



**STRATEGIES USED TO TRANSLATE IDIOMATIC
EXPRESSIONS IN “A WALK TO REMEMBER” INTO
INDONESIAN AND THE RESULTED EQUIVALENCE**

A FINAL PROJECT

submitted in the partial fulfillment of the requirement

for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* in English

by

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Semarang, February 2020



Wayan Anguntur Nur Salamah

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

*“Even if you’re on the right track,
you’ll get run over if you just sit there.”*

- Will Rogers -

Dedicated to:

my self.

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First and foremost, praises and thanks to the God, the Almighty, for His showers of blessings throughout my research work to complete the research successfully.

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: idioms, translation strategies, degree of meaning equivalence, *A Walk to Remember*

This study discusses idiomatic translation strategies and degree of meaning equivalence in Nicholas Sparks’ *A Walk to Remember* translated into *Kan Kukenang Selalu*. The objectives of the study are: 1) to analyze the strategies used to translate the idiomatic expressions in the novel “A Walk to Remember” into Indonesian, 2) to analyze the degree of equivalence of the Indonesian translation, and 3) to find out the relation between the strategy used and the degree of equivalence. The translation strategies used in this study are proposed by Baker while the degrees of meaning equivalence are analyzed by using Bell’s theory.

This research belongs to descriptive research using qualitative method to describe the objectives of this study. The sources of data for this study are the idioms from Nicholas Sparks’ *A Walk to Remember* and the Indonesian translation. The data are analyzed by comparing the idioms in the English version to the Indonesian translation. They were identified according to the strategies used and degree of meaning equivalence. Lastly, the results of the analysis from both translation strategies and the degree of meaning equivalence were compared to find out the relation between the two.

The findings of the analysis are as follows. First, the translator employs four strategies in translating idioms in the novel *A Walk to Remember* into Indonesian: using idiom with similar meaning and form, using idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. Second, in terms of degree of meaning equivalence, it was found that most of the data were identified into fully equivalent translation with complete meaning. Third, in the relation between translation strategies used and the degree of meaning equivalence, it was revealed that the translation strategies used mostly produce fully equivalent with complete meaning.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

BT	: Back Translation
DIFM	: Different Meaning
DM	: Decreased Meaning
FE	: Fully Equivalent
IM	: Increased Meaning
NE	: Non-Equivalent
NE-DIFM	: Non-Equivalent with Different Meaning
NE-NOM	: Non-Equivalent with No Meaning
NOM	: No Meaning
PE	: Partly Equivalent
PE-DM	: Partly Equivalent with Decreased Meaning
PE-IM	: Partly Equivalent with Increased Meaning
SL	: Source Language
ST	: Source Text
TL	: Target Language
TT	: Target Text

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the research report.

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Oxford Dictionaries online, language is defined as the method of human communication, either spoken or written, consisting of the use of words in a structured and conventional way. Language is a system of communication used by a particular country or community. Every country must have its own language that might be different with the other country. We have English as an international language to connect all of the countries around the world. So, it is not impossible for people to get any kind of information around the world related to news, education, entertainment, sports, or even about literary work. In fact, they might find difficulties in understanding the content. Therefore, to obtain information from them, there is an activity to facilitate the process of transferring the message from English to native language which is called translation.

Translation is a great way to help people broaden their knowledge by delivering the information from English into their native language. In order to do that, a translator should consider that the readers of their translation products must feel like they are reading the original source. Therefore, a translator must provide a good

However, translating is not an easy task to do. According to Catford (1965), translation may be defined as “the replacement of textual material of one language, Source Language (SL), by equivalent textual material in a Target Language (TL)” (p.20). Larson (1984) also defines that the goal of a good translator is to translate idiomatically, by means of making many adjustments in the forms. In other words, the translator’s goal should be to reproduce a text in the target language which communicates the same message as the source language but using the natural grammatical and lexical choices of the target language (p.15).

As has been mentioned before that we can get any information such as news, entertainment, education, sports, or literary works from around the world. One of the literary works that mostly translated is novel. Nowadays, there are lots of novels which translated from English into Indonesian. One of them is a novel entitled *A Walk to Remember* written by Nicholas Sparks and translated into Indonesian *Kan Kukenang Selalu* by Kathleen S.W. Due to the different cultures of both languages involved, it is found that there are some changes of the idiomatic expressions in the process of translation that is interesting to be analyzed. In the process of translating a novel, a translator is not only challenged in terms of how well he masters both languages, but also how well he knows the cultural backgrounds between those countries. The translator should understand some aspects which are related to the translation process. The translator needs to know about the culture and the tradition of both languages and another aspect to be considered to produce a good translation.

A good translation is not only to transfer the source language into the target language but also to deliver and transfer the meaning, and so as translating a novel.

Translating a novel is not an easy job because it is not only transferring the message but entertaining and educating the reader. Larson (1984) states that the goal of a good translator is to translate idiomatically, by means of making many adjustments in the form. In other word, the translator's goal is the ability to reproduce a text in the target language which communicates the same idea or message as the source language but use the natural grammatical and lexical choices of the target language (p.11). Massoud (1988) adds criteria for a good translation, they are: 1) a good translation is easily understood, 2) a good translation is fluent and smooth, 3) a good translation is idiomatic, 4) a good translation conveys, to some extent, the literary subtleties of the original, 5) a good translation distinguishes between the metaphorical an the literal, 6) a good translation reconstructs 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 (p.19-24).

There are some problematic factors that will be faced by the translator while translating an English novel, such as style, meaning, dictions, imagery, syntax, proverbs and idioms. Idiomatic expressions are often found in novels. The idiomatic expressions contain connotative meanings because they are categorized into literary words or terms that have denotative meanings. Therefore, the translator must be careful in translating idiomatic expressions because he needs to use some different strategies to translate and deliver the same meaning between the source language and the target language.

Through this study, the writer wants to analyze the strategies used to translate the idiomatic expressions in the novel “A Walk to Remember” into Indonesian, the degree of equivalence of the Indonesian translation, and to find out the relation between the strategy used and the degree of equivalence. The writer wants to describe how the translator tries to change the idiomatic expressions from the English into Indonesian so that the Indonesian readers will get the intended meaning as the English reader.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

The writer chooses the topic *Strategies Used to Translate Idiomatic Expressions in “A Walk to Remember” into Indonesian and The Resulted Equivalence* because of these following reasons:

- 1) Every country must have different cultures that affect the language, including America and Indonesia.
- 2) Novel is one of literary works that is interesting to be studied. People can find out other countries’ cultures through novels from those countries. However, we cannot understand the story of the novel if we do not understand the language of the novel. That is why translation is very needed to fulfill that necessary.
- 3) The novel *A Walk to Remember* is one of the novels that has many devotees. It is proved that the novel was adapted into a movie with the same title.

1.3 Statement of the Problems

There are two problems discussed in this study:

- 1) What are the strategies used to translate idiomatic expressions in the novel “A Walk to Remember” into Indonesian?
- 2) What is the degree of equivalence of the Indonesian translation?
- 3) What is the relation between the strategy used and the degree of equivalence?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

From the statement of the problems above, the writer has two objectives that stated below:

- 1) To analyze the translation strategies used to translate idiomatic expressions in the novel “A Walk to Remember” into Indonesian.
- 2) To analyze the degree of equivalence of the Indonesian translation.
- 3) To find out the relation between the strategy used and the degree of equivalence.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Referring to the background of the topic, this study is expected to give several significance as follows:

- 1) Practical purpose

Practically this study is supposed to provide knowledge and information for translators and assist them in improving their skill in translating literary works

from English to Indonesia. Also, this study could also be used as a reference for other research in the future that has a similar topic.

2) Theoretical purpose

Theoretically, this study is expected to provide input regarding translation strategies and how these strategies are related to the degree of equivalence of the translation, especially when the translation is focused on idiomatic expressions in a literary work.

1.6 Outline of the Research Report

The outline of the research is as the following:

Chapter I is the introduction of this research which comprises six sub-chapters. They are background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and the outline of the research report.

Chapter II is review of related literature, which presents a review of previous studies, theoretical review and theoretical framework. The theoretical review provides theories supporting this research. The review includes definitions of translation, types of translation, translation methods, definitions of idiom, classifications of idiom, problems in translation, strategies in translating idiom, equivalence in translation and theoretical framework.

Chapter III presents method of investigation. It consists of the research design, object of the study, roles of the researcher, type of data, procedure of collecting data, instruments for collecting data, and procedure of analyzing data.

Chapter IV provides findings and discussions, which consists of the general description and detailed result about translation strategies and degree of equivalence, an also the discussion about the relation between translation strategy used and the degree of equivalence.

Chapter V, the last chapter, presents the conclusions and suggestions based on the findings.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The second chapter covers review of related literature. It contains review of previous study, theoretical review, and theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

Here the writer presents thirteen previous studies which have similarities with this topic. The first study is a final project of Semarang State University in 2014. The study is written by Saputri, talking about strategies of translation entitled *Strategies in the Translation of "Breaking Dawn" by Stephanie Meyer*. In this study, the writer finds that the translator uses various translation strategies to translate idiomatic expressions in the novel in order to give the acceptable translation and also to convey the closest meaning from the source language text to the target language text. Based on the result of each strategy, the translation strategies by paraphrase and complete meaning equivalence are the mostly used in this study.

The second study is from Fahrizky (2015) in his final project entitled *English-Indonesia Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in John Green's "The Fault in Our Stars"*. He found that there are five translation strategies used to translate idiomatic expressions, namely: (1) Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form, (2) Using Idiom of Similar Meaning but Different Form, (3) Paraphrase, (4) Omission, and (5) Literal Translation. The most used strategy to translate the idiomatic expressions in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* is Paraphrase, while the least used strategy is

Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form. In terms of accuracy level, this novel's translation has the accuracy level as much as 80.43%.

The third study is from Mustika's final project in 2013 entitled *Translation Methods in 'A Walk to Remember' Novel Translated into "Kan Kukenang Selalu"*. The result shows that there are 5 kinds out of 8 translation methods found in the translation work of the novel. The translation methods used by the translator in translating the novel are word by word translation, free translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and idiomatic translation. It is including source language emphasis. Literal translation method is frequently used because the translator tries to keep the meaning in the source language by converting the construction of the source language into intended construction of the target language. The translator tries to make it sounds natural in the target language.

The fourth study is from Winarto and Tanjung in 2015 entitled *An Analysis of English Idiomatic Expressions in "Transformers III—Dark of The Moon", The Translation Strategies and Their Degrees of Meaning Equivalence*. They find that the English idiomatic expressions found in the Transformers III—Dark of The Moon were divided into five categories based on theories proposed by Fernando and Hockett. Related to the translation strategies applied in translating idioms, it was found that translation by paraphrasing was most frequently used. And related to the degrees of meaning equivalence of the translated idiomatic expressions, 185 units of data were considered to be equivalent.

The fifth study is from Indriani's final project in 2017 entitled *The Translation Strategy and Accuracy of English Idiom into Indonesian in "The Great Gatsby" Novel*. She found that the types of the idiom found in the novel are phrasal verb, verbal idiom, idiom from parts of the body, noun + preposition, noun phrase, and idiom of comparison. Related to translation strategies, the translator seems prefer to use strategy of translating idiom by using similar meaning but dissimilar form. Related to translation accuracy, there are five idioms categorized into unclear translation and three idioms categorized into inaccurate translation, but overall the translation is accurate.

The sixth study is from Putri's final project in 2011 entitled *A Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in Stephenie Meyer's Novel "New Moon"*. The result of the analysis shows that there are 5 strategies used by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions. The strategies are: translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form (4.1%), translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (6.7%), translation by paraphrase (63.5%), literal translation (8.1%), and translation by using metaphor (17.6%).

The seventh study is conducted by Putra and Novalinda in 2019 entitled *The Strategies Used in Translating Idiom from English into Indonesia in "The Catcher in The Rye" Novel*. They find that there are 35 idioms are found in the novel and the translator applies 4 translation strategies in translating them, they are 1) Translating idiom using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 2) Translating an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 3) Translating idiom by paraphrase, and 4) Translating idiom by omission. From 35 idioms, they find that there are 3

idioms translated by using strategy of translating an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form and 25 idioms translated by using strategy of translating idiom by paraphrase.

The eighth study is conducted by Fitri, Faridi and Hartono in 2019 entitled *Baker's Strategies Used in Translating English Idioms into Indonesian in "Crazy Rich Asians" by Kevin Kwan*. The study was conducted to describe the types of idioms found in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel and to analyse the strategies used in translating the idioms by applying Baker's translation strategies. The result shows that opaque phrases dominated of all idiom types, followed by semi-transparent phrase, semi-opaque phrase and transparent expression. There were five strategies employed in translating idioms, they were using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, translation by omission and literal translation. Translation by paraphrase is the most frequent strategies used to translate idioms.

The ninth study comes from Wirastuti and Wedasuwari (2019) entitled *A Study on the Strategy of Translating English Idioms in the Novel "Lord of The Rings 'The Two Towers'" into Indonesian*. The aims of the study are to analyse the types and adjustment of idioms are found in the source language their translation into the target language and to analyse the strategies for translating English idioms of the novel into Indonesian. The result shows that from the types of idiomatic translations found in the novel, mostly the translations are from the idiom into non idiom. Additionally from the translation shift, shift mostly occurred. The category shift covers the class shift, structure shift, unit shift and intra system shift. While

referring to the procedure of translation, the translation of the source language idiomatic expressions into target language equivalents mostly applies the procedure of literal translation and equivalence.

The tenth study is from Novianna in 2018 entitled *The Translation of Idioms in Bahasa Indonesia Subtitles of "Hotel Transylvania 2"*. The purpose of the study is to find out types of idiom and translation strategies used by translator to translate idiom in the movie. The result shows that the types of idiom mostly used in the movie is phrasal verb with 40 data out of 85. While the most used translation strategies by the translator is paraphrasing with 78 data out of 85.

The eleventh study comes from Imanudin in 2018 entitled *An Analysis of Idioms in Nabokov's "Lolita" and Their Translation in Kurnia's "Lolita"*. The aims of the study are 1) to describe the types of English idioms, 2) to identify the translation strategies used by the translator in translating the idioms, and 3) to describe the degree of meaning equivalence. The result shows that there are three types of English idioms found in the source text, they are literal idioms, semi idioms and pure idioms. Semi idioms are the most dominant type of idioms found in the study. There are five translation strategies used by the translator, they are translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but different form, translation by paraphrase, translation by omission, and literal translation. Most of the idioms are translated using paraphrase strategy. Most of the idioms in the source text are translated into equivalent meaning. This is because most of the idioms are translated by paraphrase and as the result, the meanings of idioms can be successfully transferred into target language.

The twelfth study is conducted by Sari in 2017 entitled *Idiomatic Expressions in The English "Pirates of The Caribbean: On Stranger Tides" and Their Translated Expressions in The Bahasa Indonesia Subtitling Text*. The aims of the study are to analyze the types of English idioms, the strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expression, and the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation. The result shows that the English idioms that are found in the movie text of *Pirates of the Caribbean: On Stranger Tides* are phrasal verbs, partial idioms, and total idioms. In terms of strategies used by the translator in translating idioms, there are four strategies used: translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and similar form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase and translation by omission. Most of idiomatic expressions that are found in the movie text of *Pirates of the Caribbean: On Stranger Tides* are translated by paraphrasing. In terms of degree of meaning equivalence, the translation of idiomatic expressions in the text of *Pirates of the Caribbean: On Stranger Tides* has high degree of equivalence compared to the non-equivalent.

The last study is conducted by Ardhiani in 2018 entitled *Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions in Laura Ingalls Wilder's "Little House on The Prairie" in Djokolelono's Translation of "Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput"*. The purpose of the study are to describe what the translation strategies used by the translator to translate the idiomatic expressions in the novel *Little House on the Prairie* by Laura Ingalls Wilder and to describe the degree of meaning equivalence in the translation of idiomatic expressions in Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie*. The

result shows that most of the idiomatic expressions are translated by using paraphrase strategy (74 out of 141). 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). In terms of the degrees of meaning equivalence, there are 110 idiomatic expressions out of 141 results in equivalent meaning and there are 31 data out of 141 results in non-equivalent meaning. Therefore, it can be concluded that most of the idiomatic expressions are translated in equivalent meaning.

2.2 Theoretical Review

2.2.1 Definitions of Translation

There are various definitions of translation. According to Catford (1965), “Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another” (p. 1). Newmark (1988) defines that “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (p. 5). Larson (1984) simply points out that “Translation is transferring the meaning of source language into receptor language” (p. 3).

Other translation expert, Bell (1991), acknowledges that “Translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language” (p. 6). Meanwhile, Nida and Taber (1982) states that “Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest

natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style” (p. 12). Moreover, Hartono (2012) states that

Translation is an activity of reading text of the source text (ST) writer and reproducing the whole message into a language understood by the receptors of the message or target text readers, so that what the source text writer means can be understood by the target text readers. In general, translation is rendering the meaning of the source language into the target language. (p. 4)

While according to Hewson and Martin (1991), “translation is the exploration of an unbridgeable gap and of a tension between cultures, variable according to the historical time and the socio-economic motivations of the assessment” (p.25). It means that in translating one language into another language, the translator has to consider the culture of both source language and target language. On the other hand, Baker (1992) defines translation as

... a very young discipline in academic terms, almost every aspect of life in general and of the interaction between speech communities in particular can be considered relevant to translation, a discipline which has to concern itself with how meaning is generated within and between various groups of people in various cultural settings. (p.4)

From her statement above, we can conclude that the aspect of translation is really wide. In transferring the meaning of the information from one language into another language, the translation must consider various groups of people in various cultural settings.

2.2.2 Types of Translation

Larson (1998, p.15-16) divides translation into two types, they are:

2.2.2.1 Literal translation

Literal translation is a form-based translation attempting to follow the form of the source language. For example:

SL : We shall meet in the place where there is no darkness.

TL : *Kita akan bertemu di tempat yang tidak ada kegelapan.*

(source: George Orwell's *1984* novel)

2.2.2.2 Idiomatic translation

If literal translation is a form-based translation, idiomatic translation is a meaning-based translation that make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the receptor language. For example:

SL : Mom **pulled into** the circular driveway behind the church at 4:56.

TL : *Mom **menghentikan mobil** di jalanan melingkar di belakang gereja pukul empat lewat lima puluh enam.*

(source: John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* novel)

2.2.3 Translation Methods

According to Newmark (1988, p.45), there are eight methods that can be used for translation. To make them easy to be understood, he puts them in the following form of flattened V-diagram:

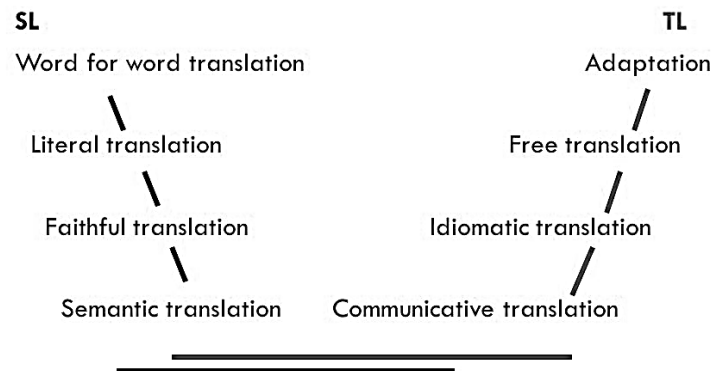


Fig. 2.2.3 Newmark's V-Diagram

2.2.3.1 Word-for-word translation

The source language word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. It means that word-for-word translation is done by finding the meaning of each word from the source language into the target language. For example:

SL : "Where are you from?" asked someone.

TL : "*Dari mana asalmu?*" tanya seseorang.

(source: Leo Tolstoy's *God Sees the Truth, But Waits* short story)

2.2.3.2 Literal translation

The form-based translation attempting to follow the form of the source language. The source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. It means that in doing literal translation, a translator must consider the grammatical structures of the target language. For example:

SL : "I bought them for Betty—I bought them for Betty—and she never even saw them."

TL : “*Saya membelinya untuk Betty—saya membelinya untuk Betty—dan ia bahkan tak pernah melihatnya.*”

(source: Agatha Christie’s *The ABC Murders* novel)

The source language sentence “and she never even saw them” should be translated into “*dan ia tak pernah bahkan melihat mereka*” based on the word ordering, however in order to get the correct meaning, we should change the grammatical structure of the target language. Therefore it must be translated literally into “*dan ia bahkan tak pernah melihatnya.*”

2.2.3.3 Faithful translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. In this kind of translation, the translators are trying to be faithful to the contextual meaning of the source language although there may be some sort of unusual word or term in the target language which make the translation quite clumsy. For example:

SL : A kilometer away the Ministry of Truth, his place of work, towered vast and white above the grimy landscape.

TL : *Sejarak satu kilometer di sana, Kementerian Kebenaran, tempatnya bekerja, menjulang tinggi besar dan putih di atas lanskap kumuh.*

(source: George Orwell’s *1984* novel)

The word “Ministry of Truth” is not familiar in the target language, however the translator tries to faithfully translate it into “*Kementerian Kebenaran*”.

2.2.3.4 Semantic translation

Semantic translation differs from ‘faithful translation’ only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sounds of the source language text, compromising on ‘meaning’ where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. It means that semantic translation is more flexible than faithful translation because it still considering the aesthetic value of the sentence. For example:

SL : Aksionov looked, and seeing **a blood-stained knife** taken from his bag, he was frightened.

TL : *Aksionov terperanjat melihat ada **sebilah pisau yang bersimbah darah** dari dalam tasnya. Dia pun ketakutan.*

(source: Leo Tolstoy’s *God Sees the Truth, But Waits* short story)

2.2.3.5 Adaptation

This is the ‘freest’ form of translation. This kind of translation is called the freest because in translating the word from the source language, the translator can do it freely or just replacing it with a new term. However, the theme of the source language must remain the same in the target language. For example:

SL : At first she was not allowed to see him; but after much begging, she obtained permission from **the officials**, and was taken to him.

TL : *Awalnya dia tidak diizinkan untuk menjenguk suaminya, namun setelah dia terus-terusan memohon kepada **penjaga penjara**, akhirnya dia diizinkan.*

(source: Leo Tolstoy’s *God Sees the Truth, But Waits* short story)

“The officials” is adapted into “*penjaga penjara*” in the target language. According to Oxford Dictionary, the noun “official” is defined as a person holding public office or having official duties, especially as a representative of an organization or government department. Based on the definition, it can be said that “*penjaga penjara*” (prison guard) is a part of the official.

2.2.3.6 Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. It means that the content is more prominent than the context. This kind of translation is usually extreme or not common. For example:

SL : When I was portable.

TL : *Sewaktu masih berpatroli.*

(source: Jeffrey Deaver’s *Vanished Man* novel)

From the example above, we can see that although the translation is not common, the message of the source language text still remain the same in the target language text. The appropriate meaning of “portable” is “mudah dibawa kemana saja”. In this context, the translator decides to juxtapose the intended meaning by analyzing the previous part where the man is talking about “walk the beat”, and he is an officer, which in the target language means “ketika saya masih berpatroli”.

2.2.3.7 Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the ‘message’ of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. It means that a good translator will try to translate the idioms

of the source language by using another idiom in the target language if possible. However, if there is no close equivalent in the target language, the translator may just explain the meaning.

SL : Your mother thinks so, too, **by the way**.

TL : *Omong-omong, ibumu juga berpendapat sama.*

(source: Nicholas Sparks' *A Walk to Remember* novel)

The literal translation of the source language text “by the way” is “*oleh jalan itu*”, however it doesn't deliver the idea or the information of the idiom. The correct meaning of the idiom is an interjection meant to casually introduce or emphasize additional information in the conversation. Therefore, the proper translation of it is “*omong-omong*”.

2.2.3.8 Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership. The translator should try to translate the source language text into the target language text as communicative as possible. The following is the example of communicative translation taken from Hartono and Priyatmojo's article (2015, p.738):

SL : Beware of the dog.

TL : *Awas anjing galak.*

(source: *Analysis of Translation Methods on Harper Lee's novel "To Kill a Mockingbird" from English into Indonesian*)

Although there is no “vicious” in the source language text, the communicative message from the sentence “Beware of the dog” is indicated that we should be aware of the vicious dog.

2.2.4 Definitions of Idiom

In Oxford Advance Dictionary 6th Edition (2003) defines an idiom as “A group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words: ‘let the cat out of the bag’ is an idiom meaning to tell a secret by mistake” (p.643). Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms (1998) points out that “They are (idioms) more colorful and forceful in meaning than non-idiomatic phrases” (p.1). For example, the idiomatic expression “look dagger at someone” is much more vivid and emphatic in meaning than look angrily at someone.

Nida and Taber (1974) states that “Idiom is an expression consisting of several words and whose meaning cannot be delivered from the meaning of individual words, called exocentric expression” (p.202). Baker (1992) comments that “... idiom often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual component” (p.63). Crystal (1991) adds that

Idiom is a term used in grammar and lexicology to refer to a sequence of words which are semantically or syntactically restricted, so that they function as a single unit. From semantic viewpoint, the meaning of the individual words cannot be summed to produce the meaning of the idiomatic expressions as a whole. From a syntactic viewpoint, the words do not often permit the usual variability they display in other contexts. (p.170)

Beekman and Callow (1997) remark that “Idioms are the combination of at least two words which cannot be understood literally and which function as a unit

semantically” (p.49). Adelnia and Dastjerdi (2011) conclude that “Idiom cannot be translated literally because their meaning won’t be predicted from the usual meaning of their constituents.”

Baker (1992, p.63) adds that “Idioms are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components.” So by stating that definition, she considers five conditions for idioms which come as follow:

- 1) The order of the words in an idiom cannot be changed. The way the words are put together is fixed and they cannot change their place. E.g. “*go to rack and ruin*” not “*go to ruin and rack*”.
- 2) The words in an idiom cannot be omitted. We as the users of the language are not permitted to delete some of the words of a particular element. E.g. “*shed crocodile tears*” not “*shed tears*”.
- 3) There are no extra words that might be added to an idiom. E.g. “*have a narrow escape*” not “*have a narrow quick escape*”.
- 4) No words in an idiom can be replaced by another word. E.g. “*out of sight, out of mind*” not “*out of sight, out of heart*”.
- 5) The grammatical structures of an idiom cannot also be changed. We have the idiom of “*ring the bell*” but we don’t have “*the bell was ringed*”.

In line with Baker, Wright (2002) states that “an idiom is an expression with the following features: (1) it is fixed and is recognized by native speakers. We

cannot make up our own; (2) it uses language in a non-literal-metaphorical-way” (p.7). Furthermore, Hartono (2012) mentions that “In translating an idiomatic expression, the translator should have a comprehension and deep experience of TL and culture, so that the translator is able to translate the idiomatic expressions accurately” (p.358). From the definitions, we can conclude that idiom is a combination of words that have a certain meaning which is different from their individual word.

2.2.5 Classifications of Idiom

Fernando (1996, p.35-36) categorizes idioms into two categories: structural and lexical. In structural categorization, he proposes four types of idioms: compounds (e.g. *pitter-patter*, *pit-a-pat*, *happy-go-lucky*), phrases (e.g. *red herring*, *bread and butter*, *on behalf of*), semi clauses (e.g. *spill the beans*, *smell a rat*) and full clauses (e.g. *the coast is clear*, *while the cat is away*, *the mice will play*). While in lexical categorization, Fernando categorizes idioms into three types:

1) Pure idioms

A pure idiom a type of conventionalized, non-literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrase. For example the expression ‘*spill the beans*’ is a pure idiom, because its real meaning has nothing to do with beans.

2) Semi-idioms

A semi-pure, on the other hand, has at least one literal element and one with a non-literal meaning. For example ‘*foot the bill*’ is one example of a semi-

idiom, in which ‘foot’ is the non-literal element, whereas the word ‘bill’ is used literally.

3) Literal idioms

Literal idioms, are either invariable or allow little variation. They are clear and obvious, and easily understood based on their parts. For examples ‘*of course*’, ‘*in any case*’, ‘*for certain*’. These examples are semantically less complex than the two examples before.

According to Lim (2004, p.i), there are six types of idioms:

- 1) Phrasal verbs (e.g. ‘*call on*’, ‘*put off*’, ‘*do away with*’)
- 2) Prepositional phrases (e.g. ‘*in a nutshell*’, ‘*from time to time*’, ‘*with a view to*’)
- 3) Idioms with verbs as key words (e.g. ‘*come in handy*’, ‘*fight shy of*’, ‘*leaved much to be desired*’)
- 4) Idioms with nouns as key words (e.g. ‘*a blessing disguise*’, ‘*child’s play*’, ‘*food for thought*’)
- 5) Idioms with adjectives as key words (e.g. ‘*cold comfort*’, ‘*wishful thinking*’, ‘*plan sailing*’)
- 6) Idiomatic pairs (e.g. ‘*safe and sound*’, ‘*aches and pains*’, ‘*sink or swim*’)

Palmer (1981, p.80-82) categorizes idioms into three types:

- 1) Phrasal verb is common type of idiom in English:
 - a. The combination of verb + adverb (e.g. ‘*make up*’, ‘*give in*’)
 - b. The combination of verb + preposition (e.g. ‘*look after*’, ‘*go for*’)

- c. The combination of verb + adverb + preposition (e.g. '*put up with*', '*do away with*')
- 2) Partial idiom is an idiom that one of the words has its usual meaning, the other has a meaning that is peculiar to the particular sequence, for example '*red hair*' which refers to hair, but not hair that is red in strict color term.
 - 3) Total idiom is an idiom that the meaning cannot certainly be predicted from the words themselves the existence of the compound, for example '*red herring*'.

According to Elewa (2015, p.220), there are five types of idioms in terms of how transparent their meaning is, they are:

- 1) Transparent or literal idioms, e.g. '*put the blame on*'.
- 2) Semi-transparent idioms, e.g. '*skate on thin ice*', '*pull strings*'.
- 3) Semi-opaque idioms, e.g. '*break the ice*', '*keep one's guard*'.
- 4) Opaque idioms, e.g. '*kick the bucket*', '*chew the fat*', '*face the music*', '*bad blood*', '*carry the day*', '*cloak-and-dagger*', '*hen party*', and '*kangaroo court*'.
- 5) Misleading idioms, e.g. '*bend someone's ear*', '*war chest*'.

Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell (2003, p.6) make a syntactic classification of English idioms according to their possible combinations.

- 1) Verb + object/complement (and/or adverbial). E.g. '*kill two birds with one stone*' (to solve two problems at one time with a single action).
- 2) Prepositional phrase. E.g. '*in the blink of an eye*' (happens very quickly).

- 3) Compound. E.g. '*a bone of contention*' (an unresolved problem, dispute, or disagreement).
- 4) Simile (as + adjective + as or like + a noun). E.g. '*as dry as a bone*' (completely dry).
- 5) Binomial (word + and + word). E.g. '*rough and ready*' (unrefined or makeshift but available for use or action).
- 6) Trinomial (word + word + and + word). E.g. '*cool, calm and collected*' (calm and composed).
- 7) Whole clause or sentence. E.g. '*to cut a long story short*' (leave out parts of a story to make it shorter; to bring a story to an end).

The other opinion of the classifications of idioms is from Seidl and McMordie (1980, p.41-240). They classify idioms into the following groups:

- 1) Idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination: consist of some combination of adjectives and/or nouns. The following are seven different types of combination:
 - a. Pairs of adjectives: typical conjunctions that join together two adjective, e.g. '*for better (or) for worse*', '*more or less*'.
 - b. Pairs of nouns: usually a fixed order, the long usage of these combinations caused that the order is like this and it is impossible to change it, e.g. '*bag and baggage*', '*cloak and dagger*', '*flesh and blood*'.

- c. Collective noun phrases: these are used idiomatically in order to describe collections of certain things, e.g. '*brood of chickens*', '*school of whales*'.
 - d. Compound adjectives: two or more adjectives are given together and used with hyphens among them, e.g. '*hit-and-run driver*', '*out-of-the-way*', '*happy-go-lucky*'.
 - e. Adjective + noun, e.g. '*a blind date*', '*a fair hand*', '*the black market*'.
 - f. Noun phrase: idiomatical phrases that consist of two nouns and are connected by a preposition or a conjunction, e.g. '*bags under the eyes*'.
- 2) Idioms with the verbs and nouns
- a. Verb and noun collocations, e.g. '*to build castle in the air*', '*to bear cold*'.
 - b. Noun followed by verb collocations, e.g. '*a habit form grows/catches*'.
- 3) Idioms with prepositions and adverbs, that can be categorized as follows:
- a. Prepositional phrase
 - i) Preposition with nouns or noun phrase, e.g. '*out of the blue*'.
 - ii) Prepositional phrase (preposition + (a/the) + noun + preposition), e.g. '*for the good of*', '*in the face of*', '*in the name of*'.
 - b. Adverbial phrase, e.g. '*again and again*', '*back and forth*', '*once upon a time*', '*to and fro*'.
- 4) Adjectives with preposition, e.g. '*prior to*'.

5) Verbs with preposition and adverbial particles: there are six basic verb patterns, three transitive verbs and three for intransitive verb. They are presented follows:

a. Verb + particle

i) Intransitive, e.g. '*slow down*', '*get on*', '*take off*'.

ii) Transitive, e.g. '*pack something in*', '*take something off*'.

b. Verb + preposition

i) Intransitive, e.g. '*go off someone/something*', '*run through something*'.

ii) Transitive, e.g. '*put someone off something*', '*get someone through something*'.

c. Verb + particle + preposition

i) Intransitive, e.g. '*come up against someone/something*', '*put up with someone/something*'.

ii) Transitive, e.g. '*put someone up to something*', '*take someone up on something*'.

6) Idioms with the verb to be

a. To be + noun/adjective phrases, e.g. '*to be the better/ the worse for something*', '*to be born under a lucky star*'.

b. To be + prepositional phrases, e.g. '*to be at death's door*', '*to be good hands*'.

7) Idioms of comparison

- a. Comparison with adjectives, e.g. ‘*as black as coal*’, ‘*as dumb as statue*’.
- b. Comparison with verbs, e.g. ‘*to drink like fish*’, ‘*to eat like a horse*’.
- c. Miscellaneous comparison, e.g. ‘*like a bull in China shop*’.

2.2.6 Problems in Translation

Brislin (1976) states that “Translating is probably the most complex type of even yet produced in the revolution of the cosmos” (p.1). It makes a translator often encounters some difficulties in translating a text, especially idiomatic expressions and figurative language. Nababan (1999) states

...kesulitan-kesulitan yang kerap timbul dalam praktek menerjemahkan, yang disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor, seperti perbedaan sistem bahasa sumber dengan sistem bahasa sasaran, kompleksitas semantik dan stilistik bahasa sumber dan bahasa sasaran, perbedaan tingkat kemampuan penerjemah dan tingkat kualitas tulisan bahasa sumber. (p.54-55)

... difficulties that often occur in translation practice that are caused by several factors such as the differences of linguistics features between the source language and target language, the semantic complexity and language stylistic between the source language and target language, and the different linguistic level between the translator and the source text. (p.54-55)

The following is the further explanation of the factors above:

1) The different systems of the source language and target language

None of languages in the world have system even terms of syntactical, lexical, or morphological structure to the other. Nababan (1999) explains “However, it

is a fact that there is no single language has the same system, both in terms of syntactic structure, lexical and morpheme” (p. 55).

2) The semantic and stylistic complexity

There are various cultures in the world, and every place has its own culture that is different from culture in the other places. Nida and Taber (1974) state that “Each language is rich in vocabulary for the areas of cultural focus” (p. 4). Nababan (1999) adds that “Each nation has different terms to mention something related to socio-cultural background of the speaker of the language” (p.58).

3) The translator competence

The competence and experience of a translator in translating a text are different from another. Nababan (1999) states “*Si penerjemah adalah pelaku utama dalam proses penerjemahan, tingkat kemampuannya menjadi faktor penentu berhasil tidaknya penerjemahan itu dilakukan*” (p. 59-60). A professional translator could solve the problems of translation easily, contrarily; a beginner translator will encounter many difficulties.

4) The quality of the source language text

Nababan (1999, p. 60) writes that “The meaning of the SL will be difficult to understand if the quality of the text is not good, such as the grammar is incorrect, the sentence has ambiguous meaning, the disclosure of the idea is incoherence, many spelling and punctuation errors, etc.”

Baker (1992, p. 65) adds that the first difficulty faced by translators in the case of idioms is being able to recognize that they are dealing with an idiomatic

expression. The following are several difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions according to Baker (1992, p. 68):

- 1 An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language. One language may express a given meaning by means of a single word, another may express it by means of a transparent fixed expression, and a third may express it by means of an idiom, and so on. Therefore, it is unrealistic to expect to find equivalent idioms and expressions in the target language as a matter of course.
- 2 An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different connotations, for instance, or they may not pragmatically transferable.
- 3 An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. Unless the target-language idiom corresponds to the source language idiom both in form and in meaning, the play on idiom cannot be successfully reproduced in the target text.
- 4 The very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target languages.

2.2.7 Strategies in Translating Idiom

There are some strategies in translating idiomatic expressions suggested by Baker (1992, p. 71):

2.2.7.1 Using idiom of similar meaning form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source language idiom and, in addition, consist of equivalent lexical items. This kind of match can only occasionally be achieved.

For example:

SL : ..., transmitting items from my plate into my mouth with a speed and ferocity that left me quite **out of breath**, ...

TL : ..., *memindahkan makanan di piring ke dalam mulut dengan kecepatan dan kebuasan yang membuatku agak **kehabisan napas**, ...*

(source: John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* novel)

In the example above, English idiomatic expression **out of breath** is replaced by *kehabisan napas*. The SL idiom has a meaning 'having difficulty breathing'. *Kehabisan napas* has the same meaning with SL idiom. Both idiom consist of equivalent lexical items: **out of-kehabisan** and **breath-napas**.

2.2.7.2 Using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items.

For example:

SL : What business is it of hers? God, I hate other mothers. They always have to **butt in**.

TL : *Apa urusannya sih? Ya ampun, aku benci ibu-ibu lain. Mereka selalu merasa punya hak **ikut campur**.*

(source: Sophie Kinsela's *Mini Shopaholic* novel)

The SL idiom **butt in** has meaning 'to interrupt, interfere, intrude someone or something'. It is translated into *ikut campur* which has meaning 'become involved in a place or situation where one is not wanted or is considered not to belong'. Both expressions are idioms that have same meaning but they have different lexical items.

2.2.7.3 Translation by paraphrase

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language.

For example:

SL : In the pool itself there were three or four girls and about a dozen boys, all **splashing about**.

TL : *Di kolam itu sendiri ada sekitar tiga atau empat wanita dan selusin lelaki, **memercikkan air di sekitar mereka**.*

(source: Roald Dahl's *Man from The South* short story)

The SL idiom **splashing about** which means ‘to move around in some amount or body of water in a playful, frenetic manner, causing lots of splashes in the process’ is translated into *memercikkan air di sekitar mereka*. The expression *memercikkan air di sekitar mereka* is not a TL idiom but it expresses the meaning of the SL idiom.

2.2.7.4 Translation by omission

This may be because it has no close match in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or the strategy can employed for stylistic reason.

For example:

SL : ..., forcing yourself to accept as unsolvable the clawing scraping **inside-out** ache of under oxygenation.

TL : ..., *memaksakan diri untuk menerima rasa nyeri karena kekurangan oksigen; ...*

(source: John Green’s *The Fault in Our Stars* novel)

The SL contains an idiom **inside-out**, while the TL does not contain the SL idiom translation. It means that the idiom **inside-out** is not translated to the target language. This idiom is omitted because it might create confusion caused by the complexity of the original sentence. The omitting activity makes the message of the idiom lost from the sentence. This will impact the accuracy of the translation.

2.2.8 Equivalence in Translation

According to Machali (1998, p.3), “Target language equivalents have to be sought not simply in terms of the ‘sameness of meaning’, but in terms of the greatest

possible overlap of situational range.” Therefore, equivalence in translation should not be approached for sameness, since sameness of the meaning cannot easily exist between the source language and the target language, though sometimes the source language texts has the same meaning in the target language text so that the meaning in the target language can be said equivalent to the meaning in the source language text when they have function in the same communicative situation and express the same purpose.

Cartford (1978, p.102) categorizes equivalence into two types: formal correspondence and textual equivalence.

- 1) Formal correspondence is any target language category (unit, class, element of structure, etc.) which can be said to occupy as nearly as possible the same place in the economy of the target language as the given source language category occupies in the source language. For example: translating an adjective by an adjective.
- 2) Textual equivalence is any target language text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given source language text or portion of a text. For example: translating adjective by an adverbial phrase.

Meanwhile, Nida and Taber (1982, p.83) classify equivalence into two types: formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

- 1) Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. It concerns that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language.
- 2) Dynamic equivalence is based on what Nida calls the principle of equivalent effect, where the relation between receptor and message should be substantially same which existed between the original receptors and the message.

Bell (1991, p.6) states that texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (equivalent: complete meaning, increased meaning, decreased meaning, different meaning, and no meaning), in respect of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, of semantics, of grammar, of lexis, etc.) and at different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-to-phrase, sentence-for-sentence).

- 1) Fully equivalent

Complete meaning occurs if the meaning in the source text is transferred completely into the target language.

- 2) Partly-equivalent

Partly-equivalent translation describes that the translated text may add or reduce the meanings of the source language text. This is called by increased meaning and decreased meaning.

- a. Increased meaning

The meaning increases if there is additional information realized by new meaning which is not found in the source text.

b. Decreased meaning

Decreased meaning occurs if some of the meaning in the source text is not realized in the target language.

3) Non equivalent

a. Different meaning

Different meaning occurs if the translator adds information in the source text with the words which have different meaning in the target language.

b. No meaning

No meaning occurs if the translator does not realize the translation of the words and idiom in the source text, so the target language loses all information contained in source text.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study focuses in three points: the translation strategies used by the translator, the degree of equivalence of the translation, and the relation between the translation strategies used and the degree of equivalence. So, the first thing the writer does is finding the idiomatic expressions both in original version and translated version. Second, the writer analyzes the strategies used by the translator. In this case, the writer uses Baker's theory for analyzing the idiomatic expressions. According to Baker (1992), there are four strategies in translating idiomatic expressions: using idiom of similar meaning form; using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase; and translation by omission. Then, the writer also analyzes the degree of equivalence of the

translation. In this case, the writer uses Bell's theory. Bell (1991) proposes four categories of degree of equivalence: fully equivalent; partial equivalent; and non-equivalent. After finding the result, the writer takes conclusions about the relation between the strategies used and the equivalence. The following figure shows the procedure of the research.

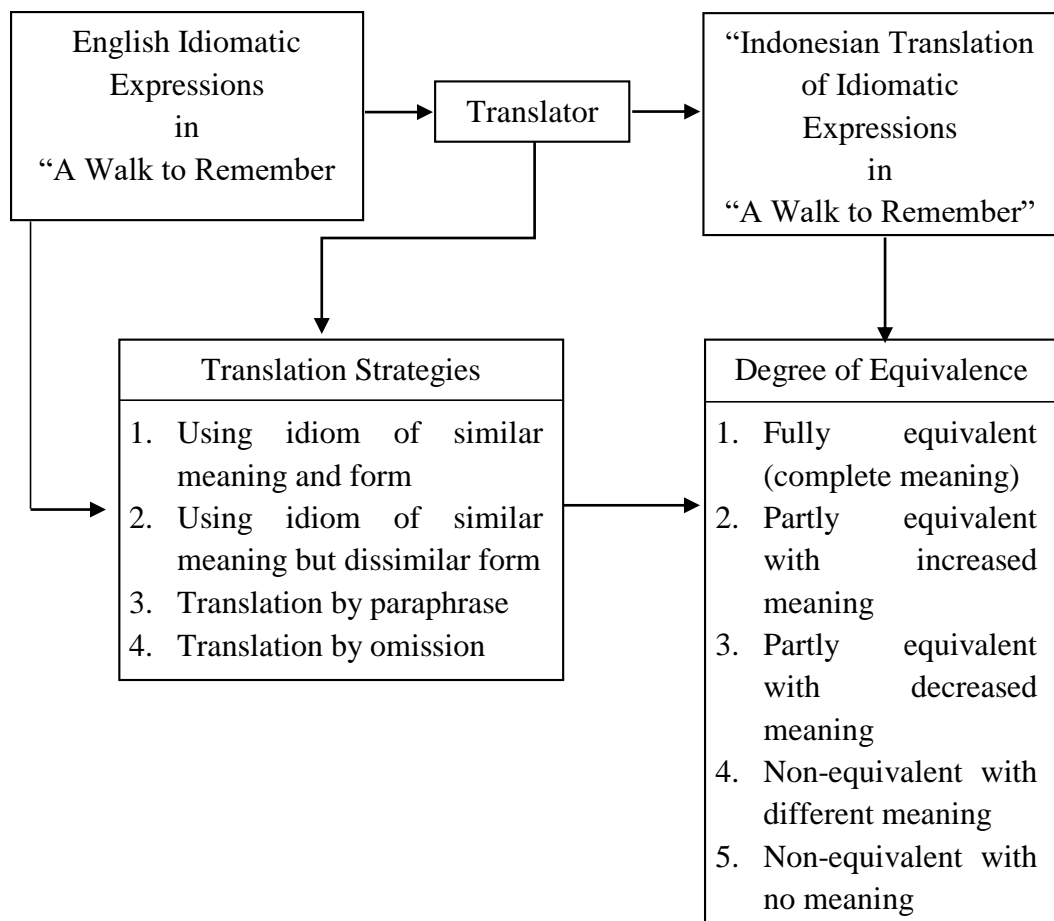


Fig. 2.3 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Chapter V is the last chapter of this study, presenting the conclusions and suggestions based on the findings.

5.1 Conclusions

The conclusions are related to the problems and the objectives of the study: the translation strategies used to translate idiomatic expressions in the novel “A Walk to Remember” into Indonesia, the degree of equivalence of the Indonesian translation, and the relation between the translation strategies used and the degree of equivalence.

1. The analysis on the translation strategies employed by the translator shows that there are four strategies suggested by Baker used in translating idiomatic expressions found in Nicholas Sparks’ *A Walk to Remember*, they are: strategy of translation by using idiom of similar meaning and form, strategy of translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, strategy of translation by paraphrase and strategy of translation by omission.
2. The finding shows that from 297 data, there are 220 (74.07%) idiomatic expressions which are translated by using strategy of translation by paraphrase, 60 (20.20%) idiomatic expressions which are translated by using strategy of translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 12 (4.04%) idiomatic expressions which are translated by using strategy of translation by

omission, and 6 (2.02%) idiomatic expressions which are translated by using strategy of translation by using idiom of similar meaning and form. The most frequently translation strategy used is translation by paraphrase, while the less frequently translation strategy used is translation by using idiom of similar meaning and form.

3. In terms of degree of equivalence between English original version and the Indonesian translation, from 297 data, most of the data were categorized as fully equivalent. There are 159 (53.53%) data which are categorized into fully equivalent, 108 (36.36%) data which are categorized into non-equivalent with different meaning, 15 (5.05%) data which are categorized into partly equivalent with increased meaning, 11 (3.70%) data which are categorized into non-equivalent with no meaning, and 4 (1.34%) data which are categorized into partly equivalent with decreased meaning.
4. The translation strategy used in translating idiomatic expressions affects on the degree of meaning equivalence. When the translator employed the strategy of translation by using idiom of similar meaning form, it makes the idiomatic translations have complete meaning. When the translator employed the strategy of translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, most of the idiomatic translations have complete meaning, one of them has increased meaning, and one another has different meaning. When the translator employed the strategy of translation by paraphrase, it makes the idiomatic translations could have complete meaning, increased meaning, decreased meaning or

different meaning. While when the translator employed the strategy of translation by omission, it makes the idiomatic translations have no meaning.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the data analysis and the conclusions above, some suggestions are recommended as follows.

1. For translators, based on the finding on page 133, the best option for translating idiomatic expression is by implementing the strategy of using idiom with similar meaning and form or using idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form. Both strategies resulting mostly fully equivalent meaning of translation. In addition, if both aforementioned options not applicable in somecases we may implement the strategy of translation by paraphrase. However, there are 48.63% out of 220 data that uses strategy of translation by pharaphrase in this study, resulting in non equivalence with different meaning. In this case translators are required to paraphrase the source text into its closest equivalence in the target text.

For future researchers, besides several limitations in this study, researcher want to emphazise that this study did not involve some experts to assist in analyzing this study through questionnaire. Therefore, for further studies that might have similar topic to this study, the researcher highly suggest those further studies to involve experts in analyzing and assessing the data, either through questionnaire or other type of media in order to increase the validity and reliability of the data.

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