



**STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATING IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS OF  
PHRASAL VERB IN TERENCE BLACKER'S BILINGUAL NOVEL "MS  
WIZ GOES LIVE" INTO "MS WIZ JADI BINTANG TELEVISI BY MALA  
SUHENDRA**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This his thesis entitled Strategies in Translating the idiomatic expression of phrasal verb in Terence Blacker’s Bilingual Novel “Ms Wiz goes Live” into “Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi” by Mala Suhendra has objectives of the study can be stated as follow to identify the strategies used in translating idiomatic expression found in this Bilingual Novel.*

*The researcher used descriptive analysis to analyze the strategies to translate the Idiomatic expression of phrasal verbs found in the novel. The current project was going to concentrate mainly on the strategies of translating idiomatic and semi idiomatic form of phrasal verb. Searching the material data and Getting the two versions of the Terence Blacker’s Bilingual Novel.*

*These strategies are suggested by Baker (1992). The data of this study of collected by getting the billilingual novel. From the analysis that has been done, there are 45 idiomatic expressions of phrasal verbs. The researcher concluded that there are strategies used in translating the idiomatic expression of phrasal verb in the novel. The highest number is strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form with 43 (95.55%) findings which automatically dominates in the novel, the second strategy is translated by paraphrase with only one result (2.22%), and also strategy by with onlyone omission (2.22%). Meanwhile, there is no translation strategies of similar form and meaning .*

**Key words:** *Analysis, Idiomatic Expressions of Phrasal verbs, Translation Strategies*

Penelitian ini menjelaskan tentang ekspresi idiomatik dari kata kerja yang ditemukan dalam Novel dua bahasa Terence Blacker ini "Wiz Ms masuk Live" menjadi "Wiz Ms Jadi Bintang Televisi" oleh Mala Suhendra. Tujuan dari penelitian ini dapat dinyatakan sebagai berikut. Untuk mengidentifikasi strategi yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan ekspresi idiomatik ditemukan dalam Novel Bilingual. Peneliti menggunakan analisis deskriptif untuk menganalisis strategi untuk menerjemahkan ekspresi Idiomatik dari kata kerja yang ditemukan dalam novel. Proyek saat ini akan berkonsentrasi terutama pada strategi menerjemahkan bentuk idiomatik idiom dan semi idiomatik. Pencarian data material dan Mendapatkan dua versi dari strategi dua bahasa dari novel Terence Blacker. Hal ini disarankan oleh Baker (1992). Data dari penelitian ini dikumpulkan dengan mendapatkan dari novel Bilingual. Dari analisis yang telah dilakukan, terdapat 45 ekspresi idiomatik phrasal verbs. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa ada strategi yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan ekspresi idiomatik dari kata kerja dalam novel. Jumlah tertinggi adalah strategi makna yang sama dan bentuk berbeda dengan 43 (95.55%) temuan yang secara otomatis mendominasi dalam novel, strategi kedua diterjemahkan oleh parafrase dengan hanya satu hasil (2,22%), dan juga strategi bertahan dengan hanya satu kelalaian (2,22%). Sementara itu, ada strategi penerjemahan yang tidak ada bentuk sama dan maknanya.

**Kata kunci:** *Analisis, Idiomatic Expressions dari kata kerja, Strategies penerjemahan*

## INTRODUCTION

Language as a means of communication can be used not only for the transmission of informative messages but also for establishing and maintaining social relationships with others. If there were no language, there would be miscommunication, and humans would be difficult to interact to others.

Meanwhile, according the researcher, language is used as a means of communication or an adequate mean of expressing ideas, thoughts, feeling and even the culture. As many people know, there are a lot of languages in the world such as English, Chinese, Arabic, etc. Moreover, an international language has influence as one of the important aspects to master". The statement means that people have to master English well. But for people who never learn English, they need translated books to know the meaning of a foreign word or phrase so that they are will understand easily the true meaning.

Theory of translation has a displacement process, such as the definition of a language translation. According to Munday (2001:4-5) "the translation itself has several meanings, it refers to the general subject of the column, the product (the text has been translated) or the process (translation produces measures, otherwise known as translating)". Translation process plays an important role which is expressed in a particular source language transformed into target language in order to be understood by readers of the target language. Additionally, translation requires general knowledge in the target language as well as in the source language in order to achieve the fittest one.

It is not easy when we translate a language. Especially for students who are still an amateur and don't have enough background knowledge in translation. It is not as simple as transferring words from a certain language to their semantic equivalent in another language but also transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language. In translating literary works, however, the problems become more complicated. In addition to the grammatical system of the source language and those of the target language, a translator must also take into consideration the style of the language which is also related no further from idiomatic expression.

One important point to be put in mind is that idiomatic expression depend on their context. It helps to grasps their meaning. Like common words, idiomatic some times have more than one meaning; therefore, the context in which an idiom is used will determine the intended meaning of that idiomatic.

Sometimes some idiomatic can be more universal than others, can be easily translated, and the idiomatic meaning can be deduced. Idiomatic are often found in several literary works. One of the them is a Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel "Ms Wiz Goes Live" which is translated into "Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi" by Mala Suhendra.

In this research, the researcher analyzes about strategies and types in translating idiomatic expression of phrasal verb. This research aims to investigate which translation strategies found from the point of view of readers. Beside that, The researcher explores what makes idiomatic of phrasal verb in translation and what kinds of strategies are used to conquer these problems. It also presents different classifications of translation strategies that used in the translating idiomatic expression is often found the difficult by the translator because idiomatic cannot be conveyed literally in the target language (TL).

An idiomatic expression may have no equivalence in the target language. Meanwhile, an idiomatic also has a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different because there are phrasal verbs as an evidence .

One of the problematic factors involved in translation is idiomatic; it needs special knowledge to understand the meaning. This thesis study focuses on the strategies used in translating idiomatic expression of phrasal verb, form e.g semi & idiomatic form which are found in Terence Blaker's Bilingual Novel entitled "*Ms Wiz goes Live*" into "*Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi*" by Mala Suhendra. So the objectives of the study can be stated as follow To identify the strategies used in translating idiomatic expression found in Bilingual Novel.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

### **Data and Subjects**

The source of data in this study were the Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel "*Ms Wiz goes Live*" into "*Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi*" by Mala Suhendra . The English version was published by Macmillan children's book in 1990. Meanwhile, The Indonesian version was published by PT. Gramedia in 2002 . The Bilingual novel contained 127 pages.

### **Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis of this research was phrasal verbs that contained idiomatic expression and their translations, the phrasal verbs were grouped based on the categories of full idiomatic or semi idiomatic. The phrasal verb were taken

from the sentences in Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel "*Ms Wiz goes Live*" translated into "*Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi*" by Mala Suhendra.

### **Technique of Data Collection and Analysis**

The data of this study were collected by using the following steps:

1. Searching the material data
2. Getting the two versions of the Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel "*Ms Wiz goes Live*" into "*Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi*" by Mala Suhendra.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### **Findings**

The scope of idioms is quite extensive. It is, thus, no wonder that the researcher wants to clarify some of the confusion by classifying idiomatic expression into different categories on the basis of their degree of frozenness for instance. In this section, the researcher will introduce some of those classifications and identify idiomatic expression in accordance to *Kamus Idiom* by Gari Rakai Sambu and Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary.

Besides, the reseacher will begin from the simplest classifications. By the investigation of 44 idiomatic expression found in Terence Blacker's Bilingual Novel "*Ms Wiz Goes Live*" into "*Ms Wiz Jadi bintang Televisi*" by Mala Suhendra.

### **Discussion**

#### **Translation Strategies**

There are four strategies occupied by the researcher to classify the idiomatic expression. The strategies are suggested by Baker (1992:72-77), This are: (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but different form, (3) translation by paraphrase, (4) translation by omission.

Based on the table, the data showed that the most of the idiom found in the novel were translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form as much as 95.55%; next, 2.22% of them were used by paraphrase. And there were 2.22% of them were translated by omission. Meanwhile, there was translation no translation were used by similar meaning and similar form by observing the data, it can be concluded that not all of the strategies suggested by baker to translate the idiomatic phrasal verbs in Terence Blacker's translation entitled "*Ms wiz goes live*".

The frequency of the use of the strategies is shown in the table below:

**Table 4.1.1 Frequency of Strategy Usage**

No	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1	Similar meaning but dissimilar form	43	95.55%
2	Paraphrase	1	2.22%
3	omission	1	2.22%
TOTAL		45	100

### 1. Analysis using Strategies Similar Meaning But Dissimilar Form

It is sometimes possible to find an idiom in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiomatic expression, but which consists of different lexical items. In this case, such strategy takes idioms which express similar meaning with English idioms however can be in the different form. The use of this strategy appears in 43 cases. It shares 95.55 % of the total number of strategies usage. These are the translation cases where the strategy is used:

#### Excerpt 2.

SL	<b>Come on</b> then "said little musha	p.85	Line.16
TL	<b>Ayolah</b> kalau begitu "ajak little musha	p.22	Line.16

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that “*come on*” (p.85; 1.16) is translated into TL as “*ayolah*” (p.22; 1.16), it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by uses strategies of Similar meaning but dissimilar form. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt constitutes a conversation between Little Musha and Caroline and this idiomatic expression is taken from the situation when Little Musha persuades Carolin in order that she wants to get into the tv set.

In this context *Come on* (verb + preposition) which means *ayolah* has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in the literal meaning. Verb and preposition used together can result the similar meaning which in this context means *let's go*. It produces a strange meaning in the target language Therefore, the translation used the word *Ayolah* to means *to invite or to urge* in the target language which has a relation with the context of situation.

In addition according KBBI *Ayolah* (noun) in TL means *kata seru untuk mengajak, memberi dorongan* it does have idiomatic meaning because it is similar in its literal meaning.

In this excerpt no 2, the phrasal verb above *come on* is included into full idiomatic expression in SL, because based on the form there are non literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrasal verb and also it can be in the dissimilar constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning and dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the translation strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because of the different meaning in this translation make a problem that the translator wants to apply a variation which is translated into *ayolah* which is an idiomatic in indonesia. Instead of the similarity in meaning, this idiomatic can be in different lexical item after it is translated back into English.

**Excerpt 8.**

SL	And here you done the <b>washing-up</b> when i come home	p.71	Line.1
TL	Dan apakah kau sudah <b>mencuci piring</b> saat aku pulang	p.7	Line.3

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that “*washing up*”(p.71; 1.1) is translated into TL as “*mencuci piring*” (p.7.1.3), it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using Similar meaning but dissimilar form, This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is taken from the conversation between Mr.Smith and Caroline about the situation at home. Mr.Smith asks whether Caroline has been washing up, cleaning the house and cooking for kids. This context talks about the question of condition.

In this context, *wash up* if used together result into similar meaning which in another literal context means *membersihkan*. It produces a strange meaning in the target language Therefore, the translator uses the word *mencuci piring* to explain that *Mr.Smith want to know situation at his house* in the target language which has a relation with the context of situation into a question. In addition, according to KBBI *mencuci* (verb) in the TL means *membersihkan dengan menggunakan air*. It does not have an idiomatic meaning because it is similar in its literal meaning.

The bold phrase of SL above is included into phrasal verb because “*wash up*” has the combination between verb + preposition , the context is *wash* (verb) + *up* (preposition), which constitutes “*wash*” means “*mencuci*”, and “*up*” means “*angkat*”. In this context *wash* does not have idiomatic meaning because it has literal meaning , meanwhile the preposition *up* has an idiomatic meaning because it is included into semi idiomatic.

In this excerpt no.8, the phrasal verb above is included into semi idiomatic expression in the SL and TL, because based on the form it has at least one literal element and one with a non literal and also it can be in the same constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning but dissimilar form in both languages because the meaning of the “*up*”, turned into “*mencuci*” in TL. It can be in the different constructions when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning but dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because the idiomatic expression of the SL excerpt above constitutes in idiomatic expression.



## 2. Analysis using strategies Paraphrase

The idioms found in the novel are translated by paraphrase. Such strategy is a common way of translating idioms when a match can not be found in the target language or when it seems in appropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages. Translating idiomatic expression by using paraphrase gets a significant percentage of frequency of use until 2.22% The use of this strategy can be analyzed in the cases below:

### Excerpt 3.

SL	why you have rats suddenly decided to <b>clean up</b> your act?	p.109	Line.15
TL	mengapa kalian para tikus tiba-tiba memutuskan untuk <b>bersikap baik</b> ?	p.47	Line.9

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that “*clean up*”(p.109; l.15) is translated into TL as “*bersikap baik*” (p.47; l.9) it can be assumed that this idiom is translated by using strategies paraphrase. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is taken from the context of conversation between Ms.Wiz and Herbert. This idiomatic expression is taken from the expression of Ms.Wiz when she says “why you have rats suddenly decided to clean up your act”.

The bold phrase of SL above is included into phrasal verb because in this translation, the idiomatic expression *clean up* is analyzed based on the word class, the result is *clean* (verb) which means *bersih*, and *up* (preposition) which means *atas*. Both word idiomatic meanings because they have different construction in their literal meaning.

Therefore, the researcher categorizes the idiomatic expression *clean up* into verbs + preposition used together idiomatically. However, if it is translated literally the meaning can be distorted.

In this case, the idiomatic expression *clean up* is included into full idiomatic expression in SL and TL because based on the form there are non-literal multiword expressions whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrasal verb and the meaning of the “*clean up*”, turns into “*bersikap baik*” in TL. In order to make the meaning sounds more natural in the Target Language, so it is translator into “*bersikap baik*” From the explanation above, it can be deduced that the researcher is unable to find appropriate idiomatic expression in the Target Language to translate the idiom “*clean up*”.It proves that the idiomatic expression is translated by paraphrase because of differences in style of the source and the target languages.

### 4.2.3 Analysis use Strategies Omission

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. This may be because it has no match in the target language, its meaning can not be easily be paraphrased, or for stylistic reason. Under this

condition, the translator does omission. This strategy appears only one cases or 2.22 %. The use of this strategy can be analyzed in the cases below:

**Excerpt 4.**

SL	This is <b>going out</b> live	p.105	Line.17
TL	ini siaran langsung	p.44	Line.3

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that the problem “*going out*” (p.105; 1.5) is translated into TL as “*ini siaran langsung*” (p.44; 1.3) it can be assumed that this idiom is translated by using strategies omission. This is proven by the analysis below:

This excerpt is taken from a conversation between the Producer and Caroline. This idiomatic expression is taken from the producer who warns that if the presenter has read the news, Caroline cannot be interrupted for going out live.

The idiomatic expressions in this context, “*going out*” means “*pergi keluar*” (Rakai, 2012:179) If it is translated word by word, *going* means “*Perjalann*” and *out* means *jalan keluar*. It produces a strange meaning in the target language.

In this case, the idiomatic expression *going out* is included into contextual meaning, because the relationship between utterance and situation where the utterances expressed. Which has a relation with the context of situation.

In this excerpt no 18, the phrasal verb above is included into full idiomatic expression in SL and TL because based on the form there are non-literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrasal verb.

In order to make the sentence simpler it is not translated in the TL. It can not change the meaning of the sentence when the idiom is omitted. The strategy is used because the idiom may not acceptable in the TL if it is translated.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis in Chapter Four, the strategies that are used for translating idiomatic expressions found in “Terence blacker’s novel entitled “*Ms wiz goes live*” and its translation are: (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (3) translation by paraphrase, (4) translation by omission. There are 45 idiomatic expression found in this novel.

The highest number is strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form with 43 (95.55 %) findings which automatically dominates in the novel, the second strategy is translated by paraphrase with only one result (2.22%), and also strategy by omission with only one (2.22%). Meanwhile, there is no translation strategies of similar form and meaning .By observing the data, it can be concluded that not all of the strategies to translate the idiomatic expression suggested by Baker are used in Terence blacker’s translation entitled “*Ms wiz goes live*”.

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