UNNES
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

THE USE OF BAKER'S STRATEGY IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF IDIOMS IN KEVIN KWAN'S CRAZY RICH ASIANS TO ACHIEVE DYNAMIC EQUIVALENCE

A THESIS

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for the degree of Magister Pendidikan in English

by

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PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
PASCASARJANA
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG
2019

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Menyatakan bahwa yang tertulis dalam tesis yang berjudul *"The Use of Baker's Strategy in English-Indonesian Translation of Idioms in Kevin Kwan's Crazy Rich Asians to Achieve Dynamic Equivalence"* ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri, bukan jiplakan dari karya orang lain atau pengutipan dengan cara-cara yang tidak sesuai dengan etika keilmuan yang berlaku, baik sebagian atau seluruhnya. Pendapat atau temuan orang lain yang terdapat dalam tesis ini dikutip atau dirujuk berdasarkan kode etik ilmiah. Atas pernyataan ini saya secara pribadi siap

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Yang membuat pernyataan,

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

""Work Hard in Silence. Let success be your noise"**

– Anonymous –

This Thesis is dedicated to:

English Language Education,

Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Semarang

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to praise Allah for giving me the health, blessing and strength so that I can accomplish this thesis.

I would like to express my deep gratitude to Prof. Dr. Abdurrachman Faridi, M.Pd as the first advisor and Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M. Pd. as the second advisor for giving their time to guide, help and advise me patiently during the consultation of this thesis. I also thank to all lecturers and staffs of Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Semarang who taught me during my study.

My gratitude is also expressed for my husband and my friends, Asih, Yosa, Lia, Bu Nesti, Mba Atik, Irfan and the others who never stop encouraging me to complete this thesis.

Hopefully this thesis will be beneficial and I welcome any suggestions for the improvement.

Semarang,   July 2019

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ABSTRACT

Fitri, Okta Maya. (2019). *Baker's Strategies Used in Translating English Idioms into Indonesian in "Crazy Rich Asians" by Kevin Kwan*. Thesis. English Department, Pascasarjana, Universiatas Negeri Semarang. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Abdurrachman Faridi, M.Pd. and Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd.

Keywords: idioms, translation, translation strategies, equivalence

The use of appropriate strategies to translate idioms determines the quality of the idiom translation because the meaning of idioms cannot be extracted from its each component word. The research was conducted to describe the types of idioms found in Crazy Rich Asians novel by using the classification from Fernando and Flavel, to analyze the strategies used in translating the idioms by applying Baker's translation strategy and to analyze the equivalence by Nida and Taber. The data were taken from idioms found in Crazy Rich Asians novel. There were 325 data which were analyzed qualitatively to determine the types of idioms, what strategies were employed and how the equivalence were achieved. The result shows that opaque phrases dominated of all idiom types with 114 data, followed by semi-transparent phrase with 79 idioms, semi-opaque phrase with 72 data and transparent expression with 60 data. 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, one strategy that appeared outside from Baker's strategies, i.e. literal translation. Translation by paraphrase is the most frequent strategies used to translate idioms because the equivalent idioms in Bahasa Indonesia are not available. There are 196 idioms translated by paraphrase, followed by literal translation with 83, using an idiom of similar meaning and similar form with 31 data, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form with 8 data and translation by paraphrase with 7 data. Even though in Baker's strategy does not include literal translation, this strategy is applicable to translate transparent expression, but it is not appropriate in translating opaque phrases. The equivalence of idiom translation was reached through dynamic equivalence because the translator used translation by paraphrase in translating idioms in which the translator tends to translate the English idioms into Indonesian by using the phrasing or wording which enable the readers to understand the meaning. This research will be beneficial as the source of information and reference related to the translation of idioms.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter one discussed background of study, reasons of choosing the topic, statements of the problems, significance of the study, scopes of the study, definition of terminologies and organization of the thesis.

1.1 Background of the Study

Languages and cultures go together and are interconnected as languages are used as a means of communication to express speakers' feeling and convey their ideas. So, when there are more than one languages and cultures involve in which speakers have no knowledge of, the translation emerges to link the messages tried to be conveyed from one language to the other. Thus, translation becomes a means to facilitate communication between two or more different cultures. Newmark (1988) points out that, the translation is the effort to bring the identical message from one language to the other (as cited in Hashemian and Arezi, 2015, p. 8). That is why translation has put itself in a spotlight as a tool to deal with the process of not only translating similar meaning in another language but also transferring the culture from one language to another. Overall, the aim of translation is to communicate between two distinct languages with different cultures which in the process needs a translator to accomplish the goal.

It can be said that translation is not an easy task to do because the translator needs to have the competency to convert the Source Language (SL) into understandable texts in Target Language (TL) so that the original message should

be adapted to the TL and culture in order to communicate the meaning of the message effectively. Bassnett (2002) states that,

> what is generally understood as translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distorted (p.12).

Henceforth, the main focus of translation is the intended messages of source text can be understood by the receptors or target readers without any distortion of meaning, and it is the job of the translator to always take into account of the readers' conditions when translating the message in case to get the readers to catch the meaning. As a matter of fact, the job of a translator is not easy because one must understand and have the knowledge of both languages and cultures so that he can render the meaning of the message from source text can be precisely understood in target text without any misunderstanding and misinterpretation.

One of the tasks that translator should deal with is translating idioms. Idioms come with entailment that includes cultural aspects, religious beliefs, culture specific items, superstitions and different ideology of people from diversified societies or nations. Idioms can be distinguished easily by native language speakers, but to those who are not of, they will find it difficult to comprehend. There are some parts of English idioms which encompass specific, personal and geographic names. If we translated it word by word, the reader will not easily get the message or if there are too many explanations, it will distort the meaning from the author. Baker (2011) claims that mostly for foreign language

learner culture poses a big problem on account of cultural setting (as cited in Ling, 2017, p.1295). Idioms reflects the characteristic of language, the community's way of life and culture. When translating idioms, there might be counterpart of the expressions but they cannot always be applied in the same context.

Evidently, translating idioms might bring difficulty to the translators. There are two main areas that poses problems for translators (Baker, 2011, as cited in Pozderac (2015, p. 9). The first problem is not all the idiomatic expressions are easily perceptible and as a result the translators might not be aware that they are dealing with such expressions. Certain idioms are misleading, they appear tangible because they offer literal interpretation and their idiomatic meaning is not hinted in the surrounding text. Second one refers to "the difficulties involved in rendering the various aspects of meaning that and idiom or a fixed expression conveys into the target language." When translating idiomatic expressions sometimes, translators have to pay attention to what particular culture it entails which is not easy to find the equivalence in target language culture. Baker (1992) additionally states, even though idioms have similar in meaning and form in TT, the context of idioms in ST is sometimes not applicable in TT (as cited in Alrishan and Smadi, 2015, p. 124).

Translating literary text like a novel is not easy because there is always a hidden meaning behind the lines. It means that, translation is more than a change from one language into another, but it needs interpretation to what is intended from the text. As Bassnet (2005) explains, translators should be aware that while translating literary texts, especially novels, they do not only translate every

sentence or paragraph, but the context carried by the text should also be related (as cited in Alwafai, 2015, p. 322).

Idioms are parts of the figurative languages that cannot be separated from novel. In translating English idioms into Indonesian in "Crazy Rich Asians," a novel from Kevin Kwan, it is inevitable to encounter the problem of finding idioms equivalence because both languages are distinctively different in both linguistics and cultures. So, it is up to the translator's ability to be cognizant of idioms. Besides that, the translator should employ the appropriate strategies in translating idioms. Because, when the strategies are correctly applied, the product of the translation will be able to represent the message conveyed by TL. In this case, the lost translation and misunderstanding can be avoided.

There are several studies related to strategies used in translating English idioms into Indonesian. Saputro (2012) investigated the strategy used in translating idioms in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. In his study, he concluded that the most strategy used in idiom translation is translation by paraphrase. In line with Saputro, Khosravi and Khatib (2012) also conducted study to analyze the application of strategies in translating English idioms into Persian in Novels. Khosravi and Khatib reached the conclusion that translation by paraphrase is the most frequent strategy used. Lafta (2015) also gives the same conclusion that the translation by paraphrase the most common used strategy in idiom translation. Besides that, Sugiarti and Andini (2015), Rahmaganti and Himmawati (2015), and Ili (2016) have come to conclusion that among Baker's idiom translation strategies, translation by paraphrase appears to be the most

employed by translators to translate idioms. However Arezi (2015) who conducted similar study presents different result when dealing with strategies in translating idioms. Arezy's study examined the applied strategies in the translation of idiomatic expressions in 2 American subtitle movies, namely *Mean Girls* (2004) and *Bring It On*! (2009). He concluded that the use of the Baker's strategies in translating idioms is not equally distributed since the high frequency of the strategy used is translation by omission.

According to the previous studies mentioned above, it has not been known the study which investigates strategies used to translate idioms from English into Indonesian in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan. This study is crucial to be carried out because, in this novel, there are some idioms which are incorrectly translated into Indonesian and due to this reason, it leads the writer to investigate the strategies used by the translator to deal with problem of equivalence found in English idioms. Besides that, the equivalence that will be analyzed in this study will reveal to what extent the translation is equivalent to the SL.

1.2   Reasons of Choosing the Topic

There are several reasons for choosing this topic "Strategies of Translating English Idioms into Indonesian in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan". Firstly, Idioms can be found in our everyday life, whether it is in formal or informal situations because, in this globalization era, where there is no limit in space and time, we need English as means to associate with the worldwide society. Idioms always bind together with language that reveals what culture it

carries. When we are familiarized with such expression, the interaction will run smoothly and there is no making faces of oddity when idioms are used in communication. For example, if we are joking to our colleagues using idioms, we will be able to respond appropriately.

Secondly, idioms can be found in literary works, such as in novels. University students, especially students of English literature will always encounter with these expressions. Therefore, it is significantly necessary to know this kind of expression so that they will know how to translate them. As we know, idioms are an anomaly language, since the whole words which construct the meaning cannot be derived from each words literally, and surely, Indonesian idioms are completely different from of English. And the study about translating idioms is interesting and challenging, because language always changes and so do idioms which evolve parallelly with the current development. It is very important to be acquainted with them and if there are problems arisen, we know the strategy to deal with them. It is one of the reasons why this topic is opted, because translating idioms without suitable strategy, it will just make the message miss somewhere between the words.

Thirdly, *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan, is a bestselling novel. Many Indonesian teenagers and adults read the novel and it has been translated into many languages. This novel also contains many idioms which are totally different from Indonesian when it comes to the context of use. However, there are some idioms that are translated inappropriately which resulted in peculiar translation. Besides that, the diversity of idioms this novel provides will give

advantages to the writer because the more idioms founds the more accurate date will be resulted. Thus, the use of this novel is expected to help the writer with the current study she deals with.

1.3 Statements of the Problems

The main statement of the problem of this research is how are strategies applied translating English Idioms into Indonesian in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan?" The research question are as follows:

1. What types of English idioms are found in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan?

2. How are Baker's translation strategy applied in translating English Idioms into Indonesian in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan*?*

3. How are the formal and dynamic equivalence achieved in translating English Idioms into Indonesian in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan?

1.4 The Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is to analyze the strategies used in translating English idioms that can be divided into:

1. To identify the types of idioms in order to explain the classification of English idioms in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan.

2. To analyze the application of Baker's strategy in order to explain the ways English idioms are translated into Indonesian in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan.

3. To analyze the achievement of formal and dynamic equivalence in order to explain the ways English idioms are translated into Indonesian in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan.

1.5   The Significance of Study

This section provides brief description on the various significance of the study. This research is intended to benefit several areas.

The first research question wants to know the types of English idioms in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel. Theoretically, this present study will provide information pertaining to the translation of idioms. Practically, it will be beneficial as the source of information and reference related to the translation of Idioms to those who have similar interest in this field of study. Pedagogically, this study will enrich the knowledge of the students about idioms and its types.

The second question wants to know the translation strategies used by the translator in translating English idioms into Indonesian. Theoretically, it will help to improve the knowledge of strategies in translating idioms in novels. Practically it can be use as a guidance to comprehend the realization of translation strategies in translating idioms. Pedagogically, this study will be advantageous to the students in improving the knowledge about the realization of translation strategies in translating English idioms into Indonesian.

The third question wants to know the equivalency achieved in Indonesian translation. Theoretically, it will provide information about equivalence in translating English idioms. Practically, it can be used as a comparison material in studying equivalences in idioms. Pedagogically, this study will be beneficial to

the students in enhancing the knowledge about equivalence of idioms in the Indonesian translation.

1.6   The Scope of Study

This present study has several scopes of the study. In this present study, it discusses about strategies used to translate English idioms. To analyze the types of idioms, the theory from Fernando and Flavel (1981) is applied. There are many theories proposing the strategies for translating English idioms, such as from Baker (2006:71), Gottlieb (1997), Seguinot (1989) and Nida and Taber (1969). However, to analyze the strategy used in translating English idioms this study uses theory from Baker. Baker suggests five strategies for translating idioms. They are, translating idiom using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, paraphrasing, omission and compensation. The reason why the writer only picks Baker's strategy fulfills the category that needed to analyze the strategies used in translating English idioms into Indonesian.

Regarding to analyze the equivalence in this study, the researcher employs the theory from Nida and Taber (1982). Nida and Taber proposes two types of equivalence, they are formal correspondence and dynamic equivalence. The theory from Nida and Taber are considered to be fitting because the theory can represent to what extent the equivalence is achieved by translated text, in this case to measure the equivalence in idioms.

Translating novels might encounter lexical problems, such as problem of literal translation, translation of synonyms, collocations, idioms, metaphors and

cultural term (Ghazala, 1995, p. 18). The present study only focuses on translating idioms. Besides that, the whole chapter in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel that has idiom expressions is used to be analyzed.

1.7   Definition of Terms

The definition of terms is important to give a picture of the study being conducted. Related to the present study, there are four terminologies to guide the conduct of the study. They are, translation, equivalence, idioms, and translation strategy.

Translation

Bell (1993) defines "translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences" (p. 94). Nida and Taber (1982) states that translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (as cited in Kumar and Vardan, p.19). House (2015) defines it "as the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is re-contextualized in another language" (p.2). Meanwhile, Aulia (2012) states, "translation is the process of replacing meanings in one language. In conclusion, translation can be defined as the process of rendering a message from source text into target text using a closely natural equivalent without discarding any semantic and stylistic equivalence" (p.2). This present study is to define the translation which related to the translation of idiom.

Equivalence

Kashgary (2012) states, "equivalence is related to the ability of the translator to maintain at least some of the same features of substance indicated in the original text" (p.49). Kenny (2001) defines equivalence as a relationship between two texts: a source text (ST) and a target text (TT) (as cited in Baker and Saldanha, 2009, p. 96). Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) states "equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means" (as cited in Munday, 2001, p.58). Based on the definitions above, it can be deduced that equivalence can be defined as the similarity between an expression in one language and its translation in another which has closest natural meaning and can be applied in both function and circumstance. In this present study, it is to analyze the achievement of the dynamic equivalence of idiom translation done by the translator.

Idioms

The idiom, according to Moon (1983), is "a particular lexical collocation or phrasal lexeme, peculiar to language (which does not necessarily have to be opaque and metaphorical)" (as cited in Horvathova and Tabackova, 2018, p. 108). Baker (1992) defines "idioms are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components" as cited in Oualif 2017, p. 24). Makai et al (1995) argues "idiom is the assigning of a new meaning to a group of words which already have their own meaning" (as cited in Sugiarti and Andini, 2015, p. 83). This present

study classifies the idioms based on the degree of semantic transparency proposed by Fernando and Flavel (1981).

Translation Strategy

Baker's (1992) taxonomy of translation strategies include the most applicable set of strategies, Baker offers a clear and systematic set of strategies related to the different levels of study of language and discourse (as cited in Aguado and Perez-Paredes, 2005, p. 295). So, this definition indicates the applicability of these strategies. Bell (1998) 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 (as cited in Ordudari, 2007, p. 2). Venuti (1988) indicates that translation strategies as the translation method while Newmark (1988) refers to the translation procedure (as cited in Plonka, 2014, p.68). In this present study, the underlying theory of idiom translation strategy comes from Baker which is presumably assumed to deal with the English idiom translation.

1.8   Organization of the Thesis

This thesis consists of five chapters. They are introduction, review of related literature, research methodology, findings and discussions, and conclusions and suggestions. All of them are explained in the following paragraphs.

Chapter I is introduction. In this part, it will be displayed the background of the study which is to investigate the strategies used in translating English idioms into Indoensian by utilizing Baker's strategies to determine whether those

strategies are applicable to translate certain types of idioms and later on to analyze how formal and dynamic equivalence are achieved.

Chapter II is review of related literature. This section contains three parts of subchapter. They are review of previous studies, review of theoretical studies and theoretical framework. Review of previous studies presents research which have been conducted related to the topic of the study. The topic is categorized into three parts. First topic is about the analysis of translation strategies in translating idioms. Secondly, it explored the studies about idiom translation. The third topic talked about equivalence in translating idioms. Besides, in chapter II, the theoretical studies regarding translation, idiom translation, idiom translation strategies and equivalence is used as references which support the study. The last part is a theoretical framework of study. In the theoretical framework, the theory from Fernando and Flavel (1981) is applied to classify the types of idioms. When dealing with idiom translation strategies, Baker's theory is employed. Meanwhile, the equivalence is achieved through formal and dynamic equivalence by utilizing the teory from Nida and Taber.

Chapter III is research methodology. In this chapter, it displays that this present study employs descriptive qualitative as a research design. Both English and Indonesian idioms in both English and Indonesian version are analyzed to find to find the types of idioms and what strategies are used to translate those idioms to achieve which dynamic equivalence. After selecting, classifying and inserting the idioms into the table, then those data are expalined descriptively using descriptive qualitative.

Chapter IV is Findings and Discussion. This chapter mainly discussed the results and discussions of the analysis of translating strategies used by translator in translating idioms to answer the problem statements based on research questions. There are the number of data which are classified into four types of idioms translated using various kinds of idiom translation strategies. There are 325 idioms found in the novel. The highest frequent idiom type is opaque phrase with 114 data. While, the strategy mostly applied is translation by paraphrase with 196 data. The equivalence is achived by dynamic equivalence through translation by paraphrase, using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translation by omission.

The last chapter is Chapter V. It displayed the conclusion that the present study could give deeper insight on the study about idiom translation strategies also some suggestions in regarding strategies in translating English idioms into Indonesian or vice versa based on the findings in chapter four.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this review of related literature, I sort out previous studies and theoretical studies which are relevant to types of idioms, idiom translation strategy and equivalency of idiom translation to construct convergent understanding about the present study.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

Review of previous studies presents research which have been conducted related to the topic of the study. The topic is categorized into three parts. First topic is about the analysis of translation strategies in translating idioms. Secondly, it explored the studies about idiom translation. The third topic talked about equivalence in translating idioms. The relevant previous studies will be described as follow.

There are various kinds of strategies employed in the process of translation. Aulia (2012) carried out a study which involves the translation strategy to solve the problem of equivalence when translating text. Hartono (2012) offers solution regarding the problems encountered in translating idioms and metaphors. Setyaningsih (2012) investigated the study to determine the translation strategies to deal with cultural bound words in English version of Arok Dedes. Lovihandrie, et al. (2018) inquired what strategies utilized by the translator in translating taboo words. Meanwhile, Setiawan and Sutopo (2018) conducted an investigation about strategies used in rendering culture-specific items in Diterlizzi' Spiderwick Chronicle.

Another translation strategy is proposed by Baker which is used to translate idioms. Among Baker's idiom translation strategies, translation by paraphrase is the most frequently used strategy. Mustonen (2010), Mohseni and Mozafar (2011), Khosravi and Khatib (2012), Putri N. (2012), Saputro (2012), Shojaei (2012), Akbari (2013), Lafta (2015), Meilasari (2015), Sugiarti and Andini (2015), Susanti and Kuswardani (2015), Agoes (2016), Habizar (2016), Ili (2016), Kovacs (2016), Zabcic (2016), Ahmadi (2017), Suryawan and Winaya (2018) and Wicaksono and Wahyuni (2018) conducted studies to investigate strategies used in translating idioms. Even though each of them has a different object of study, they reveal the similar results which show that translation by paraphrase is the most common strategy used in translating idioms. Aside from translation by paraphrase, Balfaqeeh (2009) employs Arabic equivalent when dealing with idioms and culturally-bound expressions translation. However, Hashemian and Arezi (2015) should differ because their study reveals that idiom translation strategy by omission seems to be the most used in idiom translation. In their study which involved EFL learners, Sadeghi and Farjad (2014) revealed that in translating idioms, the strategies that are used do not just lead to the strategies by Baker but also the use of each strategy depends on many factors such as subject's prior knowledge of target and source idioms and the context of use of idioms. Besides translation by omission, the study to investigate compensation strategy to translate idioms was conducted by Mottallebzadeh and Tousi (2011), Horvathova and Tabackova (2018). This strategy, they unveiled, can be additional to the other strategies because compensation strategy is a significant constituent in

preserving or altering the stylistic dominants of the source text. In translating Indonesian idioms into English, the most common strategy used is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form as the research was conducted by Hariyanto, et al. (2018). Chen (2009) stated that literal translation is applicable when idioms of the source language are similar to those of the target language in terms of choice of words, collocation and social meaning.

Another study which applied Baker's translation strategies comes from Poshi and Lacka (2016). They investigated the strategies used in translating idioms and fixed expressions from English into Albanian. Similar study comes from Murdoch (2017). His purpose of research was to investigate the translation of fixed expressions (including idioms) from Afrikaans as SL into English South Africa as TL from selected texts in Huisgenoot and You Magazine. This study look at how these fixed expressions were translated from Afrikaans to English and whether equivalence was obtained. The study also highlighted how much the form of the idioms and other types of fixed expressions are often changed. Meanwhile, Vazifehkah (2017) tries to deal with the non-equivalence problem at idiomatic and expressional level in English into Persian translation by using strategies proposed by Baker.

When idioms are translated appropriately, it will result in a good translation which the SL idioms have equivalence in TL. There are some studies which discuss the matters. Winarto and Tanjung (2015) analyzed the types of English idiomatic expressions, idiom translation strategies and evaluating the degree of meaning equivalence of translated idioms. Meanwhile, Rahmagati and

Himmawati (2015) and Fitri (2016) investigated the accuracy and translation strategies applied in translating idiomatic expression. Hartono (2011) conducted research on the translation of idioms and figurative languages. The focus of the study was to investigate the problems and solutions of idioms and figurative languages translation from English into Indonesian

Besides Baker's strategies used in translating idioms, correspondence and modulation from Viney and Darbelnet can also be applied. This research was conducted by Behagh and Rezvani (2018). In addition, Rashidi and Mavaddat (2014) used Gottlieb's (1997) model as the strategy to translate English idiomatic expressions into Persian. Rohmati and Siyaswati (2016) used google translate in translating idioms. In line with Rohmati and Siyaswati, Taufik (2015) carried out a study which compares the result of translation product between using machine translation and human translators to translate fixed expressions. Meanwhile, Hendrawati and Budiarto (2017) examined the techniques and process of translation of English idioms into Indonesian.

Translating idioms is a hard task because there is a culture exchange and it is not easy to find the similar idiom as of in English. Thus, as stated by Adelnia and Dasterjdi (2011), Liu (2012), Ren and Yu (2013), Suryanata (2013), Sari and Jumanto (2015), Hassan and Hamza (2018), Zahrani (2018), Gulay (2018) and Ping (2018), it is better to occupy with the knowledge or awareness about idioms to enable when translating the idioms. However, Akat and Kumbul (2018) stated that even though the translation of idioms is not available, it is still possible that the English idioms have their equivalence in target text. Rupiah and Hartono

(2017) added that in dynamic equivalence, target reader will receive the same message as in source text reader but in a different form. Other studies which still discuss equivalence in translation but with different topics come from Petroniene and Zvirblyte (2012), Sudirman (2013), Dewi, et al. (2014), Nasrum and Sari (2016), Rambe et al (2017), Rafi'ie, et al. (2018) and Afifah, et al. (2018).

Based on those previous studies, it can be concluded that, the applications of Baker's strategies have become the frameworks of their studies in translating idioms or fixed expressions. They have been used widely in translating idioms in different range of languages and novels. In this present study, the writer uses *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan in translating idioms. And it can be seen that none of the previous studies has used this novel. Besides, what makes this study is different from other studies is it also tries to provide the classifications of idiom types to find the pattern of the application of Baker's idioms translation strategies to translate certain type of idioms so that when translating idioms, the strategies applied are appropriate. In addition, the equiavelence of the idiom translation becomes the part of investigation to determine the correctness of the startegies used. It also trie to present the fact that there is a difference between translating English idioms in the novel and in the movies. Further, the distinction is to be sought to discover which idiom translation strategy is in high frequency of occurrence between translating idioms from English into Indonesian and Indonesian into English. That is why, the writer chooses this topic based on what has been mentioned on previous studies as the guidance to conduct the research.

2.2   Review of Theoretical Studies

In this section, I review the theoretical studies on several themes to construct understanding about the present study. The first is translation, the second is equivalence. The third is idiom. The forth is the translation strategy, the last is *Crazy Rich Asians* novel by Kevin Kwan.

2.2.1   Translation

Translating is a sort of process to transfer the message from SL into TL in order to help the TT readers gain the message from source text. Dealing with this process, it cannot be separated that there will be a joint culture between two different languages. The tricky part is how to convey the message in source text as same as of it into target text. That is why, the role of translator holds a significant factor as a mediator between source text and TT readers, because if s/he has to be able to verbalize the ST words into TT correctly in term of meaning as well as style, and even though there is no equivalent words in TT, the translator has a chance to find the closest natural equivalent of the words. Nida and Taber (1982) states "translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style" (as cited in Roongrattnakool, 2015, p.76). The word receptor denotes that translating is one of the ways to communicate that uses texts as a medium of delivering message.

Translating two different languages always encounter structural, lexical and contextual problems. It is to remember that some words or expressions may not have the same exact meaning in another language. Jansen (2004) asserts that

not every word has the same synonym and equivalent word in other languages (as cited in Andrulyte, 2015, p. 8). It is in line with Bell (1991) that "there is no absolute synonym between words in the same language" (p.6). Besides that, the situation where the language is spoken influence the meaning it carries. That is why it is needed that the translators to find another way to fill the gaps, so that the concept that cannot be lexicalized can be delivered precisely. Larson (1998) states that "translation is basically a change of form" (as cited in Dewi, et al, 2014, p.109). According to Larson, a change of form in this term refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc. which are written or spoken. Though, despites its difficulties, translators still have to overcome them and reproduce texts to make them available for readers. As mediators between two distinct languages, translators carries responsibility in the text reproductions which are expected to be able to transfer the underlain ideas and culture of source language.

2.2.2 Equivalence

The equivalent notion cannot be separated from translating process. Transferring message from one language to another brings difficulty if the equal meaning is not available in the target text. Hence, the translator make adjustment through equivalence to reproduce text without altering what source text author intends to convey (as cited in Fitriyani, et al, 2017, p. 2). The concept of equivalence has been considered as the major part of the translation process. Meanwhile, Baker (1992, p.77) uses the notion of equivalence for the sake of convenience because most translator are used to it rather than because it has any

theoretical status. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995, p. 342) view equivalence-oriented translation is "a procedure which 'replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording." They also suggest that, if this procedure is applied during the translation process, the stylistic impact of the source language in the target language can be safely maintained.

In translation, the aim of it is to seek the equivalence which can represent the SL message. The emphasis is on the closest natural equivalence as stated by Catford (1978, p. 20). This equivalence can be reached in many levels. Bell (1991) denotes that texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partially equivalent), in respect of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, semantics, grammar, lexis, etc.), and at different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for-phrase, sentence-for-sentence (as cited in Winarto and Tanjung, 2015, p.23). The two languages are widely distinguishable in structure and cultural background; thus, equivalence is needed as a relation that clutches between a source language text and target language text in order to get the sameness and similarity result in both languages. According to Steiner (1975), he defines that "equivalence is sought by means of substitution of equal verb signs for those in the original" (as cited in Luong, 2016, p. 2). It means translators are required to reproduce the most equivalent target messages so that the readers can understand fully the meaning conveyed in source text. In line with Steiner, Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) state, "equivalence refers to cases where languages describe the same situation by different stylistic or structural means" (as cited in Dewi et al., 2014, p. 110). That is to say, even though target language words does not have

the similar meaning as in source language words, the words are possible to be applied in the same function in the same situation.

In conclusion, when translating SL text, the TL does not always have the same lexical words and structure as in ST. Therefore, TL makes adaptation in term of structure and wording which has a close meaning to SL text. By doing so, it is hoped that source text message is still preserved without any altering made.

2.2.2.1 Types of Equivalence

Many different types of equivalence have been proposed. Catford (1965) views equivalence based on formal correspondence and textual equivalence (as cited in Hosseini-Maasoum and Shahbaiki, 2013, p. 392). 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 SL. For example: translating an adjective into an adjective. Meanwhile, textual is any target language text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given SL text or portion of text. For example: translating adjective into an adverbial phrase. Henceforth, textual equivalence is tied to a particular ST-TT pair, while formal equivalence is a more general system-based concept between a pair of languages. When the two concepts diverge, a translation shift is deemed to have occurred.

Nida and Taber (1964) differentiates two types of equivalence, formal and dynamic, where formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content (as cited in Kumar and Vardhan, 2016, p. 21). Dynamic

equivalence is based on the principle of equivalent effect, i.e. that the relationship between receiver and message should aim at being the same as that between the original receivers and the SL message. In other words, between the readers of both source language text and target language text will achieve the same message. Further, in dynamic equivalent, it requires naturalness to attain the closest natural equivalent to the source-language message.

Popovic (1976) distinguishes equivalence into four types (as cited in Bassnet, 2005, p. 33). They are linguistic equivalence, paradigmatic equivalence, stylistic (translational) equivalence and textual (syntagmatic equivalence). Linguistic equivalence, can be considered as word for word translation. Paradigmatic equivalence, where there is equivalence of the elements of a paradigmatic expressive axis, i.e. elements of grammar, which Popovič sees as being a higher category than lexical equivalence. Stylistic (translational) equivalence, where there is functional equivalence of elements in both original and translation aiming at an expressive identity with an invariant of identical meaning. Textual (syntagmatic) equivalence, where there is equivalence of the syntagmatic structuring of a text, i.e. equivalence of form and shape.

Baker (1992) states that equivalent is influenced by a variety of linguistics and cultural factors (as cited in Panou, 2013, p.4). According to Baker, equivalence occurs in words, phrase, grammar, text and pragmatics. In words level, equivalence is reached by finding equivalence at word level and above word level. If using a bottom-up approach, what will appear is the word that will be directly to be sought the equivalent term in the TL. The definition of word,

according to Baker, refers to the complex nature because a single word can be functioned as a different meaning in different languages. In term of grammatical equivalence, grammar of each language has its own categories and rules, so the difference of grammar structures might lead to problems in finding the grammatical equivalents. Baker (1992) firmly states that the change of grammar when translating SL text into TL text may prompt to the missing or adding of information in the TL text, depending on how many grammatical devices translator can manage (as cited in Luong, 2016, p.7). The grammatical categories are such as number, person, voice, gender, tense and aspect. On the other hand, when equivalence is achieved from the aspects of cohesion and information, the textual equivalence is applied in translating the SL text. Textual equivalence is significant because it helps the translators to comprehend and analyze the SL text so that they can produce a cohesive and coherent text in the TL.

Based on Baker, there are three main factors that determine the translators' decisions whether to maintain or not the cohesive ties as well the coherence of SL. They are, target audience, the purpose of the translation and text types. The last type of equivalence from Baker that dealing with the implicature of text is pragmatic equivalence. Baker refers to the implicature as the meaning is not literal but what is implied, which means the main focus of the translation is about what is a SL text context intended and tried to be conveyed. This is the job of translator to solve the meaning of implicatures if they exist in ST and transfer them to the extent of TT that this is possible.

2.2.2.2 Formal Equivalence and Dynamic Equivalence of Nida and Taber

There are many types of equivalences. One of them is proposed by Nida and Taber. Nida and Taber (1982) distinguishes equivalence into formal correspondence and dynamic Equivalence (as cited in Rambe, et al, 2017, p. 231). In formal correspondence, the attention is focused on the message itself, in both form and content, so it tends to be close to the original text, without the addition of translator's thought and idea in the translation. In other words, a SL word or phrase is represented closely by TL item. In this case, the form (e.g. syntax, word order, idiomatic expressions) and content (the message of the text) of the ST are reproduced in the TT as close as possible and in such a way that they are comprehensible to the TT reader. This, indirectly, creates situation that the message in receptor culture will be constantly compared with message in the source text culture to determine the standard accuracy and correctness. Nida and Taber (1982), formal equivalence is, "quality of a translation in which the features of the form of the ST have been mechanically reproduced in the receptor language (as cited in Luong, 2016, pp.4-5)." However, it is nearly impossible to achieve such formal correspondence because of the difference between linguistic structures and socio-cultures (as cited in Dayan, 2012, p. 243). The more source language differs from target language, the more difficult it may be to understand a literal translation.

If formal correspondence is more like word-for-word translation, dynamic equivalence on the other hand, tends to be thought-for- thought translation (as cited in Shakernia, 2013, p.2). Dynamic translation tries to make an

effort which can be done in word for word translation by translating not precisely what the original author wrote but what the most likely meant. Nida (1964) defines dynamic equivalence as a translation principle which requires the translator to render the meaning of the original in such a way that the target wording will trigger the same impact on the target reader as the original wording does upon the original reader (as cited in Chen, 2010, p.227). In dynamic equivalence, the meaning in source language text rendered into target language text does not necessarily use the exact phrase or idiom of the original, as long as it can convey the same meaning. The readability is achieved by rephrasing constructions which can be confusing when translated literally, but the faithfulness of original text still remains rather than creating complete paraphrase. However, when it is to achieve naturalness of translation, the faithfulness to original text might be sacrificed, for maintaining a readable text in TL does not significantly preserve the original wording. The dynamic equivalence focuses on the receptor of the T.T, i.e. the readers. Dynamic equivalent is more useful when the original language is very different from the target language, making a more literal translation difficult to understand. In addition, in dynamic equivalence, the translator seeks to provide a more accurate translation by focusing on such things as idiom and slang. In the translation of idioms, translators need to render the meaning of the idioms as close as of in the English idioms, even though the way of rendering the meaning has changed in the form and content. Thus, dealing with idioms which aims at to seek the communication purpose of idiom message that

can be received by the target readers, the dynamic equivalence needs to be achieved by the translator.

2.2.3   Translation of Idioms

Translating English idioms is proven to be difficult for Indonesian translators because they pose structural and semantic problems. Besides that, the diversity of culture and language structure between those two languages creates language gap leading to equivalence problem. The context in English idioms might not be able to be applied similarly as of in Indonesian. Thus, the job of translator is to successfully render what meaning that lies between the lines of idioms so that the Indonesian readers will catch the same meaning as in English context.

Langacher (1968) states that an idiom is as "a kind of complex lexical item" (as cited in Meryem, 2010, p. 11). It is a phrase whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of the morphemes it comprises." As it has been stated before that idiom, based on Baker (1992), is a frozen language (as cited in Khosravi and Khatib, 2012, p. 1855). There is no room for a variation in form and carries meaning that cannot be derived from the word combination. In addition, Alexander (1978) states that we cannot break down the meaning of idiom independently from each word constructing it because idiom is meant to be translated as a whole unit, along with associated culture and context (as cited in Ahmadi, 2007, p. 106). For example, the idiom *it is raining cats and dogs* does not arise from the words rain, cats and dogs. And the meaning that idiom expresses has no relationship with rain, cats or dogs. When the idiom is translated

into Indonesian literally, it will be *"hujan kucing dan anjing."* And the meaning does not have a sense at all. The meaning of the idiom above is it is heavy rain. So, when translated into Indonesian it becomes *hujan lebat* (it rains heavily) which there is no equal idiom to represent it. Another feature that has restriction of culture is the idiom "best thing since slice bread." When it is translated into Indonesian, it becomes *keluar dari mulut buaya masuk kedalam mulut harimau* (released from the crocodile's mouth, enter the tiger's mouth). This kind of expression, Indonesian has the equal idiom meaning and the structure of idiom is equivalent to SL idiom. Both idioms express the meaning at escaping from bad situation for worse situation.

According to Crystal (1980) idioms are sequence of words which function as a single unit and they are semantically and often syntactically restricted. Semantically, the meaning of idiom cannot be drawn from the sum of each word meaning (as cited in Mohseni and Mozafar, 2013, p.28). While syntactically, the words do not allow the variability they display in the same context. Seidl and McMordie (1988) have a similar opinion regarding the definition of idiom. They say that "an idiom can be defined as a number of words which, when taken together, have a different meaning from the individual meaning of each word" (as cited by Kovacs, 2016, p. 63). Thus, in translating an idiom, we cannot just infer the meaning form its part of the word comprising it, but the meaning is established from the whole part. Idioms are culturally bound by a particular language. So, finding the equivalence in TL should regard the context and culture of SL to avoid the distortion of meaning.

Based on those explanation above it can be surmised that idiom is a piece of language form which has very indistinct characteristic because the entire words create a new meaning which the meaning cannot be derived from its each individual word.

2.2.3.1 Characters of Idioms

An Idiom represents the culture of a particular language. Translating idioms lies in the fact that idioms is closely related to the culture, which means idioms is linked to a particular culture whose idiosyncrasies are reflected to the language used by the speakers in question. Based on Gairns and Redman (1986), the meaning of idioms cannot be stemmed from the individual meanings of the words that construct the idioms because the words used in idioms are in metaphorical sense (as cited in Ili, 2016, p. 275). For this reason, Makai (1972) claims that the meaning of idioms cannot be predicted by regarding from each element of the entirety of the words (as cited in Poshi and Lacka, 2016, p. 30). Idioms are frozen language that has no other varieties in forms and in the case of idioms, the meanings cannot be surmised from each separated word. Baker (1992) advises that idiom is a rigid pattern of language and there are no other forms under normal circumstances, so there are some restrictions that translators cannot do with idioms (as cited in Oualif, 2017, p. 24). They are:

1. The words of an idiom cannot be changed. The position of the words are fixed and cannot be swapped. For example, *go to rack and ruin* cannot be altered into *go to ruin and rack*.

2. There is no elimination of word in idiom. For example, *shed crocodile tears* cannot be eliminated into *shed tears*.

3. Additional words are not allowed to the existing idioms. For example, *have a narrow escape* cannot be added with *have a narrow quick escape*.

4. The word in idiom cannot be replaced with another word. For example, *out of sight, out of mind* cannot be replaced with *out of sight, out of heart.*

5. The grammar structure of idiom cannot be changed. For example, *ring the bell* cannot be changed into *the bell was rung*.

2.2.3.2 Types of Idioms

The classification of idiomatic expressions in English have been made by theorists. Makai (1972) classifies idiomatic expressions into two categories, encoding and decoding (as cited in Horvathova and Tabackova, 2018, p. 110). However, the only focus is on those of decoding which is categorized into two types. They are:

1. Lexemic. The meaning of lexemic idioms cannot be deduced from their individual parts/ components. There are six sub-classes for lexemic idioms. They are:

   a. Phrasal verb idioms which are combinations of a verb and adverb, such as the expressions "put up" and "give in."

   b. Tourneur idioms. It consists of three lexicons and have a compulsory "it" in a fixed position between the verb and adverb. For example, "have it out (with)" and "have it in for."

c. Irreversible binomials, which are formulae "consisting of parts A and B joined by a finite set of links." The order of these expressions is fixed. Therefore, it cannot be reversed. For instance, "dollars and cents", "here and there", and "head over heels."

d. Phrasal compounds. For example, the expression "houseboy", "lukewarm" and "middle of the road."

e. Pseudo idioms. All lexemic idioms, one of which constitutes a cranberry morpheme. For example, "spic and span."

2. Sememic idioms have a cultural, pragmatic and institutional dimension. They are:

a. Proverbs. For example, "a penny saved is a penny earned."

b. Familiar quotation. For example, "there's beggary in the love that can be reckoned"

c. Idioms associated with some kind of a national game. For example, in baseball "hit a home run", "never to get to the first base."

d. Various kinds of institutionalized idioms. Idioms of institutionalized greeting, politeness, understatement, hyperbole. For example, "how do you do", "may I…?"

According to Fernando and Flavel (1981), idioms can be classified on the basis of their degree of motivation, therefore on semantic intelligibility (as cited in Murar, 2012). The idioms classification is based on the semantic transparency. They are:

1. Transparent expressions.

In this category, the meaning of idiomatic expression is close to that of literal meaning. Therefore, the transparency that the meaning can be derived from component words makes the translators easy to understand and translate. For example, *a brand-new* refers to a brand-made product comes off the assembly line, ready for purchase and use. The meaning of a brand-new is transparent, so the Indonesian translation becomes *baru* (new). Another example is, *bring in.* It is not idioms but free collocation with literal meaning derived from the meaning of constituent words.

2. Semi-transparent phrases.

The use of words that have metaphorical sense constructs this idiom. And the meaning can be taken both metaphorically and literally. In other words, semi-transparent phrases can be regarded as metaphors having a counterpart with literal meaning. For example, the sentence "*I am a little bit introvert and never know how to <u>break the ice</u> and start conversations*." Both the literal and figurative meaning of break the ice are similar. The Indonesian translation of break the ice is *membuat orang lain nyaman* (to make other people comfortable) or literally it can be translated *memecah kebekuan* (break the ice). Another example is *add fuel to the fire* means "*menambah keadaan yang sudah buruk menjadi lebih buruk* "(to make bad situation into worse).

3. Semi-opaque phrases.

This type refers to idioms which one part of the expressions tends to mean figuratively and the other part has a literal meaning. Though, even if it is meant literally, the meaning will not clear. That is to say, it is a metaphor

idioms which are not completely intelligible. The sentence "just because his brother is not well-mannered does not mean you *paint him the same brush*." Paint someone the same brush means to unfairly categorize someone as being the same as another person, usually in a negative manner. If the expression is translated literally "….*melukisnya dengan kuas yang sama*", the meaning will not make any sense. Another example is, *jump down someone's throat* means bereaksi dengan marah akibat dari ucapan atau tindakan orang lain (to react angrily about something that some says or does).

4. Opaque Phrases.

The meaning of opaque idioms cannot be taken from the entirety of literal meaning of each words comprises the idiom. To put it simply, the meaning of the idiom cannot be deduced from the meaning of its constituents because it has a cultural specific item. For example, to hit the hay (to go to bed) cannot be translated into Indonesian literally *"memukul jerami."* The meaning is not the sum of the literal meaning of its parts. Another example is, *pull somebody's leg* and *pass the buck*.

Indonesian has its own kind of idiom. According to Chaer (1993), there are two types of Indonesian idioms. They are full idioms and partial idioms (as cited in Hartati and Wijaya, 2003, p. 149). Full idioms are idioms which each element of the word construct together to form a meaning, for example, *membanting tulang* (slam a bone) means to work very hard, *meja hijau* (green table) means a court. Meanwhile, partial idioms are an idiom which one of its element has a literal meaning and the other has a figurative meaning, for example,

menunjukkan gigi (expose the teeth) means to show your power, *koran kuning* (yellow newspaper) means news which shares sensational news.

2.2.4 Difficulties of Translating Idioms

The goal of translation is to communicate what message that is tried to be delivered from one language into another. Translators have a role to liaise between individuals of two different languages to be in contact. In doing so, a translator should own knowledge about other languages beside his/her own, so that he/she is able to transfer message from SL text into TL text without misrepresenting it. The fact that, English and Indonesian have different lexical and grammar structures makes translation become more difficult. English has its own structure and while translating it into Indonesian, elements of English structure might not fully or partially match the elements of Indonesian structure which can cause the transfer of message cannot be equally delivered and tend to loss its exact meaning or expression. Thus, translating idioms and fixed expressions, which not only spin around the lexical structure difference but also the culture and context. Due to these differences, it is unavoidable to have a loss in meaning during the process of translation.

According to Baker (1992), there are some difficulties in translating idioms (as cited in Ili, 2016, p. 277). They are such as, an idiom or fixed expressions may have no equivalent in the target language; an idiom or fixed expressions may have a similar counterpart in the target language but its context of use may be different; 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; and 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 language.

Davies (2004) also identifies some problems concerning the translation of idioms which has close similarities with the ones mentioned by Baker (as cited in Kovacs, 2016, p. 66). They are, recognition; no equivalent in the target language; a similar counterpart in the target language with a different context use; an idiom used in the source text both in its literal and idiomatic sense at the same time; difference between the convention, context and frequency of use in the source and target languages.

2.2.5   Strategies of Translating Idioms

When translating idiom, translators need more than the ability to know and recognize the idioms but they have to look closer at the register or genre so that they will be able to decide the appropriate idiom translation (Kovacs, 2016, p. 65). The identical idiom might be available in TL, but it does not mean, the context of idiom is applied in similar situation. Bassnett (2002, p. 43) suggests that, idioms should be translated on the basis of the function of the phrase. The source language idiom should be replaced by a target language idiom that has the same meaning and function in the target language culture as the target language idiom has in the source language culture."

Additionally, handling idioms translation, Larson (1984) suggests that translators should understand the meaning and find the close natural equivalents to

express the meaning in TL (as cited in Farjad, 2014, p.248). Even though, during the translation process, there might be loss in meaning, there still be gained some of the corresponding meaning. To put it simply, translating idioms compels the translator to utilize some strategies to provide a good idiom translation.

Strategy is defined as, "a series of competencies, a set of steps or processes that favor the acquisition, storage, and/or utilization of information" (Jaaskelainen, 1999, as cited in Robo, 2014, p. 312). Meanwhile, translation strategy is "a potentially conscious procedure for the solution of a problem which an individual is faced with when translating text segment from one language to another" (Lorscher, 1991, as cited in Khosravi and Khatib, 2012, p. 1855). There are some translation strategies proposed by many experts, such as strategies proposed by Nida and Taber, Newmark, and Baker.

Nida and Taber (1982) suggest three translation strategies for idioms (as cited in Ahmadi, 2017, p. 106). They are translating idioms with non-idioms; translating idioms with idioms; and translating non-idioms with idioms. Further, Nida and Taber asserts that source language idiom translated into target language non-idiom frequently applied in the process of translation, and it is not impossible to translate the SL idiom with the equivalent idiom in TL idiom.

Newmark (1981) proposes different strategy in translating idioms (as cited in Ahmadi, 2017, p. 107). He claims that the frequency of idioms both in SL text and TL text should occur equally. Maintaining the stylistic balance between the SL text and TL text can be achieved from matching an idiom by an idiom. If there is a match between SL idiom and TL idiom, the style and manner of

expression of the ST can be conveyed to the TT. That is why, the translators need to try hard to find the SL idioms with corresponding idiom in TL. If there is no equivalent idiom, the idiom is translated with a normal, non-idiomatic expression that deliver the same meaning. According to Newmark (1988) the strategies that can be used to translate idioms are; word-for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation (as cited in Vazifehkah, 2017. p. 34).

Gottlieb proposed eight practical strategies to deal with idioms translation (as cited in Rashidi and Mavaddat, 2014, pp. 339-340). They are:

1. Paraphrase. When using this strategy, SL idiom is correspondingly rendered into TL idiom in the form of phrase.

2. Transposition is the strategy in which the SL idiom and expression are correspondently rendered as a receptor language pairs.

3. Expansion. The result of using this strategy is the SL idiom is correspondingly rendered into the TL idiom in the form of phrase through circumlocution.

4. Elimination is a strategy that SL idiom and expression are set aside while translated into the target language text without creating a considerable semantic deficiency in the target text.

5. Adherence is a grammatical relation between idioms and expressions in the SL and TL texts in which idiomatic expressions in the SL are rendered metaphorically in the target text.

6. Compensation is a strategy in which a non-idiom SL is correspondently translated as a target language idiom.

7. Elaboration is a translation strategy in which a non-idiom SL is correspondently translated as a receptor language idiom using more words in the target text with no counterparts in the source language.

8. Idiomatization is a grammatical relation between idioms and expressions in the SL and the TL texts in which non-idioms and expressions in SL texts are rendered metaphorically while translated into the target text.

Baker (1992) suggests five strategies of translating idioms and fixed expressions (as cited in Sadeghi and Farjad, 2014, p. 249). They are explained below.

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

This strategy results in reproducing the meaning of TL idiom imparted similarly as that of the source language idiom. Further, it consists of equivalent lexical items. This kind of match can occasionally be achieved. For example:

SL: Perhaps Granamyr wanted to show us that <u>things aren't always what they seem.</u>

TL: *Mungkin Granamyr ingin menunjukkan kepada kita bahwa <u>sesuatu hal tidaklah selalu sama dengan apa yang kita lihat</u>.*

BT: Perhaps Granamyr wanted to show us that <u>things are not always as what they are seemed.</u>

2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

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

For example:

SL: "But son, this is the job that's **standing in your way**."

TL: "*Tapi nak, pekerjaan ini **sesuai dengan jalanmu**..*"

BT: "But son, this job is **according to your way**.

3. Translation by paraphrase

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when a correspondent idioms cannot be achieved in the TL or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in TT because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language.

For example:

SL: "It was the first week <u>after term ended</u>." Said Ron.

TL: *"Terjadinya pada minggu pertama <u>liburan kita</u>," kata Ron.*

BT: "It was at the first week <u>our holiday</u>."

4. Translation by omission

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text, this may be because it has no close match in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons.

For example:

SL: "<u>Look out</u>! There is a hole in front of you."

TT: *"Ada lubang di depanmu!"*

BT: "There is a hole in front of you."

5. Compensation

It is one strategy, which cannot be adequately illustrated simply, because it would take up a considerable amount of space. Briefly, this means that one may either omit or play down a feature such as idiomatic at the point where it occurs in the source text and introduce it elsewhere in the target text.

Baker's translation strategies are supposedly to be able to cope with the solution for translator when translating English idioms into Indonesian.

2.2.6 Crazy Rich Asians Novel

Crazy Rich Asians is a contemporary romance novel with such a great plot. The clash between old money and new money is very intriguing. This novel has becomes the New York time bestselling. After it became the best seller, the novel has been made into movie. The author of this novel is Kevin Kwan and is a Singapore-American writer. The Indonesian version of Crazy Rich Asians is translated by Cindy Kristanto. The title changes into *Kaya Tujuh Turunan*. The English version of this novel consists of four hundred and three pages, while the Indonesian translation four hundred and sixty nine.

The main characters of this novel is Nicholas Young, a professor at NYU and Rachel Chu, also professor of economics at NYU. She is from California, raised by her single mother and has led a middle class life. Nick takes Rachel to meet his family in Singapore. It never crosses on her mind that Nick is super rich, like one of the richest people in Asia. Upon their arrival in Singapore, she is greeted with glamorous party she never imagines to meet in Nick's family. Nick's

mother does not approve his son relationship with Rachel, because she is not from the same circle as Nick's family. The difference of status between them, makes his mother adamant to reject the idea of Nick and Rachel's marriage. His mother, Eleanor Young, tries to drift the apart. Rachel, petrified with Nick's wealth, attempts to convince him to break up with her. However, Nick's insists that he doesn't care about social status, though, eventually Nick and Rachel are separated. Nick's friend, Collin advises Nick to win Rachel back.

In conclusion, this novel is worthy of being studied because it is very popular and because of its popularity piques the writer's curiosity how this novel is translated, especially the idioms. Besides that, this novel contains so many idioms. The distinct idioms provided by this novel will be analyzed how they are translated into Indonesian.

2.3   Theoretical Framework

There are many strategies that can be employed to translate English idioms into Indonesians. But, in this present study, it focuses on Baker's strategy in translating English idioms into Indonesian. It will also find what types of idioms and kind of strategies used by the translator in the process of translation and to analyze the equivalence of the Indonesian translation.

English Idioms in
Crazy Rich Asians
Novel

Fernandoand
Flavel (1981)

Semi-transparent
Expression

Semi-opaque
Phrase

Transparent
Expression

Opaque Phrase

Baker's Idiom
Translation
Strategies

Translation by
Paraphrase

Using an Idiom of
Similar Meaning
and Form

Translation by
Omission

Using an Idiom of
Similar Meaning but
Dissimilar Form

Compensation
Strategy

Nida and Taber's
Equivalence

Formal Equivalence
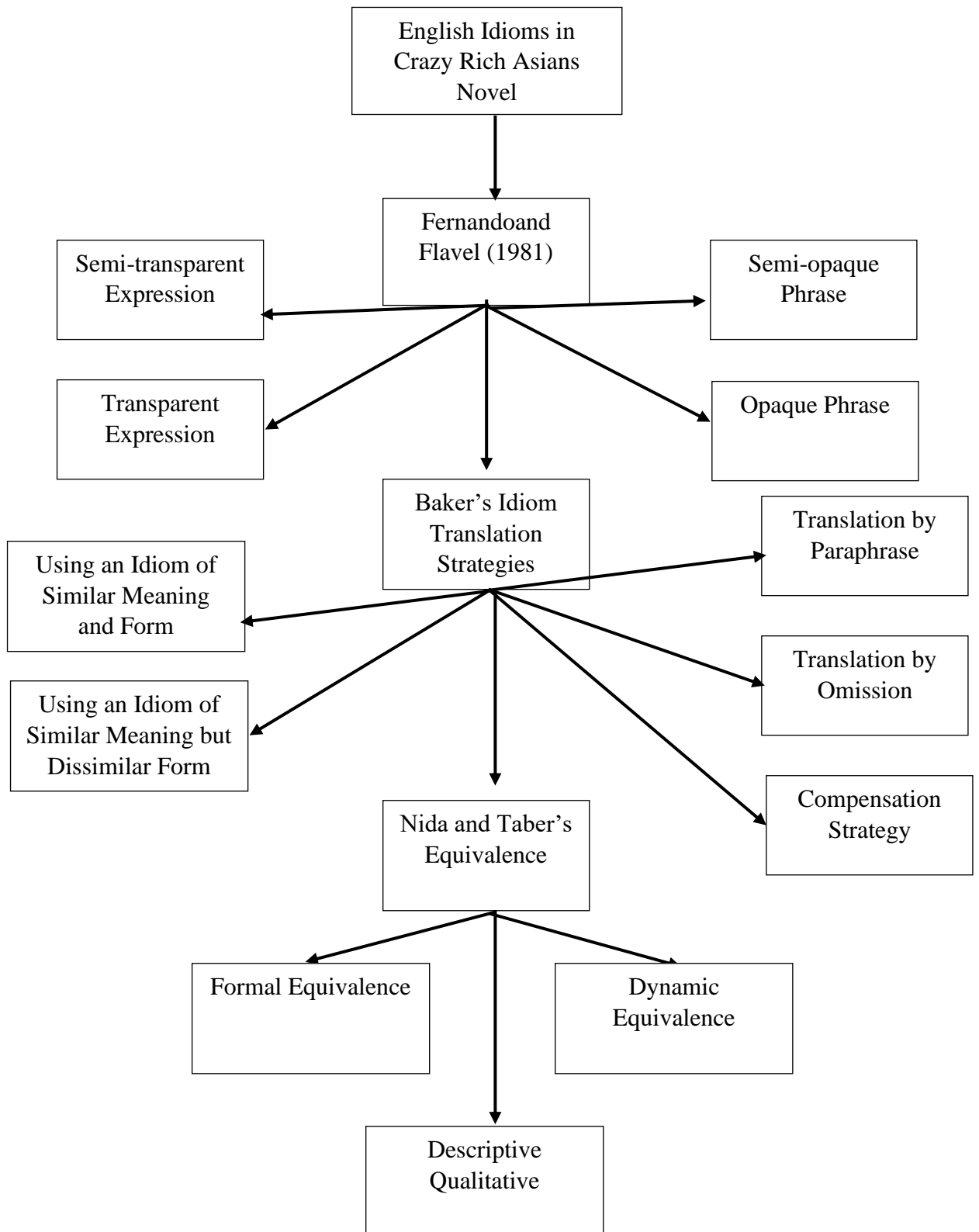
Dynamic
Equivalence

Descriptive
Qualitative

Figure 2.3.1 Theoretical Framework of Study

Learning from this figure containing the theoretical framework of the study, we can draw the picture about how English idioms are translated into Indonesian. The English idioms are identified and will be categorized into the idiom classification from Fernando and Flavel (1981). They are transparent expressions, semi-transparent expression, semi-opaque phrase and opaque phrase. After being classified, it will be analyzed the strategies used in translating the idioms from Baker (2006) which are translation using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, translation by omission and translation by compensation. Later on, the equivalency of the idiom translation proposed by Nida and Taber (1982) will determine whether the translation belong to formal equivalence or dynamic equivalence. The data will be analyzed by using descriptive qualitative.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is divided into two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter is conclusion concerning the results of the research. The second one is suggestion for further improvement in the future.

5.1   Conclusions

Based on the research questions stated in the previous chapter, there are 3 conclusions that can be drawn. Firstly, there are four types of idioms which can be found in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel. They are transparent expression, semi-transparent expression, semi-opaque phrase and opaque phrase. The highest number of appearance is opaque phrase idioms with 114, followed by semi-transparent phrase 79, semi-opaque phrase 72 and transparent expression 60.

Secondly, in translating idioms, there are five strategies used. Four strategies are proposed by Baker. They are, using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase and translation by omission. One strategy proposed by Newmark is literal translation. Among those strategies, translation by paraphrase is the most frequently used. There are 196 idioms translated by paraphrase. It is followed by literal translation with 83 idioms, using an idiom of similar meaning and form 31, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form 8 and translation by omission 7. 4 out of 5 Baker's strategies in translating idioms, compensation

strategy does not appear. Literal translation is used to translate transparent expression idioms. Translation by paraphrase can be used to translate mostly all the types of idiom. The only one strategy that does not exist is compensation strategy. This strategy can be applied to make up for the loss of the idiomaticity due to the consequence of translation by paraphrase. This strategy can be employed by the translator by adding TL idioms elsewhere in the text.

Thirdly, the idiom translation aims at the deliverance of meaning in source language to be conveyed into target language idiom so that the communication between two languages are properly relayed. There are 242 idioms classified into dynamic equivalence. Dynamic equivalence is realized by translation by paraphrase, using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form and translation by omission. In other words, by looking at the result above, the translator is capable to achieve the dynamic equivalence whereas the idiom meanings are acceptably conveyed.

Based on the explanation above, it can be surmised that the type of idioms which occurs more frequently is opaque phrase. The most appropriate strategy in translating opaque phrase is translation by paraphrase. Though, translation by paraphrase is also applicable to translate other types of idioms. However, it is not recommended to use literal translation to translate opaque phrase because the idiom meaning will be inaccurate. Literal translation can be utilized to translate transparent expression. The equivalence of the idiom translation is reached by dynamic equivalence because the translator tends to

change meaning of the English idiom using translator's own words in order to make the readers understand the idiom meaning on the text.

5.2 Suggestions

Translating idioms is not an easy task because there are some strategies that are needed to be considered. From the research findings and discussions from previous chapter, I would like to give some suggestions to the translators. Firstly, English idioms are completely different from Indonesian idioms. It means, there are some times that Indonesian idioms do not have the equivalent of English idiom. If the equivalence is not available, the best strategy used is translation by paraphrase. It is possible to use literal translation but one should regard the accuracy of the message intended to the readers because translating idioms using literal translation will distort the intended meaning and make the translation become odd.

Secondly, translation by omission is plausible in dealing with idiom translation as long as the idioms are not a significant part of text, and the ommision does not affect the message of the text. However, if the idiom becomes an important part of the text, it will be better if the idiom is not omitted because the omission of the idiom will create the meaning of the text become less appealing. If, in fact, the omission strategy cannot cover the translation, the translator should put in mind, that compensation strategy is also applicable. The translators add TL idioms elsewhere in the text, to avoid the loss of idiomaticity because of the unavailability of the idioms in target language. Thus, before

translating idioms, translators have to put into some consideration regarding which strategies are better to be used so that the readers get the sense of meaning of the target text as of in source text.

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