



**Translation Analysis on Idioms from *Diary of Wimpy Kids* into *Diary si Bocah Tengil*
Novels**

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Advisor,

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized initial 'R' followed by a vertical line and a horizontal flourish.

Rahmanti Asmarani, M. Hum.

Translation Analysis on Idioms from *Diary of Wimpy Kid* Translated into *Diary si Bocah Tengil* Novels

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled Translation Analysis on Idioms in Diary of Wimpy Kid Translated into Diary si Bocah Tengil Novel. This study directs to find the kinds of idioms and describing the translation strategies of idioms used by the translator in target text. The researcher used descriptive analysis to analyze the kinds of idioms and the strategies to translate the idiomatic meaning of phrasal that found in the novel. The data of this study were analyzed by classifying each sentence that have idiomatic meaning according to the theory, marking the data by considering the most have idioms, explaining the kind of idioms and the strategies that used by translator translating in the novel, drawing tables of the kinds of idioms and the strategies found in the novel. Based on the analysis that has been done, the researcher found 252 phrasal of idioms which divided into eight kinds of idiom that match with the theory, there are 140 data (55.55%) were include idioms with preposition and adverbial particles, 28 data (11.12%) idioms with common verbs, 25 data (9.92%) include special uses of words with grammatical functions, 22 (8.73%) include particular words with special idiomatic uses, 11 data (4.36%) miscellaneous words, 9 data (3.57%) idiom with verb and nouns that are used together, 9 data (3.57%) idioms with the verb to be, 8 data (3.18%) idioms with adjectives and noun in combination. Strategies dealing with idioms consist of four strategies of translation, which are 175 data (62.5%) used strategies similar meaning but dissimilar form, 41 data (14.65%) used similar meaning and form, 56 data (20%) used translation by paraphrase, 8 data (2.85%) used translation by omission. The researcher used theory of translation strategies by Mona Baker that helpful to make the result of translation meaning and easy to understand for the readers. The findings of this research from this novel are found the kinds of idioms, and translation strategies dealing with the idioms.

Keywords: *Analysis, Kinds of Idioms, Novel, Translation, Strategies*

Skripsi ini berjudul Translation Analysis on Idioms in Diary of Wimpy Kid Translated into Diary si Bocah Tengil Novels. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari jenis idiom dan menganalisis strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah pada target teks. Peneliti menggunakan analisis deskriptif untuk menganalisis jenis idiom dan strategi yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkan makna idiomatik yang ditemukan dalam novel. Data penelitian ini dianalisis dengan cara mengelompokkan setiap kalimat yang memiliki makna idiomatik yang sesuai dengan teori, menandai data kemudian menjelaskan jenis idiom dan strategi yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan, menggambar tabel jenis idiom dan strategi yang ditemukan dalam novel. Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan, peneliti menemukan 252 phrasal

idiom yang dibagi menjadi delapan jenis idiom sesuai dengan teori, antara lain 140 data (55.55%) idioms with preposition and adverbial particles, 28 data (11.12%) idioms with common verbs, 25 data (9.92%) special uses of words with grammatical functions, 22 (8.73%) particular words with special idiomatic uses, 11 data (4.36%) miscellaneous words, 9 data (3.57%) idiom with verb and nouns that are used together, 9 data (3.57%) idioms with the verb to be, 8 data (3.18%) idioms with adjectives and noun in combination. Strategi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari empat strategi, antara lain 175 data (62.5%) used strategies similar meaning but dissimilar form, 41 data (14.65%) similar meaning and form, 56 data (20%) translation by paraphrase, 8 data (2.85%) used translation by omission. Temuan penelitian dari novel ini ditemukan beberapa jenis idiom, dan strategi penerjemahan yang sesuai dengan idiom.

Kata Kunci: Analisis, Jenis-jenis Idiom, Novel, Translation, Strategi

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the tools of communication that is already old. The language has been used since ancient ancestors as one way of the communication. The use of language at the time was not as advanced as now. In the past time, they communicated using media such gestures, painting, etc. The use of language became one of the communication tools to express something to their community or society.

Over the time many changes that occur on the way to communicate using language. People now know how to communicate more easily by written and spoken. Edward Sapir (1921, 1884-1939), the noted linguist and anthropologist, wrote in his work *relation to other fundamental interests—the problem of thought, the nature of the historical process, race, culture, art.*, assumed that language is not only a study of language and culture, but ultimately on the world of relations and influence. It means that the language is not only how to learn about the culture but also as a tool for social reality development of their expressions. They are quicker to understand what is delivered and understood the purpose.

Many of languages in the world are opening the window of knowledge to know the culture and uniqueness of different countries. Make it easier to know the different culture of each country then patented in English as a world language, in order to become a communication bridge people in this world to get to know more information about foreign culture. So, that many countries apply English as the first foreign language, including Indonesia.

English language can be found in every time and every where, such in dictionary, song lyrics, magazine, comics, book story, even novel. Most of people feel that written English is easier than spoken. For some people, reading is one of the most enjoyable things that they can spend hours just for their hobby. It caused that when reading English text, the processing of reading can push us to train the brain of understand the meaning of the text also learn about the letter of the text, and grammar structure. So many books, magazines, newspapers, and comics even novels which are available with English version in Indonesia. For Indonesian sometimes it is difficult to understand, but there are also some books or novels that available in bilingual language, such English

and Indonesia. Some translators make it perfect easy for the reader. In the process of translating a text from a source language to a target language, the hidden structure of the source text should be discovered through the use of various strategies by the translator.

Concentrating on the concept of translation we can see that the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of text another language and thus make them available to wider readers which are a very difficult, time consuming activity that needs more concentrations.

In this rapid world which necessitates the expansion of the information training translation is an important task; because a good translator can convey the message easily without any changes. In this way, not only preparing good translators is necessary but also preparing good translation is inevitable.

This paper focuses on the translation of idioms studies especially in a novel named "Diary of a Wimpy Kid" which will discuss about the idioms used in this novel. However, as mentioned earlier, the translator should perform translation adjustments in order to find equivalence in translation.

Such Newmark (1988:104) said, *whilst the central problem is the overall choice of a translation method for a text, the most particular problem is the translation of metaphor*. Based on that definition, it means that if we do translation we should use good paraphrase sentences although the sentences are different each other, however the contain of message are same. So the idiom is a form of metaphor. Therefore, as one form of metaphor, changing idioms into text requires adjustments in translation. Sometime the idioms take many different forms or structure. It means that it can be very short or longer. A large number of idioms consist of some combinations of noun and adjective, such cold war, a dark horse, French leave, etc. Some idioms are much longer: to fish in troubled water, to take the bull by the horns, to cut one's coat according to one's cloth. Many idiomatic phrases that can be paraphrase that come from the every-day life of Englishmen, for example from *home life*, *such be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth*, *to make a clean sweep of something*, *to hit the nail on the head*. Another of example of food and cooking, such to eat humble pie, out of the frying pan into the fire, to be in the soup, etc.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data and Subject

The data of this study was bilingual *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* novels.

Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis of this research is the phrases idioms translation that is used in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid* or *Diary si Bocah Tengil* novels. The researcher analyzes the phrases which has idioms using theory of some experts.

Technique of Data Collection and Analysis

The technique used to collect data were identification, which is supported by the relevant theories. Analyzing the data, the researcher used the following steps:

- a. Reading the novel and its translation. This step is to detect the potential data to be researched.
- b. Classifying the idiomatic meaning which found in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*.
- c. Marking the data

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In this section, table 4.1.1 shows some of classifications and identify idiomatic expression in accordance to *Idioms and How to Use Them* by W. McMordie and Oxford Dictionary that researcher used.

Table 4.1.1 Kinds of Idioms

NO	KINDS OF IDIOM	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1.	Special uses of words with grammatical functions	25	9.92%
2.	Particular words with special idiomatic uses	22	8.73%
3.	Idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination	8	3.18%
4.	Idiom with verb and nouns that are used together	9	3.57%
5.	Verbs with preposition and adverbial particles	140	55.55%
6.	Idioms with the verb <i>to be</i>	9	3.57%
7.	Idioms with common verbs	28	11.12%
8.	Miscellaneous words	11	4.36%
TOTAL		252	100%

As seen in the table 4.1.1 above, the researcher classified the data based on the types of idioms which translator used in translating the data. There are eight kinds of idioms, specifically; special uses of words with grammatical functions, particular words with special idiomatic uses, idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination, idiom with verb and nouns that are used together, verbs with preposition and adverbial particles, idioms with the verb *to be*, idioms with common verbs, miscellaneous words.

It can be seen that the most widely used data analysis are verbs with prepositions and adverbial particles. The amount of data on this type there are 140 idioms. The researcher can analyzed that the author is more frequently used this kind of idioms because this type have the most powerful idiom meaning. It can be seen that the combination of verb + preposition or particle results in a separate unit of meaning, which may be highly idiomatic meaning, such total the meaning of the combination may

bear little or no relationship to the meaning of the individual words of combination. So that is why in this analysis more find idiom with this kind than others.

Table 4.1.2 Frequency of Strategies Usage

No.	Strategy	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form	175	62.5%
2.	Similar Meaning and Form	41	14.65%
3.	Translation by Paraphrase	56	20%
4.	Translation by Omission	8	2.85%
TOTAL		280	100%

Based on data analysis in the table 4.1.2 above, the researcher classified the data based on the strategies which translator used in translated the data. There are four kinds of strategies of translation that match with this data, specifically; strategy similar meaning but dissimilar form, strategy of similar meaning and form, strategy of translation by paraphrase, strategy of translation by omission. In this analysis researcher analyzed that translator more use strategy of similar meaning but dissimilar form, because translator because the result in TL is not always has similar form of source language as idiomatic expression. So that is why this strategy is more used than another.

Discussion

According to the finding, the discussions show the kind of idioms and strategies use on translated the idioms. Those are special uses of words with grammatical functions, particular words with special idiomatic uses, idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination, idiom with verb and nouns that are used together, verbs with preposition and adverbial particles, idioms with the verb to be, idioms with common verbs, miscellaneous words. Then there are four kinds of strategies of translation that match with this data, specifically; strategy similar meaning but dissimilar form, strategy of similar meaning and form, strategy of translation by paraphrase, strategy of translation by omission.

Analysis using Strategy Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

For the discussion of this data analysis commonly found that translator using strategy of similar meaning but dissimilar form. It indicates that there are possibilities that the idiom in the source language almost have the same meaning although different lexical items.

	IDIOM	PAGE	LINE
SL	You know how you're supposed to come up with a list of "resolution" at the beginning of the year to try to make yourself a better person?	1	1
TL	Kau tahu kan bahwa kau mesti membuat daftar resolusi di awal tahun agar kau bisa berusaha berubah menjadi orang yang lebih baik?	1	1

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that *come up with a list of resolution* (p.1; l.1) is translated into TT as *membuat* (p.1; l.1). It can be analyzed that is kind idioms of verbs with adverbial particles. This idiomatic is translated by uses strategies of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

This excerpt illustrated when New Year's Day when Greg has a dream to change something within him. This idiom when he writes his diary about his dream to make some resolution for his better family life.

In this phrase *come up* (verb + adverbial particles) which means *membuat* has an idiomatic meaning because it is similar meaning. When verb and adverbial particles used together in *English Idioms and how to use them* (1988, p.128) include the idioms that used verbs with adverbial particles kind, there is writes the idiom *come up with something* means *produce* informal case. The data writes *come up with a list of resolution*, the text *with a list of resolution* same as *with something*. So, the translated from ST as *come up, as produce* then to TT as *membuat* have similar meaning. However, the translation used the word *membuat* means to make something in the target text which has a relation with the context of situation.

In addition according to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)* *membuat/mem-bu-at/ (verb)* in TT means *menciptakan (menjadikan, menghasilkan); membikin*: it does have idiomatic meaning, it is similar in its literal meaning. In this excerpt, the phrasal verb above *come up* is include into full idiomatic expression in ST, because based on the form there are non literal multiword expression which the meaning can not be understood by adding up for the end of the words. Therefore referred was an idiom because there are two words that have a different sense if translated one by one to English language.

That is why the researcher analyzed that the translator used strategy of similar meaning but dissimilar form because the same meaning but dissimilar form makes a problem that must be solved in translation study. However, there is having the similarity of the meaning between *come up* and *membuat* and the dissimilar form of the text is in TT *membuat* is not an idiom, it is just verb.

Analysis using Strategy Similar Meaning and Form

Sometimes not all of the most widely it is most important, as well as to this discussion. For the used of similar meaning and form strategy is indeed, the researcher did not find significant amounts of translation used to translate the text in the novel. It does not mean the use of this strategy is not important. For this analysis, although there was little any results remained was to be investigated because it will still affect for the final results of this analysis even can give more different sense.

	IDIOM	PAGE	LINE
SL	Well, Rodrick got all three strikes before I even had a chance to decide what "You're Out" meant.	4	7
TL	Yah, Rodrick ternyata langsung gagal tiga kali, bahkan sebelum aku selesai memutuskan apa arti dari "Kamu Keluar" .	4	9

In this analysis, can be seen in the excerpt above that **"You're Out"** (p.4; l.7) is translated into TT as **"Kamu Keluar"** (p.4; l.9). The researcher analyzed that this phrase is included one kind idiom with adjectives and noun phrases in combination. This idiomatic is translated by uses strategies of similar meaning and form.

This excerpt continues of the activity of Greg for writes his diary. This idiom is taken from the situation when Greg fell so disappointed with his old brother because he was not able to complete his own resolution, so Greg decided to make a note of warning for Rodrick, his old brother.

Based on the text, this context **"You're Out"** which one of idioms with adjective and noun phrases in combination types as means in TT **"Kamu Keluar"** is similar meaning and form because for the literal meaning **You're** as **Kamu**, **Out** as **Keluar**, there is having same meaning one each others. So that is why the researcher analyzed that this text is including to similar meaning and form. However, based on the form of the text, both of them have similar form because **"You're Out"** is an idiom that using adjective and noun phrase together as combination also the word **"Kamu Keluar"** in TT is using adjective and noun phrase as together in one combination. So that is why the researcher analyzed that the context is similar meaning and form.

Analysis using Strategy Translation by Paraphrase

Many ways can be done to make equivalence in translating a text even in the novel. In this case the researchers found one other way used by the translator, namely Translation by Paraphrase. For using this strategy researcher analyzed that the translator uses translation by paraphrasing way for the readers can understand the contents of the text and the meaning are not too different from the source language. Using paraphrase way is one the right way for the reader is not confused with the meaning of the source language.

Translating a text from the source language to the target language should note that the meaning of the source language must not so far into the target language because each target language has different culture from the source language.

	IDIOM	PAGE	LINE
SL	This morning he told everyone that he's a " big boy " and he's giving up his pacifier for good .	3	1-2
TL	Pagi ini, dia bilang pada setiap orang kalau dia sudah besar dan dia tidak akan pernah menyedot empeng lagi .	3	2

Based on this data, it can be seen the excerpt **big boy** and **giving up** (p. 3; l.1-2) are translated into TT as **sudah besar** and **tidak akan pernah** (p. 3; l. 2). The researcher can analyzed that the translator using paraphrase way.

This excerpt still continues of Greg activity for writes his diary. He tells about his young brother has resolution that he will stop using his pacifier because he thinks that he is grow up.

Based on the context, **big boy** is one of idioms with adjectives and noun in combination type and **giving up** is one of idioms with common verb that in TT means **big boy** is **sudah besar** and **giving up** is **tidak akan pernah lagi**. The researcher analyzed that the translator is using strategy of translation by paraphrase. Both of **big boy** and **giving up** are translation by paraphrase which in TL the meaning is **sudah besar** and **tidak akan pernah lagi**. The translator is not translated **big boy** as *laki-laki dewasa* although **sudah besar**. In this context the researcher analyzed that the translator tries to find equivalence of the meaning in TT for the meaning of the sentence is not far from meaning of the source language and allows the reader understand the meaning of the text.

Then, based on text **giving up** as **tidak akan pernah lagi** the researcher analyzed that the translator tries to make that the meaning from ST is not too far, because if we try to translated literal the meaning of **giving up** is *menyerah*, and it is not the meaning that the writer wants in ST.

So that is why the translator used paraphrase way and tries to find the equivalence of the text as **tidak akan pernah lagi**. It means that the young boy make sure that he really never using his pacifier again. So the translator uses **tidak akan pernah lagi** word for the readers sure understand the main meaning of ST.

Analysis using Strategy Translation by Omission

Translating not only has sworn meaning, translation word by word, translation by paraphrase but also translation by omission strategy. In this case the purpose of using of the omission strategy is the translator did not find the right words in common in the target language.

	IDIOM	PAGE	LINE
SL	So, basically, it ends up that Uncle Charlie got me a chore for Christmas.	12	2
TL	Jadi pada dasarnya, Paman Charlie memberiku tugas sebagai hadiah Natal.	12	

Based on this data, it can be seen the excerpt "**ends up**" in SL but the translator did not translated into TT. The researcher can analyzed that the translator using translation by omission strategy and kind of the idiom is verbs with adverbial particles. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt takes when Greg's uncle come to his house. This idiom is taken when he brings a gift for Greg but he does not like with the gift, because he thinks that the gift which uncle gave is a job for him.

In this phrase **ends up** (verb + adverbial particles) has an idiomatic meaning. When verb and adverbial particles used together in *English Idioms and how to use them* (1988, p.133) include the idioms that used verbs with adverbial particles kind, there is written the idiom *end up* means end. However in TT translator did not make translated this phrase. The researcher analyzed that translator translated used omission strategy into TT as implied. It can be seen in TT text that there is no translated meaning of phrase **ends up** but the hole of meaning still have similar meaning with ST text. So that is why the researcher analyzed that translator using omission strategy.

CONCLUSION

Based on the previous chapter it can be concluded that the strategies used by the translator to translating in the novel entitled *Diary of a Wimpy Kid*. The strategies that are used for translating idiomatic meaning in this novel are:

1. Translation an idiom of similar meaning and form.
2. Translation an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.
3. Translation by paraphrase
4. Translation by omission.

There are 280 idiomatic expression found in this novel, but researchers only analyzed a few examples of the existing data. The highest number is strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form with 175 idioms (62.5 %) findings which automatically dominates in the novel, the second strategy is translation strategies of similar form and meaning with 41 idioms (14.65%), translated by paraphrase with 56 idioms (20 %), and the last strategy by omission with 8 idioms (2.85%). It can be seen that translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form is the most used by translator because the result in TT is not always has similar form of ST as idiomatic meaning.

The translation using strategy of similar meaning and form is used when both of the form the data is matching from the target language with the form of the source text. Translation by paraphrasing is used when the translators felt hard to use idiomatic language in the target text, because the differences in the style of the source and target text and not all existing phrases of the language resource owned by the target text. The last strategy that used by translator is omission, although rarely found in the data of translation researchers still included it because of the usefulness in describing the context. In this novel, from of all an explanation of the strategy are used to make the result not only can be read but also useful for the reader.

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