

INTRODUCTION

There are many books, research studies, movies, journals, etc. that people can obtain from the world on account of globalization. There is also much information available for people to obtain from all over the world and all of this stream of information that flows need to be understood. In order to do so, people need to translate all this information into their mother languages, which is why a translator is needed. As it can be seen from what happened in the world nowadays, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there are so many research studies, news, and official letters from the World Health Organization that need to be translated into each non-English speaking country language. Therefore, it gives one proof that the world needs a translator to overcome the language barrier and outdistance international limitations.

The most important reason why a translator is needed is to make people understand many things that are written and said in other languages, in their own language. Newmark (1988) states in his book that conveying the meaning of a text from a foreign language into another language by keeping the author's intention is a translating process. It means that translators have to fully understand the author's message contained within the text and deliver the message into another language even though there are a lot of cultural diversities between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL).

For there are a lot of untrained translators that still have to learn how to deliver the author's message into their translation instead of embedding the meaning from the dictionary into their work, they forget about the context and the message contained in the text. Therefore, there might be some problems that could follow the literal translation, for example, the translation will become unnatural, difficult to understand

by the target readers, and inaccurate. Newmark (1988) says that translators should have the knowledge of literal and nonliteral textual criticism since they have to evaluate the quality of the text before interpreting and translating it. As it can be seen from the statement, it is said that a translator has to understand the knowledge of the literal and nonliteral text. It is very important to deepen the translator's understanding of the source language text before the translator starts to jump into the translation process since in every activity of translating the translator has to convey the message contained in the text into the target language appropriately.

When translating text, translators also have to know the differences between the languages deeply in order to make the result of the translation acceptable to the readers in the target language. The differences can be cultural, grammar, and idioms. When it comes to idioms, translators should be competent to find the right way to translate them since idioms will come up in any kind of text in the source language. It means that translated texts should use suitable words to make the translation accurate and readable for the reader from the target language. As Baker (2018) mentions in her book, an idiom is a group of words that allow little or no variations in its form and are unable to distinguish its meaning from its components. In line with it, in the 2020 web version of the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus ("Idiom", n.d.), an idiom is a family of words that is cannot be changed and have a particular meaning that is cannot be defined from the meanings of each word on its own. It mentioned that an idiom is a group of words in a fixed order, thus translators cannot separate a single word from the whole unit of the phrase. Hence the meaning of an idiom is special and cannot be defined from the meaning of words contained in the phrase (idiom).

Translators have to translate idioms into appropriate meaning in the target language. When translating idioms, translators may find difficulty as Baker (2018) says idioms or fixed expressions can be translated into another language depending on many factors, such as whether there are any similar meaning idioms in the target language (TL) or not, are there any significance specific lexical items which are able to constitute the idioms, are there possibilities to translate the idioms into their literal meaning, or even the possibilities to delete the idioms entirely from the sentence. Translators should be fully aware that idioms are a part of a culture that is different from one to another. Therefore, translators need to be well informed about the cultural aspects of a language and have to be more thoughtful in translating the idioms.

There are several kinds of research about idiomatic expressions translation strategies that have been delivered. The first research is delivered by Anggun Ardhiani. This research shows what translation strategies are used by the translator in order to translate the idiomatic expressions and the stage of meaning comparability in the translation of the idiomatic expression in the novel *Little House on the Prairie* by Laura Ingalls Wilder. The second research is delivered by Fadhilah Muslimah and Havid Ardi which discuss the translation strategies used by the eight-semester of English department students at State University of Padang. And the last research is written by Rindang Barta Fahrizky that discusses the English-Indonesia idiomatic translation from the novel *The Fault in Our Stars*.

One of the key challenges of translating a book or a literature work is the difficulty of understanding and translating the idiomatic expressions, whilst the use of English idiomatic expressions is high in daily conversation and also in literary works. In this research, the researcher's purpose is to analyze the idiomatic translation strategies from Nicholas Sparks' novel titled *Message in a Bottle*. The novel tells a story about a divorced and disillusioned woman, Theresa Osborne finds a bottle on the beach with a mysterious love letter inside it, and then all her life changes unexpectedly for she finally finds someone special that she loves and their love is timeless and everlasting. (Sparks, 2016).

Literary Translation

Translation plays a major role in every field of science in humans' everyday lives. It makes people be able to learn and understand a text with different languages that are not their own original language. Translation in general means an activity of conveying the author's message from the original language or the source language (SL) into another language or the target language in a way that is appropriate based on the cultural and linguistic aspects thus makes the readers understood. It is in line with the definition that Catford (1965) states that translation is replacing the textual material in the source language (SL) by equivalent meaning in the target language (TL). This definition is affirmed by Newmark (1988) that who states in his book, translation is changing the meaning of a text from the source language into another language with the author's intention. By that, it can be implied that a translation process is a transferring meaning activity from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) with the importance of keeping the message that the authors intended to convey to their readers.