METHODS OF TRANSLATING IDIOMS IN A SHORT STORY "THE HOUND OF DEATH" BY AGATHA CHRISTIE INTO "ANJING KEMATIAN" BY TANTI LESMANA

JOURNAL ARTICLE
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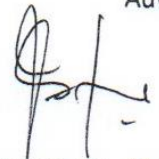**Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)***

By:
Faradilla Chika Sulistiyani
Rahmanti Asmarani

ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
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Advisor,

Rahmanti Asmarani, SS., M.Hum

ABSTRACT

Faradilla Chika Sulistiyani. 2016. **Methods of Translating Idioms in a Short Story "The Hound of Death" by Agatha Christie into "Anjing Kematian" by Tanti Lesmana.** English Study Program, Dian Nuswantoro University. Advisor: Rahmanti Asmarani

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This thesis entitled *Method of Translating idioms in a short story "The Hound of Death" by Agatha Christie into "Anjing Kematian" by Tanti Lesmanna.* This research covers one objective of the study and those are aimed at finding the method used by the translation of idioms. The novel "The Hound of Death" is written by Agatha Christie.The researcher used the theory idiom by Makkai (1972) to analyze this thesis. There are also five kinds of idioms found in the short story *"The Hound of Death" by Agatha Christie into "Anjing Kematian" by Tanti Lesmana*. The dominant types of Idiom in this thesis is the phrasal verbs with 33 data or 63,46%. While phrasal compound has 8 data or 15,38%. Accompanying with data tournures as much as 5 data or 9,61%. In addition, with data incorporating verbs as much as 5 data or 9,61% and irreversible binomials only 1 data or 1,92%. Besides that, the researcher also used theory of translation by Newmark (1988) to analyze this idioms.The methods applied in this research are free translation, and communicative translation. There first is free translation with 33 data or 63,46%. The second is communicative translation as many as 19 data or 36,53%. Observing from the comprehensive analysis of the idioms taken from a novel, it can be concluded that the translators used various types of idioms and various methods in rendering English texts as the source language text into Indonesian text as the target language. From of the analyzed types of idioms obtained dominant results in phrasal verb because this idiomatic that covers with particle or prepositions and methods translating of idioms is free translation because the translator of this short story tried to reproduce the message of the original text but it tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms, where these do not exist in the original text.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a basic aspect of human life. Human beings use language to communicate each other and they use language to express their ideas, information, feeling, and want in order to fulfill their need because a language is very important for human beings. Language could be finding in a dialogue and becomes a very important method in communication and interaction among people. It has an important role in the process of social interaction. It means that every country has many different languages. English has dominated impact for communication around the world and English language is an international language, which widely used as a second and foreign language as well as primary one. Therefore, English becomes one of the important. In this case, translation is the way to understand both of two languages or more. It is the two render the messages from source language (SL) to target language (TL).

> "Translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted (McGuire, 1980: 2).

Then, Newmark (1981:7) states :

> "Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and / or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language" (Newmark, 1981: 7).

From the definition above, the researcher can conclude that translation is transferring an idea from the source language (SL) to target language (TL). All of this, to make, replaces or paraphrase from the sourclanguage (SL) to target language (TL) with the same intent of the source language.

Translation activities always lead to profit and loss. This may be the price to be paid by the audience or reader works of translation. The size of the profit or loss depends on the translator; translator seems to act as decision makers for the readers. In translation, the advantage is not good because its own advantage is essentially a loss. The advantage can be in the form of translators such as too subjective in performing their duties so impressed pedantic (smartass from the original author). However, the original author of the work is more 'respectable' than the translator. The legal origin sufficient to explain the level of the position of both parties.

The main key to understand about translation is read the original text and then learn about the native language. Translation is a skill to change the message written in one language to a message in another language. The translator uses a method of translation in order to transfer the message to the correct method. Therefore, this method is widely used in the discussion. Translation isnot about the oral one but also the written text too. Researcher can quickly master the meaning of the words by comparing the two languages. Accordingly, the errors of language usage for the researcher able avoided.

According to Larson (1984:15-16) translation method is divided into two categories. First category is from-based or literal translation. Secondly, it is meaning based or idiomatic translation. By literal translations, he means, the translation faithfully follows the form of the SL. On the other hand, the idiomatic translation tries to convey the meaning intended by the SL writer in a natural form of the receptor language. Then adds that in applying the literal translation, there is rarely a true literal translation. The methods spread in the continuum from very literal, to literal, to modified literal, to near idiomatic, idiomatic, and unduly free.

From the definition above, the researcher can conclude that translation method has two categories that are literal translation and idiomatic translation. Literal translation is the translation faithfully follows the form of the original text and idiomatic translation is non-literal translation that conveys the meaning intended by source language writer in a natural form of the receptor language.

Remember, one of the important things that a translator should have a wide knowledge to translate and render the message from the source language into target language. For example, the translator can translate literary work. There are many literary works which are translated from English into Indonesian language. Imaginative or creative writing literary work composition the work be in the form of Novels, Drama, Poetry, Short Stories.

One of them is short story to be analyzed by the researcher in this research. Short story is fiction prose that content some elements such as character, plot, setting, theme, and point of view. Then, a situation that is described briefly which quickly arrived on the goal.

The novel "The Hound of Death" is written by Agatha Christie, she is a British crime fiction writer and mystery writer best known in the world. Top – sell author whose work of all time. Her books have sold over a billion copies in the English language and a billion more in 45 foreign languages (up to 2003). The Indonesian version of this novel is written by Tanti Lesmana that has a title "Anjing Kematian".

The novel consists of 12 stories, but researcher only examined one part only, which is the story of The Hound of Death. The story The Hound of Death is the one of Agatha Christie bestseller novel that tells about the mysterious symbol, a dog symbol at Belgium. The main character in this short story Anstruther, the detective that want to know about how the dog mysterious symbol was formed.

The reason why the researcher choose this short story as research material are the writer of this short story known as the best writer in novel which has mystery genre and the contains of this short story have an interesting story.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data and Subject
The data of this research is taken from the short story "The Hound of Death" which has the short story "The Hound of Death" by Agatha Christie, published page 9 until 36 and its translation entitled "Anjing Kematian" by Tanti lesmana, published page 7 until 36. The novel consists of 12 stories, but researcher only examined one part only, which is the story of The Hound of Death. The reason why the researcher choose this short story as research material are the writer of this short story known as the best writer in novel which has mystery genre and the contains of this short story have an interesting story. This novel was first published in Great Britain, 2003.

Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this research is the idioms found in the story entitled "The Hound of Death" by Agatha Christie.

Technique of Data Collection and Analysis

The first step of data collection is the researcher read both versions of the short story for several times to get deep understanding about the idea of the short story and its translation in Indonesia language. Second, is the researcher got interesting topic to discuss and analyzed for this research. Third, the researcher looked for data related to the topic. Forth is finding the objects, the researcher looked for the objects of the short story "The Hound of Death" and its translation in Indonesia Language after reading both of short story.

Identifying idioms, The researcher took and chose all of the objects (words and phrase). Grouping the idioms, The researcher did grouping all of the object (words and phrase). Then, move it into the table based on Makkai's and Newmark's theory. Count of the data and drawing conclusion.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

FINDINGS

Table 4.1. Findings of Idioms for each words or phrases in short story "The Hound of Death" in the novel "The Hound of Death" by Agatha Christie into "Anjing Kematian" by Tanti Lesmana.

No.	Types of Idioms	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Phrasal Verbs	33	63,46%
2.	Phrasal Compound	8	15,38%
3.	Tournures	5	9,61%
4.	Incorporing Verbs	5	9,61%
5.	Irreversible Binomials	1	1,92%
Total Data		**52**	**100%**

There are 6 types of idioms. Based on the analysis of data, it can be seen that the researcher only found 5 out of 6 types of idioms that used in short story The Hound of Death. They are Phrasal Verbs, Phrasal Compound, Tournures, Incorporing Verbs, Irreversible Binomials.

From the table above, the researcher concluded that the category that often used there are 5 types of idioms in short story The Hound of Death. The researcher found 33 data of phrasal verbs (63,46%). The next one is 8 data of phrasal compound (15,38%). Next is 5 data of tournures (9,61%). Then is 5 data incorporing verbs (9,61%). The last one, there are 1 data of irreversible binomials (1,92%).

Table 4.1. Findings of Translation Methods for Each Sentences in short story "The Hound of Death" in the novel "The Hound of Death" by Agatha Christie into "Anjing Kematian" by Tanti Lesmana.

No.	Name of Translation Methods	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Free Translation	33	63,46%
2.	Communicative Translation	19	36,53%
Total Data		**52**	**100%**

There are 4 types of translation methods. Based on the analysis of data, it can be seen that the researcher only found 2 out of 4 types of translation methods that used in short story The Hound of Death. They are Free Translation, and Communicative Translation.

From the table above, the researcher is concluded that the translator often uses translation method to translate source language into target language in short story The Hound of Death. The researcher found 33 data of free translation method (63,46%). The next one is 19 data of communicative translation method (36,53%).

A. DISCUSSION
Phrasal verbs and free translation:
Excerpt 1

SL	Page	TL	Page	Category of Idioms	Method of Translation
He **looked up** and said sharply	9	Seketika ia **berkata** dengan tajam	7	Phrasal Verbs	Free Translation

It can be seen from the table above that the bold phrases belongs Phrasal Verbs. Those are a verb **looked** and a prepositional word **up**. It belongs to phrasal verbs because the construction of phrasal verbs appears to be the verb + particle(s) and tells about form of the words.

Looked up into berkata, this is a free translation is applied in these phrases because the translator translated source language (SL) into target language (TL) without the original text and just contains a message from source language (SL).

Phrasal Compound and Free Translation
Excerpt 2

SL	Page	TL	Page	Category of Idioms	Method of Translation
When she **came round** from her faint she had forgotten the whole	22	Setelah **sadar** dari pingsannya, dia lupa sama sekali akan apa yang telah terjadi.	21	Phrasal Compound	Free Translation

thing.					

It can be seen from the table above that the phrases belongs to Phrasal Compound because consists of combination of words and it is containing this phrases belong to phrasal compound because it contains, came=Verb, Round= Noun.

Came round into sadar, it is a free translation exists in this sentence because the translator of this novel translated source language to target language out of context but still contains the message from source language.

Incorporating Verbs and Free Translation
Excerpt 3

SL	Page	TL	Page	Category of Idioms	Method of Translation
If that doesn't **beat the band!**	10	Ini **luar biasa sekali!**	8	Incorporating Verbs	Free Translation

It can be seen from the table above that the phrases with the bold style belong Incorporating Verbs because it consists of adverb and noun.

Beat the band! Into luar biasa sekali!, it is a free translation is applied in these phrases because the translation of this novel is translated source language (SL) into target language (TL) without the original text and just contains a message from source language (SL).

Tournures and Free Translation
Expert 4

SL	Page	TL	Page	Category of Idioms	Method of Translation
I gave him Ryan's **account of the matter.**	14	Kusampaikan padanya **apa yang kudengar dari** Ryan.	13	Tournures	Free Translation

It can be seen on the structure is not grammatical and usually in the form of phrase or clause.

Account of the matter into apa yang kudengar dari, it is a free translation is applied in these phrases because the translation of this novel translated source language (SL) into target language (TL) without the original text and just contains a message from source language (SL).

Irreversible Binomials and Free Translation
Excerpt 5

SL	Page	TL	Page	Category of Idioms	Method of Translation
They'd got it all **cut**	11	Cerita mereka	9	Irreversible Binomials	Free Translation

and dried.		**seragam.**		

It can be seen the sentence on the table above concern with Irreversible Binomials by Makkai's theory because it consist of unique pattern or unusual pattern. Sometimes it can be translated grammatically but sometimes it can be translated semantically.

Cut and dried into seragam, it is a free translation is applied in these phrases because the translation of this novel translated source language (SL) into target language (TL) without the original text and just contains a message from source language (SL).

Phrasal Verbs and Communicative Translation
Excerpt 6

SL	Page	TL	Page	Category of Idioms	Method of translation
She **called down** the lightning to blast the impious Hun-and it blasted him all right – and everything else within range.	11	Dia **memanggil** petir untuk membakar orang – orang Jerman yang jahat-dan itulah yang terjadi-mereka terbakar-berikut segala sesuatu di sekitarnya.	9	Phrasal Verbs	Communicatice Translation

It can be seen from the table above that the bold phrases belongs to Phrasal Verbs.
Those are a verb **called** and a prepositional word **down**. It belongs to phrasal verbs because the construction of phrasal verbs appears to be the verb + particle(s) and tells about form of the words.

Called down into memanggil, it is a communicative translation method exists because the translator tries to take the contextual meaning of the word the makes it into the acceptable and comprehensible forms.

Phrasal Compound and Communicative Translation
Excerpt 7

SL	Page	TL	Page	Category of Idioms	Method of Translation
Look into it –**look deep.**	26	Lihat kedalamnya – **pandangi baik – baik.**	25	Phrasal Compound	Communicative Translation

It can be seen from the table above that the bold phrases belongs to Phrasal Compound because consists of two and more independent form of the word.

Look deep into pandangi baik – baik, it is a communicative translation is applied in these phrases because the translator of this novel tries to render the exact target language (TL) meaning of the source language (SL) in such a way that both content and language become acceptable, readable and comprehensive to the readers.

Tournures and Communicative Translation
Excerpt 8

SL	Page	TL	Page	Category of Idioms	Method of Translation
You are **quite right but to look into the past** – that is different.	26	Anda **benar sekali tapi kalau melihat kemasa lalu**… itu lain halnya.	25	Tournures	Communicative Translation

It can be seen from the table above that the bold phrases belongs to Tournures because the idiom doesn't tied to the grammatical structure and the meaning in target language different from the meaning on the original source language.

Quite right but to look into the past into benar sekali tapi kalau melihat kemasa lalu, it is a communicative translation is applied in these phrases because the translator of this novel tries to render the exact target language (TL) meaning of the source language (SL) in such a way that both content and language becomes acceptable, readable and comprehensive to the readers.

CONCLUSION

The researcher makes the conlusion based on the data analysis in chapter IV. From the all of data, it can be concluded that the writer of this novel used English as the source language and the translator of this novel used the language of Indonesia as the target language.To analyze these idioms, the researcher used the theory idiom by Makkai (1972). There are five kinds of idioms found in the short story "The Hound of Death" by Agatha Christie into "Anjing Kematian" by Tanti Lesmana. The first is the phrasal verbs with 33 numbers (63,46%). Second is phrasal compound with 8 numbers (15, 38%). The third is tournures as much as 5 numbers (9,61%). Then, incorporating verbs is as much as 5 numbers (9,61%). In addition, data on irreversible binomials are found only 1 number (1, 92%). The phrasal verbs in the dominant method is this short story because it consists the verb + particle(s) as the construction and tells about the form of the words.

There are two translation methods used in translation. The first is free translation with 33 numbers (63,46%). The second is communicative translation with 19 numbers (36,53%). The dominant method used in this short story is free translation method because the translator of this short story tried to reproduce the message of the

original text but it tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms, where these do not exist in the original text.

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