

**METHODS OF TRANSLATION IN COMIC NOVEL
“DIARY OF A WIMPY KID” INTO “BUKU HARIAN WIMPY”
BY JEFF KINNEY**

THESIS

**Presented in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the completion of Strata 1 Program
of the English Department
specialized in Translations**



by
VAMBERRINO SUSAIN

C11.2008.00945

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY
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I hereby certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writer's opinions or findings included in this thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standard.

Semarang, 25 September 2013

Vamberrino Susain

ADVISOR'S APPROVAL

This thesis has been approved by the advisor on September 25th, 2013.

Advisor

Rahmanti Asmarani, M.Hum.

MOTTO

- The three great essentials to achieve anything worth, while are, first, hard work; second, stick-to-itiveness; third, common sense.

(Thomas Edison)

- Your future depends on many things, but mostly on you.

(Frank Tyger)

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this thesis for to:

- My beloved family, especially my parents
- All of my lecturers who always teach me with love

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At this happiest moment, I would like to express my sincere respect and gratitudes to:

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Finally, I do realize that due to my limited ability, this thesis must have shortcoming. For this, I welcome any suggestions and criticisms.

Semarang, September 25th, 2013

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled *Method of Translating the comic novel*. This research covers one objectives of the study and those are aimed at finding the method used by the translation of idioms.

In conducting this research, the researcher employed some steps in collecting the data. Those are searching the data in the internet, choosing the data. Then in conducting the analysis, the researcher employs some steps and those are reading the novelt, segmenting the data in the form of clause,

Observing from the comprehensive analysis of the news text taken from a novel, it can be concluded that the translators used various method in rendering English texts as the source language text into Indonesian as the target language text. The method is divided into some method such as word for word translation, adaptation, literal, faithful etc. The most method used by the translator in translating the novel is faithful translation.

The translator applies faithful translation method due to the purpose to maintain the naturalness and the readability of TL text. It can be seen that faithful translation with 27 numbers. In this case, the translator attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure. Then it is followed by free translation with 20 numbers. Meanwhile, the other method of translation found in the novel is semantic translation with 3 numbers.

Whereas, there are also four types of idiom found in the comic novel entitled “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu. The first is phrasal verb. This type of idioms is the highest of all with 37 numbers. In this case, the translator translated the source language into the target language still used the phrasal verb like in the source language. Then, it is followed by Incorporating verbs with 10 numbers . The other idioms found in the novel is Irreversible binomials with 2 numbers and the least number of idiom found in the data is Tournures with only 1 number found in the data.

Keyword: faithful translation, phrasal verbs, method, idiom, and cartoon novel,

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human is a social being who always needs other people in his life. It can hardly be imagined that he should live all alone by himself without anyone to accompany and help him. It is a fact that man can not live alone. They need to interact with others. They need a means to express their feeling, thought, and ideas. And when two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. The way people communicate to each other is communications. Communications occurs if both the speaker and the hearer exist. In general, it is described as an action, which there is the relationship between what the speaker says and what the hearer receives, and the purpose is the transforming of information or message.

By communicating using language, human can interpret their ideas, thought, reality, concept or feeling and give information to other. There are three components of communication process, they are: (1) the participants (2) the information to be communicated and (3) a means that is used in communication. The third component that is a means of communication can be in the form of language, sign, gesture, etc. According to Chaer (1995:26) there are two kinds of communication based on the means that is used. They are non-verbal and verbal communication. Non-verbal communication is a communication using a means except language, such as light, whistle, gesture, etc.

While verbal communication is a communication that uses language as its means. What most people mean when they say “language” is talk, communication, and discourse.

Language plays many important roles for an individual to interact with others in society. It unites different people to be in a family, in a tribe, in a country, even in a world society. It is hard to imagine how people convey messages without a language. In this case, language is identified as a means of communication.

Language is the most important thing for communication. People need language to transfer message from one to another. It is included in verbal communication, where the communication occur between two people or more in doing the activities as listening, speaking, writing and reading. Surely that those activities need language to be done.

People around the world use language to communicate with others. Surprisingly, languages around the world are countless. This is the main problem for some people to communicate with other people who speak different languages. That is why, translation is needed to transfer message from native speakers. Translation has an important role in transferring technology and literature in Indonesia. Because of the differences in structure and system in doing translation from Indonesian into English, it is not an easy thing. To make it easier, a translator should show the important of translation. Translation is useful in many aspects, they are: education, literary, trade, politic, entertainment, information, etc.

Many people need translation to do their activities in those aspects. Since there are many appliances used in English then Indonesian need its translation in order to get understand the meaning of its appliances. Therefore, highly qualified translators - who have good knowledge about the target language (TL) and the language they have to transform as source language (SL)

– are required. To produce a good translation, a qualified translator has been able to understand ideas and thought including the message expressed in the SL and representing it in the TL.

A good translator should be able to translate any kinds of translation. One kind of translation that can be found is literary works. Literary works have many kinds of types and short story is one of them.

Short stories are included into literary works, so literary translation is focused in this analysis. It is not easy to translate literary works, thus, to bridge two languages, the translators should have particular qualities.

There might be some potential problems appear in translating comic in term of diary from the source language into the target language. The problems are related to various types of non-equivalence required different strategies, some of them straight forward and others more involved and difficult to handle. In some contexts, strategies will help the translators to deal with non-equivalence. Thus, it attracts curiosity about what methods applied by the translator and in what situation the methods are used.

According to Nida and Taber in Hoed (1993:57), the processes of translation are:

1. Analysis (learning the source text).

It is the first step in which the content and the purpose in the source text is entirely be read and be understood.

2. Transfer (replacing the substance of source language with its equivalence substance of target language).

In this step, the message in the source text is transferred into the target text. The message can be a content, idea or thought.

3. Restructure (adapted the translated text to the turn of reader).

Restructure means rearrange. In other word, after transferring the message from source text into the target text, a translator has to rearrange.

It is challenging to analyze a novel of Comic Novel “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” into “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney. Translating a short story of a comic novel is something fun to do because it will deal with not only the way how to render the text but also as how to give its context based on the pictures or cartoon. It is an interesting study to compare English work with Indonesian work, especially when the translation methods are applied and whether the work is really transferred the intended meaning of the SL (Source Language).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problem of this study can be stated as follows:

1. What types of idiomatic expression are found in the comic novel “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” into “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney?
2. What methods are used in translating idioms in the comic novel “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” into “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney?

1.3 Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is the translation methods of idioms of the “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” into “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and was translated into English “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” by Noviana Abdu. It was first published in 2007 by PT. Serambi Ilmu Semesta. The translator use Makkai classifies idioms of decoding as *lexemic* and *sememic* giving greater attention to the structure of the lexemic variety. Six types of lexemic idioms are identified phrasal verbs (*bring up, get away with, etc.*); tournures (*fly off the handle, rain cats and dogs, etc.*); irreversible binomials (*salt and pepper, bag and baggage, etc.*); phrasal compounds (*blackmail,*

high-handed, etc.); incorporating verbs (*eavesdro,man handle*, etc.); and pseudo-idioms (*spick and span, kith and kin*,etc.).

1.4 Objective of the Study

In line with the statements of the study above, the objective of the study can be formulated as follows:

1. To explain the translation methods of idioms used by the translator in translating the “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” into “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and was translated into English “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” by Noviana Abdu.
2. To describe the types of idioms found in “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” into “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and was translated into English “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” by Noviana Abdu.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of the research is expected to give a valuable contribution to:

1. Dian Nuswantoro University, especially for the English Department students, to share useful information about translation strategies.
2. The translators and editors of literary works, in this case, a comic novel, in order to improve their skill, so that the readers are able to enjoy the work better.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This research is presented in five chapters with the following organization:

Chapter I is introduction that consists of Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Scope of the Study, Objective of the Study and Significance of the Study.

Chapter II is review of related literature that consists of Definition of Translation, Translation Theory, Translation Process, Kinds of Translation, Translation and Culture and Types of Idiom

Chapter III is the research method that consists of Research Design, Unit of Analysis, Source of Data and Technique of Data Analysis.

Chapter IV is data analysis that consists of Identifying the Strategies Used by Translators.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Process of Translating

The process of translation is series of activities which be done by a translator at the time s/he transfer the message from the source language into the target language (Nababan, 1997:6). A translator has to be careful in doing the activity of translation, because a mistake in one point can caused mistakes in another point. If this happened, the result of the translation would be less satisfying.

When translating a text, four levels more or less consciously translated in mind. According to Newmark (1988:19), there are four processes of translation :

1. The SL text level, the level of language, where one begins and which one continually (but not continuously) goes back to.

This is the level of literary translation of the source language into the target language, the level of translationese has to be eliminated, but also acts as a connective of paraphrase and the paper-down of synonyms. Translation is pre-eminently the occupation in which the translator has to be thinking several things at the same times.

2. The referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which progressively have to be visualized and built up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process.

One should not read a sentence without seeing it on the referential level, whether text is technical or literary or institutional, one has to make up mind summarily and continuously.

3. The cohesive level, which is more general and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text.

This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which the language level has to be adjust. This level also links the first and the second level. It follows both the structure and the moods of the text.

4. The level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation.

Natural depends on the relationship between the writer and the readership and the topic or situation. What is natural in one situation may be unnatural in another, but everyone has a natural, 'neutral' language where spoken and informal written language more or less coincide.

According to Nida and Taber in Hoed (1993:57), the processes of translation are:

4. Analysis (learning the source text).

It is the first step in which the content and the purpose in the source text is entirely be read and be understood.

5. Transfer (replacing the substance of source language with its equivalence substance of target language).

In this step, the message in the source text is transferred into the target text. The message can be a content, idea or thought.

6. Restructure (adapted the translated text to the turn of reader).

Restructure means rearrange. In other word, after transferring the message from source text into the target text, a translator has to rearrange.

According to Larson (1984:17), when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the source text

into the natural forms of the receptor language. Larson simply presents the diagram of the process as follows:

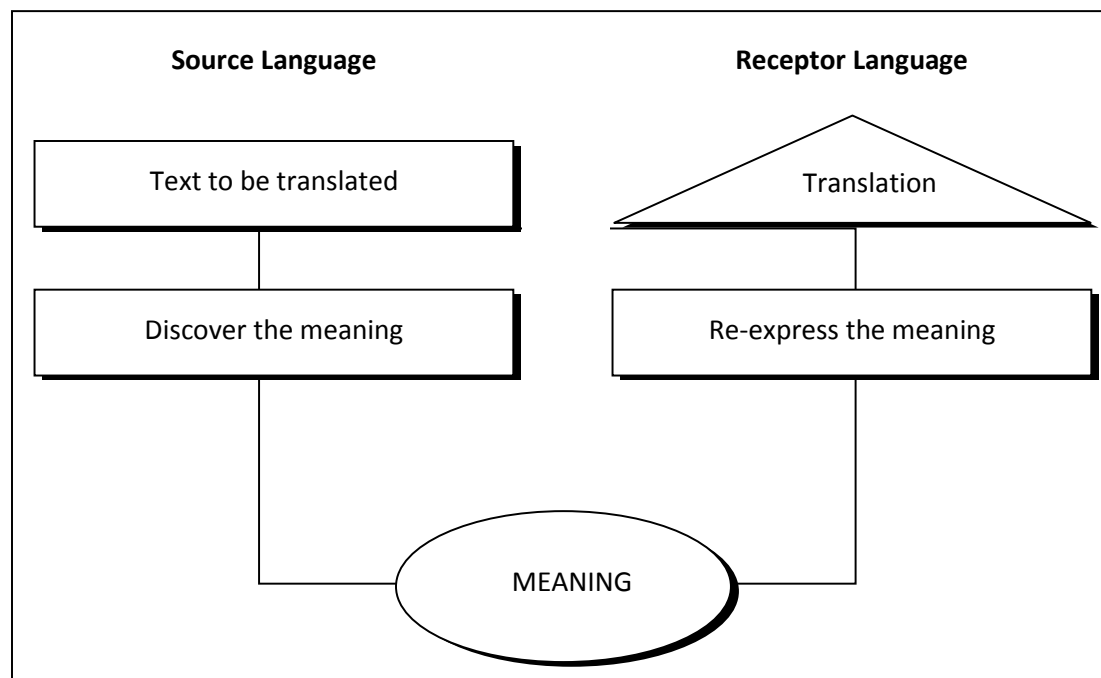


Figure 2.1 Diagram of the Translation Process

Source : Larson, mildred L. 1984. *Meaning Based Translation*. America : University Press of America

The different forms between square and triangle show the form of the text to be translated and the translation results. They describe that in translation text, the forms of the source language may be changed into appropriate forms of the receptor language in order to achieve the idiomatic translation.

By knowing the processes according to some experts above, anyone can do translating easily. It is because the processes above give explanation that anyone can follow.

2.2 Translation Method and Procedure

According to Newmark (1988:45), there are eight translation methods. The methods in this context are principles which provide the basis of the way people translating text which obviously headed to the kinds of translation. Translation can be done by choosing one of the eight methods. The methods can be classified into two : four of them are oriented in source language (SL Emphasis) and the other four are oriented in target language (TL Emphasis). It can be seen in the figure below :

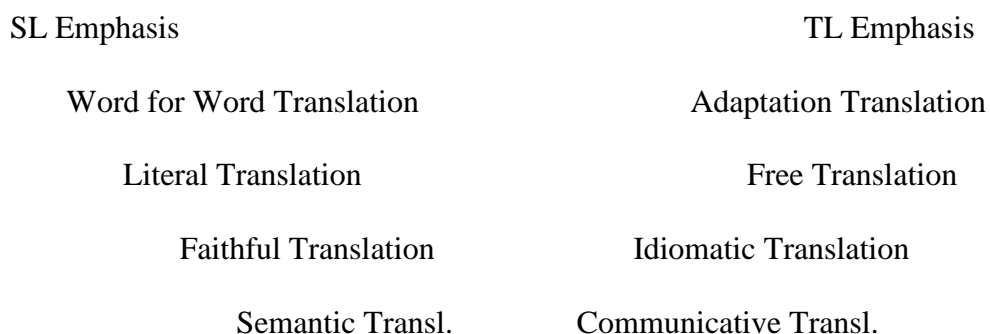


Figure 2 Translation Methods (V-Diagram)

Source : Newmark, Peter. 1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. UK : Prentice Hall.

From the figure above, it can be explained that the eight methods of translation are:

1. Word-for-word translation

The source language word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings out of context. The use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Example : (SL) Saya bisa berenang.
(TL) I can swim.

2. Literal translation

The source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents, but the lexical words are translated singly, out of context.

Example : (SL) Jangan bawa bukuku.

(TL) Don't bring my book.

3. Faithful translation

Faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the source language writer.

Example : (SL) Raden Ajeng Kartini adalah orang Jawa.

(TL) Raden Ajeng Kartini was a Javanese.

4. Semantic translation

It may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not cultural equivalent and it may make other small concessions to the readership.

Example : (SL) Dia adalah orang yang sangat suka membaca.

(TL) He is a book-worm.

5. Adaptation

This is the "freest" form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies), a poetry, the source language culture converted to the culture and the text rewritten.

Example : (SL) The rising sun is found not to be the rising sun.

It is the world which goes round.

(TL) Matahari terbit ternyata bukan matahari terbit.

Dunialah yang sebenarnya mengorbit.

6. Free translation

It reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content with the form of the original.

Example : (SL) Sambil menyelam minum air.

(TL) Killing two birds with one stone.

7. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort the nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Example : (SL) Ini sangat mudah.

(TL) It's a piece of cake.

8. Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Example : (SL) Awas ada anjing!

(TL) Beware of dog!

Translation methods relate to the whole texts, on the other hand translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. Transference is the process of transferring the source language word to a target language text a translation procedure.

According to Newmark, there are fourteen procedures that are useful to the translator (1988:82-90). They are :

1. Naturalisation

This procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then to the normal morphology (word-form) of the TL.

Example : *Performanz*, *and attraktiv* in German are translated into *performance and attractive* in English.

2. Cultural equivalent

This is an approximate translation where an SL cultural word is translated by TL cultural word. The translation uses are limited since they are not accurate, but they can be used in general texts, publicity and propaganda, as well as for brief explanation to readers who are ignorant of the relevant source language culture. However, the main purpose of the procedure is to support or supplement another translation procedure in a content.

Example : *baccalaureat* is translated as (the French) “A level”, or (Abitur Matura) as (German/Austrian) “A level”, *Palais Bourbon* as (The French) “Westminster”, *Charcuterie-delicatessen* (now English “deli”), *notaire-sollicitor*.

3. Functional equivalent

This common procedure, applied to cultural words, requires the use of a cultur-free word, sometimes with a new specific term. This procedure which is a cultural componential analysis, is the most accurate way of translating.

Example : *Baccalaureat*-French translated in English secondary school leaving exam.

4. Descriptive equivalent

In translation, description sometimes has to be weighed against function. Description and function are essential elements in explanation and therefore in translation.

Example : Samurai is described as the Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century; its function was “to provide officers and administrators”.

5. Synonymy

This procedure is used for SL word where there is no clear one to one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjectives or adverbs of quality. Translator cannot do without synonymy; s/he has to make do with it as compromise, in order to translate more important segments of the text, segments of the meaning, more accurately. But unnecessary use of synonymy is a mark of many poor translations.

Example : *Person gentile* is translated into English “kind person”.

6. Through translation

Normally, through translation should be used only when they are already recognized terms. The most obvious examples of through-translation are the names of international organizations which often consist of “universal” words which may be transparent for any language.

Example : European Cultural Convention is translated into *Convention Culturelle Européenne*.

7. Shift or transpositions

A shift or transposition is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. One type, the change from singular to plural, or in the position of the adjective. The second type of shift is required when a source language grammatical structure does not exist in the target language. The third type of shift is the one where literal translation is grammatical possible but may not accord with natural usage in the target language. The fourth type of transposition is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.

Transposition is the only translation procedure concerned with grammar and most translators make transpositions intuitively.

Example : The change from singular to plural : Furniture; *des meubles*, applause; *des applaudissements*, advice; *des conseils*.

8. Modulation

Vinay and Darbelnet coined the term “modulation” to define “a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought”. Free modulations are used by translators when target language rejects literal translation.

Example : *buy/sell, lend/borrow for English “loan”*.

9. Recognised translation

This procedure is usually used in the official or generally accepted translation of any institutional term.

Example : “*Mitbestimmung* (in management) has to be translated first as “codetermination”.

10. Translation label

This is a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which can later be discreetly withdrawn. It could be done through literal translation.

Example : heritage language is translated into *langue d’heritage*.

11. Compensation

This procedure occurs when loss of meaning, sound effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence.

Example : *There is really nothing to discuss* translated in Indonesian “tak ada yang perlu dibicarakan lagi kalau begitu”.

12. Componential analysis

The basic process is to compare source language word with target language word which has a similar meaning, but is not an obvious one-to-one equivalent, by demonstrating first their common and their differing sense components.

Example : “*Pleurs*” translated in English “tears” refers to “refined” style.

13. Reduction and expansion

These are rather imprecise translation procedures, in which some cases are intuitively practiced. In this type, the translator has to change the system of the translation work from the original one to obtain the most appropriate translation result to find out the closest equivalent in TL.

Example : *science linguistique* is translated into linguistic. *Belebend* is translated into life-giving.

14. Paraphrase

An amplification or explanation of the meaning, of a segment of the text. It is used in an “anonymous” text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions.

Example : TL equivalent, transcription, neologism, by reproducing the encyclopedic tenor for the linguistic vehicle.

2.3 Meaning

In the translation process, the first thing to do is the total meaning of the source text. Some experts suggest differently about the meaning. Nida states that a word has some different meanings (1974:51). Larson states that translation is transferring meaning from the source language into the target language (1984:3). It is important for the activity of translating.

There are three types of meaning according to Nida and Taber (1974:34), namely :

1. Grammatical Meaning

Generally, grammar is taken for granted since it seems to be merely a set of arbitrary rules about arrangements, rules that must be followed if one wants to be understood, but not rules themselves that seem to have any meaning.

Example : “John hit Bill” and “Bill and John”.

Two sentences above show that grammar has meaning.

2. Referential Meaning

This refers to words as symbols which refer to objects, event, abstracts, and relation.

Example : “He bought a *hammer*” and “They will *hammer* the nail”.

The distinct meaning of the term *hammer* is very closely marked by the occurrence of these tem in quite a different contrast with verbs.

3. Connotative Meaning

This refers to how the users of the language react, whether positively or negatively, to the words and their combination. Sometimes, the associations surrounding some words become so strong that people avoid using them at all. This is what is called verbal taboos. There are positive and negative taboos. Negative taboos associate the feelings of revulsion, or disgust, against words such as those which refer to a certain organ of a body and functions. On the

other hand, positive taboos associated with feeling or fear : certain words (often names of the powerful beings) are also regarded as powerful, and the misuse of such words may bring destruction upon the hapless users.

Example : “She looks like *shit*” and “Would you please clean this *shit*?”

The first sentence above is included into negative taboo and the second sentence is included into positive taboo.

Soemarno in Studi Penerjemahan states that for the importance of translation, generally, meaning can be classified into six types, namely : lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, situational or contextual meaning, textual meaning, sociocultural meaning and implicit meaning.

1. Lexical Meaning

It is a meaning of the elements of language as a symbol and events, etc. In other word, lexical meaning is a meaning that is appropriate according to dictionary, so that a word might have more than one meaning.

Example : The word *miss* has eleven meanings according to English-Indonesian dictionary : nona, tidak menangkap, merindukan, salah menanggapi, tidak mendengar, absen, tidak menjumpai, melalaikan, kehilangan, tidak dapat dan luput.

2. Grammatical Meaning

It is a relationship between the elements of language in a bigger unit. For example, the relationship between a word with another word in a phrase or clause. Lexical meaning may change into grammatical meaning if it is applied in the right sentence that is appropriate with the grammar.

Example : The word *miss* means “kehilangan” in :

“Society have missed their trust toward law.”

It also means “merindukan” in :

“They miss peaceful life without abuse and violation.”

3. Contextual and Situational Meaning

It is a relationship between the statement with the situation where the statement is used. Basically, every word in a language has as much meaning as the situation or context where the word is used with another word in a sentence.

Example : When a husband pinch his wife in passionate by saying “I really hate you”. The word “hate” is supposed to be translated into “mencintai”, but lexically, the word “hate” means “membenci”.

4. Textual Meaning

It is a meaning that is connected with a text or expression. In other word, a word in a particular text has a meaning too.

Example : The word “interest” in the politic and government science means “kepentingan”, not “perhatian”, “minat”, “bunga”.

5. Sociocultural Meaning

It is the meaning that is connected with the user of sociocultural language. A translator, in doing translation is faced with two cultures, which are the source language culture and the target language culture. Both of them are different one another, although the terms are the same but the meanings contained in both culture are different.

Example : *Harakiri* in Japan is a form of honored death for the Japanese. But it is not the same with the meaning of commit suicide in other culture.

6. Implicit Meaning

It is an unwritten or unsaid meaning by the user. Usually, it has its own purpose, such as to smoothing, reminding or teasing.

Example : “The front door isn’t locked”.

The sentence shows that the speaker is reminding the hearer to not forget to lock the front door.

2.4 Idiomatic Translation

An idiom is a group of words whose meaning can not be derived from the application of the rules of grammar and the meaning of its individual components. Idiomatic translation is where the meaning of the original is translated into forms, which most accurately and naturally preserve the meaning of the original forms. The terms idiomatic translation, dynamic translation, and free translation are essentially equivalent, and the non-technical term thought-for-thought translation probably is, as well. The term functional equivalence is a subcategory of idiomatic translation. A newer term, meaning-based translation, is also a synonym for idiomatic translation. Larson in Cholimudin (2006: 22) states that:

Translation is classified into two main types, namely form-based and the meaning-based translation. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language and is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translation is called idiomatic translation.

In translation, good theory is based on information gained from practice. Good practice is based on carefully worked-out theory. The two are interdependent.

A translator shall work only into the language (in exceptional cases this may include a second language) of which he has native knowledge. “Native knowledge” is defined as the ability to speak and write a language so fluently that the expression of thought is structurally, grammatically and idiomatically correct (Meuss in Baker, 1991: 65).

The ideal translation will be accurate as to meaning and natural as to the receptor language forms used. An intended reader who is unfamiliar with the source text will readily understand it. The success of an idiomatic translation is measured by how closely it measures up to these ideals. The ideal translation should be:

1. Accurate: reproducing as exactly as possible the meaning of the source text.
2. Natural: using natural forms of the receptor language in a way that is appropriate to the kind of text being translated.
3. Communicative: expressing all aspects of the meaning in a way that is readily understandable to the intended reader.

Translations that add to the source text or change certain information for a specific affect are called unduly free.

In practice, however, it is hard to consistently translate idiomatically or literally. These translations are often a mixture of literal and idiomatic forms of language. Translation then falls on a continuum from very literal to literal, to modified literal, to near idiomatic, to idiomatic, and may fall, even more on the unduly free as displayed below:

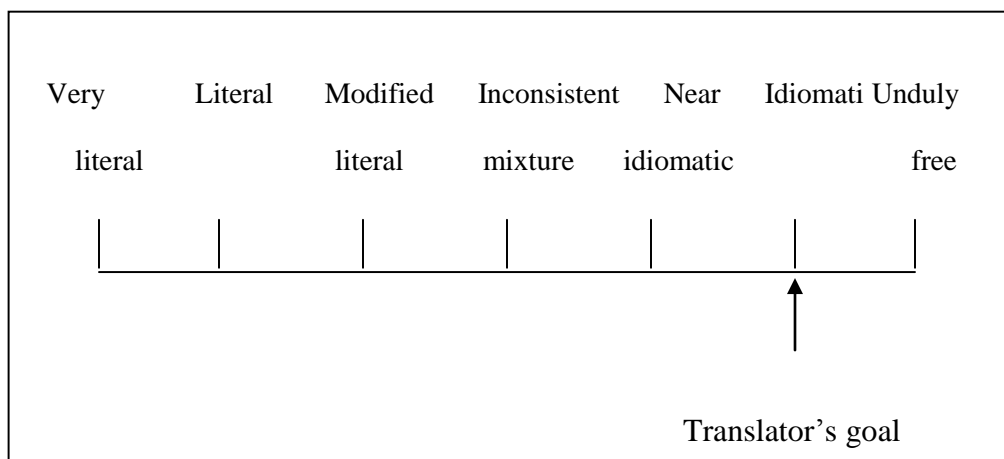


Figure 2 Translation as continuum

Source: (Larson in Choliludin, 2006: 23-24)

Unduly free translations are considered unacceptable translations for most purposes. Translations are called unduly free according to the following characteristics:

(1) if they add extraneous information not in the source text, (2) if they change the meaning of SL, and (3) if they distort the facts of the historical and cultural setting of the SL text. Sometimes unduly free translations are made for the purpose of humour or to bring about a special response from the receptor language speakers. However, they are unacceptable as normal translation.

Literal translations follow very closely the grammatical and lexical forms of the source text language, whereas idiomatic translations are concerned with communicating the meaning of the source text using the natural grammatical and the lexical items of the receptor language.

An idiomatic translation attempts to make the meaning of the passage clear, not just give

a word-perfect translation. For example:

SL: *Indonesia is a beautiful country that lies at the equator.*

TL: *Indonesia adalah zamrud khatulistiwa.*

The idea here is the translators do the removal of some words in the source language and an idiomatic translation uses a dynamic (or idiomatic) equivalent.

One of the goals of the translation team is to produce a translation that will be acceptable to the receptor language. There are various aspects of the communication situation that may determine the choice of type of translation produced:

1. The actual receptor language forms (grammar and lexicon) are chosen with the educational level of the people in mind, as well as their previous knowledge of the subject matter.
2. A newly literate reader will find it hard to read a translation intended for a highly literate readership.
3. Some people have a strong opinion as to the type of translation that is acceptable. They may expect a close formal equivalence and will not accept a more idiomatic translation.

The ideal of [accurate, natural, and communicative](#) is still the goal. However, in practice, this goal may be carried out with differing result by different translation teams. Though the constituents of an idiom are empty of their usual senses when the expression is interpreted idiomatically as in *hot potato* ‘embarrassing issue’, the individual constituents of *hot potato* should be capable of occurring with their customary or literal meanings ‘food item at a high temperature’ (ibid.: 25). The potential ambiguity of idioms of decoding, what Makkai calls their ‘disinformation potential’, arises from this capacity. Accordingly, expressions with unique elements like *kith* in *kith* and *kin* (Makkai’s example) incapable of appearing in other discursal environments and

hence nonambiguous,are disqualified as real idioms. Such requirements establish disinformation potential as another key criterion of idiomaticity for Makkai. Consequently, disinformation needs to be distinguished from misinformation, a feature of homonyms, Makkai's example of such a homonymous expression being *she bears children*, 'carries', 'gives birth to'. According to Makkai,the disinformation potential of idioms of decoding allows for the possibility that the hearer 'will decode the idiom in logical yet sememically erroneous way'(ibid.: 122).

Makkai classifies idioms of decoding as *lexemic* and *sememic* giving greater attention to the structure of the lexemic variety. Six types of lexemic idioms are identified phrasal verbs(*bring up, get away with,etc.*); tournures(*fly off the handle, rain cats and dogs,etc.*); irreversible binomials (*salt and pepper, bag and baggage,etc.*); phrasal compounds (*blackmail, high-handed, etc.*); incorporating verbs (*eavesdro,man handle, etc.*); and pseudo-idioms (*spick and span, kith and kin,etc.*).

2.5 Cultural Translation

Newmark in Hoed (2006:79) states that a source text is influenced by some factors, such as, the author (the publisher of the source text), the norms in the SL text, the culture on the source text, the writing and printing on the source text, and the content of the source text. In the target text perspective, the influencing factors are the target reader, norms in the TL text, the culture of the target text, the writing and printing on the target text, and the translators. One of the factors being reviewed here is the culture because it can be a serious problem in translation for the complexity of a culture that culture is different from one place to another, and in translation the language that that are being translated is two languages in two different places that may have a different culture.

“Cultural translation is a translation in which the content of the message is changed to conform to the receptor culture in some way, and/or in which information is introduced which is not linguistically implicit in the original” (Nida and Taber, 1969: 199). From that statement, it can be said that in order to make the target reader comfortable with the translation work, the content of the message can be changed into the content in the culture of the target reader that is more familiar and acceptable to the target readers though finding the right or closest content in the culture of the target readers are not an easy task. In culture, there are seven elements. Those are social organization, work, science, technology, religion, art, and language. Language is one of the culture elements, and it can be presented in a text. However, in a text, the cultural elements are not always fully presented, because no countries have the same culture, and there are some problems in translating cultural words may occur.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive qualitative method was used in this research to analyze the problem. It is a research method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality. Descriptive qualitative method describes the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually and accurately, (Issac *et al* 1981:46).

This study is designed by formulating the problem, collecting the data, analyzing the data and drawing conclusion.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of this research is words, phrases of the source text and the sentences of the translation result or the target text which is containing of idioms found in the comic. The words and phrases are from the the comic novel “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” into “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney

3.3 Source of Data

The research data were taken from the comic novel “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu. It was first published in 2007 by PT. Serambi Ilmu Semesta. The source data analyzed is only the first chapter of the comic novel from ten chapters in the comic novel.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

1. Documentation method is used in collecting the data. The book of the comic novel “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu were collected. It contains two languages, Indonesian Language as the source language and English Language as the target language or the result of the translation.
2. An interpretive study was done on both versions of the short story. They were read and the sentences of the source text and the target text were coded.
3. The technique use eight methods to analyze the data (comic novel)

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

The framework proposed by Newmark (1988, 45-47) is used to analyze the data. The data collected were analyzed by using the following steps:

1. Reading.

The cartoon novels in both versions were read several times to make it easier to be understood.

2. Classifying.

Each idiom was classified according to the method. The idioms must be included in one of the eight methods.

- a. Word for Word Translation

- b. Literal Translation

- c. Faithful Translation

- d. Semantic Transl.

- e. Adaptation Translation
 - f. Free Translation
 - g. Idiomatic Translation
 - h. Communicative Transl.
3. Explaining.

After each idiom was classified into each method, it was then explained why the idiom was included into one of the eight methods.

4. Drawing conclusion.

Make two tables to show the result of the unit analysis and explaining the result of the data

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

In this part of chapter four, the researcher discusses the analysis and description of the data in the book of the comic novel “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu.

4.1 The Findings

In this part of the sub chapter, the researcher presents the findings of the method used in translating the idioms on the comic novel entitled “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu.

The findings can be seen in the table below:

Table Number 1

No	Method	Σ	%
1.	Faithfull Translation	27	54%
2.	Free Translation	20	40%
3.	Semantic Translation	3	6%
	Total	50	100%

Table Number 2

No	Types of Idiom	Σ	%
1.	Phrasal Verb	37	74%
2.	Tournures	1	2%
3.	Incorporating verbs	10	20%
4.	Irreversible binomials	2	4%
	Total	50	100%

According to table above, it can be seen that the most occurrence method in translating the idioms found in the comic novel entitled “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu is faithful translation with 27 numbers. In this case, the translator attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure. Then it is followed by free translation with 20 numbers. Meanwhile, the other method of translation found in the novel is semantic translation with 3 numbers.

Whereas, there are also four types of idiom found in the novel entitled “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu. The first is phrasal verb. This type of idioms is the highest of all with 37 numbers. In this case, the translator translated the source language into the target language still used the phrasal verb like in the source language. Then, it is followed by Incorporating verbs with 10. The other idioms found in the novel is Irreversible binomials with 2 number and the least number of idiom found in the data is Tournures with only 1 found in the data.

4.2 Discussion of the Method of Translating Idiom

In this sub chapter, the researcher explains and decribes the findings of the method used in translation the idiom on the comic novel entitled “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu. For the brief findings and explanations for each finding can be seen in the following examples.

Excerpt 1

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
I know what it sayd on the cover, but when mom went out to bu this thing... (pg. 1)	Aku tahu apa yang tertulis di sampul buku ini. Waktu Mom pergi membeli buku ini... (pg. 1)	Phrasal Verb	Free Translation

It can be seen in the table 1 above that the translator of the novel translated the verb in the Source Language **went out** into **pergi** in the Target Language. It can be seen that the bold verb in the Source language is a phrasal verb because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **went** and a prepositional word **out**. In this case, the translator employs word for word translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation clearer.

The following table 2 of the excerpt 2 below is another example of method in translating the novel.

Excerpt 2

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
The thing I want to clear up right away is that this was Mom's idea, not mine. (pg. 1)	Hal lain yang ingin segera ku luruskan semua ini gagasan Mom, bukan mauku. (pg 1)	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation

It can be seen in the table 2 above that the translator of the novel translated the verb in the Source Language **clear up** into **ku luruskan** in the Target Language. It can be seen that the bold verb in the Source language is a phrasal verb meaning because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **clear** and a prepositional word **up**. In this case, the translator employs faithful translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation clearer. It can be seen in both bold words above that the translator did not translate the **word clear up** into **membersihkan** and If the translator translated that word into **membersihkan** then the result of its translation would not appropriate with the context occurred in that novel. In this case, "I" as the speaker in the novel wrote his experienced in his diary that it was his Mom who made the messy thing so the speaker wants to fix it.

The following table 3 of the excerpt 3 below is another example of method in translating the idiom found in the novel.

Excerpt 3

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
You got kids like me who haven't hit their growth spurt yet mixed in with these gorillas who need to shave twice a day. (pg.3)	Disekolah menengah pertama ada anak-anak seperti aku yang belum mencapai masa akil balik , tetapi sudah dicampur bersama para gorila yang harus bercukur sebanyak dua kali sehari. (pg.3)	Tournures	Free Translation

It can be seen in the table 3 above that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in the Source Language **hit their growth spurt** into **mencapai masa akil balik** in the Target Language. It can be seen that the bold phrase in the Source language is an idiom named tournures because it consists of a proverb phrase of **hit their growth spurt**. In this case, the translator employs free translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel published. It can be seen in both bold words above that the translator did not translate the phrase **hit their growth spurt** into **menabrak dengan berlari cepat**. If the translator translated that word into **menabrak dengan berlari cepat** then the result of its

translation would not appropriate with the context happened in that novel. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of tournures based on its culture.

The following table 4 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 4

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
So is book is gonna come in handy. (pg. 2)	Jadi, buku ini bisa membantu. (pg.2)	incorporating verbs	Free Translation

According to the table 4 of the excerpt 4 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **come in handy** in the Source Language into **membantu** in the Target Language. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named incorporating verbs. In this case, the translator employs free translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold words above that the translator did not translated the phrase **come in handy** into **datang ke tangan**. If the translator translated that word into **datang ke tangan** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of incorporating verb based on its culture in order to be well accepted.

The following table of the excerpt 5 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 5

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
<p>If it was up to me, grade levels would be based on height, not age. (pg. 3)</p>	<p>Kalau segalanya terserah padaku, pembagian kelas harus didasarkan pada tinggi badan, bukan usia. (pg.3)</p>	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation

According to the table 5 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above **in it was up** in the Source Language into **terserah padaku** in the Target Language because it consists of two words. Those are a personal pronoun “it” and a prepositional word **up**. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verb. In this case, the translator used faithful translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase **it was up** into ini **naik ke atas**. If the translator translated that word into ini **naik ke atas** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verb based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

The following table of the excerpt 6 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 6

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
Today is the first day of school, and right now we're just waiting around for the teacher to hurry up and finish the seating chart. (pg. 4)	Hari ini adalah hari pertama masuk sekolah, dan sekarang kami sedang menunggu guru kami untuk cepat-cepat menyusun daftar tempat duduk. (pg.4)	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation

According to the table 6 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **waiting around** in the Source Language into **sedang menunggu** in the Target Language because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **waiting** and a prepositional word **around**. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verb. In this case, the translator used faithful translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase **waiting around** into **menunggu sekeliling**. If the translator translated that word into **menunggu sekeliling** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to

translate the idiom of phrasal verb based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

Meanwhile, the following table of the excerpt 8 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 8

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
You walk into the classroom and just plunk ... (pg. 4)	Pada hari pertama masuk sekolah, kalian harus sangat berhati-hati soal tempat duduk . (pg.4)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table of the excerpt 8 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **walk into** in the Source Language into **masuk** in the Target Language because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **walk** and a prepositional word **into**. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase **walk into** to **berjalan ke dalam**. If the translator translated that word into **berjalan ke dalam** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in

that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

The following table of the excerpt 7 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 7

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
So I figured I might as well write in this book to pass the time . (pg. 4)	Jadi, kurasa lebih baik aku menulis buku ini untuk mengisi waktu . (pg.4)	incorporating verbs	Free Translation

According to the table of the excerpt 7 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **pass the time** in the Source Language into **mengisi waktu** in the Target Language because it consists of a verb phrase "pass the time". Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named incorporating verbs. In this case, the translator used free translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrase above that the translator did not translate the phrase **pass the time** into **melewatkan waktu**. If the translator translated that word into *melewatkan waktu* then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of incorporating verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

Meanwhile, the following table of the excerpt 9 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 9

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
Jason Brill came in late and almost sat to my right (pg. 5)	Jason Brill terlambat masuk dan hampir saja duduk di sebelah kananku. (pg.5)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table of the excerpt 9 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **came in** in the Source Language into **masuk in** the Target Language because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **came** and a prepositional word **in**. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase **came in** to **datang ke dalam**. If the translator translated that word into **datang dalam** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table of the excerpt 10 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 10

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
Next period, I should just sit in the middle of a bunch of hot girls as soon as I stepped in the room (pg. 5)	Pada jam berikutnya nanti, begitu memasuki ruang kelas, aku akan duduk ditengah-tengah kerumunan cewek cantik. (pg.5)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table of the excerpt 10 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **sit in** in the Source Language into **duduk** in the Target Language because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **sit** and a prepositional word **in**. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase **sit in** to **duduk di dalam**. If the translator translated that word into **duduk di dalam** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table of the excerpt 11 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 11

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
<p>Next period, I should just sit in the middle of a bunch of hot girls as soon as I stepped in the room (pg. 5)</p>	<p>Pada jam berikutnya nanti, begitu memasuki ruang kelas, aku akan duduk ditengah-tengah kerumunan cewek cantik. (pg.5)</p>	Tournures	Free Translation

According to the table 11 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **next period** in the Source Language into **Pada jam berikutnya nanti** in the Target Language. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named tournures. In this case, the translator used free translation in translating the phrase because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom of tournures above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase **next period** into **periode berikutnya**. If the translator translated by using word for word translation into **periode berikutnya** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of tournures based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table of the excerpt 12 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 12

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
Man , I don't know	Ya ampun , aku nggak	Irreversible	Semantic
WHAT is up with girls these days. (pg. 6)	tahu ada APA dengan cewek-cewek zaman sekarang. (pg.6)	binomials	Translation

According to the table 12 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **man** in the Source Language into **Ya ampun** in the Target Language. It can be seen in the bold type of the Source Language that “man” is a noun while “Ya ampun” in Target Language is a noun phrase. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named Irreversible binomials. In this case, the translator used semantic translation in translating the phrase because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom of irreversible binomials above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase **man** into **laki – laki**. If the translator translated by using word for word translation into **laki – laki** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of irreversible binomials based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table of the excerpt 13 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 13

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
Man, I don't know WHAT is up with girls these days . (pg. 6)	Ya ampun, aku nggak tahu ada APA dengan cewek-cewek zaman sekarang . (pg.6)	Irreversible binomials	Semantic Translation

According to the table of the excerpt 13 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **these days** in the Source Language into **zaman sekarang** in the Target Language. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named Irreversible binomials. In this case, the translator used semantic translation in translating the phrase because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom of irreversible binomials above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase these days into hari – hari ini. If the translator translated by using word for word translation into hari – hari ini then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of irreversible binomials based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table of the excerpt 14 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 14

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
I have always been into girls, but kids like Bryce have only come around in the last couple of years (pg. 6)	Aku dari dulu selalu suka pada cewek, tapi anak – anak seperti Bryce baru berubah pendapat tentang cewek – cewek pada beberapa tahun terakhir. (pg.6)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table of the excerpt 14 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **come around** in the Source Language into **berubah pendapat** in the Target Language because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **come** and a prepositional word **around**. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithful translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase **come around** into **datang ke sekeliling**. If the translator translated that word into **datang ke sekeliling** then the result of its translation would not be

accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table of the excerpt 15 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 15

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
<p>I have always been into girls, but kids like Bryce have only come around in the last couple of years (pg. 6)</p>	<p>Aku dari dulu selalu suka pada cewek, tapi anak – anak seperti Bryce baru berubah pendapat tentang cewek – cewek pada beberapa tahun terakhir. (pg.6)</p>	Tournures	Free Translation

According to the table 15 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **I have always been into girls** in the Source Language into **Aku dari dulu selalu suka pada cewek** in the Target Language. Based on the meaning of its translation, the clause in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named tournures. In this case, the translator used free translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold tournures above that the translator did not translate the phrase I have always been into girls into

saya selalu tergila – gila dengan perempuan . If the translator translated that word into **saya selalu tergila – gila dengan perempuan** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of tournures based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table of the excerpt 16 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 16

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
But the good news is that I'm about to move up one spot because Charlie Davies is above me (pg. 7)	Tapi kabar bagusnya adalah aku akan naik satu peringkat diatasku. (pg.7)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table of the excerpt 16 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **move up** in the Source Language into **berubah pendapat** in the Target Language because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **move** and a prepositional word **up**. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not

translate the phrase **move up** into **pindah keatas**. If the translator translated that word into **pindah keatas** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table of the excerpt 17 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 17

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
But I think it just goes in one ear and out the other with him (pg. 8)	Tapi kurasa hal itu hanya masuk ke telinga kanan dan keluar dari telinga kirinya . (pg.8)	Tournures	Free Translation

According to the table 17 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above **in one ear and out** in the Source Language into **masuk ke telinga kanan dan keluar dari telinga kirinya** in the Target Language. Based on the meaning of its translation, the clause in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named tournures. In this case, the translator used free translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold tournures above that the translator did not translate the **phrase in one ear and out** into **masuk dan keluar telinga**. If the translator translated that word into **masuk dan keluar telinga** then the

result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of *tourneures* based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table of the excerpt 18 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 18

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
Today we had Phys Ed, so the first thing I did when I got outside was sneak off to the basketball court to see if the Cheese was still there. (pg. 8)	Hari ini kami ada pelajaran olahraga, jadi, hal pertama yang kulakukan sat sampai diluar adalah mengendap-endap ke lapangan basket untuk melihat apakah keju masih berada ditempatnya. (pg.8)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table 18 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **sneak off** in the Source Language into **mengendap – endap** in the Target Language because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **sneak** and a prepositional word **off**. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the

novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase **sneak off** into **pergi diam - diam**. If the translator translated that word into **pergi diam – diam** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table of the excerpt 19 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 19

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
That piece of cheese has been sitting on the black top since last spring. (pg. 9)	Potongan keju itu sudah menempel diatas lapangan basket sejak musim semi lalu. (pg.9)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table of the excerpt 19 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **sitting on** in the Source Language into **menempel** in the Target Language because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **sitting** and a prepositional word **on**. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this

novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translate the phrase **sitting on** into **duduk diatasnya**. If the translator translated that word into **duduk diatasnya** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

Basen on the table of the excerpt 20 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 20

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
I guess it must've dropped out of someone's sandwich or something. (pg. 9)	Kurasa benda itu menetes keluar dari Sandwich milik seseorang atau apalah. (pg.9)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table 20 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **dropped out** in the Source Language into **menetes** in the Target Language because it consists of two words. Those are a verb **dropped** and a prepositional word **out**. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translated

the phrase **dropped out** into **keluar**. If the translator translated that word into **keluar** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table 21 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 21

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
I ended up taping mine together so they'd stay crossed all the time. (pg. 9)	Aku akhirnya membebat jari – jariku dengan pita perekat agar tetap tersilang sepanjang waktu. (pg.9)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table 21 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **ended up** in the Source Language into **akhirnya** in the Target Language. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translated the phrase **ended up** into **selesai**. If the translator translated that word into **selesai** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel

would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table 22 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 22

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
I just hope someone doesn't start the Cheese touch up again. (pg. 9)	Aku hanya berharap semoga saja tidak ada yang kembali memulai sentuhan keju. (pg.9)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table 22 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **touch up** in the Source Language into **sentuhan** in the Target Language. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translated the phrase **touch up** into **memegang**. If the translator translated that word into **memegang** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table 23 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 23

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
... I have to get out of bed every morning to go to school. (pg. 10)	... aku harus bangun dari tempat tidur setiap pagi untuk berangkat ke sekolah. (pg.10)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table 23 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **get out** in the Source Language into **bangun** in the Target Language. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translated the phrase **get out** into **keluar**. If the translator translated that word into **keluar** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table 24 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 24

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
My summer did not exactly get off to a great start. (pg. 10)	Musim panas tidak dimulai dengan baik. (pg.10)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table 24 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **get off** in the Source Language into **dimulai** in the Target Language. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translated the phrase **get off** into **turun**. If the translator translated that word into **turun** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers

According to the table 25 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 25

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
He told me i slept through the whole summer. (pg. 11)	Dia bilang aku ketiduran sepanjang musim panas. (pg.11)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table 25 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **slept through** in the Source Language into **ketiduran sepanjang** in the Target Language. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translated the phrase **slept through** into **tidur terus**. If the translator translated that word into **tidur terus** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers.

According to the table 26 below is another example of idiom found in the diary cartoon novel.

Excerpt 26

SL	TL	Type of Idiom	Method
I was pretty dumb for falling for that one, but Rodrick was dressed up in his school clothes ... (pg. 11)	Kalian pasti berpikir aku terlalu bodoh untuk percaya pada kibulan seperti itu, namu Rodrick memakai baju sekolah ... (pg.11)	Phrasal verbs	Faithfull Translation

According to the table 26 above, it is found that that the translator of the novel translated the idiom above in **dressed up** in the Source Language into **memakai baju** in the Target Language. Based on the meaning of its translation, the phrase in the bold type in the Source language is an idiom named phrasal verbs. In this case, the translator used faithfull translation because the translator tried to make the result of his translation to be accepted by the readers who reads the novel. In translating the idiom above, the translator refers to the culture where this novel was published. It can be seen in both bold phrasal verbs above that the translator did not translated the phrase **dressed up** into **mengenakan**. If the translator translated that word into **mengenakan** then the result of its translation would not be accepted because the context happened in that novel would not appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate the idiom of phrasal verbs based on its culture in order to be well accepted by the readers

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGESSTION

5.1 Conclusion

Observing the comprehensive analysis of the news text taken from a comic novel, it can be concluded that the translators used various method in rendering English texts as the source language text into Indonesian as the target language text. The method is divided into some method such as word for translation, adaptation, literal, faithful etc.

There are also four types of idiom found in the comic novel entitled “Diary of a Wimpy Kid” by Jeff Kinney and “Buku Harian Wimpy Kid” which was written by Ali Muakhir and translated by Noviana Abdu. The first is phrasal verb. This type of idioms is the highest of all with 37 numbers. In this case, the translator translated the source language into the target language still used the phrasal verb like in the source language. Then, it is followed by Incorporating verbs with 10. The other idioms found in the novel is Irreversible binomials with 2 number and the least number of idiom found in the data is Tournures with only 1 found in the data.

The most method used by the translator in translating the comic novel is faithful translation. The translator applies faithful translation method due to the purpose to maintain the naturalness and the readability of TL text. It can be seen that faithful translation with 27 numbers. In this case, the translator attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the target language grammatical structure. Then it is followed by free translation with 17 numbers. Meanwhile, the other method of translation found in the comic

novel is semantic translation with 3. Meanwhile, the method of translation word for word translation is equal to semantic translation with 3 found in the comic novel.

5.2 Suggestion

The result of this study can be used as guidelines for inexperienced translators when facing the similar problems. The findings can also help the interested translators to be aware of translation problems since there are differences between the SL and the TL.

Meanwhile, there are some suggestions from the researcher for further studies, they are:

1. It would be interesting to analyze other translation work of the same translator to observe if the method used in translation will remain the same.
2. This translation analysis emphasized only at the word level. It will be interesting to analyze other levels such as grammatical, textual pragmatic.
3. There should be a translation analysis in other text types such as novels, short stories, business and articles in magazines or newspapers.

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APPENDIX

TYPES OF METHOD AND IDIOM

No	Source Language	Page	Target Language	Page	Type of Idiom	Method
1.	But when Mom went out to buy this thing...	1	Waktu Mom pergi membeli buku ini...	1	Phrasal verb	Free Translation
2.	The other thing I want to clear up right away is that this was MOM's idea, not mine	1	Hal lain yang ingin segera ku luruskan : semua ini gagasan MOM, bukan mauku	1	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
4	So is book is gonna come in handy		Jadi, buku ini bisa membantu		incorporating verbs	Free Translation
3.	But if she think I'm going to write down my	1	Namun, kalau Mom mengira aku akan menuliskan semua	1	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation

	“feelings”in here or whatever, she's crazy		“perasaanku”di dalam buku ini atau apalah, dia ngawur			
5.	You got kids like me who haven't hit their growth spurt	3	Ada anak-anak seperti aku yang belum mencapai masa akil balik	3	Incorporating verb	Faithful Translation
6.	If it was up to me...	3	Kalau segalanya terserah padaku...	3	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
7.	And right now we're just waiting around for...	4	Dan sekarang kami sedang menunggu...	4	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
8.	For the teacher hurry up and finish the seating chart	4	Guru kami untuk cepat-cepat menyusun daftar tempat duduk	4	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
9.	So I figured I might as well write inthis book to	4	Jadi kurasa lebih baik aku menulis buku ini untuk	4	Incorporating verb	Free Translation

	pass the time		mengisi waktu			
10	You walk into the . classroom...	4	Kalian masuk ke dalam ruang kelas...	4	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
11	And just plunk your stuff . down on...	4	Serta meletakkan barang kalian di...	4	Phrasal verb	Free Translation
12	Jason Brill came in late . and...	5	Jason Brill terlambat masuk dan...	5	Phrasal verb	Free Translation
13	I should just sit in the . middle...	5	Aku akan duduk di tengah- tengah...	5	Phrasal verb	Free Translation
14	Man , I don't know . WHAT...	6	Ya ampun , aku nggak tau ada APA...	6	Pseudo-idioms	Semantic Translation
15	Bryce have only come . around in the last couple of years...	6	Bryce baru berubah pendapat tentang cewek-cewek pada beberapa tahun terakhir...	6	Phrasal verb	Free Translation

16	But the good news is that . I'm about to move up ...	7	Tapi kabar bagusnya adalah aku akan naik ...	7	Phrasal verb	
17	In one ear and out the . other with him	8	Hanya masuk telinga kanan dan keluar dari telinga kirinya	8	Irreversible binomials	Free Translation
18	Sneak off to the . basketball court to see...	8	Mengendap-endap ke lapangan basket untuk melihat...	8	Phrasal verb	Free Translation
19	That piece of Cheese has . been sitting on the blacktop since last spring	9	Potongan keju itu sudah menempel diatas lapangan basket sejak musim semi lalu	9	Phrasal verb	Free Translation
20	I guess it must've . dropped out ...	9	Kurasa benda itu menetes ...	9	Phrasal verb	Free Translation
21	The cheese started getting	9	Keju mulai ditumbuhi jamur	9	Irreversible	Semantic

.	all moldy and nasty		dan berubah menjijikan		binomials	Translation
22	I ended up taping mine together...	10	Aku akhirnya membebat jari- jariku...	10	Phrasal verb	Free Translation
23	This summer Abe moved away to...	10	Musim panas tahun ini, Abe pindah ke...	10	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
24	I just hope someone doesn't star the Cheese touch up again...	10	Aku hanya berharap semoga saja tidak ada yang kembali memulai sentuhan keju...	10	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
25	I have to get out of bed every morning to go to school	10	Aku harus bangun dari tempat tidursetiap pagi untuk berangkat ke sekolah	10	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
26	My summer did not exactly get off to a great start...	10	Musim panasku tidak dimulai dengan baik...	10	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation

27	Rodrick woke me up...	11	Rodrick membangunkanku...	11	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
28	He told me I slept through the whole summer...	11	Dia bilang aku ketiduran sepanjang musim panas...	11	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
29	But that luckily I woke up just in time for the first day of school...	11	Tetapi aku beruntung bisa bangun tepat waktu pada hari pertama sekolah...	11	Incorporating verbs	Faithful Translation
30	But Rodrick was dressed up in his school...	11	Namun, Rodrick memakai baju sekolah...	11	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
31	And he set my alarm clock ahead...	11	Dan dia menyetel jam bekerku...	11	Phrasal verb	Free Translation
32	I couldn't see that it was still dark out	11	Aku tidak bisa melihat langit diluar yang masih gelap	11	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation

33	After Rodrick woke me up ,...	11	Setelah Rodrick membangunkanku ,...	11	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
34	It took me a minute to figure out what the heck was going on...	12	Aku membutuhkan waktu semenit untuk menyadari apa yang sebenarnya terjadi...	12	Phrasal verb	Free Translation
35	After I did, I told Dad that Rodrick had played a trick on me ...	12	Setelah sadar, aku memberi tahu Dad bahwa Rodrick mengerjaiku ...	12	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
36	Dad walked down to the basement...	12	Dad berjalan ke ruang bawah tanah...	12	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
37	But Rodrick covered up his tracks pretty good...	13	Namun Rodrick menutupi jejaknya dengan baik...	12	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
38	But you can figure it out right away by looking at	13	Namun, kita bisa segera menebaknya dengan melihat	13	Incorporating verbs	Free Translation

	the covers of the books they hand out...		sampul buku yang mereka bagikan...			
39	I was preety disappointed to find out ...	14	Aku agak kecewa saat tahu ...	14	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
40	I got put in the Gifted group...	14	Aku masuk ke dalam kelompok berbakat...	14	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
41	So I'll bet she stepped in and made sure I got ...	14	Jadi kurasa dia pasti campur tangan dan memastikan aku kembali...	14	Phrasal verb	Semantic Translation
42	So you end up surprising them...	15	Sehingga pada akhirnya , aku membuat mereka terkejut...	15	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
43	Holding their books upside down ...	16	Memegang buku-buku mereka secara terbalik ...	16	Pseudo idioms	Faithful Translation
44	Well, the first week of	16	Yah, minggu pertama	16	Phrasal verb	Free

.	school is finally over, so today I slept in ...		bersekolah sudah berlalu, jadi hari ini aku bisa bangun siang			Translation
45	The only reason I get out of bed at all on weekends is because eventually...	16	Satu-satunya alasanku bangun dari tempat tidur di akhir pekan hanyalah...	16	Phrasal verb	Free Translation
46	I didn't have anything to do today so I just headed up to Rowley's house...	17	Aku tidak punya rencana apa pun hari ini. Jadi, aku pergi ke rumah Rowley...	17	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
47	And Rowley came up to me and said...	18	Dan Rowley mendekatiku dan berkata...	18	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation
48	I have told Rowley at least a billion times that now that were in middle school, you're supposed to	18	Sudah jutaan kali aku bilang pada Rowley bahwa kami sudah duduk di sekolah menengah pertama jadi, dia	18	Phrasal verb	Faithful Translation

	say, " hang out ," not "play"...		seharusnya mengatakan " nongkrong ", bukan "bermain" bersama...			
49	I guess I kind of felt sorry for Rowley, and I decided to take him under my wing	19	Kurasa aku agak kasihan pada Rowley, dan aku memutuskan untuk melindunginya	19	Incorporating verbs	Faithful Translation
50	It's been great having him around , mostly because I get to use all...	19	Rasanya seru kalau ada Rowley , terutama karena aku mendapatkan kesempatan untuk menggunakan semua trik...	19	Incorporating verbs	Faithful Translation