

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter the reasearcher presents the beggining part of this thesis. It is concerned with research context, research focus, rsearch objective, significance of research, definitions of key terms, previous study, and review related literature.

A. Research Context

Since the study of translation has been dominate, translation become very important in today's life. We can relate to the outside world with the translation from the souce language into the target language because translation can helped people who difficulty with other language.

Translation is used by translators to translating an information, usually translation is used book, movie or any others to translating the information. Just like the other sciences, there are found so many definition of translation. These various definitions reflect the expert's view of definition and process of translation. Each expert has different definition of translation, especially in the use of terms. However, each of definition has the same meaning. Definition of translation from the expert is used as a refernce to understand the meaning of translation.

In translating literary work, translator must be able to convey the message and the contex of the work naturally and accurately. Translator can replace the source word text with whatever word in traget language the seem suitable. However, there is a possibility from the translator to fail to convey the

real meaning of the words. If the possibility fail to convey the real meaning of the word is happens, the product of translation will driver incomparable rendering meaning. This situation is usually known as inaccurally. Inaccurally refers to the low correspondence between original text and the translated. If a translation is not accurate, the readers will find difficulties in understanding the meaning or the contex of the text.

There are some of models in translation, one of the form of translation models is Idiomatic Translation, it reproduce the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original. Idiom is an expression which cannot be understood from the literal meanings of the words of which it is composed.¹ Which mean that idiom is a words whose meaning cannot be interpreted litreally but represents a certain expression implied in it. If natural language had been designed by logician, idioms would not exist. They are a feature of discourse that frustrates any simple logical account of how the meaning of utterances depend on the meanings of their parts and on the syntatic relation among those parts.²

Accoding to the lingusitic terms that embrace the common understanding of idiom as “an expression whose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words”³. It means that we can translate the contex of the text word by word beacuse it contains different meaning. Based on the

¹ Mosleh Habibullah, *Theory of Translation&Exercises*, (Pena Salsabila, 2013), page 119.

² Cristina Cacciari and Patrizia Tabossi, *IDIOMS: Processing, Structure, and Interpretation*, (Psychology Press, 1993), page 7.

³ Renata Szczepaniak, *The Role of Directionary Use in The Comprehension of Idiom Variants*, (Max Niemeyer Verlag, Tübingen, 2006), page 31.

Oxford Dictionary, an idiom can be the “language of a people or country”, or a “form of expression peculiar to a language.” It is in the second of the two senses, obviously related to each other.⁴ It means that we will use idiom and idiomatic expression as synonyms. Larson say that idiom is “a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words”⁵ In another place Larson also state that idiom “carrier certain emotive connotations not expressed in the other lexical items”⁶. According to Longman in dictionary of English idiom, idioms are define as “a fixed group of words with a special different meaning from the meaning of seperate words”⁷. So here is the first thing mentioned that idioms can not be translated literally beacuse the meaning of the words won’t be predicted from the usual meaning of their constituents.

From the explanation above is motivate the resercher to conduct a research about translation, especially idiomatic expression to find the accuratelly of idiomatic translation.

The researcher realized that the literary work translation is important especially in today’s daily life. The translation common use in Indonesia is translating a foreign language. The most common translating use in Indonesia is literature book which is written in foreign language, usually English, such as a fiction book become popular in Indonesia, the set of story and intereseting ideas is one of the reasong why fiction is popular in Indonesia and also the

⁴ Cristina Cacciari and Patrizia Tabossi, *IDIOMS: Processing, Structure, and Interpretation*, (Psychology Press, 1993), page 11.

⁵ Larson, M.L, *Meaning Based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence*, (New York: University of America, 1984), page 20.

⁶ Larson, M.L, *Meaning Based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence*, (New York: University of America, 1984), page 142.

⁷ Longman Dictionary of idioms, (UK: Longman, 1998).

existence of translation in foreign literature book is can increase people reading interest, the translation of this literature book helped Indonesian readeres who do not have skills to understanding English still can get the information from the book. One of the most popular fiction book from foreign literature ia a novel written by Jhon Green entitled *The Fault In Our Stars*. The fault In Our Stars was published in many country, in August 2012 this novel was published in Israel and more editions of the novel are forthcoming in Dutch, german, Spanish, French, Swedish, Danish, Iceland, Chinese, Persian, Indonesian, and Portugese.⁸ The Fault In Our Stars Novel is choosen to be the object of this research because a reputation the best-selling worldwilde novel. The Fault In Our Stars debute at No.1 on The New York Times Best Seller list for Children's Chapter Books⁹ and because it has been publised in both Indonsesian and English languages.

This novel is available in Indonesian version with the same title The Fault In Our Stars. The Indonesian version of this novel is translated by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno on December 2012 Qanita Publisher with 424 pages. *The Fault In Our Stars* is one of fantastic novel because the stories in the book was set in foreign culture, especially western one. It can be says that western culture often seen as the symbol of modernity in this era. Beside that, the story was telling about love story and also has many moral message in this novel. Translation become a very essential key in the production of Indonesian book, translation can enhance Indonesian readers interest. Thus, can be said that

⁸ John Green, "*The Fault In Our Stars*" accessed from <https://www.johngreenbooks.com/the-fault-in-our-stars/>, 17 June 2021, 10.18 AM.

⁹ Marshall Heyman, The Young and the Sociable, *The Wall Street Journal*. (February 2012) accessed on 17 June 2021.

Indonesian translators shapes Indonesians' ways of thinking as well as improving their knowledge in the form of reading information as message from foreign literature to translated books. Translators have the freedom to replace the words in source language with whatever language in target that they seem suitable. However, there is a possibility that the translators fail in conveying the real meaning of the words. If this happens, the translation product will deliver incomparable meaning rendering. This situation is known as inaccuracy. Inaccuracy refers to the low correspondence between the translated and original language or text. If a translation is not accurate, readers will find difficulties in understanding the context of the text.

The explanation above is motivate the researcher to conducts a reserach about translation, especially idiomatic expression and accuracy. The reseracher realizes that the translation of literary work, especially the contentporary ones, is very important, considering the growing sales of the category. A novel entitled *The Fault In Our Stars* written by John Green is choosen to be the object of this research due to its reputation, and the resercher found many idiomatic expression in this novel, also because it has been published in indonesia in both languages, English and Indonesia.

This research has been conducted by several researchers. First the previous reaserch on English-Indonesian Translation Procedures of Idiomatic Expressions in John Green's *The Fault In Our Stars* was conducted by the reasercher namely Aprilia Safitri. The result of the research, the researcher

found that out 281 idiomatic expressions in “The Fault in Our Stars” novel.¹⁰ The second was conducted by Khusnul Khotimah. The result of the research shows that there are 50 kinds of idiomatic expressions in the “Lock and Key” novel.¹¹ The last researcher is Patrick Ganang Hermanto. With his research analysis of idiomatic expression in song lyrics from of Monsters and Men’s Album My Head Is An Animal. The result of the research shows that there are 31 idioms found from the data gathered.¹²

In The Fault In Our Stars novel the researcher found some idiomatic expression in this novel. So that the researcher would like to find out more about idiomatic expression in this novel. According to the explanation above, the researcher was interested in finding the idiomatic expressions in this novel because The Fault In Our Stars has many idiomatic expression. So the resercher has decided to give this research as the title **“English-Indonesian Translation Procedures of Idiomatic Expression in John Green’s The Fault In Our Stars Novel”**

B. Research Focuses

Focus is something that can be researched¹³. The researcher targets what expected of research focus. The research focus it clear that is a review of the research objectives and generally the problems studied in the form of question.

¹⁰ Aprilia Safitri, *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression of Green’s The Fault In Our Stars*, (Pasundan University Bandung, 2016).

¹¹ Khusnul Khotimah, *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Lock and Key Novel by Sarah Dessen*, (State Islamic Institue (IAIN) of Tulungagung, 2015).

¹² Patrick Ganang Hermanto, *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Song Lyrics from of Monster and Men’s Album My Head is an Animal*, (Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta, 2017).

¹³ *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*, (Pamekasan: Stain Pamekasan Press), 18.

Based on the research which has described. The researcher states the problem of study into some question as:

1. What are the most strategies used in translating idiomatic expression in John Green's *The Fault In Our Stars* Novel?
2. What is the level of accuracy of the idiomatic translation in John Green's *The Fault In Our Stars* Novel?

C. Research Objectives

Research problems are stated as questions to be answered by the researcher, while the objectives are stated as the goal of the research to be achieved by researcher. According to Creswe ll, research objective is a statement of intent for the study that declares specific goals that the investigator plans to achieve in a study¹⁴. There are two objectives that are expected to be attained from this research, they are:

1. To identify what are the most strategies used in translating idiomatic expression in John Green's *The fault In Our Stars*.
2. To find out what is the accuracy level of the idiomatic translation in John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars*.

D. Significance of The Study

The significance of the study can describe as a part of introduction of the research. Usually it determine who benefits from the research and how that specific benefits form the research. Commonly, there are two kinds of significance of the study of this research:

¹⁴ John W. Creswell, *Educational Research; Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research Fourth Edition*, (Boston: Pearson Education, 2012), 627.

1. Theoretically Significant

The researcher hopes that this study will help readers to understand idioms, strategies that can be used to translate them and the accuracy of idiomatic expression. It can be used to be an example of translation strategy and translation accuracy analysis. Linguistically, the result of this research will be a reference for English learners, especially English literature learners, to study the translation of idiomatic expression found in literary works. In addition, hopefully this research could be one of the sources of future research in translation of literary work.

2. Practically Significant

a. The Learners

This research is hopefully useful for the English learners, to be the best translator and further be able to understand more about strategies of translator and idiomatic expression.

b. The Readers

The researcher expected that the readers be able to give the information about translation and idiomatic expression.

c. The Lecturer

The researcher expect lectures be able to guide the students to success in learning English and give advices about the way to identify the idiomatic expression. And hope the lecturer applied the strategy in

the teaching process to improve the students' ability in identifying the strategies in translating idiomatic expression.

E. Definition of Key Terms

The writer tries to avoid the readers' misunderstanding of this research by having the definition of key terms. Creswell suggest that we are better to begin our research by narrowing our topics to a few key terms using one or two words or short phrases.¹⁵

1. Translation

Translation is a process of converting from source language into target language there is no biased meaning between source language and target language.

2. Idioms

A set expression of two or more words that means something other than the literal meanings of its individual words.

3. Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic Expressions are kind of informal language that have a different meaning from the meaning of the words in the expression.

4. The Fault in Our Stars

The Fault in our Stars is a novel written by Jhon Green, a renowned author of Young Adult fiction.

¹⁵ John W. Creswell, *Educational Research; Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research Fourth Edition*, (Boston: Pearson Education, 2012), 82

F. Previous Study

In this part, the researcher presents some relevant previous study that conducted by other researcher. The first researcher, namely Aprilia Safitri from Pasundan University Bandung, in her reaserch “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression of Green’s The Fault In Our Stars” In her reaserch, she considering the problem in translating idiomatic expression, we can not translate them word by word. This caused of many idiomatic expression which cannot be understood grammatically.¹⁶ In this reaserch, the reaserch use qualitative study to describe the translation of idiomatic in John Green’s The Fault In Our Stars. The reasercher focus on procedure translation. The data of this reaserch idiomatic expression obtained from John Green’s The Fault In Our Stars and its Indonesian version. The data obtained ar e analyzed by comparing the idiomatic expressions found both English and Indonesian version.

The second was conducted by Khusnul Khotimah from IAIN Tulungagung with the title of thesis “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in Lock and Key Novel by Sarah Dessen.”. The result of the research showed that there are 50 kinds of idiomatic expressions in the “Lock and Key” novel.¹⁷ The similarity of the thesis with this research is also explains about idiomatic expressions, while the difference of the thesis with this research is the research using “Lock and Key” novel by Sarah Dessen. In this research, the researcher using “Green’s the Fault in Our Stars” novel.

¹⁶ Aprilia Safitri, “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression of Green’s *The Fault In Our Stars*”, (Thesis, Universitas Pasundan Bandung, 2016), page 1.

¹⁷ Khusnul Khotimah, “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in *Lock and Key by Sarah Dessen*”, (Thesis, IAIN Tulungagung, 2015), page 1

The last researcher is Patrick Ganang Hermanto from Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta, with the title “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in Song Lyrics from of Monsters and Men’s Album My Head is an Animal.”¹⁸ The result of the research shows that there are 31 idioms found from the data gathered. The similarity of the thesis with this research is also explains about idiomatic expressions, while the difference of the thesis with this research is the research using song lyrics from of Monsters and Men’s Album My head is an Animal. In this research, the researcher using “Green’s the Fault in Our Stars” novel.

Those research has a similarity and also differences with other research. The similarity between this research with other research is the study about idiomatic expression and the differences between these research are in the object and approach of this study. In this research, the researcher choose analyze the strategies that used in translating idiomatic expression and the level accuracy of idiomatic expression in John Green’s The Fault In Our Stars Novel. Meanwhile, the approach in this research is qualitative approach and the kind of this research is qualitative descriptive with focused in subject what are strategies that used by translating idiomatic expression in the novel with method in this research is using content analysis method.

G. Review of Related Literature

A literature review is a written summary of journal articles, books, and other documents that describe the past current state of information on the topic

¹⁸ Patrick Ganang Hermanto, “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Song Lyrics from *Monster and Man’s Album My Head is an Animal*, (Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta, 2016), page 1

of your research study, it also organizes the literature of subtopics, and documents the need for a purposed study.¹⁹ The theories review consists definition of translation, definition of idiom, strategies of translating idiomatic expression based on Baker's strategy, and the last is The Fault In Our Stars novel.

1. Definition of Translation

There are a number of definition of translation offered by experts and theorist. One of them is Newmark who state that translation is craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in another language.²⁰ According to Nida and Taber, translation is consist in duplicating in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.²¹ The emphasis of this definition is the '*closest natural equivalent*' part. There are several points in common that can be found in Nida and Taber and Newmark definitions: first, translation involves two language, the source and the target language; second, target language can convey the message in source language; and third, translation has to find the equivalents of two language.

Brislin who defines translation as the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form; whether the languages have

¹⁹ Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*, 4th ed (Boston: Pearson, 2012), page 8

²⁰ Peter Newmark, *Approaches to Translation* (Pergamon Institute of English, 1981), page 7.

²¹ Eugene Nida & C. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1984), page 12.

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.²²

According to the quotation above, Brislin's definition of translation covers a quite broad area. It can be concluded that first, translation can be done in both written and oral form; second, translation is possible even when a language has not established in orthographic system; third, translation can also be done even when one or both of the source and target language is based on signs.²³

Meanwhile, according to Catford in his theory he said that, "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)²⁴. From the definition Catford believes that translation is about transferring a text from one language to another without any changing in content.

Besides that, Munday in Hanna Sundari stated that translation has at least two definitions; translation is a process and a product. The former focuses on the role of translator in taking source text and translating it into target text.²⁵

From Catford and Munday's definition about translation there is an agreement that translation involves an attachment between two or more languages which has a similarity (multi-language), namely the existence of an equivalence. Although it is very rare to have an equivalent word in the source

²² R.W. Brislin, *Translation: Application and Research* (New York: Gardner Press and Wiley/Halsted Publishers, 1976), page 1.

²³ R.W. Brislin, *Translation: Application and Research* (New York: Gardner Press and Wiley/Halsted Publishers, 1976), 1.

²⁴ J.C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (London: Oxford University Press, 1959), 20.

²⁵ Hanna Sundari and Rina Husnaini Febriyanti, "Translation Techniques and Translation Competence in Translating Informative Text for Indonesian ELF Learners." *Journal of English Language Teaching*, 1 (September, 2016), page 18.

language that has the same meaning with target language, both can function equivalently in terms of meaning when they are interchangeable.

From the definitions of translation above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring a text from SL to TL by prioritizing the equivalence of meaning and the intention of the author. In this research, the source language is English and the target language is Indonesian.

a. Types of Translation

There are several types of translation proposed by the experts. Some of them are explained below.

According to Larson, there are two kinds of translation: form-based and meaning-based translation. They are called the literal translation and idiomatic translation.²⁶ Form-based translation is translation that follows the form and grammatical structure of the source language and meaning-based translation is idiomatic translation is a translation that focuses on carrying the some meaning of the source text and convert into target language regardless of the sentence form.

Catford divides three aspect of translation differently, those are: extent, level, and ranks. Based on the extent, the types of translation are:²⁷

- a. Full translation, it is a type of translation in which the entire SL text is reproduced by the TL text materials.

²⁶ Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence* (New York: University Press of America, 1984), 17.

²⁷ J.C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (London: Oxford University Press, 1959), 21.

- b. Partial translation, there are only some parts of the SL text translated into the TL text.
- c. Total vs Restricted translation
- d. Rank of Translation

A full translation submits the entire text to the translation process, which means that every part of the SL is replaced by the TL text material.

However, in a partial translation some parts of the SL text are left untranslated. They are simply transferred to and incorporated in the TL text, either because they are regarded as 'untranslatable' or for the deliberate purpose of introducing 'local color' into the TL text or even because they are so common and frequently used that translation is not needed.²⁸ Based on this explanation, partial translation only transfers to those incorporated in the TL text.

In total translation, SL grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent TL grammar and lexis. Restricted translation at the grammatical and lexical levels means, respectively, replacement of lexis, and replacement of SL lexis by equivalent TL lexis but with no replacement of grammar.²⁹

The third type of translation according to Catford is the rank translation. This rank translation can be in the form of; word to word

²⁸ Mosleh Habibullah, *Theory of Translation & Exercises*, (Pena Salsabila, 2013), page 11.

²⁹ Habibullah, *Theory*, page 12.

translation, group to group translation, sentence to sentence translation, paragraph to paragraph translation, discourse to discourse translation.³⁰

Newmark states that there are eight kinds of translation, which are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, communicative translation, idiomatic translation, free translation and adaptation translation.³¹ Newmark puts the methods of translation into two categories, the first is translation methods which put emphasis on source language (SL), and the second is translation methods which put emphasis on target language (TL).³²

1. Word-for-word Translation, this translation method tends to put the target language words below the source language words without considering the structure of target language.
2. Literal Translation, in this translation the translator tries to transfer the source language grammatical constructions to the nearest TL equivalents. However the SL is still translated into TL literally. Therefore, the message sometimes experiences untransferred.
3. Faithful translation, a faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structure. It transfer cultural words and preserves the degree of the grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

³⁰ Habibullah, *Theory*, page 12.

³¹ Peter Newmark, *Approaches to Translation* (Pergamon Institute of English, 1981), 44.

³² Mosleh Habibullah, *Theory of Translation&Exercises*, (Pena Salsabila, 2013), page 15.

4. Semantic translation, semantic translation differs from faithful translation only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or function terms but not by cultural equivalents.
5. Communicative Translation, communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.
6. Idiomatic Translation, the method of this translation tries to recreate the source language message that is the message of the writer or native speaker, in flexible words or sentence of target language. However, this method seems to distort the nuances of meaning because the use of idioms which are not found in source language.
7. Free Translation is not bound up with structure of the source language. Using this type of translation, a translation has a freedom to express a source language message in their own style.
8. Adaptation, the adaptation method is the freest form of translation. It is also nearest to the target language.³³

b. Process of Translation

Translation means transfer the meaning of the words from SL idea into TL idea. It can be conclude that translation involves two different

³³ Mosleh Habibullah, *Theory of Translation&Exercises*, (Pena Salsabila, 2013), page 16-20.

languages. the process of translation begins by analyzing the source text into grammatical and semantic structure of the SL, transferring the meaning of the word and at least by reconstructing the grammatical and semantic structure into the appropriate TL forms in order to create an equivalent TL. According to Larson in Mosleh Habibullah book, the process of translation defined by Larson into 8 steps. They are: 1). *Preparation*, 2). *Analysis*, 3). *Transfer*, 4). *Initial Draft*, 5.) *Reworking the Initial Draft*, 6). *Testing the Translation*, 7). *Polishing the Translation*, and 8). *Preparing the Manuscript for the Publisher*.³⁴

1) Preparation

The preparation that has to be done by translation contains two kinds of preparation. The first is before beginning the translation the translator should prepare the material. Such as training in writing, in linguistics and in translation principles. A translator must have training in the target language (TL), then he has to study linguistics so that the translator can discover the features of the target language. If the first preparation is ready, he has to study the principles in doing a translation work. The second preparation is the translator must prepare the specific translation project to start their work. It means that the translator should do the preparation related to the text to be translated. A translator must be able to understand the message intended by the author, a translator should read the text through many times and mark any section or mark the sentence or word which seems unclear.

³⁴ Mosleh Habibullah, *Theory of Translation & Exercises*, (Pena Salsabila, 2013), page 127.

2) Analysis

In process analysis, the translator must study the key word of the text carefully. The purpose is to find a natural lexical equivalent in target language (TL) and it can be done by consulting dictionaries and encyclopedias. Analysis is important to divide the text into smaller units. The smaller units in text means can be a section or a chapter. The translator must give attention to identify the context of the text. The analysis process begins with the smaller unit of text into the whole discourse of the text.

3) Transfer

Transfer is the process of going from the semantics structure to the initial draft of the structure. Transfer process is a process when the translator takes place of their mind.

4) Initial Draft

Initial draft is the result of transfer process, initial draft making by translator if they already moving back and forth from the source to the receptor text. In initial draft process, the translator should be working at paragraph level. The translator should make sure that the paragraphs communicate each other, then compose the draft naturally. The translator is not find difficulty in expressing the meaning in TL if analysis has done well.

5) Reworking the Initial Draft

In this process is checking the naturalness and the accuracy of initial draft. The first thing the translator to do is read through the manuscript of large unit that they were checking. In doing the checking,

the translator must check the wrong grammatical forms or obscure constructions, places that seem too wordy, wrong order, awkward phrasing, places where the connections do not seem right and it does not flow easily, collocation clashes, questionable meaning, and style.

The second is checking the accuracy of meaning with compares the source text and the semantic analysis carefully. The translator should take attention at the meaning of words, the sentence, and the relations between the sentences and paragraphs. And the third is re-checking whether the themes comes through clear already or not.

6) Testing the Translation

In doing a testing the translation, there are three main reason in it, there are; accurate, clear and natural. The translator must involve at least four persons to make the translation accurate, clear and natural. They are; translator, consultant, tester, and reviewer. The first, translator must do a self-checks by making a comprehension testing. A consultant can help with difficult exegetical questions. The tester is to tests the translation with the people whether the source text is familiar or not. The reviewer read the translation and makes comments of the text that translated.

7) Polishing the Translation

After the translator doing all the steps above, the translator should polish the translation. The translator checks the translation by over and over again until they sure that theres is no any missing information from the source text.

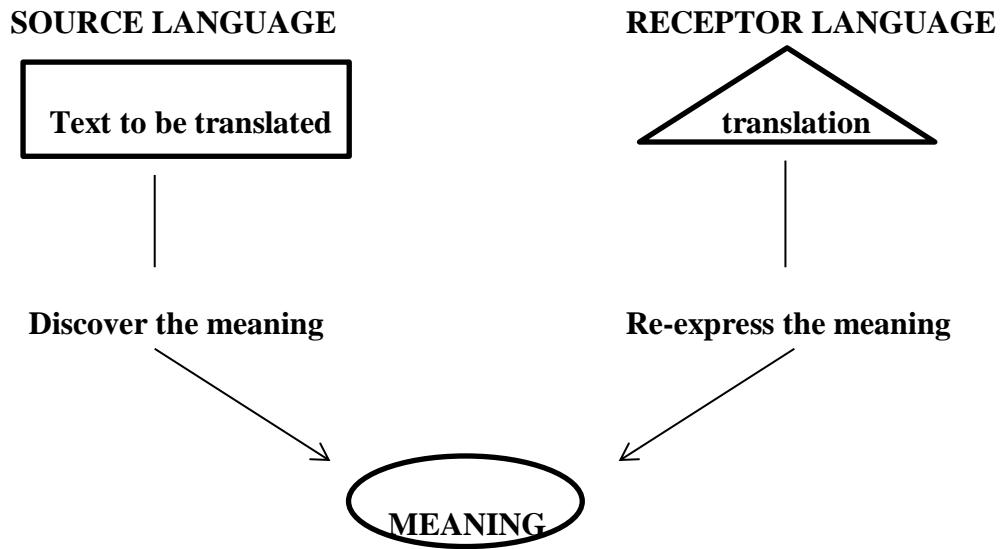


Figure 1.1 Process of Translation by Larson

Based on the figure above that explains the process of translation as provided by Larson, the process of translation is elaborated into five stages. Larson explain the core of translation process is transferring the meaning of a text, not form, from source langugae to target langugae. Before translating it profoundly, it necessary to discover the meaning first, which consider as the second stage. After that, we got the meaning. And than looking for the natural equivalent of the text in target language.³⁵ After that the result of transltion can be achived.

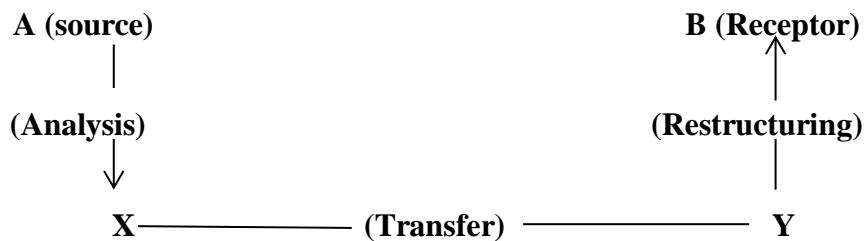


Figure 1.2. Translation proceduress by Nida and Taber

³⁵ Mildred L. Larson, *Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalence* (New York: University Press of America, 1984), 4.

The process of translation procedures by Nida above includes (1) analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) 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, (3) restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in receptor language.³⁶

2. Idioms

a. Definitions of Idioms

English just like any other languages, has many ways to express intent and meaning. One of them is figurative expression and one of the most figurative expression use is idiom. Idioms are generally known as the common specialized which is different from the literal meaning in a sentence. However, according to the an etymological analysis is preferable define idioms as ‘*idio-*’ and ‘*-ma*’ are two parts of the words ‘idiom’.³⁷

Idiom is an expression consisting of a combination of words that have a special meaning must be understood as a single entity. For example “Small talk” or “Night owl” not be interpreted individually or solely. When interpreted word for word idiom would be meaningless. “Night owl” can not be understood as a “Night”/ situation/ and “owl”/ a bird, but should be interpreted in one unit, “Night owl”, the true meaning is “Someone who stays up late”, or the translation meaning in Indonesian is “*Seseorang yang begadang*”.

³⁶ Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1982), 33.

³⁷ Ernest Klein, *A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of The English Language*, Vol. I (London: Elsevier Pub, 1966), page 767.

Usually idiom has specific theme, such as idiom about people, number, country, things and others. Idiom has its own meaning on its own word. For example, “Spill the tea” if it translated literally it means “*menumpahkan teh*” but as an idiom it has meaning “To tell people a secret information” or the translation meaning in Indonesian is “*Menceritakan hal yang rahasia kepada orang-orang*”

According to Seidl and McMordie, idioms are essential part of language: they have different meaning from the individual meanings each word.³⁸ Larson state idiom as a strings of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words. And also idioms carries certain emotive connotations not expressed in the other lexical items.³⁹ Gairn said an idiom is sequence of words which operates as single semantic unit, and like many multi-word verbs the meaning of the whole cannot be deduced from an understanding of the parts.⁴⁰ For example: “Never mind”, “hang on”, “under the weather”, and so on.

In the other hand, Jon Wright, One of the reason idiomatic language is difficult to translate is because it is the area of language closest to culture.⁴¹ From the definition, translate an idiom is not easy because of the language closest to culture.

³⁸ J. Seidl and W. McMordie, *English Idioms. (5th edition)* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1998), page 11.

³⁹ A. Adelina and H.V. Dastjerdi, *Translation of Idioms: A Hard Task for Translator. Theory and Practice in Language Studies*, 2011, page 879.

⁴⁰ R. Gairns and S. Redman, *Working With Words: A guide to Teaching and learning Vocabulary* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1986), page 35.

⁴¹ Jon Wright, *Idioms Organiser-organised by metaphor, topic and key word*, (Boston: Global ELT, 2002), page 10.

Based on some of the definition above, many experts has different ways of defining idiom. In general, most experts fund idiom must be learned and understood because idiom is an expression consisting of a combination of words that can not be translated word by word but should be interpreted as unity because when words that from idiom stands alone, its meaning will be different from these words when they appear together as an idiom. Because of the versality of different definition of idioms, it would rather difficult to classify that all idioms are the same, clear-cut definition. So that the different various types of idioms are need to categorize. These classification will be lookke at in the following section.

a. Types of Idioms

Learning about idioms does not enough if only know the definition, there are severaal types of idioms that we should know as it can clearly see in the previous section, the scope of idiomatic is quite extensive and the spectrume of the diffrent types of idioms are versatile. It is, thus, no wonder why classification different idiomatic is important. In this section the researcher will introduce some of tho se classifications of idioms.

According to Makkai classification in Mustonen,⁴² there are two different types of idioms, which is *idioms encoding* and *idioms decoding*. Idioms encoding are idioms whose the meanings are identifiable, while the latters are a bit more complicated. Meanwhile, idioms decoding are can not be interpreted by its part indivually or sololy, idioms decoding do not have transparent meaning.

⁴² Sanna Mustonen, *Translating Idioms: A case study on Donna Tartt's The Secret History and its Finnish translation*, (University of Jyväskylä, 2010) page 38-39.

In idioms decoding there is two classification, *lexemic* and *sememic*. Lexemic idioms are include phrasal compounds idioms, phrasal verbs idioms, pseudo-idioms, tournure idioms and irreversible binomials. And sememic idioms also include several sub-classes.

Based on Baker, there are three types of idiom that he provides:⁴³

- a) Expression which violate the truth conditions.

Example: It's raining cats and dogs. Raining cats and dogs refers to heavy rain (cats) and storm and wind (dogs).

- b) Expression which seem ill-formed.

Example: Blow someone to kingdom come. The meaning is to kill someone with a gunfire or to destroy something with an explosion.

- c) Expression which starts with *like*

Example: Like a rug. The meaning is to tell lies shamelessly.

3. Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic expression is an expression which is the meaning of the expression is different from the meaning of its parts or components. The idiomatic expression is not always grammatical, but it is established, accepted and used by native speakers of the language with a fixed structure and meaning. In this sense, idiomatic expression have long played an important role in the English language.

Hurford says that idiomatic expression (idiom) are multi-word phrases which that combines the literal senses of the individual words in each phrase.

⁴³ Baker, *In Other Words: a Coursebook of Translation*, (London: Routledge, 2001), page 65.

In the other hand, idiomatic expression whose meaning does not conform to the principle of compositionality, and unrelated to meaning of its parts.⁴⁴

The conclusion is idiomatic expression is an idiomatic expression that express a feeling, opinion, or idea that meaning depends on the context of the use of expression.

a. Difficulties in Translating Idioms

Idioms becomes one of challenge in literary translation since idioms is very culture-related. It because of idioms is very unique, has meaning that can not understand word by word, colorful expression which is usually specific to a particular language. This condition that make idiom quite difficult to translate.

Baker classifies the problem involved in translating an idioms into four sub-categories⁴⁵: first, and idioms may have no equivalence in target language. It because some idioms are bound to culture that does not exist in other places with a different language.

Second, may an idiom have a similar counterpart in target language, but its context of use may be different. The target language equivalent is available in this case but it used in different situation and because of that it makes the idioms translation is not applicable. The expression in source TL or target language may have different connotations, or they may not be pragmatically transferable.

Third, an idiom may used in the source text in its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. Unless the target language (TL) idiom corresponds to

⁴⁴ J.R Hurford, *Semantics: A Course Book (2nd edition)* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), page 328.

⁴⁵ Baker, *In Other Words: a Coursebook of Translation*, (London: Routledge, 2001), page 68-70.

the source language (SL) idioms in form and meaning, the idiom can not be successfully given in target language.

Last, the most convention of using idioms in written discourse, the context in which they can be used, and the frequency of use may be different in the source language (SL) and the target language (TL).

According to Baker, the main problems found in translating idioms and fixed expression, these are; first, the ability to recognize and interpret idioms correctly, and second, the difficulties in translating idioms involved in rendering the aspects of meaning that an idiom or fixed expression convey to the target language.⁴⁶

So, it can be conclude that some language, especially English as the main object of this research. Used a great number of idioms in formal and informal context but soe other languages. In this case, Indonesia for example, have possibilty to translate the inaccurately due to big gap between cultures and languages.

b. Strategies in Translating Idioms

In writing this reserach the procedure involved highlighting the idioms and proverbs in the source text as well as finding the Indonesian translation of ecah English idioms and proverb. The way to know if a word construction an idiom is to link the the sentence in the topic of conversation. If the sentence is seemed not “connected” or it sounds strange or weird, it could be that the

⁴⁶ Baker, *In Other Words: a Coursebook of Translation* , (London: Routledge, 2001), page 65.

speaker is really saying an idiom. And the way to understand the meaning of a figurative idiom is using an appropriate strategies to translate an idiom meaning.

The used of appropriate strategies to translate an idioms is to determines the quality of idiom translation it because the meaning of translation can not be translate from each component word.

There are four strategis in transating an idioms according to Baker's explanation, which are:⁴⁷

1) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

In this strategy, the source text in the idiom is rendered equivalently, not only the meaning, but the lexical items also. This strategy using an idiom which covey the similar meaning as that source language idiom.

For example:

SL: Everything he would paint would be *the fruit of a bright mind*.

TL: Setiap apapun yang dilukisnya merupakan *buah pikirannya yang gemilang*.

The idiom *the fruit of a bright mind* is translated literally by the translator. This move be able to accept because *buah pikirannya yang gemilang* is the literal translation of *the fruit of a bright mind*. The translator in this example was succesfully found the idiom of similar meaning and form.

⁴⁷ Baker, *In Other Words: a Coursebook of Translation*, page 65.

2) Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

This strategy includes using an idiom in the TL that the meaning is similar to the SL idiom, but used different lexical items to express more or less the same idea. For example:

SL: She was not a kind of person who *beat about the brush*.

TL: Dia bukan tipe orang yang suka *berbasa-basi*.

The idiomatic expression of *beat the brush* is defined as *to talk around an issue* or *to speak write evasively*. *Berbasa-basi* in Indonesia is a natural and familiar idiom. So, the definition matches with the meaning of *berbasa-basi* in Indonesia.

3) Paraphrasing idiom

Translation by paraphrase or paraphrasing translation idiom is strategy far the most common way of translating idioms when an equivalent cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of the strategy is has different stylistic preferences of the source languages and target languages. The example of this strategy is below:

SL: This is the *zero hour* in his life.

TL: Ini adalah *peristiwa penting* di hidupnya.

The translator has to express the idiom with different words because in the example above, there is no Indonesian idiom that has lexical items and

equal meaning like idiom. *Peristiwa penting* is not an idiom, but it is acceptable because it conveys the same meaning as the original idiom. The use of paraphrasing translation is to avoid misunderstanding through the readers, to make the readers easily understand the meaning and to make a natural translation.

1) Omitting idiom

In this strategy involves rendering only the literal meaning of an idiom in a context that allows for a concrete reading of an otherwise playful use of language. If none of the previous strategies above can be applied, the translators often omit the part of the idiom or leave out a part of the idiom. According to Baker, omission is allowed only in some of the following cases: First, when there is no close comparable in the target language; Secondly, when it is not easy to paraphrase; Finally, an idiom may be omitted for stylistic reasons. This strategy is not used very frequently. The example of an omitted idiom is below:

SL: It is better to not talk about their religion *at all*.

TL: Lebih baik tidak usah membicarakan agama mereka.

The phrase of *at all* is omitted because in the translation because this would be of any use. It had better to omit one of these idiomatic expressions, so that it would sound more natural in the target language.

Since the theories of Baker have been updated. This strategy was able to help translators to face a difficulty in finding the suitable word or meaning in the TL or target language.

4. Translation Accuracy

Translation accuracy is one of the most important aspect that needs to be examined in order to know if a translation is equivalent or not.

According to Hornby in the 8th of Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary edition, he defines accuracy as "the state of being exact or correct; the ability to do something skillfully without making mistakes."⁴⁸ The translation accuracy can be used as the correctness of the message from source language (SL) to target language (TL).

Accuracy is defined by Munday as the correct transfer information and evidence of complete comprehension and put it as the criterion. The second is accuracy in technical aspect of punctuation.⁴⁹ In this book accuracy is defined as conveying the exact intention of the writer or the author to draw the same impression of source language (SL) readers from target language (TL) readers.

The translation's quality is difficult to measure qualitatively. Most of the researcher is used two instruments to measure the translation's quality. Both instruments are Accuracy-rating and Readability-rating instrument. According with its name, (1) The instrument is used to measure the translation's quality of accuracy, while the instrument (2) is used to measure the level of readability and that to (3) to measure the acceptability of the text.⁵⁰

Nababan gave 3 guidance table of accuracy-rating instrument to know whether the translation is accurate or not.

⁴⁸ Hornby, *Accuracy*. In *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010), 8th ed, page 10.

⁴⁹ Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Applications*, (London: Routledge, 2001), page 30.

⁵⁰ Rudolf Nababan, *Teori Menerjemah Bahasa Inggris*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2003), page 60-63

Tabel. 1.1 Nababan's Accuracy Rating Instrument

Scale	Accuracy Category	Explanation
1	Accurate	The content of the SL is conveyed accurately to the TL. The sentence can be understood clearly and did not create ambiguity.
2	Almost Accurate	The content of the SL conveyed less accurately to the TL. That may create ambiguous meaning.
3	Not Accurate	The content of SL is translated incorrectly to the TL.

5. Back Translation

Back translation is a term of translation review method that refers to the translation of a translation product back into the source text or source language. Baker's defines it as taking a text (original or translated) which is written in language with which the reader is assumed to be unfamiliar and translating it as literally as possible into English, how literally depends on the point being illustrated, whether it is morphological, syntactic, or lexical for instance.⁵¹ For example, a source language or source text in English translated to Indonesia. To produce back translation, the Indonesian version is later re-translated as possible to English.

⁵¹ Baker, *In Other Words: a Coursebook of Translation*, (London: Routledge, 2001), page 8.

The purpose of back translation is to compare with the source text, usually to assess a translation quality, especially its accuracy. The idea is, the more identical source language or text and back translation text are, the greater the equivalence between two texts. Back translation is supposed to not only point out inaccuracies of the translation, but also meant to verify whether all important aspects in the original text have been covered or not.

6. The Fault In Our Stars

a. About The Novel

The Fault In Our Stars is the sixth novel and one of a young-adult novel written by John Green, who is an American author, and The Fault In Our Stars novel translated into Indonesian version by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. However, the Indonesian novel appears to be intended for children and young readers.

b. The Author

John Michael Green is an American novelist, historian, YouTube video blogger, and creator of online educational videos. He was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, on 24th 1977. Green has seven novels and several short stories.

Mostly Green presents teenagers as the main characters in his novels and the stories are mainly related to romance. Green received many awards for his novels, such as Michael L. Printz Award, Edgar Allan Poe Award, and Corine Literature Prize.

The Fault In Our Stars was listed as The New York Times Best Seller list for children's books at number one for two weeks in January and February

2012. Green was awarded with Teen Book of the Year award in the annual Children's Choice Book Award and won the Innovator's Award in Los Angeles Times Book Prize Award in 2013. The latest award he received is the Visionary Award from mtv U Fandom Awards (John Green as Author 2015).

c. The Translator of The Indonesian Novel

The Fault In Our Stars novel Indonesian version was translated by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. Ingrid has translated various books, most of the translated books are major works in fiction that are originally written in English. There are some of the books she translated are *Inferno* and *The Lost Symbol* by Dan Brown, *The Time Traveler's Wife* by Audrey Niffenegger, *Max Havelaar* by Multatuli, *The Host* by Stephanie Meyer, several books of *House of Silk* by Anthony Horowitz and Sherlock Holmes such as the *Beekeeper's Apprentice* by Laurie R. King.