



**TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF IDIOMATIC
EXPRESSIONS IN SINGER AND COLE'S *GHOST***

FLEET

a final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan

in English

by

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2201414002

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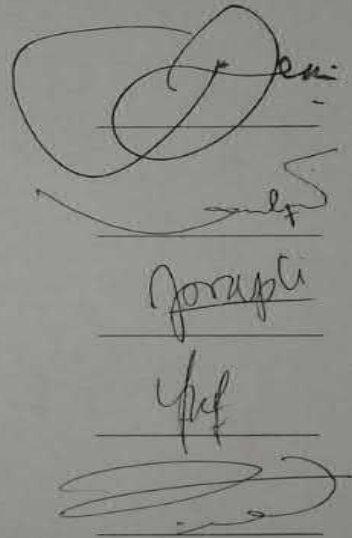
2019

APPROVAL

This final project entitled **Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions in Singer and Cole's *Ghost Fleet*** has been approved by the Board of the Examination of the English Department of Faculty of Languages and Arts of Universitas Negeri Semarang on November 1st 2019.

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Wahyu Eka Dharma Putra, as a writer of the final project entitled **Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions in Singer and Cole's *Ghost Fleet*** declared that this is my own research and has not been submitted in any form for another diploma or degree at any institute or other university. All of information that is derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the texts and lists of references are placed in the bibliography.

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Wahyu Eka Dharma Putra

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Allah will raise those who have believed among you and those who were given knowledge by degrees. (Q.S. Al-Mujadilah: 11)

This final project is dedicated for my beloved parents (Dr. Tri Widada, S.H. M.Pd and dr, Chotimah Zaenab, Sp.F)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu'alaikum, wr.wb.

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

First, I praise to Allah Almighty and prophet Muhammad and family for the blessing, health, ease and guidance during my study and finishing my final project. Next, I would like to express my gratefulness to Mr. Arif Suryo Priyatmojo, M.Pd. as my advisor because of his guidance, suggestions, and advice directly helps for completing and writing my final project.

Second is my honor for UNNES (Universitas Negeri Semarang) English Department lecturers for their support, easiness, suggestions and guidance during my study.

Third is my parent who always support, help and guide my study.

The last, I would like to express my gratitude for my friends who support me in order to finish correctly my final project as soon as possible.

The Writer

ABSTRACT

Eka Dharma Putra, Wahyu. 2019. **Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions Singer and Cole's *Ghost Fleet***. Final Project. English Education. Faculty of Languages and Arts. Universitas Negeri Semarang. Advisor I: Arif Suryo Priyatmojo, M.Pd.

Keywords: Idiomatic expression, translation, strategies

There are many idiomatic expressions that can be found in Singer and Cole's novel *Ghost Fleet*. As an English Department student, it is important to master the translations strategy of idiomatic expressions. The purposes of the research are to identify what idiomatic translation strategies that are used and to find out the equivalent level of idiomatic translation from English to Indonesian.

This research is done by using a qualitative descriptive approach. The instruments are in the forms of tables, there are Translation Strategy, Back Translation, and Equivalence Level Table; Frequency and Percentage of the Translation Strategy; and the Relation of Strategy Equivalence Table. The data collected are analyzed by comparing the idiomatic expressions found in both English and Indonesian versions. The strategies used to translate idiomatic expressions are determined and later analyzed to find out the translation equivalence of the Indonesian version.

It is concluded that there are four translations strategies to translate idiomatic expressions: (1) 8.53 % using translation of idioms of similar meaning but different form, (2) 3.04 % translation using idioms of similar meaning and similar form, (3) 87.19 % translation by paraphrase, and (4) 1.21 % translation by omission. The most used strategy is a translation by paraphrase, while the least used strategy is omission. In terms of translation equivalence, 90.24 % of the total idioms are translated into equivalent meaning.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I want to explain about the first chapter. There are backgrounds of the study, the reasons for choosing the topic, the research questions, the objectives of the study, the significance of the study, and the outline of the research.

1.1. Background of the Research

As an English teacher candidate, it is important to master vocabulary both in English and Indonesian. Base on my teaching experiences, some students may ask their English teacher about difficult words or other words which unfamiliar. Frequently, they ask the literal meaning of English words and the teacher translate it literally. It means that the English teachers need to master and improve their ability in translation.

Translation is needed for English foreigner learner in order to understand the meaning of a source language to the target language. Usually, people who use translation are non-native speaker of the source language, in this case is English. Frequently, they can find translation inside of novel, film, etc. As taken from The Merriam-Webster online dictionary, translation is explained as an act, process, or instance of translating such as rendering from one language into another. Newmark (1988:5) in Kartika and Priyatmojo (2018: 41) explains translation is rendering the meaning of a text into other languages in the way that author intended the text. It

means that translators have their own style to translate a text in a source language to a target language. John Cunnison Catford (1965:1) in Jixing (2013:108) state that “translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. Clearly, then, any theory of translation must draw upon a theory of language-a general linguistics theory” .Other expert is Eugene Albert Nida (1964:3) in Jixing (2013:108) explain as a scientific subject and points out that “the transference of a message from one language to another is a valid subject for scientific description“. Brislin in Kartika and Priyatmojo (2018) tell translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographics or do not have such standarization or whether one or both languages are based on signs, as with sign of the deaf.

I use a novel, a kind of literature, as my research object. McFadden in Meyer (1997:2) in Hartono and Priyatmojo (2015:183) stated that literature is a series of papers that show about aesthetic value, containing artistic and history of a community. The literary text styles make the aesthetic, and the literature characteristics contain poetics mechanism. The aesthetics of each novel are different to other because they write it depending on a different background. The novels writers characterize their idea using connotative meaning such as idiomatic expressions and poetic. Simply, the messages in the novels need to be more understood than a simple text. It is needed for the translator to translate into correct meaning and not to do mistranslation or to the reader.

There is a difference for translator to translate a literary and scientific work. Hardjoprawiro (2006:35) in Hartono (2012:361) explains that translating a novel is different from translating an ordinary text. The difference is on the usage of idiomatic expressions and figurative languages. Both of them contains connotative meanings because they are categorized into literary words that are different from technical words or terms that have denotative meanings. He also adds that novel translators have problems in translating local proper nouns or names and very long paragraphs. Additionally, Newmark (1988) in Hartono (2012:360) explains that the translators of literary works mainly have difficulties in translating the linguistics aspects, socio-cultural aspects, and moral aspects implicitly stated in literary works.

In the novel, I focus to describe idiom as one of figurative expressions. Mollanazar (1997) in Ferdowsi (2013:349) explains that idiom is ‘a combination of at least two words which cannot be understood literally and which function as a unit semantically’. Beekman and Callow (1974:121) in Hidayat (2016:32) defines idioms as expressions that contain at least two words which cannot be understood literally and which function as a unit semantically. Mollanazar (1997) in Ferdowsi (2013:349) describes that idioms (a) are parts of a sentence, (b) sometimes have variant elements, (c) is not intended to teach anything, (d) are used in every type of text, (e) are figurative extensions of words meaning, (f) are more common and frequent, (g) is used literally sometimes.

Next focus is analyzing translation equivalence level in the novel to achieve a good translation. Newmark (1988:48) in Hidayat (2016:24) tells that achieving

translation equivalence is the main purpose of any translation. Jakobson (1959: 233) in Leonardi (2000) shows that translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes. Jakobson said that they may have difficulties in order to get an equivalent translation. Because of that, he added that they need to recode the source language and change it into equivalent meaning in the target language. Vinay and Darbelnet in Leonardi (2000) view equivalence-oriented translation as a procedure which 'replicates the same situation as in the original whilst using completely different wording'. Nida and Taber in Fachrizal (2018:18) classifies equivalence translation into two parts, there are dynamic equivalence and formal correspondence.

The translators may have some difficulties. Hartono (2012:361) states that there are some difficulties for novel translators in order to translate English to Indonesian. First, they usually don't understand about a long complex sentence with complicated structures linguistically and long paragraph that contains complicated grammatical patterns. Second, the translator has a different culture to the novel authors that make them difficult to find out the closest meanings. Third, the novel translator feels difficult to translate idiomatic expressions and figurative languages in the novel. It is better for the novel translator to have more experience in idiomatic expressions and figurative language by reading more simple novels. For a literary translator, the difficulties such as lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, contextual and situational meaning, textual meaning, and socio-cultural significance.

The difficulties may cause some errors to translate a language into other language. As Hartono and Priyatmojo (2016) show that there are some dominant

errors about translation in a product such as Mistranslation into Target Language (MTL); addition; word choice; too free translated; too literal, word-for-word; grammar; punctuation; spelling. It result some errors and poor quality translation for the readers. It means that the translators need to have strategies to achieve a good translation and reduce the errors for readers.

The translator needs to transfer the meaning from source language text into target language text correctly to achieve a good translation. Kovacs (2008) in Hartono and Priyatmojo (2015) states that the translators need to produce a good translation in order to achieve high quality translation results as well as a source of information. Massoud (1988:19-24) in Hidayat (2016) stated a good translation must be based on eight criteria, they are: (1) a good translation is easy to be understood; (2) a good translation must be fluent and smooth; (3) a good translation is idiomatic; (4) a good translation conveys literary subtleties of the original; (5) the metaphorical and the literal can be differentiate by a good translation; (6) a good translation reconstruct the cultural/historical context of the original; (7) a good translation makes explicit what is implicit in abbreviations and in allusions to sayings, songs and nursery rhymes; (8) a good translation will convey, as much as possible, the meaning of the original text. It means that the translator needs to have skills to translate text into other language.

In this case, I want to describe the idiomatic translation strategies based upon a novel entitled *Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War* that are written by Peter Warren Singer and August Cole and its translation in Indonesian *Ghost Fleet: A*

Novel of the Next World War translated by Reinitha Amalia Lasmana and Maria Lubis.

1.2. Reasons for Choosing the Topic

I choose the topic about an analysis of idiomatic translation strategies on *Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War* that are written by Peter Warren Singer and August Cole based on some considerations. First, translation is not an easy activity for the translator. Sometimes, non-native speakers find a number of difficulties in the transferring meaning process. Translators need to keep the meaning from the source language into the target language, especially in figurative expressions, in this case, idioms. This is better done by a language major who has learned translation strategy/method/technique that is appropriate to the text. Both amateur translators and professional translators will face problems to do their job, but they need to finish their job correctly and meaningfully.

Second, the novel is a popular media for everyone. Most people, especially teenagers or languages students need to read English novels in order to increase their language skills or entertain themselves. In the last decades, many novels from other countries come to our lovely country, Indonesia. Because of that, translator is important for the recent decade. As a result, those novels come from other countries which English-speaking countries, are translated by translators who has different characteristics.

Third, idioms are common in English text such as novels, literature books, magazines, etc..Larson (1984, 116) stated that translators need to develop a sensitivity

to the use of idioms in the target languages and use them naturally to make the translation lively and keep the style of English. Some translators have difficulties to understand the idiom and find similar meanings in the target text, in this case, Indonesian. This happens because of the difference in cultural context, lexicon, and grammar, etc. I wish the findings and discussions can help the English learners to solve the problems found in translating idiom whether in literature books, novel etc.

Fourth, this novel was being a famous reference for one of the presidential candidate when I started to write my final project. This novel is a scientific fiction that is written depends on some recent research and just predicts something which may be happened in the future. The candidate argued that Indonesian will be ended after 2024 because it has a weak technologies and militaries power. So, I interested to read and do a research about the novel. But, I just focus on the idiomatic translation strategies and equivalence level from English to Indonesian.

1.3. Statement of the Problems

The problems of the research are:

- a) What translation strategies are used by the translator to render the idiomatic expressions in Peter Warren Singer and August Cole's *Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War*?
- b) What is the equivalence of meaning of the idiomatic expressions in the novel?

1.4. Objectives of the Research

- a) To describe the translation strategies that are used by the translators to translate idiomatic expressions from Peter Warren Singer and August Cole's *Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War* from English to Indonesian.
- b) To find the equivalence level meaning of the idiomatic expressions in the novel.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study both pedagogical significance and practical significance. There is no theoretical significance because I do not find a new theory on the research. The pedagogical significance is the findings and discussions can be used as learning material in idiom based course and translation course for English foreigner learners. The practical significance gives descriptive process of idiomatic translation strategies in English-Indonesian course and reference of idioms in Idiom based Lexical Studies course for English department students.

1.6 Limitation of the Research

This research just focuses on idiomatic translation strategies and equivalence level of the translation of *Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War* by Peter Warren Singer and August Cole only until chapter two. I use Baker's idiomatic translation strategies theory because it gives simple way to classify the strategies. Not only that,

but I also use Nida and Taber theory of correspondence and Baker's theory of equivalence above word level as to describe equivalence level of the translation.

The research objects are novels in English and Indonesian that kind of literary works.

They are not classified as scientific work because of some differentiation.

Hardjoprawiro (2006:35) in Hartono (2012:361) explains that translating a novel is different from translating an ordinary text. The difference is on the usage of idiomatic expressions and figurative languages. Both of them contains connotative meanings

because they are categorized into literary words that are different from technical words or terms that have denotative meanings. He also adds that novel translators have problems in translating local proper nouns or names and very long paragraphs.

Additionally, Newmark (1988) in Hartono (2012:360) explains that the translators of literary works mainly have difficulties in translating the linguistics aspects, socio-cultural aspects, and moral aspects implicitly stated in literary works.

1.7 Outline of the Study

In chapter one, I focus on the background of the research, the reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objectives of the research, the significance of the study, limitation of the research, and outline of the study.

In chapter two, I discuss related literature in idiomatic translation and equivalent level. This part contains three important things. In the first part, describe the review of the previous study. Next part discusses theoretical study review. The second part has the review some sub-part in order to support the theoretical study,

such as general explanation of translation, translation process, meaning (change of meanings and types of meanings), translation types, literary translation, translation equivalent, equivalence above word level, idiom, idiom classification, idioms interpretation, idiomatic translation difficulties, strategies of translating idioms. The last part is the theoretical framework.

In chapter three, I concern the investigation method. I use qualitative research as a method. This part contains some part such as the study object (synopsis, biography of the writer, and the novel publisher), research approach, the researcher role, the methods of collecting data, the procedures of analyzing data, and analysis instrument.

In chapter four, the research presents findings and discussions. This chapter contains some part such as findings, discussion (using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom with similar meaning but the dissimilar form, paraphrasing, omission), the equivalent level of the idiomatic translation (not equivalent translation, less equivalent translation, and equivalent translation), the relations of translation strategies to equivalent (using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but the dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission, the equivalence level), and the relations of findings and discussions to previous studies.

In chapter five, I focus on the conclusions of the research and suggestions for the readers who comes from English department students, public, etc.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In chapter two, I discuss the related literature in idiomatic translation. This part contains three important things. The first part describes about review of previous study. The second part explains about related theoretical review such as general explanation of translation, the process of translation, types of translation, literary translation, the equivalence of translation, equivalence above word level, the idiom, classification of idioms, the interpretation of idioms, the difficulties in translating idioms, strategies on translating idioms, and back translation. Next, the last part is theoretical framework.

2.1. Previous Studies Review

Translation as one of course in English Department gives purposeful things to the learners. Cumpenasu (2007) explain that translation activity in the classroom can produce some purpose thing, there are: a) communicative activity, it enhances interaction between teacher and students and among the students; b) conscious process of language learning; and c) develop students reading comprehension. Fernandez (2014) show that students attitude were surprisingly positive for some reason in learning translation, there are: a) translation is one of their preferred language learning tasks; b) it is motivating; c) it facilitates a deeper understanding of the form and content of the source language text; d) it increases learner's awareness

of the differences between both linguistics systems; e) it allows them to re-express their thoughts faster and easier; f) it helps them acquire linguistic and cultural knowledge.

I focus on translating idiomatic expressions strategies that are used to solve the difficulties in idiomatic translation. Shojaei (2012) explain there are four difficulties regarding the translation of idioms and fixed expressions, there are: a) an idiom may have no equivalent in the target language; b) an idiom may have a similar counterpart but with different meaning; c) an idiom may be used in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time; d) the contexts in which idioms can be used are different. Next, Shojaei (2012) explain the four strategies to solve the difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions, there are: a) using an idiom of similar meaning and form; b) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form; c) Translation by paraphrase; d) Translation by omission.

There are some researchers in idiomatic translation strategies. Hidayat (2016) results show that there are three translation strategies to translate idiomatic expressions: a) 0.7 % Translation by using the idiom of similar meaning and similar form; b) 0.7 % Translation by using the idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form; c) 98.6% translation by paraphrase. Diyana (2018) results describes that six translation strategies by Mona Baker (1992), there are: a) 1,058 data of (59%) Translation by a more general word (superordinate); b) 299 data of (16.67%) Translation by omission; c) 185 data of (10.3%) Translation by paraphrase using a related word; d) 99 data of (5.52%) Translation by using a loan word or loan word

plus explanation; e) 94 data of (5.24%) Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words; f) 58 data of (3.23%) using a more neutral or less expressive word. Pratiwi (2012) results explains that there are three idiomatic translation strategies used by the Indonesian translator:(a) The first strategy is idiom to idiom, which means transferring idioms in English into Idioms in Indonesian. This method is used when two idioms, in both English and Indonesian contain the similar form and meaning; (b) Next strategy is paraphrase, which means transferring idioms in English directly into real meaning in Indonesian. This one is the most frequently used because the translator feels difficult to find similar idioms from English to Indonesian both form and meaning; (c) The third method is literal translation. Sometimes, idioms in English can be literally translated. It will be happened if the English idioms to be part of a dialogue or informal sentence. Fahrizky (2015) results conclude that there are five translation strategies used to translate idiomatic expressions, there are: a) Using idiom of Similar Meaning and Form; b) Using Idiom of Similar Meaning but Different Form; c) Paraphrase; d) Omission; e) Literal translation. Fahrizky (2015) novel's translation has the accuracy level as much as 80.43%. Ardhiani (2018) results explain that most of the idiomatic expressions are translated by using paraphrase strategy (74 out of 141 or 52.5%). The less strategy used in translating the idiomatic expressions are translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy and translation by omission (6 out of 141 or 4.25%). In terms of the degrees of meaning equivalence, there are 110 idiomatic expressions out of 141 or 77.92 % results in equivalent

meaning and there are 31 data out of 141 or 21.95% results in non-equivalent meaning.

There are similarities and differentiation both my research and the previous study. The similarity is idiomatic translation strategies in a novel and use qualitative approach to analyze the research.. Simply, it makes differentiations results both idiomatic translation strategies and equivalent meaning because I analyze other novel that is written by Peter Warren Singer and August Cole's of a *Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War* and the Indonesian translation *Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War* translated by Reinitha Amalia Lesmana and Maria Lubis, 2019 edition.

2.2. Related Literature Review

In this sub-chapter contain an explanation of some related literature review. There are general explanations of translation, the translation process, translation types, literary translation, translation equivalence, equivalence above word level, idiom, classification of idioms, idioms interpretations, translating idiom difficulties, translating idioms strategies and last is back translation.

2.2.1. General Explanation of Translation

There are some English experts who focus on translations. Meetham in Hudson in Ardhiani (2018:20) explain translation as the replacement of a representation of a text in one language into a second language which is equivalent in

meaning. Newmark (1988:5) in Kartika and Priyatmojo (2018:41) tells that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Oxford Dictionaries defines translation as a written or spoken rendering of the meaning of a word or text in another language. Larson (1984:3) Hidayat (2016:15) shows that translation is only formed change from a source language to target language. Not only that, but he also states that it contains transferring meaning from source language to target language. It is started by semantic culture way from source language form to the target language form. It must be noted that the meaning both in the source language and the target language must be equal or constant, only the form changes. J.C. Catford (1965:20) in Hidayat (2016:15) describes that the translation means as a textual material substitution in a language (source language) to another language (target language) by equivalent textual material. But, it must be remembered that all of translation cannot be translated fully from source language to receptor language because the novel translator may confirm it in order to get equivalent meaning that causes natural translation. Brislin (1976: 1) in Fahrizky (2015:14) tells translation as "the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf". Nida and Taber (1982: 12) cited in Hidayat (2016:15) tells that the translation is remaking closest natural equivalent of the source language message into receptor

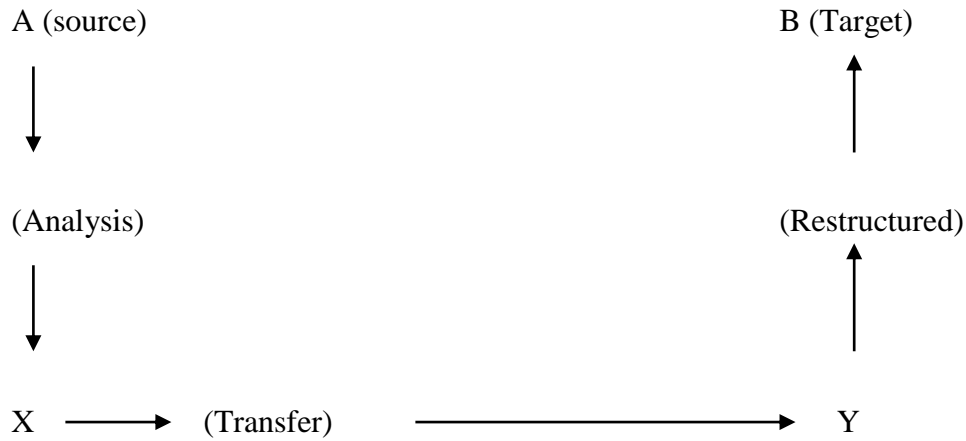
language both in terms of style and meaning. In order to make equivalent meaning both in the source language and in the target language, contain remaking messages are lexical adjustments and grammatical.

Based on all of the experts in English translation, I argue that translation is transferring meaning of style, culture, and textual material from source language to target language. Good translators need to keep the equivalent meaning although they have different background such as culture. It will cause the novel reader or students more understanding both the messages and the meaning in target language.

2.2.2. Translation Process

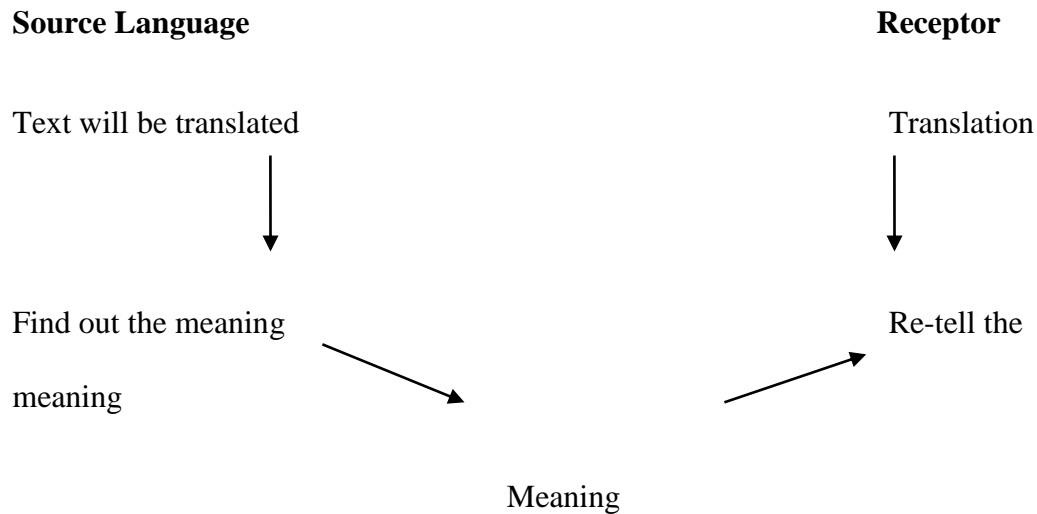
There are some processes to transfer the meaning of style, culture, and textual material from source language to target language. Nida and Taber (1982:12) in Hidayat (2016:17) defines translation as remaking closest natural equivalent both in term of style and meaning from source language message to the target language. She said that the translation process contains three stages, there are: a) Analysis, the translators need to analyze the word meaning, grammatical relationship, and word combination; b) Transfer, the translator must analyze the source text and transfer it to the target text in the their mind; c) Restructuring, mean as the translators restructure the transferred material into the target language in order to make it is acceptable to the reader.

This diagram is made by Nida and Taber that explains translation process:



Picture 2.1 Nida and Taber which explains translation process

The other translation expert is Larson (1988). Larson (1988:4) in Hidayat (2016:16) means translation as rendering process of meaning from a source language to a target language that is intended by the author. The translator needs to understand word order and grammar, neatness and comprehensiveness, sound and sense, figurative and literal, concision and accuracy. Larson (1988:4) in Hidayat (2016:16) explain the first step in translate is analyzing the context, grammatical structure, and diction in the source language. Next, the translators need to comprehend the source language meaning. In last step, the translators need to find the equivalent meaning of source language in the target language. Larson (1988:4) diagram as:



Picture 2.2 Larson Translation Process

I conclude that there are some processes of translation. Simply, the translators need to find out the meaning and some important thing in the source language such as word meaning and combination of word meaning; grammatical structure; and word meaning in target language. Next, they must re-tell the analyzed material from a source language to a target language in their mind in order to get equivalent meaning naturally. Last, the translators must know and understand word meaning and combinations of word meaning in the target language which has been translated by them.

2.2.3 Meaning

We can understand something because there has a word or a word combination meaning. Lyons (1981: 136) in Sisvita (2015:16), he explains that meanings are

concepts or ideas which can be transferred from the hearer by embodying them as they were from one language to other. Kridalaksana (1993: 132) in Sisvita (2015:16) states that "... The purpose speaker, the influence of language units in the perception or understanding of human behavior or groups of people, in terms of equivalence relations or a mismatch between the language and the language of nature outside or between speech and all things designee, or how to use the language of symbols". Hurford (1983:3) in Sisvita (2015:16) describes that it like to interpret the meaning as speaker intent manifested in a word or phrase that is different. Hurford defines meaning into two part, there are: a) The sentence meaning or word meaning is defined as the meaning contained in a sentence (or word); b) The speaker meaning, it comes because of the desired speaker (or is to be conveyed by the speaker). Keraf (1990:25) in Sisvita (2015:16) explains that meaning is a unit of vocabulary of a language which contains two aspect, there are content/meaning and aspect of form/expressions. Aspect is the form that can be absorbed in tenses by seeing or hearing. Meanwhile, term of contents and meaning is a term that causes a reaction in a mind of listener or reader as a stimulus aspect of early forms. Aminuddin (1985:50) in Sisvita (2015:17) explains that the meaning contained in words appears to have a close relationship with: 1) The socio-cultural system and outer reality conference; 2) The social context situational in use; 3) User and speaker.

Based on the expert above, I conclude that meaning is an idea that comes from the researcher mind that can be realized in a written or spoken.

2.2.3.1 Change of Meaning

The meaning of a word or a combination word may change because of some reasons. Djajasudarma (1977: 31) in Sisvita (2015:17) explains that the provision of a word to represent a case, goods or people depending on its meaning. But, the meaning of a word or a combination word may change because: a) Social causes; b) Linguistic causes that relate to phonology, morphology, and syntax; c) Psychological causes tangible emotive factors and taboos that come after fear, modesty, and refinement; d) The historical causes; e) The influence of foreign languages; f) Because of the need for new words. Ullman (1972:193-95) in Sisvita (2015:18) describes that the meaning of word can be change because of: a) Word that are too restrictive on the environment can also turn away from the true meaning; b) Language is derived from one generation to the next one. Because of that, it is possible to make people misunderstand in interpreting the meaning of the words; c) The existence of polysemy and flexibility in the language factor; d) The vagueness meaning of a word is also one of the causes of the change in the meaning of the word; e) The structure of the vocabulary is more volatile than the phonological and grammatical system of the language; f) The word ambiguity meaning can lead to changes in the semantic of the word.

Depend on all of explanations above, the words meaning can be inconstant from a source language to others language because of some factors, there are: a) historical causes; b) psychological causes; c) social caused; d) linguistic causes; e) perspective causes.

2.2.3.2 Type of Meanings

There are some types of meanings based on some experts. Soedjito (1990:52-59) in Sisvita (2015:18) explains that meaning has been classified into some types, they are:

1) Denotative meaning and connotative meaning (by appointment)

Alwasilah (1995:147) in Sisvita (2015) describes that denotative meaning refers to the lexical meaning that commonly used or an usual meaning in short, objective, yet overshadowed feelings, values, and certain sense. The word ‘girl’ in the example below is a general word, neutral and shows the real girl. For instance:

➤ Source language: A *girl* standing in front of the hospital.

Target language: Seorang *wanita* berdiri di depan rumah sakit.

In the other hand, Alwasilah (1995:147) in Sisvita (2015) tells that connotative meaning is subjective in the sense there a shift from the general meaning (denotative) because there is an addition of flavor and a certain value. The word ‘virgin’ below meaning as a ‘young girl’ or others people may relate it to religious observance, moral or modernization. For example:

➤ Source language: A *virgin* standing in front of the hospital.

Target language: Seorang *gadis muda* berdiri di depan rumah sakit.

2) The lexical and grammatical meaning (based on language elements relationship with each other)

According to Djajasudarna (1993:13) in Sisvita (2015) explains that lexical meaning is the meaning of the language elements as a symbol of objects, events, and others. He states that lexical meaning own elements of language in isolation, out of context. The word ‘two hands’ in the sentence below means as an organ of the human body has function to move something. For instance is taken from Hartono (2012):

➤ Source language: Bill has *two hands*, a right hand, and a left hand

Target language: Bill memiliki *dua buah tangan*, sebuah tangan kanan dan sebuah tangan kiri

Meanwhile, the grammatical meaning according to Djajasudarna (1993:13) in Sisvita (2015:19) tells as the meanings that concerning of the intra language relationship or meaning that arise as a result of the functioning of a word in the sentence. The word ‘old hand’ below means as ‘orang yang berpengalaman’. For instance is taken from Hartono (2012):

➤ Source language: Bill is an *old hand* in the store.

Target language: Bill adalah *orang yang berpengalaman* di dalam toko tersebut.

3) Contextual meaning

Contextual meaning defines as meaning in which is determined by the context of use. This meaning will become clear when used in a sentence. Contextual meaning comes as result of the relationship between speech and situation.

4) Straightforward/ actual meaning and figurative meaning (based on the application to the reference):

(a) Straightforward meaning is defined as the meaning that the reference matches with the meaning of the word concerned;

(b) Figurative meaning is explained as the meaning that the reference is not in accordance with the relevant words.

Additionally, Larson (1984: 34-37) in Sisvita (2015:20) explains about implicit meaning. He describe implicit meaning as a meaning which is not shown but it is a part of conversation or purpose to be conveyed by the speakers. Sometimes, the talk responders must strive to arrive at the proper interpretation. The responders need to understand the things that become a context, situation, and a reference. Aminuddin (1985:50) in Sisvita (2015) explains that in order to achieve the interpretation, the meaning must be aware of its association with these: 1) Social and cultural systems that underlie; 2) The user, both speakers and talk responder; 3) Characteristic or internal language elements; 4) Characteristics of information and variety of speech that delivered. Larson (1984: 34-37) in Sisvita (2015:20) classifies implicit meanings

into three groups, they are: 1) Implicit referential meaning; 2) Implicit organizational meaning; 3) Implicit situational meaning.

a) Implicit Referential Meaning

The existence of the referents in interpreting the meaning is important. As written by Aminuddin (1985:88) in Sisvita (2015:22) tells that overview meanings by linguistic elements in the form of sentences, words, and other elements with respect to the outside elements language whether it be reality or experience called reference. Kridalaksana (1993: 186) in Sisvita (2015:22) states references are the outside element of language designs by language elements. Both word and phrase include part of language elements. Kridalaksana (1993:199) in Sisvita (2015:22) explains that the meaning of the language elements is very close relationship with the world outside the language (object or idea) and can be explained by the component analysis. Indirectly, it means to the meaning of the events, objects, or certain relationship that can be imagined or seen about the content of the information or something that communicated. Halliday and Hasan (1976:37) in Sisvita (2015:23) describes that the referents in a text can be exophoric (refers to things in outside of the context) or endophoric (refers to things in the context itself). Endophoric divided into anaphoric and cataphoric. Anaphoric means as the references that have been mentioned and

cataphoric refers to the context that follows. In other hand, Halliday and Hasan (1976) classifies the referent into three types, there are: 1) Persona referents, is a referent that contained in the category of persona; 2) Demonstrative reference, is a referents that contained in the designation of the location or place; 3) Comparative referent is not directly referent that contained in the usage of characteristics or similarity of something. The example of implicit referential meaning is:

- Someone asks “*How many cars crashed?*” and he gets a reply “*five*”. The phrase “*five*” means “*five cars crashed*”.

Based on that example, references “*car*” and “*crashed*” in the questions are implicit enough in the answer “*five*”. Because of that, the reader must relate and understand it carefully in order not to make a mistake.

b) Implicit Organizational Meaning

A sentence is formed of those constituents words in a sentence unity is the organizational meaning. Aminuddin (1985:88) in Sisvita (2015:25), organizational meaning defines as the meaning that arises from grammatical events, both between affixes with the basic words and between words with a word or phrase by phrase. For example:

- Source language: Bogor city was founded in 1620.

Based on example, 'Bogor' is written as subject. Indirectly, we do not know who found Bogor city. It has implicit meaning. It will be different if the subject of the sentence is the founder of the city like:

- Source language: Prabu Siliwangi founded the Bogor city in 1620.

It shows that 'Prabu Siliwangi' is written as a subject. Not only that, but he also directly as the founder of Bogor city in 1620.

➤ Somebody will ask you about "*How long Elizabeth II leads the UK?*". Next, someone will answer "*As a Queen, only 67 years*".

The phrase "As a Queen" phrase describes old information about Elizabeth II as a Queen to lead the UK. On the other hand, "As a Queen" phrase can explain the theme or focus discussion is about UK leader. The clause "*Elizabeth II leads the UK*" is left implicit in the answer "As a Queen" and the readers need to relate it in order to get correct information.

Larson (1984:40-41) also describes about the implicit organizational meaning that can be translated into three formations sentence, there are:

1) Ellipsis sentence: Ellipsis sentence means that the omission of an element of the sentence. But, ellipsis sentence structures still meet the applicable rules of sentence patterns; 2) Passive sentence: In the passive sentence, the perpetrators of the sentence being implicit because the subject in the passive voice is not the point; 3) The use of substitution words in the sentence: It usually happens due to avoid the repetition of

redundant. Although the sentences structures are not complete, the sense of being brought constantly intact.

c) Implicit Situational Meaning

The other implicit meaning is implicit situational meaning. Larson (1984:37) in Sisvita (2015:28) explains implicit situational meaning as the meaning that arises because of the relationship between speech and the situation at the time of the speech was spoken. Kridalaksana (1993:200) in Sisvita (2015:28) describes that the meaning of speech situation is elements out of the language that associated with speech or discourse till they become meaningful.

Larson (1984:133-138) in Sisvita (2015:28) tells that the meaning can be influenced by some things like: 1) Cultural background; 2) The speaker and the responder; 3) Age and gender; 4) The timing of the speech; 5) The enactment of the communication process; 6) Social situation for the speakers and responders; 7) Gestures that occurred during the communication process takes place; 8) Presumptions appears in the communication situation. The language elements as mentioned earlier are important to determine meanings because of the stuff outside the language indirectly determining the implicit situational meaning. For instance:

- A dad may hear his son stated as “*Maria won a math competition.*”, but his son may share this information with others like “*My sister, Maria won a math competition.*”.

The differences both of sentence are the phrase “*my sister*” in the second sentence. It happens because of he is sharing information to the different situation which he doesn’t need to clear up his sister using “*my sister*” phrase in front of his father, but he needs to clear up his sister using “*my sister*” phrase in front of his friend.

2.2.4. Translation Types

There are some translation types that are explained by the translation expert. J.C. Catford (1965:20) in Hidayat (2016:20), states that he classifies into three types in terms of the extent (1), levels (2), and rank (3).

1) Extent= Full Translation and Partial Translation

Full translation means as every part like word and word combination text material in a source language is replaced into the target language. On the other hand, partial translation defines that some words or combination word in source language is not translated into the target language by the translator because it may be difficult or has some reason.

2) Levels= Total translation and Restricted Translation

As written by J.C. Catford (1965:22), explains total translations as “*replacement of source language grammar and lexis by equivalent target language grammar and lexis with the consequential replacement of source language phonology/graphology by (non-equivalent) target language phonology/graphology*”. Simply, total translation describes as replace grammatical structure and lexis in the source language into grammatical structure and lexis in the target language. On the other hand, restricted translation is explained as source language that is replaced into equivalent target language only in one level of phonological or graphological or grammatical or lexical level. In the restricted translation, the translator replace source language a ‘contextual units’ by an equivalent target language ‘contextual units’ that simultaneously replacing source language grammatical /lexical units by equivalent target language grammatical/lexical units. There are types of restricted translation:

a) Phonological translation

J.C. Catford (1995:23) in Baiatunnisa (2010:212) defines phonological translation as “The Source Language (SL) phonology is replaced by equivalent Target Language (TL) phonology. The replacements are done only in grammatical or lexical changes as the result from phonological translation”.

b) Graphological translation

The graphological translation is described as the replacement of source language graphology by an equivalent target language graphology and it only has grammatical and lexis replacement.

c) Grammatical translation

The grammatical translation is defined as the replacement of source language grammatical structure by an equivalent target language grammatical structure, but it has no lexis replacement.

d) Lexical translation

The translation of lexical is explained as replacement of source language lexis by equivalent target language lexis, but it has no grammatical replacement.

3) Rank of Translation

The rank of translation means as a translation that relates to a grammatical hierarchy which equivalent translation is constructed. In a normal or common translation, equivalent translation at grammatical units is made from at any ranks, for instances at the rank of word-to-word equivalent, sentence-to-sentence equivalent, group-to-group equivalent, etc. The rank of translations contain some translation, there are the free translation, word for word translation, a literal translation which produces a low-quality translation and rank-bound translation which produces a high-quality translation.

There are some definitions about part of rank translation. Rank-bound translation means as the selection of target language text equivalent is narrow at only one rank like morpheme-for-morpheme equivalence and word-to-word equivalence, etc. Word-to-word translation defines as a word translating from source language to target language as it is. Literal translation has a similar definition to the word-to-word translation, but it adjusts to target language grammatical structure that makes a clause-clause translation or group-group translation. Free translation explains as translations which always produce unbounded equivalence that the rank scale may move down and up, but it usually at higher ranks between larger units than the sentence.

Based on all of the translation types above which is written by English translation experts, the translators may use it depend on the source language type text. In order to find out equivalent meaning translation both in the target language and in the source language, the translators need to know and understand some factors that influence to produces a high-quality translation.

2.2.5 Literary Translation

Translate a literary text is different to translate a science text. Soemarno (1988:19-21) in Priyatmojo and Hartono (2015:183) explains that literary works contain unique complexity and more hard to translate than science text. McFadden cited in Priyatmojo and Hartono (201:185) describes that literary texts contain style and message. The style establishing literature characteristics like poetics and

aesthetics mechanism, meanwhile the messages contains connotative meaning. Newmark (1998:63) in Hidayat (2016:23) explains the differentiation between science text and literary text, that science text or non-literary text is classified into their ideas, events, facts, without connotations. Beside it, he describes literary text as allegorical or express criticism of life.

There are the characteristics of literary languages. Belhaag (1997:20) in Hassan (2011:2) and Keshavarzi (2013:134) describes that literary translations have some characteristics, there are: (a) symbolic, (b) subjective, (c) expressive), (d) timeless and universal, (e) connotative, (f) focusing on both content and form, (g) using special tools to increase effectiveness of communication, (h) propensity to stray from language norms, (i) has more than one interpretation. Hochel (1991:41-48) cited in Melkumyan and Dabaghi (2011:129) states that literary translation has three characterizes, there are (a) from one time to another, (b) from one natural to another, (c) from one space to another. Simply, it means that the literary translator must not be disoriented to the language literature which it is acted as secondary modeling systems. Additionally, she said that literary language as the choice of primary or natural language tools. Newmark (1998:102-103) in Hidayat (2016:23) tell some characterize literary languages, there are: (a) Denotation words is less than polysemous words (a word has two or more meaning) and collocations, (b) It is allegorical and figurative, (c) the word meaning is as important as word sounds because it is onomatopoeic (the sound, use, and creation of words are similar to the noises which the word refer to) in the deepest sense, (d) it always follows speech

‘quick’ rhythm that needs to be translated by the translator, (e) every word is important and concentrated. Nord (1997,pp. 80-84) cited in Priyatmojo and Hartono (2015) journal tells that in order to translate literary text, the translator not only find the equivalent meaning of source language into the target language but it also translates the author goals and ideas. Because of that, the author purpose (intention) and authentic messages (messages) are easy to be accepted to the readers. Indirectly, he said that the translator needs to master socio-cultural resources and goals.

Based on all of the experts in English literary translation above can be concluded that the translators in literary work must understand the context, cultural language, meanings, and styles of the text in order to translate the messages from source language to target language. One example of literary work is novel which has literary content to be translated and interpreted from source language to target language.

2.2.6 Translation Equivalence

Equivalence meaning is one of important things in translation to be get by the translator. Vinay and Darbelnet in Leonardi (2000:1) view equivalence-oriented translation as a procedure which ‘replicates the same situation as in the original whilst using completely different wording’. Jakobson (2000:114) in Hassan (2011:8) identifies equivalence as “the cardinal problem of language and the pivotal concern of linguists”. Mona Baker (1992:5) in Hasan (2011:9) states that equivalence is sought “for the sake of convenience”. He said that an equivalence type may be given priority

rather than other types in a certain phenomenon. The equivalences use to decrease cultural and linguistic differences in order to show the difference between the target language and the source language.

There are some types of equivalents translation based on experts. Catford (1965) in Hassan (2011:8) differentiates between formal correspondence and textual equivalence. Catford (2000: 143) in Hassan (2011:8) offers “departures from formal correspondence” because of the grammatical and lexical shifts that occur at the different levels and in the different categories. Widdowson (1979) in Hassan (2011:9) presents three types of equivalence: a) structural; b) semantic, and c) pragmatic. El Menoufy (1982: 238-252) in Hassan (2011:9) explain Widdowson (1979), there are a) The structural equivalence for the formal similarity between surface forms of sentences; b) The semantic equivalence relates different surface forms to a common deep structure. c) The pragmatic equivalent relates surface forms to their communicative function. Next, Newmark (1977) in Hassan (2011:9) distinguishes a semantic equivalence from a communicative equivalence which concerns an equivalent effect on the target language reader. Baker (1992: 5) in Ardhiani (2018:16) defines equivalence in translation into some parts: (1) equivalence at word level, it deals with single word as the smallest unit that possesses individual meaning, (2) equivalence above word level that focus on combinations of words and phrases, (3) grammatical equivalence which concern on grammatical categories likes number and gender, (4) textual equivalence that focus on ‘meaning’ at textual level of language, and (5) pragmatic equivalence that concern on how texts are used in communicative

situations which involve some variables like writers, readers, and cultural context. These are more explanation on translation process by Mona Baker (1992:5) in Hidayat (2016:25):

a) Equivalence above word level

This equivalence means that words combination both in a source language and target language cause different lexical pattern. Because of that, the translators need to know and understand correctly the word meaning combination in the source language before they translate it into the target language.

b) Equivalence at word level when translating from one language into another

Baker explains that the translators need to focus on the word as a single unit such as tense, gender and number. They need to find out an equivalent meaning in the target language. Beside it, the translators must be careful because a single word may have a different meaning in target languages or it may have intricate meaning.

c) Pragmatic Equivalence

She tells pragmatic equivalence as the translators need to get implicit meanings from the source language in order to get the author's message. Beside it, the translators need to be able to share the author's motive both in other language and other culture that make the reader easy to know and understand the meaning of the text.

d) Grammatical Equivalence

Bakers explain that different grammatical equivalence may cause problems or change the messages delivery process that is written by the author both in the source language and in the target language. Because of that, the messages which will be transferred may be omitted or added by an explanation based on the grammatical device both in source and target language.

e) Textual equivalence

She describes textual equivalence as translation guidelines to analyze and understand the source language. Beside it, they can use it to make specific text which is reasoned and unified in the target language.

The last expert in equivalence translation is Nida (1964) in Hassan (2011:8) explain two types of equivalence: formal correspondences and dynamic equivalence. The formal focuses on the form and content of the message while the dynamic concern on producing equivalent effect. The explanations of equivalence translation by Nida (1964) are taken from Fachrizal (2018:18):

- (1) The dynamic equivalence means as a translation that has been rendered from source language to target language is quality if the response of target receptors is similar essentially like original receptors. The purpose of the dynamical equivalence is to take the effect on the recipient's response as the first priority.

(2) Formal correspondence defines as the translation quality content keeps the form and meaning both in source language and in target language. This one is concerned with such correspondences as poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, and concept to concept. This means that the meaning in the target language is constantly compared with the meaning in the source language to determine the accuracy and correctness standards.

I conclude that equivalences translation is needed by all of the translators to get the meanings or messages both explicit and implicit from a source language to a target language constantly. Simply, the translators may not change the message or meaning but they are permitted to change the form or the structure from source language into target language. They need to translate all naturally both of condition and situation from the source language to the target language.

2.2.7. Equivalence above Word Level

This equivalence means that words combination both in a source language and target language cause different lexical pattern. Mona Baker (1992:5) in Hidayat (2016:25) explains that the translators must know and understand word meaning combination in the source language before they transfer the meaning into the target language. Usually, words occur because of combination to other words within the restrictions which they can be merged in order to transfer meaning.

Most of words combinations have rules form. For instance, an adverb can be placed in the front, in the middle and at the end of the sentences. It may cause a distinction of lexical pattern both in the target language and in the source language.

Lexical patterns relate to the idiom, fixed expressions, and collocation. Gitsaki (1996) in Bahardoust (2012) journal is written that the study of collocation must include grammar. He argued that grammar and lexis cannot be separated. Because of that, those are classified into grammatical/structural and lexical collocation which explains two different things but relate to an event. Bahns (1993:2) in Bahardoust (2012) defines lexical collocations do not have grammatical or structural elements, but they are words combinations of verbs, adjectives, nouns, and adverb, which will produce new meaning. Because of its lexical change, lexical collocations generally called as an idiom or idiomatic expression. For example is taken from Bahardoust (2012:6), there are:

Table 2.1 Lexical Collocations/Idiomatic expression

Source Language	Target Language	Free Combination Meaning
Strong tea	Teh kental	Teh kuat
An appeal	Sebuah daya tarik	Sebuah perbandingan
Hopelessly addicted	Sangat kecanduan	Tanpa berharap kecanduan
Look for	Mencari	Melihat untuk
Look after	Memelihara	Melihat setelah

In other hands, Benson et al (1986) in Bahardoust (2012:65), Benson et al (1988) and Benson et al (1997:317) tells grammatical or structural collocations frequently constructed from a verb or an adjective, and a noun plus a grammatical structure such as preposition, ‘to+infinitive’ or ‘that-clause’ that has no change of meaning. For instance is written by Chomsky (1965) cited in Bahardoust (2012:65):

Table 2.2 Grammatical or Structural Collocations

Source language	Target language	Free combination meaning
Decide on a boat	Choose (to buy) a boat / Memutuskan untuk membeli sebuah perahu	Merencanakan membeli sebuah perahu

I assume that equivalence above word level is one of equivalence translation that the meaning comes from various words combination. Automatically, the various words combination has different meaning to the single word because those combinations are causing different lexical pattern both in a source language and in a target language. Indirectly, they relate to idiom/lexical collocation, grammatical collocation, and fixed expressions. Simply, the translators need to be careful in order

to get the lexical patterns in the source language. Next, the translators can transfer the message from a source language into a target language by equivalence above word level translation.

2.2.8. Idiom

The term ‘idiom’ contains multiple interpretation. Langasher (1968:79) in Hashemian (2015) explains that ‘an idiom is a kind of complex lexical item, it is a phrase whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of the morphemes it comprises’. Cacciari & Tabossi (1995: 27) in Fahrizky (2015:21) argued that idioms are quite difficult to define. Idiom mean as a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words. Baker (2001: 63) in Fahrizky (2015:22) appends that idioms have neither flexible patterns nor transparent meaning. Instead, they are —frozen patterns of language‖ which do not let any kind of —variation in form under normal conditions‖ unless a speaker/writer wants to —make a jokel‖ or —attempts a play on words‖. Then she lists five items which cannot be done on idioms which are: (1) change the order of the words in it, (2) delete a word from it, (3) add a word to it, (4) replace its word with another, and (5) change its grammatical structure.

. The other expert is Mollanazar (1997). She in Ferdowsi (2013:349) explains that idiom is ‘a combination of at least two words which cannot be understood literally and which function as a unit semantically’. Mollanazar (1997) in Ferdowsi (2013:349) describes that idioms (a) are parts of a sentence, (b) sometimes have

variant elements, (c) is not intended to teach anything, (d) are used in every type of text, (e) are figurative extensions of words meaning, (f) are more common and frequent, (g) is used literally sometimes

Swiney and Cutler (1979) in Hidayat (2016:29) define idioms as long words together with all the ordinary words in the mental lexicon. He added that every idiomatic expression or lexical through linguistic processing. Beside it, a lexicalized phrase like ‘kick the bucket’ or ‘by and large’ are easily found in the mental lexicon therewith their constituent words. Gibbs (1979) cited in Hidayat (2016:29) tells two models of idioms, there are *direct look-up model* and *compositional model*. Direct look-up model defines if the translators recognize there is an idioms, the linguistic processing can be skipped. The compositional model defines as usual linguistic processing combined with pragmatic interpretation of an expression used in discourse context. Nunberg (1978) in Hidayat (2016:30) describes that idiom meaning can be made based on word compositionality. The linguistic expressions meaning can be seen from their interrelations the constituent word, semantic and syntactic. Palmer (1968:1) in Hidayat (2016:31) explains that idiom is ‘semantically like a single word, but it doesn’t function like one. Some idioms contain a verb and a noun. It means that although the verb can be placed in the past tense, the number of the noun cannot be changed. Charter (1987:65) in Hidayat (2016:31) tells that idiom is ‘special combinations with restricted forms and meanings that cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of the words which make them up’. Beekman and Callow (1974:121) in Hidayat (2016:32) describes idioms have a lexical change which cannot be

understood literally and that function as a semantically unit. Larson (1984) in Hidayat (2016:30) state that it as ‘a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words which carry certain emotive connotations not expressed in the other lexical items’. Because of all above, as Larson (1984:116) in Hidayat (2016:32) concludes that the translators need to improve their sensitivity in order to create and to use idiom naturally in the target language.

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, defines an idiom as group of words that have a special meaning. The meaning is different to the ordinary meaning of each separate word. Idiomatic expressions in Oxford Dictionaries means as using, containing, or denoting expressions that is natural to a native speaker. Cambridge Dictionaries tells that idiom is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own. For instance:

➤ Source language: *To have bitten off more than you can chew.*

Target language: *You have tried to do something which is too difficult for you.*

Simply, idiomatic expressions ‘*have bitten off more than you can chew*’ in the source language has a meaning from a group of words. The translator does not permit to translate it word-by-word because it will have a different meaning, like ‘*Untuk mengigit lebih banyak daripada yang bisa anda kunyah*’ which is totally false. The idiomatic expression has a meaning in the target language into ‘*You have tried to do something which is too difficult for you*’ as the correct translation.

➤ Source language: He is *under the water*.

Target language: He is *ill*.

Based on the example, it is clear that ‘*under the water*’ idiomatic expression in the source language cannot be translated literally word-by-word to be ‘*Dia (laki-laki) di bawah air*’. It will get equivalence meaning in the target language to be ‘*He is ill*’ that is simpler than the source language.

Crystal (1985:152) in Hartono (2012:363) states that idiomatic expression or idiom is term put in lexicography and grammar that has a function in a single unit which contain a set of the words limited syntactically and semantically. For instance:

➤ Source language: *It’s raining cat and dog’s*.

Target Language: *Hujanlebat*.

Based on the example above, the sentence “*It’s raining cat and dog’s*” in the source language cannot be translated literally word-by-word because it is one kind of idiomatic expressions. If the translator transfers the meaning “*It’s raining cat and dog’s*” use word-by-word to a target language, it will be “*Saat ini sedang hujan kucing dan anjing*”. All of us know that cat and dog will never go down from skies. Because those sentences have different culture and contain implicit meaning, the novel translators need to understand the equivalence meaning in the target language.

Frye et al (1985:234) in Hartono (2012:363) state that idiomatic expressions or idiom is difficult to translate because it is a specific expression. He states as similar to other expert that it cannot be translated word-for-word, but they need to find out

equivalent meaning of idiomatic expressions accurately in the target language. For examples:

Table 2.3 Equivalent Meaning of Idiomatic Expression

Source Language Idiomatic expression	Target Language idiomatic expression
Please, don't mention it.	Jangan dipikirkan
Not at all	Enggak apa-apa
It was a pleasure	Ini suatu hal yang menyenangkan
Forget it	Lupakan saja

Richards (1992:7) in Hartono (2012:363) states idiomatic expression is a single unit that meaning cannot be separated. For example:

- Source language: *She washed her hands of the matter.*

Target language: *Dia menolak untuk melakukan sesuatu yang lebih terkait dengan masalah ini.*

- Source language: *May I wash my hands?*

Target language: *Bolehkah saya ke belakang?*

The first example idiomatic expression in source language ‘*She washed her hands of the matter*’ is words combination that have a meaning and cannot be separated into word-by-word translation to be ‘*dia mencuci tangannya dalam masalah ini*’ because the meaning will be different in target language. The correct meaning in Indonesian will be ‘*Dia menolak untuk melakukan sesuatu yang terkait dengan masalah ini*’.

I conclude that idioms mean as a word combination which the meanings is different with each constituent word meaning. The translator must translate idiom or idiomatic expression semantically. If they translate it literally, the meaning will be different. Beside it, they must know and understand the meaning which come from the words combination in the source language and find out the equivalent meaning idioms in the target language. The idiom or idiomatic expressions both in a source language and a target language actually have different cultural background, so they need to be careful in order to transfer the meaning.

2.2.9. Idioms Classification

Some experts in idiomatic translations classify idioms into some parts. Baker (1992:65) in Hashemian and Arezi (2015:81) International Journals Research of English Language and Teaching explains that idiom or idiomatic expressions are classified into five different categories, there are:

a) Phrasal verb

Usually, the phrasal verb has a different meaning from the meaning of the original verbs because of their combination of a verb and an adverb, a verb and a preposition, or a verb with a combination of a preposition and an adverb. For instance:

➤ Source language: *To call off*

Target language: *Untuk membatalkannya*

b) Slang

An idiom is defined as very informal expressions or words which are not following the grammatical structure or language standard use. Automatically, it will be less formal than commons (Dumans& Lighter, 1978). For instance:

➤ Source language: *The black sheep of the family*

Target language: *Seseorang yang dibenci oleh anggota keluarga lainnya*

c) Colloquialism

These expressions are not used in formal writing or speech. These expressions are better used in informal such as daily, ordinary and casual expression rather than in a formal expression. For example:

➤ Source language: *Laughing a lot*

Target language: *Tertawa terbahak-bahak*

d) Allusions

This means as one of figurative language that refers to a place, myth, literary work, events or directly by implication. For example:

➤ Source language: *To carry coal to Newcastle*

Target language: *Melakukan sesuatu yang berlebihan atau tidak perlu*

e) Proverbs

Mieder (1982:119) in Hashemian and Arezi (2015:81) states that ‘it is a short, generally known sentence of the folk which contains wisdom, truth, and traditional views in a metaphorical, fixed, and memorable form which is handed down from generation to generation’. For example:

➤ Source language: *When in Rome, do as the Romans*

Target language: *Hargailah adat / kebiasaan yang berlaku di sebuah tempat yang baru.*

Additionally, Baker (2001:6) in Hidayat (2016:35) states another types of idioms, there are:

- a) The expression that starts with the word ‘*like*’ (simile-like-structure) commonly are translated using a non-literal method. For example:

Table 2.4 Simile-Like-Structure Idiom

Source Language	Target Language
Like water off a duck’s back	<i>Kritik/peringatan kepada seseorang namun tak dihiraukan</i>
Like a bat out of hell	<i>Bergerak sangat cepat</i>

Based on the example above, these are clear that idiom ‘*like water off a duck’s back*’ cannot be translated literally into ‘*seperti air turun dari punggung bebek*’ in target language because it has no equivalent meaning. Correctly, it must be transferred into ‘*kritik/peringatan kepada seorang namun tak dihiraukan*’ in the target language. The other idiom is ‘*like a bat out of hell*’ in the target language cannot be interpreted as ‘*seperti seekor kelelawar dari neraka*’ because it has no equivalent meaning. Necessarily, it must be translated into ‘*bergerak sangat cepat*’ in target language.

- b) Idioms that is easy to recognize, either the condition is imagined or the condition is violated. For instance:

Table 2.5 Idioms that is Easy to Recognize

Source Language	Target Language
Jump down someone’s throat	<i>Bertindak dengan kemarahan terhadap sesuatu yang dilakukan oleh seseorang</i>
Storm in a tea cup	<i>Marah dan khawatir terhadap suatu yang tidak perlu</i>
It’s raining cats and dogs	<i>Suatu hal yang dikatakan saat hujan deras</i>

Simply, the first example is an idiom written '*Jump down someone's throat*' in the source language, but it cannot transfer literally into '*Melompat ke dalam tenggorokan seseorang*' in target language because it is not an equivalent meaning. It must be interpreted as '*Bertindak dengan kemarahan terhadap sesuatu yang dilakukan oleh seseorang*'. Actually, the literal condition in source language is not real in human life.

Next example is an idiom that written '*Storm in a tea cup*' in the source language, but it cannot be translated literally into '*badai di dalam segelas teh*' because it is not an equivalent meaning. It must be translated into '*Marah dan khawatir terhadap suatu yang tidak perlu*'. Actually, the literal condition in the source language is not real in human life.

The last example is an idiom that written '*It's raining cat and dog*' in the source language, but it cannot be interpreted literally into '*Di sana sedang hujan kucing dan anjing*' cause it is not an equivalent meaning. It must be transferred into '*suatu hal yang dikatakan saat hujan deras*'. Actually, the literal condition in the source language is not real in human life.

- c) Idioms that look ill-formed expressions because they don't follow grammatically structure. For instance:

Table 2.6 Idioms that Look ill-Formed Expressions

Source Language	Target Language
Blow someone to kingdom come	<i>Menghancurkan sesuatu secara menyeluruh menggunakan senjata/peledak</i>
Trip the light fantastic	<i>Berdansa bersama</i>
The world and his wife	<i>Banyak sekali orang di waktu dan tempat tertentu</i>

First, an example is written as '*Blow someone to kingdom come*' is not a correct grammatical structure in the source language. Not only that, but it also cannot translated literally into '*meledakkan seseorang ke kerajaan datang*' because it is not an equivalent meaning. The equivalent meaning must be written as '*Menghancurkan sesuatu secara menyeluruh menggunakan senjata/peledak*' in the target language.

The second example is stated as '*Trip the light fantastic*' is not a correct grammatical structure in the source language. Not only that, but it also cannot be interpreted literally into '*Perjalanan cahaya yang fantastis*' because it is not an equivalent meaning. The

equivalent meaning must be written as '*Berdansa bersama*' in the target language.

The last example is expressed as '*The world and his wife*' is not correct grammatical structure in the source language. Not only that, but it also cannot transferred literally into '*Dunia dan isinya*' because it is not an equivalent meaning. The equivalent meaning must be written as '*Banyak sekali orang di waktu dan tempat tertentu*' in the target language.

The other experts who classify idiom is Fernando (1996:35-37). He in Indriani (2017:20-21) classify into three part/ sub-classes, there are:

a) Literal idioms

He explains that it is a simple semantically and easy to understand although someone doesn't know the meaning because of the meaning can be taken from their part words. For instances:

Table 2.7 Literal Idiom

Source language	Target language
In any case	Bagaimanapun juga
For certain	Pasti
Of course	Tentu saja

b) Semi idioms

He describes that combination words in idioms at least have one or more non-literal meaning and one literal meaning. For example:

➤ Source language: *Foot the bills*

Target language: *Bayarlah tagihannya*

As written in the example above, the idiom element has one non-literal meaning and one literal meaning, there is ‘*foot*’ in the source language is transferred into target language to be ‘*bayarlah*’ and ‘*the bills*’ in the source language is translated into target language to be ‘*tagihannya*’. Actually, ‘*foot*’ in the source language has literal meaning ‘*kaki*’ in the target language. But, the translator doesn’t translate it literally in order to find out equivalence meaning idiomatic expressions in the target language.

c) Pure idioms

He states that it is a ‘type of conventionalized, the non-literal multiword expression’. Actually, the idiom meaning cannot be taken from each word that constructs it. The idiom meaning is always non-literal or may have other variations. For examples:

➤ Source language: *spill the beans*

Target language: *to tell people secret information*

The example above is explained that word '*spill*' in the source language is not transferred into '*menumpahkan*' in the target language and word '*the beans*' in the source language is not translated into '*kacang-kacangan*' in the target language. Simply, pure idioms are not literal constituents.

Next expert is McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-32). She in Indriani (2017:19-20) classify idioms into eight parts, there are:

a) Binomial

He tells that binomials are idioms type which conjunction (linking verb) is connecting two words. Commonly, the novel writers use 'and' as conjunction. For example:

➤ Source language : *rough and ready*

Target language : *Kasar dan konvensional*

According to the example above, it is written that '*and*' as a conjunction of words are written similarly into target language to be '*dan*'. Both before and after conjunctions are transferred by one equivalence meaning that follows the number of words in the source language.

b) Trinomials

He explains that equivalence meaning both in a target language and in a source language contains three words which are connected by a conjunction. For example:

➤ Source language: *cool, calm, and collected*

Target language: *relaxed, in control, and nervous*

Based on the example, the word ‘*and*’ as a conjunction in the source language is written into similar meaning to target language to be ‘*dan*’. Beside it, amount of words in target language phrase are following the amount of phrase in source language phrase and they are a non-literal translation or lexical translation.

c) Verb+ object/complement (and/or adverbial)

He said that is expression which is made from phrases or word construction in order to show activity with information added. For instance:

➤ Source language : *Kill two birds with one stone*

Target language : *Menghasilkan dua hal yang bermanfaat hanya dengan sebuah tindakan*

Based on the example above, it is clear that the word ‘*kill*’ is a verb, the word ‘*two birds*’ is an object, and the word ‘*with one stone*’ is an adverb. The word ‘*kill*’ is not transferred into ‘*membunuh*’ ; the

phrase ‘*two birds*’ is not translated into ‘*dua burung*’; and the phrase ‘*with one stone*’ is not transferred into ‘*dengan sebuah batu*’ into target language because all of them are not literal translation or can be called as part of lexical translation.

d) Compound

The compound is an expression that is constructed by compound. Compounds mean as a phrase which is made up from two or more words. For example:

➤ Source language: *A bone of contention*

Target language: *Sesuatu yang diungkapkan dan ditolak umum*

Based on the example above, the word ‘*contention*’ in the source language is a noun. Next, the word ‘*a bone*’ in the source language is made up from ‘*a*’ and ‘*bone*’ that are worked as adjective to the ‘*contention*’.

e) Prepositional phrase

It means as an expression which is constructed by a noun phrase and preposition. For instance:

➤ Source language: *In the blink of an eye*

Target language: *Dalam waktu yang sangat singkat*

According to the example, simply that the word ‘*in*’ is placed as a preposition and the phrase ‘*the blink of an eye*’ is an object in the form of a noun phrase.

f) Similes

Similes are expressions that compare two things. The most commonly used word in simile is ‘*like*’ and ‘*as*’. For example:

➤ Source language: *As dry as bone*

Target language: *Sangat kering*

The word ‘*as*’ can be placed both in front of the noun and in the middle of the phrase depends on the grammatical structure,

g) Whole clause and sentence

These types of idioms are made by a word combination or word group that is contained one main clause at least which share an instruction, statement, exclamation, or statement and has a specific object. For instance:

➤ Source language: *To cut long story short*

Target language: *Menyampaikan tujuan utama, namun tidak rinci*

A.P. Cowie, R.Mackin and I.R. McCaig in Oxford Dictionary of Current Idiomatic English: (1984: xii-xiii) cited in Murar (2009:2) explains that there are four types of lexical combination:

a) Pure idioms

This means as the last point of a process that combinations of words first set up themselves through constant reuse, afterward served out extension of figurative and finally ‘ossify’ or ‘clot’. The word ‘ossified’ means as the idiomatization process result of permanent word combinations are depicted by idioms, for examples:

Table 2.8 Pure Idioms

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Carry coals to Newcastle</i>	Memberikan suatu hal ke suatu tempat yang sudah memiliki banyak hal tersebut
<i>Spill the beans</i>	Memberikan informasi rahasia kepada masyarakat
<i>Blow the gaff</i>	Mengungkap rahasia agar diketahui
<i>Kick the bucket</i>	Meninggal

b) Figurative idioms

Figurative idioms mean that are on the border of idioms, hardly allow any variation. For instances:

Table 2.9 Figurative Idioms

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Go to the dogs</i>	Menyerahkan suatu yang bukan ahlinya, membuatnya lebih buruk dari sebelumnya
<i>Burn the candle at both ends</i>	Bekerja sangat keras dari pagi hingga malam tanpa istirahat
<i>Burn one's boats</i>	Ketidakampuan kembali pada masa lalu karena ia telah menghancurkannya
<i>Beat one's breast</i>	Menunjukkan kesedihan secara jujur

c) Restricted collocations

Generally, it is called as 'semi-idioms' which show word combination (commonly two-word expressions) with a figurative sense is found only in those word constituent literally. It can be depicted by verb+noun and adjective+noun. For example:

Table 2.10 Restricted Collocations

Source Language	Target Language
Blind alley (verb+noun)	Situasi/ kondisi yang sia-sia
Chequered career (adjective+noun)	Pengalaman baik dan buruk masa lalu

d) Open collocations

Open collocations generally called as free collocations mean that each word combinations in idioms can be recombined each other. The verbs can be recombined into adjective/noun/other verb and vice versa. Not only that, but it also usually translated using literal translation. For instance:

Table 2.11 Open Collocations

Source Language	Target Language
Fill the sink (verb+noun)	Penuhi wastafelnya
Fill the glass (verb+noun)	Penuhi gelasnya
Fill the bottle (verb+noun)	Penuhi botolnya

The last expert who classify idiom is C. Fernando and R. Flavell (1981: 19) in Murar (2009:2-3) classify idioms base on their degree of motivation, therefore on

semantic intelligibility. This criterion leads to a distinction of four categories of idioms: a) Transparent expressions, b) Semi-transparent phrases, c) Semi-opaque phrases, d). Opaque phrases. The explanations are:

- a) Transparent expressions are similar to free collocations with a literal meaning derived from the meanings of the constituent words. They are not idiomatic expression. For example:

Table 2.12 Transparent Expressions (Not idiom)

Source Language	Target Language
cut wood	Potong kayu
break eggs	Memecahkan beberapa telur
a pink shirt,	Sebuah baju merah muda
bring in	Bawa masuk

- b) Semi-transparent phrases can be regarded as metaphors that having a counterpart with a literal meaning. They are part of idiomatic expressions.

For instances:

Table 2.13 Semi-Transparent Phrases

Source Language	Target Language
as skate on thin ice	Terlibat dalam suatu hal yang beresiko tinggi
kill two birds with one stone	Melakukan satu tindakan untuk

	menyelesaikan dua permasalahan sekaligus
add fuel to the fire	Membuat suatu menjadi lebih buruk

- c) Semi-opaque phrases can be regarded as metaphor idioms which are not completely intelligible. For examples:

Table 2.14 Semi-Opaque Phrases

Source Language	Target Language
tarred with the same brush	Mengategorikan orang dengan suatu yang buruk
burn one's boats	Melakukan suatu yang tak dapat dirubah lagi
jump down someone's throat	Memarahi orang dengan kasar

- d) Opaque phrases define as full idioms whose meaning cannot be derived from the meanings of the component words. For example:

Table 2.15 Opaque Phrases

Source Language	Target Language
pull somebody's leg	Bercanda dengan orang
pass the buck	Melempar tanggungjawab ke lainnya
off the top of one's head	Tanpa pertimbangan/ ceroboh

Based on examples, I conclude that idioms are classified into some types depend on their words combination and results in new meaning. Idioms can be known depend on their grammatical structure, word combination or uniqueness that needs to find out an equivalence meaning in the target language. Besides that, idiom may look like non-idiomatic expressions and make the translator difficult to find out the equivalent meaning. Commonly, people know it is an idiomatic expression because of their combinations of a word are unique and create a new meaning that different from the constituent word.

2.2.10. Idiom Interpretation

Idiom may be misinterpreted because of the translators do not familiar to them. Mona Baker (1992:66) describes two cases, there are:

- 1) Idioms make the translators illusive because they look like a common sentence that can be translated literally and the idiomatic expressions meanings are not shown explicitly in the text. Actually, either in the novel or in other text, there are some idioms which have both idiomatic meanings and literal meaning in context. For example:

Table 2.16 Illusive Idiom

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Laughing a lot</i>	Tertawa terbahak-bahak
<i>As dry as bone</i>	Sangat kering
<i>Rough and ready</i>	Kasar dan konvensional

<p>There was <i>a plain brown wrapper</i> at the 56 yd stick, <i>a bear in the air</i>, and a wreck @ the 104. <i>The coops</i> are workin' hard on your side going east</p>	<p>Di sana terdapat <i>pencuri yang memakai penutup wajah</i> di ruas 56, <i>sebuah helikopter polisi</i>, dan sebuah kecelakaan di ruas 104. <i>Para polisi</i> sedang bekerja keras menuju arah timur</p>
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The last example from CB Lingo shows us some idioms in a context. The equivalence meaning of '*a plain brown wrapper*' in the target language is '*pencuri yang memakai penutupmuka*'; the equivalence meaning of '*a bear in the air*' into target language is '*sebuah helicopter polisi*'; the equivalence meaning of '*the coops*' in the target language is '*para polisi*'. The translators need to understand those idiomatic expressions meaning and they don't need to transfer literal meaning into target language because the equivalence meaning will be different. So, they must be careful to do it all.

- 2) One idiom in a source language sentence can has a close meaning literally in the target language, but actually, the idiom in source language has a different equivalent meaning in the target language. For instance is cited in Hidayat (2016:38):

Source language: These proposals are for discussion, they're *carved in stone*.

Target language: Jasanya akan selalu terkenang, seperti *terukir di*

permukaan batu yang keras.

The phrase ‘*carved in stone*’ means ‘*rule, plan, suggestion, etc. which cannot be changed*’. The literal meaning of ‘*carved in stone*’ phrases is a ‘*terukir di permukaan batu yang keras*’. Both of them are similar idiom but different meaning in the target language is written like:

Target language : Proposal tersebut sebagai bahan diskusi, mereka *tidak dapat mengubah aturan yang ada..*

The idiomatic expression meaning by ‘*tidak dapat mengubah aturan yang ada*’ in the target language is people who read and discuss the proposal, cannot change the rule inside it. Because of that, although either in the source language or in the target language has similar idiomatic expression, the translator must check whether the meaning is equivalent or not for both languages. They need to be careful in order to translate it and don’t need to make misinterpreted. Beside it, the translators need to have more experiences to read and translate idiomatic expressions both in the novel and in other text.

Simply, the translator must know and understand that there are many idioms which may have similar constituent words, but have different meaning into other languages because of some context. Beside it, the translator needs to improve their skill in order to master idiomatic expressions translation by learns the languages culture. It is important

because different culture cause the different meaning of idiomatic expressions.

2.2.11. Idiomatic Translation Difficulties

The novel translators may have many difficulties to translate idioms. Hartono (2012:361) explains there are many difficulties for the novel translator to translate idioms. First, the translators do not understand long complex sentences or paragraphs which contains complicated grammatical structured semantically. Next, the novel translator has a different culture to the novel writer and it causes difficult to find the equivalence meaning in socio-culture. It happens because the novel writer had written it using their own word based on their cultural background. Last, the novel translators feel difficult to translate or transfer the meaning of both figurative language and idiomatic expressions. Those three difficulties usually come to the novel translator although they had much experienced about their work. Newmark (1988) in Hartono (2012:360) stated that novel translator may have some difficulties to translate linguistics, socio-cultural and other implicit meaning. Next is stated by Hardjoprawiro (2006:35) in Hartono (2012:361) explains that translate literary works such as novels are different to translate common text because the novel has both idiomatic expressions and figurative languages which the meaning is connotative. It means that the meaning is not literal as they read because it has other meaning contextually.

The other expert is Mona Baker. Baker's (2001: 65) in Fahrizky (2015: 26) practical point of view, the main problems found in translating idioms and fixed expressions are: a) the ability to recognize and interpret idioms correctly; and b) the difficulties involved in rendering the aspects of meaning that an idiom or fixed expressions convey into the target language. Mona Baker (1992) in Fahrizky (2012: 1222) explains four common difficulties that are happened to the translator in order to transfer meaning from a source language to a target language, there are:

- 1) In the source language, an idiom can be worked both as idiomatic expressions and the literal meaning at the same time. It may have a similar meaning and form both in the source language and in the target language. The idiom may give little impact because it does not has an art to the sentence. For instance are taken from :

Table 2.17 Idiomatic Expressions as Literal Meaning

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Laughing a lot</i>	Tertawa terbahak-bahak
<i>Rough and ready</i>	Kasar dan konvensional
Fill the sink (verb+noun)	Penuhi wastafelnya

- 2) Some kinds of idioms may have both similar form and words constituent in the target language, but they have different meaning and context. Although they have similar form and words constituent, they cannot be

translatable pragmatically into target language because they don't have equivalence meaning. For instance:

Table 2.18 Idiom Similar Form and Words Constituent, but Different Contexts

Source Language	Target Language
These proposals are for discussion, they're <i>carved in stone</i> .	Jasanya akan selalu terkenang, seperti <i>terukir di permukaan batu yang keras</i> .

- 3) Both in a source language and in a target language may have differences in the convention of writing idioms, their use frequency, and the idiom context that can be used. This means that the translators need to translate sensitively and accurately both in a source language and target language.
- 4) In the target language, Idioms may have no equivalence meaning and form. The translators need to have both cultural knowledge and experience in order to transfer idiomatic expression meaning from a source language to a target language. Baker states that the meaning and the relationship of idioms with culture-specific contexts may make it difficult to translate or untranslatable. Some idioms are written in fixed expressions on formal conditions like "Merry Christmas", "your's sincerely", etc.

Simply, I conclude that the translator may have four difficulties to transfer meaning, there are the idioms may have similar form and meaning both in the target language and in the source language. On the other hand, they have similar form both in a source language and in a target language, but they have a different meaning in a context. Furthermore, they may have the different convention of writing idioms, their use frequency, idiom context which can be used in a context. The idioms do not have equivalence meaning and form in the target language because of some cultural background and specific contents. So, the translators need to have the knowledge, experience, and sensitivity in order to find out high-quality equivalence meaning in the target language.

2.2.12. Strategies of Translating Idiom

Strategy is a plan that is intended to achieve a particular purpose (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary). Ingo in Fahrizky (2015: 27) proposes four ways of translating idioms: a) translating an idiom with an equivalent idiom; b) word for word; c) with an explanatory everyday expression and; d) an everyday expression that is translated by using an idiom. Newmark (1998) in Fahrizky (2015: 27-28) explains three possibilities to translate idioms, there are: a) by finding another 28 metaphor; b) by reducing to sense (thereby losing their emotive force); or c) occasionally literally. Jensen (2008) in Fahrizky (2015: 27) describes decode-representation-encode idiomatic translation strategy. First, translator has to decode idiom and discover the

idiom meaning. By discovering the idiom meaning, translator has already made 'semantic representation'. The last step is 'encode' or find the equivalent of the idiom in target language.

There are some experts in translation strategies taken from Ardhiani (2018:17) journal. Krings (1986: 18) in Ardhiani (2018:17) describes translation strategy as translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task. Cohen (1998:4) in Ardhiani (2018:17) asserts that the element of consciousness is what distinguishes strategies from these processes that are not strategic. Bell (1988: 188) in Ardhiani (2018:17) defines that differentiates between global (those dealing with whole texts) and local (those dealing with text segments) strategies and confirms that this distinction results from various kinds of translation problems. Venuti (1998:240) in Ardhiani (2018:17) indicate that translation strategies involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it. He employs the concepts of domesticating and foreignizing to refer to translation strategies.

An expert in translation, Mona Baker, explains her argument of translation strategy. Baker (1992:71-72) in Shojaei (2012:1223) explain translation strategies as "The way in which an idiom or a fixed expression can be translated into another language depends on many factors....Questions of style, register, and rhetorical effect must also be taken into consideration". Mona Baker (2007:72-78) in Fachrizal

(2018:16) explains four idiomatic translation strategies in her book entitled: A Course Book on Translation there are:

- 1) Translation by using idiom of similar meaning and similar form

Mona Baker explains that the translator needs to write equivalent lexical items to a target language and able to share a similar meaning from the source text to the target text. Baker (1992:72) in Ardhiani (2018:23) explains this is using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source-language idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items. Fitri (2013:10) is written an example for this translation strategy:

Source language: The only reason I agreed to do this at all is because I

figure later on when I'm rich and famous, I'll have better things to do than answer people's stupid questions all day long.

Targetlanguage: Satu-satunya alasan ku setuju melakukan semua ini

hanyalah jika nanti aku kaya dan terkenal, ada hal lain yang lebih baik kulakukan daripada menjawab berbagai pertanyaan bodoh dari banyak orang sepanjang hari.

Actually, literal translation about "*figure later*" in Indonesian is "*mencari nanti*". But, the translator used "*hanyalah*" as a target language

translation because it is a kind of suitable idiom both in a source language and in a target language. The translator only wants to make ease Indonesian novel reader to understand the source language by using the idiom of similar meaning and similar form translation strategies.

2) Translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

Next, Mona Baker (1992:74) in Ardhiani (2018:23) states idiom in source text has a different lexical items to the idiom in the target text, but they have similar meanings. There is an example taken from Fitri (2013:11):

Source text : Let me just say *for the record* that I think middle school is the dumbest idea ever invented.

Target text : Biar kutambahkan *catatan penting*. Kurasa sekolah menengah pertama adalah gagasan terbodoh yang pernah ditemukan.

Based on the example above, the phrase “*for the record*” in the source language is translated into target language to be “*catatan penting*” using this strategy. Literally, it must be written as “*untuk catatan*” in the target language, but the translator does it in order to be more casual and suitable.

3) Translation by Paraphrase

Usually, the translator use paraphrases as one of the idiomatic translation strategies in order to find the equivalent expression in the target language because they have difficulties to find similar idioms and similar meaning in the target language that cause less stylistic preference (Mona Baker, 1992:74 in Ardhiani, 2018:24). The translators need to share the idiom meaning word by word or a group of idiom word in order to make equivalent meaning. The example is taken from Fitri (2013:11) for paraphrase translation strategies:

Source text : I'm having *a seriously hard time* getting used to the fact that summer is over and I have to get out of bed every morning to go to school.

Target text : Aku *benar-benar sulit* menerima bahwa musim panas sudah berlalu dan aku harus bangun dari tempat tidur setiap pagi untuk berangkat ke sekolah.

Based on the instance above, the bold phrase "*a seriously hard time*" is translated by the translator into "*benar-benar sulit*" in the target language. Literally, "*a seriously hard time*" means as a difficult situation, but the translator uses a paraphrase translation strategy because he cannot find an equivalent phrase in the target language.

4) Translation by omission

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text because it has equivalent in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased or for stylistic reasons (Baker, 1992: 77) in Ardiani (2018:24). There is an example of omission strategy taken from Fitri (2013:10):

Source language: Great. All I need is for *some jerk to catch me* carrying this book around and get the wrong idea.

Target language: Hebat. Bagaimana kalau ada *seorang bajingan memergokiku* membawa buku ini ke mana mana dan salah sangka?

As written above, the clause “*some jerk to catch me*” is omitted by the translator into Indonesian as “*seorang bajingan memergokiku*”. The word “*some*” in that clause is omitted because the translator thinks that it is not important things in the sentences. Although the translator omits the phrase, the novel readers are still able to understand the meaning in the target language.

Based on all of strategies above, the translators need to transfer idiom or idiomatic expressions in target language correctly and carefully. All of the strategies above are needed to find out idiomatic equivalence meaning because each idiom has a different characteristic such as cultural

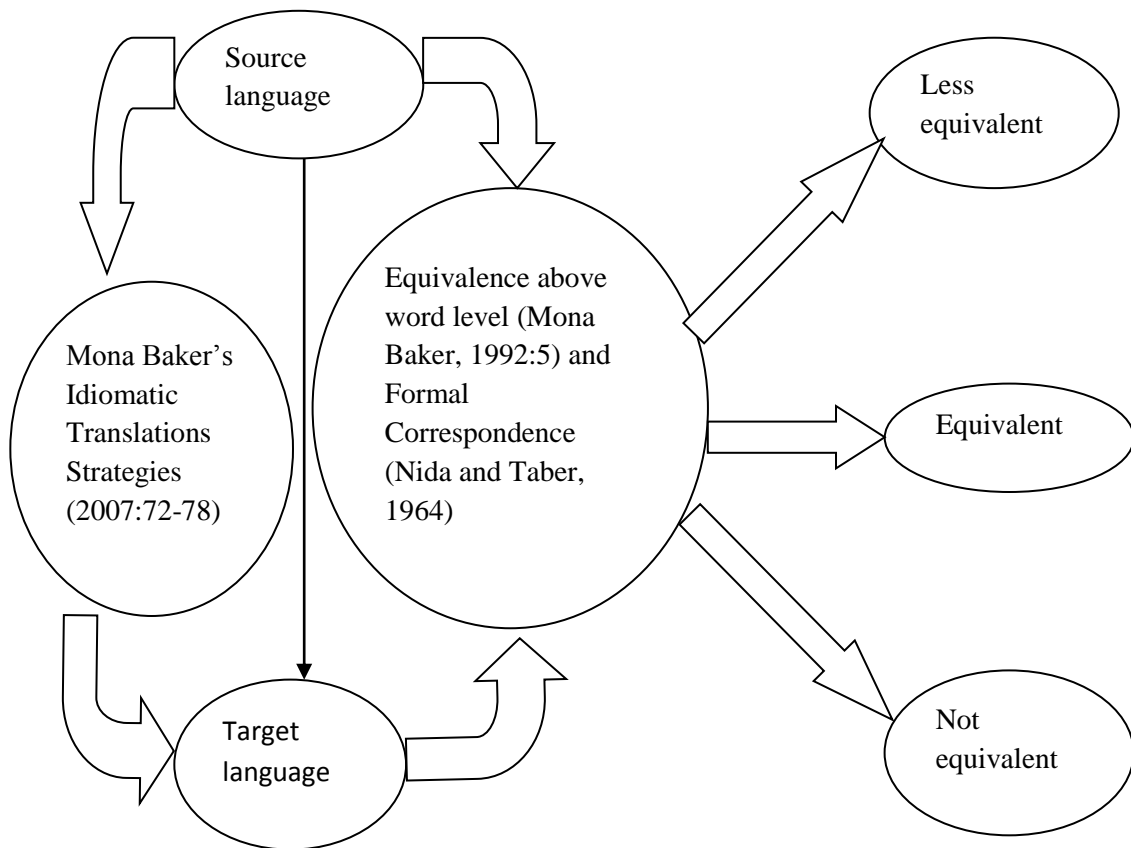
background that may be easy or difficult to translate in target language. The translator needs to improve their knowledge and experience in order to results a highly accurate equivalent meaning translation especially in idiomatic expression.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical frameworks are about how translation strategies of the translator to transfer the idiomatic expression and equivalence level from Peter Warren Singer and August Cole's *Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War* into Indonesian. Because of the study focuses on idiomatic expressions translations, one of the equivalence levels that are used by the translator is equivalence above word level as written by Mona Baker (1992:5) in Ardiani (2018:16). This equivalence level contains collocations which both the idioms and fixed expressions are found. Equivalence above word level has restricted to word combination which result in idioms and fixed expressions in order to get a new meaning. The new meaning may be closest or different from the words constituents. The text or novel translator need to know and understand what idiom is because there are many backgrounds such as cultural and religious things that affect the result of their translation. The translator needs to master methods, strategies, technique, and theories of translation in order to decrease their difficulties in translating novels or texts such as idioms and fixed expressions.

I use Mona Baker's idiomatic translation strategies to describe the translation of Peter Warren Singer and August Cole's *Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War* to Indonesian that is used by the translator in. Mona Baker book entitled "In Other Words: A Course Book on Translation (2007:72-78) in Fachrizal (2018:16) explains four idiomatic translation strategies to transfer the meaning from source language to target language, there are a) Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Different Form, b) Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Similar Form, c) Translation by Paraphrase, d) Translation by Omission. This research defines what strategies are used by the translator to translate idiomatic expression and the equivalence level in Peter Warren Singer and August Cole's *Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War* into Indonesian.

The next aim of the study is to describe equivalents meaning of idiomatic expressions both in a target language and in a source language. I use both equivalence above word level theory that is introduced by Mona Baker (1992:5) in Ardhiani (2018:16) and formal correspondences theory that is written by Nida and Taber (1964) in Hassan (2011:8). Equivalence above word level theory focuses on the rendering meaning from a source language to a target language in a new form of words combination that cause new meaning which may have a different meaning to the constituent words. Formal correspondence theory focuses on the closest equivalent message from the source language in form and content to the target language. This is framework research that the writer will do:



Picture 2.3 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In chapter five, I show some conclusion and suggestions based on the research results in chapter four. The suggestions of the research contain as a reference for the next research, especially for English students who want to take a similar research topic.

5.1. Conclusions

The research results have some conclusions in order to answer the research questions. There are some conclusions of the research:

1. There four strategies used in translating idiomatic expression that are found in the novel. The first is using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form, the second is using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but different Form, paraphrase, and omission. The most used strategy to translate the idiomatic expressions in the novel entitled *Ghost Fleet: A Novel of the Next World War* by Peter Warren Singer and August Cole into Indonesian is paraphrase. On the other hand, the least used strategy is using an Idiom with Similar Meaning and Similar Form.

2. The equivalence level of idiomatic expression translations are one hundred and forty eight (148) idioms (90.24 %) of the total amount of 164 idioms. This percentage indicates that the translation of the idiomatic expression is good overall. Paraphrase translation strategies contribute to this good degree of equivalent. There are one hundred and forty three (143) idioms of the total amount of 164 idioms (87.19 %) are translated using paraphrase strategy.

5.2. Suggestions

I have some suggestions based on the research results and conclusions above, there are:

1. English Department Students

The research result can be used as learning material in idiom based course and translation course for English foreigner learners, especially for educational program because some student either in a junior high school or in a senior high school may ask them about idiomatic expressions. Along by the times, the teacher candidates may produce students who expert in translation.

2. Other researcher

This research can be used as one of references for other researcher because it explain descriptive process of idiomatic translation strategies. The other researcher can do research about translation strategies using other expert

theories in translating idioms and other equivalence level meaning theories. Not only that, but they also can give other research problem that relate to translation and idiomatic expression. So, they can get different results from a research to other.

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