AN ANALYSIS OF THE TECHNIQUES USED IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN *ERAGON* NOVEL BY CHRISTOPHER PAOLINI INTO INDONESIAN

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas tentang bagaimana menerjemahkan ungkapan idiomatis dalam sebuah novel. Ungkapan idiomatis merupakan sebuah bentuk bahasa yang tidak dapat dijelaskan secara logis atau gramatikal. Ungkapan idiomatis dapat dijumpai dalam bentuk frasa atau klausa yang bergabung membentuk arti baru yang berbeda dari komponen-komponen pembentuknya, sehingga menerjemahkan bentuk ini merupakan salah satu kesulitan dalam proses terjemahan. Penggunaan ungkapan idiomatis biasanya digunakan untuk menambah keindahan, pesona dan daya tarik pada suatu bahasa.

Penulis mengambil data dari sebuah novel berjudul *Eragon* karangan seorang penulis Amerika, Christopher Paolini, dan terjemahannya oleh Sendra B. Tanuwidjaya. Penulis ingin melihat teknik apa yang digunakan penerjemah novel tersebut dalam menerjemahkan ungkapan idiomatis yang ada di dalamnya. Penulis menggunakan teori-teori penerjemahan oleh Vinay dan Darbelnet, Mildred L. Larson serta Nida dan Taber dalam analisis data. Data dikumpulkan dengan mengambil acak dua puluh idiom yang ditemukan dalam novel ini. Penulis menyampaikan analisis data dengan menggunakan tabel beserta penjelasannya.

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah novel ini menggunakan tiga teknik umum dalam penerjemahan yaitu: transposisi, ekuivalensi dan modulasi. Untuk transposisi, penulis menemukan bahwa penerjemah mengganti bentuk leksikal dan mengubah susunan kata. Dalam menerjemahkan ekspresi idiomatis, ada tiga padanan yang dapat dilakukan penerjemah yaitu: dari idiom ke non-idiom, dari idiom ke idiom dan dari non-idiom ke idiom. Setelah menganalisis dua puluh data, penulis menemukan bahwa yang paling sering digunakan penerjemah adalah mengganti bentuk idiom di bahasa sumber ke bentuk non-idiom di bahasa target yang ditemukan dalam enam belas data. Empat data sisanya menggunakan tipe yang kedua yaitu mengganti bentuk idiom di bahasa sumber ke bentuk idiom di bahasa target. Dari dua puluh data yang ada, hanya satu yang menggunakan teknik modulasi yaitu mengganti bentuk aktif di bahasa sumber menjadi bentuk pasif di bahasa target.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

English has power in many aspects of life. One of them is in knowledge. Many books from United Kingdom, United States of America, or other countries that use English as their language are also distributed in our country. With that reason, it is necessary to understand English. If people can understand English, the content of English books will be comprehended. The problem is that, it is not enough to understand the meaning word by word. In one situation, not all of the meaning of English words has similar concept in Indonesian. In addition, some English expressions may have different interpretation in Indonesian. The arrangement of making an English sentence is different from making sentence in Indonesian. In non-formal expressions, some English words may be out of the lexical meaning. Those problems have challenged translators in translating English into Indonesian. It is not that easy to find the closest meaning in target language that can represent the intention of source language. Besides that, cultural background has to be noticed in translation in order to avoid the mismatching of meaning. A good translator has to make good grammatical, lexical and cultural adjustments.

The difficulties in translations occur because of different grammatical rule, vocabulary, culture and idioms. Idiom is an expression which cannot be interpreted literally. It is an implied expression in describing something. The importance of discussing idiom is because it is usually spoken or written in

everyday language. Every language has its own idiom. There are some examples of English idioms, such as *to hold one's tongue, to kick the bucket, to eat one's word*, and many others. In literary works, the writers usually use idiom in order to have precious works. Sometimes implied expression can beautify a text. Sometimes it makes the hearer feel the context in his or her heart. Saying an idiomatic expression can be more interesting or even funnier than the literal one. This research is an attempt to find the techniques that used by translator of *Eragon* novel to translate the idioms.

Translating English idioms into Indonesian is an interesting topic to be discussed because idiom is commonly used in daily conversation. The idiom can be found not only in spoken conversation, but also in written text, just like short stories, novels, letters, scripts of plays, and many others. Looking at the techniques in translating English idioms as found in a novel will be useful research because it will help people to apply the techniques when they find some idioms, so that the real meaning can be achieved.

1.2 Identification of Problem

Translating an idiom is not as easy as translating a literal expression. People should know the best way to translate the idiom. This research attempts to answer the following problems.

1. What are the techniques used by the translator in translating English idioms into Indonesian?

2. What is the dominant technique used by the translator of *Eragon* novel by Christopher Paolini?

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the result of analysis of twenty data. All of the twenty data are included in type of idioms which symbolize situations, actions and events because there is no saying or proverb that found in the novel. After analyzing the data, the writer finds out several techniques that can be used in translating idiomatic expression from English into Indonesian. The techniques that are applicable to be used are transposition, equivalence and modulation. Transposition can be done by changing the word class, word order, lexical form and syntactical form. All of the twenty data use transposition technique to translate the idiomatic expressions. The change of word order has been found in four data and the change of lexical form has been found in all of the data, therefore the change of lexical form is mostly found. The translator also uses some addition and omission. Addition and omission are parts of changing form from source language into target language. The translator uses addition in translating two data and omission in four data.

The equivalence in translating idiomatic expression may be found in three types; changing idiom into nonidiom, changing idiom into idiom and changing nonidiom into idiom. From those twenty data, the writer finds two types of equivalence used by the translator: the first one is changing idiom into nonidiom and the second one is changing idiom into idiom. There are sixteen data that are translated from idiom in source language into nonidiom in target language and

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