A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF IDIOMS IN SOPHIE KINSELLA’S NOVEL, SHOPAHOLIC AND BABY

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Ficka Elfira
Verily, Allah will not change the good condition of a people as long as they do not change their state of goodness themselves.

(Q.S Ar Radu: 10)
I dedicate this thesis to:

1. Ibu & Bapak
2. My beloved little sisters
3. Adi Nugroho
4. Me myself
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ABSTRACT

This research is a descriptive-qualitative study with an embedded case study research design. It employs total sampling technique which analyzes the sentences that contain idioms. The purposes of this research are (1) to identify the types of idioms in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, Shopaholic and Baby (2) to describe the strategies applied by the translator in translating the idioms into Indonesian (3) to measure the accuracy and acceptability of the translation of idioms into Indonesian.

This research was conducted by using two kinds of data. They are primary data and secondary data. The primary data are the idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, Shopaholic & Baby and its Indonesian version Si Gila Belanja Punya Bayi. The secondary data are the result of the questionnaire which is distributed to the raters. Two method of data collection were: content analysis used to obtain data from both source and target texts and questionnaire was used to gather data of accuracy and acceptability. The accuracy and acceptability of the translated idiom were rated by three raters.

The results of the data analysis show that: (1) there are 4 types of idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, Shopaholic and Baby. They are idiom in the form of compound (6.18%), phrase (46.91%), semi clause (35.80) and full clause (11.11%). (2) there are 4 strategies applied by the translator in translating the idioms into Indonesian. They are translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form (6.18%), translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (3.70%), translation by paraphrase (87.65%), and literal translation (2.47%). Translation by paraphrase is the most dominant strategy used by the translator. Meanwhile, literal translation results inappropriate expression in the target language. (3) the accuracy of the translation of idiom is 1.11. It means that the translation of idioms is accurately conveyed into the target language. The acceptability score is 1.14. It means that the translation of idiom sounds natural, or almost does not feel like translation and familiar to the target language.
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Chick lit is a genre fiction of women’s fiction. It comes from English speaking country. Chick is an American slang for young woman and lit is short for literature. It is marketed for young women, especially single and working women in the age of twenties and thirties. It generally tells about the issues of modern women living in urban city who struggle for their career and love lives. The women in these novels usually were described as the stylish women in the age of twenty and thirty having a big passion in shopping. These novels attract many people. Even, some of them then become best seller. To make them available for a wider reader, these novels are translated into another language. One of them is in Indonesian language. Translation seems as the best way to solve the language barrier since not all Indonesian people master English well. Translating these novels into Indonesian enables them to enjoy these novels.

Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in term of meaning and secondly in term of style. (Nida, 1975, 33). Translation is not merely finding the equivalence meaning but also finding the equivalence style. In the translation of a novel, a translator must be able to convey the message of the novel as naturally as possible into the target language. S/he must be able to retell the story by using appropriate words to produce an understandable translation for the target reader.
Generally, translation is a complex activity since it is dealing with two completely different languages whose different system and culture. Translating idiom is one of the problems in translation. The first difficulty that a translator comes across is being able to recognize that s/he is dealing with an idiomatic expression. This is not always so obvious. There are various type of idioms, some more easily recognizable than others (Baker, 1992, 65).

The other difficulty in translating idioms is finding the equivalence of them. Idiom is a number of words which taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone (Seidl and Mc Mordie, 1980, 4). It means that a translator can not translate the idiom literally by finding the meaning of each word in the dictionary. Rosetta (1994, 30) states “Idiom are multiword expressions, for which a literal interpretation does not give the correct meaning.”

Example 1:

SL: “No. Get the Warrior.” I swallow, trying to press back the sudden lump springing up in my throat. “It doesn’t matter.” All the fun and easiness has disappeared. I feel cold with apprehension. Dave Sharpness has got evidence of Luke doing...something. And I have no idea what.


The example above shows that the translator translated the idiom literally into Indonesian. The idiom lump in my throat is translated into gumpalan di
It does not convey the meaning of the idiom **lump in my throat**. The idiom **lump in my throat** means ‘feeling pressure in your throat because you are very angry or emotional’. In this novel, this idiom is used to describe that suddenly Becky was very emotional after she got a call from Dave Sharpness, a detective whom she hired to investigate Luke because she suspected that Luke had affair with other woman. He told Becky that he found evidence about Luke, but Becky did not know what it is. From the explanation above, the idiom **lump in my throat** should be translated into **amarah** or **emosi**. The words **amarah** or **emosi** is more natural and common to describe the idiom **lump in my throat**.

It shows that a translator often does not pay attention that the meaning of the idiom can not be delivered from the meaning of individual words. So, the literal translation is not appropriate to translate idiom since it often produces an inappropriate expression in the target language. Moreover, it can also render the expression meaningless. Consequently, a translator should apply some strategies when s/he translate idiom. S/he has to choose the right strategy to find out an appropriate equivalence in the target language so the meaning of the idiom can be conveyed into the target language.

**Example 2:**

**SL:** “Hi, there!” I head over the camera with a big confident smile. “Eric and I worked as a team on this project and think it heralds a new day for The Look. And all those people who laughed at us can eat their words.”

**TL:** “Hai!” Aku melangkah mendekat kamera dengan senyum lebar dan penuh percaya diri. Jadi bagi semua orang yang dulu menertawakan kami, silakan jilat kembali ludah kalian.
In the example above, the translator applied the strategy of translating idiom by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. The idiom eat their words is translated into Indonesian idiom jilat kembali ludah kalian. Both idioms have similar meaning which is ‘to admit that they were wrong’, but they have different lexical items. By applying that strategy, the meaning of idiom is conveyed into Indonesian accurately. Furthermore, this translation is also acceptable since this expression is common for the target reader.

Example 3:

SL: The thing is, we’re supposed to be tightening our belts at the moment. And we agreed that just until Luke’s business is more stable, we wouldn’t buy anything unnecessary.


The example above shows that the idiom tightening our belts is translated into berhemat by paraphrasing. The idiom tightening our belts means ‘spend less money’. The translator paraphrased it into berhemat. Actually, there is Indonesian idiom which has similar meaning to the English idiom tightening our belts, which is mengencangkan ikat pinggang. However, the translator shows directly the meaning of tightening our belts, which is berhemat.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher is interested in conducting the research about English idiom entitled A Translation Analysis of Idioms in Sophie Kinsella’s Novel, Shopaholic and Baby.
B. Problem Statements

The problems proposed in this research are:

1. What are the types of idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, *Shopaholic & Baby*?

2. What are the strategies employed by the translator in translating idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel *Shopaholic and Baby* into Indonesian?

3. How are the accuracy and acceptability of the translation of idioms?

C. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are:

1. To identify the types of idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, *Shopaholic & Baby*.

2. To describe the strategies employed by the translator in translating idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, *Shopaholic and Baby* into Indonesian.

3. To measure the accuracy and acceptability of the translation of idiom.

D. Research Benefits

The researcher expects this research will give some benefits for:

1. Students

The result of this research can give advantages in the case of additional information as well as reference for those who want to study idiom.
2. Lectures

The result of this research can be employed as additional information in lecturing translation, especially in the field of translation of idiom.

3. Translators

The result of this research can be used as additional subject matter in improving the translator’s ability in translating idiom.

4. Other researchers

The result of this research can stimulate other researcher to conduct further research.

E. Research Limitation

The researcher limits this research by focusing on the translation of the idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, *Shopaholic and Baby* and its Indonesian version. The researcher focused on three points. They are the types of idioms, the strategies employed by the translator and the accuracy and acceptability of the translation of idiom.

F. Research Methodology

This research employed a descriptive qualitative method. By using this method, the researcher only collected, classified, and analyzed the data and then drew conclusion, without making generalization.
G. Thesis Organization

This thesis consists of five chapters organized as follows:


Chapter II: covers Definitions of Translation, Definitions of Idiom, Types of Idioms, The Difficulties in Translating Idiom, Strategies in Translating Idioms, Indonesian Idiom, Accuracy, and Acceptability.

Chapter III: covers Research Type and Design, Data and Source of Data, Sampling Technique, Method of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis, Research Procedures.

Chapter IV: covers Introduction, Research Findings, and Discussion.

Chapter V: covers Conclusion and Recommendation.
CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter will discuss several kinds of theories related to the research. They will function as the basic foundation in analyzing the data of the research.

A. Definitions of Translation

Nida and Taber (1975, 33) explains that “Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in terms of style.” This statement implies that the equivalence is the essential aspect in translation process. Then, Nida and Taber emphasize the equivalence in terms of meaning and style. Both two aspects should be combined together to produce a good translation.

This statement supported by Roger T. Bell (1997, 5). “Translation is the expression in the target language of what has been expressed in source language, preserving two aspects, which are semantically and stylistic equivalence.” Meanwhile Brislin (1976,1) states that “Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thought and ideas from one language to another whether the language is in written or oral form.” Newmark (1981, 7) clarifies that “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or a statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language.”
From the definitions, it can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring messages both written and oral from the Source Language into Target Language by underlining the equivalence of meaning and style.

B. Definitions of Idiom

Rosetta in *Compositional Translation* states, “Idioms are multi -world expressions, for which a literal interpretation does not yield the correct meaning (1994, 307). Furthermore, Newmark defines idiom as follows: “Idiom as phrases or word-groups whose meaning cannot be elicited from the separate meaning of each word of which they are formed (1981, 290). It can be concluded that idiom is a group of words whose meaning can not be determined from the meaning of the individual words that construct it. It means that literal translation is not appropriate to translate idiom.

In relation to the characteristic of idiom, Baker in *In Other Words* states “They are frozen pattern of idioms, often carry meaning which can not be deduced from their individual components” (1992, 63). Furthermore, Baker also explains the frozen pattern of idioms by giving five terms those cannot be applied towards idiom, they are:

1. Change the order of the words in it. (e.g. *The short and the long of it) from idiom *the long and the short of it.*

2. Delete a word from to it (e.g. *spill beans) from idiom *spill the beans*

3. Add a word to it (e.g. the very long and short of it; *face the classical music) from idioms *the long and the short of it and face the music.*
4. Replace a word with another (e.g. *The tall and the short of it, bury a hatchet) from idioms the long and the short of it and bury the hatchet.

5. Change its grammatical structure (e.g. *The music was faced) from idiom face the music.

C. Types of idiom

Palmer (1983) puts that there are 2 types of idioms, which are very commonly used. The first is phrasal verb.

“A very common type of idiom in English is what is usually called the ‘phrasal verb’, the combination of verb plus adverb of the kind make up, give in, put down. The meaning of these combinations can not be predicted from the individual verb and adverb.” (1983, 80). In addition, Palmer also propounds idioms which are made up from sequences of verb and preposition, such as look after and go for, and sequence of verb, adverb, and preposition, such as put up with (‘tolerate’) or do away with away (‘kill’)

The second part is the partial idiom. It means that one of the words has its own usual meaning; the other has a meaning that is peculiar to the partial sequence, although it depends on whether or not it is defined. (1983, 81).

Seidl and Mc Mordie (1980) have categorized that there are two kinds of idiom. Those are short and long idiom. The short idiom is formed by combination of Noun and Adjective, for example: cold war, a dark horse, black market, and so on. While the long idiom is in the form of phrase or may be sentence, for
example: *to fish in trouble water, tail wagging the dog, take leaves one’s sense*, etc.

Another linguist, Fernando (1996) categorizes idioms into 2 categories. They are structural and lexical. In structural categorization, he propounds 4 types of idioms. They are compounds (e.g. *pitter-patter, pit-a-pat, happy-go-lucky, devil-may-care*), phrases (e.g. *red herring, bread and butter, on behalf of, put up, put up with*), semi clause (e.g. *spill the beans, smell a rat*) and full clauses (e.g. *the coast is clear, while the cat is away, the mice will play*).

In lexical categorization, idioms yield 3 types. They are pure idioms, semi idioms and literal idioms. Pure idiom is a type of conventionalized, non literal multiword expressions. For example, spill the bean which has nothing to do with the beans. The meaning is not letting fall leguminous seeds, instead, the meaning must be learnt as a whole unit as ‘commit an indiscretion. Semi idiom is a type of idioms whose one/more literal constituents and at least one with a non literal sub sense, usually special to that co-occurrence relation and no other. For example, in *drop names*, *drop* has the meaning ‘overuse’ only when it co-occurs with names. The last type, literal idiom, is less semantically complex than pure and semi idioms. However, they meet the salient criterion for idioms that is invariance or restricted in variations (e.g. *on foot, on the contrary, Happy New Year, Happy Merry Christmas*, for example/instance). Multiword expressions whose optional element, but restricted in variance, also belongs to the literal idioms (e.g. *abstain (from), develop (from/into)*).
D. The Difficulties in the Translation of Idiom

Baker (1992, 68) in his book In Other Words explains about the difficulties in translating idiom.

1. An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language. One language may express a given meaning by means of a single word, another may express it by means of transparent fixed expression, and a third may express it by means of an idiom, and so on. Therefore, it is unrealistic to expect to find equivalent idioms and expressions in the target language as a matter of course.

2. An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different; the two expressions may have different connotations, for instance, or they may not be pragmatically transferable.

3. An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. Unless the target- language idiom corresponds to the source language idiom both in form and in meaning, the play on idiom cannot be successfully reproduced in the target text.

4. The very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target languages.

E. Strategies to Translate Idioms

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

For example:

SL : You make me broken heart since you left me.
TL : Kau membuatku patah hati sejak kau meninggalkanku.

The example above shows that the idiom broken heart is translated by using idiom of similar meaning and form, namely patah hati. Patah hati is idiom which conveys the meaning of English idiom broken heart. Both idioms consist of equivalent lexical items, they are broken/patah and heart/hati.

2. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

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

For example :

SL : I feel like million buck since I won that contest and got a car.
TL : Aku seperti mendapat durian runtuh karena aku menang dalam kontes itu dan mendapatkan sebuah mobil.

The idiom feel like million buck is translated into seperti mendapat durian runtuh. Both expressions are idioms that convey the same meaning but they have different lexical items, namely buck and durian.

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

For example:

SL: They can **kill two birds with one stone** if they work here.

TL: Mereka dapat **menyelesaikan dua hal sekaligus** jika mereka bekerja di sini.

The idiom **kill two birds with one stone** is translated by paraphrase into **menyelesaikan dua hal sekaligus**. The expression **menyelesaikan dua hal sekaligus** directly shows the meaning of the idiom **kill two birds with one stone**.

4. Translation by Omission

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

For example:

SL: There are many beautiful women standing **here and there** all over the hall.

TL: Banyak wanita cantik berdiri memenuhi ruangan.

From the example above, it can be seen that the idiom **here and there** is omitted since the meaning of the idiom here and there can be represented by the following word ‘all over’. Hence, this omission does not affect the meaning of the sentence.

F. Indonesian Idiom
1. Definition of Idiom

According to Abdul Chaer (1993, 7) “Idiom adalah satuan bahasa (entah berupa kata, frase, maupun kalimat) yang maknanya tidak dapat ditarik dari kaidah umum gramatikal yang berlaku dalam bahasa tersebut, atau tidak dapat diramalkan dari makna leksikal unsur-unsur yang membentuknya.” For example: rumah batu, menjual gigi, and meja hijau. Rumah batu means ‘pegadaian’, menjual gigi means ‘tertawa terbahak-bakah’, while meja hijau means ‘pengadilan’.

2. The Construction of Idiom

Idioms can be found in the form of word, phrase, and sentence.

a. Idioms in the form of word

For example:

- Gula-gula means ‘wanita piaraan atau yang diajak hidup sebagai suami istri tanpa nikah’
- Menghitamputihkan means ‘sangat berkuasa, dapat menentukan nasib seseorang’.

b. Idioms in the form of phrase

For example:

- Meja hijau means ‘pengadilan’
- Berat mata means ‘mengantuk’

c. Idioms in the form of sentence
For example:

- **Puteri malu** means ‘nama sejenis perdu’
- **Serambut dibelah tujuh** means ‘jarang ada, sukar dicari, sedikit’

3. Types of Idiom

There are two types of idiom based on the tightness of the constituents that form it. They are pure idiom and semi idiom. Pure idiom is a type of idiom in which the constituents that form it is a whole unit of meaning. Each element has lost its lexical meaning, so that the meaning is the meaning of the whole unit of elements. For example: **duduk perut** means ‘hamil’ and **tamu yang tak diundang** means ‘pencuri’. From the example, it can be seen that **duduk perut** and **tamu tak diundang** has lost their lexical meaning.

Semi idiom is a type of idiom in which there is still any constituent which has lexical meaning. For example: **daftar hitam** and **koran kuning. Daftar hitam** means ‘daftar yang memuat nama-nama orang yang dicurigai atau pernah berbuat jahat’. Meanwhile, **koran kuning** means ‘koran yang sering memuat berita sensasi’. The example shows that the word **daftar** and **koran** are still in their lexical meaning.

G. Accuracy

Accuracy is the very first requirement (Munday, 2001:31) in assessing translation quality. Translation is a transfer activity from the source text into target text. It is related to how the message of the source text is transferred into target
text correctly. The most important thing in this kind of transfer activity is how the translation preserves the meaning or messages of the source text into the target text. House (2001) stated that “The essence of translation lies on the preservation of ‘meaning’ across two different languages.”

**H. Acceptability**

Translation is considered to be acceptable when the target text sounds natural to the target readers and they do not feel like reading a translation but rather reading an original text written in the target language. The acceptable translation is the one fulfilling the requirement of “reading as an original” written in the target language and sounds natural for the target reader rather than that of “reading as the original.” (Shuttleworth&Cowie, 1997:3).
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Type and Design

This research employs descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive method is a method, which is employed to collect and analyze data, and draw conclusion of the analyzed data. As stated by Creswell (1994, 171) “Descriptive method is collecting the qualitative data, analyzing them, and writing the result.”

This research also belongs to the qualitative research. As stated by Creswell (1998, 15) “Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, reports detailed views of informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting.”

This research is an embedded case study research. It is based on the fact that researcher has made limitation of the research before conducting the research. According to Creswell, in a case study, a specific case is examined (1998, 38). “Case study may employ embedded analysis of particular aspects of a case, or holistic analysis of the entire case.” This research is limited on the types of idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, Shopaholic & Baby, the translation strategies and the quality of translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability from English novel, Shopaholic & Baby into Indonesian version, Si Gila Belanja Punya Bayi.
B. Data and Source of Data

This research has two types of data. They are primary data and secondary data. The primary data of this research are the idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel which is entitled *Shopaholic & Baby* and also the Indonesian version, a translation by Monica Dwi C under the title, *Si Gila Belanja Punya Bayi*. The novel was first published in 2007 by Bantam Dell, Random House, Inc, New York. The Indonesian version of the novel was published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. The researcher chose this novel as the source of data with the considerations that the novel is one of the No. 1 The New York Times Best Seller novel. Besides, this novel also contains a huge numbers of idioms.

The secondary data are the results of questionnaires gained from the informants. This research involved 3 informants who evaluate the accuracy and acceptability. They are called raters. The criteria of the raters are:

1. Mastering English and Indonesian language.
2. Having adequate knowledge about translation.
3. Having competency and experiences as a translator.
4. Willing to take part in the research.

C. Sampling Technique

This research uses total sampling technique which analyzes the sentences that contain idioms in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, *Shopaholic & Baby*. There are 81 sentences that contain idioms.
D. Method of Data Collection

This research applies two kinds of method of data collection; content analysis and questionnaire.

1. Content Analysis

   In the content analysis, the researcher collected the data which are the idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, Shopaholic&Baby and its translation. Method of data collection:

   1) Read the novel entitled Shopaholic & Baby and its Indonesian version entitled Si Gila Belanja Punya Bayi.
   2) Compare the Source Text (Shopaholic & Baby) and the Target Text (Indonesian version, Si Gila Belanja Punya Bayi).
   3) Write down the idioms found in the novel.
   4) Classifies the idiom into each type.
   5) Describe the strategies using by the translator to translate the novel.
   6) Describe the accuracy and the acceptability of the translation.
   7) Classify and encodes the data.
   8) Analyze the data.
   9) Draw conclusion.

2. Questionnaire

   Besides content analysis, researcher also uses questionnaire. Questionnaire is used to gain information from the informants about translation accuracy and acceptability.
This research applies 2 types of questionnaire, close format and open ended format. The close format questionnaire means that the questionnaire is in form of scaled questionnaire. The researcher distributes questionnaires containing scale of the translation accuracy and acceptability to the raters. Meanwhile, in open ended format, the raters are allowed to give their comments dealing with the translation accuracy and acceptability.

The informants or the raters are asked to assess the accuracy and acceptability of the translation based on the scale of accuracy and acceptability below.

Scale of Accuracy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The content of the idiom of the source language is accurately conveyed into the target language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Less Accurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The content of the idiom of the source language is accurately conveyed into the target language, but some rewritings and some changes in word order are needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The content of the idiom of the source language is not accurately conveyed into the target language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Scale of Acceptability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The translated idiom sounds natural, almost does not feel like translation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and familiar to the target language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Less Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The translated idiom sounds few clumsy, feels like translation. It is also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>uncommonly used in the target language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Not Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It sounds unnatural and feels like translation. It is also uncommonly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>used in the target language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**E. Technique of Data Analysis**

The data which had been collected were analyzed as follows:

1. Collecting the data.
   The data are the idioms found in the novel, *Shopaholic & Baby* and the questionnaire from the 3 raters.

2. Identifying the types of the idioms.
   The researcher employed Chitra Fernando’s theory, which divides idioms into 4 types, which are compound, phrase, semi clause, and clause/sentence.

3. Describing the strategies used by the translator in translating the idioms in the novel, *Shopaholic & Baby* into Indonesian.
   The researcher applied the strategies proposed by Mona Baker. Then the researcher observes the data and classifies each datum into its type and strategy.

4. Analyzing the accuracy and acceptability.

5. Drawing a conclusion.
**F. Research Procedures**

1. Determining the object of the research.
   The object of the research is idioms in *Shopaholic & Baby*.

2. Collecting all of the data.
   The researcher collected the data taken from the novel and distributed the questionnaire to the raters.

3. Validating the data.
   The researcher consults the dictionary and also informant to check whether the data are really idioms or not.

4. Encoding the Data.
   Each of the data collected was given a code, which shows the number of the datum, the page from which the idioms and its translation taken.

   For example:

   03/E/11 means the data is datum number 3 taken from English novel of *Shopaholic & Baby*, page 11.

   04/I/26 means the data is datum number 4 taken from Indonesian version of *Shopaholic and Baby*, page 26.

5. Analyzing the data.
   In this research, the data were analyzed to observe:

   a. The types of the idioms and the percentage of each type.

   b. The strategies employed by the translator in translating idioms and the percentage of each strategy.
c. The accuracy and acceptability of the translation of idioms.

6. Drawing a conclusion.

Based on the data analysis and research findings, some conclusions were drawn and some suggestions were made.
CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Introduction

This chapter is about the research findings and discussion of the study. As mentioned in the chapter I, this study focuses on three problem statements. They are to identify the types of the idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, Shopaholic and Baby, to describe the strategies employed by the translator in translating the idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel Shopaholic and Baby into Indonesian, Si Gila Belanja Punya Bayi and to show the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

B. Research Findings

1. Types of Idiom

The researcher classifies the idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, Shopaholic and Baby into 4 categories based on theory proposed by Chitra Fernando in Idioms and Idiomaticity. They are compound, phrase, semi clause, and full clause. Based on the data analysis, the number of the types of idioms is shown in the following list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of idiom</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Phrase</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>46.91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Semi clause</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>35.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Full clause</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11.11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a. Compound

The first classification of the data is idiom in form of compound. There are 5 data that consist of idiom in form of compound.

Example 1:

ST: His nose twitches, like it always does when he’s delighted with life but wants to look deadpan. (18/E/73)

TT: Hidung Luke berkedut-kedut, seperti yang selalu terjadi bila dia sedang sangat gembira tapi ingin terlihat cuek. (18/I/98)

The idiom deadpan is classified into compound idiom. It is a compound noun. It consists of adjective dead as the modifier and noun pan as the head. This idiom means ‘an expressionless face’. It is translated accurately into cuek.

Example 2:

ST: I said that Luke didn’t get on with her and Dave sharpness nodded knowingly and said that’s often the smokescreen. (58/E/279)

TT: Seringkali itu hanya kamuflase. (58/I/346)

The example above also shows the idiom in form of compound. It is also compound noun. This idiom means ‘something you do or say in order to hide your real intention’, which is translated into kamuflase.

This type is found in:

| Datum No. | 18, 21, 36, 43, 58, |

b. Phrase

The second classification of the data is idiom in form of phrase. There are Noun Phrase, Adjective Phrase, Adverbial Phrase, and Prepositional Phrase. There are 38 data that are in the form of phrase.
Example 1:

ST: “I always think it’s only fair to give my first-time patients a heads-up on the realities to come in pregnancy. It isn’t all roses and sunshine, you know!” (39/E/140)

TT: “Aku selalu beranggapan lebih baik memberikan informasi yang sebenar-benarnya pada pasienku yang baru pertama kali mengandung. Hamil tidak selalu indah lho!” (39/I/178)

Example 2:


The idiom not all roses and under my breath are categorized into idiom in form of phrase. Not all roses belongs to adjective phrase. In the text, the idiom not all roses is translated into tidak selalu indah. While, under my breath belongs to prepositional phrase. This idiom means ‘quietly so that people can not hear’. In the text, it is translated into dengan suara pelan.

Example 3:

ST: Happily I stare at flicking through the brochure, taking in headings here and there. (22/E/83)

TT: Dengan bahagia aku mulai membuka-buka brosur itu, menyapu judul-judul di sana sini. (22/I/110)

The idiom here and there belongs to phrase. It is adverbial phrase. The idiom here and there has a meaning ‘in various places’. It is translated accurately into di sana sini.

This type is found in:
c. Semi clause

The third classification of the data is idiom in form of semi-clause. The researcher found that there are 29 data.

Example 1:

ST: My mind flicks to the Gender Predictor Kit still hidden in my underwear drawer three weeks after I bought it. I keep getting it out, then losing my nerve and putting it back. Maybe I need Suze as moral support. (45/E/154)

TT: Pikiranku melayang ke Alat Uji Jenis Kelamin Bayi yang masih kusembunyikan dengan rapi di laci baju dala, tiga minggu setelah aku membelinya. Aku bolak-balik mengeluarkannya, tapi kemudian keberiananku hilang dan kusimpan kembali. Mungkin aku membutuhkan Suze untuk dukungan moral. (45/I/194)

The idiom losing my nerve in the example above is categorized into semi clause idiom. The pattern of this semi clause is Verb+determiner+Noun. The meaning of the idiom can not be predicted from the words that form the construction. Therefore, the translator conveys the meaning of the idiom by observing the context of the sentence. The idiom losing my nerve is translated into keberiananku hilang. It is suitable to the context to describe that Becky lost her courage to use the Gender Predictor Kit to know the gender of her baby.

Example 2:

ST: “See you later!” says Suze with a strained smile as they walk off. And all of a sudden I feel a bit ashamed. Lulu is Suze’s friend and I should make the effort. I’m going to be nice about her. I suddenly resolve. If it kills me. (34/E/123)

The semi-clause make the effort is idiom. The meaning of that idiom can not be predicted from the meaning of each word that forms the idiom. The translator translates the idiom make the effort into berusaha lebih ramah. It is based on the context of the sentence. Here, Becky did not like Lulu because Lulu always felt superior to everyone. So, Becky was unfriendly to her. However, Lulu was Suze’s friend, Becky felt ashamed to Suze if she didn’t treat Lulu well. At last, Becky decided to try to become friendly to Lulu.

Example 3:

ST: I made sure he’d really gone (by looking out the window and then calling him twice in the car to make sure he hadn’t turned around) and then plucked up the courage to ring Dave Sharpness’s office. (57/E/272)

TT: Kupastikan dia sudah benar-benar berangkat (dengan melongok dari jendela-jendela meneleponnya dua kali di mobil untuk memastikan dia tidak kembali lagi), baru kemudian memberanikan diri menelepon kantor Dave Sharpness. (57/I/337)

Plucked up the courage is semi clause idiom. In the example above, it is translated accurately and acceptably into memberanikan diri. The idiom plucked up the courage means ‘make your self do something even though you are afraid’. The translator translates it into memberanikan diri. It is suitable to the context, in which Becky made herself call Dave Sharpness, a detective to investigate Luke, although she was afraid if Luke knows it. The sentence above clearly shows
Becky didn’t want Luke knew what she did, so she looked at the window and called Luke twice to make sure that he was really gone.

This type is found in:

| Datum No. | 03, 04, 05, 06, 09, 10, 14, 16, 24, 25, 31, 36, 33, 34, 35, 41, 45, 48, 54, 55, 57, 63, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 77, 79, 81 |

...d. Full clause

The fourth classification is idioms in the form of clause/sentence.

Example 1:

ST: “Mrs. Brandon, I’ll do my best. I’ll have a search through. See what I’ve got.” (73/E/362)

TT: “Mrs. Brandon, akan saya usahakan. Saya akan memerintahkan pencarian. Apa saja yang bisa diperoleh.” (73/I/444)

The idiom I’ll do my best is idiom in form of sentence. The idiom has a meaning ‘to try as hard as possible’. In this text, Becky came to Dave Sharpness again to ask the archive about Iain Wheeler. Unfortunately, there was small incident with the client secure storage facility. So, some of his archives were a bit of a mess. Even, some of them had to be thrown. But, he would try to search what Becky needed.

Example 2:

ST: But they see each other all the time, and she’s always texting him, and I have no idea what they talk about.... (47/E/180)

TT: Tapi mereka selalu bertemu setiap waktu, dan Venetia selalu mengirim SMS pada Luke, dan aku tidak tahu apa yang mereka bicarakan. (47/I/226)
The idiom **I have no idea** belongs to clause. The idiom used to emphasize that you do not know something. In this sentence, the idiom is used to emphasize that Becky didn’t know what Venetia and Luke talked about when they texted each other. It is accurately conveyed into *aku tidak tahu*.

This type is found in:

| Datum No. | 23, 26, 29, 30, 32, 38, 47, 64, 73 |

2. **The Strategies Used by the Translators in Translating the Idioms Found in Shopaholic and Baby.**

The researcher employs the strategies proposed by Mona Baker in identifying the strategies employed by the translator in translating the idiom in *Shopaholic and Baby* into Indonesian. The researcher finds that there are 4 strategies applied by the translator. Three of them are the strategies proposed by Mona Baker. They are translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase. The fourth strategy employed by the translator is literal. The number of each strategy is listed below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Translation by paraphrase.</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>87.65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Literal translation.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.47%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a. Translation Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form.

By applying this method, the translator uses an idiom in the target language which conveys the same meaning and form as that of the source language. This kind of match can only occasionally be achieved.

Example 1:

ST: “Think how you’d feel if Amy was your daughter. You’d want her employer to take a stand.” (70/E/337)

TT: “Bayangkan bila Amy itu putrimu. Kau pasti ingin perusahaan tempatnya bekerja mengambil sikap.” (70/I/415)

Example 2:

ST: I assure you that I would not change my mind if I could see your collection of 1930’s lipstick cases. (74/E/365)

TT: Saya jamin saya tidak akan berubah pikiran kalaupun saya biasa melihat koleksi magnet kulkas Audrey Hepburn anda. (74/I/447)

The idiom mengambil sikap and berubah pikiran conveys the meaning of the idioms take a stand and change my mind. Those Indonesian idioms also use the same objects as the English idioms, namely sikap for stand and pikiran for mind. Obviously, both Indonesian idioms have similar meaning and form to the English idioms.

This strategy is applied in:

| Datum No. | 01, 05, 09, 70, 74 |

b. Translation Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form.

By applying the second strategy, the translator uses an idiom in the target language which has a similar meaning to that of the source language but it uses different objects.
Example 1:

ST: “Eric and I worked as a team on this project and think it heralds a new day for The Look. And all those people who laughed at us can eat their words.” (72/E/357)

TT: “Eric dan saya bekerja dalam satu tim untuk proyek ini, dan saya rasa ini lembaran baru bagi The Look. Jadi bagi semua orang yang dulu menertawakan kami, silakan jilat kembali ludah kalian. (72/I/438)

The idiom eat their words is also translated by using similar meaning but dissimilar form. Both idioms use different choice of words. Derived from the words former, the idiom eat their words consists of the words eat and words, while jilat kembali ludah kalian consists of the words lick and saliva. The idiom eat their words in the example above has a meaning 'to admit that they were wrong’. It is suitable to the context in which those people who had underestimated that The Look would be bankrupt, had to admit that they were wrong because The Look wouldn’t be bankrupt. In this novel, it is told that The Look was in trouble since there were no customers who came to this shop. This situation made people, especially those who did not like with the existence of The Look, argued that The Look would be bankrupt. Many newspapers reported the problem of The Look. To solve the problem, Becky got idea to ask her friend, Danny Kovits, a designer to corporate with The Look. Danny designed some clothes to The Look. It attracted many people to come and buy those clothes. Finally, the problem was solved.

In Indonesian, the idiom jilat kembali ludah kalian shows the same meaning to the idiom eat your words. Jilat kembali ludah kalian has a meaning to
reverse a previously/earlier opinion. In larger meaning, *jilat kembali ludah kalian* also means admit that they were wrong.

From the data analysis, the translator has translated English idioms by using idioms (Indonesian idioms) of similar meaning but dissimilar form appropriately.

This strategy is applied in:

| Datum No. | 36, 42, 72 |

**c. Translation by Paraphrase.**

This strategy is the most common way in translating idiom. It is employed when there is no equivalence of idiom in the target language. This strategy is understandable among the readers in the target language since it directly shows the meaning of idiom in the Source Language.

Example 1:

ST: Lulu has **rubbed me the wrong way** ever since the first time we met and she totally looked down on me because I didn’t have any kids. (33/E/122)

TT: Habis Lulu **membuatku kesal** sejak pertama kali kami berkenalan dan dia benar-benar memandang rendah diriku karena aku tidak punya anak. (33/I/155)

The idiom rubbed the wrong way is translated by paraphrasing into *membuatku kesal*. The translator directly shows the meaning of the idiom **rubbed me the wrong way**, which is *membuatku kesal*.

Example 2:

ST: “She was at a **loose end**. And we might go to Liberty’s afterward to look at fabrics, for the nursery.” (44/E/154)
“Kebetulan dia sedang bengong, jadi ku ajak saja. Sesudah ini kami akan ke liberty’s, melihat-lihat kain untuk kamar bayi.”

(44/I/194)

The idiom at a loose end in the example above is paraphrased into bengong. The idiom means ‘having nothing to do’. The expression bengong is an accurate and acceptable in substituting the meaning of at a loose end. It describes that Janice had nothing to do at home so Becky’s mum brought along Janice to accompany Becky to follow pre-natal class.

Example 3:

ST: I’m a fright. My eyes are red and puffy. My cheeks are tear-stained. My hair is all over the place. (59/E/297)


The idiom all over the place describes Becky’s hair which was untidy after she lied on a bed and cried for an hour. It is told that Becky met Venetia. Then, Venetia told that Luke would leave her after she gave birth. Arriving at home, Becky cried on her bed for an hour. It made her performance bad. Her eyes became red and her hair was untidy.

Based on the explanation above, the paraphrasing into awut awutan is accurate and acceptable in rendering the meaning of the idiom all over the place.

Based on the data analysis, translating idioms by paraphrasing is the dominant way employed by the translator in translating idioms found in this novel since it consists of data. By employing this strategy, the translator can render the meaning of the idiom by using her own way and style.

This strategy is found in:
d. Literal Translation

This method is uncommon way employed by a translator in translating idiom since it often results inappropriate expression in the target language. Here, the translator translates the idiom by finding out the meaning of the idiom word by word.

Example:

ST: “No. Get the Warrior.” I swallow, trying to press back the sudden lump springing up in my throat. “It doesn’t matter.” All the fun and easiness has disappeared. I feel cold with apprehension. Dave Sharpness has got evidence of Luke doing…something. And I have no idea what. (56/E/271)


The example shows that the English idiom is translated literally into Indonesian. The translator translates literally the idiom lump in my throat into gumpalan di tenggorokanku. It doesn’t give any sense to the reader. The meaning of the idiom is not conveyed appropriately into the target language. The idiom a lump in my throat means’ feeling pressure in your throat because you are very angry or emotional’. It is told that Becky got a call from Dave Sharpness, a
detective whom she hired to investigate Luke. He informed Becky that he found facts about Luke. The fact was in form of photo. He said as if he found a fact that Luke really had affair with other woman. Becky felt very emotional. She wanted to see those photos to find out what happen to Luke, to reveal Luke’s secret. Based on the context, the translation into gumpalan di tenggorokanku does not represent the meaning of the idiom **lump in my throat**. The researcher suggests translating it into *menahan amarah*. It makes the message of idiom conveyed accurately into target language.

This strategy is applied in:

| Datum No. | 56, 64 |

### 3. The Accuracy and Acceptability of the Translation of Idiom

This part will discuss about the accuracy and acceptability of the translation of idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, *Shopaholic and Baby* into Indonesian.

#### a. Accuracy

As mentioned in chapter III, the scale of the accuracy score ranges from 1-3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The content of the idiom of the source language is accurately conveyed into the target language. The translated idiom is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Less Accurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The content of the idiom of the source language is accurately conveyed into the target language, but some rewritings and some changes in word</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
order are needed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>Not Accurate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The content of the idiom of the source language is not accurately conveyed into the target language.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data gained, the main score of the accuracy of the translation of Sophie Kinsella’s novel, *Shopaholic and Baby* into Indonesian is 1.11. The score is closer to score 1; it means that the translation is accurate. Sentences with mean score range from 1-1.5 are dominantly found (sentences). Score in the range of means that the content of idiom of the source language is accurately conveyed into target language. There are some examples of sentences with this score.

Example 1:

ST: “We should invest the bay’s trust fund in Bangladesh too. We’d probably make a fortune!” (10/E/36)

TT: “Sebaiknya kita menginvestasikan dana perwalian bayi kita di Bangladesh juga. Siapa tahu kita juga dapat untung besar.” (10/I/51)

The source text is accurately conveyed into the target text. All raters give score 1 to this datum. The mean score of this datum is 1. The idiom make a fortune is translated into dapat untung besar. The idiom make a fortune means earn much wealth. The expression dapat untung besar has the same meaning with make a fortune. So, the use of dapat untung besar is very accurate.

Example 2:

ST: “Ssssh!” I hiss in horror. He knows he’s supposed to mention the word shopping to Jess. Making a face at him, I take the phone and put it to my ear. (06/E/18)

The translation of idiom above is accurate. It means that the content of idiom of source language was accurately conveyed into target language. All raters give score 1 to this datum. The mean score of this datum is 1. The idiom by heart which has a meaning from memory translated accurately into hafal.

Besides, there are also sentences with mean score 1.6-2.5. This score means that the translated idiom is less accurate. The content of idiom of the source language is accurately conveyed into target language but some rewriting, and some changes in word order are needed. The translated idiom can be clearly understood by the evaluator, but some rewriting and some changes in word are needed.

There are 4 data that the mean score are 1.6-2.5.

Example1:

ST: “Um…yes.” I clear my throat. “Unless maybe you think, Dr Braine that we should know for very good good, unavoidable medical reasons?” (04/E/15)

TT: “Eh…ya.” Aku melonggarkan tenggorokan. ”kecuali kalau anda, Dr. Braine, menganggap kami perlu tahu demi alasan medis yang sangat penting dan tak bisa dihindari?” (04/I/26)

The mean score of the datum above is 1.7. Rater 1 and rater 3 gives score 3, while rater 2 gives score 1. Rater 1 and rater 3 have the same opinion that the translation is not accurate because it does not convey the meaning of the idiom. Clear my throat means ‘make sound like a small cough in order to speak’. The translation of melonggarkan tenggorokan doesn’t convey the meaning of it.
Therefore, the translation of idiom is not accurate. Rater 1 suggests changing the word *melonggarkan tenggorokan* into the word *berdeham*. The researcher tends to support the rater 1 and rater 3’s argument since *berdeham* conveys the meaning of the idiom **clear my throat**.

Example 2:

ST: “Um…yes.” I clear my throat. “Unless maybe you think, Dr Braine that we should know for very good good, unavoidable medical reasons?” I look hard at Dr. Braine, but he doesn’t **get the message**. “Not at all.” He beams. (05/E/15)

TT: “Eh…ya.” Aku melonggarkan tenggorokan. ”kecuali kalau anda, Dr. Braine, menganggap kami perlu tahu demi alasan medis yang sangat penting dan tak bisa dihindari?” Kutatap Mr. Braine lekat-lekat, tapi dia tidak **menangkap pesanku**. ”Tidak, tidak ada apa-apa.” Jawabnya berseri-seri. (05/I/26)

The mean score of the translation is 1.7. Rater 1 gives score 1, while rater 2 and rater 3 give score 2 for the translation. Rater 2 and rater 3 have the same opinion that the translation of the idiom above is less accurate. Rater 2 suggests to translate **get the message** into **memahami pesanku** instead of **menangkap pesanku**. Rater 3 states that the word *pesan* should be translated into *maksud*. So, the translation will be **menangkap maksudku** or **mengerti maksudku**. The rater tends to support rater 2 and rater 3’s argument. It will be more accurate if the idiom **get the message** is translated into **menangkap maksudku**.

Example 3:

ST: “Please, tell me the truth **once and for all**. Are you seeing her?” (66/E/325)

The mean score of this datum is 2. But, each rater gives different score. Rater 1 gives score 1. Rater 2 gives score 2. He suggests translating the idiom once and for all into sekali lagi dan terakhir kali. Rater 3 gave score 3. She argues that the translated idiom is not accurate since there is meaning deviation. Once and for all means finally. She suggest translating the idiom into untuk yang terakhir kali. The researcher tends to support rater 2. The idiom once and for all means ’now and for the last time’. The translation into sekali lagi dan terakhir kali is more accurate.

There are also two data with mean score 2.6-3. It means that the translated idiom is not accurate. The content of idiom of the source language is not accurately conveyed into target language. It does not fit to the context of sentence or it is omitted or deleted.

Example 1:

ST: Lulu, Suze’s horrible friend from the country. My heart sinks like stone as I wave cheerfully. What’s she doing here? Just as we were having such a good time. (32/E/121)


The mean score of this data is 2.7. Rater 1 and rater 3 give score 3, while rater 2 gives score 2. Rater 1 and rater 3 argue that the translation of idiom above is not accurate. Rater 1 argues that the translation will result to the ambiguous perception to the target language. The message of the SL seems explicitly showing that “my heart” really falls down, while it does not so in the SL. It suggested translating the idiom into ‘jantungku copot’. Rater 3 argues that the
idiom means one feels despondent, disappointed, fearful, etc, so the translation into ‘jantungku kontan merosot’ is not accurate. Rater 2 argues that the translation of idiom is less accurate. It is suggested to translate the idiom into hatiku sungguh kecewa instead of jantungku kontan merosot. The researcher tends to support rater 1 and rater 3’s argument.

Example 2:

ST: And then I keep picturing him running his hands through her long red hair. And murmuring “Venetia, I love you.” Which is just stupid. **I bet** he never told her he loved her. (23/E/89)


The mean score of this data is 3. It means that all raters give score 3 to this data. The raters argue that this translation is not accurate since the translator omits the idiom ‘**I bet**’. The researcher tends to support the rater’s argument. The omission of this idiom makes the message of the idiom is not conveyed. The meaning of the idiom **I bet** is ‘I don’t believe you much’. This idiom is used to comment on what somebody says or does. In this context, the idiom is used in commenting Luke’s treat to Venetia when they were in love years ago. The sentence in the example above shows that Becky did not believe that Luke says to Venetia that he loves her. Based on the explanation, the idiom I bet should translate into **aku berani bertaruh**. So, the complete sentence will be **aku berani bertaruh**, Luke pasti tidak pernah menyatakan cinta pada Venetia.
b. Acceptability

As mentioned in chapter III, the scale of the accuracy score ranges from 1-3.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The translated idiom sounds natural, almost does not feel like translation and familiar to the target language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Less Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The translated idiom sounds few clumsy, feels like translation. It is also uncommonly used in the target language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Not Acceptable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It sounds unnatural and feels like translation. It is also uncommonly used in the target language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the data gained, the mean score of the acceptability of the translation of idiom in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, Shopaholic and Baby into Indonesian is 1.14. It means that the translation is acceptable. However, the score is not exactly 1. It means that not all the data are acceptable.

Sentences with mean score range from 1-1.5 are dominantly found. There are 67. Score in the range of 1-1.5 means that the translated idiom is acceptable. It sounds natural, almost does not feel like translation and familiar to the target language. There are some examples of sentences with this score.

Example 1:

ST: “No, it was the new one. The blond Rollerblade champion. Mum, I’d better go. I’ve got call waiting. Give my love to everyone.” (26/E/105)

The mean score of the datum is 1. All raters give score 1 to this data. It means that the data is acceptable. The translation into salam untuk semua is acceptable since it is familiar to target language. The idiom give my love to everyone is informal idiom used to send friendly greetings to somebody. Indonesian people usually use the expression salam untuk semua to send greetings for somebody.

Example 2:

ST: “Danny was just telling me how he’s really close to coming up with a final design.” I say to Eric, praying that Danny keeps his mouth closed. (54/E/248)

TT: “Danny baru saja memberitahuku bahhwa dia hampir selesai dengan rancangan finalnya.” kataku pada Eric, dalam hati berdoa Danny tidak berkata yang aneh-aneh. (54/I/308)

The mean score of the datum is 1.3. Rater 1 gives score 2, while rater 2 and rater 3 give score 1. According to rater 1, the translation sounds uncommon to find in the target language. Alternatively, the idiom is translated into the words that are commonly used in the target language. Rater 1 recommends translating the idiom keep his mouth into tidak bicara macam- macam instead of tidak berkata yang aneh-aneh. The researcher tends to support rater 1 since the translation into tidak bicara yang macam-macam sounds natural and familiar in Indonesian language.

Besides, there are also 8 sentences with mean score 1.6-2.5. This score means that the translated idiom is less acceptable. It sounds few clumsy, feels like
translation. It is also uncommonly used in the target language. There are some examples of sentences with this score.

Example 1:

ST: He looks from face to face, clearly wondering if he’s supposed to know us. (13/E/45)

TT: Lelaki itu memandangi kami berganti-ganti, kentara sekali bertanya tanya apakah dia mengenali kami. (13/I/63)

The mean score of the datum above is 1.7. It means that the translation is less acceptable. Rater 1 and rater 3 give score 2. Meanwhile, rater 2 gives score 1. Rater 1 and rater 3 argue that the translation sounds unnatural and rather clumsy to the target language. It will be more appropriate to use the word bergantian rather than berganti-ganti. The researcher tends to support rater 1 and rater 3 that the word bergantian is more natural used in the target language rather than berganti-ganti.

Example 2:

ST: Iain is a thickest guy in his early forties, with close-cropped salt and pepper hair. (21/E/79)

TT: Iain berperawakan gempal, berumur awal empat puluhan, dengan rambut kelabu dipotong cepak. (21/I/105)

The mean score of the datum above is also 1.7. Rater 1 and rater 2 give score 1. While rater 3 gives score 3 since the translation is not acceptable. The words kelabu is not familiar for the target reader. Rater 3 suggests translating the idiom salt-and-pepper into beruban. The researcher tends to support rater 3 since rambut kelabu is not familiar in the target language. There is no term of rambut kelabu in Indonesian language. The idiom salt and pepper in the example above
has a meaning ‘hair that is becoming grey’. In the sentence above, it is explained
that Iain had been 40 years old. So, the translation into beruban is acceptable
since Indonesian people usually use the word beruban in expressing the hair that
is becoming white because of growing old. It is suitable to the context in which
Iain was a man in early forties. Generally, the man’s hair in that age has become
grey or white.

Example 3:

ST: Suspicious are rising up inside me, as thick and fast as ever. 
(51/E/233)

TT: Kecurigaanku kembali timbul, menumpuk tinggi dengan cepat.
(51/I/247)

The mean score of the datum is 1.7. Rater 1 and rater 3 give score 2, while
rater 2 gives score 1. Rater 1 and rater 3 argue that the translation of idiom is less
acceptable. Rater 1 argues that the translator sounds uncommon to find in the
target language. Alternatively, there must be a change in the choice of word
(diction). Rater 1 suggests translating the idiom into dan dalam waktu singkat
menggunung tinggi. Rater 3 argues that the translation sounds unnatural. The
translation suggested is timbul kecurigaan besar, so the translation sounds natural.
The researcher tends to support rater 1’s argument. It is more natural to translate
the idiom thick and fast into dan dalam waktu singkat menggunung tinggi.

There are also sentences with mean score 2.6-3. This score means that the
translated idiom is not acceptable. It sounds unnatural and feels like translation. It
is also uncommonly used in the target language. There are some examples of
sentences with this score.
Example 1:

**ST:** Lulu, Suze’s horrible friend from the country. My heart sinks like stone as I wave cheerfully. What’s she doing here? Just as we were having such a good time. (32/E/121)

**TT:** Lulu, teman Suze yang menyebalkan itu. Jantungku kontan merosot ke kaki sementara tanganku melambai ceria. Apa yang dia lakukan di sini? Padahal kami sedang bersenang-senang. (32/I/155)

The mean score of this datum is 2.7. Rater 1 and rater 3 give score 3, while rater 2 gives score 2. Rater 1 argues that the translation sounds unnatural to the target language. The translation is uncommon to be found in the target language. It is recommended to translate it into “Jantungku copot” that is more acceptable in the TL. Rater 2 suggests translating the idiom into hatiku kecewa. Rater 2 has similar opinion with rater 1. The researcher tends to rater 1 and rater 3. The translated idiom is not acceptable since the expression jantungku kontan merosot ke kaki is not familiar to use in Indonesian language. Jantungku copot is acceptable expression to the idiom my heart sinks like stone. It is commonly use by Indonesian people in describing their shock or their fearful.

**C. Discussion**

This part will discuss the relevance of the research findings and translation theories.

**1. Types of Idioms Found in Sophie Kinsella’s Novel Shopaholic and Baby.**

Based on the analysis, the researcher found that there are 4 types of idiom proposed by Chitra Fernando in Idiom and Idiomaticity. They are idiom in form of compound, phrase, semi-clause, and clause. Based on the data analysis, most of
the idioms found in this novel are in the form of phrase, followed by semi-clause, clause, and compound.

There are 5 idioms in form of compound (6.18%), 38 idioms in form of phrase (46.91%), 29 idioms in form of semi-clause (35.80%), and 9 idioms in form of clause/sentence (11.11%).

2. The Strategies Employed by the Translator in Translating the Idioms Found in Sophie Kinsella’s Novel, Shopaholic and Baby into Indonesian.

Based on the analysis, the researcher found that there are 4 strategies employed by the translator in translating the idioms. Three strategies are proposed by Mona Baker. They are translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form (6.18%), translation by using an idiom of dissimilar form but similar meaning (3.70%), translation by paraphrase (87.65%), and literal translation (2.47%).

Translation by paraphrase is the most dominant strategy used in the translation of idioms in this novel. The translator often employs this strategy when there is no equivalence of idioms in the target language. Besides, the translator can render the message directly. Hence, the reader can catch the meaning easily. However, not all idioms which are translated by this strategy are accurate and acceptable.

Translation using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form is also found in this novel. This is due to the reason that each culture has different way in
expressing certain meaning. By using this strategy, the translator translates the idiom into target language idiom but uses different object.

Translation using idiom of similar meaning and similar form is also applied in translating idiom in this novel. By using this strategy, the idiom is translated into Indonesian idiom which has similar meaning and form.

It is also found that there is also idiom that is translated by literal translation. It is not appropriate strategy in translating idiom since idiom must be treated as single semantic unit. Translating idiom by using this strategy will result an inappropriate equivalence which makes distortion meaning.

3. The Accuracy and Acceptability of the Translation of Idioms
a. Accuracy

Based on the analysis, the mean score of the accuracy of the translation of idiom in Sophie Kinsella’s novel, Shopaholic and Baby is 1.11. It means that the translation is accurate. The content of the idiom of the source language is accurately conveyed into the target language. The translated idiom is clear to the evaluator and no rewriting is needed.

The score is not absolutely 1. It means that not all the translation is accurate. There are 4 data categorized as less accurate and 3 data categorized as not accurate. However, most of the translated idioms (74) are accurately rendered.

b. Acceptability

The acceptable data are dominant (72 sentences). There are 7 data considered as less acceptable and 2 data considered as not acceptable. The mean
score of the acceptability of the translation is 1.14. It means that the translation is acceptable. The translation sounds natural, almost does not feel like translation and familiar to the target language.

However, the score is not absolutely 1. It means that not all the translated idioms are acceptable.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. Conclusion

1. There are 4 types of idioms found in Sophie Kinsella’s novel Shopaholic and Baby. They are idiom in form of compound, phrase, semi-clause and clause.

2. There are 4 strategies employed by the translator in translating the idiom. They are translation by using idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and literal translation.

3. The accuracy of this translation of idiom is 1. 11. It means that the translation of idiom in this novel is accurately conveyed into the target language. The strategies result in translation with high level of accuracy are translation by using idiom of similar meaning and form and translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

The acceptability of this translation of novel is 1. 14. It means that the translation of idiom is acceptable. The translation of idioms sounds natural, almost does not feel like translation and familiar to the target readers. The strategies result in translation with high level of acceptability are translation by using idiom of similar meaning and form and translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.
B. Recommendation

1. For the Translator

The translator has to recognize whether the expression is idiom or not since idiom has a meaning that is totally different from the meaning of the words that form it. In translating idiom, the translator should be aware that the meaning of idiom can not be found by the meaning of the individual word that forms it. Therefore the translation by using literal translation is not appropriate. The analysis shows that the translator uses this strategy in finding the equivalence of idiom. It produces a meaningless expression in the target language. The translator should comprehend the context of sentence so it can be produced an accurate and acceptable translation.

Besides, the translator must be aware in finding the equivalence since idiom is closely related to the target language culture.

2. For Other Researchers

The researcher suggests the other researcher explore more about translation of idiom, especially related to the process of translation since this research is product oriented research. The other research is hoped to gain the reason why the translator applies certain strategy in translating the idiom.
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