

(4) **Phrasal adjective:**

Phrasal adjective was part of idiom which was a phrase that modifies a noun.The research found an idiomatic expression that used partial idiom from total 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs. That was: *dream come true*.

(5) **Allusion:**

Allusion was part of idiom which consisted of two words or more. This kind of idiom was resembled to the class of *slang* which was rather individual vocabularies. The research found 4 idiomatic expressions that used partial idiom from total 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs. Those were: *hold one's breath, hand in hand, in their shoes, turning my cheek.*

(6) **Idioms which stand for emotions and feelings:**

It is a kind of idiom which large number of verbal expressions were actions representing emotions and feeling of speakers to target language. The research found an idiomatic expression that used partial idiom from total 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs. That is: *not miss a thing.*

Last, the research was conducted by Ayuhanna (2014) entitled *Translation methods used in the Indonesian translation of simile in the Hunger Games.* The research used the translation methods by Newmark to analyze the data of simile that found in the translation, they were: word-for-word translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, literal translation, Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation and Communicative translation. There were 246 similes found in translation of Hunger Games, and then the researcher divided it into;

1) 5 similes which used method of word-for-word translation, it represented 2,05% from total 246 similes.

2) 13 simile which used method of literal translation, it represented 5,30% from total 246 similes.

3) 11 similes which used method of faithful translation, it represented 4,49% from total 246 similes.

4) 39 similes which used method of semantic translation, it represented 15,92% from total 246 similes.

5) 32 similes which used method of free translation, it represented 13,06% from total 246 similes.

6) 125 similes which used method of idiomatic translation, it represented 51,02% from total 246 similes.

7) 20 similes which used communicative translation, it represented 8,16% from total 246 simile.

8) Although there was no single simile which used method of adaptation translation. For more explanation then the researcher showed the example of translation of each method.

Further explanation of each strategy is as follows:

(1) **Word-for-word translation:**

The method attempted to translate the source language to the target language word by word. It focused on the source language by maintaining the structures of the source language when it was translated into the target language. This method attempted to make exactly the same structure from the source language to the target language which made this kind of translation sometimes became an awkward translation. Every word in the source language was translated one by one to the target language with its literal meaning. It could create disorientation of meaning since not all languages had similar structures. Here the example of simile which used word for word translation; *He nods as if remembering the squirrel* was translated into *diam nangguk, seakan-akan*

mengingat tupainya, one thing to remind you of home was translated into *satu benda yang mengingatkanmu pada rumah.* From the structure of sentence which did not change, it was clear that translator used method of word-for-word translation to translate the simile.

(2) **Literal translation:**

The method usually known as linear translation. It fused between word for word translation and free translation. Translator attempted to find the same grammatical construction of the source language in the target language, and then the translator reproduced the words structure to suit the target language. So, this method was more flexible than word-for-word translation. Here the example of simile which used literal translation; *Most of other tributes sit alone, like lost ship* was translated into *Kebanyakan peserta lain duduk sendirian, seperti domba tersesat, I am as radiant as the sun* was translated into *aku membara seperti matahari.* From example above the translator used literal translation because translator translated the simile with the same grammatical structure and considering the proper meaning in target language.

(3) **Faithful translation:**

The method attempted to reproduce the contextual meaning from the source text exactly the same as the target language while still considered with some limitations in the grammatical structure of the target language. Cultural words were translated here, but the words used in translating were literally translated in order to maintain the content of the language. It focused more on the

meaning and purpose of the source language so that the result of the translation was sometimes felt awkward and unfamiliar. Here the example of simile which used faithful translation; *because they're as hungry for fresh meat as anybody is* was translated into *Karena mereka juga lapar daging sama seperti semua orang, you are as romantic as dirt until he said he wanted you* was translated into *Kau sama romantisnya dengan tanah liat sampai dia bilang dia menginginkanmu.*

(4) **Semantic translation:**

Semantic translation was more flexible than faithful translation. Faithful translation did not compromise the language structure of the target language, but focused only on the source language. As a result, the result of translation was awkward. However, semantic translation was more flexible since it considered the lexical value of the source language by found the equivalence in the target language so that the meaning could be preserved, but the language structure was not as awkward as translating with faithful translation. Here the example of simile which used semantic translation; *I can sprint faster than any of the girls in our schools* was translated into *aku bias lari lebih cepat dari pada anak-anak perempuan lain di sekolahku dalam lari jarak dekat, when time comes, i'm sure i'll kill just like everbody else.*

(5) **Adaptation:**

According to Newmark (1988:46) adaptation was the freest form of translation. Also, this method was the closest form to the source language.

Making an adaptation was accepted as long as it still carried the theme, characters and plots from the source language. Usually, adaptation was used to translate drama or poems to change the culture of the source language to the target language. The only thing that was changed in adaptation was only the culture. A translator adapted a drama or poem based on the target language culture so that the readers would understand better the content of the poem or drama. Although the research could not find any simile in the novel.

(6) **Free translation:**

The method focused more in the content than the form of the source language. This method was used to help the readers understand better about the content rather than form of the source language. As a result, free translation was usually in the form of paraphrasing, which made the translation version was longer than the original version. Although, it made the content of the source language more easily to understand by the readers. Sometimes the result of the translation was not like the form of translation version since the target language was longer than the source language. Here the example of simile which used free translation: *His are as solid and warm as those loaves of bread* was translated into *Jabatan tangannya mantap dan hangat seperti roti-roti yang diberikannya padaku, Tall with leaves like arrow heads* was translated into *Tumbuhan jenis rimpang dengan dedaunan yang lancip.*

(7) **Idiomatic translation:**

The method used the natural form in the source language when translator tried to transfer it into the target language. When the translator translated idiomatically, he or she made the natural form of the source language in the target language. This was reason why idiomatic translation product made it did not look like a translated version. As a result, a good translator should translate text idiomatically to reproduce the source language to the target language naturally by used familiar terms in the target language to reproduce the message carried out. Here the example of simile which used idiomatic translation; *he is so steady, solid as a rock* was translated into *dia begitu mantap, seteguh batu karang, A hundred hands reach up to catch my kiss, as if it were a real and tangible thing* was translated into *Ratusan tangan terulur untuk menangkap ciumanku, seakan ciumanku nyata dan bias dipegang.*

(8) **Communicative translation:**

The method attempted to translate the contextual meaning in the source language both from the language aspect and the content to make the result of translation easy to understand. This method focused on the readers in general. Communicative method was used to translate the target language communicatively so that the readers in general could understand the message carried in the text. Using this method, translator attempted to eliminate any difficulties so that the readers could understand the text easily. Here the example of simile which used communicative translation; *You've got about as much charm as a dead slug* was translated into *Pesonamu sama levelnya*

dengan pesona balok kayu, My legs, arms, torso, underarms, and parts of my eyebrows have been stripped off the Muff, leaving me like a Plucked bird, ready for roasting was translated into *Kedua kaki, lengan, dada, ketiak dan beberapa bagian dari alisku, membuatku seperti ayam yang dibului, siap dipanggang.*

2.2 Review of the related literature

In this part the researcher would like to enlist the review of the theoretical studies which related with the topic.

2.2.1 Definitions of Translation

In general, translation was changing a text from one language into another without changing the meaning or the idea that occur in the source language. The following definitions of translation proposed by linguists around the world will be explained below.

According to Newmark (1988:5) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Newmark gave more explanation from his statement above that translation was not only translating the language but also the translator should transfer the meaning of the text, so the reader knew about the author intention.

From the definition of translation above, the researcher concluded that translation was a process of changing the language (source language) to another

language (target language) by considering equivalence and language structures, so the information from the source language still remained.

Massoud (1988) in Sadeghi (2010:3) argued that the requirement of good translation is as follows;

> a good translation is easily understood, fluent and smooth, idiomatic, translation conveys to some extent, the literary subtleties of the original, distinguished between the metaphorical and the literal, reconstructs the cultural or historical context of the original, a good translation makes explicates what is implicit in abbreviations, and an illusions to saying, songs and nursery rhymes, for last criteria that good translation will convey, as much as possible, the meaning of the original text.

Based on the opinion above the translator has to learn not only the way or technique of translation but also the history of language and proper meaning of one word, phrase, sentence and even more on the target language.

Catford (1965:20) said that translation was the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language. This definition concerned in two keywords in understanding translation. These are textual material (where text might have been expected) and equivalent. The use of these terms concerned in idea that translation transposed the Source language grammar (clauses and groups) into target language equivalents and translated the lexical units into proper and right sense in the context of the sentence.

Crystal (Khrisna Regmi, 2010:17) defined translation as a process where "the meaning and expression in one language (source) is tuned with meaning of another (target) whether the medium is spoken, written, or signed". Torop (in Krishna Regmi, 2010: 18) has argued that translation, as a process of converting ideas expressed from one language into another, was embedded in the sociocultural language of a particular context and also described the translation process as basically a boundary-crossing between two different language. Based on those idea, it was clear explanation that when translator transfered the message or idea from source language into target language it also transfered Sociocultural aspect from source language into target language.

Next, Sperber and Wilson in Hartono (2012) stated that translation was the replacement of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in second language. This definition means that by translating a text into another language, translator should create the target text as the representation of the equivalent source text.

2.2.2 Translation Process

Translation is not by just changing the language into another language. According to Baker (1992:124), a good translator could not begin to translate until she or he had read the text at least once and got a 'gist' of the overall message in the text. Once the source text was understood, the translator had task of producing a translation product which could be accepted as a text in its own language and culture. The phraseology, collocational and grammatical patterning of the target

version has to cover the target language norms. Then, collocational patterns and grammatical structures could only enhance the skill of translating data from individual sentences. Finally, they have to make sure those sentences and paragraphs are readable and coherent.

2.2.3 Types of Translation

There were some types of translation stated by linguists. Catford (1965:21) divided translation in terms of the extents, level and ranks of translation. Based on extent, there were full translation and partial translation. In a full translation the entire text was submitted to the translation process: that was, every part of the SL text was replaced by TL text material. However in partial translation, some part of the SL text was left untranslated. They were simply transferred and written in the TL text. There was total translation and restricted translation related to the levels of language involved in translation. Total translation was translation in which all levels of the SL text were replaced by TL material. Total translation might be best way as replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent of TL grammar and lexis with logical replacement of SL phonology or graphology by non-equivalent TL phonology or graphology. However, restricted translation was translation performed only at the phonological or at the graphological level, or at only one of the two levels of grammar and lexis. Restricted translation meant translating of SL textual material by equivalent TL textual material at only one level. Based on the differentiation in translation related to the level in a grammatical (phonological) level at which translation equivalence is made, there were level-bound translation and unbounded translation. Level-bound translation was like a total translation but

in which the selection of TL equivalents was deliberately limited to one level (or few levels, low in the level scale) in the level of grammatical units. However, normal total translation in which equivalences shift freely up and down the rank scale might be termed unbounded translation.

The popular terms free, literal, and word-for-word translation, which closely used, partly correlate with the distinctions dealt with level-bound and unbounded translation. A free translation was always unbounded – equivalences shunt up and down the level scale, but tended to be at the higher level – sometimes between larger units than the sentence. Word-for-word translation generally meant the real meaning: i.e. is essentially level bound at word level (but include some morpheme – morpheme). Literal translation was between these; it might started, such as, from a word-for-word translation, but made changes with TL grammar (e.g. inserting additional words, changing structures at any level, etc.); this might made it a group – group or clause-clause translation. Lexical adaptation to TL collocation or idiomatic requirements seemed to be characteristic of free translation. However the literal translation, like word-for-word, tended to remain lexically word-for-word, i.e. to use the highest (unconditioned) probability equivalent in lexical for each lexical item.

According to Newmark (1981:64-65) distinguished the varieties of translation into two types based on the translation approach used in producing the target text; semantic translation, which attempted to give, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language, the exact contextual meaning, and communicative translation which attempted to produce on its

readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the original sense of readers. Semantic translation focused in the researcher and source language; communicative translation focused in the reader and target language.

2.2.4 Translation Equivalence

Equivalence was a state of being equal. According to Newmark (1988:48) the overriding purpose of any translation should be achieve equivalent effect, i.e. to produce the same effect or one as close as possible on the readership of the translation. It meant that the general purpose of the translating a target text was to reach equivalence of the source text.

According to Pym (2010) equivalence thus perhaps meant achieve whatever the ideal translator should set out to achieve. Although it was only a matter of tautology, equivalence should be define the translation. Moreover, translation would come up to define equivalence. He also said that focus of equivalence was not looking for an exact and beautiful translation, but instead works to produce believe of reader that the product of translation was not really been translated.

However, Baker (1992:6) pointed out that equivalence as the relationship between a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) that allows the TT to be considered as a translation of the ST. Equivalence relationships were also said to hold between parts of STs and Parts of TTs.

From those definitions, the meaning of translation equivalence was a state of the source text and the target text is being equal in meaning, but the differences

of the language, meaning and message from the source text was transferred naturally to the target text. So it looks like it is not really been translated.

2.2.5 Back Translation

Back translation is a term of translation review method that refers to the translation of a translation product back into the source language. Baker defines it as "taking a text (original or translated) which is written in a language with which the reader is assumed to be unfamiliar and translating it as literally as possible into English –how literally depends on the point being illustrated, whether it is morphological, syntactic, or lexical for instance" (Baker, 1992: 18). For example, a source text in English is translated into Indonesian. To produce a back translation, the Indonesian version is later re-translated as literal as possible into English.

The purpose of this action is to compare the back translation with the source text, usually in order to assess the quality of a translation, especially its accuracy. The idea is, the more identical source text and back translation text are, the greater the equivalence between two texts. Back translation is supposed to not only to point out the inaccuracy of the translation, but also meant to verify whether all important aspects in the original text have been covered or not.

Back translation is not said to be the best method to identify all errors in the translation. Many translators believe that back translation is an inefficient, time-wasting, and expensive method to check translation quality. However, if

performed and dealt properly, back translation can "flush out serious translation errors that even the best translator/editor teams make" (Paegelow, 2008: 25).

2.2.5 Problems in Translating

In doing translation, translators were not doing translation without difficulties. According to Soemarno (1988:15) a translator would face many kinds of difficulties in their work; for example difficulties related to the meaning; lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, contextual or situational meaning, textual meaning and sociocultural meaning. Those meanings were easy to translate (translatable) or even difficult to translate (untranslatable).

Baker (1998:23) proposed that a translator often faced difficulties in translating a language to another language. Those difficulties were related to; Non–equivalence at the word level, equivalence above word level and equivalence at grammatical level, textual equivalence (thematic and cohesion) and pragmatic equivalence. In this study, the researcher wanted to analyze three equivalences; at the word level, above word (phrase) level and grammatical level.

The following were some common types of non–equivalence at word level.

 (1) Culture – specific concepts

The source-language word might show a concept which is totally unknown in the target language (Baker, 1992:6). It might relate to a religious belief, a social custom, or even a type of food. Every language had its own cultures that were difficult to translate to another language. For example: the word

"pahing or kliwon". This was a very Indonesian concept which is rarely difficult to translate into other languages.

(2) The source – language concept was not lexicalized in the target language

Baker (1992:21) stated the source–language word might expressed a concept which was known in the target culture but simply not lexicalized, that was not "allocated" a target – language word to express. For example the word "savoury" had no equivalent in many languages, although it expressesed a concept which is easy to understand.

(3) The source – language word is semantically complex

The source – language word be semantically complex. This was fairly common problem in translation. Words did not have to be morphologically complex to be semantically complex (Bolinger and Sears, 1968:55). In other words, a single word which consisted of a single morpheme could sometimes express a more complex set of meaning than a whole sentence. For example the word "tengkurap" in Indonesian Language which meant sleep with body faced ground.

(4) The source and target language made different distinction in meaning

Both in source – language and target language might have the utterances, but they were different in meaning because the contexts were strongly different. Like Baker (1992:11) stated what one language regards as an important distinction in meaning another language might not perceived as relevant. For example the word "kepanasan" in Indonesian language which meant going out in strong bright of sun without the knowledge that today the sun will

extremely hot and going out with the knowledge that today the sun will extremely hot (panas-panasan). English did not make any distinction of those words, so it would be difficult to find the equivalence.

(5) The target language lacks a superordinate

The target language might have specific words (hyponyms) but no general word (superordinate) to head the semantic field (Baker, 1992:22).

(6) The target language lacks a specific term (hyponym)

Since each language made only those distinctions in meaning which seemed relevant to its particular environment, languages tend to have general words (superordinate) but lack specific ones (Baker, 1992:20). For example English had many hyponyms under *stationary: pencil, eraser, ruler, pen, ballpoint, correction pen and book*.

(7) Differences in physical or interpersonal perspective

Baker (1992) said physical perspective has to do with where things or people are in relation to one another or to a place, as expressed in pairs of words such as take or bring, arrive or depart and so on. For example, Japanese had six equivalents for give depending on who gives to whom: yaru, ageu, morau, kureru, itadaku, and kudasaru.

(8) Differences in expressive meaning

There might be a target – language word which had the same propositional meaning (what is refers to or describe) as the source language word but it might have a different expressive meaning (relate to the speaker feeling or attitude). If the target language equivalent was neutral compared to the source

language item, the translator could sometimes add the evaluative element by means of a modifier or adverb if necessary or by built it in somewhere else in the text.

(9) Differences in form

There was often no equivalent in the target language for a particular form in the source text. For example in Indonesia *pelayan (pria) / pelayan (wanita)* and in English have *waiter / waitress.*

(10) Differences in frequency and purpose of using specific forms

Even when a particular form had a ready equivalent in the target language, there might be a difference in the frequency with which it was used or the purpose it is used. For example English used the continuous *–ing* form for binding clauses mush more frequently than other languages which had equivalents for it, for example German and Scandinavian languages, yet the result would be stilt and unnatural style.

(11) The use of loan words in the source text

The use of loan words in the source text possessed a special problem in translation. Once a word or expression was borrowed into a language, we could not predict or control its development or the additional meanings it might or might not take on. For example in English word *feminist* (advocating for equal rights for women) with the Japanese word *feminist* (*feminist* in Japanese is usually used to describe a man who is excessively soft with woman).

2.2.5.2 Cultural Differences

Nida (1964) stated that there were problems in cultural differences which can bother the way of translating idiomatic expression, they are; ecological problem, social culture, material culture, religious culture, and linguistic culture.

(1) Ecological problem

Ecological problem occured because there were some differences of existence like name of place, animal, plant or existence of creature which only exist in the source of language, but it did not exist in the target language. Like a name of animal in Indonesia "orang utan". In another place, they called it monkey or big monkey. Moreover, another animal which existed because human intelligence in cross between zebra and donkey called zonkey. There are some countries which did not know about this animal and it is exactly there was no equivalence name for this animal. It could be potentially to become a problem in translating idiomatic expression if there was no equivalence understanding or knowledge about the word that does not exist in the target language.

(2) Social culture

Social culture was related to human lifestyle, there were so many elements in social culture which different from one another and it included naming of ceremony, stuff, person and many more that only existed in one culture. The different cultural background would be reflected in the usage of language in ever society, and it could make problem occur when translator have to translate word which only existed in source language but there were no equivalence in target language. For example word of ceremony "malam satu suro" which only existed

in Indonesia. Even there were some ceremonies which had the same purpose in another language, but the way of ceremony and element inside it would be clearly different one another.

(3) Material culture

Material culture related to the naming of material in each place. This culture concerned in the object which was produced by human, like dress, tools, furniture, food, etc. For example there was no equivalence in Indonesia for motherboard, CPU, computer, radio, RAM, VGA, etc. Thus, there were no equivalence meaning of those words, so translator just put it without change it.

(4) Religious culture

Religious culture related to some belief in each God that majority happen in one place. Every belief clearly had different term in the way they do it. This term might caused some difficulties in transferring or translating from source language to target language, it was because the target readers who had different religious also had different interpretation in the term of belief from source language. This problem might make the target reader difficult to understand the meaning of the religious term if translator could not find the proper meaning for target language. For example, in term of Islam there was a process of "haji" which was named "lempar jumroh" which was difficult to understand for English speaker which most was Christian. This term might be translated into an activity to throw stone to another stone for three times. But of course this way of translating still made the target reader confuse with the real meaning of the term.

Thus, there should be more explanations to show the real meaning from term of "lempar jumroh".

(5) Linguistic culture

Linguistic culture concerned in the way of text was constructed in every place; this included the characteristic of grammar. The way of constructing text in every culture was always different and this is the reason why translators face difficulties in translating text. For example in Indonesia there was a culture called Javanese culture, and the way of producing word in Javanese generally divided into three. First, "karma inggil" which occured when someone wanted to talk to the elder or someone who higher of their degree. Second, "krama" which occured when someone wanted to talk to the same age or same degree. Third, "ngoko" which occured when someone wanted to talk to younger person or lower degree. The way of producing word based on the status degree from target of conversation like Javanese culture clearly different from English which did not have specific level.

2.2.6 Translation Assessment

According to Larson in Hartono (2012) there were three aspects to assess translation work. First, the translator should ensure that their translation reached the accuracy of the message. Accuracy means that the message from source text is transferred accurately to the readers. There were no differentiation ideas of the source text message and there were no addition or omission and the change of the information. Second, the translators should ensure that their translation reached the readability or clarity. Readability means that the readers of target text could

understand the translation easily. Third, the translators have to be sure that their translation reached the naturalness. Naturalness meant that the content of translation and the style of language that was used be the translators was natural.

2.3 Idiom

The term idiom was generally used in a variety of different senses. Idioms could be considered as an integral part of language, They gave information about conceptions of the world considered by linguistic communities (Hartono, 2012:133).

Based on (Oxford Dictionary, 2005: 770), idiom is defined as (1) group of words whose meaning was different from the meanings of the individual words, (2) the kind of language and grammar used by particular people at a particular time or place, and (3) the style of writing, music, art, etc. that was typical of a particular person, group, period or place.

According to Encarta (2006), idiom was defined as (1) a fixed distinctive expression whose meaning could not be deduced from the combined meanings of its actual words, (2) the way of using a language that came naturally to its native speakers, (3) the style of expression of a specific person or group and 4) the characteristic style of an artist or artistic group.

According to Richards and Schmidt (in Azmi, 2013: 109), an idiom was "an expression which functioned as a single unit and whose meaning could not be worked out from its separate parts". It is similar with Mc Mordiew (in Yathriba, 2010: 22) which pointed out that idiom was "a number of words which taken

together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone". Idiom refered to a special kind of unit which was fixed and semantically opaque or metaphorical, and was not the sum of its parts. In his discussion of fixed expressions, Jackson (in Akbari, 2013: 33) described idiom as having "nonliteral, metaphorical meaning". Based on the definition of Idiom by the experts above we could conclude that idiom was a special feature in language that carried different or special meaning.

2.3.1 Types of Idiom

Seidl and Mc Mordiew (as cited in Yatriba, 2010: 23-25) also classified idioms into the following groups.

(1) Key words with idiomatic uses, they were; adjective and adverb (e.g. bad news, a big mouth, in short, it is high time), noun (e.g. by the way, in the end, the bottom line), and miscellaneous (e.g. after all, how in the world, it is too bad).

(2) Idioms with nouns and adjectives, they were; noun phrases (e.g. a blessing in disguise, a breath of fresh air), adjectives + noun (e.g. a blind date, a close call, a narrow escape).

(3) Idiomatic pairs. This kind of idiom consisted of some combination. Five different types they were; pairs of adjectives (e.g. safe and sound), pairs of nouns (e.g. flesh and blood), pairs of adverbs (e.g. in and out), pairs of verbs (e.g. sink or swim), identical pairs (e.g. all in all).

(4) Fourth, idioms with prepositions (e.g. at ease, behind the scenes, in a flash, out of bounds). Fifth, phrasal verbs (e.g. break up, go on, get out, settle

down, get up). Sixth, Verbal idiom, they were; verb + noun (e.g. throw a party), verb + prepositional phrase (e.g. keep in touch).

(5) Idioms of comparison (e.g. as black as coal, as dumb as a statue, to eat like a horse, to go like the wind).

From the classification above, it could be seen that by knowing which section an idiom belongs to, it would facilitate in determining what the idiom meant and how it could be correctly used.

2.4 Analytical construct

Translation has been defined as a process of transferring message or idea of text from the source language into the target language, and as a good translator, They should be aware about socio-cultural, knowledge and linguistic criteria that would affect their way of translating the literary work in both languages (source language and target language). Thus, the translator should be able to find the closest message or idea of the source language accurately into the target language which was acceptable for the readers of the target language who will find that the translation product felt natural.

First, in this research the researcher concerns in the translation strategy that is used by the translator in translating novel entitled T*he Secret Life of Ms Wiz* into *Kehidupan Rahasia Ms Wiz*. Thus, for describing the translation strategy that was used by Ramayanti as translator, researcher wanted to use the strategies of Mona Baker as the expert in linguistic for strategies in translating idiomatic expressions (1992: 85-90). Baker proposes five strategies in translating idioms, those are:

(1) translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form

(2) translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

(3) translation by paraphrasing

(4) translation by omission, and

(5) literal translation

CHAPTER III

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

This chapter explains the details of the method of investigation. It contains the research design, object of the study, data and source data, roles of the researcher, procedure of collecting data, and procedure of analyzing data.

3.1 Research Design

This study is a descriptive-qualitative research, and it is presented the data with a content analysis method. Some of the experts had their own point of view about this type of research. Based on Creswell (2009:39) in qualitative research, he saw different major characteristics at each stage of the research process:

(1) Exploring a problem and developing a detailed understanding of a central phenomenon

(2) Having the literature review play a minor role but justify the problem

(3) Stating the purpose and research questions in a general and broad way so as to the participants' experiences

(4) Collecting data based on words from a small number of individuals so that the participants' views are obtained

(5) Analyzing the data for description and themes using text analysis and interpreting the larger meaning of the findings

(6) Writing the report using flexible, emerging structures and evaluative criteria, and including the researchers' subjective reflexivity and bias

From the explanation above we could conclude that qualitative research was best suited to address a research problem in which researcher did not know the variables and needed to explore. The literature might give little information about the phenomenon of study, and you needed to learn more from participants through exploration. For example, the literature might not enough address the use of sign language in distance education courses. A qualitative research study was needed to explore this phenomenon from the perspective of distance education students. Thus, using sign language in such courses was complex and might not have been examined in the prior literature. A central phenomenon was the key concept, idea, or process studied in qualitative research.

In qualitative research, the literature review played a less substantial role at the beginning of the study than in quantitative research. In qualitative research, although you might review the literature to justify the need to study the research problem, the literature did not provide major direction for the research questions. It was because qualitative research relied more on the views of participants in the study and less on the direction identified in the literature by the researcher. Thus, to use the literature to specify the direction for the study was inconsistent with the qualitative approach of learning from participants.

A library research was also used in conducting the research in order to find out some theories through books, journals, articles and other sources that were relevant and relate to the topic of this study. By using this method, researcher observed the translation strategies of the idiomatic expressions that were found in both novels.

3.2 Object of the study

The object of the study was taken from English novel entitled *The Secret Life of Ms Wiz* by Terence Blacker into Indonesian *Kehidupan Rahasia Ms Wiz* which was translated by Ramayanti. This novel told about Ms Wiz's paranormal powers at work of art in these stories - somehow she has to prevent the closure of St Barnabas' School, stop Herbert the rat from meeting a sticky and at the pet-hating Harris household, and travel with Podge, Caroline and Jack to the Kingdom of Paranormal Magic and Utter Eternal Mystery, to meet her very unusual family. This novel was written by Terence Blacker. He was the son of General Sir Cecil Hugh Blacker, and the brother of sculptor Philip Blacker.

The data were the idiomatic expressions taken from the original novels and product of translation in Indonesian. I analyzed the data from the novels; especially part or the sentence of the novel that contained the idiomatic expressions in both novels. The data were listed in a table to be analyzed afterwards. I used idiomatic expression in both English and Indonesian versions as the data to be analyzed. The study described the strategies of translator to translate the idiomatic expression in the novel.

3.3 Data and Source Data

Data are facts or information, especially when were examined and used to find out things or to make decisions. (Oxford Advance Learners Dictionary, 2005: 387). From this meaning, the researcher used the idiomatic expressions that were found in novel entitled The Secret Life of Ms Wiz. The original text of this novel used English version, it had 114 pages divided into 8 chapters, and the Indonesian version had 103 pages divided also into 8 chapters.

The data of this study were in the form of words, phrases, clauses or sentences containing idiomatic expressions found in both novels. These data were compared each other; between English and Indonesian. In order to gather enough data the researcher would analyze each chapter in this novel.

3.4 Role of the Researcher

Role of the researcher in this research was to proof that translator used Baker's strategies to translate original version of The Secret Life of Ms Wiz into Indonesian version. The first step of the researcher was by found the novel The Secret Life of Ms. Wiz in the original language, and in Indonesian. As a data was observed, then the researcher read all the data of both the English and the Indonesian version of the clauses found in the novel. After reading the entire sentence in both books, researcher collected the sentences which consist and have the idiomatic expressions. Then researcher would analyze them into some groups, and put it into the table to show the different of strategies by the researcher to translate the idiomatic expression.

The second step was identifying all the data in the table. After identified the data, researcher compared and analyzed them to get the answers of the problems and found the translation strategies of the idiomatic expressions that were used by the translator. Last, researcher reported the data analysis by described research findings and providing detail discussion of the analysis.

3.5 Procedure of Collecting Data

In this study, first of all, researcher would put some sentences in English and Indonesian that contained idiomatic expressions in the table, they were put into the table side by side to make it easier to show the way of idiomatic expression translated by the translator.

Table 3.1 Idiomatic expression that found in Original novel and Indonesian

Version

No.	English	Page	Indonesian	Page

The second step was to analyze the strategy that the translator used in this novel. researcher used the strategy from Baker (1992, pp:85-90) namely translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form (ISMF), translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (ISMDF), translation by paraphrasing (TP), and translation by omission (TO),and Literal Translation (TL) the idiomatic expressions are analyze into those some strategies.

Table 3.2 Translation Strategies

No	English	Page	Indonesian	Page	Back Translation	Translation Strategies				
						ISMF	ISMDF	TP	TO	LT

Last, after the researcher identified and compared, the data would count to find out the frequency and percentage of each strategy and meaning. It is presented in the form of table as follow.

Table 3.3 Frequency of Translation Strategies

No	Translation Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Translation by Paraphrase		
2.	Idiom Similar Meaning Dissimilar Form		
3.	Idiom Similar Meaning and Form		
4.	Literal Translations		
5.	Translation by Omissions		

By used the table above it clearly showed us which translation strategy was frequently used by the translator to translate the idiomatic expressions that found in The Secret Life of Ms. Wiz novel

3.6 Procedure of Analyzing Data

(1) Observing

The researcher obtained the data by reading both novels in both versions. Then, the researcher marked the sentences, clauses, or words which contain idiomatic expression.

(2) Collecting

The researcher collected the idiomatic expressions that found in Original novels and Indonesian version. The sentences from English version were wrote side by side with the data from the Indonesian version in a table.

(3) Identifying

The researcher identified the data found according to the case study.

(4) Comparing

The researcher compared the idioms in Original version with the idioms in Indonesian version, this step was used to know the strategies that used by the translator to translate the idiomatic expressions in the novel entitled The Secret Life of Ms. Wiz.

(5) Analyzing

The researcher analyzed the data to find out the frequency and percentage of the each strategy used by the translator and the meaning equivalent in the target language.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is the last chapter of this study, which is related to the general descriptions and detail results as presented in the previous chapter. They are presented through conclusions and suggestions.

5.1 Conclusions

Through this section, conclusions are related to the problems and the objectives of this research. It describes the translation strategies used by the translator for the translation of idiomatic expressions.

Ramayanti as translator applies translation strategies for translating idiomatic expressions in The Secret Life of Ms. Wiz novel. The aim of this study is to describe the strategy used by the translator to translate the idiomatic expressions found in The Secret Life of Ms. Wiz novel. Through the research, the writer analyzes 120 idiomatic expressions found in the novel. The research findings of the analysis were: idiom with similar meaning and form (16,7%), idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form (33,3%), translation by paraphrase (38,3%), translation by omission (0.8%), and literal translation (10,8%).

The translator uses various translation strategies to translate idioms in this novel in order to give an acceptable translation from SL into TL and also to convey meaning from the source language to the target language. Based on the

result of each strategy, *the translation by paraphrase* was frequently used in this study. The result of this research indicates that the translator used more expressive word (paraphrase strategy) to convey the meaning from SL into TL.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the writer provides some suggestions here;

(1) For readers, idiomatic expressions are widely and commonly used in everyday English speech. It is important for the reader especially for students in English language department to have good knowledge about idiom and translation.

(2) For other researchers, this research is expected to support other researcher to conduct research in translating idiomatic expressions with certain translation strategies in other text types and can improve their understanding about translation in idiomatic expressions.

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No.	English Idioms	Page	Indonesian Idioms	Page	Back Translation	Translation Strategies				
						ISMF	ISMDF	TP	TO	LT
1.	Your head is woozy.	111	Kepalamu pusing.	9	Your head is dizzy.	√				
2.	There was a wooziness in my head.	112	Kepalaku pusing.	10	My head is dizzy.	√				
3.	Beyond them PC Boote was walking hand in hand with Mrs Hicks towards the school gates.	206	dibelakang mereka PC Boote dan Mrs Hicks berjalan bergandengan tangan ke arah pintu gerbang sekolah.	102	Behind them PC Boote and Mrs Hicks was walking hand in hand toward the school gates.	√				
4.	Drifted off into a dream.	111	Melayang ke alam mimpi.	9	Drift into dream	√				
5.	Behind me, the band struck up with my favorite Abba song "Dancing Queen".	206	band mulai memainkan lagu Abba favoritku "Dancing Queen".	101	Band starts playing my favortite Abba song "Dancing Queen".	√				
6.	The bird's feathers seemed to fluff out	115	bulu-bulu burung itu tampak mengembang	13	The bird's feathers seemed fluff	√				

7.	On the stroke of midday.	197	Tepat pada tengah hari.	93	Right of the midday.	√				
8.	William was showing off his latest spells.	120	William terus memamerkan kemahiran-kemahiran barunya.	18	William was showing his latest spells.	√				
9.	Scarlet really looked up to you.	160	scarlet benar-benar menghormati anda.	56	Scarlet really respect you.	√				
10.	My father looked on.	120	Ayahku menyaksikan semuanya.	18	My father saw everything.	√				
11.	Brian asked at one point.	120	Tanya Brian pada suatu saat.	18	Asked Brian once upon a time.	√				
12.	He seems a nice enough chap.	121	Kelihatannya dia pria yang cukup baik.	19	He looks like a good man.	√				
13.	I've changed my mind.	165	Aku berubah pikiran.	62	I change my mind.	√				
14.	Caroline peered up at me.	126	Caroline mengamatiku.	24	Caroline watch me.	√				
15.	Who were standing, dripping with custard, to	164	badut-badut yang berdiri diam, berlumuran *custard*,	61	The clowns who stand in silence, drip in custard	√				

No.										
	carry on.		untuk melanjutkan latihan.		continuing training.					
16.	... said Podge, who seemed to be trying to keep a straight face.	131	... kata podge, yang tampaknya berusaha keras menampilkan wajah polos.	29	Said Podge, who seemed really hard show innocent face.	√				
17.	You'd have to step outside time.	133	Kalian harus keluar dari waktu.	31	You'd have to out of time.	√				
18.	Eventually, to shut them up ...	149	akhirnya, untuk membungkam mereka ...	46	Finally, to silence them ...	√				
19.	She always was a bit flighty	145	Dari dulu dia memang bandel	44	From the beginning she was stubborn	√				
20.	... ,The class said in unison	168	kata anak-anak itu serempak.	65	Said children in unison.	√				
21.	He pointed desperately at Mr Gilbert and Miss Gomaz, who were still in each others' arms.	206	ia menunjuk nunjuk dengan panik pada Mr Gilbert dan Miss Gomaz, yang masih berpelukan.	102	He pointed frantically at Mr. Gilbert and Miss Gomaz, who were still cuddle.		√			

22.	Brian sat as still and silent as a statue.	121	Brian duduk diam seperti patung.	18	Brian sat still as a statue.		√			
23.	There was a fuss among the paranormal operatives.	186	Para pekerja paranormal heboh.	82	Workers paranormal scene.		√			
24.	He cleared his throat.	117	Ayahku berdeham.	13	My father coughed.		√			
25.	I've always found men in uniforms fearfully attractive.	205	aku selalu menganggap pria-pria berseragam luar biasa menarik.	99	I always thought a man unusually attractive in uniform.		√			
26.	My father's eyes were still fixed on mine.	122	Tatapan ayahku masih tertuju padaku.	20	My father's gaze still on me.		√			
27.	On the other hand	123	di lain pihak	21	On the other hand		√			
28.	Losing myself in history	124	Hilang dalam sejarah	22	Lost in history		√			
29.	They were more grown-up then i am.	124	mereka lebih dewasa dari pada aku.	22	They were more mature than me.		√			
30.	We made our way toward the high street.	126	kami berjalan menelusuri high street.	24	We walked along the high street.		√			

31.	You look a bit worn out.	126	Anda tampak berantakan.	24	You looks messy.		√			
32.	... if you don't mind my saying so.	126	Kalau anda tak keberatan aku mengatakannya.	24	If you don't mind my saying.		√			
33.	I should give away my secret.	128	Aku harus membuka rahasiaku.	26	I had to open my secrets.		√			
34.	Not even if your mates from class five were there to back you up?	133	Meskipun teman-teman anda dari kelas lima ada disana untuk mendukung anda?	31	Although your friends from fifth grade to be there to support you?		√			
35.	Nice one, Caro	133	Bagus, Caro	31	Good, Caro		√			
36.	All homes are strange in their own way.	139	Setiap rumah memiliki keanehan masing-masing.	35	Each house has the peculiarities of each.		√			
37.	You've gone native.	145	Kau terlalu membumi.	44	You too earthbound.		√			
38.	My father squared his shoulder.	147	Ayahku menegakkan bahunya.	45	My father hold up his shoulder.		√			
39.	There was no time to lose.	149	Tak ada waktu untuk disia-siakan.	46	There is not ime wasted for nothing.		√			

40.	Jack landed in a crumpled heap on the grass.	151	jack mendarat dengan tersuruk di rumput.	48	He landed with sumped on the graass.		√			
41.	Take a look at that Podge ...	154	Lihat si Podge...	51	See the podge		√			
42	I was under the impression, that you were in Australia for magical purpose.	157	Selama ini ku kira, kau ada di Australia untuk urusan sihir	53	During this time i thought you were in Australia for magical purpose.		√			
43.	Now i m chilling out with my mates.	157	Sekarang aku sedang bersantai bersama teman temanku.	54	Now i am relaxing with friend.		√			
44.	I'll give the kid a few lessons on dry land.	157	Aku akan mengajarkan beberapa hal kepada anak-anak ini di darat.	54	I will teach a few things to the children on this land.		√			
45.	I m dead impressed.	160	Aku benar-benar terkesan.	56	I am relly impressed.		√			
46.	It was the way you took	160	Tapi cara anda menguasai	56	But the way your control		√			

	hold of the situation		keadaan		situation					
47.	She seems to be in charge of some sort of circus.	160	Dia tampaknya memimpin semacam sirkus.	57	She seems to lead a kind of circus.		√			
48.	... Carrying a whip which she was cracking now and then.	161	... membawa cambuk yang sesekali dilecutkannya.	58	... bring whip chich whipped occasionally.		√			
49.	She was bossing people around.	161	Ia sedang memerintah-merintah.	58	She was ruling.		√			
50.	Good to see you.	162	Senang bertemu denganmu.	59	Happy to see you.		√			
51.	Your sisters are all nutters.	165	saudara-saudara anda semuanya kurang beres.	62	Your sister are all crazy.		√			
52.	Only she does her paranormal magic in faraway land.	168	Hanya saja, dia melakukan keajaiban paranormalnya di negeri yang jauh.	65	It's just he does her paranormal magic in a distant land.		√			
53.	But right now i've got to have a quick talk with my	168	tapi aku perlu bicara sebentar dengan ibuku.	65	But i need a word with my mother.		√			

							√			
	mum.									
54.	When they had settled down.	168	Ketika mereka semua sudah duduk.	65	When they were all sitting.		√			
55.	We've got some calls to make.	175	Kita harus menelepon beberapa orang.	72	We had to call some people.		√			
56.	I wouldn't dream of moving.	176	Aku tak bakalan mau pindah.	73	I m not going to want to move.		√			
57.	Herbert gave a little shudder.	177	Herbert bergidik sedikit.	74	Herbert shuddered slightly.		√			
58.	Herbert pondered for a moment.	178	Herbert menimbang nimbang sejenak.	75	Herbert weigh hesitated for a moment.		√			
59.	What is that ghastly book you're reading, darling?	179	Buku jeleeek apa yang kau baca itu, sayang?	75	What an ugly book you read it, darling?		√			
60.	she was an even bigger snob than her husband.	179	Ia malah lebih sok daripada suaminya.	76	She was even more pretentious than her husband.		√			

61.	Behold the king upon his throne.	139	lihatlah sang raja di atas tahtanya.	37	Behold the king on his throne			√		
62.	What very nicely brought-up children you are.	142	Kalian memang anak-anak yang tahu aturan.	39	You are indeed children who know the rules.			√		
63.	There was no sign of Jack, Caroline or Podge.	149	Jack, Caroline, ataupun Podge tak tampak batang hidungnya.	46	Jack, Caroline, or Podge are nowhere to be seen.			√		
64.	We caught an absolute beat up the coast but we are getting dumped big-time by the frothies on this stretch.	156	kami menangkap yang betul-betul cantik di pesisir sana, tapi kami digempur habis oleh buih-buih disini.	53	We caught something really beautiful in the coast, but we are dumped by this scums.			√		
65.	She always was the goody-two-shoesof the family.	157	Sejak dulu dia yang paling alim dalam keluarga kami.	54	She always most pious in this family.			√		
66.	I don't think she was	160	Kurasa dia tak cocok jadi	56	I think she was not fit to			√		

								√	
	queen material.		ratu.		be queen.				
67.	How sweet of you, dear.	170	Kau baik sekali, sayang.	67	You are really nice, dear.			√	
68.	It's the ultimate telly room.	152	Ini ruang TV paling canggih.	49	The most advanced TV space.			√	
69.	My stomach's begging for mercy.	152	Perutku sudah mengemis-ngemis nih.	49	My stomach was already begging anyway.			√	
70.	No drama.	159	Tak perlu ribut-ribut.	56	No need to fuss.			√	
71.	It cracked me up.	164	Itu bikin aku terbahak-bahak.	61	It made me burst of laughing.			√	
72.	I almost split my side.	164	Aku sampai sakit perut.	61	i until a stomach ache			√	
73.	Wiz phu was like the most power-crazed teacher there's ever been.	165	wiz phu sepertinya guru paling gila kuasa yang pernah ada.	62	Wiz phu was like the most power-crazed teacher ever.			√	
74.	... before lowering himself to the ground with a bump.	119	...sebelum menurunkan dirinya ke tanah dan jatuh berdebum.	16	... before lowering himself to the ground and fell heavily.			√	

75.	I have one last favor to ask of you.	174	Sebelumnya aku ingin meminta tolong.	71	Previously i would like to ask for help.			√		
76.	Thanks for helping me make up my mind.	175	Terima kasih karena telah membantuku mengambil keputusan.	72	Thanks for helping to make decisions.			√		
77.	Sort of, I said.	181	kira-kira begitu sahutku.	78	Approximately so i said			√		
78.	I do seem to recall something of that nature.	181	Rasanya aku ingat itu.	78	I think i remember it.			√		
79.	I insisted on new Wiz wording.	192	Aku bersikeras menggunakan kata-kata baru yang ku karang sendiri.	88	I insisted on using new words that i made myself.			√		
80.	..., There was the sound of applause like rain falling on leaves.	198	..., terdengar tempik sorak, seperti air hujan jatuh diantara dedaunan.	93	..., there was the sound like raindrops falling on leaves.			√		
81.	I can short that out.	178	Soal itu sih dapat kubereskan.	75	I can clean that matter.			√		

82.	Talk about giving yourself airs.	203	dasar suka membual.	198	Basic boastful			√		
83.	The home of the blood, the family.	121	Rumah warisan keluargamu.	19	Family heritage homes.			√		
84.	They sprang apart, as if suddenly realizing what they were doing.	207	mereka terlonjak, langsung memisahkan diri, seakan-akan tiba-tiba menyadari apa yang merela lakukan.	102	They jumped, immediately secede as if suddenly realize what they were doing			√		
85.	I'm putting magic to good use.	169	Aku memanfaatkan sihir dengan baik.	66	I took advantage of the good magic.			√		
86.	... From beyond the outer reaches of the known universe.	120	... Lebih jauh dari ujung jagat yang kau kenal.	18	... Further away from the end of the universe that you know.			√		
87.	... in the quickest of curtsies.	117	...dengan secepat kilat.	15	... with lightning speed.			√		
88.	What bliss that would be.	169	Betapa asiknya.	66	How exciting.			√		

89.	I was not in controll at all.	112	Aku sama sekali tak bisa menguasainya.	10	I was not really control it.			√		
90.	without a word	114	tanpa mengucapkan sepatah kata pun.	12	without saying a word.			√		
91.	It's the motorway travel that gets you.	122	perjalanan di jalan tol itu yang bikin kita capek.	20	traveling on the toll road that makes us tired.			√		
92.	Still deep in thought	124	Masih tenggelam dalam lamunan.	22	Still sunk in reverie.			√		
93.	...began to make their way home.	125	...mulai berjalan pulang.	23	... began to walk home.			√		
94.	Entirely unafraid.	114	tanpa rasa takut sedikitpun.	12	without the slightest fear.			√		
95.	Two clowns were going through a custard-pie routine.	161	Dua badut sedang melakukan permainan rutin mereka dengan pai custard-pai yang dalamnya diisi semacam	58	Two clowns are doing their routine game-pie with custard pie that it filled a kind of pudding.			√		

			pudding.						
96.	I try to have a little house rule about inappropriate magic.	119	Aku berusaha menegakkan aturan keluargatentang penggunaan sihir yang tidak tepat.	17	I tried to enforce family rules about the use of inappromagic is not appropriate.			√	
97.	But the crack in my voice gave me away.	127	Tapi suaraku yang bergetar tak dapat menyembunyikan perasaanku.	24	But the voice that vibrates cannot hide my feelings.			√	
98.	It's up to the ruler of the kingdom.	136	Penguasa kerajaanlah yang berhak menentukan.	34	The ruler of the kingdom has the right of the kingdom.			√	
99.	I'll have to boss people around.	131	Aku harus memerintah-merintah orang.	28	I have to command-rule the people.			√	
100.	That really doesn't sound like you at all.	131	Itu sama sekali bukan kebiasaan anda.	29	It was not your habits.			√	
101.	I've never been too happy	117	aku tidak begitu senang	15	I am not so happy with the			√	

No.	English	page	Indonesian	page	Back-translation					
	with the whole kings and queens business.		dengan urusan raja-rajaan dan ratu-ratuan ini.		whole kings and queens affairs.					
102.	You've never bossed anyone around in your life.	131	Anda tak pernah memerintak-merintah orang seumur hidup anda.	29	You never ruled the rest of your life.			√		
103.	I felt my eyes prickling with tears.	131	Aku merasa air mataku nyaris tumpah.	29	I felt the tears nearly spilled.			√		
104.	Now is that time.	128	Sekarang saatnya sudah tiba.	26	Now the time has come.			√		
105.	Arthur will do just fine.	118	Arthur saja.	16	Arthur only.			√		
106.	What on earth for?	122	Untuk apa?	19	For what?			√		
107.	..., then grow hazy.	115	..., lalu mengabur.	13	..., and blurred.				√	
108.	When i stepped back to look at, him.	117	Ketika aku mundur selangkah untuk mengamatinya.	13	When I step back to observe him.					√
109.	He buried his face in his hands.	188	Ia membenamkan wajahnya di antara kedua tangannya.	84	He buried his face between his hands.					√

110.	The king seemed to sink in his chair.	188	raja seakan-akan tenggelam di kursinya.	84	The king seemed to sink in his chair.					√
111.	Speak to the paw. The head ain't listening.	177	Bicara saja pada cakar. Kepala tidak mendengarkan.	74	Just talk to the paw. The head is not listening.					√
112.	We'd better get going.	175	Lebih baik kita pergi sekarang.	72	We'd better go now.					√
113.	I lowered my head and bent a knee.	117	aku menundukkan kepala dan menekuk lutut.	15	I bowed my head and bend the knee.					√
114.	Pleased to meet you.	118	Senang bertemu denganmu.	16	Nice to meet you.					√
115.	There was no time, Mum.	168	Tak ada waktu, Mum.	65	There was no time, Mum.					√
116.	Welcome to you all.	140	Selamat datang untuk kalian semua.	38	Welcome to you all.					√
117.	I lowered my head,...	132	Aku menundukan kepalaku, ...	30	I bowed my head, ...					√
118.	Or would you prefer to stay here, frozen in time?	143	atau kalian lebih suka tetap disini, dibekukan dalam	41	or you prefer to stay here, frozen in time?					√

			waktu?							
119.	Thats sound great.	157	Kedengarannya hebat sekali.	54	Sounds great.					√
120.	I smiled coldly.	159	Aku tersenyum dingin.	56	I smiled cold.					√