TRANSLATING ENGLISH IDIOMS INTO INDONESIAN AS FOUND IN THE NOVEL *TWILIGHT* BY LILY DEVITA SARI

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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini dibahas teknik yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan idiom dalam Bahasa Inggris yang terdapat dalam novel *Twilight* ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Novel *Twilight* ini ditulis oleh Stephenie Meyer dan dialihbahasakan oleh Lily Devita Sari ke Bahasa Indonesia. Objek penelitian adalah dua jenis idiom yang terdapat di dalam novel, yaitu *situasi, tindakan, atau kejadian yang menyimbolkan sebuah situasi, tindakan, atau kejadian* dan *peribahasa*. Fokus penelitian adalah untuk menjelaskan teknik yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan idiom, serta modifikasi yang dilakukan penerjemah untuk menghasilkan terjemahan yang sesuai dalam bahasa sasaran.

Data dianalisa dengan cara membandingkan idiom dalam bahasa sumber dengan hasil terjemahan dalam bahasa sasaran untuk melihat teknik yang digunakan serta modifikasi yang dilakukan. Analisa data mengacu pada teknik penerjemahan idiom yang dikemukakan oleh Larson (1984). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah cenderung menerjemahkan bentuk idiom dalam Bahasa Inggris ke dalam bentuk non idiom dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Di samping itu juga ditemukan hasil terjemahan berupa idiom yang mewakili makna yang sama, serta hasil terjemahan di mana makna idiom dalam bahasa sumber dihilangkan. Dalam beberapa data juga ditemukan modifikasi yang dilakukan penerjemah untuk menyesuaikan makna bahasa sumber dengan budaya serta tata bahasa sasaran.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

There are many languages that exist in this world, and each of them has different characteristics. Sharing ideas and information within one language will be easy, but it will be problematical for those who do not speak the same language. To make one language understandable to the speakers of other language, translation is needed.

Catford (1974:20) states that "Translation may be defined as the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language)." Newmark (1981:7) said that "Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language." Based on quotations above, it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring the meaning of one language into another language.

In translating text, difficulties such as different structure of language, lexical, idiomatic expressions, culture, and figurative senses between source language and target language are some problems that the translator must deal with. The translator needs to master source language and target language to make the translation accepted and understood. To get the best result, the translator must find the closest meaning that is most appropriate with the

whole text. Sometimes source language is translated into a completely different form of target language. Many times a single word in source language will need to be translated by several words in target language, and vice versa. However, the result of translation must be equivalent in meaning; otherwise the message of the text will be distorted.

Nowadays, translation plays important roles in many fields. Various genres of books, fiction and non-fiction are now translated into various languages, including to Indonesian. In Indonesia, most of those books are translated from English language. Translating fiction or literary work such as novel and short story is probably a more difficult job for translator, because each author has different characteristics in writing and specific language style. To translate literary works, the translator must be able to find the most equivalent meaning without decreasing the aesthetic value of the text itself, so the readers of translated version will get the same understanding as the readers of original version. It is the translator's responsibility to transfer the meaning of the text correctly to the readers.

A good translation also supports the achievement of a book and influences acceptance of the readers toward the book. For example, sometimes a best-selling or popular book in United States might not get the same approval in Indonesia, because the translation is not good and leads the readers to wrong understanding. That is why good translation is necessary, and bad translation can cause serious problems.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The analyses confirm that in translating idiomatic expressions, the translator has to deal with linguistic problems and cultural problems. To solve linguistic problems, the translator has to master both source and target language. The translator must be able to re-arrange the result of translation to make it sounds natural as it is written originally in target language. At the same time, the translator also has to consider cultural problems. Since idiom is a culture-loaded expression which only understood by particular community who share the same knowledge, the translator must be very careful in interpreting its meaning, and find the most appropriate counterpart in target language.

After analyzing the result of translation, it is seen that several techniques are used by the translator to translate idioms in the novel. Most idioms are translated into non idiom. There are also idioms which are translated into idiom that symbolize similar situation in target language, as seen in datum 2, 9, and 18. Theoretically, the translator was applying two of three techniques in translating idioms proposed by Larson (1984): translating idiom to non idiom, and idiom to idiom. Moreover, the translator also used one more technique to translate idiom, as seen in datum 8. The translator omitted idiom in source language in the result of translation. It is done possibly because the meaning is not easily translated, or for stylistic reason.

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