CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the data analysis describing the techniques used by the translator in dealing with non-equivalence at word level, and non-equivalence above word level. Techniques dealing with non-equivalence at word level consists of five techniques of translation, those are: translation by a more general word (Super Ordinate), translation using a loan word or loan plus explanation, translation by cultural substitution, translation by omission and translation by ilustration. Techniques dealing with non-equivalence above word level which consists of three techniques of translation, those are: translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form and paraphrasing.

4.1 FINDING

4.1.1 Technique Dealing with Non-Equivalence at Word Level

Table 4.1 below shows the techniques used by the translator in translating the novel entitle *Goosebumps: the Werewolf of Fever Swamps* such as: translation by more general word (super ordinate), using a loan word or a loan word plus explanation, translation by cultural substitution, translation by omission.

Table 4.1 Technique Dealing with Non-Equivalence at Word Level

NO	Technique dealing with non-equivalence at word level		Total	Percentage
1.	Translation by a more general word (super ordinate)		0	0%
2.	Translation using a loan word			
	1	Partial loan word	10	8,7%
	2	Full loan word	23	20%
	Loan word plus explanation		0	0%
3	Translation by cultural substitution			
	1	Onomatopoeic	7	6,09%
	2	Interjection	35	30,43%
4.	Translation by omission		40	34,78%
5.	Translation by ilustration		0	0%
	TOTAL		115	100

Based on the table 4.1, there are translation using more general word (super ordinate) at (0%), a loan word or loan word plus explanation which are devided into partial loan word (8,7%) and full loan word (20%), loan word plus explanation (0%), translation by cultural substitution which are devided into onomatopoeic (6,09%), and interjection (30,43%), translation by omission (34,78%), and translation by ilustration (0%). It can be concluded that the translator does not use technique by more general word, loan word plus explanation, and ilustration.

4.1.2 Technique Dealing with Non-Equivalence Above Word Level

Table 4.2 below shows the techniques used by the translator in translating the novel entitle *Goosebumps: the Werewolf of Fever Swamps* such as: translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translation by paraphrasing.

Table 4.2 Technique Dealing with Non-Equivalence Above Word Level

Translation dealing with idioms	Total	Percentage
Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form	21	35,60%
Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	38	64,40%
Translation by paraphrasing	0	0%
TOTAL	59	100%

Based on the table 4.2, the technique dealing with non-equivalence above word level consists of translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form (35,60%), and translation by using an idiom of simillar meaning but disimilar form (64,40%) and translation by paraphrasing (0%). It can be concluded that the translator does not use technique by paraphrasing.

4.2 DISCUSSION

4.2.1 The Analysis of Technique dealing with non-equivalence at Word Level

Techniques dealing with non-equivalence at word level consists of five techniques of translation, those are: translation by a more general word (Super

Ordinate), translation using a loan word or loan plus explanation, translation by cultural substitution, translation by omission and translation by ilustration. But the researcher only finds three of them.

4.2.1.1Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word plus Explanation

Excerpt 1

1.	Data-3 LW	Source language GB/ 14/16/WFS	"Didn't you always carry **compas** with you wherever you went?"
		Target language GB/18/17/MSRD	"Biasanya kau akan selalu bawa **kompas** kemanapun kau pergi"

From the table above, there is a word **compas** in the source language which is translated into **kompas** in the target language.

Here the translator uses the loan word **compas**. In the target language, it becomes **kompas**. It is kind of partial loan word. It is almost the same form but it is modified according to the Indonesian speling. It is easier for the translator to use the same word as the source language. In translating unfamiliar words from the source language into target language, the translator needs to modify or categorize them to make their meaning clear.

The researcher concludes that using a loan word is understandable since the message in the first language and in the target language are at the same level and understandable in the target language.

Excerpt 2

3.	Data-9 LW	Source language GB/ 27/23/WFS	Dad chewed and swallowed a mouthfull of **sphagetti**.
		Target language GB/32/5/MSRD	Ayah mengunyah dan menelan **spageti**nya.

From the table above, there is a word **spagetty** in the source language which is translated into **spageti** in the target language. Spaghetti is some kind of cultural food which has no equivalence in the target language. This is kind of partial loan word where the name of word from the target language is adopted in the target language but it needs to be modified first to make it more clear and apropriate in the target language spelling.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary the word **spaghetti** means *pasta made in solid strings, between macaroni and vermicelli in thickness.* Here, the translator uses the loan word **spaghetti**. It is easier for the translator to use the same word as the source language.

The researcher concludes that a loan word is tolerable since it produces the same meaning in the target language.

Excerpt 3

2	Data-4 LW	Source language GB/ 19/2/WFS	It was hiden in the shadow of teo low **cypress** trees beyond the fields of giant mushrooms
		Target language GB/23/4/MSRD	Tersembunyi di dalam bayangan dua pohon **cypress** rendah di ujung lapangan tempat jamur raksasa.

From the table above, there is a word **cypress** in the source language which is translated into *cypress* in the target language. **Cypress** is the name of tree originally from abroad that is way it has no equivalence in the target language.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary the word **cypress** means *an evergreen coniferous tree with small rounded woody cones and flattened shoots bearing small scale-like leaves*. In Indonesian language, there is no such kind of this tree and is almost imposible to find the exact equivalence of this kind of tree.

The researcher concludes that to figure out this problem, the translator uses the loan word **cypress**. It is easier for the translator to use the same word as the source language in translating unfamiliar words from the source language into target language.

Excerpt 4

4	Data-13 LW	Source language GB/30/1/WFS	He reminded me of a **football** lineman
		Target language GB/35/1/MSRD	Ia mengingatkan aku pada pemain **football**

From the table above, there is a word **football** in the source language which is translated into **football** in the target language. Football here is an American football. The researcher categorized it as non equivalence word because it is unfamiliar in the target language that is why this data supposed to be analyzed.

Here the translator uses a loan word **football**. It is easier to adopt the word from source language than to find the eqivalence in the target language as long as

the message is understandable in the target language. Actually there is an exact equivalent in the target language as suggested by the researcher.

The translator is supposed to translate the word **football** into **bola tangan** because it is apropriate to use it rather than using a loan word. A loan word is only used to translate some terms which are unfamiliar or almost imposible to translate. But in this case the translator is more comfortable to use a loan word rather than finding the exact equivalence in the target language. In this case, the researcher disagrees with the translator.

Excerpt 5

5	Data-14 LW	Source language GB/ 33/20/WFS	I never liked martin he always called me "**kiddo**"
		Target language GB/38/22/MSRD	Aku tidak suka pada martin ia selalu memanggilku "**kiddo**"

From the table above, there is a word **kiddo** in the source language which is translated into **kiddo** in the target language. In any dictionary, the word kiddo can not be found. It is categorized as non equivalence word in the target language.

Here the translator uses the loan word **kiddo**. Which is actually same kind of addressing term. It is easier for the translator to use the same word as the source language in translating unfamiliar words from the source language into target language.

The researcher concludes that there is no exact equivalence for **kiddo** in the target language and that is why loan word is suggested.

Excerpt 6

6	Data-23 LW	Source language GB/ 62/9/WFS	**Wolf** came, bounding up to us trough the weeds.
		Target language GB/67/9/MSRD	**Wolf** mendatangi kami dari sela-sela ilalang.

From the table above, there is a word **wolf** in the source language which is translated into **wolf** in the target language. The word **wolf** simply means **serigala.** it means the word wolfs has an equivalence in the target language but contextually the word wolf here is some kind of addressing term for a dog. That is why the researcher categorized it as non- equivalence word in the target klanguage.

Here the translator uses the loan word **wolf** which is actually some kind of addressing term. In the novel, **wolf** is the name of a dog, so it is impossible to translate it. It is easier for the translator to use the same word as the source language in translating unfamiliar words from the source language into target language.

The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well in transferring the message into the target language. The loan word is suggested since other techniques fail to translate the word **wolf**.

Excerpt 7

7	Data-27 LW	Source language GB/ 64/13/WFS	I watched some **TV** after dinnertime.
		Target language GB/69/10/MSRD	Aku menonton **TV** sampai saat makan malam.

From the table above, there is a word **TV** in the source language which is translated into **TV** in the target language. The word simply **TV** means television. The researcher analyzed the word **TV** as non- equivalence word because the translator does not translates it into the target language.

Here the translator uses the loan word **TV**. It is easier for the translator to use the same word as the source language in translating unfamiliar words from the source language into target language.

The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well in translating the word **TV** in the target language. The loan word is suggested since other techniques fail to translate the word **TV**.

Excerpt 8

8	Data-28 loan word	Source language GB/ 64/20/WFS	"You will protect me, won't you, **boy**?"
		Target language GB/69/17/MSRD	"Kau akan melindungiku, kan, **boy**,"

From the table above, there is a word **boy** in the source language which is translated into **boy** in the target language. The word **boy** simply means *anak laki-laki*. Actually the word **boy** has an equivalence in the target language but Boy here does not means **anak laki-laki** that is why the researcher considered it as non equivalence word.

Here the translator uses the loan word **boy**. Which is actually same kind of addressing term. The word **boy** here is an adressing for a pet. It is easier for the

translator to use the same word as the source language in translating unfamiliar words from the source language into target language.

The researcher concludes that there is no exact equivalence for **boy** in the target language and that is why the loan word is suggested. It is understandable since other techniques fail to translate the word **boy**.

4.2.1.2 Translation by Cultural Substitution

The onomatopeic taken from the novel below shows us that the translator substitutes the onomatopoeic word. The onomatopoeic word is the sound associated with the object or action. For example: the Term **"knock knock "** is translated into **"tok-tok"** or perhaps if the translator has a good ideology in translating, for example a translator who always has a great term in Islam, he or she would translated it in to **"Assalamu'alaikum"** in the Indonesian language. Often that the translator cannot find the right equivalent between words of one language and words of another but it is fine as long as the substitution shares a similar meaning. The translator substitutes unfamiliar onomatopoeic words into familiar words in Indonesian. As a result, the translation sounds natural for the readers.

Another cultural subtitution is interjection. It is kind of emphasis to express some experiences by someone. For example in English the sound to express pain is **"aw"** and in Indonesian it becomes **"Aduh"**.

To show further differences between English onomatopoeic and interjection with Indonesian onomatopoeic and interjection words, here, the researcher gives

the examples taken from Noves: Goosebumps, *The Werewolf of The Fever Swamp*

and their translations in Goosebumps, *Manusia Serigala Rawa Demam.*

Excerpt 9

No	Source Language	Target Language
1	Source language GB/ 7/4/WFS	Target language GB/11/6/MSRD
	thup thup	plop plop
2	Source language GB/ 37/19/WFS	Target language GB/42/16/MSRD
	scratch, scratch, scratch	*kresek, kresek kresek*
3	Source language GB/ 56/14/WFS	Target language GB/61/13/ MSRD
	Thunk	*Buk*
4	Source language GB/56/15 /WFS	Target language GB/61/13/MSRD
	Splash	*Byur*
5	Source language GB/ 66/16/WFS	Target language GB/70/19/MSRD
	Thud	*Berdebum*

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Table   above   is   list   of   onomatopoeic**.**   The   researcher   finds   five

onomatopoeic from novel Goosebumps: *The Werewolf of Fever swamp.*

Excerpt 10

1.	Data-1 OEI	Source language GB/ 7/4/WFS	My sandals made ***thup thup*** sounds, sinking into the marshy ground as i walked.
		Target language GB/11/6/MSRD	Sandalku berbunyi **plop plop** terbenam di tanah rawa

In the table above, there is a sound **Thup thup** which is translated into **Plop plop**.

It is the sound of sandals which are sinking in swampy ground. The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well in rendering the sound into the target language. Because if sandals are being pulled from a swampy ground, it will produce the sound like **plop**. In translating the onomatopoeic, the translator needs to posses the relevant cultural equivalent for the source language cultural words.

Excerpt 11

2.	Data-2 OEI	Source language GB/ 37/19/WFS	*scratch, scratch, scratch* Someone -or something-scratching at the kitchen door.
		Target language GB/42/16/MSRD	*kresek, kresek kresek* seseorang -atau sesuatu-menggaruk-garuk pintu dapur.

From the table above, there is a sound **scratch, scratch**, **scratch** which is translated into **kresek, kresek kresek**.

It is the sound of animal scratching in Grady's back door. The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well because the sound in the source language and target language is formed in different form but still posseses relevant cultural equivalent for the source language cultural words. In translating the onomatopoeic, the translaor needs to posses and form the relevant cultural equivalent for the source language cultural words.

Excerpt 12

3.	Data-3 OEI	Source language GB/56/15 /WFS	It hit the surface of the bog with more of a *thunk* than *splash*
		Target language GB/61/13/MSRD	Ranting itu mengenai permukaan bog dan berbunyi ***Buk***, bukannya ***byur***

From the table above, there is a sound **thunk** which is translated into **buk**, and **splash** which is translated into **byur**. From the novel, it is the sound of a branch which is fall down into the swampy ground. In the second onomatopoeic, there is a sound of something falling in a water.

The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well because the sound in the source language and target language is formed in different form but still posseses relevant cultural equivalent for the source language cultural words. In translating the onomatopoeic, the translaor needs to posses and form the relevant cultural equivalent for the source language cultural words.

Excerpt 13

No	Interjection		Frequency
1.	Source language	"Aw	2
	Target language	"Ah	
2.	Source language	"please?"	1
	Target language	"ya?"	
3.	Source language	" Great!"	1
	Target language	"Asyik!"	
4.	Source language	"Hey	7
	Target language	"Hei,	
5.	Source language	"yuck",	3
	Target language	" hii"	
6.	Source language	"Well,	1
	Target language	"Yah"	
7.	Source language	"Yay!"	1

	Target language	"Horeee!"	
8.	Source language	" Ssssh."	2
	Target language	"Sssssst,"	
9.	Source language	"Huh?	1
	Target language	Hah?	
10.	Source language	"Hi"	3
	Target language	Hai	
11.	Source language	"Whoa,"	1
	Target language	"wow,"	
	Total		23

Table above is list of interjection which are found in the novel Goosebumps:

The Werewolf of Fever Swamp. Here the researcher will give further discussion.

Excerpt 14

1	Data-6 IEI	Source language GB/ 8/1/WFS	**"yuck",** Emily muttered. " I hate gnats.
		Target language GB/12/3/MSRD	" *hii"* gumam Emily. Aku benci ngengat.

In the table above the translator translates the interjection word **yuck** into

hii*,* It can be seen in the novel that Emily is disgusted by a gnats which is attached

on her body. The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well.

The researcher agrees with the translator in translating **yuck** into **hii**, because it

sounds more natural in the target language.

In translating an interjection, there is a technique called a non-interjective

structure with similar meaning. It means forming an interjection in diferent way

but still has the closet meaning in the source language.

Excerpt 15

2.	Source language GB/ 16/3	**"Yay!"** Emily cried.
	Target language GB/20/3	**"Horeee"!** Teriak Emily.

In the table above the translator translates the interjection word **"Yay!"** into **"Horeee"!** It can be seen in the novel that Emily is happy because she is more better than her brother. The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well. The researcher agrees with the translator in translating **"Yay!** into **"Horeee"!** because it sounds more natural in the target language.

In translating an interjection, there is a technique called a non-interjective structure with similar meaning. It means forming an interjection in diferent way but still has the closet meaning in the source language.

Excerpt 16

3.	Source language GB/ 20/8	**" Ssssh."** Emily put a finger on my mouth to silence me.
	Target language GB/24/8	**"Ssssst,"** Emily menempelkan jarinya ke bibirku supaya aku diam.

In the table above the translator translates the interjection word **" Ssssh."** into **"Ssssst,"** It can be seen in the novel that Emily is trying to make her brother quite because he is to noisy. The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well. The researcher agrees with the translator in translating **" Ssssh."** into **"Ssssst,"** because it sounds more natural in the target language.

In translating an interjection, there is a technique called a non-interjective structure with similar meaning. It means forming an interjection in diferent way but still has the closet meaning in the source language.

Excerpt 17

4.	Data - 27 IEI	Source language GB/ 49/1/WFS	**"Whoa"**, Mom said, shaking her heand.
		Target language GB/53/26/MSRD	**"wow"**, kata ibu sambil menggeleng.

In the table 4.19 above the translator translates the interjections word *"whoa"* into **"wow"**. It can be seen in the novel that they are the sound of suprise felt by Grady's mom because her son wants a pet which she hates. In this case, the researcher agrees with the translator in rendering the message from source language to target language.

In translating an interjection, there is a technique called a non-interjective structure with similar meaning. It means forming an interjection in diferent way but still has the closet meaning in the source language.

4.2.1.3 Translation by Omission

Excerpt 18

1	Data-2 OMM	Source language GB/ 1/17/WFS	**They** sounded to me like a warning
		Target language GB/5/19/MSRD	Menurutku terdenger seperti peringatan

From the table above, the translator applies omission technique. If the word **they** is translated into Indonesian, it will be *mereka*. In this sentence, the translator does not translate the word **they**, the translator omits the word. So, in this translation the word *mereka* cannot be found because the translator omits it. The researcher concludes that even the translator omits the word **they**, the meaning is still well delivered and is still suitable, more understandable, and acceptable to target readers. Another reason is because the translator wants to make a simple translation and to avoid failure in translation works.

The technique used by the translator which is omitting the word **they** is understandable. It is suitable to use the technique by omission only when the others have failed. Here the researcher categorized the word they as non-equivalence word because even the word **they** has an equivalence in the target language, it was omitted and this is the reasons why it becomes a problem.

Excerpt 19

2.	Data-5 OMM	Source language GB/ 2/13	Lowering my binoculars, **i** turned to look at them
		Target language GB/6/4	Kuturunkan teropongku dan berbalik menatap mereka

If the translator did not omit the word **I,** the translation would be like this:*ku turunkan teropongku, aku berbalik menatap mereka.* In this clause the translator does not translate it, the translator simply omits the word. The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. The researcher concludes that

eventhough the phrase **I** is omited, the meaning in the source language is still delivered well in the target language.

The technique of the translator omitting the word **i** is understandable. Even though the translator omits the word, it will produce similar response to the readers. Here the researcher categorized the word they as non-equivalence word because even the word **i** has an equivalence in the target language, it was omitted and this is the reasons why it becomes a problem.

Excerpt 20

3	Data-6 OMM	Source language GB/ 3/3/WFS	When he told us **back in** burlington, that we moved to florida because of the deer
		Target language GB/7/4/MSRD	Waktu di burlingon ayah memberitahu bahwa kami akan pindah ke florida karena kijang-kijang itu.

From the table above, it can be seen that the translator omits the phrase **back in**. If the translator did not omit the phrase **back in** the translation would be like this: *Waktu masih di burlington ayah memberi tahu kami bahwa kami akan pindah ke florida karena kijang-kijang itu.* In this sentence the translator does not translate the phrase **back in**, the translator simply omits the phrase.

It is tolerable as long as it does not corrupt the meaning in the target language. The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well in omiting the phrase. The message in the first language is clearly delivered in the target language.

The technique of the translator omitting the phrase **back in** is tolerable. Even though the translator omits the phrase, it might produce similar response to the readers. Here the researcher categorized the word they as non-equivalence word because even the word **back in** has an equivalence in the target language, it was omitted and this is the reasons why it becomes a problem.

Excerpt 21

4	Data-8 OMM	Source language GB/ 4/13/WFS	" I **really** don't want to, Grady"
		Target language GB/8/18/MSRD	" Aku tidak mau, Grady"

If the translator did not omit the word **really** the translation would be like this: *aku benar-benar tidak mau.* In this utterance, the translator does not translate the word **really**, the translator simply omits the word. The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. It is tolerable as long as it does not corrupt the message in the target language.

The researcher concludes that the translator succeeds to translate the uterrance, but, the word **really** above is like an emphasis and it is not found in the target language. That is why the researcher suggests that the word **really** is supposed to be translated to make the meaning equal between source and target language. The technique of the translator omitting the word **really** is tolerable. Even though the translator omits the word, it might produce similar response to

the readers. Here the researcher categorized the word they as non-equivalence word because even the word **really** has an equivalence in the target language, it was omitted and this is the reasons why it becomes a problem.

Excerpt 22

5	Data-16 OMM	Source language GB/25/20/WFS	**It** was scarry
		Target language GB/29/25/MSRD	Menakutkan

If the translator did not omit the word **it,** the translation result would be like this: *itu benar-benar menakutkan.* In this sentence the translator does not translate the word **it**, the translator simply omits it. The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. The researcher concludes that it is tolerable to omit a word as long as the message in the first language is delivered well in the target language. In other words, meanings in the source language and target language must be at the same level or equal.

The technique of the translator omitting the word **it** is tolerable. Even though the translator omits the phrase, it might produce similar response to the readers. Here the researcher categorized the word they as non-equivalence word because even the word **it** has an equivalence in the target language, it was omitted and this is the reasons why it becomes a problem.

Excerpt 23

6	Data-25 OMM	Source language GB/ 48/15/WFS	"Quit that!" I told **him**.
		Target language GB/53/15/MSRD	"Hentikan"! kataku.

From the table 4.25 above, there is the word **him** in the source language which is omitted by the translator in the target language. If the utterence was translated, the translation would be like this *"Hentikan!" kataku padanya*.

In this utterance the translator does not translate the word **him**, the translator simply omits it. The translator decides to omit the word **him** because the translator wants to make a simple translation. Even the translator omits the word **him,** the translator does not omit the meaning of the source language. The technique of the translator omitting the word **him** is tolerable. Even though the translator omits the word, it might produce similar response to the readers. Here the researcher categorized the word they as non-equivalence word because even the word **him** has an equivalence in the target language, it was omitted and this is the reasons why it becomes a problem.

Excerpt 24

7.	Data-26 OMM	Source language GB/ 50/4/WFS	Have you seen this dog **before**?
		Target language GB/55/2/MSRD	Kau pernah melihat anjing ini?

From the tabel above, there is a word **before** which is omitted by the translator. If the translator did not omit the phrase **before**, the translation result would be like this: *kau pernah melihat anjing ini sebelumnya?*. In this interogative sentence the translator does not translate the word **before**. The translator simply omits the word.

The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. The researcher concludes that it is tolerable to omit the word **before** since it does not corrupt the meaning in the target language. In this case, the message is delivered well that is why the technique to ommit the word is quite a success.

The technique of the translator omitting the word **before** is tolerable. Even though the translator omits the word, it might produce similar response to the readers. Here the researcher categorized the word they as non-equivalence word because even the word **before** has an equivalence in the target language, it was omitted and this is the reasons why it becomes a problem.

Excerpt 25

8.	Data-32 OMM	Source language GB/ 62/7	**They** look like dog's paws.
		Target language GB/67/7	Kelihatanya seperti jejak kaki anjing.

From the tabel above, there is a word **they** which is omitted by the translator. If the translator did not omit the phrase **they**, the translation result would be like this: *mereka kelihatannya seperti jejak kaki anjing*. In this sentence

the translator does not translate the word **they**. The translator simply omits the word.

The translator wants to make a simple translation, without many words. The researcher concludes that it is tolerable to omit the word **they** since it does not corrupt the meaning in the target language. In this case, the message is delivered well that is why the technique to ommit the word is quite a success.

The technique of the translator omitting the word **they** is tolerable. Even though the translator omits the word, it might produce similar response to the readers. Here the researcher categorized the word they as non-equivalence word because even the word **they** has an equivalence in the target language, it was omitted and this is the reasons why it becomes a problem.

4.2.2 The Analysis of technique dealing with Problem of Non-Equivalence Above Word Level

Technique dealing with idioms consists of three techniques of translation, those are: translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translation by paraphrasing. But in this analysis, the researcher only finds two of them.

4.2.2.1 Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

Excerpt 26

1	Data-1 ISMSF	Source language GB/ 2/1/WFS	I **couldn't wait** to explore
		Target language GB/6/1/MSRD	Aku **tidak sabar** menjelajah

From the table above, there is a phrase **couldn't wait** which is translated into **tidak sabar** in the target language by the translator. According to Alfa Link idiom dictionary, **Couldn't wait** simply means **tidak sabar**. This shows that the phrase **couldn't wait** is real idiom.

The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well in delivering the message. It is kind of idiom which has similar meaning and form because it has a similar meaning and formed in similar form in target language

Excerpt 27

2	Data-2 ISMSF	Source language GB/ 3/22/WFS	I cried out as two dark eyes seemed to **staring back** at me
		Target language GB/7/28/MSRD	Seruku ketika melihat ada sepasang mata kelam tampak seperti **membalas tatapanku**

From the table above, there is a phrase **staring back** which is translated into **membalas tatapan** in the target language by the translator. According to Alfa Link idiom dictionary, the phrase **staring back** simply means **menatap**

kembali but the translator translates it as **membalas tatapan**. The meaning between **menatap kembali** and **membalas tatapan** in target language is almost the same but the translator chosses the second phrase.

The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well because the first phrase in the source language is a phrase and is translated as a phrase in the target language. It is kind of idiom which has a similar meaning and form in the target language.

Excerpt 28

3	Data-6 ISMSF	Source language GB/ 7/11/WFS	Floating **on top** where white water lilies banding gracefully over flat, green lily pads
		Target language GB/11/12/MSRD	**Di permukaannya** mengapung bunga teratai, merunduk indah di atas daunnya yang hijau dan datar

From the sentences above, there is a phrase **on top** in the source language which is translated into **di permukaannya** in the target language.

According to Alfa Link idiom dictionary, the phrase **on top** means **di atas**. In this translation, the translator translates the phrase **on top** into **di permukaan**. It is kind of idiom with similar meaning and form. It has similar meaning and formed in similar form in the target language.

The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well because the result of the translation is natural and understandable.

Excerpt 29

4	Data-7 ISMSF	Source language GB/ 7/13/WFS	"Pretty", Emiliy said, **brushing** a bug **off** her shoulder
		Target language GB/11/15/MSRD	"Cantik", kata Emily **di usirnya** kumbang yang menempel di bahunya

From the table above, there is a phrase **brushing off** in the source language which is translated into **di usirnya** in the target language.

According to Alfa Link idiom dictionary, the phrase **brushing off** simply means *membersihkan dengan sikat or menyikat*. In this translation, the translator translates the phrase **brushing off** into **di usirnya**. Perhaps it sounds quite confusing but when the readers read the story, there is Emily brushes the bugs with her hands and that is why the translator translates it into **di usirnya**. It is almost imposible to translate idiom word by word because idiom is a kind of word wich has two or more meaning. **Brushing off** is a kind of idiom. It has simillar meaning and formed in similar form in the target language.

The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well because the result of the translation is natural and understandable.

Excerpt 30

5	Data- 13 ISMSF	Source language GB/ 22/3/WFS	A **dozen** questions flashed through my mind
		Target language GB/26/3/MSRD	**Banyak** pertanyaan melintas di benakku

In the table above, there is a word **dozen** which is translated into **banyak** in the target language. According to Alfa Link idiom dictionary, **dozen** means **sering** or **terus menerus**

The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well. Because it is quite dificult to translate such an idiom. But the translator is able to translate it and the result is quite natural in the target language. Looking from the context in the novel, the translation of **dozen** into **banyak** is quite natural and the meaning is well delivered in the target language. It is a kind of idiom with similar meaning and form. It has similar meaning in the target language and formed in similar form.

4.2.2.2 Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

Excerpt 31

1	Data-1 ISMDF	Source language GB/1/4 /WFS	Night after night the howls made me **sit up** in bed
		Target language GB/5/4/MSRD	Selama bermalam-malam lolongan-lolongan itu membuatku **terduduk** di tempat tidur

In the table above, there is a phrase **sit up** which is translated into **terduduk** in the target language. According Alfa Link idiom dictionary the phrase **sit up** simply means *bangun (dari posisi terbaring sampai duduk).* In this translation, the translator translates the phrase **sit up** into the word **terduduk**. It has the similar meaning in Indonesian but it is formed in disimilar form (phrase into word).

The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well because the translation result sounds quite natural in the target language. In other word, the message in the source language is delivered well in the target language. But here the researcher also suggests that the phrase **sit up** could also be best translated into **terjaga**.

Excerpt 32

2	Data-2 ISMDF	Source language GB/ 1/17/WFS	**Stay out** of the swamp
		Target language GB/5/19/MSRD	**Jauhi** rawa-rawa ini

From the table 4.33 above, there is a phrase **stay out** in the source language which is translated into **jauhi** in the target language. According to Alfa Link idiom dictionary, the phrase **Stay out** simply means **jauhi** in the target language.

The phrase **stay out** in the target language is translated into the word **jauhi** in the target language. It is a kind of idiom with similar meaning and has dissimilar form. In the other word, the phrase **stay out** and the word **jauhi** is the same but formed in disimilar form (phrase into word).

The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well because the message in the source language is delivered well in the target language.

Excerpt 33

3	Daa-3 ISMDF	Source language GB/ 4/26/WFS	She knows i hate to have my hair **messed up**
		Target language GB/9/1/MSRD	Ia tahu aku tidak suka rambutku **berantakan**

From the table above, there is a phrase **messed up** in the source language which is translated into **berantakan** in the target language.

According to Alfa Link idiom dictionary, the phrase **messed up** simply means **kacau or berantakan**. In this translation, the translator translates the phrase **messed up** into **berantakan**. It is quite difficult to translate idiom but the translator is able to render the message in the target language in a good form. The phrase **messed up** which is translated into **berantakan** is a kind of idiom with similar meaning but disimilar form. It has similar meaning but formed in disimilar form (phrase into word).

The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well because the result of the translation is natural and understandable.

Excerpt 34

4	Data-7 ISMDF	Source language GB/ 9/10/WFS	Beads of sweat **run down** my cheeks
		Target language GB/13/11/MSRD	Keringat **mengalir** di pipiku

From the table above, there is a phrase **run down** in the source language which is translated into **mengalir** in the target language.

According to Alfa Link idiom dictionaru, the phrase **Ran down** simply means **membasahi**. In this translation, the translator translates the phrase **ran down** into **mengalir**. It has similar meaning but formed in dissimilar form in Indonesian. In the first language it is a phrase then it is translated into word in the target language. That is why it is categorized as an idiom of similar meaning but disimilar form (phrase into word).

The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well because the result of the translation is natural and understandable.

Excerpt 35

5	Data-11	Source language GB/ 39/4/WFS	The kitchen light **flashed on**
	ISMDF	Target language GB/44/4/MSRD	Lampu dapur **menyala**

From the table above, there is a phrase **flashed on** in the source language which is translated into **menyala** in the target language.

According to Alfa Link idiom dictionary, the phrase **Flashed on** simply means *menghidupkan*, *menyalahkan, menyinari, menerangi*. In this translation, the translator translates the phrase **flashed on** into *menyala*. It has similar meaning but formed in dissimilar form in the target language. In the source language it is a phrase then it is translated into word in the target language. That is why it is categorized as an idiom of similar meaning but disimilar form (phrase into word).

The researcher concludes that the translator has done the job well because the result of the translation is natural and understandable.