

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 The Theory of Concept

2.1.1 Translation

2.1.1.1 Definition of Translation

Translation has been defined in many ways by different experts and theorists in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. According to Wills (1982: 112) in (Mugalih, 2010), translation is a procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text. Besides, (Nida & Taber, 1982) say that translating consists of reproducing the receptor language in the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Meanwhile, Brislin (1976: 1) in (Oududari, n.d.) defines that translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.

From the statements above, the writer concludes that translation involves two languages: the source language (SL) and the target or receptor language (TL or RL). An act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning and transferring message of the SL text into that of the TL text. The aim of translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. Thus, meaning is important in translation and it must be held constant. Furthermore, translating a literary work into another language is creating a new literary work in another language.

In this research, a translation novel is a novel that contains different language from the original text but carrying the spirit of the original text.

2.1.1.2 Types of Translation

Experts define the types of translation in different ways. According to Larson (1998: 15) in (Retnomurti & Imran, n.d.), there are two kinds of translation. The first type is form-based translation that follows the form and grammatical structure of the source text that is known as literal translation. The second type is meaning-based translation (idiomatic translation) that focuses on carrying the same meaning of the source text and convert it into target language regardless of the sentence form.

Brislin in (Mugalih, 2010) says that basically, based on the kinds of texts to be translated, there are two types of translation namely factual and literary translations. Factual translation refers to translating to convey information with precision, without involving the emotions or feelings of the translator but only based on the real facts such as translating scientific fields, reports, newspaper, etc.

While literary translation refers to the translation of art works. In this kind of translation, the translator involves his or her emotion or feeling and it tends to be subjective, for example the translation of poems, drama, novels, etc.

Another idea about the type of translation is from (Newmark, 1988). He states that a classification of translation types includes semantic and communicative translation. Semantic translation is a translation that attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning. This translation puts the emphasis on the importance of staying true to the original words and phrases in source text. Semantic translation generally applies to literature, technical and scientific literature. The second type, communicative translation, is a translation that attempts to produce on its readers an effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers of the original. To successfully affect the readers, translator must convert the culture of source language into the culture of target language. The main goal of this translation is to make readers understand the author's ideas and to make readers in both source and target language receive the same impression about the text.

House (1997) in (Tempel & Ten Thije, 2010) provides another idea of translation types that is a part of her theory of translation quality assessment. The translation types are overt and covert translation. Overt translation is a translation that shows indications that it is obviously a translation product. In overt translation, the receptors of the translation are quite overtly not being addressed. While covert translation is a second original. This translation possibly seems and

feels like it's the original text. The source text of a covert translation is not specifically addressed to a particular source culture audience.

2.1.1.3 Process of Translation

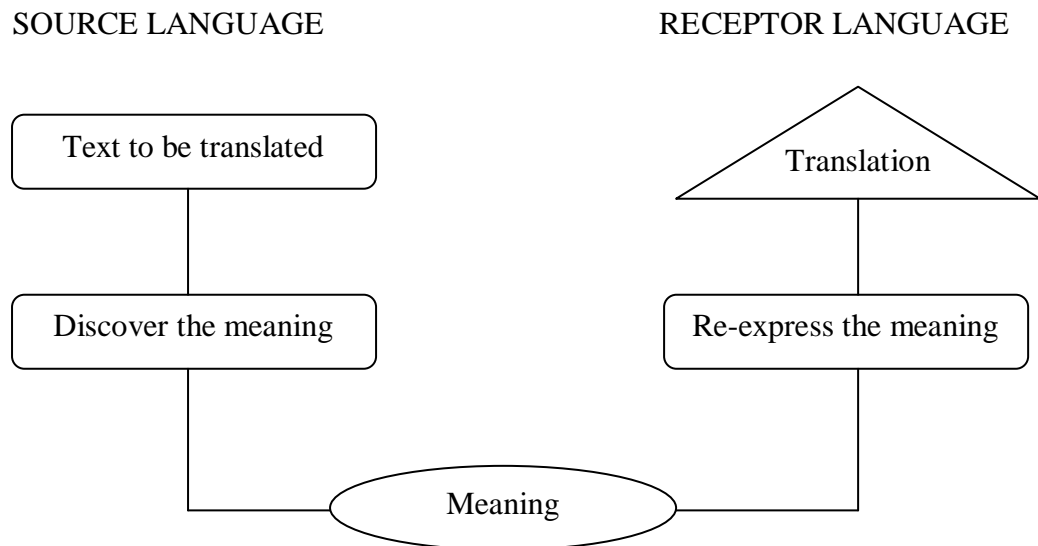


Figure 2.1 Process of Translation by Larson (1984: 4)

According to Larson (1984: 4) in (Ahsan, 2016) when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the receptor language. Furthermore, he states that translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

(Nida & Taber, 1982) distinguish translation process into three stages: (1) analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of the grammatical

relationships and the meaning of the words and combinations of words, (2) transfer, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language. The translation process can be illustrated in the following diagram.



Figure 2.2 Process of Translation by Nida and Taber (1982: 33)

Another theory about process of translation comes from (Newmark, 1988) who proposes that translation process begins with choosing the appropriate method approach. When an approach is chosen, translator translates the text by considering four levels: (1) the source language text level or the language level, (2) the referential level or the level of events and objects, whether it is actual or non-existent, (3) the cohesive level, and (4) the level of naturalness. The translation process then proceeds to the last step, revision procedure, which may be focused according to the situation.

2.1.1.4 Strategy of Translation

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. 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.

There are many translation strategies to translate a text based on many experts' statement in translation. Every translator uses different strategies to translate a text since different people may understand a word in different ways. Krings (1986:18) in (Oududari, n.d.) defines that translation strategy as translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task. Moreover, Venuti (1998:240) in (Oududari, n.d.) indicates that translation strategies involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it.

From both of the experts' statements above, it can be concluded that translation strategy is translator's plans for solving translation problems and choosing the methods to translate the text in order to reach the translation goals.

2.1.2 Idioms

2.1.2.1 Definition of Idioms

Like any other languages, English has many ways to express intent and meaning. One of them is figurative expressions. Figurative expressions often found both in literary work and daily life because it is bound to the culture.

Therefore, the presence of figurative expressions in a literary work is very natural. One of the most frequently used figurative expressions is *idioms*.

The term *idioms* has multiple definition based on the expert's idea. According to Hornby (1995: 589) in (Liu, 2012) mentions that an idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit. Moreover, Carter (1993: 65) in (Syarfuni, n.d.) defines idioms as special combinations with restricted forms and meanings that cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of the words which make them up. Therefore, an idiom is learned and used as a single unit, and always carries figurative meaning.

In addition, Larson (1984) as cited in (Adelnia, 2011) defines an idiom as a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words. Larson also adds that idiom carries certain emotive connotations not expressed in the other lexical items (Adelnia, 2011). From the Larson's statements, the writer can conclude that idiom cannot be translated literally because the meaning cannot be predicted from the meaning of their constituents.

According to Meryem (2010: 11) in (Al-rfooh & Karak, 2015), an idiom is a kind of complex lexical item. It is a phrase whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of the morphemes it comprises. This definition shows that idiom is a complex lexical item and its definition cannot be inferred from its parts.

(Baker, 2011) identifies the grammatical and syntactic restrictions of idioms. A speaker or writer cannot normally do any of the following with an idiom. Then she lists five items which cannot be done on idioms which are:

- (1) Addition: adding any word to an idiomatic expression would alter its meaning, or remove its idiomatic sense. For example: adding “classical” into the idiomatic expression “face the *classical* music.”
- (2) Deletion: delete a word from it. For example: deleting the word “the” into the idiomatic expression “spill beans.”
- (3) Substitution: replace its word with another. 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: change the order of the words in it. 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. For example: the idiomatic expression “face the music” cannot be changed into the passive form “the music was faced”.

Translating idioms is one of the most difficult tasks for translators. It involves 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, 2011), the first difficulty that a translator comes across, while translating idioms, is the ability to recognize and distinguish idiomatic from

non-idiomatic usage. As a rule, the more difficult an expression is to understand and the less sense it makes in a given context, the more likely a translator will recognize it as an idiom (Baker, 2011).

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that an idiomatic expression is an expression whose meaning cannot be summed up from the literal translation. Hence, the translator needs to know historical background and familiarity with both the source and the target cultures, and having a clear idea about their different situational context.

2.1.2.2 Types of Idioms

The concept of idiom has been interpreted differently by different people. The scope of idiomatic and the view of different types of idioms are quite extensive. Since idioms differ greatly both in their character and composition, it is indeed important to provide categorizations for different types of idioms. In this research, the writer will convey some classifications of English idioms from some experts.

According to Fernando (1996, 35) in (Strakšien, 2009), idioms can be grouped into three sub-classes: pure idioms, semi-idioms, and literal idioms. Pure idiom is a type of idiom whose meaning cannot be understood by combining the meanings of the words that constitute the phrase. On the other hand, semi idiom contains at least one constituent that contributes its literal meaning to the final meaning of the idiom. If one is not familiar to a semi idiom, he is able to guess the meaning of the idiom because of the meaning of the idiom constituent. Finally, the literal idiom is less complex than the previous two and therefore is easier to

understand. This idiom's meaning is made up from the literal meaning of its parts. Even so, all expressions that belong to literal idioms are classified as idiom because they are either completely invariant or allow only restricted variation.

Moreover, (Adelnia, 2011) state that idioms can be classified into five categories, they are: (1) colloquialism, expressions of informal speech or writing; (2) proverbs, expressions that contain wisdom and truth in metaphorical form; (3) slang, highly informal words and expressions that are not considered as the standard use of language; (4) allusions, figures of speech that makes a reference to a place, event, etc, either directly or by implication; and (5) phrasal verbs, the combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition, whose meaning is different from the original verb.

Lim defines types of idioms in different way. Lim (2004, i) in (Ahsan, 2016) say that generally speaking, English idioms consist of the following six types: (1) phrasal verb, (2) prepositional phrases, (3) idioms with verbs as keywords, (4) idioms with nouns as keywords, (5) idioms with adjectives as keywords, and (6) idiomatic pairs.

Moreover, (Seidl and McMordie, 1988) also classify idioms into the following groups:

1. Key words with idiomatic uses

- 1) Adjective and adverb, ex: bad news, a big mouth, in short, it is high time.
- 2) Noun, ex: by the way, in the end.
- 3) Miscellaneous, ex: after all, how in the world, it is too bad.

2. Idioms with nouns and adjectives

- 1) Noun phrases, ex: a blessing in disguise, a breath of fresh air.
- 2) Adjectives + noun, ex: a blind date, a close call, a narrow escape.

3. Idiomatic pairs

This kind of idiom consists of some combination. Five different types are given as follows:

- 1) Pairs of adjectives, ex: safe and sound.
- 2) Pairs of nouns, ex: flesh and blood.
- 3) Pairs of adverbs, ex: in and out.
- 4) Pairs of verbs, ex: sink or swim.
- 5) Identical pairs, ex: all in all.

4. Idioms with prepositions

Example: at ease, behind the scenes, in a flash, out of bounds.

5. Phrasal Verbs

Example: break up, go on, get out, settle down, get up.

6. Verbal idioms

- 1) Verb + Noun, ex: throw a party.
- 2) Verb + Prepositional, ex: keep in touch.

7. Idiom from special subjects

- 1) Banking, ex: standing order, blank cheque, post-dated cheque.
- 2) Business, ex: sharp practice, talk shop, go bust.
- 3) Buying and selling, ex: window-shopping, shop around, buy in bulk.
- 4) Health, illness, death, ex: poor shape, catch a cold, danger list.
- 5) Motoring, ex: red-hog, get a parking ticket, rush-hour.

- 6) Politics or government, ex: shadow.
- 7) The stock of exchange, ex: Wall Street, blue chips.
- 8) Telephoning, ex: make a call, trunk calls.
- 9) Travel, ex: short break, make a reservation.
- 10) Work and industrial relations, ex: curriculum vitae, flexitime.

8. Idioms with special categories

- 1) Animals, ex: dark horse, make a beeline for.
- 2) Colours, ex: blue blood.
- 3) Number, ex: at one time, one by one.
- 4) Size, ex: run a mile.
- 4) Parts of the body, ex: catch someone's eye, blood is thicker than water.
- 5) Time, ex: make someone's day, an off day.

9. Idioms with comparisons

Example: as black as coal, as dumb as a statue, to eat like a horse, to go like the wind

There are differences between the types of idioms in Bahasa Indonesia and English. English has more types of idioms than Bahasa Indonesia. In this research, the writer provides the classification based on an expert. (Khak, 1998) states that there are three types of idiom in Bahasa Indonesia with the following:

i. Complex idiom

a) Affixation

- 1) Prefix + noun or verb, ex: *mengekor, tersemat*.
- 2) Affix (combination) + noun, ex: *bersemuka, bersebadan*.

b) Reduplication, ex: *mata-mata, kuda-kuda*.

(2) Phrasal idiom

a) Verba idiom

1) Verb + noun, ex: *naik darah*.

2) Adverb + verb, ex: *sudah berpulang ke rahmatullah*.

b) Nomina idiom

1) Noun+ noun, ex: *buaya darat*.

2) Noun + adjective, ex: *kuda hitam, air besar*.

(3) Proverb (peribahasa), ex: *sambil menyelam minum air, gali lubang tutup lubang*.

2.1.2.3 Problems in Translating Idioms

In general, translation is not an easy task, and in particular, translating idioms makes it rather a more difficult task. Pedersen in (Benjamins & Company, 2009) argues that the translation of idioms is as difficult as it is central. Whereas, Larson (1984:143) in (Adelnia, 2011), argues that idioms should be translated with great care, so the translator must first be sure of the meaning of the idiom and then look for the natural equivalent way to express the meaning of the idiom as a whole.

The difficulty in translating idioms arises from the fact that words of an idiom should not be translated literally. “These (idioms) are never translated word for word” (Newmark, 1988). It has also been emphasized by Larson (1984:20) in (Adelnia, 2011) that the real danger comes in translating an idiom literally, since the result will usually be nonsense in the receptor language.

Moreover, (Baker, 2011) classifies problems involved in translating idioms into four sub-categories: first, an idiom may have no equivalence in the target language. Some idioms are bound to culture that do not exist in other places with different languages. Second, an idiom may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different. In this case, the equivalent in target language is available but is used in different situation and therefore, makes the idiom translation not applicable. The expressions in source and target language possibly have different connotations or may not be pragmatically transferable.

Third, 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 in form and meaning, the idiom cannot be successfully rendered in target language. Finally, the very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target languages.

In conclusion, it can be said that some languages, especially English as the main object of this study, use a great number of idioms in both formal and informal contexts but some other languages, Indonesian, in this case, have the possibility to translate them inaccurately due to big gap between both languages and cultures.

2.1.2.4 Strategies in Translating Idioms

Since translating idioms is very difficult task for translator, there are many strategies to make it rather easy according to the experts' idea. (Akbari, 2013)

states that idiomatic and phrase logical units is not similar to the meaning of their constituents and therefore is impossible to render such units word for word. This idea is backed by (Larson, 1984) as cited in (Akbari, 2013) who believes that a literal word-for-word translation of the idioms into another language will not make sense. The form cannot be kept, but the receptor language word or phrase which has the equivalent meaning will be the correct one to use in translation. Moreover, (Wright, 1999) in (Akbari, 2013) adds that translator must translate the whole expression. In Wright's opinion, there are only two possibilities in translating idioms, either translate the source text idiom into target text idiom, or explain the meaning.

Concerning translation strategies, (Baker, 2011) offers four strategies for translating idioms:

(1) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source-language idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items (Baker, 2011). The example is presented below.

SL: In a little while, however, she again heard a little pattering of footsteps in the distance, and she looked up eagerly, half hoping that the Mouse had *changed his mind*, and was coming back to finish his story.

TL: Beberapa saat kemudian, sekali lagi dia mendengar suara langkah kaki di kejauhan. Alice menatap dengan penuh semangat, berharap si Tikus *berubah pikiran* dan kembali untuk menyelesaikan ceritanya.

The English idiomatic expression *change his mind* is translated into Bahasa Indonesia idiomatic expression *berubah pikiran*. According to Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, *change one's mind* means to alter one's decision or opinion. The word *change* has similar meaning with *berubah* and *mind* has similar meaning with *pikiran*. According to 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) Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

This strategy uses different lexical items to express more or less the same idea. It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items (Baker, 2011). Below is the example of the paraphrase strategy. The example is presented below.

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.

According to Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, the idiom *could not help* means *could not prevent or avoid on doing something*. It means could not restrain, the word *restrain* refers to prevent oneself from doing something. Thus, idiomatically *could not prevent* means *tidak dapat menahan diri*. 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 *could not help* translated literally, it will become *tidak dapat menolong* and it will be confusing to the reader.

(3) Borrowing the source language idiom

Just as the use of loan words is a common strategy in dealing with culture-specific items, it is not unusual for idioms to be borrowed in their original form in some contexts (Baker, 2011). Borrowing can be used for different reasons: the target language has no (generally used) equivalent, the source language word sounds "better" (more specific, fashionable, exotic or just accepted), and to retain some "feel" of the source language.

(4) Translation by paraphrase

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages (Baker, 2011). 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.

The English idiom *at once* is translated into *seketika* 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 immediately or at the same time, the word *seketika* means *dengan serta merta*. The idiomatic expression in the source language text is translated based on its context which is more acceptable and understandable.

(5) Translation by omission

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. It is because it has no close equivalent in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons (Baker, 2011). 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.

It can be seen in the example above that *you know* is not realized in Bahasa Indonesia. According to Dictionary of Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, the idiomatic expression *you know* is used *to open a conversation or switch to a new topic*. The translator applies the *omission strategy* by letting the idiom *you know* be not translated to get effectiveness and considers that the readers will easily understand the meaning of the idiom.

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 the means which considers being the best in order to reach the goals.

2.1.3 About the Novel

The Last Song is a young adult, stand-alone novel written by an American author, Nicholas Sparks. The novel is translated into Indonesian by Hetih Rusli.

2.1.3.1 The Author

Nicholas Charles Sparks (born December 31, 1965) is an American novelist, screenwriter and producer. He is one of the world's most beloved storytellers. All of his books have been *New York Times* bestsellers, with over 100 million copies sold worldwide, in more than 50 languages, including over 65 million copies in the United States alone. Several of his novels have become international bestsellers, and eleven of his romantic-drama novels have been adapted to film with multimillion-dollar box office grosses.

One of Nicholas Sparks' best-selling novel, *The Last Song*, debuted at number one on *The USA Today* and *New York Times Bestseller* lists. Besides, *The Last Song* movie netted profits of over \$88 million worldwide not including \$30 million from DVD sales.

2.1.3.2 The Translator of the Indonesian Novel

The Last Song was translated into Indonesian language by Hetih Rusli. According to her biography in internet (www.hetihrusli.com), Hetih Rusli has translated so many translation projects, analysis, books all genre and about 62 fiction books. She also has worked as translator for more than 15 years and joined with Gramedia Pustaka Utama since 2000.

2.1.3.3 The Summary of the Novel

The Last Song is the story of Ronnie Miller and the summer that she spends with her father at Wrightsville Beach. At the start of the summer, she is a rebellious 17 year old who resents her parents for their messy divorce; she is particularly annoyed that she is being forced to spend the summer with her estranged father, to whom she has not spoken in three years. She is so angry that she has abandoned the one thing that she and her father used to share in common playing the piano. She has no desire to spend the summer in North Carolina; she has no desire to get to know Will Blakelee, the good-looking beach volleyball player who literally bumps into her during her first day in the South; and she has no desire to reconnect with the father who walked away from her, her mother, and her brother. However, a run-in with the wrong crowd combined with a nest of endangered loggerhead turtle eggs results in Ronnie's unexpected maturation. The summer she initially dreaded ends up being an opportunity for her to learn about faith, family, and love.

2.2 Previous Research

2.2.1 Lilis Susanti and Yuli Kuswardani

This research is entitled “**Translation of Idiomatic Expression in Roald Dahl’s Short Story *Man from the South* from English into Indonesian**”. This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The aims of this research are to identify what idiomatic translation strategies are used to translate idiomatic

expressions found in this story and to find out the accuracy level of idiomatic translation of the story.

The results of this research shows that several translation strategies are applied, which include idioms of similar meaning and form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. In this research, paraphrase strategy is in the most applied strategy 87.88% of the data (58 idiomatic expressions) use translation by paraphrase. This research also shows that the quality of translation of idiomatic expression translation which consists of accuracy, naturalness, and clarity is categorized as good translation. It can be seen from the results that 75% of the data are accurate, 78, 79% of the data are natural, and 78, 79% of the data are clear.

2.2.2 Eva Novianti

The research is entitled **“An Analysis of the Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions in Lewis Carroll’s Alice in Wonderland in its Translation by Khairi Rumantati”**. 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 Alice in Wonderland novel and sentences containing idiomatic expressions.

The objectives of this research are (1) to describe the types of idiom found in both novels; (2) to analyze the translation strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions in English text of Lewis Carroll’s Alice in Wonderland; and (3) to analyze the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of idiomatic expressions in Lewis Carroll’s Alice in Wonderland.

The findings of this research reveal that most of the idiomatic expressions occurring in the novel are translated into non-idiomatic Bahasa Indonesia expressions (439 out of 445 cases). This study found that there are 10 types of idiom in the original novel. The highest frequency of the occurrence of types of idiom belongs to phrasal verbs, with the occurrence of 374 out of 445 cases. Meanwhile in Bahasa Indonesia translations, there are only 6 Bahasa Indonesia idiomatic expressions. Four of them belong to verbal idiom and the other 2 idioms belong to idioms with comparisons.

Most of idiomatic expressions in the source language text are translated into non-idiomatic expressions in the target text. In this research, paraphrase strategy is in the highest rank of the most applied strategy (403 out of 445 cases). 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. It is supported by the high frequency of complete meaning with the occurrence of 404 or 96.2%. 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.

2.2.3 Rindang Barta Fahrizky

This research is entitled **“English-Indonesian Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in John Green’s *The Fault in Our Stars*”**. The data of this research are idiomatic expressions obtained from John Green’s *The Fault in Our Stars* and its Indonesian version. The data obtained are analyzed by comparing the idiomatic expressions found in both English and Indonesian versions. The strategies applied to translate idiomatic expressions are determined and later analyzed to find out the degree of accuracy of the Indonesian version.

The aims of this research are to identify what idiomatic translation strategies are used to translate idiomatic expressions found in this novel and to find out the accuracy level of idiomatic translation of the novel.

The findings of this research reveal that the most used strategy to translate the idiomatic expressions in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* is Paraphrase, while the least used strategy is Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form. This strategy is the strategy that has the highest accuracy level, yet it is the least used. This is the reason why only 233 data are unanimously rated as accurate by all raters.

Moreover, the accuracy level of this novel’s idiomatic translation is as much as 80.43%. This figure indicates that the idiomatic translation of this novel is rather good. This high degree of accuracy is caused by the substantial usage of paraphrasing. 375 out of 460 idioms are translated using paraphrasing. This strategy is very flexible it enables translator to replace source text with target text that considered to be natural and suitable even though it’s not entirely accurate. Most of the idiomatic expressions found in this novel are paraphrased into non-

idiomatic Indonesian expressions. Thus, the translation has such a high level of accuracy.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research studies idioms, translation, strategies to translate idioms. The term translation has been defined by many experts. In summary, translation is a process of transferring a text from SL to TL by prioritizing the equivalence of meaning and the intention of the author.

The focus in this study is the translation of idiomatic expressions. According to (Hurford, 2007), idiomatic expressions is multi-word phrases which that combines the literal senses of the individual words in each phrase. Idiom is heavily affected by cultural aspects such as the history of society, culture-specific items, superstitions, etc. Therefore, translating idiom is not an easy task to do because it requires good knowledge of both language and both culture.

This research uses Seidl and McMordie's classification of English idiom to determine the types of idiom in the source text, which consisting of 9 categories: keywords with idiomatic uses, idioms with nouns and adjectives, idiomatic pairs, idioms with prepositions, phrasal verbs, verbal idiom, idioms from special subjects, idioms with keywords from special categories, and idioms with comparison. Moreover, this research uses Khak's classification to determine the type of Indonesian idiom, which consisting of 3 groups: complex idiom, phrasal idiom, and proverb. The writer chooses both of the experts' theory, because they classify the type of idiom more detailed and can be understood easily.

For the strategies to translate idiomatic expressions, the writer uses Mona Baker's theory which provides numerous strategies to overcome the difficulties in translating idioms such as: (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (3) borrowing the source language idiom, (4) translation by paraphrase, and (5) translation by omission. The writer chooses Mona Baker's theory to determine translation strategies of idiomatic expressions, because she classifies these strategies more detailed, so can provide the solutions of the problem in translating idiomatic expressions. This research discovers what strategies are used in translating idiomatic expressions found in Nicholas Sparks' *The Last Song* by using Baker's theory of above word level translation strategies.



Figure 2.3 Theoretical Framework