THE USE OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN RENDERING OF IDIOMS IN LOWRY'S *"THE GIVER"*

a final project

Submitted in partial of the requirements for the degree of

Sarjana Sastra English

by

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SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY

2019

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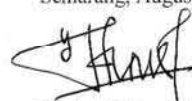Approved by
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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Yunier Wahyu Ningtyas, hereby declare that this final project entitled *The Use of Translation Strategies in English to Indonesian Rendering of Idioms in Lowry's The Giver* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published work of others has been acknowledged in the text and list of refrences is given in the references.

Semarang, August 2019

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MOTTO AND DECLARATION

"O you who have believed, seek help through patience and prayer. Indeed, Allah

is with the patient."

(Surah Al-Baqarah:153)

This Final Project is dedicated to:

1. My lovely family

2. My best friends and my friends

3. All of you that struggle to finish your final project. *Ganbatte.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I would like to praise and thanks to the Almighty Allah SWT who always give me strength, blessing, inspiration, and mercy so that I can finish this final project.

I would like to give my deepest gratitude to my advisor Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum for his patience in giving me guidance, advice, and motivation until this final project completed as well. I also would to express my gratitude to all of the lecturers in English Department of Semarang State University for useful knowledge given to me.

I also want to give my sincere gratitude to my family who never stops giving me support, endless love, guidance, suggestion, and help whenever I need them, I think that without them I can't through it alone. I am so grateful for having them in my life.

I thank to all of my best friends who always give me motivation, help, and support. They are Norma (my partner in crime hehe), Link Gablag Mrapat (Yuni and Rama), HIPY (Himma, Intan dan Presti), then also my best friend from childhood until now (Alfu), and The Rempongs (Alfu, Endah, Zulfa and Ega), not to mention, my private ojek (Dani). Last but not least, thanks to all of my friends that I had.

ABSTRACT

In translating a novel, a translator often finds words or sentences contain idiom. Idiom is an expression contain a group of words that have special meaning and the meaning can be separated. This study is about translation strategies used in The Giver by Louis Lowry. The objectives of this study are to find out the translation strategies in Lowry's The Giver, and show the accuracy of its translation. This study used descriptive qualitative as a method to describe the result of the data. The writer applied the theory proposed by Baker (1992) about the translation strategies and Nababan et al. (2012) the assessment of accuracy in translation. The results of this study showed that there are 209 idioms found in the novel. The translator used four strategies by Baker (1992). They are translation using idiom similar meaning and form, using idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase and translation by omission. Translation by paraphrase is the most used strategy to translate idiom in The Giver with the total 180 idioms (86.12%) whereas omission is the last strategy that used by the translator comparing to another strategy with 2 idioms (0.96%). The accuracy level of idioms asses by three experts reveal that there are 96.01% idioms were accurate, then 3.35% idioms were less accurate and the last 0.64 idioms were inaccurate. The most accurate in translation strategies is using transltaion by idiom similar meaning but dissmilar form with the percentage of 100% accurate and translation by omission is the translation strategies that most inaccurate with the percentage of 33.33%. It can be concluded that idiom in The Giver translated into Bahasa by Aryantri Eddy Tarman is mostly accurate.

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LIST OF ABBREVATIONS

SL   :Source Lnguage

TL   :Target Language

ISMF   :Idiom Similar Meaning and Form

ISMDF :Idiom Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

TP   :Translation by Paraphrase

TO   :Translation by Omission

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is an introduction. It consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, purposes of the study, significance of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1   Background of the Study

Language is an important communication tool in people's life. The function of language is to tell ideas, information, and others in people's minds. It makes people easy to interact with others, without language people wouldn't know how to communicate, express their feeling and tell their intention to each other. Language in one country and others are different, these different influenced by tribes, regions, and historical backgrounds of each place. Thus, it is necessary a language that can understand by society in the world, so it is coming up an international language. English is an international language because it is easy to learn and understand by people. It is famous and anything relates to English. One of them is literature such as a novel, but not everyone can read and understands the novel in English. To make people in another place can read and understand the novel, it is translated into many languages.

Translation is a process to deliver a language to another language without intention to change the meaning, so the intention of the author is clear to the readers. As Hartono (2009) states that translation is reading the author's will and purpose in the form of a message which contains both denotative and connotative meanings that exist in the source text that must be reproduced by translators into

the receptor's language. In translating a language, the meaning and intention in target language must be accurate towards source language, but it is difficult to do by the translator.

Many translators faced difficulties when translating a text from the source language to the target language. Soemarno (1998) says that "a translator has difficulties to translate related to lexical, textual and socio-cultural meaning" (as cited in Hartono, 2009 p.58). Sometimes, translators had difficulties to translate a text. The most difficult meaning to translate is the meaning related to the cultural side because every place has its own culture and effect toward their language. Whereas according to Hartono (2009) states that three difficulties faced by translators in translating a novel they are as follows: 1) Linguistically, 2) Culturally. 3) Literarily. Translators are difficult to translate figurative languages and idiomatic expressions in the novel. Those difficulties come to their minds and make them hard to translate the text.

In translating a novel, a translator usually finds words or sentences contain idioms. An idiom is an expression contain a group of words that have special meaning. Richards (1992) states that idiom is "An expression which functions as a single unit whose meaning cannot be worked out from its separate parts." (as cited in Hartono, 2009 p. 75). The translator should know the culture of target language to translate idioms accurately. These make idiom hard to translate. Translation Strategies become the way to translate idiom equivalent with the source language. Mujiyanto (2013) argues that "the term strategy in translation can be interpreted as a plan which the translator aware of as an attempt to solve the problem of translating a text" (p.51). "Baker is by far one of the

experts who presents the most comprehensive and detailed description of the use of strategies in translation" (Mujiyanto, 2013,p.22). Baker (1992) mentions four strategies in translating idiom, they are idiom using similar meaning and form, idiom using similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase and translation by omission.

As a translator, the product of translation should be paying attention. It means that the translator's success to deliver the message of the author. it's mean that the translator can result in a good product of translation. According to Larson (1984), three reasons for a good translation, they are to evaluate accurate, naturalness and clarity. Nababan et al. (2012) tell two important factors in translation first is linguistics factors such as word, phrases, clauses, and sentences, second is non-linguistics factors such as cultural knowledge on source language and target language.

In this final project, the writer wants to find out the strategies used by the translator to translate idioms in *The Giver* by Louis Lowry into *Sang Pemberi* by Ariyantri Eddy Tarman and show the accuracy of its translation.

1.2   Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The writer's reasons for choosing "*The Use of Translation Strategies in English to Indonesian Rendering of Idioms in Lowry's The Giver*" are as follows:

1. Many idioms found in *the Giver* novel, so *The Giver* becomes my option to choose this novel.

2. Translating idioms is an interesting thing. It is difficult to translate idiom because the translator should have the knowledge and pay attention to source language to make the translation as good as possible equivalent to target

language. so, the translator needs translation strategies when finding difficulties in translating idiom.

3. Accuracy is one of the criteria to assess if the translated version is accurate or inaccurate. So, by doing this, it will improve the knowledge about accuracy.

4. *The Giver* is Louis Lowry's work that translated into 30 languages, including in Bahasa Indonesia. It is an international bestseller novel because it has been sold more than 10 million copies. So that, this novel won some awards, such as Awards of Newberry Medal 1994, Book List Editors' Choice, A School Library Journal Best Book of the Year, and two others awards by American Library Association, they are "Best Book For Young Adult" and "ALA Notable Children's Book".

5. There is no research conduct about my final project *entitled "The Use of Translation Strategies in English to Indonesian Rendering of Iidoms in Lowry's "The Giver""*.

1.3   Research Questions

There are several difficulties in translating idioms such as grammar, lexical, and culture. These can be solved by using the strategies in translating idioms. This research will try to answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of translation are used by the translator to translate idioms in Lowry's *The Giver*?

2. How is the accuracy of translating idioms in the novel?

1.4   Purposes of the Study

Three purposes of this research, they are:

1. To find out the strategies used by the translator to translate idioms in Lowry's *The Giver*.

2. To show the accuracy in translating idioms of the novel.

1.5   Significance of the Study

1. Theoretical Significance

a. This study is expected to give information to the readers about translation, especially idiom translation.

b. This study is hopefully can improve knowledge to the readers about the translation strategies so that the readers could translate as good as possible when translating idioms from source language to target language. By using translation strategies it would make the readers easy to translate idiom.

c. This study is hopefully be able to make the readers understand about accuracy in translation.

2. Practical Significance

The result of this study can be a reference to the readers, translators, students in the English Department or others who are interested in translating idioms and accuracy of the translation.

1.6   Definition of Key terms

Some definitions add here to clarify the key terms used in this study.

Translation is a process of reproducing messages from source language into target language to make the meaning equivalence. Newmark (1988:5) states that " Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way

that the author intended the text." In this definition, the translator delivers and keeps the meaning of a text from one language to another language" (p.5). Idiom is a part of the translation, it is a kind of expression that cannot be translated literally. Baker (1992) states that "idioms are frozen patterns of language that allow little or no variation in form and, in the case of idioms, often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their components" (p.63).

Accuracy is a term used in translation evaluation to refer to the extent to which a translation matches its original. Hornby (1999) defines accuracy is "the state of being exact or correct; the ability to do something skillfully without making mistakes" (p.10)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of previous studies, theoretical reviews, and theoretical framework. In theoretical reviews contains the definition of translation, types of translation, process of translation, equivalence in translation, accuracy in translation, idiom, types of idiom, difficulties in translating idiom and strategies in translating idiom.

2.1   Review of Previous Studies

Previous studies are needed to analyze, classify and compare between a study and the previous studies so that the writer can get inspiration to make a new topic related to those. According to Mujiyanto (2011) states that previous studies pay attention to the same researches with the topics that studied from some sources, such as journals, final projects, thesis, and dissertation. Those become an inspiration to get a new topic.

There are several previous studies related to this research. Some researchers discussed about translation techniques. They are Anggriawan (2016), Lestari (2016), Setiawan (2017), Religia (2015), Fatoni (2017), Fadwati (2018). One of the researches conducted by Setiawan (2017) explains the translation techniques used by Danan Priyatmoko in Dave Pelze's The Lost Boy. He uses qualitative research for analyzing the translation techniques. The data were analyzed by using translation techniques by Molina and Albir (2002). The result of his study showed that there are sixteen translation techniques found in the

data. They are literal translation (32.96%), borrowing (13.81%), linguistic amplification (12.70%), reduction (9.30), compensation (6.62%), discursive creation (5.70%), re-creation (3.95%), modulation (2.48%), transposition (2.39%), generalization (2.02%), particularization (1.84%), established equivalent (1.74%), calque (1.47%), linguistic compression (1.38%), adaptation (1.10%) and amplification (0.46%). The most dominant translation is literal translation with (32.96%) and the last is amplification with (0,46%).

Dwifamaya (2018) explains about idiomatic expression in a novel entitled *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay* by Suzanne Collins. The purpose of her research was to give explanation about how idioms develop in the novel through text or dialogue. Her research used qualitative method in a form of description. The data is analyzed using the method suggested in Seidl and McMordie's classification of related to the idiomatic expressions and Semiotic Model of Roland Barthes The result of her research showed there are only 5 subcategories based on Seidl and McMordie's theory. They were idioms with idiomatic uses adjectives + adverbs and miscellaneous, idioms with nouns and adjectives, idiomatic pairs, idiom of phrasal verbs, and idioms with key words from special catagories. The most dominant of idiomatic expression was idioms with noun and adjectives. The meaning of those word contained on idiomatic expressions are different from those real meaning.

There are also reaseach studies about translation strategies, as follows: Pratama (2016), Fahrizky (2015), Darissurya (2016), Elvina (2014), Susanti & Yuli (2015), Gunadi (2017), Ardhani (2015), Saputri(2014), Ngestiningtyas (2013), Khosravi & Khatib (2012), Sadeghi & Fajrad (2014), Sugiarti (2015),

Mono, Saragih, Nababan, & Lubis (2015), Mohseni & Mozafar (2013) Mayasari (2008), Nedelcheva, (2017). Mabruroh (2015) her reseacrh finds out idioms, their types, dominant type, and problems in understanding idioms. The object of her study was the English idiom in the novel The Adventure of Tom Sawyer. The data were the phrases or words or collocations found in the novel. The data were taken by reading, identifying, and inventorizing. Then, the data were analyzed by using the theories offered by Makkai related to the topic and find out the problems in that analysis. The result of this study showed 796 idioms. Those found in the novel and classified into 6 types of idiom offered by Makkai used. The dominant type of idiom used in the novel is phrasal verb idiom with 446 idioms (56.03%). In understanding the meaning of idiom, there are 4 problems existed, that are distinction between phrasal verbs that is idiom or not idiom; translation of idiom; understanding the closest meaning of idiom; and no grammatical rule of forming idiom. Therefore, readers should comprehend the idiomatic expressions used in novel to understand the meaning of idioms and the whole context of novel.

Sari (2016) identifies the translation strategies used in translating idioms found in the movie script of Fast five. She used Makkai's classification of idiom to analyze the idiom found in the movie. She applied Baker's translation strategy (1992) in conducting her research. The result of her study reveals that there are 37 idioms found. The highest number is the strategy of translation by paraphrase with 24 idioms (64,86%), the second strategy is translation by similar meaning but dissimiliar form with 10 idioms (27,02%), and strategy of translation by similar meaning and form and by omission had the same data with 1 idiom

(2,70%). Meanwhile, translation by paraphrase is the strategy mostly used in this movie script, because a lot of idioms are easily to translated by translation by paraphrase.

Saputra (2012) describes the translation of idioms expression found in the novel Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows published by Bloomsbury and the strategies in translating idioms applied based on Baker (2001). Using qualitative method, the writer provided a detailed description about the translation strategies in translating idiomatic expressionsfound in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows. The study shows that several translation strategies are applied by the translator, which include idioms of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. The cultural difference becomes the main concern in keeping the original meaning, especially when dealing with idiomatic expressions. When translating idioms, the translator might use some adjustment in the certain context to keep the correct meaning, so the translated text is still readable and clear. In conclusion, translating idioms could be a serious matter regarding the target language. In this case the problems are doubled since the stylistic meaning should be kept without reducing the beauty of the text.

Setiawan (2014) identifies strategies used in translating idiomatic expressions on chapter two in Jamie McGuire's novel entitiled "Beautiful Disaster" by using Baker's strategies (1992). He uses descriptive analysis in conducting this research. The result of his study shows that there are 33 idioms found on chapter two. 14 (42.42%) idioms are translated using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 16 (48.49%) idioms are translated using an idiom of

similar meaning but dissimilar form, 2 (6.06%) idioms are translated by paraphrasing and 1 (3.03%) idiom is translated by omission. In conclusion, the dominant strategies used by translator in translating idiom is using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Habizar (2016) investigates strategies applied by the translator in translating the Indonesian Idioms in novel "Ziarah", the meaning of the source text idioms conveyed to target text using the strategies identified and describe the forms of idioms used in the target language if the meaning of the idioms is convenyed effectively. In this study, the researcher employs Baker's (2011) proposed strategies of translating idioms, Nida's (1964) notion of equivalence in translation, as well as Makkai's (1972) categorization of English idioms as the theoretical foundation for answering the three research questions of this study. Besides that, 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).

Based on the results of this study, it was found that from the thirty three Indonesian idioms contained in the SL text, 45.15% of the extracted idioms are translated into English using the paraphrase stratgey; while 24.24% are translated by idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form; 15.15% by idiom of similar meaning and form; 6.07% by omission of the entire idiom; and 9.09% are translated word for word. Moreover, the findings also reveal that the message that was considered as conveyed effectively into TT is 66.66% of the analyzed data; and less effectively conveyed in 21.21%; while the translated message was found to be distorted is only 12.12%. In terms of Makkai's (1972) classification

of English idioms, the findings of this study have shown that within the 22 (66.66%) of Indonesian idioms that are considered as effectively conveyed to TL text, 6 idioms were translated effectively into the forms of English "Phrasal Compounds Idiom"; 2 idioms were translated into the forms of "Tourneur Idioms"; 1 idiom was translated into the form of "Phrasal Verb Idioms"; and 13 idioms were translated effectively into the forms of English non-idiomatic expressions. This study has indicated that the most suitable strategy for conveying an inappropriate translated idiom is to use Baker's (2011) strategy of translating an idiom by paraphrase.

There have been amount of reseach studies written about accuracy. Among them are Sari (2015), Fitri (2016), Wibowo (2018), Safei & Salija (2018), Novitasari (2018), Sulistiyani (2018) and Indriani (2017). One of the reseach conducted by indriani (2017) finds the types of idiom, the translation strategy an accuracy English into Indonesian in The Great Gatsby novel by using qualitative method. She collecting the data by read original version and Indonesia version of the novel. After collecting the data, she classifying the types of idiom using Seidl and Mc Mordie's theory, then she analyzing the translation strategy based on Baker's theory, to asses the accuracy of idiomatic translation she chooses Larson's theory. As the result, the types of idiom found in the novel are phrasal verb, verbal idiom, idiom from parts of the body, noun+preposition, noun phrase, and idiom of comparison. The dominant startegy used by the translator is similar meaning but dissimilar form. There are five idioms categorizd into unclear translation and three idioms cataegorized into unclear translation and

three idioms categorized into inaccurate translation, but overall the translation is accurate.

In this study, the writer focuses on the translation strategies in *The Giver* by Louis Lowry that translated into Indonesia to become *Sang Pemberi* by Aryantri Eddy Tarman. Furthermore, the writer wants to know the accuracy of its translation. The difference between this study and those previous studies is on the object of the study.

2.2 Theoretical Reviews

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

Some experts in translation have different definitions of translation. Newmark (1988:5) states that " Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." In this definition, the translator delivers and keeps the meaning of a text from one language to another language" (p.5).

Moreover, Nida and Taber (1982) argue that "translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (p.12). So, it's mean that the message from source language must presents well to the target language by looking for similar meaning to reach equivalence meaning and style. Whereas according to Bell (1991) says that "translation is an expression of that preserving semantic and stylistic equivalencies from the source language into the target language" (p.5).

Based on some explanations about translation, it can be concluded that translation is a process of delivering a text from source language (SL) into target

language (TL) in accordance to make meaning, form and style equivalent as natural as possible.

2.2.2 Types of Translation

There are some different opinions by experts about types of translation. According to Newmark (1988), there are two types of translation. They are semantic and communicative translation. Semantic translation "attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow and the exact contextual meaning". While communicative translation "attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original".

Meanwhile, Larson (1998) mentions two types of translation, meaning-based and form-based translation. Meaning-based translation focuses on to keep the same meaning as natural of a text from the original into the target language. It is known as idiomatic translation. Whereas form-based translation attempts to follow the meaning from the source language. Such translation is called literal translation.

Furthermore, Catford (1965) divides translation in terms of extent and levels, and ranks. Based on extent, there are full and partial translation. Full translation is a type of translation in which entire text in source language reproduced into target language. Partial translation focus on translated some parts of source-language text. On the levels translation, he mentions total and restricted translation. In total translation, text from target language replaces all levels of source language. Then, restricted translation is the replacement of source language

to target language that equivalence at only one level. Such as at phonological level, grammar level or graphological level and lexis. In the last, rank translation is the selection of equivalence in target language limited only one rank, whether at a word for word equivalence, morpheme for morpheme equivalence, etc.

2.2.3 Process of Translation

Nida and Taber (1982) divide three stages of translation process: the first is analysis. In this step the translator analysis the text in terms of the surface structure of the text, such as the grammatical relationships, the meaning of the words and combinations of words in order to understand the message. The second is transfer. The translator transferring the result of analysis which has been understood into the translator's mind. The last is restructuring. It is a process in which the transferred material is restricted in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

Those steps can be illustrated in the following diagram:

Figure 2.1 Translation process by Nida and Taber
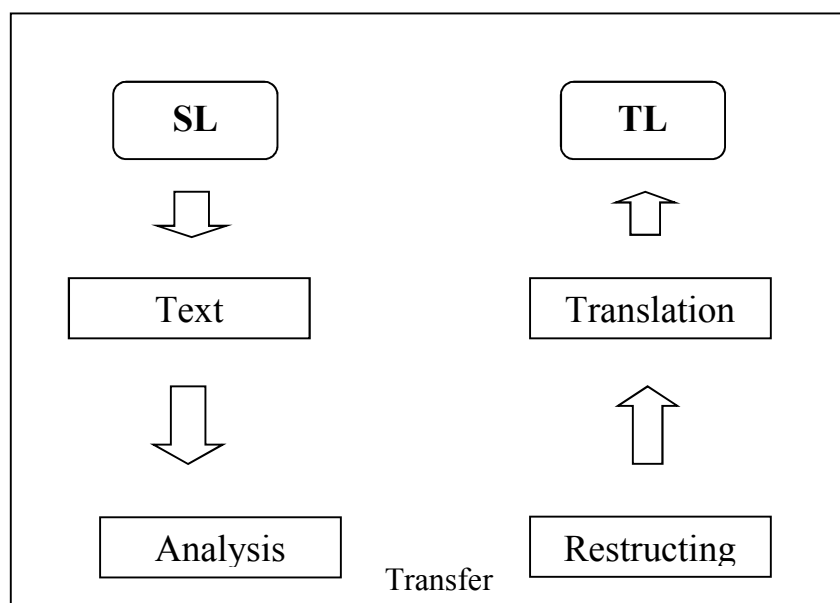
2.2.4 Equivalence in Translation

Equivalence can be mention as word or phrase which has equal meaning with word or phrase in another language for example house in English has equal meaning with word *Rumah* in Indonesian. According to KBBI (1991), Equivalent is a word or phrase in a lnguage that has an alignment of meanings with word or phrase in the language etc" (as cited in Mujiyanto, 2013 p.11). Moreover, Nida and Taber (1982) divide equivalence into two groups, formal equivalence, and dynamic equivalence. Formal equivalence focuses on the form and content of the message itself. On the other hand, dynamic equivalence pays attention to the principle of equivalent effect.

2.2.5 Accuracy in Translation

It is also important for a translator to pay attention to accuracy to achieve a good quality of translation. According to Larson (1986) a good translation should have three important things, they are: 1) Accuracy; the translator preserves the message by the intention of the author as accurately as possible from the source language into the target language. 2) Clarity; the translator transfers the message in the text in the easy way that the reader can understand so that they wouldn't find any difficulties. 3) Naturalness; the translator delivers the text as natural as possible, thus the readers read it as read the original text.

Accuracy is a way to asses if the source language text equivalent to target-language text. It also likes Hornby (1999) defines accuracy is " the state of being exact or correct; the ability to do something skillfully without making mistakes" (p.10). So that, accuracy uses to examine and correctness the message from SL to TL.

Meanwhile, Nababan et.al (2012) states that the accuracy of a translation depends on if the condition in translating from source text equivalent to target text. According to Nababan et al. (2012) the quality of translation is focused on three things: 1) The accuracy in transferring the message. 2) The clarity of expressing the message. 3) The naturalness of language in translating source text to target text.

Considering all theories stated by experts, it can be concluded in translating a text, translators not only transfers the text but also should pay attention to three essential such as accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. So that the quality of translation can be said good.

2.2.6 Idiom

There are many definitions of idiom. According to Hornby (1999) idiom is " a group of words whose meaning different from the meaning of the individual words" (p.643).

Another definition comes from Crystal (2008) idiom as " a term used in grammar and lexicology to refer to a sequence of words which is semantically and often syntactically restricted, so that they function as a single unit"(p.236).

Richards (1992) states that idiom is "An expression which functions as a single unit whose meaning cannot be worked out from its separate parts." (as cited in Hartono, 2009 p. 75) For example: Would you mind keeping an eye on my baby while I take a bath?" which means "I ask you to take care of my baby while I take a bath". In conclusion idiom is an expression which has special meaning and the meaning cannot be easily translated word by word.

2.2.7 Types of Idiom

Baker (1998) mentions some types of idioms. The first is the expressions that violate truth conditions. Such as "it's raining cats and dog" and "food for thought". The second which seem ill-formed condition. For example: trip the light fantastic and blow someone to kingdom come. The last is the expression which starts with like, such as: like a bat out of hell and like water off a duck's understand. So, there are many types of idiom that have those special meaning.

2.2.7 Difficulties in Translating Idiom

Frye et al. (1985) argue that "idiom is a special phrase that not easily to translated" (as cited in Hartono 2009:74). For example when someone says an expression of "Thanks", then another will replay then another will reply such as." Not at all, forget it and it was a pleasure" Those expressions can't translate word by word, but should use Indonesian idiomatic that proper. Those can be translated such as "nggak apa-apa", "lupakan saja", "ini suatu hal yang menyenangkan." So it is not easy to translate idiom directly word by word, because it has special meaning.

Baker (1992:68) states four difficulties in translating idioms, first, an idiom may have no equivalence in the target language. Second, an idiom may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different. Third, an idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic sense at the same time. Fourth, the very convention of using idioms in written discourse is the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source language and target language.

2.2.8 Strategies in Translating Idiom

Translation strategies are needed by translators as a technique to simplify or ways to minimize problems when translating other languages. Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2003) translation strategy is the tactic of the translator to translate words or sentences that cannot be broken down again into smaller units to be translated.

In translating idiom, if the translator finds difficulty so translation strategies can be a solution. Baker argues that "The way in which an idiom or fixed expression can be translated into another language depends on many factors" (p.71). those factors are an idiom with similar meanings that available in the target language, the significance of the specific lexical items which constitute the idiom, and the appropriateness or inappropriateness of using idiom in the target language. So, Baker (1992) suggests four strategies for translating idioms.

1. Using an idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

This strategy involves using idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning of the source-language idiom, and it also consists of equivalent lexical items. For example:

(1)   SL   Jonas **looking around** anxiously. (p.1)

        TL   Jonas   yang   **memandang   sekelilingnya**   dengan penuh   minat. (p.12)

2. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

Many idioms have different equivalent in another language. With this strategy, the translator is allowed to use different lexical items to translate idiom as long as the meaning remains the same. For example:

(2)   SL   Instead, **as a result** of Father's plea, (p.42)

      TL   Tetapi, **berkat** permohonan Ayah,... (p.58)

3. Translation by paraphrase

This strategy is used when there is no equivalent can be found in the target language. Due to the differences in stylistic preferences, the translator should apply this strategy to translate an idiom. For example:

(3)   SL   He probably should have **brought up** his feeling of bewilderment that very evening. (p.23)

      TL Mungkin dia seharusnya **menceritakan** kebingungannya malam itu juga ketika unit keluarga berbagi perasaan. (p.36)

4. Translation by Omission

In this strategy, the translator leaves out some part of the idiom. It can be a half or a whole of an idiom. It happened because the translator is difficult to find the equivalent meaning in target language. For example:

(4)   SL   You should be starting to **go off** to sleep without it. (p.17)

      TL   Kau seharusnya mulai tidur tanpanya. (p.30)

2.3   **Theoretical Framework**

The objectives of this study are first to find out translation strategies used by the translator in translating idioms in Lowry's novel *The Giver*. This study uses the strategies in translating idioms by Baker (1992). She divides some strategies in translating idiom, as they are: 1) translating by using an idiom of similar meaning and form (ISMF). 2) Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (ISMDF). 3) Translation by paraphrase (TP). 4) Translation by omission (TO). The last aim of this study is to show the level of accuracy, to do it the writer

uses theory by Nababan et al. (2012). Based on the theories above, the theoretical

framework of the analysis can be summarized in the following diagram:

Figure 2.2 Analytical Construct
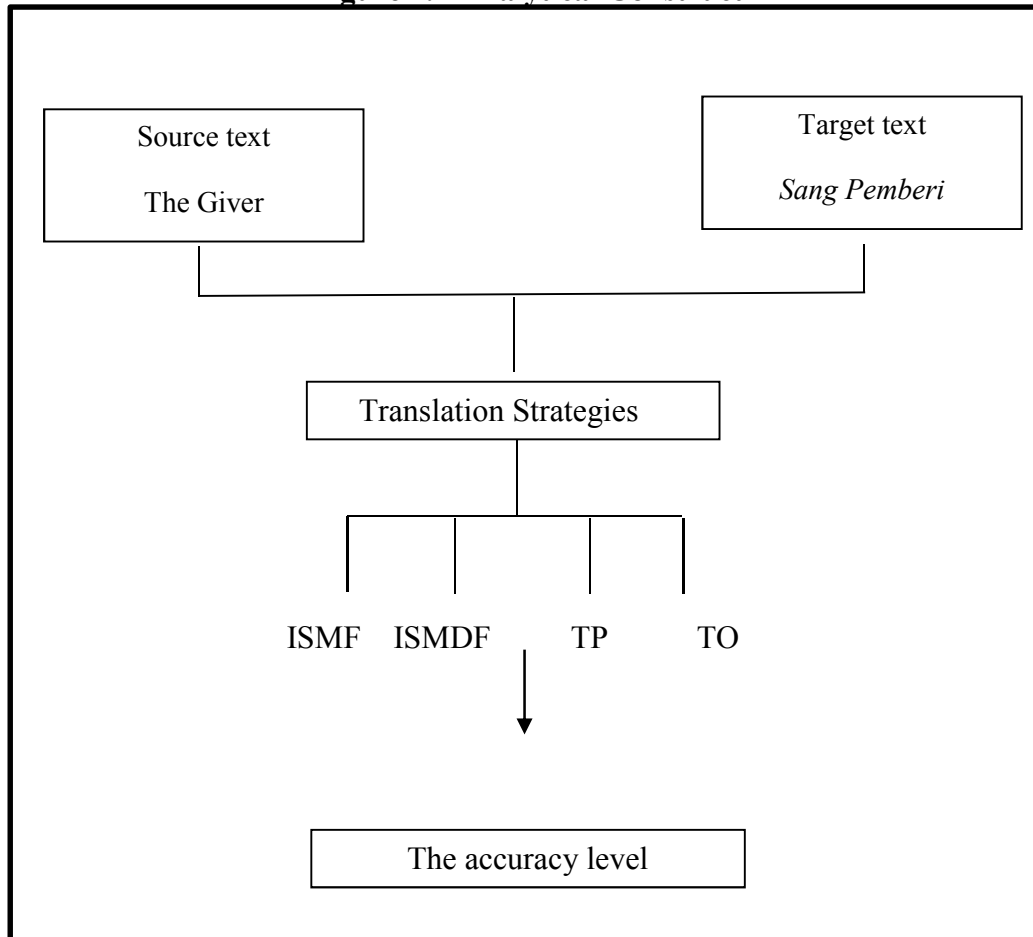
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the last chapter of the study. It contains conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion presents a brief of the main points of finding and discussion that explained in the previous chapter. This chapter also preserves some suggestions as a recommendation to improve the next research that similar to this topic.

5.1   Conclusion

Based on the finding and discussion in the previous study, some conclusion can be drawn as follows:

The are 209 idiom found in *The Giver*. The translator used four strategies in translating idiom by Baker (1992). They are using idiom with similar meaning and form 23 idioms (11%), using idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form 4 idioms (1.92%), translation by paraphrase 10 idioms (86.12%), and translation by omission 2 idioms (0.96%). The highest strategy used by the translator to translate idioms is using paraphrase. The total of idioms using translation by paraphrase is 180 idioms (86.12%), whereas the lower strategy is using translation by omission with the total 2 idioms (0.96%)

The accuracy level of idioms asses by three experts reveal that there are 96.01% idioms were accurate, then 3.35% idioms were less accurate and the last 0.64% idioms were inaccurate. The highest translation strategies that accurate is translating idiom using similar meaning but dissimilar form with the percentage of

100 % and the lowest inaccurate is translation by omission with the percentage of 33.33%. It can be concluded that idiom in *The Giver* translated into *Bahasa* by Aryantri Eddy Tarman is mostly accurate.

5.2   Suggestion

There are some suggestions presented as follows:

1. The writer suggests for future researchers who are interested in translation strategies to conduct a reach about figurative languages such as metaphor, simile, hyperbole, and personification..

2.   The translator should pay attention to translate idiom using translation by omission, because it can be seen that translation by omission became the lowest inaccurate strategies.

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