

INTRODUCTION

In general, translation is an activity of transferring a message from the source language to the receptor language. Translation is needed to help people get a better understanding of information. According to Newmark (1988), translation is translating the meaning of a text into another language in the way based on the author intended in the source language text. The meaning of a text must be the same as the writer's aim when it is translated. However, the target language must be understood by the translator to avoid misunderstanding of the text.

Translators are to find strategies of translations which are appropriate for the text because it has characteristic, meaning and difficulties. This research focuses on the idiomatic expression. Idioms can exist in many media such as novels, short stories and a film. Idiomatic expression is an expression which contains an idiom. The idioms are complicated the translators are translating idioms. An Idiom cannot be translated literally.

According to Baker (2018), the first problem is an idiom has no equivalent in the target language. The next is an idiom has a similar equivalent in the target language, but the contexts are different. The third idioms are differences from source language and the target language, and they are different from the rules and frequency in use.

Consequently, to translate idioms translators should identify some strategies to be applied. The secret of the haunted mirror by Alfred Hitchcock is the story that will be analyzed. The novels have many readers because Alfred Hitchcock always

makes the readers curious about his story. These stories are mysterious and full of riddles. Alfred Hitchcock is having great influence in the history of cinema.

According to Mona Baker (2018), idioms and fixed expressions are chilled patterns of languages which have no variation in shape. The problem of idioms often conduct to have meanings which can Idioms have meanings that cannot be translated word by word. It is not deduced from their individual components. Baker also mentions that some idioms cannot be:

- a) Changed the order of the words in it
- b) Deleted a word from it
- c) Added a word to it
- d) Replaced a word with another; and finally
- e) Changed its grammatical structure.

Idioms, fixed expressions and the direction of translation

Even though most idioms vary in form, several idioms are more flexible than the others. The majority of translators according to Baker cannot expect to have the same translation with native speakers. When they are translating an idiomatic expression. The main dilemma that idiomatic and fixed expressions show in translation correlate to two main areas: the proficiency to make out and interpret an idiom correctly; and the difficulties concerned in rendering.

As far as idioms are involved, the first difficulty that a translator gets across is ability to identify an idiomatic expression. This is not all the time so clear. For instance, it's raining cats and dogs. This idiom means very heavy rain. They also

add on expressions which seem ill-formed because they do not join the grammatical rules of the language, for instance, trip the light fantastic blow someone to kingdom come put paid to the powers that be, by and large and the world and his friend. Expressions which start with like (similar like structures) also tend to advise that they should not be interpreted literally.

According to Baker (2018), she mentions two cases which make idioms can be misinterpreted:

1. Some idioms are misleading, they seem transparent because they offer a reasonable literal interpretation and their idiomatic meanings are not necessarily signaled in the surrounding text.
2. An idiom in the source language may have a very close counterpart in the target language which looks similar on the surface but has a totally or partially different meaning.

Another task of translators is to render the text from source language to target language. Additionally, She categorizes four difficulties when translating idioms:

1. An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language.
2. An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different; the two expressions may have different connotations or they may not be pragmatically transferable.
3. An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time.

4. The very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target languages.

Idiom Translation Strategies

These are some strategies for applied to translate idioms:

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy relates using an idiom in the target language conveying the same meaning as that of the source-language idiom and, in adjunct, be composed of equivalent lexical items.

2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

The potential to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning the same with the source idiom or expression. But it is composed of different lexical items.

3. Borrowing the source language idiom

It is linked to use of loan words. This is a common strategy in handling culture-specific Items. Further, it is common for idioms to be borrowed in their original form in some contexts.

4. Translation by paraphrase

This strategy is the most common way of translating idioms when match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems improper to use idiomatic in the target

text because of differences in stylistic choice of the Source and target languages. It cannot find the paraphrases.

5. Translation by omission of a play on idiom

This approach relates rendering only the literal meaning of an idiom in a context for a precise reading of an otherwise playful use of language. The English text plays on the idiomatic meaning of the expression as well as the precise meaning of something, this play on idiom is difficult to generate in other languages.

6. Translation by omission of entire idiom

An idiom sometimes can be omitted entirely in the target text. It happens because idiom has no match in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily summarized, or for style reasons.

The first previous study discussed the translation of idiomatic expression taken from a thesis. The title is the translation of idiomatic expressions in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter and Sorcerer's stone: A study on equivalence and translation strategies (2016). It was conducted by Chrisadiya. The data taken from the novel Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's stone. This research is to identify the equivalence in Indonesian translations on idioms and analysis from Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's stone. In classifying this idiom there are two equivalences, there are formal and dynamic equivalence.

The second previous study was conducted by Halim and Yusmalinda. The title is an Analysis of idiomatic Expression in short story The black cat by Edgar Allan Poe and A Jury Of Her Peers by Susan Glaspel (2015). The data taken from the short story by the black cat Edgar Allan Poe and A Jury Of Her Peers by Susan Glaspel. The study found meaning of idioms based on the context of the idioms. The second found five idiomatic expressions, they are intransitive verbal idiom, transitive verbal idiom, nominal idiom, adjectival idiom, and adverbial idiom. The last idiomatic expression is transitive verbal idiom that appears 81 times in the short stories.

This study is different from the previous ones. It is different from the data and the kind of idiom. This study investigates the idiomatic expression of feelings. The data taken from the novel The Secret of the Haunted Mirror by Alfred Hitchcock. This study investigates translation of idiomatic expressions of feelings in the novel of the secret of the haunted mirror by Alfred Hitchcock and its translation into Indonesian. In addition this study to find out the strategies applied by the translation.