**BAKER'S EQUIVALENCE IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN
TRANSLATION OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS
IN DAVE PELZER'S NOVEL
*A CHILD CALLED 'IT'***

a final project

submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements

for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan in English Department

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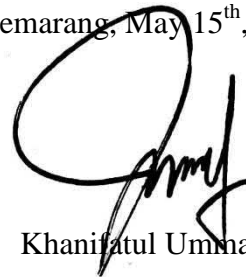FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY
2019**

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I hereby certify that I am the sole author of this final project entitled **Baker's Equivalence in the English-Indonesian Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in Dave Pelzer's Novel "*A Child Called 'It'*"** is my own work and that neither any part of this final project has been submitted for a degree to any other University or Institution.

All information in this final project has been fully cited and referenced in the references.

Semarang, May 15th, 2017

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APPROVAL

This final project, entitled **BAKER'S EQUIVALENCE IN THE ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN DAVE PELZER'S NOVEL *"A CHILD CALLED 'IT'"*** has been approved by the Board of the Examination of the English Department of Faculty of Languages and Arts of Semarang State University on May 15th, 2019.

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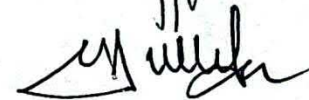   NIP. 196202211989012001

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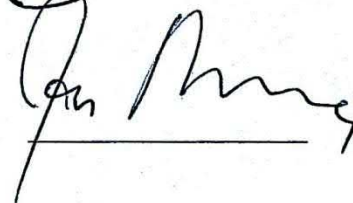   NIP. 196207131990032001

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iii

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"KEEP IT UP"

Hard times are often blessings in disguise.

I dedicate this final project to:

Myself, for keeping the spirit up.

My dearly beloved family, who always have my back.

My precious friends, who have been through my thick and thin.

You, who face hard times, just keep swimming.

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The Writer

ABSTRACT

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This research is focused on the idiomatic expressions found in the novel *A Child Called 'It'* by Daze Pelzer and their Indonesian translation by Danan Priatmoko about child abuse that happened in the 1960s which have done by the author's mother. The objectives of the study are to explain what are strategies used in this translation and to describe the implementation of idiomatic expressions found by using Baker's equivalence. The analysis is done by classifying the idiomatic expressions into idiom classification by Lim and translation strategy by Baker.

The data are taken from collecting the idiomatic expressions in English and Indonesian version of this novel. As the data found, the combination of descriptive qualitative and quantitative are selected as the research methodology. The qualitative is used to identify and divide the idiomatic expressions found into its classification and translation strategy, while the quantitative is used to count all of data found. From 665 sentences and phrases, there is 738 idiomatic expressions are found after analysing the data by classifying the idiom into its classification and translation strategy.

Based on 738 idiomatic expressions found, there are six types of idiom classification proposed by Lim (2004). The type as follows: (1) phrasal verbs idiom, (2) idiom with verbs as keyword, (3) idiom with nouns as keyword, (4) idiom with adjectives as keyword, (5) prepositional phrase idiom, and (6) idiomatic pairs. The most idiomatic types found from the data is phrasal verbs Idiom with 316 cases. Besides, the idiomatic translation strategy proposed by Baker (1992) found that Translation by paraphrase is the most dominant strategy used in this novel. The strategies found as follows: (1) translation by paraphrase, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (3) using and idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and (4) translation by omission. The data of equivalence of this data found that there are 620 idiomatic expressions while the rest 118 idioms are not-equivalence. In result, the translator is succeeded conveying the meaning with a good naturalness and well accurate in the target language.

It is recommended for other researchers to generate research related to this topic, could analyse the other research about translation in metaphor, alliteration, or such figurative language found in the novel.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

III. METHODOLOGY

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF ABBREVIATION

BT	Back-translation
Eq.	Equivalence
Id Adj.	Idiom with Adjectives as Keyword
Id N	Idiom with Nouns as Keyword
Id Pairs	Idiomatic Pairs
Id V	Idiom with Verbs as Keyword
Not-Eq.	Not Equivalence
O	Omission
P	Paraphrase
Pp id	Prepositional Phrase Idiom
PV id	Phrasal Verb Idiom
SL	Source Language
SMDF	Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form
SMF	Similar Meaning and Form
ST	Source Text
TL	Target language
TT	Target Text

LIST OF APPENDIXES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This first chapter deals with the six parts basis of the study. The first part is explaining about the background of the study. The second part is reasons for choosing the topic. It is followed by the third part which presents research problems. The fourth and fifth parts are objectives of the study and significance of the study subsequently. The last part of this chapter is the outline of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

English becomes a crucial connector to deliver messages or information since communication is carried out among people from different countries around the world. Even though English becomes an international language; there is a problem like misinterpretation for people who do not comprehend English fully. As a consequence, translation is necessary for transforming information between languages. It also allows us to cope with cultural and linguistic boundaries and grants communication between different cultures.

Nowadays, good translation products are highly required. According to Newmark (1998:5), translation is an activity of rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. However, the process of translating is not simple as exchanging each word for word or sentence for sentence on the literal component. It must pay attention to conveying information or message from source language to target language without any

changes. It requires linguistic knowledge, specific grammatical understanding, and semantic analysis to achieve accurate meaning.

In this era of globalization, there are a lot of published media which are printed out, such as magazines, novels, newspaper, and many others that are translated into various languages. While studying translation, a translated novel or book becomes necessary, because it helps students to facilitate their studying material. For the teacher itself, it can be used as a medium of teaching. A novel as literary work can be very pleasant to enjoy. It provides the readers' entertainment in many ways, but also knowledge; even, it contains a message from the author which is able to be learned by the reader. Furthermore, according to Hartono (2009), translators usually have problems in translating this literary work including a novel. They have difficulties, for example, in translating the figurative language and idiomatic expressions. In this case, Newmark (1998) in Suparman (2003:144-145) says that the translators of literary works mainly have difficulties in translating the linguistic aspects, socio-cultural aspects, and moral aspect implicitly stated in the literary works including a novel.

At this point, one of the most challenging issues in translating a novel is translating idioms from the source language into the target language with the maximum success in conveying the same meaning, because idiomatic expressions sometimes have a particular meaning beyond their lexical meaning. As stated by Larson (1984:143), that idioms should be translated with great care: "the translator must first be sure of the meaning of the idiom and then look for the natural equivalent way to express the meaning of idiom as a whole."

According to Wright (2002), an idiom is a phrase or fixed expression that has a figurative or sometimes literal meaning and recognized by native speakers, He also adds that all English native speakers are idiomatic. Every newspaper, book, magazine is full of metaphorical language. So, that is why the translators have to be careful in translating idiomatic expressions because they need to use some different strategies to translate those expressions. Those are interesting for some readers and also challenging for the translator to translate.

One of the novels which have been translated is *A Child Called 'It'* by Dave Pelzer. In the meantime, this research uses Dave Pelzer's novel *A Child Called 'It'* and its Bahasa Indonesia novel *A Child Called 'It'* by Danan Priatmoko as the data. This novel contains a message of a real experience of an effort spirit for life which the reader can learn from. Indeed, it covers some idiomatic expressions along the story. The original novel has been published in the English version and the researcher takes this English version of the language which the researcher studies. The other one is in Bahasa Indonesia version. It is chosen because Bahasa Indonesia itself as the first language of the researcher and either as a comparison to get the data. Both novels are important as an appeal between source texts to the target texts.

In this research, the researcher wants to reveal her curiosity in the finding idiomatic expressions by comparing both novels by using equivalence technique suggested by Baker in the novel *A Child Called 'It'* and its translated version in Bahasa Indonesia *A Child Called 'It'* by Danan Priatmoko.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

It is interesting to analyse idiomatic expressions in Dave Pelzer's novel *A Child Called 'It'* beside it is based on the author's true story; it explains the worst child abuse that happened in the 1960s and it was done by the author's own mother. In addition, this book also includes some points of view about child abuse from David (Dave) as the sufferer and some characters that deserving of the prevention of child abuse. Moreover, this novel can motivate readers. By giving some 'respectful' sentences in this book to inspire the readers like "Love and honor thy Mother, for she is the fruit that gives thou life" (p. 16), the writer believes that readers can be more grateful and respect with our parents even though we are in the lowest phase of our life. Hence, this topic is expected to give vivid comprehension of Baker's equivalence for the translator translated idiomatic expressions in Dave Pelzer's novel *A Child Called 'It'* into its translated version *A Child Called 'It'* in Bahasa Indonesia.

1.3 Research Questions

Based on the background of the study above, these problems of study are stated as follows.

(1) What strategies are used in the translating idiomatic expressions in the English-Indonesia translation in Dave Pelzer's Novel *A Child Called 'It'*?

(2) How is the achievement of equivalence in the English-Indonesia translation in Dave Pelzer's Novel *A Child Called 'It'*?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

According to the statements above, the objectives of the study as follows:

(1) To explain what strategies are used in the translating idiomatic expressions in the English-Indonesia translation in Dave Pelzer's Novel *A Child Called 'It'*.

(2) To explain how is the achievement of equivalence in the English-Indonesia translation in Dave Pelzer's Novel *A Child Called 'It'*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The results of this study are expected to give some benefits as follows. The researcher understands about the types of Idiom and the strategies of translating idiomatic expressions, especially by using Baker's equivalence. It also aims for the readers to get experience about the idiomatic in translating used both in the source text and target text. Moreover, this study also gives additional references about the equivalence of idiomatic expressions and develops the learners who have the same interest in translating to understand translating idiomatic expressions found in the literature.

1.6 Outline of the Study

This Final Project is presented in five chapters.

Chapter I is the introduction of the Final Project, which contains the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the research.

Chapter II presents the literature review that is used as an instrument to analyse the data and as guidance to this research. This chapter is divided into three parts. They are a review of previous studies, review of related theories, and theoretical framework.

Chapter III presents the methods of the study dealing with data collection and analysis. This chapter describes the research design, object of the study, role of the researcher, procedures for collecting data, procedures for analysing data, and instruments of analysis.

Chapter IV deals with the result of the analysis which presents the general findings of the research as well as the discussion.

Chapter V or the last chapter is the conclusion of the whole analysis and suggestion. This chapter gives the conclusion of the research and suggestion based on the general findings of the research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the previous study and some theories related to this topic. They are reviews of previous studies, a review of theoretical studies, and theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

There are some studies that have been done related to translation techniques of idiomatic expressions by several researchers. Pratama (2016) in his research explained the objectives of the study: (1) to describe the types of idiomatic expressions in the novel *Digital Fortress* (2) to describe the translation strategies used by the translator in translator in translating idiomatic expressions in the novel (3) to overview the degree of meaning equivalence in the translation of idiomatic expressions in the novel (4) to overview the most frequently used translations strategies in translating idiomatic expressions in the novel. This research is using a descriptive qualitative approach.

The data are analysed by finding the idiomatic expressions in the source language and in the target language. Then, the idioms are classified based on Lim's classification. The translation strategies are analysed from the data of types of idiomatic expressions afterward based on the translation strategies of idiomatic expressions which are proposed by Baker. In his findings, the translation of

idiomatic expressions is generally acceptable, and understandable despite their slight weakness of suitability and naturalness.

Hidayat (2016) identified what idiomatic translation strategies are used to translate idiomatic expressions found in this novel and to find out the equivalent of idiomatic translation of the novel. The strategies used to translate idiomatic expressions are determined and later analysed to find out the translation equivalence of the Indonesian version. From this research, it is concluded that there are three translation strategies used to translate idiomatic expressions: (1) 0.7% translation using idioms of similar meaning and form, (2) 0.7% translation using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and (3) 98.6% translation by paraphrase. The most used strategy to translate the idiomatic expressions in the novel *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: Dog Days* are using an idiom of similar meaning but different form, while the least used strategy is using an idiom of similar meaning and form. In terms of translation equivalence, 89% of the total idioms found are translated in equivalent meaning.

Setiawan (2014) analysed strategies used in translating idiomatic expressions on chapter two found in Jamie McGuire's novel entitled *"Beautiful Disaster"* and its translation *"Kehancuran yang Indah"* by Sandy Tan. These strategies were based on Baker (1992: 72) consist of 1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form; 2) using an idiom of similar meaning but different form; 3) translation by paraphrase; 4) translation by omission. In his result, it is shown that there are 33 idioms found in chapter two, and 16 (48.49%) idioms are translated using an idiom of similar meaning but different form. It is the most dominant

strategy that has been used by the translator while the other is 14 (42.42%) idioms are translated using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 2 (6.06%) idioms are translated by paraphrasing, and the last is 1 (3.03%) idiom is translated by omission.

Khasanah (2016) identified about the strategies are used in translating idiomatic expressions in the novel *The Rainbow Troops*. She collected her data by finding the idiomatic expressions in the source language and in the target language and she found 85 sentences containing idiomatic expressions have been made based on Baker's (1992) translation strategies. Those 85 sentences and phrases consist of 4 translation strategies. They are using an idiom of similar meaning and form (32 items), using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (27 items), translating by paraphrase (24 items) and translation by omission (2 items). As a result, the translator is often used three out of four translation strategies such as using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and paraphrase, while omission is rarely used in this translation.

Insyirah (2016) conducted a study with a purpose to describe the strategies used by the translator in translating idioms in Christie's *Peril at End House* into its Indonesian translation *Hotel Majestic*. She explains the description and analysis of the idiom translation strategies that are used based on Baker's theory. The quantity of each strategy is as follows: using idiom of similar meaning and form 4 cases (2.9%), using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form 21 cases (15.5%), by paraphrase 109 cases (80.1%), and by omission 2 cases (1.5%) from

total 136 cases. So, it can be concluded that the translator of this novel is rarely used omission strategy.

Rahmawati (2015) stated about her findings of novel *Divergent* by Veronica Roth that she found 12 techniques in the data introduced by Molina and Albir (2002). They are included adaption, amplification, calque, borrowing, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic compression, literal, particularization, reduction, and transposition in order to convey the meaning. She combines both the essential qualitative approach and with the quantitative one. So the data will be gained by reading the novel, comparing the novel, identifying, classifying, counting and the last is making a conclusion. In this study, the translator has mostly used borrowing technique 132 times and represents 19.7% of the total data 671 direct speeches of *Divergent*.

Straksiene (2009) stated that the aim of the study is to compare English and Lithuanian idioms in general, to present the problem of no equivalence in the target language by using translation examined by R. Kirvaityte. The theoretical part is mostly used M. Baker's, R. Moon's, P. Newmark's, and G. Toury's theories. The analysis was made from the two books by Agatha Christie entitled *Appointment with Death (2001)* and *Death on the Nile (1997)* and the translations made by R. Kirvaityte from English into Lithuanian.

In result, Kirvaityte's translation of idioms involved four basic translation strategies approached by Baker: paraphrasing, which involves explanatory and stylistic paraphrase, idiom to idiom translation, which includes using idiom of

similar meaning and form and using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, literal translation, and omission. In this study, the researcher found that the translator still requires a lot of knowledge about idioms and their translation problems.

Poshi and Lacka (2016) discussed in a paper which aimed to identify the problems and explore the methods, strategies, and techniques related to the translator of idioms and the fixed expressions, based on main translation theories. They explained excessively about idiom based on the works of famous scholars, especially Baker, Moon, and other scholars in the fields of translation such as Fernando, Newmark, Catford, Vinay and Darbelnet. This finding came out with the result that idioms are peculiar modes of expression which usually do not comply with common sense and grammatical rules.

Generally, the meaning of the idioms is usually metaphorical and they should be translated as a single unit. Furthermore, the Albanian culture is often heard many idiomatic forms ever stated in their daily conversations but somehow they faced their own difficulties to define the exact meaning or explain or even to explain how or why people use them.

From the data taken, the researchers still found some difficulties in the way cultural form in order to translate the idiom from English into Albanian because the source culture might not have such idiomatic expressions. The idiomaticity in another language is expressed with another word, different lexemes, and different word-order or even it is not actually an idiom in the target culture. By those

problems, the researchers tried hard to explore and analyse the idioms as a linguistic feature, to understand and interpret them and finally to present what can be some of the most appropriate techniques to rend the meaning from English to Albanian.

Sabah (2016) discussed in a paper about the difficulties that translators face when translating idioms from Kurdish to English by proposing Baker's strategies. He found the strategies that conducted by Baker by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. He tried to find an appropriate strategy in the process of translating from the source language into the target language. The idioms he found sometimes have no equivalent in the target language. Nevertheless, even the different language brings different concepts and ideas in a specific language; they sometimes still referred to a distinct concept or idea.

The result can be concluded that while translating by using an idiom of similar meaning and form and using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form are hard to find the exact equivalences. By using translation by paraphrase the researcher found the relation and applicable technique to translate most idioms and the last is translation by omission whereas the result showed that the technique makes the researcher and translator confused since it is not understandable for readers to get the exact meaning.

Meryem (2010) conducted a study in which the students of English mostly faced while translating idioms, try to serve some solutions and identify the appropriate strategies to avoid the difficulties. This finding is good enough to be chosen as references for the next researcher because it serves the more definition about idioms, how is the comparison between idioms and metaphors, clichés, fixed expressions, and proverbs. From this action study, the students are given some idioms in English and they supposed to guess the appropriate meaning of those idiomatic expressions into Arabic and the result shown that they still have difficulty in finding the meaning. They are commonly familiar with English idioms but not with Arabic idioms. Moreover, the students still stuck with the word for word translating while guessing the idiomatic from both English and Arabic.

They sometimes used paraphrasing and cultural substitution strategies but the results still not an appropriate way. In another way, the succeed of the students showed up while translating transparent and semi-transparent idiom, but when it comes to opaque and semi-opaque they are totally stuck and confused about what they supposed to guess because this type of idioms needs to be taken as a single unit to declare the clear meaning of translations. The researcher suggestions for students are they supposed to expose more idiomatic expressions in schools and universities in order to extend their knowledge and have a better understanding.

Suliman (2013) conducted a study in which the objective of the study is to find the idiomatic expressions and identify whether there are idiomatic expressions in the movie script of *Tangled* which are misinterpreted by the

translator and to analyse and give a more suitable translation for the misinterpreted idioms based on the context. He used Newmark's eight translation methods which then becomes his reasonable choice of translation and classifies the idioms into different categories. In his findings, he found out that the translator is not applying the proper method of translating idiomatic expressions but using another unsuitable procedure, so the idiomatic expressions are translated mistakenly. Therefore, to translate idiom, a translator needs good knowledge and a good understanding of both the source language and target language.

Fahrizky (2015) conducted research about idiomatic strategies is used to translate idiomatic expressions found in John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* novel and to find out the accuracy level of idiomatic translation. Based on the Baker's theory and strategies, he concludes that there are five translation strategies, are namely using idiom of similar meaning and form, using idiom of similar meaning but different form, translation by paraphrase, omission, and literal translation.

As a result, the most used strategy to translate the idiomatic expressions is the paraphrase, while the least strategy is using idiom of similar meaning and form. In terms of translation accuracy level, this novel has reached the accuracy level as much as 80.43%. With this result, the researcher recommends the other translation evaluation, such as readability and acceptability for the next researchers out there.

Ardhani (2015) conducted research with the aim of the study is to analyse the translation strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions

in the English text of *The Secret Life of Ms. Wiz.* He uses Baker's translation strategies to analyse this novel. By using both qualitative and quantitative approach while describing the data, he found that there are 120 data collected to be analysed. The findings of the analysis are as follows: translation strategies found in the novel are: using idiom with similar meaning and form (16.7%); using idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form (33.3%); translation by paraphrase (38.3%); translation by omission (0.8%); and literal translation (10.8%). Based on the result of this field, the translation strategies used by the translator is mostly used a paraphrase.

Novianti (2012) on her research which objectives are to describe the types of idiom found in Lewis's Carroll's novel *Alice in Wonderland* and its translation by Khairi Rumantati, to analyze the translation strategies used by the translator while translating idiomatic expressions and to analyse the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of idiomatic expressions. She used descriptive qualitative research in her study with content analysis method.

This finding reveals that idiomatic expressions are mostly found in the novel translated into non-idiomatic Bahasa Indonesia with the expressions reached the number 439 out of 445 cases. While analysing the idiomatic expressions in both novel, she used Baker translation strategies; (1) translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) translating by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (3) translation by paraphrasing, (4) translation by omission, and (5) literal translation. As a result, this research found that paraphrasing is the highest rank of the most applied strategy (403 out of 445 cases).

It can be assumed that paraphrasing can be an inappropriate strategy used to translate when there is no corresponding target language because the use of the strategy can affect the meaning within the text. In addition, the frequency found from the complete meaning reach the number of 404 or 96.2%, it indicated that the translator succeeded in transferring the meaning of the idiomatic expressions as equivalence as possible and the translation can meet the reader's need for equivalent translations.

Mabruroh (2015) purposed research to find out idioms, their types, dominant type, and problems in understanding idioms. With the object taken from the novel *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer*, she used a theory offered by Makkai to find out the problems in analysing. The result of this research, there were 796 idioms found and classified into 6 types of idiom, namely: 1) phrasal verb idiom, 2) tournure idiom, 3) irreversible binominal idiom, 4) phrasal compound idiom, 5) incorporating verb idiom, and 6) pseudo-idiom with phrasal verb idiom as the most type idiom used. While understanding the meaning of the idiom, there are 4 problems existed.

The first problem is the non-natives or the foreign learners are confused whether phrasal verb contains idiom or not. The next is the process of translating idiom. The third problem is the problem in understanding the closest meaning of idiom and the last there are no grammatical rules of forming idiom. This study intended for the next researcher to comprehend the idiomatic expressions used in a novel or other literature, so they can understand the meaning of idioms clearly.

Pratama (2015) wrote a final project about idiomatic expressions in *School of Rock* movie based on Larson strategy for translation is translated. This qualitative-descriptive approach is used to analyse the data. He analysed both source language and target language several times meticulously in order to check the equivalence of information content. As a result, he concluded that the translation was acceptable for the kids under 13 years old. With 82.5% of the idiomatic expressions found in this movie, there are three criteria of ideal translation approached by Larson (1984); accurate (A), clear (C), and natural (N). The 82.5% of idiomatic expressions translation were from Ideal-Acceptable (I-Acc) translation with the number 63% and Acceptable (Acc) translation 19.5%).

In addition, there are also some errors found in the subtitles with the percentages of failed translations was 17.5% taken from Unacceptable (Unacc) translation 7% and Failed (F) translation 10.5%. Based on this result, the researcher recommends other researchers conduct research dealing with idiomatic expressions in the dubbing considering the lip kinetics and intonation since this study only focuses on the equivalence of the subtitling.

Suwardi (2013) discussed in a paper which mainly aimed at finding out how a translator can translate and discover the natural equivalent of English idiomatic expressions in the novel *Mrs. McGinty's Dead* and its translation *Mrs.Mc Ginty Sudah Mati*. This finding found that there are two types of adjustments that are used in translating the idioms based on Larson (1984). The first is by non-figurative expression equivalent and the second one in by figurative expression equivalent. With both adjustments, the translator is supposed to make

the language becomes natural while translating. In addition, the process of translating is an attempt to discover the closest natural equivalent of the source language in which meaning has priority over the forms.

Khairanis (2013) explained more techniques in translating English idiomatic expressions in Meg Cabot's *All Americal Girl* novel and its translation by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. The data is taken from both source language and target language by using Vinay and Darbelnet's theory. Vinay and Darbelnet (2004) proposed several techniques in translation. These techniques are categories into; direct and oblique translation. Direct translation can be a literal translation, while oblique translation can be applied in transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. In result, the researcher is used modulation and transposition. The modulation is used to change the point of view or category of thought in the target language text, while the transposition techniques are found in the change of the word class, the change of word order, and the change of rank in the target language.

Awwad (1990) conducted research with purpose a general theoretical model or framework for dealing with the various problematic aspects in translating idioms. It also explains a brief definition of idioms, provides their types and context of occurrence, and discusses the translation process with special reference to Arabic and English, then gives a model of how different types of idioms may be transferred from a source language into target language. In this paper, the research found that there are four correspondence categories of difficulty, namely: 1) idioms with no correspondence between expression and

functions, 2) idioms with corresponding functions in both languages but with completely different expressions, 3) idioms with corresponding functions in both languages, but with slightly different expressions, and 4) idioms with corresponding functions and expressions in both language.

Chang (2006) conducted research with the purpose of the study is to learn the meanings of English idiomatic expressions from a textual perspective, focusing especially on (1) how idioms serve to signal information and organize text, and (2) how to use of such expressions contributes to text cohesion. In his paper date in both written and spoken English, he found that idioms have important organizational and signalling functions and it appears at important juncture in text. Moreover, on his findings, he also proved into the issue of cohesion in relation to the use of English idioms and the result has shown that there is often a complex cohesive relationship between the idioms and their co-texts, and speakers sometimes take themselves of both the literal and idiomatic meanings of idioms for many textual or stylistic reasons.

Azmina (2016) proposed a study with the aim is to examine kinds of grammatical and textual equivalence which are used by Poppy D. Chusfani in translating English into Indonesian language of Christopher Paolini's Novel of *Inheritance*. This study is using descriptive qualitative research and the method of collecting data of this study is documentation and library research. Based on Baker's translation strategy, she classified into two kinds of equivalence: grammatical equivalence (number, gender, person, tense/aspect and voice) and textual equivalence (reference, substitution, ellipsis, conjunction, and lexical

cohesion). With data result, 25 data of number, 27 data of gender, 38 data of person, 12 data of tense/aspect and 12 data of voice. In addition, she also discovered that there are 33 data of reference, 9 data of substitution and ellipsis, 35 data of conjunction and 17 data of lexical cohesion. With all those results, the most dominant equivalence used by Poppy D.Chusfani is grammatical equivalence person.

Habizar (2016) stated on his research with the aim of study is to investigate the strategies applied by the translator while translating the Indonesian idioms in novel *Ziarah* into its English target language *The Pilgrim*, how effectively the meaning of the ST idioms conveyed to TT using the strategies identified and to describe the forms of idioms used in the TL text if the meaning of the idioms conveyed effectively. He applies some theory while translating idiom, such as Baker's in proposing strategies of translating idiom, Nida's (1964) notion of equivalence in translation and Makkai (1972) for the categorization of English idioms. Furthermore, this study also classifies the Indonesian idioms into the three types of idioms, i.e. pure idiom, semi idiom, and literal idiom, as proposed by Fernando (1996).

The result of this findings, the researcher found that there are 33 Indonesian idioms contained in the SL text, 45.15% idioms are translated into English using paraphrase strategy; 24.24% are translate by idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form; 15.15% by idiom of similar meaning and form; 6.07 by omission; and 9.09 % are translated word for word or literal translation. In Makkai's term (1992) the classification of English idioms has shown that within

the 22 (66.66%) of Indonesian idioms were considered as effectively conveyed to TL, 7 idioms (21.21%) were conveyed with less effectively manner, and 4 idioms (12.13%) were found to be distorted the meaning in the TL text.

Suryanata (2013) in his article tries to analyse the translation equivalence of English idioms into Indonesian by using Larson's translation theory, idiomatic theory proposed by Palmer and semantic adjustment theory by Nida. This research found that there are idioms occur all in languages and mostly it is not an easy way to translate it literally. Therefore, the translator needs to make some adjustments in order to reproduce meaning in terms of the SL context. Nida's semantic adjustment is made in the translation concerned in two ways idiom; idiom to non-idiom and idiom to idiom.

Alfaori (2017) discussed a journal about the different definitions of translation as prove and as a product that have been introduced by Arab scholars in the field of translation. His focused and interested is in order to discover the way of a translator deals with a text. In his findings, he found that translation is not a mere substitution of texts among languages. The translator must be aware towards the objectives and all the meanings translated from the source text. If one shade of meaning is lost in translation, then the process of translating in the target language is a failure.

Producing non-equivalences in translation is inappropriate and change the meaning. Translation is the most difficult task to do for translation should not be a poor substitute for the original because it must be reliable and valid. It means that

during the translation process, the meaning from source language should not be changed regardless of the number of times it has been translated and should be valid as long as the translator translates what s/he is supposed to translate. In short, the translator should not add or delete anything of the message in target language.

Ahsan (2016) conducted a study of idiomatic expressions translation in the movie entitled *Pirates of the Caribbean: the Dead Man's Chest* describing the types of idiom found in the movie script and the strategies used by the translator in translating those idioms. By using qualitative method and theories on *A Course of Modern Linguistic's* book of Charles Hocket and *In Other Words* by Baker he analyzed the idioms into several steps; classifying idiom by drawing tables and pictures based on types and the strategies of translation found in the movie, explaining both the types and strategies of translation used by the translator. With the data result and many explanations, this study is recommending enough to become a good reference for any researcher for conducting the future research.

This finding came with result from 95 of idiomatic expressions found in the movie consist of six types, they are substitutes (3.15%), proper name (3.15%), abbreviation (1.05%), figure of speech (26.3%), English phrasal compound (43.1%), and slang (23.1%). In the other hand, the result from the translator used from four strategies conducted by Baker in the movie are translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form (4.2%), translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (21.7%), translation by paraphrase (73.7%), and translation by omission (1.05%). It can be summed up that paraphrasing is the

most appropriate strategies used in this movie even though it can influence the meanings within the text but generally it can reach the complete meaning after paraphrased.

In this finding, he suggests to other researchers to do some related researches in better techniques. In addition, the next researchers should not only focus on identifying strategies used in translating idiom, but also procedure of its translation, the error of translation outcome in idioms, the quality of the translation, and all aspects about idiom translation in a better findings.

Pasangka (2016) proposed a study about equivalence of Indonesian translation of English idioms and method of translation that applied in translating English idiom in the subtitle of *Friday Night Lights* movie. He uses library research method in his finding to find theories needed such as theory of idiom, theory of subtitle, theory of equivalence, and theory of translation method. In his findings, he analysed the equivalent translation of idioms by using Baker and Nida theories and the data shown 14 idioms was found with 1 idiom translated by using an idiom with similar meaning and form, 1 idiom translated by using an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form and 12 idioms translated with translation by paraphrase.

As a result was shown that Indonesian Language have the limitations of idiom with English Language and most of the idiom found have no match in the target text which in Indonesian Language. The research still has a lack in the way determining idioms from source language to the target language.

Al-Shawi and Mahadi (2012) discussed a journal that focus on the problem of translating idioms both in social and religious culture from Arabic into English language and vice versa. The strategies that could distribute to overcome the obstacle facing a translator in his subject are proposed and discussed. He collected the data from many sources such as TV, radios programs and movies, and directly conversation and written sources such as newspapers, magazines, novels books, and dictionary.

In this finding, cultural roots become the major part in the translation process because different languages reflect different connotations and associations of feeling. In addition, the Islamic religion has an impact on the Arabic language and its society culture. Hence, the more social factors of the Arabic and English cultures have their influence on the translation process.

They have a real and clear impact on the perception of social experiences that include every aspect of life such as customs, morals, feelings, emotions, beliefs, interpersonal relationships and friendship, family life, marriage, and economics, etc. While translating process, he used Baker's strategies in idiom and other strategies such as using a parallel idiom in the TL, using similar meaning but dissimilar form, paraphrasing the idiom, using notes, consulting informant. This findings still have a lack of explanation in dividing the data taken, also some non-literal meaning still untranslatable so the result still not quite accurate.

Adelnia (2011) discussed a journal that investigates some idioms in the book entitled *What You Asked For*, and provides procedures and strategies used to

translate them. By using Baker's procedures, she presents the definition of idioms to see what they are and classifies the idioms into different categories. There are five categories including colloquialisms, proverbs, slangs, allusions, and phrasal verbs, which are described by adding a brief definition of each with some examples. With all the explanation, this journal can be taken as one of the references, but there still a lack of information considering the target language of this journal was Persian.

Ezzati (2016) discussed a journal about non-equivalence at grammatical to find out equivalence at word level and proposed theoretical strategies and techniques to deal with such difficulties from English translation into Persian. In his findings, he faced some difficulties in the areas such as voice, gender, tense, and aspect, person, at grammatical level and culture specific-concepts, and difference in expressive meaning at word level. This theoretical framework is based on Baker (2011). A brief explanation with a clear examples, makes this journal can be recommendation for other researchers in order to collect the theory.

Lafta (2015) conducted a study with the objectives of study are: (1) to investigate the strategies used in translating the idioms in Orwell's *"Animal Farm"* into Arabic, (2) to find out if the idioms in the English source text are effectively translated into Arabic, and (3) to find the most suitable strategies for conveying the idioms that have been translated inappropriately from English into Arabic. This study proposed Fernando's (1996) classification of idioms and Baker's strategies for translating idioms. Moreover, Nida's term of equivalence in

translation also included to determine how the idioms are effectively translated into the equivalent Arabic idioms and expression.

The result of this study shown that there are 40 idioms have been found in this novel and based on Baker's technique, 25% are translated by the data from TT idiomatic expressions; 10% are translated by idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form; and the rest 5% are translated by omission. While the message which translated effectively as much as 87.5%, 10% conveyed less effective and 2.5% translated message which need to be distorted. In this finding, the researcher suggests to use Baker's strategy which is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form for conveying an inappropriate translated idiom.

Hassan and Tabassum (2014) in their paper gives some strategies that translators may use to have a perfect translation by adopting some theories from famous language experts such as from Leoscher (1991), Nord (1997), and Munday (2008). Since they found idioms in Urdu which translated into English language faced some problems, they tried to apply an appropriate technique and strategies. Hence, mostly translator cannot identify idiomatic and non-idiomatic expressions and need some other classification of the idioms. These classifications are group into 5 categories: (1) colloquialism, (2) proverb, (3) slang, (4) allusion, and (5) phrasal verb. Moreover, to have an appropriate translation, the researchers are used the model of Vinay and Darbelnet in the way finding about the application in different culture.

The bound expression proposed from Vinay and Darbelnet included borrowing, calque, transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation, literal translation. The result shown that based on Vinay and Darbelnet techniques, the translation is concerned into two as direct translation and indirect translation. He stated that translation strategies differ according the motivation use and characteristics, it is choice of the translator to opt an appropriate approach that may fulfil the purpose and this research is done by the professional translator.

Oualif (2017) discussed in a paper which aims to identify the obstacles in the process of translating idiomatic pairs and suggest some theoretical strategies to settle with such difficulties. By proposing Baker's (1992) classification of difficulties and strategies and the related sub-categories, the final result of this findings show that there are some factors need to be considered to translate idiomatic expressions clearly. These factors included socio-linguistic elements, cultural aspects, linguistic, and stylistic considerations. While translating idiom from Arabic into English, the translation may face a problem, since the bound of idiom itself consisting of non-literal meanings, odd word grouping, and unjustifiable word order. The translator needs to pay more attention and awareness toward the word of idioms in order to serve a good and meaningful translation.

Sajidjuma'a (2014) in his thesis which aimed to find out what are the challenge that the students faced in order to translate idiomatic expressions, to find out what are the factor related to that challenge and to give a proper recommendation for translating idiomatic expressions. The researcher collected

the data by giving the students a test and they should translate from English to Arabic some idiomatic expressions given and categorize it into specific form such as proverbs, metaphors, similes, and binominals. From the result shown, the students still got confused about how to differ and translate those idiomatic expressions.

The problems revealed that mostly of the students cannot find the target language equivalent and unawareness of the cultural differences between English and Arabic, unawareness of pragmatic, formal and semantic characteristics of idiomatic expressions, and unawareness of idiom's categorization namely (proverbs, metaphor, similes, and binominals). From this thesis we can assume that in this case, we need to be more aware about the idiomatic expressions in our own culture because the idiomatic expressions from the foreign culture may have the difference meaning and pattern.

Panou (2013) discussed a journal which concern in providing a critical evaluation based on some influential equivalence theories such as Vinay and Darbelnet, Jakobson, Nida and Taber, Catford, House, Koller, Newmark, Baker, and Pym. The researcher tried to conclude a simple theory proposed by those scholars so the reader or the next researcher can have a better understanding about how the concept of equivalence. Although each of the scholars argued about theories and various ways of translating, they carried a way so we can pick one of those theories based on the target orientation and both cultural source and target language.

Akbari (2013) discussed in his paper which aim to review the variety of idiom translation strategies introduced by some figures in translation fields such as Baker, Catford, Newmark, Larson, and Nida and Taber. As a translator, they supposed to transfer message from one language to another while preserving some cultural ideas so the meaning they want to transfer is clear without any misconception. Hence, in this paper the fixed strategies for translating the language still up to the translator him/herself to serve a best strategy while rendering idioms. Since the idiom needs a specific strategies or techniques to be translated, those scholars bring each of their style depending of the idiomatic expressions itself. This can be a good reference for the next researchers who want to propose a research related to idiom.

Considering all the previous studies above, the writer would like to conduct the similar research, since the previous studies mentioned mostly about the use of Baker's theory in analysing translation strategies of idiomatic expressions. Finally, here the writer will concern on the implementation of Baker's equivalence in translating English idiomatic expressions into Bahasa Indonesia. The English novel was written by Dave Pelzer, *A Child Called 'It'* and its translated version in Bahasa Indonesia *A Child Called 'It'* by Danan Priatmoko will be the source of the research data.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is an effort of finding the equivalent meaning of a text into the second language, or generally, translation is a process of rendering ideas, meaning, or

messages of a text from one language to other languages. There are some reviews which follow this process, which related to the clarity, accuracy, and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation. It means that it is an important thing to consider whether the readers of the target text will accept the equivalent information as the readers of the source text do. These concepts are the considerations based on some definition of translation stated by some experts.

One of the most well-known explanations of translation is declared by Newmark (1988:5) who defines translation as "*rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text*". This definition stresses on rendering the meaning of the source language text into the target language text as what is intended by the author.

Hatim and Munday (2004:6) state translation as "*the process of transferring a written text from source language (SL) to target language (TL)*". In this definition they do not explicitly show that the object being transferred is meaning or message. The emphasis of translation mainly focuses on a process, then as a product. The first role of the translator will focus on the original or source text (ST) and deliver it into a text in another language or the target text (TT). The next focus is on the result of the translation product produced by the translator.

Nida and Taber (1982:12) on the other point of view, state that "*translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message*". This definition is more extensive

than the previous one. Nida and Taber also state that translation is nearly related to the problems of meaning, languages, and equivalence.

Hartono (2009:6) states:

"Translation is reading the author's will and purpose in the form of message which contains both denotative and connotative meaning that exist in the source text that must be reproduced by translators into the receptor's language. This process runs in a simultaneous cycle".

Another definition is given by Catford (1974:20), he states: "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)", he describes translations as a uni-directional process, which is always performed from a given source language to a given target language. In his point of view, the aim of translation is to find the target language equivalents.

Based on the definitions mentions above, it is found that translation is a process which is attempted to find the equivalent meaning in the target text. Machali (2001) and Baker (1992) are concern in the term of meaning equivalence because it is the product of translation meaning which is transferred in the target language. In this point, translators are faced with text as unit of meaning in the form of sets of words or sentences. This means that language which is used is unit of meaning in discourse which can be understood by the participants of the communication (Machali, 2007).

Hence, the most problematic process in translation is about meaning, which usually occurs when the translation is on progress, not as a product. Hatim and Munday (2004:34) also suggest that "one of the key problems for the analyst

was in actually determining whether the source text meaning had been transferred into the target text". The meaning has been cleared that the main problem is mostly happened when meaning of the source language text is accurately transferred into the target language text.

2.2.1.1 Type of Translation

The types of translations are miscellaneous. There are many translation experts who had been giving a different point of view and opinion about the kinds of translation.

According to Catford (1965: 20-25), the categories of translation equivalence classifies in term of extent, levels, and ranks. Based on the extent (in a syntagmatic sense), he classifies translation into *full* and *partial* translation. In a *full* translation explained that the entire text is submitted to the translation process; that is, every part of the SL text is replaced by TL text material. While in a *partial* translation, some part of parts of the SL text are left untranslated; they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text. In terms of level, it divides into two which is *total* and *restricted* translation. By *total* translation means that the TL material replaces all levels of the SL text, while *restricted* translation, it is the replacement of SL textual material with equivalent TL material at only one level; including at the phonological level, the graphological level, or at the level of grammar and lexis. In translation of *rank*, this translation is clearly divided into *rank-bound*; it means that the selection of TL text equivalent is limited at only one rank, such as word-for-word-equivalence, morpheme-for-morpheme equivalence

and *unbounded* translation which is a free translation which always unbounded-equivalences shunt up and down the rank scale.

According to Brislin in Choliludin (2007: 26-39), he divides translation based on the purposes into:

(1) *Pragmatic translation*: refers to the translation of a message with an interest in accuracy of the information that was meant to be delivered in the SL form and it is not delivered with other aspects of the original language version.

(2) *Aesthetic-poetic translation*: refers to translation in which the translator takes into the result the affect, the emotion, and the feeling towards the original version of text, the aesthetic form used by the original author in order to deliver any information in the message.

(3) *Ethnographic translation*: is translation which purpose to explain the detail from the cultural context of the SL and TL versions. In this case, translators need to be sensitive to the way words are used and must know how the word fits into cultures.

(4) *Linguistic translation*: is relevance with the equivalent meanings of the main constituent morphemes of the SL and grammatical form.

Larson (1984:17) contributes her idea in this subject; she divided two kinds of translation, *form-based* and *meaning-based* translation.

(1) Form-based translation

Form-based translations try to absorb the original form of the source language and are known as *literal translation*. The literal translation can easily be understood, since the similarity of general grammatical form. Hence, the literal choice of lexical items makes the translation sound foreign. The natural form while using this kind of type is quite difficult, translator modifies the order and grammar to use acceptable sentence structure in the receptor language. But lexical items are translated literally. Literal translation of words, idioms, figure of speech, figurative language, phrasal verb, metaphor, etc., may result unclear, ambiguous, unnatural, and meaningless for sometimes.

(2) Meaning-based translation

Meaning-based translations make every effort to convey the meaning of the source language text into the natural forms of the target language which called *idiomatic translations*.

The translator's purpose should be to imitate in the target language a text which conveys the same messages as the source language but using natural grammatical and lexical choices of the target languages.

2.2.1.2 Form and Meaning in Translation

In translation the term of the source language is replaced by the *form* of the receptor or target language. Translation is also consist s of transferring the *meaning* of the source language into the receptor language. According to Larson (1984:3) the form which the translation is made will be called the *source*

language and the form into which it is to be change will be called the *receptor language*.

In order to transfer the meaning, there must be an essential process to be done. Based on Nida and Taber (1928: 34), there are three mainly steps in analysis the meaning: (1) determining the meaningful relationship between the words and combinations of words, (2) the referential meaning of the words and special combinations of words (the idioms), and (3) the connotative meaning. While determining the meaning, it concerns in terms of words or idioms which is we generally take grammar for granted, because it is a common set of rules that seems to be merely followed by someone who wants to be understood, but not rules that seems to have any meaning.

Sometimes, we immediately decide that grammatical classes are meaningless, even from the grammar itself we can make some highly probable guesses about the referential meaning of some terms. In referential meaning, we must have an effort to be aimed at discovering and stating unambiguously exactly what the relation is in each case. It refers to the terms object, event, abstract, and relation. Connotative meaning explains about how the users react towards the languages in the words and its combination, whether it is positively or negatively.

Translation consists of a more elaborate procedure of analysis; in which the message as given in language it could be analysed in terms and the grammatical relationship, transfer; in which the analysed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from one language to another language, and

restructuring; in which the translation product are able to be understood by the reader or the receptor language.

2.2.1.3 Equivalence in Translation

The concept and term of equivalence has been mainly concern to translation studies since it has been related with both practical and definitional aspect of translating. Equivalence was meant to explain that source text and target text have some similarity. The next following question was as to the degree and kind of both ST and TT have similarity which gave to different equivalence. In the following scholars who focus on translation, an attempt will be made to critically analyse the equivalence concept are namely, Newmark (1981), Baker (1992), Nida and Taber (1969), Catford (1965), Vinay and Darbelnet (1958), and Pym (2010).

(1)   Newmark (1981)

As a founder of the Institute of Linguists and a fervent advocate for the professionalization of translations, the reference from translation studies without Newmark (1981 & 1988) have been incomplete. In his book *Approaches to Translation* and *A Textbook of Translation*, he would break the description about a basis for dealing with problems encountered during the translation process. Specifically, Newmark replaces Nida's terms of dynamic equivalence with *semantic* and *communicative* translation. In semantic translation, his focuses on meaning whereas communicative translation concentrates on effect.

(2) Baker (1992)

As mainly concentration in this field, Baker (1992) in her book *In Other Words* directly brings the issue of equivalence by adopting a more neutral approach in order to describe that equivalence is a relative notion because it is influenced by a variety of linguistic and cultural factors. In general, the chapters of her book are constructed around different kinds of equivalence, that is, at the level of word, phrase, grammar, text, and pragmatic. In addition, any terms such as grammatical, textual, and pragmatic equivalence are come up.

Based on Baker, she provides that a definition of the term *word* referring to its complex nature because a single word can sometimes be assigned different meanings in different language. Grammatical equivalence refers to the diversity of grammatical categories beyond language. Thus, the translator may be forced to add or delete information or messages in the TT because of the lack of specific grammatical categories such as number, voice, person, gender, tense and aspect.

Nevertheless, textual equivalence refers to equivalence that may be reached between a ST and TT in terms of information and cohesion. This facilitates the translator to maintain and analyse of the ST and helps them to produce a cohesive and coherent text in the TL. The cohesive relates as tight as the coherence of the SL text based on three factors; the target audience, the purpose of the translation and the text type.

(3) Nida and Taber (1969)

The historical subscription of Nida in the field of translation studies cannot be underestimated, with his two famous books in the 1960s:*Toward a Science of Translating* (1964) and the co-authored *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Nida and Taber, 1969), attempting to give a more knowledge to translation. In the field of equivalence, Nida maintains that there are two basic types of equivalence: (1) *formal equivalence* and (2) *dynamic equivalence*. In formal equivalence, the TT has commonly seem like very much the ST in both form and content whereas in dynamic equivalence an effort is made to convey the ST message and information in the TT in naturalness. He considers that dynamic equivalence is more effective translation procedure and it goes beyond correct communication of information.

(4)   Catford (1965)

Catford's idea of dealing with translation studies lies in the introduction of *types* and *shifts* of translation. *Shifts* refer to the changes that replace during the translation process. Specifically, he clarifies the types of translation according to three criteria. First, *full translation* is contrasted with *partial translation* which differs according to the extent of translation. Secondly, the *total translation* differs from *restricted translation* as maintained to the levels of language related in translation, and, third, between *rank-bound translation* and *unbounded translation,* depending on the grammatical or phonological rank at which equivalence is established.

(5)   Vinay and Darbelnet (1958)

Jean-Paul Vinay and Jean Darbelnet produced their book entitled *Stylistique Comparee du Francaiset de l' Anglais* in 1958 which consists of a comparative analysis of the different translation strategies and procedures used in France and English. Meanwhile, in English version that published in 1995, they differentiate between direct and oblique translation, the former referring to literal translation and the latter to free translation (1995:84). In addition, they propose seven procedures which are borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. Moreover, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) contemplate as an obligatory and adequate condition for equivalent expressions between language pairs to be to be listed acceptable in a bilingual dictionary "as full equivalents" (1995, 25). The conveying of an equivalent of an expression in the SL text in a dictionary or glossary does not guarantee a successful translation since the context related to the term in question take an important role equally in determining the translation strategy. They draw to a close by stating that the situation is what determines the need for creating equivalence. Hence, the translators are encouraged to firstly look in the situation of the ST in order to come up with a solution.

(6)　Pym (2010)

Generally, equivalence in Pym's point of view is a relation of "equal value" between a ST segment and a TT segment and can be established on any linguistic level from form to function (2010: 7). He goes on to differentiate

between *natural* and *directional equivalence*, while natural equivalence exists between languages prior to the act of translating and it is not affected by directionality.

2.2.1.4 Non-Equivalence in Translation

As a translator, there might be a problem dealing with the target language which sometimes it can be unequal with the message of the source language while translating. When s/he wants the target language readable and understandable for the readers but they found the message become unnatural, that is non-equivalence happened. In this field, Baker has been stated the term of non-equivalence at grammatical level that on the whole, however, deviant grammatical configurations are simply not acceptable in most contexts. Hence, she added this means that, in translation, grammar often has the effect of a straitjacket, forcing the translator along a certain course which may or may not follow that of the source text as closely as translator would like it.

In addition, Baker (1992) also remarked in her study that "Non-equivalence at word level means that the target language has no direct equivalence for a word which occurs in the source text. The type and level of difficulty posed can vary tremendously depending on the nature of non-equivalence". In short, non-equivalence may occur in any circumstances, such as grammatical level including grammar, morphology, and syntax, voice, gender, tense and aspect, culture specific-concepts, and difference in expressive meaning at word level.

2.2.2 Idiom

The term of idioms or idiomatic expressions is always come up while we study about translation. It is very important since it widely used in common situation. As stated by Wright (2002:10), "Idiomatic language is as fundamental to English as tenses or prepositions. If you listen to people speaking, or if you read a novel or newspaper, you will meet idiomatic English in all these situations". Moreover, Lado (1988:85) says idioms are a group of words whose meaning is totally different from the sum of meaning of its component words. Further, Hornby (1987:421) says, "an idiomatic expression is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not obvious thorough knowledge of the individual meaning of constituent words but must be learned as a whole.

According to Cambridge Advance Learner's Dictionary: Third Edition (2008), an idiom is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word understood on its own.

Larson (1998: 23) stated that it will sound strange or the meaning will not make sense if the source language is translated with a literal meaning. In his turn, Ball (1968: 1) finds that an adequate definition of an idiom is "the use of familiar words in an unfamiliar sense". Palmer (1966: 80), on the contrary, states that "an idiom is semantically like a single word, it doesn't function like one. A large number of idioms contain a verb and a noun, but although the verb may be placed in the past tense, the number of the noun can never be changed", for instance, the expressions 'kicked the bucket' (someone who dies) and 'kick the bucket' are commonly used in English, in contrast to 'kick the buckets' which never occurs.

Jarvie (1993:148) writes:

> An idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot easily be worked out from the words it contains. Idioms have the potential to cause foreign learners of a language to some difficulty. If you say to a native speaker visiting a place for the first time, "how did you find Stratford?' you will get the response 'great-I loved it; or I did not like the place at all'. But if you ask a non-native speaker the same question, the response may be 'how did I find Stratford? The train took me there. Here 'find' is used idiomatically.

2.2.2.1 Types of Idiom

As the concept of idiom been already interpreted by different experts, it should be quite clear about the meaning of idiom by now. The field of idiomaticity and the view of different types of idioms are also extensive. Since idioms have different character and composition, it is surely important to explain more about the category and categorizations for different types of idioms. In this field of research, some category of English idioms will be explained shortly by the researcher.

Lim (2004) generally categorize the English idioms into following six types:

(1)   phrasal verb, as in *put off, call on, do away with,*

(2)   prepositional phrases, as in *from time to time, in a nutshell, with a view to,*

(3)   idioms with verbs as keyword, as in *fight shy of, come in handy, leave much to be desired,*

(4)   idioms with nouns as keyword, as in *child's play, a blessing disguise, food for thought,*

(5) idioms with adjectives as keyword, as in *wishful thinking, cold comfort, plan sailing*, and

(6) idiomatic pairs, as in *aches and pains, safe and sound, sink or swim.*

In the book of *Idiom in Structure in English* by Makkai, he divides idioms into two general categories:

(1) Idioms of Encoding (identifiable)

Idioms of encoding are those idiosyncratic lexical combinations that have transparent meaning involving collocotional, preferences, and restrictions, exemplified by *at* in *'he drove at 70 m.p.h'*.

(2) Idioms of Decoding (non-identifiable)

This idiom refers to those non-identifiable and misleading lexical expressions whose interpretations could not be comprehended of only learned linguistic conventions. In short, decoding idioms is not predicable.

Makkai also classifies idiom of decoding into two types. Those are lexemic and sememic idioms (1972: 135-179).

(a) Lexemic Idioms

The lexemic idioms are idioms which collate with the familiar part of speech (verbs, nouns, adjective and preposition).

The lexemic idioms are divided into six types. There are:

(1) Phrasal Verb Idioms

A phrasal verb is a verb that contains of two kinds of words. The first word is a verb, and the second word is a particle. The particle can be an article (a, an, the), preposition/adverb (up, in, out), and or affix (un-, in-, -ness, -ly); for example '*take off*' means *leave the ground*.

(2) Toumures Idioms

Toumures idioms contain at least three words and are mostly verbs. A toumures idiom mostly falls into sentences. Based on its structure, it divided into:

(a) The form contains the compulsory definite article, for example '*to do a guy*' means *to disappear secretly*.

(b) The form contains the compulsory indefinite article.

(c) The form contains an irreversible binominal introduced by preposition, for example '*to be at seven and eight*' means *to be in condition of confusion, at odds*.

(d) A direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb, for example '*to build castles in the air*' means *to make impossible plans*.

(e) The leading verb is not followed by the direct object but by the preposition plus a noun or nothing, for example '*to dance on the air*' means *to get hanged*.

(f) The leading verb is BE, for example *'to be above board'* means *to be out in the open, honest.*

(g) The form contains the compulsory it.

(3) Irreversible Binominal Idioms

This idiom consists of two words, which are separated by the conjunction. The word orders in this structure are fixed, for example *'high and dry'* (without resources), and *'Romeo and Juliet'* (institutionalized symbols of ideal love or symbol of true love).

(4) Phrasal Compound Idioms

Phrasal compound idiom contains primarily nominal made up of adjective plus noun, noun plus noun, or adverb plus preposition. For example, *'black mail'* means *any payment forced by intimidation* and *'bookworm'* means *a person committed to reading or studying.*

(5) Incorporating Verb Idioms

This type of idiom has four forms. Those are noun-verb, adjective-noun, noun-noun, and adjective-noun. Incorporating verb idioms are separated by (-).

a) Noun-verb, *'sight see'* means *'visit the famous places in a city, country',* etc.

b) Adjective-noun, *'blackmail'* means *'the crime of demanding money from a person by treating to tell somebody else a secret about them'.*

c) Noun-noun *'bootleg'* means *'made and sold illegally'.*

d) Adjective-verb, *'whitewash'* means *'an attempt to hide unpleasant facts about somebody/something'.*

(6) Pseudo-idioms

Pseudo idioms can mislead or misinform an unwary listener. For example *cranberry, cranberry* according to Oxford Dictionary is bright red acid berry produced by any plant of genus ocycoccus. In the phrase *'make a cranberry face'* means '*the face become red*'.

(b) Sememic Idioms

Makkai stated, 'Semenic idioms usually convey pragmatic meanings related to a particular culture' (1972: 128). They include:

(1) Proverb: e.g., *'a bird in hand is worth two in the bush'.*

(2) Familiar quotations: e.g., *'not a mouse stirring'.*

(3) First base idioms: associated with a national game like baseball, e.g., *'have two strikes against one'*, *'never to get to first base'.*

(4) Idioms of institutionalized politeness: such as *'may I...?'*

(5) Idioms of institutionalized greeting: e.g., *'How do you do? So long'.*

(6) Idioms of institutionalized understatement: e.g., *'I wasn't too crazy about him'*.

(7) Idioms of institutionalized hyperbole: e.g*., 'He won't even lift a finger'*.

2.2.2.2 Problems of Translating Idiom

Idioms are the part of daily language around the world. Many native speakers use idiom as a part of their daily conversation or in the way they publish a printed out media, such as in the magazine, novel, newspaper, and many more. For this case, as a non-native speaker, the existence of translation is very useful and helpful in order to get the meaning or message they want to deliver. In the case of idioms, translators even face the most problematic and challenging ones hence sometimes idioms have a direct equivalence and have a particular meaning to a single culture because it will become nonsense or meaningless if they translated it wrong.

Some background knowledge and a good understanding of idioms are needed by translator so they can convey the right meaning. To do an effective translation, they also discover the meaning of the source language forms and the target language forms which express the meaning in a natural way. In Baker's book entitled *In Other Words (1992)*, she thinks that the forms of idioms cannot be changed and have no variations. Their meanings cannot be interpreted from their individual components. She explains more about the difficulties of idioms by giving five conditions as:

(1) The order of the words cannot be transformed. Their place is fixed e.g., *'go to rack and ruin'* not *'go to ruin and rack'*.

(2) The words in an idiom cannot allow neglecting or deleting some words. E.g., *'shed crocodiles tears'* not *'shed tears'*.

(3) No additional words can be added to idioms, for example, *'have a narrow escape'* not *'have a narrow quick'*.

(4) No elements of an idiom can be substituted by another word, for example, 'out of sight, out of mind' not 'out of sight, out of heart'.

(5) The grammatical structures of idioms cannot be modified or changed. We have the idiom of 'ring the bell' but we do not have 'the bell was ringed' (Baker, 1992: pp 26-42).
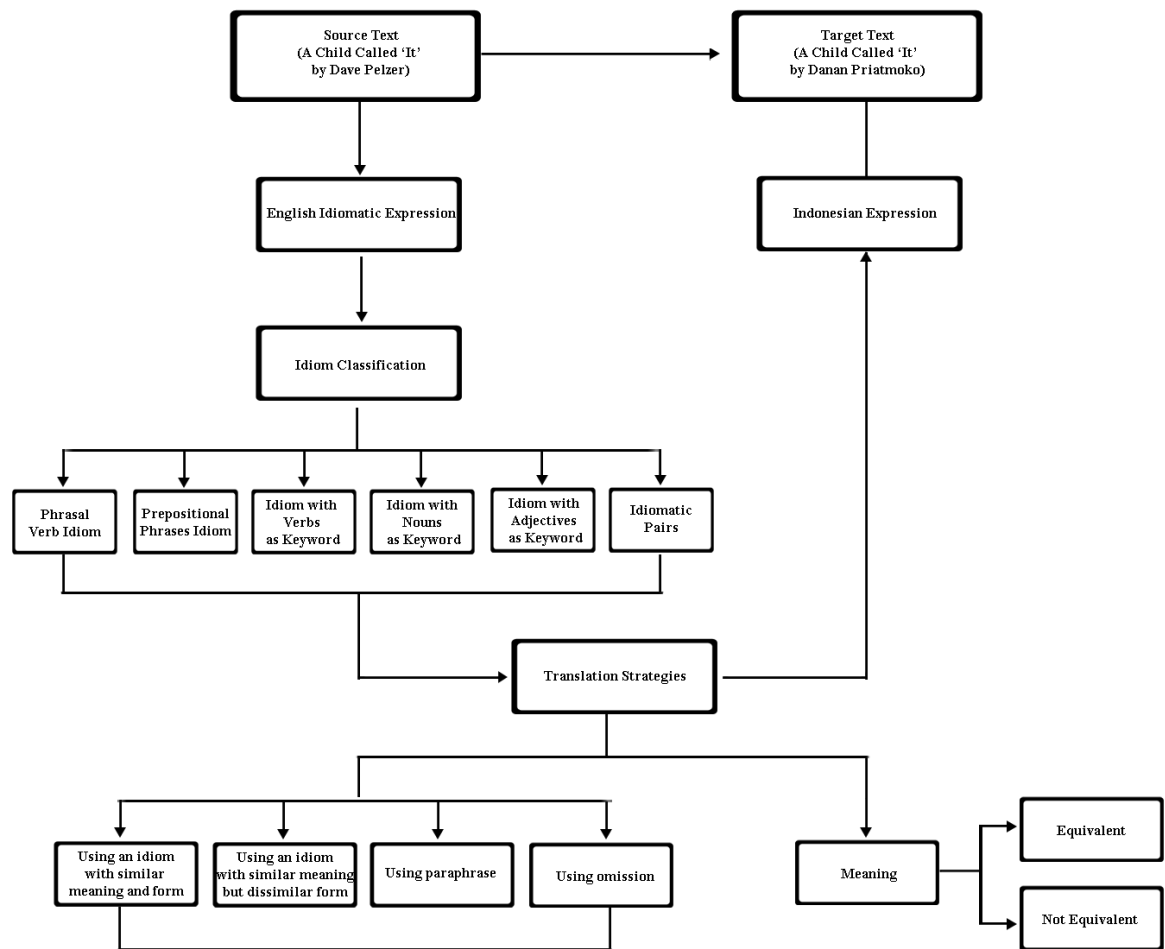
2.2.2.3 Strategies for Translating Idiom

The idiomatic expressions can be translated into another language depending on various factors. The way of translating idiom can be counted as a succeeded translation when the source translation's meaning available on the target language. Hence, to find out the meaning from each idiomatic expression is not that easy to do. Some aspects that affect for example is the different lexical items which construct the pattern of the idiom may have the different perceptions and meaning towards the target language. Based on Baker (1992: 72) there are four strategies we could apply to find the appropriate meaning of idiom, (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (3) translation by paraphrase, and (4) translation by omission.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework of this research came up with the aim of this study about to find out idiomatic expressions in Dave Pelzer's novel *A Child Called 'It'* and its translated version in Bahasa Indonesia *A Child Called 'It'* by Danan Priatmoko by using equivalence technique suggested by Baker.

The researcher firstly classifies the idioms based on Lim's (2004: i) categorization into six types, there are (1) phrasal verb idiom, (2) prepositional phrase idiom, (3) idiom with verbs as keyword, (4) idiom with nouns as keyword, (5) idiom with adjectives as keyword, (6) idiomatic pairs. With that categorization it is easier for researcher classifies the type of idioms found in the novel. After classify the idioms, the next step is determine those type of idiom based on what the translation strategies they used. On this particular matters, the researcher focused on the strategies proposed by Baker (1992: 76-85) as we mentioned before. There are (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using similar meaning but dissimilar form, (3) using paraphrase, and (4) omission. For the last step is comparing between the source language and target language to find the equivalence between the source language and the target language.

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents conclusions of the study and suggestions based on the result of this study. The conclusions cover general findings found during analysed the study and suggestions will cover suggest for the readers, particularly for translators, researchers, students, and teachers of translation.

5.1 Conclusions

After the study has been conducted, the research problems can be answered with some conclusions. This conclusion are taken from the data that have been analysed in the previous chapter.

Based on data, there are four strategies used in the translation of Dave Pelzer's novel. They are: (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using an idiom of dissimilar meaning and form, (3) translation by paraphrase, and (4) translation by omission. The result shows that the most dominant strategy used by the translator is translation by paraphrase with total 292 idiomatic expressions. The lack of similar lexical items and a lot of expressions which do not exist in the target language are the most common problems found in this strategy. Hence, by using paraphrase, translator tends to simplify and brings an understandable meaning to the readers than the other strategies.

As the data counted, 84% of idiomatic expressions are equivalent in the target text translation. This percentage indicates that the translator is successful in conveying the overall meaning over the idiomatic expressions found.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings, some suggestions are given below:

(1) To translators

Translators should be careful in translating idiomatic expressions and consider using the most suitable translation techniques for equivalent translation in order to make the reader understand the text.

(2) To future researchers

For the future researchers can take another research about translation in metaphor, alliteration, or such figurative language found in the novel.

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