AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN "BREAKING DAWN" BY STEPHANIE MEYER

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AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN "BREAKING DAWN" BY STEPHANIE MEYER

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ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN "BREAKING DAWN" BY STEPHANIE MEYER

By:

Suci Kusuma Ningrum

Translation referred to translating the command of source language into target language. A translator must deliver information as clear as possible, in order that people who don't know English could understand the content of the originally English written texts that they read. Especially in translating the idiomatic expression that is always appear in novel. In fact, the translator needs certain strategies to translate the idiom because idioms have their own syntactic structure, lexical, morpheme, and culture. Those distinctions of system and culture force the difficulty in translating an idiom. The primary goal of this research is to figure out the strategies that are use by Monica Dwi Chresnayani as translator to translate the idiom in Breaking Dawn novel by Stephenie Meyer.

This study used descriptive qualitative research with content analysis method. The data of this study are idiomatic expressions occurring in English and Bahasa Indonesia text of *Breaking Dawn* novel. The result of documentation is validated by using triangulation strategy. Then, it analyzed by using data analysis by Miles and Huberman.

The findings of this study reveal that paraphrase strategy is in the highest rank of the most applied stratePgy (64.2%). From the other strategies such as translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form are 22.9%, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form are 11.9%, and translation by omission are 1%. It can be assumed that paraphrasing can be appropriate when there is no corresponding target language. Even though the message of the text has been paraphrased, generally the meanings have reached the complete meaning. It is supported by the high frequency of complete meaning with the occurrence of 64.2 %. The high degree of complete meaning implies that the translator succeeds in transferring the meaning of the idiomatic expressions as equivalent as possible and the translation can meet the readers' need for equivalent translations. In translating idiomatic expressions, a translator should be able to recognize and interpret idiom correctly, she has to pay attention and be careful in choosing the most appropriate strategies in translating the idiomatic expression when dealing with idiomatic expressions.

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS STRATEGI PENERJEMAHAN IDIOM PADA NOVEL "BREAAKING DAWN" OLEH STEPHANIE MEYER

Oleh :

Suci Kusuma Ningrum

Penerjemahan dimaksudkan untuk menterjemahkan sebuah pesan dari bahasa sumber kedalam bahasa target. Seorang penerjemah harus menyampaikan informasi sejelas mungkin, supaya orang yang tidak mengerti bahasa inggris dapat mengerti isi dari buku bahasa inggris asli yang mereka baca. Terutama dalam meneterjemahkan idiom yang selalu muncul dalam novel. Tepatnya, penerjemah membutuhkan strategi tertentu untuk meneterjemahkan idiom karna idiom memiliki struktur sintaktik, leksikal, morfem, dan budaya sendiri. Perbedaan sistem dan budaya menyulitkan dalam meneterjemahkan idiom. Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui strategi-strategi yang digunakan oleh Monica Dwi Chresnayani sebagai penerjemah untuk meneterjemahkan idiom dalam novel Breaking Dawn oleh Stephenie Meyer.

Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif yang isinya content analisis. Data penelitian ini adalah idiom dalam bentuk teks bahasa inggris dan bahasa indonesia di novel Breaking Dawn. Hasil dari dokumentasi divalidkan dengan menggunakan strategi triangulasi. Kemudian, dianalisis menggunakan data analisis oleh Miles and Huberman.

Hasil dari penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa parapfrase strategi ialah strategi yang banyak digunakan untuk mengartikan idiom diantara strategi-strategi yang lain (64.2 %). Dari strategi yang lain seperti menerjemahan dengan menggunakan idiom yang arti dan bentuknya sama 22.9%, penerjemahan dengan menggunakan idiom yang arti sama namun bentuknya tidak sama 11.9%, dan menerjemahan dengan pengurangan 1%. Ini dapat diasumsikan bahwa parafrase dapat diandalkan ketika tidak ada bahasa target yang sesuai. Meskipun pesan dari teks sudah diparafrase, biasanya arti dapat mencapai arti yang sempurna. Ini didukung oleh frekuensi yang tinggi dari arti yang sempurna dengan hasil 64.2 %. Persentase yang tinggi dari arti yang sempurna menyiratkan bahwa penerjemah berhasil dalam mentranfer arti sebuah idiom sepadan mungkin dan terjemahan dapat menyampaikan pesan secara tepat yang dapat dimengerti pembaca. Dalam meneterjemahkan idiom, penerjemah harus dapat mengenali dan menerjemahkan idiom dengan tepat, dia harus memperhatikan dan hati-hati dalam memilih strategi yang paling sesuai dalam meneterjemahkan idiom ketika berhubungan dengan idiomatik.

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

We have given guidance and enough improvement to the undergraduate thesis which is written by:

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It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Tarbiyah Department in order to be discussed on the munaqosyah. Thank you very much.

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Sudah kami setujui dan dapat diajukan kejurusan untuk dimunaqosyahkan. Demikian harapan kami dan atas penerimaannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikumWr.Wb

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RATIFICATION PAGE

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The undergraduated thesis entitled: AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN "BREAKING DAWN" BY STEPHANIE MEYER

Written by SUCI KUSUMA NINGRUM, Student Number 1177347 English Education Study Program, had been examined (Munaqosah) in Tarbiyah Department in November 20th , 2015 at 11.30 a.m.

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States that this undergraduate thesis is originally the result of the writer's research, in exception the certain parts which are excerpted from the bibliographies mentioned. the paraphrases which refer to the bibliography mentioned.

Metro, November 2015

The writer



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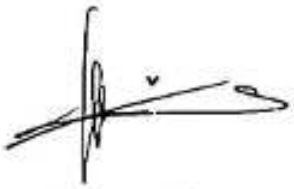
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Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah asli hasil penelitian saya, kecuali bagian – bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

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Yang menyatakan



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MOTTO

وَلَنَبْلُوَنَّكُمْ حَتَّىٰ نَعْلَمَ ٱلْمُجَٰهِدِينَ مِنكُمْ وَٱلصَّٰبِرِينَ وَنَبْلُوَا۟
أَخْبَارَكُمْ ﴿٣١﴾

And We shall try you until We test those among you who strive their utmost and persevere in patience; and We shall try your reported (mettle)

(Muhammad; 31)

Don't despair and never lose hope because Allah is always by our sides

('InsyaAllah' Maher Zein)

DEDICATION PAGE

"I highly dedicate this undergraduate thesis to my parents, my brothers, and all whom I love"

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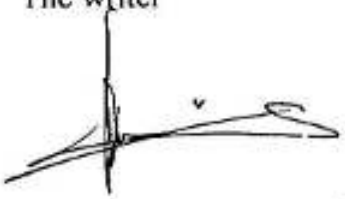
In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful, who always gives all we need and has taught of what we don't know. Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah for the strengths and His blessing in accomplishing this undergraduate thesis. I would also like to thank all of those who have supported and guided me in the process of writing this thesis.

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Finally, the writer realizes the imperfectness of this thesis; nevertheless, the writer hopes that this little piece of writing can contribute something to the betterment of English teaching and learning in general. It is Allah who bestows success and guides to the right path.

Metro, November 2015
The writer



Suci Kusuma Ningrum
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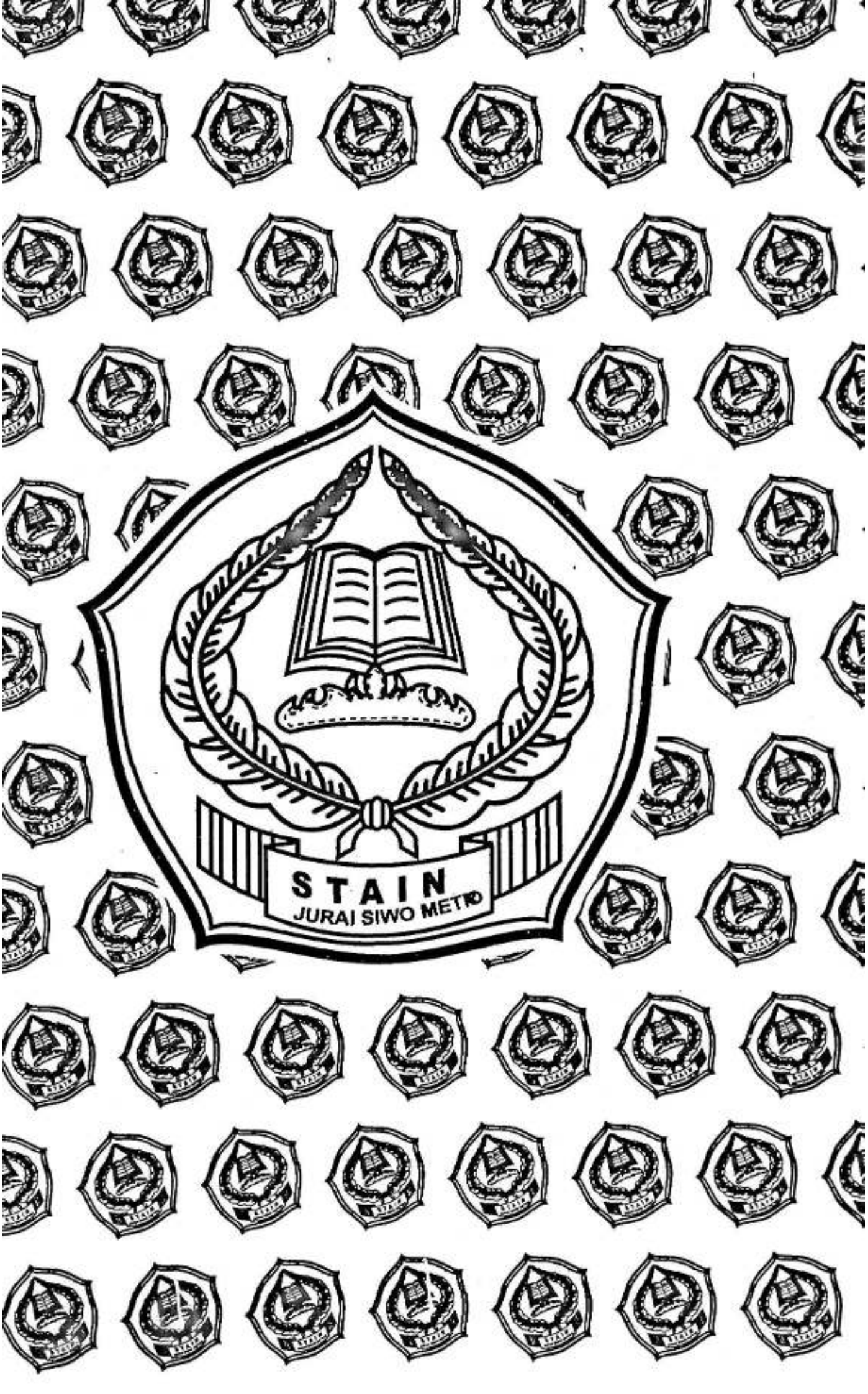
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

English is a language that is widely used as communication with other people in the world. Nowadays, English is likely to be the first or second language in many countries. This condition makes people willing to know element of English. In addition, English is also the main language when it comes to the Internet.

The fact that English is involved in many fields of activities but not all people have sufficient ability to understand English, translation skill is then avoidable. Translation easy people to understand and get the point of something delivered in different language. For example, an Indonesian can know the content of a book written in English when it is translated into Indonesian language.

The activity of translation referred to translating the command of source language into target language, in order that people who don't know English could learn and understand the content of the originally English written texts that they read. To put it more simply, translation is needed for people who don't appreciate English well in enlarging some knowledge.

Many students of English study program in STAIN Metro get difficulties in translation subject, especially in translating idioms. Since, they do

unknown the precise strategies translating idioms and unfamiliar with it. They are needed to translate idioms in order to keep the local and cultural aspect of that language. From this research, it can be useful for the students who get difficulties in translation idiom. They can learn the strategies that acceptable for translating idiom.

Adeline stated that idioms are linguistic expressions of specific material life to a given culture.[1] Due to every language, they have their own syntactic structure, lexical, morpheme, and culture. Those distinctions of system and culture force the difficulty in translating an idiom. Therefore, we need some strategies of translation to get an acceptable meaning from the source language.

Translation also has an important role for students of English education study program due to the fact that the translation is a particular requirement. After conducting a pre-survey at the Stephenie Meyer's Novel "*Breaking Dawn*", the strategies that used to translate the idioms can be seen in this table of the result.

[1] Adeinia, Amineh. And Hossein, vahid D. "Translation of Idioms: A Hard Task for the Translator." *Theory and Practice in Language Studies* 1 (2011): p. 879

Here, two examples of the SL idioms and TL idiom from the novel:

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Choked up	**Tercekik**
Afraid the image of myself in the wedding dress would send me over the edge into **a full-scale** panic attack	Takut kalau-kalau bayangan diriku dalam balutan gaun pengantin membuatku panik

Table 1: *Table of data Pre-survey*

Referring the problem above, the translator actually uses these strategies to translate the idiom. From the first idiom, the translator used strategy using an idiom of similar meaning and form. By using this strategy, the translator attempt to find an idiom in the target language (tercekik) which is equivalent to the source language (Choked up / out) both in terms of meaning as well as lexical meaning. And the second idiom, the translator used strategy translation by omission. By using this strategy, the time that there is no close match between the languages' items or the time that the translator cannot find any equivalents, this strategy is used to completely omit the idiom from the target text (Afraid the image of myself in the wedding dress would send me over the edge into *a full-scale* panic attack → Takut kalau-kalau bayangan diriku dalam balutan gaun pengantin membuatku panik) the clause *a full-scale* has omit in the target language.

From the pre – survey, the writer finds that the translator uses those strategies to translate idiom in order to get the suitable and equivalent result from the original idiom. The writer accomplishes in this research because idiom translation is difficult enough without using certain strategies. According to Mona Baker there are four strategies that use to translate the idioms. Here is the strategies (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form, (3) Translation by paraphrase, and (4) translation by omission.[2]

B. Focus of the Reaserch

Translation is not only changing writings from one language to another, words by words, or sentence by sentence, it is also interpreting the cultural differences. Idioms are specific to cultures and customs. In addition, related to the language, there are also some expressions or terms that are specific to the culture that probably have no equivalent in the target language.

The change of form or meaning can cause problems. Loss or change of meaning may happen because the written text cannot transfer all the nuances of the language. Whereas, meaning is important in translation and it must be held constant. The translator should be aware of reproducing the meaning of the text, inaccurate and non equivalent meaning could affect the reader's understanding towards the given meaning.

Ideally, an idiom is translated into an idiom. The way in which idiomatic expressions can be translated depends on many factors, such as the

[2] Baker, Mona. *In Other Words A Coursebook on Translation.* USA and Canada: Routlege, 1992. P. 72

availability of an idiom with equivalent meaning in the target language. The use of certain strategies will depend on the context in which a given idiom is translated. Since it is difficult to translate idiom into idiom, a translator may apply non idiomatic translation in order to maintain the meaning of the translated expression in the target language. Moreover, the translator has a choice not to realize an idiom in the translation since it has no close equivalent in the target language or its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased. Since there are many problems arising when dealing with idiomatic expressions, limitation is made by the writer. This study focuses on analyzing the strategies used to translate idiomatic expressions in "Breaking Dawn" by Stephenie Mayer.

There are some reasons why the writer is interested in this novel. First, it is because the tale plays with interesting story, giving the popularity with adults and teenager. It is also considered to be one of the best examples of the literary nonsense genre. Second, this novel contains significant numbers of idiomatic expressions which become the data of this research.

Based on the problems identified above, this study formulate the problem as follows; what are the strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions in "Breaking Dawn" by Stephenie Mayer?

C. Objectives of the Study

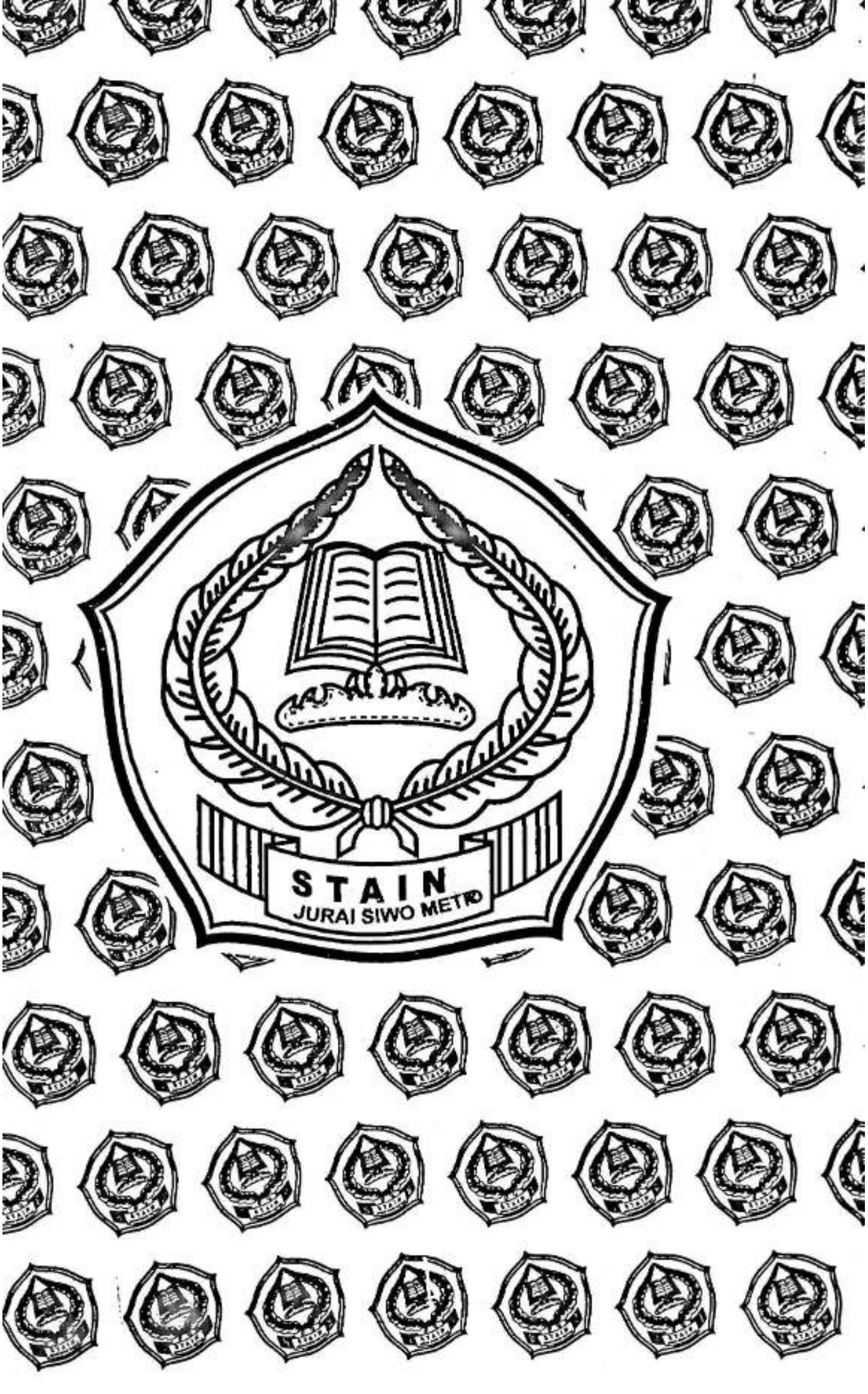
The objectives of the research can be identified as follows: To figure out the translation strategies used by Monica Dwi Chresnayani as the translator to translate the idioms in Stephanie Meyer's *Breaking Dawn*.

D. Benefits of the Study

Commonly, this research is aimed to be information in developing the quality of the beginner translator or students' translating skill. Specifically, it is expected that the result of this research have benefit as follows:

a. The contribution as additional reference for the reader, especially for the students of English department who have the same interest in translation and for the teaching problem in translation class. It can be used as material of teaching translation especially for idiom.

b. Theoretically, the lecturer can make a better planning to solve the problem in teaching translation especially for translating idiom.


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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. The Concept of Translation

According to Machali translation is changing most items in the source text into the new equivalent items in target language.[3] Whereas Mustonen maintains that protecting the sense and content from the original language is more important than just change the text into another language.[4] It can be seen if the translator does not have sense of language as the way of understanding both SL and TL. In other words, the act of changing a text without considering the language structure will lead to an unpleasant translation product. Yet, by using sense of language, the translator can manage the problem of different structure and will be able to achieve a suitable text.

However, to produce a suitable target language, protecting the sense and content itself are more important than just changing the text into another language. Masrukhi also suggest that every translation result is the combination of transferring writing and getting the equivalent in another language.[5]

---

[3] Machali, Rochayah. *Pedoman Bagi Penerjemah.* Jakarta: Grasindo. 2000. p. 5

[4] Mustonen, Sannah, "Translation Idiom: A case study on Donna Tartt's The Secret History and its Finnish translation." *universitas of jyvaskyla Department of Languages English* (2010): p. 11

[5] Masrukhi. M, "Javanese Phrase Construction In Classical Books Translation." *Register* 3 (2010): p. 121

Meanwhile, Pawlak pointed out that in translating, translator cannot find a suitable target language forms the shape of the source language in all things, and translator must give the priority to the similarity in the most important viewpoint in translation.[6] What we constantly experience in translation are difficulties in finding exact equivalents of the source text form in the target language, i.e. expressions that would match them in all the functional and formal characteristics.

As Bell states, the content and style of the original text (SLT) should be protected as far as possible in the target text (TLT) thus is a condition of the translation.[7] The translator cannot just ignore the viewpoint of the original text when they translate it in the target language. Translation has to be able to say the expression from the target language as well as it is said in the source language. The translated language version should give the same meaning on the target language when it is compares to the source language.

1. The difference of translation and interpretation

Translation and interpreting are often confused, but they are different jobs. As asserted by Nababan, Translators work with the written word, while interpreters with the spoken word.[8] At the theory of translation, the term translation and interpretation use in a different

---

[6] Pawlak, Mirosław. *New Perspectives in Language, Discourse and Translation Studies.* New york: Springer, 2011. p. 221

[7] Bell T, Roger. *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice.* New York: Longman, 1991.p. 12

[8] Nababan, M, Rudolf. *Teori Meneterjemah Bahasa inggris.* Yokyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2008. P. 18

contexts although two of them concentrated on transferring the source language into target language. This term aimed at written and oral message.

As James Nolan suggested 'assigning thoughtful known as interpretation that helpful when the speaker's meaning is better spoken in his native tongue but more understood by the listeners language.[9] Afterwards, James adding that translation study reproduces the target language in a written form. It can distinguish the actual characteristic between interpretation (oral) and translation (written).

2. Method of translation

Newmark lists the following translation methods, which essentially fall along a continuum of center, one extreme being total focuses on the source language and the other extreme being total focuses on the target language:[10]

1) Word-for-word translation

Word-for-word translation is usually shown as words that inserted between the lines of a text with the source language is following exactly the same as the target language words. Usually word-for-word translation is used to translate culture words.

[9] Nolan, James. Interpretation Techniques and Exercises. (2005): p.2
[10] Newmark, Peter. *a Textbook of Translation.* Prentice Hall International, 1988. p.45

2) Literal translation

The source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of content

3) Faithful translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

4) Semantic translation

Semantic translation is more emphasis on naturalness than in faithful translation, and translation of certain cultural words into neutral equivalents in the TL

5) Communicative translation

Communicative translation aims at reproducing the exact message of the source text content-wise and context-wise but with emphasis on naturalness and acceptability or comprehensiveness to the target text readership.

6) Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation makes use of idioms and colloquialisms that are not presented in the source text.

7) Free translation

Free translation is translating source language without any regulation terms of the translator but the ideas from source language are still the same.

8) Adaptation

The process of adaption translation is the source language which is translated into target language by adopting the culture of target language. This kind of translation is usually used in plays. Only the text written is translated, but the character, plot and the theme are as same as the original plays.

From this research of analyzing the translation strategies in idiomatic expression from the novel, the method of translation that are used it related to the translator to translate the idiom in novel "Breaking Dawn".

3. Process of Translation

The process of translating should be taken by a translator so that a meaning expressed in the target language can be classified as accurate, easy to understand and natural because they are highly associated with a translation activity. More extremely, it cannot be separated from a translation field.

F.X Nandar argued that generally, transferring some thought from SL into TL called translation process.[11] Therefore, according to Zhao to make an exact translation of the sentence direct translation of word is not enough, the meaning of word are complex and there is no dictionary that has unlimited meaning of a word.[12] It can be said that a word in different contexts and cultural backgrounds can have completely different meaning. The analysis of meaning, the discovery of meaning, the transfer of meaning, and the re-expression of meaning of the source into the target are important for the translator to transfer the source into the target language.

Nababan mentions that there are some processes in translation, it consist of three stages; 1) the analysis of the source language, 2) transferring information, 3) restructuring. The three stage of translation have described as chart bellow.[13]

[11] Nadar. F. X. "Ihwal Menerjemahkan: Proposisi Teoretis cakupan pengkajian dan penelitian." *Humaniora* 17 (2005): p.278

[12] Zhao, Changhua. "Analysis of Mongolian Students' Common Translation Errors and Its Solutions." *Canadian Center of Science and Education* 6 (2013): p. 79

[13] Nababan, M, Rudolf. *Op.cit*, p. 25

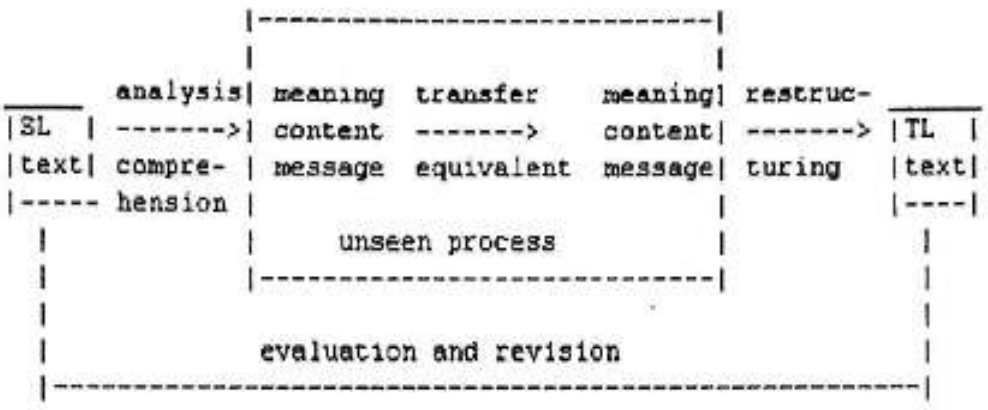


Figure 1: *Translation process*

Source : http://tcc.kcc.hawaii.edu/previous/TCC%201996/rini_diagram.jpg

Indirectly, it is intended to examine a translator's competencies in transferring the meaning of the source language's text in the target language. Masaru also state that translation saperated into three stages, namely pre-transfer (start-up), transfer/drafting (writing phase), and post-transfer (revision phase).[14] The first step refers to equip the object, before reading the text, specialized term of key words at the source text, etc. The second, the important activity is 'transfer' or 'drafting'. The third, connected to restriction and corection review phase that must be done to fill the client'sclass qualifications.

[14] Yamada Masaru."A Study of the Translation Process through Translators' Interim Products," *Interpreting and Translation Studies*, No.9, (2009): p.161

According to Bell The model show, in extremely simplified form, the transformation of a source language text into a target language text by means of processes which take place within memory: 1) the analysis of one language –specific text (the source language text, the SLT) into a universal (non-language-specific) semantic representation and (2) the synthesis of that semantic representation into a second language- specific text (the target language text, the TLT).[15]

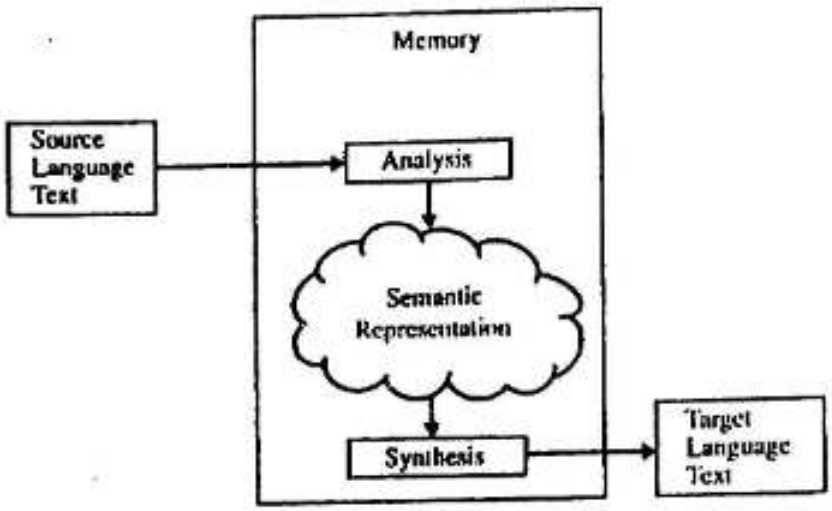


Figure 2. *Translation Process*

4. Translation Strategies

The term *strategy* is often said similar to the term *technique*. In some ways it can be called similar because some experts use these terms with the same purpose. For example, Mona Baker says that she proposes some strategies to translate idiomatic expressions, whereas Andrejs

[15] Bell T, Roger. *Op.cit.* p. 20

Veisberg proposes some techniques to translate idiomatic expressions. Both expressions aim at the same point.

According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, technique is a method of doing or performing something whereas strategy is a plan to accomplish a specific goal. This research will use the term strategy related to Mona Baker's theory of strategies to translate idiomatic translation. Mona Baker's view of translation strategies are applied when a translation difficulty occurs and the translator wishes to solve the problem and produce a good translation. Thus, translation strategies are means which considers to be the best in order to reach the goals.

Sadeghpour state that an idiomatic translation is usually considered the best kind of translation as, if done properly, it comes across as the way a native speaker would talk or write.[16] Therefore, according to Straksiene Translating idiomatic expressions from English into another language translator usually meet some difficulties that are hard to overcome.[17]

Translating idioms is one of the most difficult tasks for translators. Since idioms are frozen chunks of words whose overall meaning differ from the meanings of the words involved. Translator needs some suitable strategies for translate idioms. There are many strategies for translate but it is not easy to find an acceptable strategies to translate idioms.

[16] Sadeghpour, Rouhollah."To Translate Idioms: Posing Difficultie And Challenges For Translators." *Dacoromania* (2007): p. 269

[17] Straksiene, Margarita. "Analysis of Idiom Translation Strategies from English into Lithuanian." *Studies About Language* (2009): p. 15

As Straksiene argues that idioms are unique language and culture that require the best strategies to obtain the costumes of the target language.[18] However, Baker believes that idioms and fixed expressions which contain culture-specific items are not necessarily untranslatable. It is not the specific items an expression contains which can make it untranslatable or difficult to translate. Baker presents four strategies for translating idioms:[19]

a. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

By using this strategy, the translator attempt to find an idiom in the target language which is equivalent to the source language both in terms of meaning as well as lexical items. The example is given as follows.

SL : Half hoping that the Mouse had *changed his mind*, and was coming back to finish his story.

TL : Berharap si Tikus *berubah pikiran* dan kembali untuk menyelesaikan ceritanya.

b. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

In this case the meaning of idiom in a target language commonly same as the original idiom but the lexical items are different. The example is presented below.

[18] Straksiene, Margarita." Analysis of Idiom Translation Strategies from English into Russian." *Studies About Languages* (2010): p. 33

[19] Baker, Mona. *Op. cit*, p. 72-77

SL : It would twist itself round and look up in her face, with such a puzzled expression that she *could not help* bursting out laughing.

TL : Tapi, burung itu memutar dirinya dan menatap wajah Alice dengan sangat bingung sehingga Alice *tidak dapat menahan diri* untuk tertawa.

c. Translation by Paraphrase

This strategy is most commonly used in the process of translating idioms in the cases that the translator cannot find any equivalents for the source idiom. Below is the example of the paraphrase strategy.

SL : They all sat down *at once*, in a large ring with the Mouse in the middle.

TL : *Seketika* anggota rapat itu duduk dalam lingkaran besar, sementara si Tikus berada di tengah-tengah.

d. Translation by Omission

The time that there is no close match between the languages' items or the time that the translator cannot find any equivalents, this strategy is used to completely omit the idiom from the target text. The example is presented below.

SL : I shall have to ask them what the name of the country is, *you know*.

TL : Tapi aku harus bertanya pada mereka nama negeri ini.

B. Idiom

One of the most important aspects of language is idioms. They are frequently used in a wide variety of situations, from friendly conversations to more formal conversations and written contexts. Hornby mentions that an idiom is a group of words whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit.[20] It states that idiom cannot be changed easily by the translator because idioms are a stiff form of language and it cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of the words which make them up. Accordingly, an idiom is learned and used as a single unit. It is unchangeable and always carries figurative meaning. They are frequently used in a wide variety of situations, from friendly conversations to more formal conversations and written contexts.

Sannah also mentions that idioms described as particular expressions of language that consist of non-literal meaning and commonly has different with the literal meaning. [21] There are a large number of idioms which can be modified in various ways. They show certain degree of flexibility in sound, sense, and structure. Idioms can occur at any language level from very formal downwards.

An idiom allows no variation in form under normal circumtances. Unless the speaker is consciously making a joke or attempting a play on

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[20] Hornby, A, S. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. Oxford Univercity Press (2010): p.744

[21] Mustonen, Sannah. *Op.cit.* p. 28

words. Baker identifies the grammatical and syntactic restrictions of idioms.[22] A speaker or writer cannot normally do any of the following with an idiom.

1. Addition: adding any word to an idiomatic expressions would alter its meaning, or remove its idiomatic sense. Thus, adding the adverb 'very' to the adjective 'red' in 'red herring' (very red herring) affects the figurativeness of its meaning completely.
2. Deletion: deleting the adjective 'sweet' and the article 'the' from the expressions 'have a sweet thooth' and 'spill the beans' would totally change their meanings. Hence, (have a tooth) and (spill beans) have no idiomatic sense.
3. Substitution: idioms accept no replacement of words even if those words are synonyms. For example, 'the long and short of it' means the basic facts of a situation. The adjective 'long' cannot be substituted by another adjective, like tall, despite they have nearly the same meaning.
4. Changing the words order: any changing in the order of the words of an idiom leads to the destruction of the idiom's meaning. For instance, the order of the words in the expression 'the long and the short of it' cannot be changed into 'the short and the long of it'.
5. Changing the grammatical structure structure: the passive form 'some beans were spilled' has different meaning from its active form 'they spilled the beans' meaning 'they reveal a secret'.

[22] Baker, Mona. *Op. Cit.* P.63

Translating idioms is one of the most difficult tasks for translators. It involves far more than the replacement of lexical and grammatical items between languages, and it may involve discarding the basic linguistic elements of the SL text. According to Baker, the first difficulty that a translator comes across, while translating idioms, is the ability to recognize and distinguish idiomatic from nonidiomatic usage.[23] Recognition is difficult, and sometimes impossible, since many idioms can be slightly modified, while others can be discontinuously spread over a clause.

From the definitions above it can be concluded that an idiomatic expression or an idiom is an expression (i.e. term or phrase) whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal definition and the arrangement of its parts. An idiom can be in the form of phrase, clause or sentence. In addition, the source and the target cultures have a great influence on the comprehensibility as well as the translatability of idioms. Hence, better understanding and using idioms needs both knowing their historical background and familiarity with both the source and the target cultures, and having a clear idea about their different situational context.

1. Types of Idiom

Adenia mantion that idioms can be grouped into five categories; colloquialisms, proverbs, slang allusions and phrasal verbs.[24]

[23] *Ibit.* P. 65
[24] Adeinia, Amineh. And Hossein, vahid D. *Op. cit* p. 880

1) Colloquialisms are used in every day speaking. They are merely suitable for casual, ordinary, familiar, or informal chat instead of formal language.

   Example: Go nuts – be very angry

   Look blue -look sad

   Buzz off – go away

2) Proverbs can be used for telling the information more dependable, light, easy, and also can be provide more feel and magnificence for our verbal communication.

   Example:

   Actions speak louder than words – What people do shows more about them than what they just say.

   Blood is thicker than water – Family relationship is stronger than others.

3) Slang is an informal speech and language that are regarded like non standard use of language. Usually, slang is used for uttering inappropriate words.

   Example:

   Flop – a planned event does not happen.

   Hater – someone who is jealous or angry towards another person because of their success.

4) Allusions are used in event, literary work, myth, or works of art as their orientation.

Example:

I was surprised his nose was not growing like Pinocchio's – the story of Pinocchio, where his nose grew whenever he told a lie.

This place is like a Garden of Eden – The Garden of Eden was the paradise God made for Adam and Eve.

5) Phrasal Verb is used in a casual conversation and the sense is unlike from the original verb. Therefore, phrasal verb is the combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition.

Example:

To get = to obtain – I need to get a new battery for my camera

To get together = to meet – why don't we all get together for lunch one day?

C. Novel as One of Writing Product

According to Oxford University press novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imaginary.[25] Whereas Anthony Burgess at Encyclopedia Britannica novel is a genre of fiction, and fiction may be defined as the art or craft of contriving, through the written word, representations of human life that instruct or divert or both. The various forms that fiction may take are best seen less as a number of separate categories than as a continuum or, more accurately, a

[25]Hornby, A, S. *Op. cit.* p.1006

cline, with some such brief form as the anecdote at one end of the scale and the longest conceivable novel at the other.[26]

1. **About the Novel**

Breaking Dawn is the fourth and final novel in the Twilight Saga by American author Stephenie Meyer. Divided into three parts, the first and third sections are written from Bella Swan's perspective and the second is written from the perspective of Jacob Black. The novel directly follows the events of the previous novel, Eclipse, as Bella and Edward Cullen get married, leaving behind a heartbroken Jacob. When Bella faces unexpected and life-threatening situations, she willingly risks her human life and possible vampire immortality to undergo the ultimate transformation from a weak pawn to the strong queen with unique powers to fight the final battle to save all those she loves.[27]

Related to this research, the English text of Stephanie Meyer's *Breaking Dawn* is used as the source text and its translated version in Bahasa by Monica Dwi Chresnayani is used as the target text. This research takes all the entire clause or sentences of the English and the Bahasa expressions which contain idiomatic expressions as the data of the research.

[26]Burgess, Anthony. *"Novel."* Encyclopædia Britannica. 8 Jan. 2014. Web. 27 Nov. 2014.<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/421071/novel>

[27] Meyer, Stephenie. *The Twilight Saga Breaking Dawn.* Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2013.

D. Analytical Construct

Firstly, this study focuses on describing strategy used in translating the idiomatic expressions found in both novels. Related to the strategies of idiom, this research uses Mona Baker classification of strategy of idiom to determine the strategies of idiom found in the source text and the target text. The classification stated above is used by the researcher because both English and Bahasa Indonesia idiomatic expressions are overlapped each other. Baker proposes four strategies in translating idioms: translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrasing, and translation by omission.[28]

In translating, meaning must be held constant. The translated expression must be equivalent with the source language expression in terms of context and content. However, some constraints often arouse that complete equivalent translation cannot be achieved. In this case, the meaning of the translation can be increased, decreased, or even not equivalent with the source text.

[28] Baker, Mona. *Op. cit* p.72

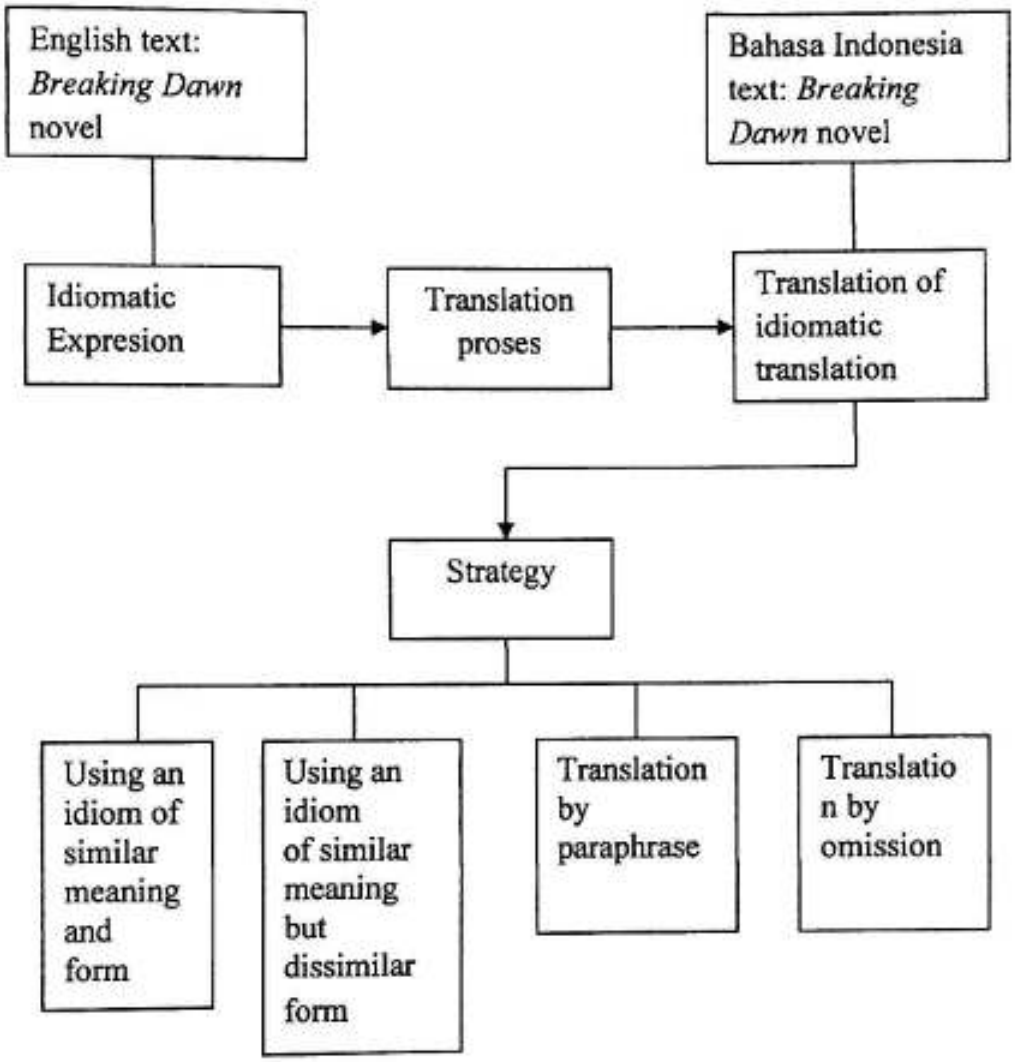
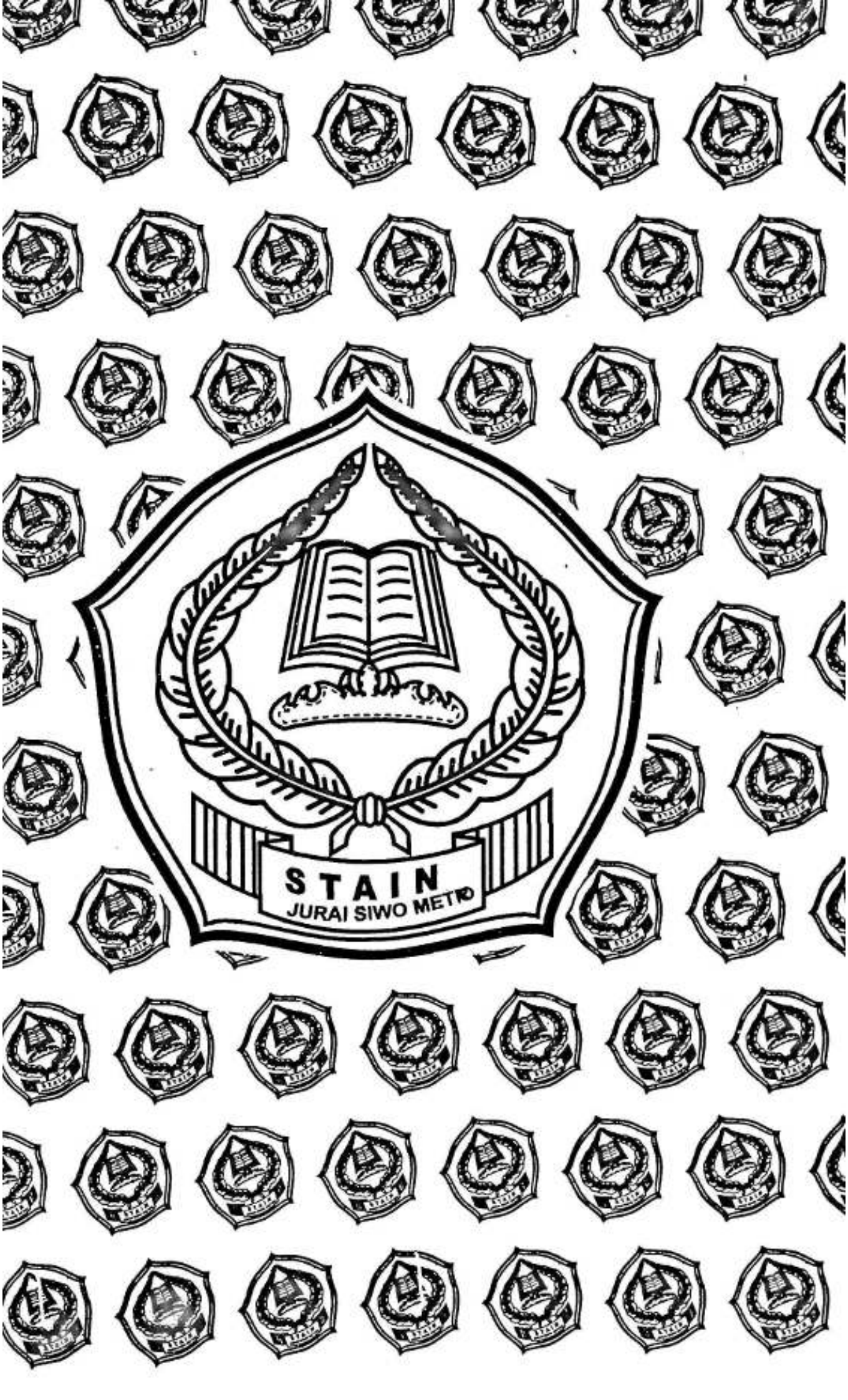


Figure 3. *Analytical Construct*


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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Background Description and Role of the Researcher

Qualitative research is more suitable to concentrate on a research problem in which you do not know the variables and need to explore.[29] If the research builds some idea by developing factual theory on practical sides, it is qualitative research.[30]

In other hand, this research discusses about analyzing the translation strategies, strategies for translate the idiom certainly more concord using qualitative. For the present research, the writer had employed qualitative approach. The writer intends to analyze what are the translation strategies that are used to translate the idiom in "Breaking Dawn" by Stephenie Meyer.

B. Data Source

In this research, the primary data had collected by establishing a survey of idiom strategies in Stephenie Meyer's novel Breaking Dawn. The data source of this research was the novel Breaking Dawn by Stephenie Meyer and the analyses result. In the sample of novel, the writer had identified the strategies that translator use to translate the idiom from the original novel.

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[29] Cresswell, John W. *Educational Research 4th Edition.* Lincoln: Pearson. 2012.p. 16
[30] Creswell, John W. *Educational Research 2nd Edition.* Lincoln: Pearson. 2010.p. 182

C. Data collection method

To gain the data the writer used some methods. Hence, the writer offers method for gathering the data as follows:

a. Observation

Observation is the process of gathering some information by observing people, books and places at a research site.[31] Here, the writer had conducted brief observation and directly organize observation in the book, and take the English idiom in the note.

b. Documentation

Document is a source of information that consists of public and private documents or records about a site in a study.[32] In documentation, the writer taking notes about the document or scanning the book story or novel for database.

Based on the statement above, the writer had gathered the data from the book story or novel by Stephenie Meyer's novel "Breaking Dawn".

D. Data Validity Procedures

In qualitative research, there is method that is used to ensure the writer's finding with the fact. The method is called triangulation. Triangulation is a method that assorted the main viewpoints upon the topic, triangulation known as the mixing data type that often help in validating the statements

[31] Creswell, John W, *op.cit*, p. 213
[32] *Ibid.*,p. 223

from an original direct study.[33] By using triangulation the writer will enrich the data and make more precise conclusion. Miles and Huberman in Meijer, Verloop and Beijaard distinguished five kinds of triangulation in qualitative research:[34]

1. Triangulation by data source (data collected from different persons, or at different times, or from different places);
2. Triangulation by method (observation, interviews, documents, etc.);
3. Triangulation by researcher (comparable to inter-rater reliability in quantitative methods);
4. Triangulation by theory (using different theories, for example, to explain results);
5. Triangulation by data type (e.g., combining quantitative and qualitative data).

In this research, the writer had focused on triangulation by method by developing a strategy for combining the data collected with two different instruments also the triangulation by theory was done to explain the finding of the research more deeply.

[33] Olsen, Wendy. " Triangulation in Social Research: Qualitative and Quantitative Methods can Really Be Mixed." *Causeway Press*. (2004): p. 3

[34] Meijer, P.C., Verloop, N. And Beijaard, D. "*Multi-Method Triangulation in a Qualitative Study on Teachers' Practical Knowledge: An Attempt to Increase Internal Validity.*" Kluwer Academic Publishers (2002): p. 146

E. Research Procedures

For the procedures of this research, the writer had used case study method. The writer aims at exploring the strategies used for idiom translation in Stephenie Meyer's novel "Breaking Dawn".

In other word, the writer applied step by step procedures in gaining the result of the research. Then, the writer had used the actions as follows:

1. Determining focus of the research and formulating the questions.

   The writer was focused on collecting the data taken from novel "Breaking Dawn". The writer does not devise the questions because the writer does not use interview to gain the result of data.

2. Determining the case, collecting and analyzing the data

   After finishing gaining data, the writer had determined the case that would be analyzed.

3. Supplying collecting data instrument

   The writer plans to determine instrument to collect the data, format and document the data.

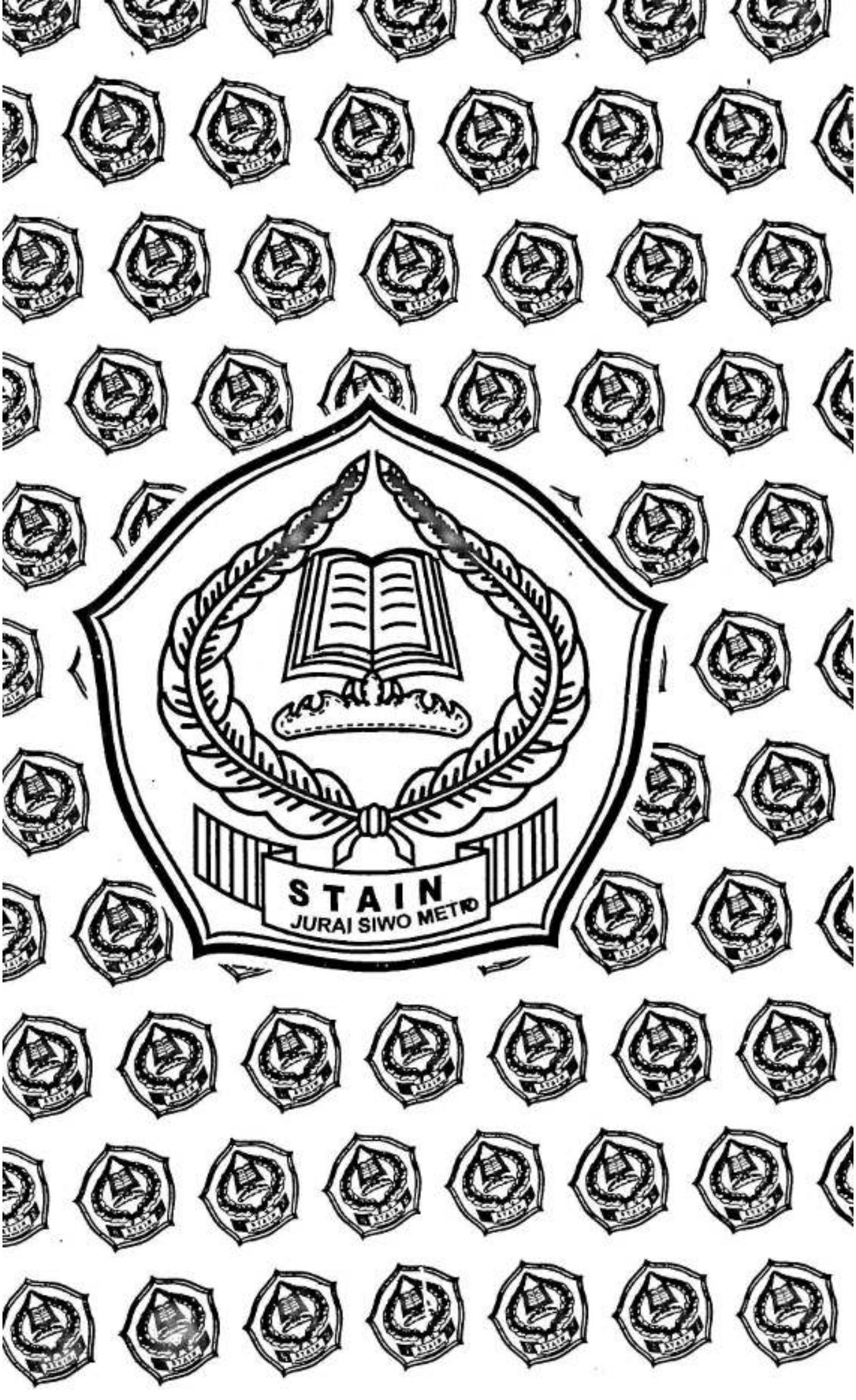
4. Evaluating and analyzing the data

   The writer was evaluated the data, before she analyze and interpret the data. It is to make sure that the data are complete.

5. Making report

The writer was created the report to simply the data. The report can be summary and formal.[35]

[35] Ag. Bambang Setiyadi.*Metode Penelitian untuk pengajaran Bahasa Asing-Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif.* Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu. Cetakan pertama, 2006. p. 290


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CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION

A. Description of Data Analysis

The data were analyzed based on the framework proposed by Miles and Huberman Model[26]. According to Miles and Huberman, qualitative data is more likely to be described by words than numbers. Meaning to say, qualitative research differs from quantitative research on the way to describe the data. Quantitative research requires the researchers to definitely use statistic formulas to analyze data which has been collected. Therefore, quantitative research is always fulfilled by many numbers. Qualitative research, on the contrary, frequently uses words to describe the result of analysis. Consequently, this research contains many words than numbers. The words explain and describe new perspectives. To analyze the data, therefore, the writer applied Mile and Hubermen model.

This model consists of some steps to qualitatively analyze the data findings. The steps are:

1. Data collection

   This is the first step before the data are lively analyzed. In line with that, the writer collected many data which are greatly needed for this research. The writer got idioms as a sample by observe the novel and idiom

[26] Esti Ismawati. 2003. *Metode Penelitian Bahasa dan Sastra.* Pustaka Cakra: Surakarta. p.23

dictionary. Accordingly, the writer decided to observe seven chapters taken from the novel.

2. Data reduction

Data reduction means the writer selected the most important parts or the main points of all data she had gotten by summarizing and choosing specific things. Data reduction is conducted to make this research scientifically vivid and easy to be understood. The writer also created some notes and codes to easier control the data. So that, the writer can produces the clearer description. The writer, here, focused in finding the strategies that used to translate the idiomatic expression in Breaking Dawn novel.

3. Data display

Data display is classifying the data according to certain types or groups. Using graphics or charts to display the data can be very good to make the data easy to be read. In addition, it should be able to describe the whole or certain parts of the research.

B. Description of Findings

The findings of this study reveal that most of the idiomatic expressions occurring in the novel are translated into non-idiomatic Bahasa Indonesia expressions. It can be inferred that since each language has its own way of expressing certain things, corresponding expressions may not be found in

another language. The researcher took 7 chapters of the novel as the data resource. The analysis of the data revealed that the following strategies are used in translating idiomatic expressions; (i) translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (ii) translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (iii) translation by paraphrasing, and (iv) translation by omission.

1. Translation by Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

By using this strategy, the translator attempt to find an idiom in the target language which is equivalent to the source language both in terms of meaning as well as lexical items. This kind of match can only occasionally be achieved. There are 25 out of 109 idioms that translated by Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form. The following table explains same examples of Translation by Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form found in Breaking Dawn novel.

Table 2. Translation by Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form strategy found in Breaking Dawn novel

No.	SL	TL	Strategy
1	if I could **get rid of** the voices in my head	Seandainya aku bisa *mengenyahkan* suara-suara dalam pikiranku	Translation by Using An Idiom of Similar
2	I look up Edward, **panic – stricken.**	Aku mendongak memandang Edwaard, *dicekam kepanikan.*	

3	Eager to **shake off** the nightmare	Ingin *mengenyahkan* mimpi buruk itu jauh-jauh	Meaning and Form
4	shaping my hair with a **feather-light touch**	Membentuk rambutku dengan *sentuhan sehalus bulu*	
5	I have such a **big mouth**	Aku memang *bermulut besar*	
6	**As far as** I could tell	*Sepanjang* pengamatanku	
7	I **gave up** then and let her lead me into the empty house	Lalu aku *menyerah* dan membiarkannya menyeretku masuk kerumah yang kosong	
8	not bothering to **come up** for air	Tidak merasa perlu *muncul* kepermukaan untuk	
9	We can stay **as long as** you want, Bella	Kita bisa tinggal *selama* yang kauinginkan, bella	
10	if I didn't know in every cell of my body that he loved me **as much as** I loved him	Seandainya aku tak tahu dengan setiap sel dalam tubuhku bahwa ia mencintaiku *sebesar* aku mencintainya	

The English idiomatic expression *get rid of* is translated into Bahasa Indonesia idiomatic expression *mengenyahkan*. According to Dictionary of American Idioms, Get rid of means to get free of someone or something. The word *get* has similar meaning with *mendapatkan* and *rid* has similar meaning with *membuang* with it means that

mengenyahkan.If we see the context of the sentence, the word his is optional. In conclusion, both English and Bahasa Indonesia idiomatic expression refer to the same meaning and consist of similar lexical item.

2. Translation by Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

In this case the meaning of idiom in a target language commonly same as the original idiom but the lexical items are different. There are 13 out of 109 idioms that translated by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. The example is presented below.

Table 3. Translation by Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form found in Breaking Dawn Novel

No.	SL	TL	Strategy
1	I **muttered under my breath**	*Gerutuku pelan*	Translation by Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form
2	Edward **sat up,** keeping me cradled against him	Edward *terduduk tegak*, sambil tetap mendekapku didadanya	
3	Like **a fresh slap** in the face	Bagaikan *tamparan keras* diwajah	
4	I'd *told* Edward that people would Immediately **jump to this conclusion**!	Sudah kubilang kepada Edward, orang-orang pasti bakal *langsung menyimpulkan* begitu!	
5	All part of the plan,	Semua bagian dari	

	no doubt	rencananya, *tak diragukan lagi*	
6	I just had to **get over myself**	Aku hanya perlu *menguasai diri*	
7	**heart-breakingly beautiful** you are tonight	*Luar biasa cantik* dan memesonanya kau malam ini	
8	if I could **get rid of** the voices in my head	Seandainya aku bisa **mengenyahkan** suara-suara dalam pikiranku	
9	That's **a sick joke**, Bella	Itu *lelucon sinting*, Bella	
10	I had to **look up**	Aku terpaksa *mengangkat wajah*	

According to Dictionary of American Idioms, the idiom *jump to the conclusion* means decide something without having all the facts. It means to the direct conclusion. Thus, idiomatically *jump to the conclusion* means *langsung menyimpulkan.* Therefore, both expressions in the source language and its translation in the target language refer to the same meaning. In terms of form, both expressions cannot be said as equivalent. If the idiomatic expression *jump to the conclusion* translated literally, it will become *loncat ke kesimpulan* and it will be confusing to the reader.

3. Translation by Paraphrasing

This strategy is most commonly used in the process of translating idioms in the cases that the translator cannot find any equivalents for the

source idiom. Since it is very difficult to translate idioms into idioms, then a translator may apply non idiomatic translation in order to maintain the meaning of the translated expressions in the target language. Moreover, she has a choice not to realize an idiom in the translation since it has no close match in the target language or its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased. And there are 70 idiom that mostly translated by paraphrase. Below is the example of the paraphrase strategy that found in novel.

Table 4. Translation by paraphrasing fount in Breaking Dawn novel

No.	SL	TL	Strategy
1	I wondered if I'd **put my food in my mouth** again	Aku bertanya-tanya dalam hati apakah *aku salah omong* lagi	Translation by Paraphrasing
2	It was stupid to be so **self-conscious**	Tolol memang *minder* begini	
3	This is getting **out of hand**	Ini mulai *berlebihan*	
4	After a long pause, Carlisle's medical training **kicked in**	Setelah terdiam cukup lama, ilmu kedokteran Charlisle *langsung beraksi*	
5	It had been **a piece of cake** to promise Edward that I didn't care about giving up children for him	*Mudah* saja bagiku berjanji kepada Edward bahwa aku tidak peduli mengorbankan	

		kemampuan memiliki anak demi dia	
6	**The phone went dead**	*Hubungan langsung terputus*	
7	**Cut it out**	*Maka hentikan*	
8	It took me a few minutes to **catch up with** what was going on when we stopped at the international counter to check in for our next flight	Butuh beberapa menit baru aku bisa sepenuhnya *tersadar* ketika kami berhenti didepan konter penerbangan internasioanal, chack in untuk penerbangan selanjutnya	
9	I **leaned away** from his fierce scowl	Aku *mengkeret* dipandangi begitu galak oleh ayahku	
10	Charlie, I realize that I've gone about this **out of order**	Charlie, aku sadar telah melakukanya dengan cara *tidak lazim.*	

The English idiom *out of hand* is translated into *berlebihan* in the target language text. Since the translator cannot find the equivalent of the English idiom in the idiomatic form of the target language, the translator does not translate it into idiomatic expression. The idiom at once means go to out of control or without delay, the word *berlebihan* means *di luar*

batas .The idiomatic expression in the source language text is translated based on its context which is more acceptable and understandable.

4. Translation by Omission

The time that there is no close match between the languages' items or the time that the translator cannot find any equivalents, this strategy is used to completely omit the idiom from the target text. The example is presented below.

Table 5. Translation by Omission found in Breaking Dawn novel

No.	SL	TL	Strategy
1	afraid the image of myself in the wedding dress would send me over the edge into a **full-scale** panic attack	Takut kalau-kalau bayangan diriku dalam balutan gaun pengantin membuatku panik	Translation by Omission

It can be seen in the example above that *full-scale* is not realized in Bahasa Indonesia. According to Dictionary of Idioms, the idiomatic expression *full-scale* means *total* or *secara penuh*. The translator applies the omission strategy by letting the idiom *full-scale* be not translated to get effectiveness and considers that the readers will easily understand the meaning of the idiom.

The data above shows us that the translator mostly used paraphrase strategy to translate the idiom in the novel. From the novel the writer found

109 idioms and 70 or 64.2% idioms are translated by using paraphrase. 25 or 22.9% idioms are translated by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 13 or 11.9% idioms are translated by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 1 or 1% idioms are translated by omission. It can be assumed that paraphrasing can be appropriate when there is no corresponding target language. The use of the strategy itself can influence meanings within the text. The meaning can be equivalent (complete, increase, decrease) or non-equivalent (different, no meaning). Even though the message of the text has been paraphrased, generally the meanings have reached the complete meaning. The following table is to describe the percentage of the strategies that used to translate the idiom in *Breaking Dawn* novel:

No.	Strategy	Percentage
1	Translation by Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning And Form	22.9%
2	Translation by Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning But Dissimilar Form	11.9%
3	Translation by Paraphrase	64.2%
4	Translation by Omission	1%

Table 6 : *Table of the percentage of strategies that used to translate the idiom in Breaking Dawn novel*

C. Interpretations

In this research, paraphrase strategy is in the highest rank of the most applied strategy (70 or 64.2% out of 109 cases). From the other strategies such as translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form are 22.9% idioms that found in the novel, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form are 11.9% idioms, and translation by omission are 1% idioms. The translator mostly used the paraphrase strategy and generally it can influence the meaning of the idiom itself. But, it is supported by the high frequency of complete meaning with the occurrence 64.2 % idioms. The following chart is to describe the result of percentage and will show the dominant kind of the strategies that used to translate the idioms in novel:

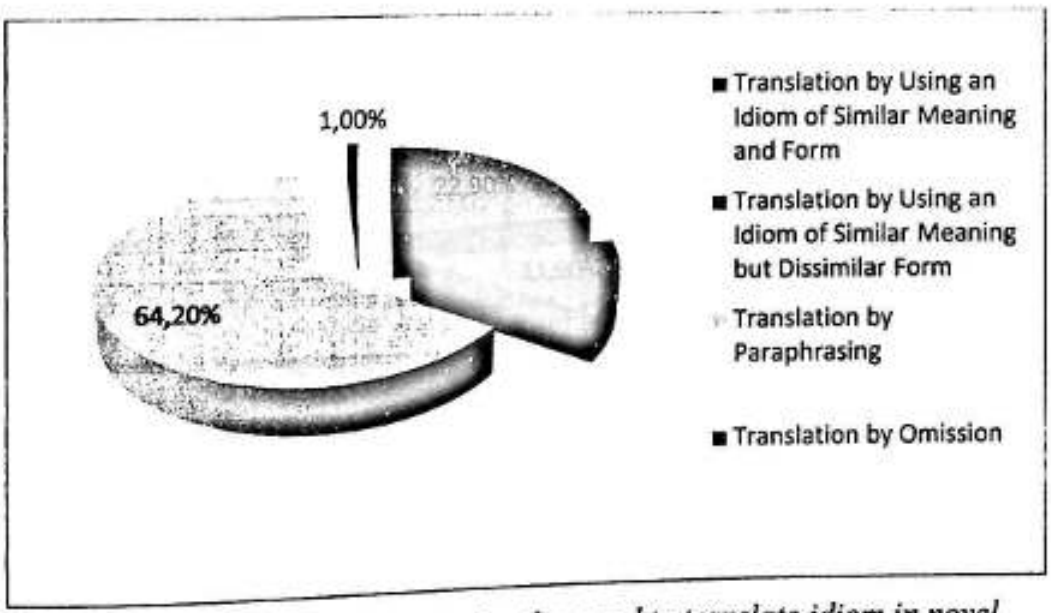


Figure 4. *Frequency of strategies that used to translate idiom in novel*

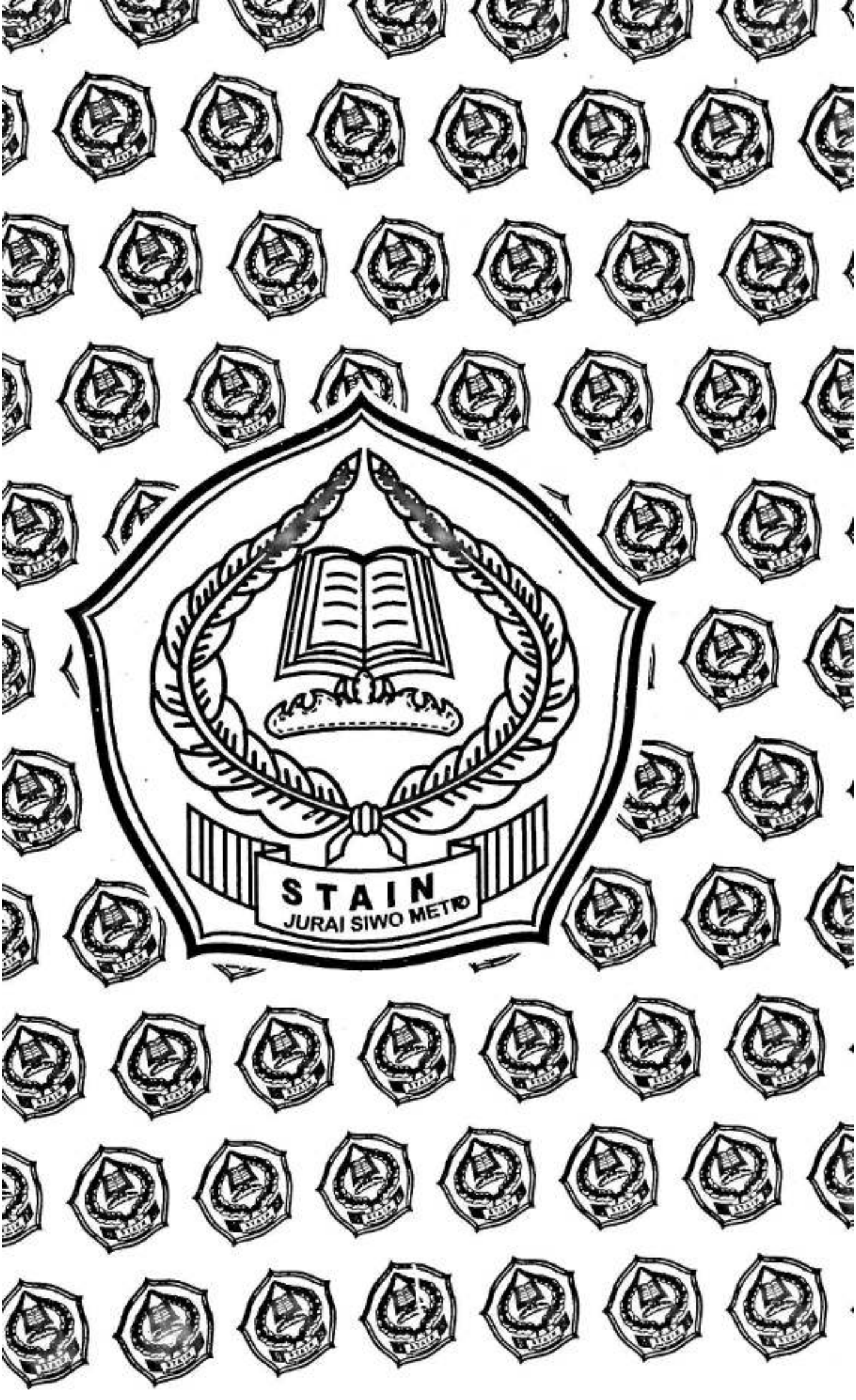
Based on the chart above, translation by paraphrase is mostly used by the translator to translate the idiom in the novel. The high degree of complete

meaning implies that the translator succeeds in transferring the meaning of the idiomatic expressions as equivalent as possible and the translation can meet the readers' need for equivalent translations.

D. Limitations

It should be understood that this research is limited only for administrate the analysis of translation strategies of idiomatic expression in Breaking Dawn by Stephanie Meyer and the writer is not responsible about another analysis for other times. This research focused on the analysis of the strategies that are used by the translator.

This research was conducted by analyses the novel *Breaking Dawn* on June 2015. The subject of the research was 7 chapters of the Breaking Dawn novel by Stephanie Meyer. On the other hand, the finding of this research did not interpret all of the idiomatic expression in Breaking Dawn novel. In short, the result of this research is only available for the seven chapters of Breaking Dawn novel by Stephanie Meyers.


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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the result of the data analysis, the strategy in which the source language dioms are translated by using non-idioms target language appears to be the most suitable strategy for translating idomatic expressions in the *Breaking Dawn* novel.

The results of this research indicate that the translator used some strategies such as using an idiom of similar meaning and form (22.9%), using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (11.9%), translation by paraphrase (64.2%), and translation by omission (1%). Idioms are often considered difficult to translate because they do not seem to represent a major translation problem in terms of translatability, since their meanings can always be transferred to the target language by some means. Moreover. the translator has shown her efforts to make her translation as equivalent as the original.

B. Suggestions

According to the conclusions above, some suggestions are recommended as follows.

1. For Translators

In translating idiomatic expressions, a translator should be able to recognize and interpret idiom correctly, she or he has to pay attention and be careful in choosing the most appropriate strategies in translating the idiomatic expression when dealing with idiomatic expressions. In this case, the translator should also have deep comprehension about idiomatic expressions as well as the cultures and languages of both the source language and target language text in order to produce a good translation of the idiomatic expressions.

2. For English Language Department

Idiomatic expressions are widely used in speeches. It is important for the students to have good knowledge about idiom. Therefore, giving special subject of idioms at university is necessary so that the students can use and interpret the idioms appropriately.

3. For Other Researchers

Idioms are colourful and lively expressions which are usually unique and specific to a particular language. The fact that there is so much idiomaticity in all languages, makes them not only important part of our every day language use, but also an interesting area of study. As a non-native speaker of English and student of English department, the writer finds English idioms immensely intriguing. It is expected that this research can support other writers to have researches in translating

idiomatic exprerssions with certain translation strategies in other text types.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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