TRANSLATION OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN CHARLAINE HARRIS'S NOVEL "FROM DEAD TO WORSE" INTO "KUDETA KERAJAAN VAMPIRE" BY INSWASTI CAHYANI

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ABSTRACT

Language is a system of communication to convey an idea from one person to another. A language has a complex system in the delivery of oral or written way which is important for communication in the life of beings. Communication is divided into two parts, they are verbal and non-verbal communication. Verbal communication is communication which is pronounced like saying, "Yes", "No", "Of course ", etc. Non-verbal communication is written communication such as "Do Not Smoke", "Please Silent", "Do Not Disturb", etc. Non-verbal communication usually communicate without mouth, for example book and novel. There are many idiomatic expression in the novel "From Dead To Worse". Idiomatic expression has nine types, such as, idiom with adjectives and noun in combination, idioms with prepositions adverbs, idiom two-word verbs, idioms in comparison, idiomatic verbal expressions, verb and nouns used together, idiomatic adjective phrases, verbs and prepositions used together, and proverbial phrases. The result of this study show that there are 6 kinds of idiomatic expression and total idiomatic expression are 82 found in this novel.

Key words *: idiomatic expression, communication, novel.*

Bahasa adalah suatu sistem komunikasi untuk menyampaikan ide dari satu orang ke orang lain. Bahasa memiliki sistem yang kompleks dalam penyampaian secara lisan atau tulisan yang penting untuk berkomunikasi dalam kehidupan makhluk hidup. Komunikasi ini dibagi menjadi dua bagian, yaitu komunikasi verbal dan non-verbal. Komunikasi verbal adalah komunikasi yang diucapkan seperti berkata, "Ya", "Tidak", "Tentu saja", dll. Komunikasi non-verbal adalah komunikasi yang ditulis seperti "Jangan merokok", "Harap diam", "Jangan mengganggu", dll. Komunikasi non-verbal biasanya komunikasi tanpa mulut, misalnya buku dan novel. Terdapat banyak idiomatik expression di dalam novel "From Dead To Worse". Idiomatic expression mempunyai sembilan tipe, yaitu, kombinasi idiom dengan kata sifat dan kata bendai, idiom dengan adverbia preposisi, idiom dua kata kerja, idiom dalam perbandingan, idiomatik verbal ekspresi, kata kerja dan kata benda yang digunakan bersama-sama, idiom frase kata sifat, kata kerja dan preposisi digunakan bersama-sama, dan frase pepatah. Hasil studi ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 6 jenis idiomatic expression dan total yang ditemukan adalah 82 idiomatic expression dalam novel ini.

INTRODUCTION

Language is used to express our inner thoughts and emotions, to make sense of complex and abstract thought, to learn to communicate with others, to fulfill our wants and needs, as well as to establish rules and maintain our culture. People need language to communicate with each other. Communications which use are verbal or oral communication and non-verbal communication. The written communication for example novel, includes in non-verbal communication, because this communication conveying the message written. *"From Dead To Worse"* is one example of novel. This novel contains of many idiomatic expression.

Idiomatic expression is a kind of complex lexical item and its meaning cannot be inferred from its parts. Idiomatic expression is special expression consist of a series of word or phrase in English which has different meaning in literaly or word-for-word. According to Newmark (1988) Idiomatic translation: it reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. Therefore, idioms can be distinguished by their grammatical and semantic features. They are frequently used in a wide variety of situations, from friendly conversations and business meetings to more formal and written contexts. Idiom is compound word, and so an idiom contains more than one word. According to Rubby L. (2007:5), he classifies idiom into nine types Idiomatic expression has nine types. Each part has several parts. They are:

a. Idiom with adjectives and noun in combination. It is also divided into some parts. There are:

1) Pairs of adjectives, use more than one adjective.
   For example:
   Today's lecture is **short and sweet**
   Kuliah hari ini **singkat dan tidak bertele-tele**

2) Pairs of nouns; it combines two nouns become one.
   For example:
   Every business has **its ups and downs**
   Setiap bisnis mempunyai **masa pasang surutnya keberuntungan**

3) Pairs of adverbs and prepositions, it is a combination between adverb and preposition.
   For example:
   Now and then, we have dinner together
   Kadang-kadang kita makan malam bersama

4) Pairs of verbs, combining two verbs which hang together become an idiom.
   For example:
   Our parents always ask us to **live and learn** because no body knows everything.

Orang tua kita selalu menasehati untuk **hidup dan belajar dari pengalaman** karena tidak ada yang mengetahui segalanya.

5) Collective noun phrases, name group of noun to refer one entity.
For example:
There is **a class of pupils** who did not pass the test
Di sana ada **sekelas murid** yang tidak lulus ujian

6) Compound adjectives, comprises more than one adjective, joined together to modify become noun.
For example:
In a traditional market, people make **a cash-and-carry sale**
Di pasar traditional, orang-orang melakukan **penjualan tunai**

7) Adjective + noun phrases.
For example:
There no **big names** in the concert
Tidak ada **nama-nama besar** di konser itu

8) Noun+noun.
For example:
What **are fringe benefits** the company offers?
Apa saja **kompensasi** selain gaji yang perusahaan itu tawarkan?

9) Noun phrases, is a word group with a noun or pronoun as it's head.
For example:
My home sweet home.
Rumahku istanaku

10) Proper names (adjective+ nouns), a noun which is used to denote a particular person, place, or thing.
For example:
I want to go to the **Eternal City**
Saya ingin pergi ke **Roma**

11) Irregular constractions.
For example:
So far he has written seven books
Sejauh ini dia telah menulis tujuh buah buku

b. Idioms with prepositions adverbs. It has some parts:
Prepositional phrases and adverbial phrase. Prepositional phrase diveds into two:

1) Prepositional with nouns or nouns phrases, is a group of word made up of a preposition.
For example:
I know **at once** that the room was comfortable
Saya **segera** tahu bahwa ruangannya nyaman

2) Phrase prepositions.
For example:
She has been **in charge of** her sister since her mother passed away
Dia sudah **bertanggung jawab atas** adiknya sejak ibunya meninggal

3) While adverbial phrases, is a group of word that together, adverb as it's head.

For example:

Only occasionally is there a rumble in the sky or a hint of rain.

Hanya kadang-kadang ada gemuruh di langit atau tanda akan hujan.

c.   Idiom two-word verbs. This type consists of two kinds, separable two word verbs that can be separable and followed by object,

For example:

He will **show up** when he feels like he can

Dia akan **muncul** jika dia rasa dia bisa.

And inseparable two-word verbs which cannot be separable and followed by object,

For example:

Please **look after** your sister while I am away

Harap **jaga** adik perempuanmu selagi saya pergi

d.   Idioms in comparison. Idiom in this form is called simile, comparing two different things that have similarity in the meaning. In Indonesian, this form uses prefix se- that means "menyerupai" such as "secantik bidadari" (cantiknya menyerupai bidadari),

For example:

He **swims like a fish**

Dia **berenang sangat bagus sekali**

e.   Idiomatic verbal expressions, is the communication in speech or writing. It divides into three kinds. There are:

1) be + noun / adjective phrases / participles, such as:

John **is mad about** susan

John **tergila-gila** pada susan

2) be + prepositional phrases, such as:

I am sure the man **is up to something**

Saya yakin pria itu **sedang merencanakan sesuatu**

3) verbs + all types of words, such as:

Please **keep in mind** that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing

Harap **ingat** bahwa pengetahuan yang sedikit itu berbahaya

f.   Verb and nouns used together.

For example:

Please do not **make a noice**, the baby is sleeping

Harap jangan **membuat keributan**, ada bayi yang sedang tidur

g.   Idiomatic adjective phrases, is a group of words in sentence with a n objective which describe the noun. Such as:

I was not **so happy to see** her

Aku tidak **terlalu senang melihat** dia

h.　Verbs and prepositions used together idiomatically. This is the example of verbs and prepositions that used together:

> For example:
> Do not **listen to** him. He likes to tell a lie
> Jangan **dengarkan** dia. Dia suka berkata bohong

i.　Proverbial phrases. This type is kind of sentence that has a special meaning because it is contain of message to the reader.

> For example:
> **Better late than never**
> **Lebih baik terlambat mengerjakan sesuatu daripada tidak sama sekali.**

This study analyzes phrase in the utterance is classified into idiomatic expression and their technique transation are found in the Charlaine Harris's novel "From Dead To Worse" and its translation "Kudeta Kerajaan Vampire" by Inswati Cahyani.

METHOD

This study is descriptive qualitative method to describe because specifically intended to describe facts and characteristics of certain populations, systematic and accurate. It describes and identifying idiomatic expression in Harris's novel "From Dead To Worse" and its translation "Kudeta Kerajaan Vampire" by Inswati Cahyani.

The unit of analysis in this study is phrase in the utterance from chapter 1 to chapter 5 which is classified into idiomatic expression and their technique transation are found in the Sookie Stackhouse novel. The source language is *From Dead To Worse*, and the target language is *Kudeta Kerajaan Vampir*, both as the data to be analyze.

The data of this research are taken from Sookie Stackhouse novel, English version and Indonesia version. "From Dead To Worse" by Charlaine Harris translated into "Kudeta Kerajaan Vampire" by Inswasti Cahyani. It was published in the English language have 303 page in 2008 May by Penguin Group (USA) inc. and published in Indonesian language have 432 page in 2009 November by Esensi Erlangga Group. Both novels have 21 chapters.

The data of this study was collected by selecting the novel and choose novel *"From Dead To Worse"*, reading the two version of the novel, choosing the data from the novel *"From Dead To Worse"* as a source text and *"Kudeta Kerajaan Vampire"* as a target text.

To process and analysis the data, the researcher reading both of the data, source text and target text. Then, the researcher classifying every word and phrase in the utterance which are classified into idiomatic expression in both source text and target text. After that, analyzing the translation work of the translator. Last, drawing the conclusion from classifying and analyzing idiomatic expression and technique of translation which are applied.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The idiomatic expression found in Charlaine Harris's novel "From Dead to Worse" can be presented in the following tables.

Table 4.1 : Types of idiomatic expression and translation technique found in Charlaine Harris's novel "From Dead to Worse" into "Kudeta Kerajaan Vampir" by Inswasti Cahyani. Chapter 1 to Chapter 5.

NO.	Types of idiom	Frequency	Percentage
1.	idiom with adjectives and noun in combination	27	32,92%
2.	idioms with prepositions adverbs	9	10,97%
3.	idiomatic verbal expressions	2	2,43%
4.	Idiomatic verb and noun	24	29,26%
5.	idiom adjectives phrases	8	9,75%
6.	verbs and prepositions used together idiomatically	12	14,63%
	Total	82	100%
	Techniques of translation	**Frequency**	**Percentage**
1.	Calque	31	37,80%
2.	Modulation	41	50,00%
3.	Compensation	10	12,19%
	Total	82	100%

Idiom with Adjectives and Noun in Combination
Table 1 shows that in the novel found 27 or 32,92%. It is divided into some parts. They are: pairs of verbs, collective noun phrases, noun phrases, proper names (adjective+ nouns), and irregular constractions.

Pairs of verb
Is combining two verbs which hang together become an idiom. Idiomatic pairs of verb can show in the sentence :

SL: " I kept **thinking I'd hear** from him" (page 25)
TL: "Aku terus **berharap akan mendapat kabar** darinya" (page 36)

The word *thinking* which mean *berpikir,* and *hear* is *mendengar*, in literally that means *berpikir akan mendengar,* but in here the translator translates into *berharap akan mendapat kabar.* The word *mendengar* has relation with the word *kabar*, because usually the word *kabar (news)* it get by *hearing (mendengar).* Here the translator uses the word *hearing* to relate the word *kabar*.

The translation technique uses by the translator is compensation. Since, the type of translation technique which the source language can not take the same form in the target language by replacing the meaning with other elements or forms in the source text.

Noun phrase

Is a word group with a noun or pronoun as it's head. Idiomatic expression noun phrase can show in the sentence:

SL: "Eric has such a **hard nose** that it didn't seem likely any human woman could interest him" (page 27)
TL: "Eric itu sangat **angkuh**. Sepertinya mustahil ada gadis manusia yang bisa memikatnya" (page 40).

The word *hard nose* is catagorized into types of noun phrase, because the word *hard* means *keras* (adjective) + *nose* means *hidung* (noun). The word *hard* as the head of the phrase. The words *hard nose* in literaly means *hidung keras*, but translator translates into *angkuh*. The word *hard* which means *keras*, the word *keras* is solid strong and not easy to change shape or not easily broken (*padat kuat dan tidak mudah berubah bentuknya atau tidak mudah pecah*), so, the word *hard nose* is concerned with the word *angkuh*, because the character of Eric is very arrogant.

The utterance is translated with calque by translator, because the meaning of the target text is nearly same with the source text, and can not be translated into one by one or literaly

Iregular constractions

Idiomatic expression iregukar constraction can show in the sentence:

SL: "*As long as* we're talking about dates, what happened to Quinn" (page 24)
TL: "*Omong-omong* tentang kencan, bagaimana kabar Quinn?" (page 35)

Irregular constractions is the words which are unregulary formations. The words <u>as</u> <u>long</u> <u>as</u> (unregulary) has a linked meaning of literaly is *selama,* but in here translator translates into *omong-omong*, it should be translated into *talk about*. The translator translated the words *as long as* to *omong-omong* because it can make a good translation, not come out from meaning of source language.

As long as is not the trully meaning, but it nearly has a relation with meaning from source language by seeing point of view in this utterance, that is why the technique translation is named modulation.

Idiom with prepositions adverbs

Table 1 shows that idiom with prepositions adverb found 9 or 10,97%. It is the combination of the preposition and its particle takes on a new, makes idiomatic meaning. Idiomatic expression with prepositions adverb divided into some parts, one of them is prepositional with nouns or noun phrases.

Prepositional with nouns or noun phrases

Idiom with nouns or noun phrases can show in the sentence:

SL: "**At some point**, I'm leaving the room" (page 37)
TL: "**Ada saatnya** dimana aku harus meninggalkan ruangan" (page 54)

The word *at some point* is types of prepositional with noun phrases because, *at* means *pada* (preposition), and *some point* means *suatu* or *beberapa poin/titik* (noun). It consists of idiomatic expresion because that it seems too strange and meaningless if it is translated word by word. In here the translator translates into *ada saatnya*, because *some point* which means *suatu titik*, *titik* in here is able to be translated into *akhir* (final), then *final* is close related with meaning *saat* (moment). So, the translator uses idiomatic expression *at some point* to *ada saatnya* because that is more casual and understandable words to the target readers.

The translation technique is used by translator is calque. Because translator translates *at some point* with name is other from the tuely meaning (*pada suatu titik*) by *ada saatnya*, because the word at some point can not be translated by word-for-word.

Idiom verbal ekspressions

Table 1 shows that idiom verbal ekspressions only found 2 or 2,43%. Idiom verbal ekspressions devided into some parts, one of them is verbs+all types of words.

Verbs+all types of words

Idiom with verbs+all types of words can show in the sentence:

SL: "**Snap out of it**" (page 71)
TL: "**Sadarlah**" (page 103)

The word *snap* means *membentak* (verb), *out* means *keluar*, and *of it* means *dari itu*. Yet, the words *snap out of it* if it is translated in literaly that become *cepat bangkit*. Here translator translated into *sadarlah*. Because *capat bangkit* is mean *up (from sleep, sat) then stand, or revived*. Moreover, *sadarlah* means *command person to realize with what happen*. So, translator traslates *cepat bangkit* into *sadarlah* because they have relationship.

The transator is applied modulation to translate *cepat bangkit* into *sadarlah*. Therefore, the words *snap out of it* more appropriates to translate *sadarlah* than *cepat bangkit* to get a good translation.

Idiom verb and noun

Table 1 shows that idiom verb and noun found 24 or 29,26%. Idiom verb and noun can show in the sentence:

SL: "Yeah, no shit. I'm going to have to **pay the price now**" (page 50)
TL: "Yah, sialan. Aku harus **membayar perbuatanku sekarang***" (page 73).

The words *pay the price* if it is translated literaly they become *membayar harga*, but in here translator changes *harga* to *perbuatan*. The word *harga* is amount for something that should be disbursed. In the utterance, *harga* changes to *perbuatanku* because the meaning of *perbuatan* is something have done, by reading the utterance, the meaning of it more acceptable if it is translated into *perbuatan*. And another reasons, *perbuatan* can be relavance with *harga*, that is something that have to be done which should be disbursed.

In here translator converts the utterance from source text into nearest meaning in target source. The translator translates the word not literaly to getting at good meaning.

Idiom adjective phrases

Table 1 shows that idiom adjective phrases found 8 or 9,75%. Idiom adjective phrases can show in the sentence:

SL: "Well, I told you he got hurt **pretty bad** in the bombing (page 24)
TL: "Yah, aku sudah cerita kalau dia terluka **parah** dalam pemboman" (page 35).

The word pretty (adjective) means *cantik* or *sangat rupawan*, and bad (noun) means *buruk* or *jelek*. The word adjective as a head, so that words are combined into one become adjective phrase. The word *bad* means *buruk* or *jelek*, but it also can be *tidak menyenangkan*. So that, if it is translated by literaly, it will become *cantik buruk*. That words unusual to hear, so translator mix the word *sangat ~~rupawan~~ tidak menyenangkan* became one, into *parah*. Since, that is more casual to the target readers.

The utterance is translated by translator with the technique calque. The translator prefers to use *parah* to changes *sangat tidak menyenangkan,* and transates each words become one meaning.

Idiom verbs and preposition

Table 1 shows that idiom verbs and preposition found 12 or 14,63%. Idiom verbs and preposition can show in the sentence:

SL: Well, I had to *tie up* some loose ends in Mississippi (page 18)
TL: "Ya, aku harus *membereskan* beberapa hal di Mississippi (page 26).

Idiom for tie up is verb and preposition, because it consists of verb word and preposition joined into one. The word *tie* (verb) means *mengikat*, and *up* (prep.) means *bangun* or *ke atas*. The word *tie up* includes idiomatic expression because that are two word which can not translating with technique word-for-word or literaly. Beside, translator translates *tie up* to *membereskan*. The word

membereskan is another name from completing or fixing some cases until complete, it seems that the relation with *mengikat*. The word m*engikat* is verb to trimmed or create a something that rambles into one, and that has similar meaning, that is way translator translates *tie up* to *membereskan*. Since, from reading the whole of utterance it more understandable to translate *membereskan* than *mengikat keatas*.

The translation technique in here is compensation. The translator uses the word *membereskan* for replacing the meaning *tie up* for target reader, because *tie up some loose ends* which is translated to *membereskan beberapa hal* can not translate by literaly.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis of Charlaine Harris's novel "From Dead to Worse" that have been analyzed the idiomatic expression and the translation technique which translated into "Kudeta Kerajaan Vampir" by Inswasti Cahyani, it was found 6 idiomatic expressions and 3 kinds of translation technique, and the total idiomatic expression are 82.

The data was taken from Charlaine Harris's novel "From Dead to Worse" and its translation "Kudeta Kerajaan Vampir" by Inswasti Cahyani. The researcher analyzed the book from chapter 1 to chapter 5. There are 6 idiomatic expression used by the translator of Charlaine Harris's novel "From Dead to Worse". There are 27 data that were translated using idiom with adjectives and noun in combination (32,92%), 9 idioms with prepositions adverbs (10,97%), 2 idiomatic verbal expressions (2,43%), 24 Idiomatic verb and noun (29,26%), 8 idiom adjectives phrases (9,75%), and 12 verbs and prepositions used together idiomatically (14,63%). The types of idiomatic expression that mostly found is type of idiom adjectives and noun in combination.

The researcher found 3 translation techniques used by Inswasti Cahyani to translated Charlaine Harris's novel "From Dead to Worse". There are, 41 modulation (50,00%), 31 calque (31,80%) and 10 compensation (12,19%),. Modulation is the technique that many used by translator to translate the text in Charlaine Harris's novel "From Dead to Worse". Beside as we know that idiomatic expression is a kind of complex lexical item. It is a phrase whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of the morphemes it comprises.

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