

**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION QUALITY
ASSESSMENT OF IDIOMS IN *WHERE SHE WENT*
NOVEL BY GAYLE FORMAN**

A THESIS

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**PROGRAM STUDI S1 BAHASA INGGRIS
SEKOLAH TINGGI BAHASA ASING LIA JAKARTA**

2023

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**Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for
Sarjana Linguistik degree**

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NOVEL BY GAYLE FORMAN**

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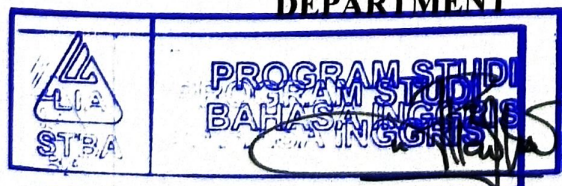
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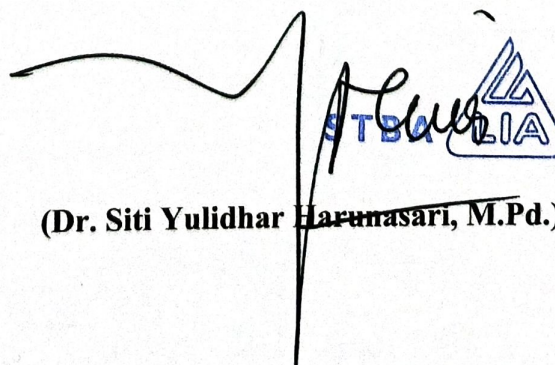
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PREFACE

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Jakarta, Monday, July 31st, 2023



Rizka Avina Hasni

ABSTRACT

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TITLE : An Analysis of Translation Quality Assessment of Idioms in *Where She Went* Novel by Gayle Forman

This study aims to assess the translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability and readability of idioms contained in *Where She Went* novel by Gayle Forman using an instrument from Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) and idiom translation strategies from Baker (2018). This research uses a case study qualitative method. Data collection is gathered through document analysis and questionnaire distributed to two different raters. From 57 data found in the study, 33 data were studied. The discussions show that the idiom translation strategy which was mostly used was Translation by Paraphrase since there were lots of the idioms did not have the equivalence in Bahasa Indonesia. The second idiom translation strategy that was mostly used was Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom, since there were a lot of play words being omitted in the target language to reach the ideologies of each translation quality aspect. Overall, there were five idiom translation strategies used by the translator in translating the novel to Bahasa Indonesia. The scores for each of translation quality aspects were 2,24 for accuracy; 2,45 for acceptability; and 2,5 for readability. The final average score for the whole assessment was 2,40 which indicates the translation has a low quality of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

Keywords: translation quality assessment, Nababan's instruments, idiom translation strategies

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai kualitas terjemahan dalam hal keakuratan, keberterimaan dan keterbacaan dari idioms yang tercantum dalam novel *Where She Went* karya Gayle Forman, dengan menggunakan instrument dari Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) dan strategi penerjemahan idiom dari Baker (2018). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif studi kasus. Pengolahan data dikumpulkan dengan mengenalisa dokumen dan menyebarkan kuesioner kepada dua penilai yang berbeda. Dari 57 data yang ditemukan dalam penelitian, 33 yang dianalisis. Hasil diskusi menunjukkan bahwa strategi penerjemahan idiom yang paling sering digunakan adalah Translation by Paraphrase, karena begitu banyaknya idiom yang tidak memiliki idiom yang setara di Bahasa Indonesia. Strategi penerjemahan idiom kedua yang paling sering digunakan adalah Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom, sebab ditemukan banyak sekali permainan kata yang dihilangkan di Bahasa target guna mencapai prinsip dasar dari setiap aspek kualitas terjemahan. Secara keseluruhan, ada lima strategi penerjemahan idiom yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan*

novel ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Nilai untuk masing-masing aspek kualitas terjemahan adalah 2,4 untuk keakuratan; 2,45 untuk keberterimaan; dan 2,5 untuk keterbacaan. Nilai rerata akhir untuk keseluruhan penilaian adalah 2,40 yang mengindikasikan bahwa penerjemahan memiliki kadar kualitas yang rendah untuk aspek keakuratan, keberterimaan dan keterbacaan.

Kata Kunci: penilaian kualitas terjemahan, instrument Nababan, strategi penerjemahan idiom

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

In this globalization era, translation has become one of the most important parts in human's lives. Translation allows people from one culture to enjoy and experience stories from another culture without losing its main intention in the source language to the target language. People encounter translation in various kinds of media, such as manual books, novels, movies, public announcements, legal documents, school signs, web pages, etc. and that shows how impossible it is for people to escape from translation.

Translation is not as simple as it seems on the surface; it is not about replacing the whole text of a source language (SL) into the target language (TL) literally and calling it a day. Translation acts as a bridge to connect two or more distinguished cultures to comprehend one another that would be too foreign to grasp through one's own culture terms and share valuable information across the globe. According to (Munday et al., 2022) translation is separated into several meanings as a subject field of phenomenon (when one studied Translation in a university), the product which shows the text that has been translated and the process of producing a translated text.

Translation is a social, cross-linguistic, and cross-cultural practice as well as a cognitive procedure that occurs in the head of a human being, the translator. Translation is the outcome of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one

language is re-contextualized in another. However, as a linguistic textual operation, translation is subject to and significantly influenced by a variety of extra-linguistic factors and conditions (House, 2014).

A translated text is considered as a good translation if the choice of words can be understood by the target readers, the messages implied are delivered properly, it should not add different ideas and convey wrong information. The information shows that while going through a process of translating a text, there are so many aspects to be considered by a translator. There are at least three difficulties that translators encounter when translating a text (especially novels), such as: lexical difficulties, cultural difficulties and stylistic difficulties. (Hartono, 2014)

A further explanation of each difficulty by Hartono (2014) adds that lexical difficulties entail that a novel translator found it hard to grasp the structure of a long sentence and paragraph with complicated grammar. Translators encounter difficulties in the cultural aspect when they are not able to find the equivalents that are related to cultural matters, events, and customs as well as the sociocultural situation that emerged in the story. Translators are required to have the ability to transfer the messages implied in the source language by adapting the cultures existing in the TL—making them relatable for the readers (House, 2014). Last but not least, stylistic difficulties when a translator struggles to translate idiomatic expressions, stylistics (e.g. metaphors, figurative, personification), terminologies that are related to background and atmosphere in the story, as well as the characters' names (proper

names). Each difficulty in the source language (SL) must have an equivalence in the target language (TL).

An idiom is a word or term that has a metaphorical, non-literal meaning connected to it. However, some phrases that become metaphorical idioms retain their literal sense. The figurative meaning of an idiom differs from the literal meaning, which is classified as formal language. (McArthur, 1992)

There is an uncertainty in the process of translation where the translators are unsure to recognize whether the text, they are about to translate is idioms. As of Newmark (1988) would define an idiomatic translation as a process of reproducing the original 'message' but tends to misrepresent nuances of meaning by favoring colloquialisms and idioms where they do not exist in the original.

Regarding the argument of idiom translation by Newmark (1988) and its difficulty of how the translation commonly 'misrepresent' what it was intended. Another expert also shared the same view, as Baker (2018) divided main difficulties involved when translating idioms, such as the target language may have no equivalent for an idiom; the target language may have a similar counterpart, but the context of use may be different; an idiom in the source language may have its literal and idiomatic senses in meaning; the use of idioms in written discourse, the context, and the frequency with which they are used may vary between the source and target language. Later on, she emphasized that not only has to be accurate but also sensitive

to the rhetorical situation of the language is required for a translator to interpret idioms more than any other feature of language.

In addition, Newmark (1988) stated that the novel contains idioms that would not be found in non-literature texts. Those idioms in the dialogue are often formed in implicatures loaded with meanings based on the sociocultural context of the TL. Therefore, translators must have the ability to find the equivalents of those implicatures which are appropriate with the TL's sociocultural context. Likewise, the idioms and phrases contain connotative meanings, requiring translators to appropriately look for equivalents that fit the social and cultural context of the TL readers. It can be seen very clearly that translation is all about finding the equivalents in target language, thus the message implied in the source language can be delivered to the non-native speakers. Being able to find the equivalence of an idiom of a source language in the target language can determine the quality of a translation.

Equivalence is important in translation, including idiom translation, since idiom is related to habits and sociocultural of the native speakers of the source language (TL). Translators might not be as sensitive as the native speakers, but they are the ones who eligible and capable to find out the equivalence of idioms in the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). If the message could be accurately transferred, acceptable to the target readers and it is readable, in terms of how common and familiar the words; phrases; or sentences chosen by the translator to the target readers, then it is safe to say that it has a good quality of translation.

Equivalence and quality are two closely related concepts in translation (Nababan et al., 2012). When translators work on a translation, they are attempting to establish an equivalence relationship between the SL and TL. He also stated that even such professionals as translation evaluators, researchers in the translation field and lecturers of translation courses still encounter some problems. Nababan et al., (2012) divided the problems into three different aspects based on the professions. First, for a professional translation quality assessor, the most common problem is the difficulty to set which parts of long texts (e.g. books or novels) to be rated. Next, for researchers of translation, the problem is also heavily centered to determine which parts of a long text to be rated due to methodological conditions that require them to use the whole text as the object of their study. Last but not least, for lecturers of translation courses, the problem occurs due to their lack of abilities and experiences in assessing translation quality in general and specifically implementing the model.

He added that naturally, the main target of translation is text—either short or long text. If it is the case, then ideally, the assessment objectives are text itself as a whole. However, Nababan also offered some solutions to those problems; 1) if a translated text is very long and contains of some subsections, the first part of each subsection is considered enough or representative as assessment objectives, 2) if a translated text is very long and is created by some translators, the consistency of the use of technical terms must be carefully observed and 3) the only way to solve the problem that occurs due to lack of capabilities and experiences of the lecturers to implement this model is to give them training about the purpose, characteristics and how this model is implemented to assess the translation quality.

Both experts of (Nababan et al., 2012) and (House, 2014) agreed that equivalence is the most crucial thing in translation quality. A good translation is distinguished by a mutual relationship of equivalence and quality. Therefore, a translation quality assessment is needed to ensure that a translation has a good quality of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

Many experts have established the translation quality assessment (TQA) models to specify the quality of a translation, one of the models was proposed by Williams (2004). This TQA model started with establishing an argument schema of the ST, arrangement and organizational relations. It follows the examination of TT to assess coherence and potential problems in core passage. Moving on to the next stage, subsequent stage, which involves an assessment of TT against ST regarding the argument parameters that include argument schema, arrangement/organizational relations; prepositional functions and conjunctives/other inference indicators; argument types; figures of speech and narrative strategy. Last but not least, an overall argumentation of TQA-centered based on the evidence accumulated is being made and the results will be compared with quantitative-microtextural TQA. The last stage might seem intensive and time consuming.

There are many other researchers who have conducted translation quality assessment, some of them are as follow; A study entitled *Translation Quality on Words Containing Spelling, Punctuation and Grammatical Error* by (Agriani et al., 2018) confirmed that expert readers and target readers of *Flowers for Algernon* novel had the same projection for translation quality. By following the TQA model

proposed by Nababan et al., (2012), where the range of quality are between 1 – 3; with score 1 as the lowest and 3 as the highest—this study proved a high level of accuracy, acceptability and readability, resulting in high translation quality scores (2.81). This high-quality translation scores indicates that the quality of the translations in words and phrases containing spelling, punctuation and grammar errors in this novel is indeed not perfect but it is of good quality based on this study. Since the ideology, methodology and techniques are used appropriately and have various variants, functional distortion can be managed to avoid, comprehended and tolerable in the rules of the target language, as well has been modified to the context of the story in the novel. As a result, the messages of the main character in the novel does not change although it has been translated into the Indonesian language.

On the other hand, various studies conducted to assess the translation quality of public information such as official tourism web pages, calendar events and school sign board also show interesting results. The rest of the studies also applied the TQA model proposed by Nababan et al., (2012), the same as the first reference.

In 2022, Suci Putri et al., conducted a study entitled *Translation Quality Assessment on Medan City Tourism Official Web Pages*. The result of this study is the translation of Medan City Tourism Official Web Pages in general are well-transferred in accuracy, quite natural in acceptability and can be quite accepted by the readers. Furthermore, a study entitled *An Analysis of Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of 2019 Solo Calendar Event* conducted by Widarwati et al., (2019) showed none of the data as inaccurate. However, there were a few of them that

were less accurate due to the use of one of the translation techniques by the translator which resulted in an unstated information of the source language being presented in the target language—and an information reduction of the source language in the target language.

Another study was conducted by Nuraeni et al., (2016), entitled *A Translation Study on School Signboards in Surakarta: Types, Functions, and Quality*. This study showed that in general, to meet the principles of public signs translation, schools in Surakarta observed in this study have yet to increase the quality of their signboards' translation. These three different studies on public announcements or information brilliantly showed how important a quality of translations is—since the target readers are much wider in range and a wrong move will also give a wrong idea.

From the previous studies, the difference to the study is from the choice of data source, while mostly the data used in the previous ones were from web pages, a calendar event and school signboards, this study used a novel. Nonetheless, the similarity could be found from the same theory used from (Nababan et al., 2012) to conduct this study. Therefore, this current study aims to analyses the quality of the translation of Gayle Forman's *Where She Went* novel and the assessment was based on Nababan's TQA parameters.

This study concerns the translation quality assessment of idioms found in the novel *Where She Went*. There were few considerations of choosing this particular novel as the data source for the study, which included how this novel had intrigued

the author with its good number of idioms used in this novel. Other than that, after thorough research, the author felt challenged to make a study about the novel as the data source, because the researcher found that a similar study with this one specific novel had never been made.

The author considered idioms as a unique part of a language, and each language in the world has their own kinds of idioms to describe a situation and condition which words were not enough to be able to describe it—so, a group of words that somehow made no sense if translated literally, which also has deep meanings could help does the work. The author found it intriguing how the English idioms were translated into the Indonesian language in the novel and acknowledged how important is the role of a translator to render the message from target language (TL) to source language (SL). The author is aware that a translation is substantial to bridge a story from one culture to another, however, a quality translation is necessary to create a same understanding between the SL's readers and TL's readers. Hence, the author is keen to analyze the translation quality assessment of this particular novel.

1.2. Statements of Problems

1. What is the level of accuracy of the English-Indonesian translation of the idioms found in the novel *Where She Went*?
2. What is the level of acceptability of the English-Indonesian translation of the idioms found in the novel *Where She Went*?
3. What is the level of readability of the English-Indonesian translation of the idioms in the novel *Where She Went*?

4. What are the strategies applied in the English-Indonesian translation of the idioms in the novel *Where She Went*?

1.3. Research Objectives

1. To assess the accuracy of the English-Indonesian translation of the idioms in the novel *Where She Went*.
2. To assess the acceptability of the English-Indonesian translation of the idioms in the novel *Where She Went*.
3. To assess the readability of the English-Indonesian translation of the idioms in the novel *Where She Went*.
4. To assess the idiom translation strategies of the English-Indonesian translation of the idioms in the novel *Where She Went*.

1.4. Scope and Limitations

To avoid misunderstandings and to clarify the problems, it is necessary to limit the problems. The researcher focused on the translation quality assessment of idioms in the novel. The unit of analysis was based on the idioms in novel *Where She Went* by Gayle Forman compared to its Indonesian translation by Poppy D. Chusfani. The data were analyzed based on Nababan et al., (2012)'s TQA model to assess the translation qualities which were divided in three parameters: accuracy, acceptability and readability.

1.5. Research Methodology

This research applied a case study qualitative method to analyse the data. Qualitative research is an umbrella term for a diverse range of research practices and products. Qualitative research is a vast and constantly evolving methodological field that encompasses a wide range of research approaches as well as multiple perspectives on the nature of research itself. Qualitative research is descriptive, in which the information gathered appear as words or pictures instead of numbers. (Bogdan & Biklen, 2007)

Meanwhile, Yilmaz (2013) defines qualitative research as an emergent, inductive, interpretive and naturalistic approach to the study of people, cases, phenomena, social situations and processes in their natural settings in order to reveal in descriptive terms the meanings that people attach to their experiences of the world.

The periods of intense use and disuse marked the history of case study research. Zonabend (1992) said that complete special attention in observation, reconstruction and analysis of the cases under study need to be given to do the case study. Case studies are conducted in such a manner that the perspectives of the “actors” in the case under study are included.

Tellis (1997) stated that the study’s aim should be to establish the parameters, which should then be applied to all future research. In this manner, even a single case could be considered acceptable as long as it met the established goal. He also added that a minimum number of cases or randomly specified cases are unnecessary in case

studies. Lastly, Kumar (2019) stated that a case study plan presumes that the case under consideration is representative of cases of a particular type and thus can provide insights into the events and situations that occur frequently in the group from which the case was drawn.

1.5.1. Data Sources

The data sources for this study are taken from a young adult novel entitled *Where She Went* by Gayle Forman published by Penguin Group in 2011, its Indonesian translation by Poppy D. Chusfani published by Gramedia in the same year and the raters. It is the sequel of the first novel, *If I Stay*, which was published two years earlier than the sequel in 2009. This novel was chosen after thorough consideration by the author and had been finally decided as the data source because of its wide range of idioms that were unfamiliar and uncommon to the author as a non-native speaker.

The story follows the story of a 17-year-old-girl, Mia Hall, as she faced the aftermath of a horrible car accident involving her whole family. She was the only family member who survived from the disastrous car accident after a coma for a few months. While she was in a coma, Mia had an out-of-body experience which allowed her to witness actions take place around her, where her relatives and friends gathered in the hospital wishing for her recovery. The book then follows to a part where Mia was stuck between two worlds to make a decision for her future. Her options were to remain with her grandparents and her boyfriend,

Adam Wilde, to move on and avoid the pain of being separated from her mother, father and younger brother.

Where She Went features the same characters: Mia Hall and Adam Wilde. Told in sparse prose from Adam's point of view, it contains themes of loss, sacrifice, closure, family and the aftermath of grief. Mia and Adam went through a rough path in their relationship to a point where they had to go their own separate way and not see each other for years. They finally met on one occasion, they somehow fixed their relationship and their love blossomed again.

1.5.2. Data Collection

The researcher used a purposive sampling to collect the data. As (Etikan et al., 2016) noted that purposive sampling (or also can be called as judgmental sampling), is the deliberate selection of a participant based on the traits the participants possesses. To put it simply, the researcher determines what information is required and sets out to locate people who are capable and happy to contribute the information based on their knowledge or experience.

1. Documentation

- (a) Reading Gayle Forman's *Where She Went* novel and finding out the idioms.
- (b) Finding the translation of idioms in Poppy D. Chusfani's *Setelah Dia Pergi* novel.
- (c) Coding the data of idioms.

2. Assessing two (2) raters to give ratings for the data collected by giving out questionnaire. The criteria are having a Master's Degree in Translation or have translated at least three published novels.

1.5.3. Data Analysis

The researcher used the data reduction techniques to analyse the data. Data reduction is not a distinct process from analysis. It is a component of analysis. Data chunks to code which to pull out, which evolving narrative to tell are analytic in nature are all about the researcher's decisions. Data reduction is a type of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards and organizes data in order to derive and verify "final" conclusions. (Namey et al., 2008). The steps of how the author did the analysis are as follow:

1. Describing the accuracy of idioms' translation in the *Where She Went* novel.
2. Describing the readability of idioms' translation in the *Where She Went* novel.
3. Describing the acceptability of idioms' translation in the *Where She Went* novel.
4. Describing the idiom translation strategies of idioms' translation in the *Where She Went* novel, by comparing the idioms in source language (SL) and the translation in target language (TL) by using dictionaries.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

One of the problems that a translator faces in the process of translating idioms would be about the lack of equivalence between the source and target language. Usually, one of many ways to beat the problem is by using collocations. Baker (2018) argued that idioms and fixed expressions are at the most extreme level of collocations in one or both areas, which are flexibility of patterning and transparency of meaning. She added that both idioms and fixed expressions are frozen patterns of language in form and frequently carry meaning that cannot be determined from their separate components.

Baker (2018) also strictly stated that there are certain rules which prohibit a speaker or a writer normally do with an idiom, unless they are unconsciously joking or attempting a play on words. Those rules are 1) no change the order of the words in it; 2) delete a word from it; 3) add a word to it; 4) replace a word with another word; and 5) change its grammatical structure. Moreover, she explained that a competency of someone who actively uses foreign languages' idioms and fixed expressions would never be comparable or matched with its own native speakers. They would never achieve the same sensitivity the native speakers seem to have for judging how and when an idiom can be manipulated.

Reflecting on those problems circulating around the complexity of difficulties faced by a translator to give interpretations of idioms, Baker (2018) proposed six idiom

translation strategies to support the process of translation become more understanding and easier for translators. The strategies are as follow:

1. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

This strategy urges translators to be able to use an idiom from the target language which roughly delivers the same meaning as the source language one, and consist of equivalent lexical items. This kind of match can usually be achieved.

2. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

It is usually frequent to discover an idiom in the target language which has similar meaning with the source idiom or expression but contains different lexical items. Translators need to use different lexical items to express more or less the same idea.

3. Borrowing the Source Language Idiom

Loan words are not a foreign strategy to be used in dealing with culture-specific items, so it is usual for idioms to be borrowed in their original form in some contexts.

4. Translation by Paraphrase

Paraphrasing source idioms is by far the most common strategy when the target language doesn't provide a match or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language.

5. Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom

In this method, only the literal meaning of an idiom is rendered in a context that allows for a concrete reading of an otherwise whimsical use of language.

6. Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom

Idiom may also be omitted entirely in the target language. The cause for the omission happens as an idiom has no close match in the target language and its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons.

Besides those main six idiom translation strategies, there is actually one last strategy which cannot be adequately illustrated, as it would take up a considerable amount of space, it is the strategy of compensation. In a nutshell, this indicates that a feature, such as idiomaticity, can be omitted or minimized in the source language and introduced elsewhere in the target language. This strategy is not limited to idiomaticity or fixed expressions, and it can be used to compensate for any loss of meaning, emotional impact, or stylistic aspect that is directly reproducible at a specific place in the target text.

Every problem faced by the translators can be reduced and solved by applying the strategies explained above and how the translations turn out—how acceptable the translation is, how accurate the translation is and how readable the translation is now depending on the translator's competency to create a proper translation. To determine the quality of a translation, Nababan et al., (2012) had proposed three parameters of a qualified translation. The parameters are as follow:

- (a) Accuracy, a term that is specially used in evaluating a translation, concerning whether or not the source language and target language are compatible. A text can be considered as a translation with one condition, if the text has successfully transferred the same meaning or message with the other text (re:

source text). Therefore, it is highly forbidden to delete or add the content of source language to target language. They explained that although there are indeed translation techniques of deletion and addition, however, those two techniques are not meant to delete or add more information at translator's will. Instead, they are used to create an acceptable and readable translation for the readers. In actual translation practice, adding techniques is intended to express or clarify a concept of the source language especially if the concept does not have one-to-one correspondence in the target language.

- (b) Acceptability, the second aspect of a quality translation is acceptability. The concept of acceptability becomes crucial because although a translation has been accurate in terms of the message, the translation will be denied by target readers if the way how it is translated is contradict to norms and cultures of target language.
- (c) Readability, in the context of translation, the term of readability is basically not only about the readability of source language but also the readability of target language. This is in accordance with the nature of every translation process that always involves both languages at once.

The indicators of a qualified translation above will help raters who are assigned to give rating for the translated text. As for the next step to rate the translation is understanding the instruments of translation quality assessment. Instruments of translation quality assessment include 1) translation accuracy assessment instrument; 2) translation acceptability assessment instrument; and 3) translation readability assessment instrument. (Nababan et al., 2012)

Table 2. 1 Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument

Translation Categories	Scores	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	The meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts of the source language is accurately transferred into the target language; There is absolutely no distortion of meaning.
Less Accurate	2	Most meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or texts of the source language have been accurately transferred into the target language. However, there are still distortion of meaning or translation of double meanings (taxa) or there is an omitted meaning, which disrupts the integrity of the message.
Inaccurate	1	The meaning of the word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or text of the source language is inaccurately transferred into the target language or deleted.

Translation accuracy assessment instrument range from scale of 1 (one) as the lowest to 3 (three) as the highest. The higher the score given by raters, the more accurate the translation will be. Otherwise, the lower the score given by raters, the more inaccurate the translation will be.

Table 2. 2 Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument

Translation Categories	Scores	Qualitative Parameter
Acceptable	3	The translation feels natural; the technical terms are commonly used and familiar for the target readers; every phrase, clause, and sentence used are based on the rules of Indonesian language.
Less Acceptable	2	The translation is already natural in general; however, there are slight problems with the use of technical terms or slight grammatical errors.
Unacceptable	1	The translation is unnatural and feels like a work of translation; the technical terms are uncommonly used and unfamiliar for the target readers; every phrase, clause and sentence used are not based on the rules of Indonesian language.

Translation acceptability assessment instrument is a guideline to determine the level of acceptability in a translation. The scale also ranges between 1 (one) as the lowest and 3 (three) as the highest. Each of the given scores is a reflection of the level of acceptability in a translation. The third instrument that will be used is to determine the level of readability in a translation, which is also based on the scale of 1 (one) as the lowest and 3 (three) as the highest.

Table 2. 3 Translation Readability Assessment Instrument

Translation Categories	Scores	Qualitative Parameter
Readable	3	Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or a translated text are understandable for the target readers.
Less Readable	2	The translation can be understood by the target readers; however, there are certain parts which must be read more than once to comprehend the meaning.
Unreadable	1	The translation is difficult to be understood by the target readers.

It has been explained above that a qualified translation must be accurate, acceptable and easily understood or readable by the target readers. Each of those three aspects have their own different values.

Table 2. 4 Assessment of The Assessed Quality Aspects

No	Translation Quality Aspects	Values
1	Accuracy	3
2	Acceptability	2
3	Readability	1

The accuracy aspect has the highest value, that is 3 (three). It is adjusted to the basic concept of the translation as a process of transferring message (accuracy) from the source language text to the target language. The value of acceptability aspect ranks

second, that is 2 (two). The determination is based on the idea that the acceptability concept is directly related to the concordance of rules, norms, and cultures applicable in the target language. In certain cases, the acceptability aspect affects the accuracy aspect. In other words, in certain cases, the less accurate or even inaccurate translation would be less acceptable or unacceptable as well.

The aspect of readability has the lowest value, that is 1 (one). The low value given to the readability aspect is related to the thought that translation problems are not directly related to the problem of whether or not the translation is easy to understand by the target readers. However, since most of the target readers do not have the privilege to access the source language text, they have high expectation that the translation would be easily understood when they read it.

Later on, (Nababan et al., 2012, p. 52) explained further by giving an example of the translation quality assessment by using the results of the assessment instrument. The intention is to give an apparent demonstration of how the translation quality assessment model is implemented. Assessment of the quality of a translation intended is done by one rater for each level of accuracy, acceptability and readability of the translated text.

Table 2. 5 Examples of Translation Quality Assessment

No	Source Language	Target Language	Scores		
			Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
1	Almost 100% of middle-aged people need eyeglasses.	Hampir 100% manusia setengah baya memerlukan kaca mata.	3	3	3
2	The eye has been referred to as “the most important square inch of the body surface” (Havener, 1979, p.1)	Mata dikatakan sebagai “bagian ukuran permukaan tubuh yang paling penting” (Hanever, 1979, h.1)	2	2	2
3	Therefore, changes must be made to improve lighting in homes,	Dengan demikian, perubahan harus dilakukan dengan menambah	1	3	3

offices, restaurants, and geriatric centres.	pencahaya-an di rumah, perkantoran, restoran dan pusat geriatri (panti wreda).			
Total		6	8	8
Average Score		2,0	2,67	2,67

Furthermore, Nababan et al., (2012) explained about the findings regarding the assessment. Nababan et al., (2012) found that the source sentence 1 (one) is accurately translated to the target language. The translated sentence has met the standard of Indonesian formal grammar rules and the target readers are able to understand the translation easily. Besides the simple sentences, as what has been explained above, there are also several source data in the form of complex sentences. Regardless of the translation techniques used by the translators, the sentences which have been translated to target language are accurate.

The source sentence 2 (two) is less accurately translated to the target language. The group of words of *has been referred to as* and *the most important square inch of body surface* must have been translated to *disebut sebagai* and *bagian terkecil dan terpenting dari permukaan tubuh*. Therefore, source sentence 2 (two) must have been translated to *Mata disebut sebagai "bagian terkecil dan terpenting dari permukaan tubuh"*. The translated text is also less acceptable and has a medium level of

readability. The less acceptability caused by the use of *bagian ukuran permukaan tubuh* which is less natural in target language, which results the translation rather difficult to understand.

When the source sentence 3 (three) is compared to its translation, we will notice that the message contained in those two sentences are different. The original author was intended to write “*Oleh sebab itu, perubahan-perubahan harus dilakukan untuk meningkatkan pencahayaan di rumah, di kantor, di restaurant dan di pusat-pusat geriatri (panti wreda)*”, however the translator chose to say “*Dengan demikian, perubahan harus dilakukan dengan menambah pencahayaan di rumah, perkantoran, restoran dan pusat geriatri (panti wreda)*”. Nevertheless, translation 3 (three) is acceptable and readable by the target readers.

Based on the assessment regarding to the three aspects of a quality translation, the average score of those three aspects (accuracy, acceptability and readability) is 2,34.

Table 2. 6 Examples of Average Scores of the Translation Quality Assessment

Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability	Total	Average
$2 \times 3 = 6$	$2,67 \times 2 = 5,34$	$2,67 \times 1 = 2,67$	14,01	$14,01 : 6 = 2,34$

The average score describes that the overall translation is less accurate, less acceptable and not easily understood by the target readers. The author will ask raters to apply translation quality assessment on the data of idioms found in the novel Where

She Went by Gayle Forman as my data source. The criteria of the raters are having a Master's Degree in Translation or have translated at least three published novels. Later on, the raters will be assigned to give ratings for each of three translation quality aspects (accuracy, acceptability and readability) of the data based on the TQA model by Nababan et al., (2012).

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1. Findings

The following below were the results of the translation quality assessment in the *Where She Went* novel by Gayle Forman. The researcher presents the scores on the three aspects which are accuracy, acceptability and readability. The value for each aspect is 3 for accuracy, 2 for acceptability and 1 for readability. The rating table presents the total of translation strategies used according to each quality. Then, the researcher would analyses and calculate the translation quality of the *Where She Went* novel, specifically sentences containing idioms.

As what had been mentioned above, the author used two raters to assess the translation quality in the *Where She Went* novel. The two raters are not only people who work in the professional field as translators, but also are active as an English teacher and a lecturer.

The first rater is a certified Translator/Interpreter and TESOL (Teaching English as a Second Language), who is also a member of Association Indonesia Translators (HPI). Meanwhile, the second rater is an EFL Trainer/Rater/Translator/Interpreter from English to Indonesian or vice versa, who is also actively work as a lecturer at a university. The researcher seeks professional helps to ensure the fulfilment of standard translation quality assessment in the *Where She Went* novel. Below were the results of translation quality assessment done by the two raters:

Table 3. 1 Translation Quality Assessment by Rater 1

Rater	Quality	Score	Translation Strategies						TOTAL
			Idioms of similar meaning & form	Idioms of similar meaning, but dissimilar form	Borrowing the SL idiom	Translation by paraphrase	Translation by omission of a play on idiom	Translation by omission of entire idiom	
1	Accuracy	3	5	5	-	1	-	3	14
		2	3	21	-	4	2	13	43
		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									57
	Acceptability	3	6	6	-	1	1	4	18
		2	2	20	-	4	1	12	39
		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									57
	Readability	3	7	11	-	3	1	5	27
		2	1	15	-	2	1	11	30
		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
									57
									TOTAL 171

Table 3. 2 The Average Score of Translation Quality Assessment by Rater 1

AVERAGE SCORES

Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability	Total	Average
$2,25 \times 3 = 6,75$	$2,32 \times 2 = 4,64$	$2,47 \times 1 = 2,47$	13,86	$13,86 : 6 = 2,31$

Table 3. 3 Translation Quality Assessment by Rater 2

Rater	Quality	Score	Translation Strategies						TOTAL
			Idioms of similar meaning & form	Idioms of similar meaning, but dissimilar form	Borrowing the SL idiom	Translation by paraphrase	Translation by omission of a play on idiom	Translation by omission of entire idiom	
2	Accuracy	3	5	6	-	20	7	2	40
		2	3	2	-	1	1	-	7
		1	2	1	-	6	-	1	10
									57
	Acceptability	3	5	6	-	20	7	2	40
		2	3	2	-	4	1	-	10
		1	2	1	-	3	-	1	7
									57
	Readability	3	5	6	-	17	7	2	37
		2	3	2	-	7	1	-	13
		1	2	1	-	3	-	1	7
									57
									TOTAL 171

Table 3. 4 The Average Score of Translation Quality Assessment by Rater 2

AVERAGE SCORES

Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability	Total	Average
$2,23 \times 3 = 6,69$	$2,58 \times 2 = 5,16$	$2,53 \times 1 = 2,53$	14,38	$14,38 : 6 = 2,39$

The tables from Rater 1 and Rater 2 show the results of translation quality assessment which were attained with questionnaire that were given by both Raters. The tables perfectly show the results of rating done by both Raters are similar to each other as the gap of the average scores are not that significant. The tables also break

down the uses of idioms translation strategy for each translation quality. Table Rater 1 shows the score of rating given by the Rater is 2,31, meanwhile Table Rater 2 shows the score of rating given by the Rater is 2,39.

Those two tables show interesting results as Rater 1 and Rater 2 are quite contradictory to each other, because when looking at those two tables especially at each of every translation quality aspect, it can be seen obviously that different consideration of idiom translation strategy by both of the raters could create different results of how many data are collected as the most and rated as accurate, acceptable and readable.

Table Rater 1 shows that using the idiom translation strategy of Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form and Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form collected a lot of data that are claimed to be accurate, which are 5 data for each of strategy. However, according to table rater 2, it shows that by using Translation by Paraphrase, it produced a lot of data or precisely 20 data that are claimed to be accurate. It can be seen that there is a major difference on the way of how both of the raters assessed the translation quality and considering the level of accuracy.

The table also shows that based on the assessment done by rater 1, there are in total of 21 data considered to be less accurate by using the idiom translation strategy of Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form, meanwhile there are not much of data considered to be less accurate with using any of idiom translation strategy based on the assessment of rater 2. However, the idiom translation strategy of Using

Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form collected 3 data are considered to be less accurate.

The assessment component table of rater 1 also shows that there are no data collected to be at the lowest level of each translation quality aspect; means that there are no data considered to be inaccurate, unacceptable and unreadable. It can be understood that this is also a major difference between the assessment done by both of the raters. When rater 1 did not consider any of the data to be at their lowest level of translation quality aspect, rater 2 assessed about 6 data are considered to be inaccurate by using Translation by Paraphrase.

Another aspect of translation quality assessment is acceptability and based on the table rater 1, by applying the idiom translation strategies of Using Idioms of Similar Meaning & Form and Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form, it gave a result of 6 data were considered to be acceptable for each strategy while the other strategies did not result that much of data compared to them. Table rater 2 shows that by applying Translation by Paraphrase 20 data at most compared to other idiom translation strategies.

The second level of acceptability is unacceptable, which table rater 1 shows that by applying the idiom translation strategy of Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form, 20 data are collected at most and considered to be unacceptable. Nevertheless, it can be seen from table rater 2 that only 4 data were collected at most

by applying Translation by Paraphrase. The same strategy also showed to be the most applied and resulting 3 data considered as unacceptable.

As readability is the last aspect of translation quality assessment, table rater 1 shows that by applying the idiom translation strategy of Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form collected 11 data at most and considered to be readable. Meanwhile, table rater 2 shows that 17 data are collected at most by applying Translation by Paraphrase and also considered to be readable.

The next level of readability or less readable from table rater 1 shows that 15 data are collected at most and considered to be less readable by applying Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form. Meanwhile, table rater 2 shows that by applying Translation by Paraphrase, 7 data were collected at most and considered to be less readable. Then, still applying the same strategy, 3 data were collected at most and considered to be unreadable.

Regarding the both tables presented by rater 1 and rater 2, it can be concluded that the dynamic of assessment done by both of the rater showed major difference. Rater 1 did not give rating 1 to even one datum, but there were at least 24 data collected and rated 1 by rater 2; each aspect of quality had their own rating 1. One of the major differences could also be seen by how one rater gave rating 3 for a data, but another rater might have given rating 1 to the same data.

According to Nababan et al., (2012), a translation could be considered to be accurate if words, phrases and sentences has been accurately transferred into the target language without any distortions of meaning. Furthermore, he also presented that a translation is considered to be inaccurate if words, phrases and sentences has been inaccurately transferred into the target language or worse, deleted. The following below is one of the examples from the major difference of assessment done by rater 2. One of the examples is as follow below.

SL: “I grew up in this **armpit** town in Arizona, where all my life my mom told me how pretty I was, how I should be a model, an actress.” (P. 85)

TL: “Aku dibesarkan di kota **kecil** di Arizona, sepanjang hidupku ibuku selalu berkata betapa cantiknya diriku, betapa aku harus menjadi model, menjadi aktris.” (P. 80)

The context of this line is when one of the main characters, Adam, was reminiscing the early moments he had with his current girlfriend, Bryn. They were just got to know each other better, talking about their pasts and his girlfriend was talking about her childhood growing up in an ‘armpit’ town in Arizona.

The example above was rated 3 by rater 1 and rated 1 by rater 2. Rater 1 thought that the translator applied the idiom translation strategy of Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form, meanwhile idiom translation strategy of Translation by Paraphrase was the one that was applied when translating this piece of idiom according to rater 1.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, be the armpit of something means to be an extremely unpleasant, often dirty, place. While there is no idiom equivalent of this idiom in Indonesian, however, based on the definition from the dictionary, the reason why rater 2 gave only 1 rating is because small town does not equal to not fun to live there. Therefore, proper idiom translation strategy should have been Translation by Paraphrase and the correct translation should have been *kota yang kumuh; kota yang tidak menyenangkan*.

The ratings and analyzation of the two Raters are able to show the translation quality of the novel used as the source data by the researcher. The two Raters' opinions may have different opinions, scorings and analysis, but they are not too significant as they complement each other's assessments by having similar final average scores. Furthermore, not only that they have similar final average scores, they also have almost same opinions regarding giving the rating for each data which results in having the same amount by using the same idiom translation strategy and the level of translation quality aspect. After explaining the break downs of the assessment component tables, the researcher supposed to explain the analysis based on the ratings or scorings assessed by Rater 1 and 2.

3.2. Discussions

Table 3. 5 Ratings of Each Translation Quality Assessment by Rater 1 and Final Average Score

Translation Quality	Rater 1	Rater 2	Means of Rater 1 & 2
Accuracy	2,25	2,23	2,24
Acceptability	2,32	2,58	2,45
Readability	2,47	2,53	2,5
Average	2,35	2,45	2,40

The table above shows the final results of average scores of each translation quality aspect. The scores emphasized the interpretation made by the researcher on how the difference between both raters were not that different as they had similar scores compare to each other. The final score of the idiom translation quality assessment of *Where She Went* novel by Gayle Forman is 2,40.

Later on, the researcher will not only break down the explanation into several parts according to the aspect of translation quality parts which include accuracy, acceptability and with each of their own levels of quality; but also regarding the idiom translation strategies which include Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form, Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form, Translation by Paraphrase, Translation by Omission of a Play of an Idiom and Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom.

3.2.1. Accuracy

The first aspect of translation quality assessment is accuracy. The researcher will divide aspect into three levels; accurate, less accurate and inaccurate. The examples are as follow:

3.2.1.1. Accurate

A translation can be said accurate if there is absolutely no distortion of meaning in the target language. The examples of data are as follow:

(a) Datum 1: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: “Oh, Al, that’s **a piece-of-crap** gossip site.” (P. 11)

TL: “Oh, Al, itu situs gossip **murahan**.” (P. 15)

The context of this translation is when one of the main characters, Adam, described to his manager, Al, that the news or gossip made by the reporters and paparazzies could not be trusted since they were uploaded by invalid news site which would not want to be aware of anything else besides an audience and only went for clouts. Both Raters gave the same rating for the example above, which is 3. However, they both had different opinions on deciding which correct strategy was applied when the translator did her job. Rater 1 analyzed that the translator applied the strategy of Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form when translating this specific idiom, when Rater 2 analyzed that the translator applied the strategy of Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Dissimilar Form.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus, a-piece-of-crap means something that is not true, or something of very bad quality. Based on Kamus Besar Indonesian (KBBI), *murahan* means *tidak bermutu (tentang harga)* by its first definition and other two definitions explained the word as *lebih murah* and *gampang terbujuk atau gampang diajak berzina dan sebagainya*.

Regarding the finding of idiom meanings from dictionaries of both languages, an idiom equivalent of the source language is not provided in the target language, Indonesian. As believed by Baker (2018), idioms are at the opposite end of the range from collocations in either or both of these areas: patterning flexibility and meaning transparency. Idioms allow little or no variation in form and meanings that cannot be deduced from its individual components. Hence, the proper idiom translation strategy should have been Translation by Paraphrase as *murahan* is not an idiom in the target language. Moreover, idioms should have been a group of words.

(b) Datum 2: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: “What did that feel like?” *Like shit*. (P. 17)

TL: “Bagaimana rasanya?” *Rasanya memuakkan*. (P. 21)

By the context of this translation, Adam, as the main character in the novel was being interviewed privately by a reporter and was asked a question which insulted him and the band which he is one of the members of. The reporter asked about what he felt after accepting the Grammy Award for Best Song category and implied that he was the only one doing all the works since he wrote most of their songs, so he emphasized

that the whole band accepted the award technically, while letting out what he truly felt nowhere but his head by saying those words.

Similar as the first example, both Raters gave the same rating for this particular example, 3, but they had different analyzation regarding which strategy been applied in the process of translating by the translator. While the Rater 1 analysed that Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form was the strategy applied for this translation, Rater 2 analysed that Translation by Paraphrase was the one.

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, like shit is defined as very bad or very badly. Based on Kamus Besar Indonesian (KBBI), *memuakkan* means *menjadikan (menyebabkan) muak*. There is no idiom equivalent of this idiom in the target language, therefore the correct idiom translation strategy that was applied was Translation by Paraphrase as proposed by rater 2.

(c) Datum 3: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: “Just **don’t rub it in.**” (P. 151)

TL: “**Tidak perlu pamer.**” (P. 138)

Based on the text of the translation, Adam and the band had just begun the tour again after breaks for some time and Adam was greeted by his teammates after not seeing each other. Not without any reasons the teammate greeted him with such a way, it was because Adam brought a ‘new’ girl with him. He was already known as the ‘Wild(e)’ man, a nickname that his teammates made for him based off of his last name

and ‘wild’ behavior which would make the name fits. He was like the magnet that made all the girls follow and flock around him wherever he went and especially when the band was on tour, he would have always had a local girl to become his temporary girlfriend.

Both raters gave the highest rating for this example, which was 3, but they still had different opinions on deciding the strategy applied when the translator did the translation. Rater 1 analyzed that the translator applied the strategy of Translation by Omission of the Entire Idiom, while Rater 2 analyzed that the translator applied the strategy of Translation by Paraphrase.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus, rub it in means to make someone feels worse about something the person already feels embarrassed about. Based on the definition of Kamus Besar Indonesian (KBBI), *pamer* means *menunjukkan (mendemonstrasikan) sesuatu yang dimiliki kepada orang lain dengan maksud memperlihatkan kelebihan atau keunggulan untuk menyombongkan diri*. There is no idiom equivalent of this idiom in the target language, therefore the correct idiom translation strategy that was applied was Translation by Paraphrase as proposed by rater 2.

(d) Datum 4: Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom

SL: “That was never **on the table** before,” (P. 105)

TL: “Itu bahkan tidak pernah **menjadi pilihan**,” (P. 97)

Looking at the context of the text, the two main characters in this novel, Adam and Mia, are a high school couple that split up in the middle of a journey to adulthood. Mia got into a terrifying car accident which made her lost her parents and little brother, but she still aimed to go to her dream school. Mia’s ambition and new condition had given Adam a new idea that he would willingly go to New York to accompany Mia while she does her study. Mia seen this gesture as Adam pitied her and she really tried to avoid this kind of treatment. Hence, she said that his idea was never their plan from the very beginning and there was no need of Adam to do such thing for Mia.

Similar like the rest of the examples above, this data was also given the highest score (3) by both raters with different idiom translation strategy. Rater 1 analysed that the translator translated the idiom with Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom strategy, meanwhile rater 2 analysed that Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom is the strategy.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus, on the table means that if a plan or suggestion has been put/laid on the table, it has been made available for people to hear, read, or discuss. Based on Kamus Besar Indonesian (KBBI), *pilihan* by its first definition is defined as *yang dipilih atau hasil memilih* and

the other two definitions defined the word as *yang terpilih (terbaik, terkemuka, dan sebagainya)* and *jalan, upaya, dan sebagainya yang dapat dilakukan*.

The difference between the idiom in source language (SL) and the translation in target language (TL) is how the idiom was implying like there was something on the table to describe the situation Adam and Mia were in, meanwhile the TL translation was talking about literal choices that Adam offered to Mia and she had to choose one. However, those choices were never ‘on the table’ or simply there were never choices to begin with. Hence, the proper idiom translation strategy should have been Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom as proposed by rater 2.

(e) Datum 5: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: “So maybe now we can get back to making **kick-ass** music and see where it takes to us.” (P. 131)

TL: “Jadi, barang kali kita bisa membuat musik-musik **keren** lagi dan lihat ke mana itu akan membawa kita.” (P. 120)

The context of this translation took place when Adam was on a hiatus for a brief moment from the band to contemplate his life decisions. While he was on break, he was not only reflecting on what had been doing all this time, but also wrote a lot of new music. Thus, when he came back to the band, he played the new music to the rest of them and they liked everything Adam created.

Rater 1 gave this datum score 2, while rater 2 gave it 3. The difference is not only seen by the ratings, but also the idiom translation strategy. While rater 1 thought that translator applied the strategy of Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form, rater 2 thought the strategy applied was Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, kick-ass means to punish someone with a lot of force by its first definition and to do something extremely well. Based on Kamus Besar Indonesian (KBBI), *keren* means *tampak gagah dan tangkas* by its first definition and other definitions are *galak; garang; lekas marah, lekas berlari cepat (tentang kuda)* and *perlente (berpakaian bagus, berdandan rapi, dan sebagainya)*.

The TL did not provide an idiom equivalent of the SL idiom and as claimed by Baker (2018), idioms are at the opposite end of the range from collocations in either or both of these areas: patterning flexibility and meaning transparency. Idioms allow little or no variation in form and meanings that cannot be deduced from its individual components. Therefore, the proper idiom translation strategy would be Translation by Paraphrase.

3.2.1.1.1. Less Accurate

The aspect of translation quality which is less accurate means that translation had been accurately transferred into the target language, however there are still distortion in terms of meaning or translation, double meanings or there is omitted meaning. The examples are as follow:

(a) Datum 1: Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom

SL: I can tell by the way that he's eyeballing me, he's trying to decide whether he needs to be **Good Cop or Bad Cop**. (P. 6)

TL: Aku tahu dari caranya mendelik padaku dia berusaha memutuskan apakah akan menjadi **Polisi Baik atau Polisi Jahat**. (P. 11)

The context of the data is when Adam got into the music studio not looking so good, which meant he was in an undercover trying to avoid the scenester parade in the hotel lobby where he was staying at while in New York. He had his cap and hoodie down, so that no one could recognize him and by the time he arrived at the studio, he lit up his cigarette and that was when his manager, Al, saw him and deciding whether he wanted to be nice or be stern to him.

Both of the Raters gave the same rating, 2, as well as the idiom translation strategy to this data, which is Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, Good Cop or Bad Cop is used to describe a situation in which two police officers or two people try to achieve something together, by one of them being friendly and pleasant and other using threats or force. There is still no official definition regarding this idiom in Indonesian, however the term is still widely used by the target readers especially in times like shown on the example and the ratings from the raters indicated that the translation is rather accurate, but not so much.

Although the term still sounds familiar to the target readers, it does not make the idiom being translated by applying the idiom translation strategy of Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form. Since there was no similar meaning and form in Indonesian of this specific piece of idiom, therefore the idiom translation strategy should have been Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom.

(b) Datum 2: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: Still, when I crank it up loud, I do manage to **lose myself** for a second or two. (P. 8)

TL: Tetapi, tetap saja, ketika mulai memainkannya keras-keras, aku berhasil **hanyut** dalam musik selama satu-dua detik. (P. 13)

The context for this data is about when Adam was practicing his music and guitar skill in the music studio. Before he was about to begin, he was comparing his recent guitar to his old guitar which he loved the most and the guitar which had been with him through the early years of his band, but he put the guitar to be auctioned off for charity and he kind of regretted it. Nevertheless, it did not make him stop doing and creating music, although he had to do it all with a different guitar.

Similar as the previous example, both raters gave this example the same rating and idiom translation strategy, which is Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, lose myself means to give all of one's attention or thought to something. Meanwhile, according to Kamus Besar Indonesian (KBBI), *hanyut* means *terbawa oleh arus (banjir, ombak, dan*

sebagainya); *terbawa mengalir* by its first definition. Furthermore, other definitions of the word are *habis*; *hilang*; *lenyap*, *terharu*, *terlalu asyik*, *pergi jauh-jauh*; *mengembara*, and *berhanyut*. It can be concluded that out of all definitions, the idiom contained in the example is more heading into the fourth definition in Indonesian, *terlalu asyik*, where he was into the music whenever he started to strung his guitar.

Hanyut was not an idiom equivalent in the target language, Indonesian, for this piece of idiom. Furthermore, as determined by Baker (2018), idioms are at the opposite end of the range from collocations in either or both of these areas: patterning flexibility and meaning transparency. Idioms allow little or no variation in form and meanings that cannot be deduced from its individual components. Therefore, the idiom should have been translated by applying the strategy of Translation by Paraphrase.

(c) Datum 3: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: “She was this very provocative person, and she was trying to **get a rise out of** me with all these insults-disgusted-as-compliments.” (P. 179)

TL: “Dia sangat provokatif, dan berusaha **mengorekku** dengan memancing menggunakan hinaan-yang-disamarkan-sebagai-pujian.” (P. 162)

The context of the example is when the two main characters of the novel, Adam and Mia, were talking about one of their high school friends, Kim, who had become a journalist. They talked about how Kim would make anyone who already got under her shutter, would be treated like hostages who were too scared to turn her away. Hence,

Adam described his friend, Kim, as a provocative person that often annoyed him with her aggression.

In this example of data, both raters gave the same amount of score, however they had different opinion on deciding which strategy applied when translating the piece of idiom by the translator. Rater 1 decided that Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom might have been the one, but Rater 2 decided that Translation by Paraphrase was the one instead.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, get a rise out of means to annoy someone. Based on Kamus Besar Indonesian (KBBI), *mengorek* means *mengeluarkan sesuatu dari lubang, menggerek (melubangi), mengais, menggaruk supaya keluar, mengeruk, mengambil banyak-banyak (keuntungan, uang, dan sebagainya), and mencari-cari untuk menemukan (kesalahan, perbuatan jahat, dan sebagainya)*. By the context of the example, the last definition of the translation is what the translator intended to tell to the target readers.

Since there was no idiom equivalent of this piece of idiom in the target language, Indonesian, therefore the correct translation strategy is Translation by Paraphrase as proposed by rater 2.

(d) Datum 4: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: But then Mike just **let loose** for round two of insults, telling me what a spotlight-hogging asshole I'd become. (P. 134)

TL: Tetapi, Mike hanya **melontarkan** hinaan ronde kedua, berkata aku sekarang menjadi orang brengsek gila perhatian. (P. 123)

The context of this data is when a reporter of a namely magazine had spent a few days with the whole band to make an exclusive interview for the magazine, however the reporter was only interested to ask Adam without considering the rest of the band. One of the teammates got offended and felt overwhelmed by the special treatment everyone had given, especially to Adam, therefore he ‘let loose’ and eventually stopped by the other teammates.

Similar as the previous example, the data above was given the same amount of rating by both raters with different idiom translation strategy according to their analyzation. While Rater 1 analysed that Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom, Rater 2 analysed that Using Idioms with Similar Meaning and Dissimilar Form was the strategy instead.

Based on Merriam-Webster Dictionary, let loose means to allow (someone or something) to move or go freely by its first definition and to produce (something, such as a cry) in a sudden and forceful cry. Meanwhile, according to Kamus Besar Indonesian, *melontarkan* means *melemparkan* by its first definition and other definitions are *melepaskan (kritik, tuduhan, dan sebagainya)* and *memberikan (senyuman, ciuman, pandangan) dari jauh*. By the context given in the example, the translator chose the translation by the definition of *melepaskan (kritik, tuduhan, dan sebagainya)*.

Looking at the translation and reference from the Kamus Besar Indonesian (KBBI), *melontarkan* is not a part of an idiom. Therefore, the idiom translation strategy should have been Translation by Paraphrase.

(e) Datum 5: Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

SL: It would just be **out of the frying pan and into the fire**. (P. 137)

TL: Itu akan seperti **melompat dari wajan menuju api**. (P. 125)

The context for this example is when Adam was overwhelmed with his fame, publicity, the crowd and his new life being a rising rock star. He felt like he needed to retire from everything that made his life felt miserable, moreover his teammates made it harder for him for not understanding his condition and rather envious of him. Then, Bryn, Adam's recent girlfriend advised him to just go solo and left the band behind. However, Adam knew that if he really went solo, he still would have gone for tour and went through the same thing all over again. So, he thought that going solo would have put him in a much worse condition.

Both raters gave the same amount of rating for this example with different idiom translation strategy. Rater 1 decided that Translation by Omision of Entire Idiom was the one, meanwhile rater 2 decided that Using Idioms with Similar Meaning and Form was the one instead.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, out of the frying pan into the fire means that it was said when you move from a bad or difficult

situation to one that is worse. Meanwhile, based on Kamus Besar Indonesian (KBBI), the idiom equivalent for the idiom is supposedly to be *lepas dari mulut harimau, jatuh ke mulut buaya* which means *lepas dari bahaya besar, lalu jatuh ke bahaya yang lebih besar lagi*. Hence why the raters rated the translation only 2 or less accurate, because the translator should have had found the correct idiom in the target language.

The proper idiom translation strategy should have been Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form by using the idiom equivalent of the idiom in the target language, Indonesian, since the idiom in source language (SL) was talking about animals. Meanwhile, the idiom in target language (TL) was talking about cooking utensils; frying pan.

3.2.1.1.2. Inaccurate

Inaccurate means that translation had been inaccurately transferred into the target language or even deleted. As what has been explained earlier above, Rater 1 did not rate any of the translation as low as 1, therefore the examples below would mainly explain about the assessment done by the rater 2.

(a) Datum 1: Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form

SL: Any guy would kill to be with her, would be proud to **knock her up**. (P. 89)

TL: Lelaki manapun rela membunuh untuk bersama dengannya, akan sangat bangga jika bisa **punya anak dengannya**. (P. 82)

The context of this example was describing about how Adam's fame rose up the moment he dated his current girlfriend, Bryn, that made it seem like people were more interested with his love life compared to his music. However, Adam still thought Bryn was a great girl that all guys would have chased for and even would be proud if they succeeded impregnate her.

When giving rating to this particular data, both raters gave different rating. While rater 1 gave rating of 2, rater 2 gave rating of 1 for each of the translation strategy which made this translation became unacceptable and unreadable, however they both decided the same idiom translation strategy applied when translating by the translator, which is Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form.

According to Spears (2002), knock her up means to make a woman pregnant. There is no idiom equivalent to knock up in Indonesian, but since knock up is also used as a derogatory term, therefore the translation should have been just *menghamili* instead of *punya anak dengannya*. Based on Kamus Besar Indonesian (KBBI), *menghamilinya* means *menyebabkan hamil; membuahi*. Using this term instead could make the target readers understand the context of where the narration intended to.

Since there was no idiom equivalent in the target language (TL) for this piece of idiom, thereby the correct strategy should not have been Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form, but Translation by Paraphrase instead.

(b) Datum 2: Using Idioms with Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

SL: There was nobody to **step up to the plate for**. (P. 58)

TL: Tidak ada lagi orang yang harus **bertumpu padaku**. (P. 56)

The context of the idiom is when Adam, who practically was not a family member of Mia's, also affected by the horrible accident that took lives of Mia's parents and little brother as Adam was quite close to them. One day, Adam could wake up from his sleep and suddenly a sudden disbelief rushed to his veins that he still could not accept the accident actually happened. He used to be someone to lean on, he used to offer a shoulder to cry on, he used to be the person whom Mia would run away to—but Mia suddenly left for college and wanted to stand up for herself, so Mia kind of left Adam behind. What Mia did make Adam suddenly felt worthless as he was no longer feel needed, so he eventually just let everything fall.

Similar as the previous example, this data example also provided different opinions between the two raters. While rater 1 rated the translation of this piece of idiom for 2, rater 2 rated it 1 instead. The analysis of the use of the idiom translation strategy is also different because rater 1 considered the translation strategy as Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom, rater 2 considered it as Using Idiom with Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, step up to the plate for means to take action when something needs to be done, even though that is difficult. Meanwhile, there is no idiom equivalent of the idioms in Indonesian.

However, rater 2 considered the translation as the wrong one as it was more suitable if it was translated with, *tidak ada orang yang harus bertanggung jawab* or *tidak ada orang yang bisa diandalkan*. Therefore, the proper idiom translation strategy should have been Translation by Paraphrase instead.

(c) Datum 3: Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom

SL: All of us in the band tried to **keep it in check**, but it was hard not to inhale their stardust. (P. 109)

TL: Semua anggota band berusaha **berpikir realistis**, tapi sulit untuk tidak menghirup debu bintang. (P. 101)

The context of this piece of idiom was about Adam rekindling his memories from the first few years of dating with Mia after she left to New York for college. They used to exchange emails talking about their current lives where Mia would talk about her classes, music, etc. While Adam would talk about music as well as the record label that the band met which had made a promise to launch them to superstardom.

This data was given the score of 2 by rater 1, but 1 by rater 2. They also had different opinions on deciding which strategy was applied when the translator was translating this piece of idiom. While rater 1 thought that Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom, rater 2 thought that Translation by Paraphrase was the one instead.

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, keep/hold in check means to keep (something) under control. Based on Kamus Besar Indonesian, *realistis* means *bersifat*

nyata (real); bersifat wajar. Since there was no idiom equivalent of keep it in check in the target language, Indonesian, therefore the proper idiom translation strategy for this one would be Translation by Paraphrase.

(d) Datum 4: Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom

SL: “I think you’re an outrageously talented guitar player so I’m here to **rob the cradle**, artistically speaking.” (P. 194)

TL: “Aku menganggap mu pemain gitar yang luar biasa berbakat maka kau kesini **untuk merampok bakatmu**, itu istilah artistiknya.” (P. 176)

The context of this novel is about Adam’s first encounter with the rest of the band at a café where Adam just finished performing. He was approached by a bunch of older kids and one of them complimented how Adam’s guitar skill was outrageous at such a young age. At that time, Adam was barely sixteen-year-old, therefore they used such idiom to express how much they wanted to form a band with Adam because of his talent in spite of his age.

For this example, Rater 1 gave the score of 2 and Rater 2 gave the score of 1. They also have different opinions of deciding the strategy, while rater 1 considered the idiom translation strategy of Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom, rater 2 considered Translation by Paraphrase instead.

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, rob the cradle means to date or marry someone who is much younger while it does not have the idiom equivalent in

Indonesian to such an idiom. Therefore, the idiom translation strategy of Translation by Paraphrase was the correct one.

(e) Datum 5: Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom

SL: After he leaves, we both **kill a few minutes** drowning our fries and the conversation in ketchup. (P. 98)

TL: Setelah lelaki itu pergi, kami menenggelamkan kentang goreng dan percakapan kami dalam saus tomat. (P. 91)

The context of this translation was talking about when Adam and Mia accidentally met each other again after the break-up. They decided to hang out for a while and Mia brought Adam to her regular place to hang. A waiter just brought their order, left them and they chose to enjoy their late-night meals and held a light conversation.

Both of the raters agreed on the same idiom translation strategy, which was Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom. Nevertheless, they had different opinion on deciding the score for this data. Rater 1 rated this piece of idiom translation as 2, meanwhile rater 2 rated this as 1.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, kill a few minutes or kill time, an hour, etc. means to do something that keeps you busy while you are waiting for something else to happen. Meanwhile, based on Kamus Besar Indonesian (KBBI), there was an idiom equivalent of the TL's idiom, which was

membunuh waktu. Membunuh waktu means sesuatu yang dikerjakan sebagai pengisi waktu.

Rater 2 argued that this sentence was mistranslated, thus the correct translation should have been *setelah lelaki itu pergi, kami membunuh waktu dengan menenggelamkan kentang goreng dalam saus tomat dan berbincang*. The translation became inaccurate with applying Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom, because the proper strategy should have been Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form if only the translator used the idiom equivalent in the target language.

3.2.2. Acceptability

The second translation quality aspect is acceptability. The researcher will divide the aspect into three levels: acceptable, less acceptable and unacceptable. The examples are as follow.

3.2.2.1. Acceptable

A translation is counted as acceptable when the translation feels natural; the technical terms are commonly used and familiar for the target readers; every phrase, clause and sentence used are based on the rules of Indonesian language.

(a) Datum 1: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: “Well, you’ve obviously got your theory, so **don’t let the truth get in the way.**” (P. 18)

TL: “Yah, jelas sekali kau punya teori sendiri, **jadi jangan biarkan kebenaran menghalangimu.**” (P. 21)

The context of this discussion is when Adam was being interviewed by this one super provocative reporter, where she would ask and do anything to get the answer. Adam was furious at her and thought that she had her own theory as to why she was pushing him that much.

Both of the raters gave the same score for this datum, which is 3. However, just like the previous data, they had different opinions to decide which idiom translation strategy which was applied when translating this piece of idiom. Rater 1 argued that Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form was applied, but rater 2 argued that Translation by Paraphrase was the one.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary and Thesaurus, in the way means in a position that prevents something from happening or someone from moving. Based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), *menghalangi* means *merintang* and *menutupi*. Since there was no idiom equivalent to of the idiom in the target language, Bahasa Indonesia, therefore the correct strategy would Translated by Paraphrase as proposed by rater 2.

(b) Datum 2: Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

SL: My dad had been a logger, and then when the industry went **belly-up** he’d gotten a job on the line at the electronics plant. (P. 59)

TL: Dulu ayahku penebang kayu, kemudian ketika industry perKayuan **gulung tikar**, dia diterima bekerja di pabrik elektronik. (P. 57)

The context of this datum is when Adam was talking about his life after high school and when he decided to take a hiatus from the band for a while. His parents were baffled to see him back at the house again since they were expecting Adam to do beyond them. For example, his father had always worked an ordinary job and his mother was no better. So, they were hoping to see Adam become successful.

Both raters gave the score of 3 for each of translation quality aspect; accuracy, acceptable and readability. That means this translation is accurate, acceptable and readable. They both also argued that the idiom translation strategy of Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form was the one applied when the translator did this particular data.

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, belly-up means hopeless ruined or defeated or it can be simply defined as bankrupt. Meanwhile, based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), *gulung tikar* means *bangkrut; kehabisan modal (dalam perdagangan)*. Since there is an idiom equivalent from the SL in the TL, hence the idiom translation strategy was indeed Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form as proposed by both of the raters.

(c) Datum 3: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: I knew from that second night when my call went to voice mail, that it was **the end of the line** for me. (P. 111)

TL: Aku tahu sejak malam kedua ketika teleponku dijawab *voice mail* bahwa itulah **akhir** bagiku. (P. 102)

The context of this translation was telling about the beginning of Adam and Mia's relationship became worse after they split up and Mia went to New York for college. They often used to exchange email but suddenly Mia felt so distant, until one night, his call went to voice mail and that was when Adam knew it would be the end for both of them.

Both of the raters gave different score for this specific datum, where rater 1 gave it a score of 2 by applying the idiom translation strategy of Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Form, meanwhile rater 2 gave it a score of 3 by applying Translation by Paraphrase.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, the end of the line/road means the point at which it is no longer possible to continue with a process or activity. By the context of the translation, it means that Adam and Mia's relationship as an activity had been considered discontinued since Adam's call went to voice mail. Based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), *akhir* means *belakang; yang belakang sekali; kemudian*: by its first definition and *kesudahan; penghabisan* for the other definition. The last definition suited Adam and Mia's

condition more, and since *akhir* was not an idiom in the target language, the idiom translation strategy was obviously not Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form.

As mentioned by Baker (2018), idioms are at the opposite end of the range from collocations in either or both of these areas: patterning flexibility and meaning transparency. Idioms allow little or no variation in form and meanings that cannot be deduced from its individual components. Thus, the correct idiom translation strategy should have been Translation by Paraphrase.

(d) Datum 4: Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom

SL: “Yeah, well, I had to **tie up some loose ends.**” (P. 98)

TL: “Yeah, *well*, aku harus **mengurus beberapa hal dulu.**” (P. 91)

The context of this datum is when at the night Adam and Mia accidentally met each other again after so many years, they were talking about lots of things and of them was about Adam explaining why he was still stuck in New York while the rest of the band were already on their way to London. He explained to Mia that he had one extra day to take care of something in New York before he left to London.

Both of the raters gave different score regarding this one particular datum. While rater 1 gave this datum a score of 2 for acceptable aspect, rater 2 gave the score 3 for each of translation quality aspect. Not only that they had different scores, they also had different opinions regarding on deciding which idiom translation strategy was applied

when translating this datum. Rater 1 argued that Translation by Paraphrase was the one, but rater 2 argue that Translation by Omission of a Play of an Idiom was the strategy instead.

As explained by Merriam-Webster Dictionary, tie up some loose ends means to complete the parts of something that have not been completed. Meanwhile, based on the explanation of Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), *mengurus* means *mengatur segala-galanya (tentang suatu urusan atau hal dan bertanggung jawab mengenai hal itu)*. Going back to the context of this translation, the first definition of *mengurus* in KBBI was the most suitable one to describe the situation.

In a context that allows for a concrete reading of an otherwise humorous use of language, only the literal meaning of an idiom is rendered is a definition Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom (Baker, 2018). Based on the definition of the strategy and translation, this datum was obviously translated by applying Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom.

(e) Datum 5: Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom

SL: “**Cut them loose,**” (P. 136)

TL: “Tinggalkan saja mereka,” (P. 125)

The context of this idiom was when Adam was talking about how overwhelmed he was with his fame, especially when the album rose up and started getting all the

awards, the tour and also his teammates. Then, his current girlfriend, Bryn, told Adam to just leave the band.

Both of the raters had their own arguments on deciding the idiom translation strategy. Rater 1 decided that the idiom translation strategy applied was Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form, but rater 2 decided Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom. However, they were on the same boat when deciding the score for this piece of idiom. Rater 1 gave the score of 3 for its acceptability as well as readability. Meanwhile, rater 2 gave the score of 3 for each of the translation quality aspect; accuracy, acceptability and readability.

As mentioned by Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, cut loose means to behave in an uncontrolled, wild way. There was no idiom equivalent in Bahasa Indonesia and the word *tinggalkan* was not included in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia as well. Therefore, the proper idiom translation strategy would have been Translation by Omission of the Entire Idiom instead.

3.2.2.2. Less Acceptable

A translation can be accounted as less acceptable if the translation is already natural in general; however, there are slight problems with the use of technical terms or slight grammatical errors. (Nababan et al., 2012). The examples of less acceptable data are as follow.

(a) Datum 1: Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom

SL: But somehow, I *still* **can't wrap my head around** Teddy staying eight years old forever. (P. 102)

TL: Tetapi, entah bagaimana aku **belum mampu menerima** bahwa Teddy akan tetap berusia delapan tahun selamanya. (P. 94)

The context for this data was when Adam was reminiscing Mia's parents and little brother. Although he was an outsider, it was still difficult for him to accept the fact that Teddy was no longer alive and he would have always stayed as an eight-year-old boy.

Both of the raters had different arguments on deciding the score for this particular idiom. While rater 1 gave the score of 3 for each of the translation quality aspect, rater 2 gave the score of 2 for each of the translation quality aspect instead. Not only that, they also had different opinions regarding the idiom translation strategy. Rater 1 thought that Translation by Paraphrase was the one, but rater 2 thought that Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom was the one instead.

As claimed by Merriam-Webster Dictionary, wrap one's mind around means to find a way to understand or accept (something). Meanwhile, according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), *menerima* means *menyambut; mengambil (mendapat, menampung, dan sebagainya) sesuatu yang diberikan, dikirimkan, dan sebagainya* by its first definition.

By looking at the context and definitions from each language, the proper idiom translation strategy would be Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom, since the literal translation of the idiom would have been *tidak bisa membungkus kepalaku* and the definition of Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom by Baker (2018) is in a context that allows for a concrete reading of an otherwise humorous use of language, only the literal meaning of an idiom is rendered. It can be concluded that the word play was omitted in the translation.

(b) Datum 2: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: “I could tag along, but it would mean going with the band, so I just wind up **holed up** in my hotel.” (P. 122)

TL: “Aku bisa saja ikut, tapi artinya aku harus bersama-sama anggota band lain, jadi biasanya aku **hanya tinggal** di kamar hotel.” (P. 112)

The context of the translation was when Adam was explaining to Mia as to why he did not go with the band and chose to be with himself. In this novel, Adam whined a lot about not wanting to hang out or be with the band anymore, since he was too overwhelmed by everything in this new kind of life. He never really got used to it.

Both of the raters gave the same rating for this piece of idiom, which was 2. However, the idiom translation strategy was different since rater 1 argued that Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form was applied when translating this, but rater 2 argued that Translation by Paraphrase was the one instead. As specified by Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus, be holed up means to be

hiding in a safe place. Meanwhile, *hanya tinggal* was not included as an idiom equivalent in the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, therefore the correct idiom translation strategy supposed to be Translation by Paraphrase as proposed by rater 2.

(c) Datum 3: Using Idioms with Similar Meaning and Form

SL: “Dude, we thought you were **packing it in**, working some crap-ass job and pining, but you’ve been productive,” (P. 128)

TL: “*Dude*, kami kira kau **cuma pasrah**, mendapat pekerjaan payah dan menjalaninya begitu saja, tapi ternyata kau *produktif!*” (P. 118)

The context of this translation was when Adam came back from hiatus to his band. He made the rest of the band listen to his newly made songs which he created while he went away for a while. His teammates were shocked at how productive he actually was because they used to think that Adam would have done another thing or done nothing at all.

Both of the raters agreed on the same rating and idiom translation strategy, which were score of 2 and Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus, pack it in means to stop doing something. Meanwhile, *cuma pasrah* was not recorded as an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia, according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. In that case, the translation could not be counted as a result of applying the idiom translation strategy of Using Idioms with Similar Meaning and Form, because *cuma pasrah* was

not included as an idiom in the Indonesian language. Thus, the proper idiom translation strategy should have been Translation by Paraphrase.

(d) Datum 4: Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form

SL: **“Not just some pretty face.”** (P. 136)

TL: **“Bukan cuma wajah tampan.”** (P. 125)

The context of this translation was when Bryn, Adam’s current girlfriend, was encouraging Adam to leave the band because Adam was worthy of all of the special treatments the world gave to him, as he was the only one producing music for the band. Adam was the talent and not just some pretty face.

Both of the raters agreed on deciding which idiom translation strategy was applied in translating this piece of idiom, which was Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form, but not about the ratings. While rater 1 gave a score of 3 for each of translation quality aspect, rater 2 gave a score of 2 for each of translation quality aspect.

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, more than just a pretty face means that being attractive but also having other good qualities, such as intelligence. Meanwhile, *bukan cuman wajah tampan* was not counted as idioms in the target language, Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, the correct idiom translation strategy should have been Translation by Paraphrase.

(e) Datum 5: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: “After that you’re **on your lonesome** until London.” (P. 7)

TL: “Setelah itu kau bisa **sendirian** sampai London.” (P. 12)

The context of this translation was when Adam kind of refused to do an interview, but his manager tried to promise him that he could be alone after doing the interview and would not ask for more of him.

Both of the raters gave the same rating for this one, which was 2 with different idiom translation strategy. Rater 1 considered that Using Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form was the strategy applied when translating this piece of idiom, but rater 2 considered Translation by Paraphrase was the one instead. However, the rater 2 gave the score of 2 for less acceptable and less readable.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary & Thesaurus, *by/on your lonesome* means alone and there was no idiom equivalent of this idiom in the target language, Bahasa Idiom.

As explained by Baker (2018), idioms are at the opposite end of the range from collocations in either or both of these areas: patterning flexibility and meaning transparency. Idioms allow little or no variation in form and meanings that cannot be deduced from its individual components. Therefore, the term *sendirian* could not be counted as an idiom as it is only a word and not phrases. Therefore, the correct idiom

translation strategy for this one was Translation by Paraphrase as proposed by the rater 2.

3.2.2.2.1. Unacceptable

A translation could be counted as unacceptable if the translation is unnatural and feels like a work of translation; the technical terms are uncommonly used and unfamiliar for the target readers; every phrase, clause and sentence used are not based on the rules of Indonesian language. (Nababan et al., 2012)

(a) Datum 1: Translation by Omission the Entire Idiom

SL: Working with Gus was intense; he brought out the noise in us, told us not to be scared of our raw power, and we all **ran with it**. (P. 131)

TL: Bekerja bersama Gus sangat intens; dia mengeluarkan suara dari dalam diri kami, berkata pada kami agar jangan takut pada kekuatan mentah itu, dan kami semua **menyambanginya**. (P. 121)

The context of this translation was about Adam talking about the joy he had when recording their first mega-hit album. He talked about how the decision to make the album was right and they gained a lot of success from there.

Both of the raters gave different score for this rating, rater 1 gave the score of 2 for each of the translation quality aspect, which means that this datum was also considered to be less readable as well. However, the rater 2 gave the score of 1 for each of the translation quality aspect for each of the translation quality aspect which

makes this datum unreadable as well. The rater 2 argued that the translator applied the idiom translation strategy of Translation by Paraphrase and Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom by the rater 1.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, run with it means to work independently to achieve something. Meanwhile, based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), there was no idiom equivalent for this one idiom. However, *menyambangi* means *mengelilingi (untuk menjaga keamanan)*; *merondai* by its first definition and *mengunjungi*. Since there was no idiom equivalent, therefore the proper idiom translation strategy would have been Translation by Paraphrase.

(b) Datum 2: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: Bryn's the only person who knows how **close to the edge** that tour pushed me, and how badly I've been dreading this upcoming one. (P. 136)

TL: Bryn satu-satunya orang yang tahu bagaimana tur itu membuatku *nyaris terjun ke jurang* dan bagaimana aku tidak sanggup mengatasi ketakutan untuk tur berikut ini. (P. 125)

The context of this translation was when Adam was talking about his anxiety during the band's last tour. No one knew but his current girlfriend, Bryn, that he almost lost it.

Rater 1 gave this datum score of 2 and rater 2 gave this datum a score of 1 for each of the translation quality aspect, which makes it unreadable as well. As for the

idiom translation strategy, rater 1 argued that Translation by Omission the Entire Idiom was applied when translating this piece of idiom, meanwhile Translation by Paraphrase was proposed by rater 2.

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, close to the edge means dealing with dangerous situations and take many risks. Meanwhile, there was no idiom equivalent of this idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. The idiom was translated by its literal meaning, so, made the idiom translation strategy to be Translation by Paraphrase as proposed by rater 2.

(c) Datum 3: Using Idioms with Similar Meaning and Form

SL: Thirty seconds till **all hell breaks loose**. (P. 141)

TL: Tiga puluh detik sebelum **neraka meledak**. (P. 130)

The context about this translation was about Adam who hang around with Mia at one time they reunited, and they strolled around the city at midnight. They were about to hop on a subway and Adam suddenly got this anxiety attack that people would recognize him. Thus, he grabbed Mia's arm to cancel the plan on commuting with the subway.

Rater 1 gave this translation the score of 2 for each of the translation aspect, which made it also less readable. However, rater 2 gave this piece of idiom the score of 1 for each of the translation quality aspect for each of the translation quality aspect, which made it unreadable as well. Rater 1 argued that Translation by Omission the

Entire Idiom was the strategy which was applied when translating this, meanwhile rater 2 argued that Using Idioms with Similar Meaning and Form was the one instead.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, all hell breaks loose means if all hell breaks loose, means a situation suddenly becomes violent and noisy, especially with people arguing or fighting. Meanwhile, there was no idiom equivalent for this idiom in the target language, Bahasa Indonesia. Since there was no idiom equivalent for this idiom, the proper idiom translation strategy should have been Translation by Paraphrase.

3.2.3. Readability

The researcher will break down the explanation into three levels of translation quality aspect of readability; readable, less readable and unreadable.

3.2.3.1. Readable

A translation could be counted as readable if Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or a translated text are understandable for the target readers. The examples of readable data are as below.

(a) Datum 1: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: "So, how about we get down to brass tracks and **blow this thing right out of the water?**" (P.12)

TL: Jadi, bagaimana kalau kita buka kulit tampak isi saja, dan **menyatakan segalanya dengan sejelas-jelasnya?**" (P. 17)

The context of this translation was when Adam had an individual interview with a reporter which he hated the most because she was pushing him too hard and made him uncomfortable.

This translation was given the score of 2 by the first rater with applying the idiom translation strategy of Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom, but the second rater gave this score of 3 with applying the idiom translation strategy of Translation by Paraphrase.

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary and Thesaurus, blow something/someone out of the water means to destroy or defeat someone completely. Meanwhile, there was no idiom equivalent in the target language, Bahasa Indonesia, according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI). Hence, the proper idiom translation strategy would be Translation by Paraphrase as proposed by rater 2.

(b) Datum 2: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: When Bryn and I are together, it's almost impossible to **fly under the radar**. (P. 32)

TL: Kalau Bryn dan aku bersama-sama, hampir mustahil **menghindari radar**. (P. 33)

The context for this translation was when Adam was talking about his relationship with his current girlfriend, Bryn, how they were always on the news. Bryn

was a famous celebrity and every tabloid wanted her to be on their headline, so it became difficult for Adam to hide from the spotlight.

Rater 1 gave the score of 2 for this translation by applying the idiom translation strategy of Translation by Omission the Entire Idiom. Meanwhile, rater 2 gave this a score of 3 by applying the strategy of Using Idioms with Similar Meaning and Form.

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, fly under the radar means not getting attention: unnoticed. Based on the definition from Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), *radar* means *pengamatan; incaran*. However, there was no idiom equivalent for this idiom in the target language, Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, the correct idiom translation strategy should have been Translation by Paraphrase.

(c) Datum 3: Using Idioms with Similar Meaning and Form

SL: And the look on her face, with her eyes upward, a small smile playing on her lips, I don't know how to describe it without sounding like one of these cliched magazine articles, but she seemed so **at one with** the music. (P. 49)

TL: Dan wajahnya, dengan mata menatap keatas, senyum kecil menghias bibirnya, aku tidak tahu bagaimana menjabarkannya tanpa kedengaran seperti artikel majalah klise, tapi dia tampak **menyatu dengan musik**. (P. 49)

The context of this translation was when the Adam went to Mia's cello recital after he accidentally saw the sign announcing it. He was describing what he saw at that night, including how Mia looked like she was at one with the music.

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, at one with means in a peaceful state of as a part of something else. Meanwhile, based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), *menyatu* means *menjadikan satu; mengumpulkan (menggabungkan dan sebagainya)* by its first definition. Therefore, the idiom translation strategy of Using Idioms with Similar Meaning and Form was the correct one as proposed by the rater 2.

3.2.3.2. Less Readable

A translation is considered less readable if the translation can be understood by the target readers; however, there are certain parts which must be read more than once to comprehend the meaning.

(a) Datum 1: Translation by Paraphrase

SL: Couldn't they **cut the girl a break?** (P. 42)

TL: Tidak bisakah mereka **membiarkan gadis itu istirahat?** (P. 43)

The context for this translation was about Adam retelling stories of Mia who underwent surgeries for many times and in an immediate time after she got into a terrifying accident with her family.

Both of the raters agreed on giving the same rating for this idiom translation and also agreed on the idiom translation strategy, which was Translation by Paraphrase.

According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary, give (someone) a break means to stop treating (someone) in a strict or harsh way. Meanwhile, based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), *istirahat* means *berhenti (mengaso) sebentar dari suatu kegiatan (untuk melepas lelah); rehat*. As there was no idiom equivalent of this idiom in the target language, therefore the correct idiom translation strategy would be Translation by Paraphrase as proposed by both of the raters.

3.2.3.3. Unreadable

A translation is considered unreadable if the translation is difficult to be understood by the target readers.

(a) Datum 1: Using Idioms with Similar Meaning and Form

SL: Any guy would kill to be with her, would be proud to **knock her up**. (P. 89)

TL: Lelaki manapun rela membunuh untuk bersama dengannya, akan sangat bangga jika bisa **punya anak dengannya**. (P. 82)

The context of this example was describing about how Adam's fame rose up the moment he dated his current girlfriend, Bryn, that made it seem like people were more interested with his love life compared to his music. However, Adam still thought Bryn

was a great girl that all guys would have chased for and even would be proud if they succeeded impregnate her.

As mentioned above, the rater 2 had given the same amount of rating of 1 for this particular for each translation strategy aspect, which made this datum unreadable. Both of the raters considered the same idiom translation strategy be Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form.

Based on analysis of the questionnaire to the raters, the researcher found that the translation quality in *Where She Went* novel are inaccurate with the average score around 2,24, unacceptable with the average score around 2,45 and less readable with the average score of 2,5. This proved that the translation quality is resulting in low quality translation (2,40).

The three aspects of translation quality assessment ideology proposed by (Nababan et al., 2012) were not applied appropriately and did not have various variants, so that the functional distortion cannot be avoided, it is quite a challenge to understood and less acceptable in the rules of the target language.

BAB IV

CONCLUSION

There were in total 57 data of idioms contained in this novel and 33 data were analyzed by the author based on the translation quality assessment aspects; accuracy, acceptability and readability. Both of the raters often times had different opinions regarding the score for each of the data and idiom translation strategy. However, it does not mean that they did not agree on the same thing, but differences are mostly shown in the analysis. They were quite contradictory to each other, but the final average score of each raters for overall translation quality assessment showed that the difference was not that significant.

The final average score from rater 1 showed the amount score of 2,31. Meanwhile, the final average score from rater 2 showed the amount score of 2,39. The score of the accuracy showed the number of 2,24, which means that the translation quality is not good, the acceptability was not that good either as it only showed the amount score of 2,45 and the readability showed a better result as it showed the amount score of 2,5 which means that the translation is less readable. However, when their final average scores combined, it was resulting in the amount score of 2,40 for the whole rating. The score of 2,40 for a translation quality means that the quality is in a low level.

Based on the score above, the researcher concluded that the translator found difficulties to find the idiom equivalents of the target language (TL) in the source language (SL), so, the translator often translated the idioms with translating the idioms

by paraphrase. It explained why the idiom translation strategy of Translation by Paraphrase is the strategy that was mostly used. The researcher also found that there were differences regarding the views or arguments between both of the raters which actually affected the results of analysis.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix 1

NO	SL	TL	SCORES			Strategies
			Accur- acy	Accept -ability	Read- ability	
1.	I can tell by the way that he's eyeballing me, he's trying to decide whether he needs to be Good Cop or Bad Cop. (P. 6)	Aku tahu dari caranya mendelik padaku dia berusaha memutuskan apakah akan menjadi Polisi Baik atau Polisi Jahat. (P. 11)	2	3	3	Using idioms of similar meaning and form
2.	"After that you're on your lonesome until London." (P. 7)	"Setelah itu kau bisa sendirian sampai London." (P. 12)	2	2	3	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
3.	Still, when I crank it up loud, I do manage to lose myself for a second or two. (P. 8)	Tetapi, tetap saja, ketika mulai memainkannya keras-keras, aku berhasil hanyut dalam music selama satu-dua detik. (P. 13)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
4.	"Oh, Al, that's a piece-of-crap gossip site." (P. 11)	"Oh, Al, itu situs gossip murahan. " (P. 15)	3	3	3	Using idioms of similar meaning and form
5.	"So, how about we get down to brass tracks and blow this thing right out of the water? " (P.12)	Jadi, bagaimana kalau kita buka kulit tampak isi saja, dan menyatakan segalanya dengan sejelas-jelasnya? " (P. 17)	2	2	2	Translation by omission of entire idiom
6.	"What did that feel like?" Like shit. (P. 17)	"Bagaimana rasanya?" Rasanya memuakkan. (P. 21)	3	3	3	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
7.	"Well, you've obviously got your theory, so don't let the truth get in the way. " (P. 18)	"Yah, jelas sekali kau punya teori sendiri, jadi jangan biarkan kebenaran menghalangimu. " (P. 21)	3	3	3	Using idioms of similar meaning and form

8.	When Bryn and I are together, it's almost impossible to fly under the radar. (P. 32)	Kalau Bryn dan aku bersama-sama, hampir mustahil menghindari radar. (P. 33)	2	3	3	Translation by omission of a play or idiom
9.	Couldn't they cut the girl a break? (P. 42)	Tidak bisakah mereka membiarkan gadis itu istirahat? (P. 43)	2	2	2	Translation by paraphrase
10.	She'd been there less than a week, a determined, teeth-gritted terrifying week, when the envelope came. (P. 42)	Dia baru di sana kurang dari seminggu, minggu yang kejam, menakutkan dan sulit, ketika surat itu tiba. (P. 43)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
11.	And the look on her face, with her eyes upward, a small smile playing on her lips, I don't know how to describe it without sounding like one of these cliched magazine articles, but she seemed so at one with the music. (P. 49)	Dan wajahnya, dengan mata menatap keatas, senyum kecil menghias bibirnya, aku tidak tahu bagaimana menjabarkannya tanpa kedengaran seperti artikel majalah klise, tapi dia tampak menyatu dengan musik. (P. 49)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
12.	There was nobody to step up to the plate for. (P. 58)	Tidak ada lagi orang yang harus bertumpu padaku. (P. 56)	2	2	2	Translation by omission of entire idiom
13.	My dad had been a logger, and then when the industry went belly-up he'd gotten a job on the line at the electronics plant. (P. 59)	Dulu ayahku penebang kayu, kemudian ketika industry perkayuan gulung tikar, dia diterima bekerja di pabrik elektronik. (P. 57)	3	3	3	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
14.	"I told Brooke I thought you were intriguing, so she took matters into her own hands. She	"Aku bilang kepada Brooke bahwa aku menganggapmu menarik, maka dia langsung	2	2	3	Translation by paraphrase

	and I, we're alike that way." (P. 84)	menanganinya sendiri. Dia dan aku, kami mirip dalam hal itu." (P. 78)				
15.	"I grew up in this armpit town in Arizona, where all my life my mom told me how pretty I was, how I should be a model, an actress." (P. 85)	"Aku dibesarkan di kota kecil di Arizona, sepanjang hidupku ibuku selalu berkata betapa cantiknya diriku, betapa aku harus menjadi model, menjadi aktris." (P. 80)	3	3	3	Using idioms of similar meaning and form
16.	Brooke said she'd never heard boo about Mia again and I would've come to the same conclusion. (P. 87)	Brooke bilang tidak pernah mendengar apa-apa lagi tentang Mia dan aku mengasumsikan hal yang sama. (P. 81)	3	3	3	Using idioms of similar meaning and form
17.	Any guy would kill to be with her, would be proud to knock her up. (P. 89)	Lelaki manapun rela membunuh untuk bersama dengannya, akan sangat bangga jika bisa punya anak dengannya. (P. 82)	2	2	3	Using idioms of similar meaning and form
18.	"If you have people to talk to, or, you know, business to attend to, don't let me stand in your way. " (P. 96)	"Kalau kau harus bicara dengan orang, atau, kau tahu, ada urusan yang harus kau hadiri, jangan biarkan aku jadi penghalang. " (P. 89)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
19.	For like the twentieth time tonight, I do the math. (P. 97)	Untuk kedua puluh kalinya malam ini, aku berhitung. (P. 90)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
20.	After he leaves, we both kill a few minutes drowning our fries and the conversation in ketchup. (P. 98)	Setelah lelaki itu pergi, kami menenggelamkan kentang goreng dan percakapan kami dalam saus tomat. (P. 91)	2	2	2	Translation by omission of entire idiom

21.	“Yeah, well, I had to tie up some loose ends. ” (P. 98)	“Yeah, <i>well</i> , aku harus mengurus beberapa hal dulu. ” (P. 91)	2	2	3	Translation by paraphrase
22.	“All that trouble to tie the knot. ” (P. 99)	“Banyak sekali urusan rumit untuk menikah. ” (P. 92)	2	2	3	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
23.	But somehow, I <i>still</i> can't wrap my head around Teddy staying eight years old forever. (P. 102)	Tetapi, entah bagaimana aku belum mampu menerima bahwa Teddy akan tetap berusia delapan tahun selamanya. (P. 94)	3	3	3	Translation by paraphrase
24.	I was too busy checking over my shoulder at the fire I'd just come through to pay much attention to the thousand-foot cliff looming in front of me. (P. 105)	Aku terlalu sibuk menoleh ke belakang , ke dinding api yang baru saja kutembus sehingga tidak terlalu memperhatikan tebing setinggi tiga ratus meter yang menjulang kehadapanku. (P. 97)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
25.	“That was never on the table before,” (P. 105)	“Itu bahkan tidak pernah menjadi pilihan, ” (P. 97)	3	3	3	Translation by omission the entire idiom
26.	She'd keep an eye on Mia. (P. 107)	Dia bisa menjaga Mia. (P. 98)	2	3	3	Translation by omission the entire idiom
27.	She swore that if I went to NYU, she'd know it was because we'd hatched a plan to keep an eye on her. (P. 108)	Dia bersumpah kalau aku masuk NYU, dia tahu itu karena kita punya rencana menjaganya. (P. 100)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
28.	Do you know how many strings I had to pull to get my spot back this late in the game? (P. 108)	Kau tahu kerepotan macam apa yang harus kuhadapi untuk mengambil kembali penawaran dari Brandeis pada	2	2	2	Translation by paraphrase

		detik-detik terakhir? (P. 100)				
29.	All of us in the band tried to keep it in check , but it was hard not to inhale their stardust. (P. 109)	Semua anggota band berusaha berpikir realistis , tapi sulit untuk tidak menghirup debu bintang. (P. 101)	2	2	2	Translation by omission the entire idiom
30.	I knew from that second night when my call went to voice mail, that it was the end of the line for me. (P. 111)	Aku tahu sejak malam kedua ketika teleponku dijawab <i>voice mail</i> bahwa itulah akhir bagiku. (P. 102)	2	2	3	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
31.	“I could tag along, but it would mean going with the band, so I just wind up holed up in my hotel.” (P. 122)	“Aku bisa saja ikut, tapi artinya aku harus bersama-sama anggota band lain, jadi biasanya aku hanya tinggal di kamar hotel.” (P. 112)	2	2	3	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
32.	“Oh, I know he comes across as such a hard-ass, but I suspect deep down he’s doing this because he thinks by giving me a shot at a career, he’ll help fill some void.” (P. 126)	“Oh, aku tahu dia orang yang keras, tapi aku curiga jauh dalam lubuk hatinya dia melakukan ini karena berpikir dengan memberiku kesempatan berkarier, dia akan membantu mengisi semacam kekosongan.” (P. 115)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
33.	“Dude, we thought you were packing it in , working some crap-ass job and pining, but you’ve been productive,” (P. 128)	“ <i>Dude</i> , kami kira kau cuma pasrah , mendapat pekerjaan payah dan menjalaninya begitu saja, tapi ternyata kau <i>produktif!</i> ” (P. 118)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
34.	“So maybe now we can get back to making kick-ass music and see	“Jadi, barang kali kita bisa membuat musik-musik keren lagi dan lihat ke mana itu akan	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form

	where it takes to us.” (P. 131)	membawa kita.” (P. 120)				
35.	Working with Gus was intense; he brought out the noise in us, told us not to be scared of our raw power, and we all ran with it. (P. 131)	Bekerja bersama Gus sangat intens; dia mengeluarkan suara dari dalam diri kami, berkata pada kami agar jangan takut pada kekuatan mentah itu, dan kami semua menyambanginya. (P. 121)	2	2	2	Translation by omission the entire idiom
36.	But then Mike just let loose for round two of insults, telling me what a spotlight-hogging asshole I’d become. (P. 134)	Tetapi, Mike hanya melontarkan hinaan ronde kedua, berkata aku sekarang menjadi orang brengsek gila perhatian. (P. 123)	2	2	2	Translation by omission of a play or idiom
37.	“Mike, you were out of line in there,” (P. 134)	“Mike, kau keterlalu an,” (P. 123)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
38.	Then the album started winning all these awards, and then I met Bryn and moved to L.A. and didn’t have to deal with them much, so I just wound up getting sucked in for another round. (P. 136)	Kemudian album kami mulai menerima berbagai penghargaan, lalu aku bertemu Bryn kemudian pindah ke L.A. dan tidak harus berurusan dengan mereka sering-sering, maka pada akhirnya aku hanya mengurung diri untuk kedua kalinya. (P. 125)	2	2	2	Translation by omission the entire idiom
39.	Bryn’s the only person who knows how close to the edge that tour pushed me, and how badly I’ve been dreading this upcoming one. (P. 136)	Bryn satu-satunya orang yang tahu bagaimana tur itu membuatku nyaris terjun kejurang , dan bagaimana aku tidak sanggup mengatasi ketakutan untuk tur berikut ini. (P. 125)	2	2	2	Translation by omission the entire idiom

40.	“Cut them loose,” (P. 136)	“Tinggalkan saja mereka,” (P. 125)	2	3	3	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
41.	“Not just some pretty face.” (P. 136)	“Bukan Cuma wajah tampan.” (P. 125)	3	3	3	Using an idiom of similar meaning and form
42.	It would just be out of the frying pan and into the fire. (P. 137)	Itu akan seperti melompat dari wajan menuju api. (P. 125)	2	2	2	Translation by omission the entire idiom
43.	Thirty seconds till all hell breaks loose. (P. 141)	Tiga puluh detik sebelum neraka meledak. (P. 130)	2	2	2	Translation by omission the entire idiom
44.	I’m pulling her into another car then another until the train slows into a station and then I’m tugging her out of the train, onto the platform, up the stairs, taking then two at a time, some part of my brain vaguely warning me that I’m being too rough but the other part not giving a shit. (P. 142)	Aku menariknya ke gerbong berikut dan berikutnya lagi sampai kereta melambat di stasiun, kemudian aku menariknya keluar, ke peron, mendaki tangga, melompati dua anak tangga sekaligus, sebagian otakku memperingatkan bahwa aku terlalu kasar tapi sebagian lagi tidak peduli sama sekali. (P. 130)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
45.	“You need to get back on the road. ” (P. 147)	“Kalian perlu tur lagi. ” (P. 134)	2	2	3	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
46.	And I felt pretty good, pretty vindicated because even though it was just a master of pure luck that things had gone this way, I hadn’t blown it for the band after all. (P. 148)	Dan aku senang, membela diri Karena meskipun yang membuat kami menjadi seperti ini, ternyata <i>aku</i> tidak merusak kesempatan bagi band kami. (P. 135)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
47.	“Just don’t rub it in. ” (P. 151)	“ Tidak perlu pamer. ” (P. 138)	3	3	3	Translation by omission the entire idiom

48.	“She was this very provocative person, and she was trying to get a rise out of me with all these insults-disgusted-as-compliments.” (P. 179)	“Dia sangat provokatif, dan berusaha mengorekku dengan memancing menggunakan hinaan-yang-disamarkan-sebagai-pujian.” (P. 162)	2	2	3	Translation by omission the entire idiom
49.	“It’s just, I don’t particularly want my family history dragged through the public eye, but if that’s the price to be paid for doing what you love, I guess I’ll pay it.” (P. 181)	“Aku hanya tidak ingin sejarah keluargaku diseret keluar agar bisa diketahui publik, tapi jika itu harga yang harus dibayar demi bisa melakukan hal yang kau cintai, kurasa aku rela membayarnya.” (P. 164)	2	2	2	Using an idiom of similar meaning and form
50.	“Everyone walked on egg shells around me.” (P. 183)	“Semua orang memang bersikap sangat hati-hati jika berada di dekatku.” (P. 166)	3	3	3	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
51.	“That’s such a load of crap and you should know it.” (P. 187)	“Itu omongan sampah dan seharusnya kau tahu.” (P. 170)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
52.	“I think you’re an outrageously talented guitar player so I’m here to rob the cradle , artistically speaking.” (P. 194)	“Aku menganggap mu pemain gitar yang luar biasa berbakat maka kau kesini untuk merampok bakatmu , itu istilah artistiknya.” (P. 176)	2	2	2	Translation by omission the entire idiom
53.	“Don’t worry, I’ll fill in the blanks .” (P. 195)	“Jangan khawatir, aku akan mencari pemain lain .” (P. 195)	3	3	3	Translation by omission the entire idiom
54.	The question is out of the blue . (P. 204)	Pertanyaan itu dating tiba-tiba . (P. 185)	3	3	3	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form

55.	People are awake and out and about . (P. 218)	Orang-orang bangun dan berkeliaran. (P. 195)	2	2	2	Translation by omission the entire idiom
56.	She looks so shy when she asks it, as if there's a snowball's chance in hell that I'd ever say no, as if this isn't what I've always wanted. (P. 247)	Dia tampak malu sekali ketika mengucapkannya, seakan ada setitik saja kemungkinan aku menolak, seolah ini bukan sesuatu yang memangku idamkan. (P. 220)	3	3	3	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
57.	Then she gestured to Mia as if to say: But you've got bigger fish to fry . (P. 251)	Kemudian aku menelengkan kepala kearah Mia seakan berkata: Tapi, kau punya masalah yang lebih besar untuk diselesaikan . (P. 224)	2	2	2	Using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form
Total			128	132	141	
Average Score			2,25	2,32	2,47	

Appendix 2

NO	SL	TL	SCORES			Strategies
			Accur- acy	Accept- ability	Read- ability	
1.	I can tell by the way that he's eyeballing me, he's trying to decide whether he needs to be Good Cop or Bad Cop. (P. 6)	Aku tahu dari caranya mendelik padaku dia berusaha memutuskan apakah akan menjadi Polisi Baik atau Polisi Jahat. (P. 11)	2	2	2	Idiom of similar meaning and form
2.	"After that you're on your lonesome until London." (P. 7)	"Setelah itu kau bisa sendirian sampai London." (P. 12)	3	2	2	Paraphrase
3.	Still, when I crank it up loud, I do manage to lose myself for a second or two. (P. 8)	Tetapi, tetap saja, ketika mulai memainkannya keras-keras, aku berhasil hanyut dalam music selama satu-dua detik. (P. 13)	3	3	3	Idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form (terlalu asyik (<i>Kata kiasan</i>) contoh: 'ia sedang hanyut dalam lamunannya') https://jagokata.com/arti-kata/hanyut.html
4.	"Oh, Al, that's a piece-of-crap gossip site." (P. 11)	"Oh, Al, itu situs gossip murahan. " (P. 15)	3	3	3	Idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form. 3.2.4. murah » mu.rah.an ---> <u>Tesaurus</u> 1. <i>a</i> tidak bermutu (tentang barang): <i>barang ini termasuk ~,</i>

						<i>mutunya kurang baik</i> https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/murahan
5.	“So, how about we get down to brass tracks and blow this thing right out of the water? ” (P.12)	Jadi, bagaimana kalau kita buka kulit tampak isi saja, dan menyatakan segalanya dengan sejelas-jelasnya? ” (P. 17)	3	3	3	Paraphrase
6.	“What did that feel like?” <i>Like shit.</i> (P. 17)	“Bagaimana rasanya?” <i>Rasanya memuakkan.</i> (P. 21)	3	3	2	Paraphrase
7.	“Well, you’ve obviously got your theory, so don’t let the truth get in the way. ” (P. 18)	“Yah, jelas sekali kau punya teori sendiri, jadi jangan biarkan kebenaran menghalangimu. ” (P. 21)	3	3	2	Paraphrase
8.	When Bryn and I are together, it’s almost impossible to fly under the radar. (P. 32)	Kalau Bryn dan aku bersama-sama, hampir mustahil menghindari radar. (P. 33)	3	3	3	Idiom with similar meaning and form 1. <i>n ki</i> pengamatan; incaran: <i>pemain itu sudah masuk dalam -- manajer dalam beberapa bulan terakhir</i> https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/radar
9.	Couldn’t they cut the girl a break? (P. 42)	Tidak bisakah mereka membiarkan gadis itu istirahat? (P. 43)	3	3	2	Paraphrase
10.	She’d been there less than a week, a determined, teeth-	Dia baru di sana kurang dari seminggu, minggu	3	3	3	Paraphrase

	gritted terrifying week , when the envelope came. (P. 42)	yang kejam, menakutkan dan sulit , ketika surat itu tiba. (P. 43)				
11.	And the look on her face, with her eyes upward, a small smile playing on her lips, I don't know how to describe it without sounding like one of these cliched magazine articles, but she seemed so at one with the music. (P. 49)	Dan wajahnya, dengan mata menatap keatas, senyum kecil menghias bibirnya, aku tidak tahu bagaimana menjabarkannya tanpa kedengaran seperti artikel majalah klise, tapi dia tampak menyatu dengan musik . (P. 49)	3	3	3	<p>Idiom with similar meaning and form</p> <p>at one with</p> <p>3.2.5. idiom</p> <p>1 : in a peaceful state as a part of something else I feel <i>at one with</i> nature.</p> <p>2 formal : in a state of agreement with another person I am <i>at one with</i> you on this issue.</p> <p>Merriam-Webster. (n.d.). At one with. In Merriam-Webster.com dictionary. Retrieved June 19, 2023, from https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/at%20one%20with</p>
12.	There was nobody to step up to the plate for . (P. 58)	Tidak ada lagi orang yang harus bertumpu padaku . (P. 56)	1	1	1	<p>>> I think this is a wrong translation, though. You'd better recheck. No previous or next sentences, so I have no idea.</p> <p>It should be translated: -Tidak ada orang yang bisa diandalkan. -Tidak ada orang yang harus bertanggung jawab.</p>

						<p>Idiom with similar meaning and dissimilar form</p> <p>step up to the plate To take responsibility for something that needs to be done. A reference to baseball, in which the batter stands next to home plate.</p> <p><i>Someone will need to step up to the plate and lead this project <u>now</u> that Dylan has resigned.</i></p> <p><i>We're all counting on you to step up to the plate and get this done.</i></p> <p>step up to the plate. (n.d.) <i>Farlex Dictionary of Idioms.</i> (2015). Retrieved June 19 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/step+up+to+the+plate</p>
13.	My dad had been a logger, and then when the industry went belly-up he'd gotten a job on the line at the electronics plant. (P. 59)	Dulu ayahku penebang kayu, kemudian ketika industry perkayuan gulung tikar , dia diterima bekerja di pabrik elektronik. (P. 57)	3	3	3	<p>Idiom with similar meaning and dissimilar form.</p> <p>Notes: but please recheck whether is an idiom or not as this is just a term in finance.</p> <p>belly-up vs belly up?</p> <p>bel·ly-up (běl'ē-ŭp') <i>adj. Informal</i> Bankrupt: <i>The company went belly-up.</i></p> <p>American Heritage® Dictionary of the</p>

						<p>English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright © 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. <u>All</u> rights reserved.</p> <p>belly up 1. Defunct. The phrase likely refers to how dead fish float. <i>Oh, that idea went belly up when the CEO criticized it.</i> <i>Once news of the embezzlement scandal broke, the company went belly up.</i></p>
14.	<p>“I told Brooke I thought you were intriguing, so she took matters into her own hands. She and I, we’re alike that way.” (P. 84)</p>	<p>“Aku bilang kepada Brooke bahwa aku menganggapmu menarik, maka dia langsung menanganinya sendiri. Dia dan aku, kami mirip dalam hal itu.” (P. 78)</p>	3	3	3	paraphrase
15.	<p>“I grew up in this armpit town in Arizona, where all my life my mom told me how pretty I was, how I should be a model, an actress.” (P. 85)</p>	<p>“Aku dibesarkan di kota kecil di Arizona, sepanjang hidupku ibuku selalu berkata betapa cantiknya diriku, betapa aku harus menjadi model, menjadi aktris.” (P. 80)</p>	1	1	1	<p><i>Paraphrase/ This is mistranslated. It should be kota yang kumuh; kota yang tidak menyenangkan.</i></p> <p>Kota kecil kan bisa saja menyenangkan.</p> <p>Please recheck whether it is an idiom or not:</p>

						<p>Britannica Dictionary definition of ARMPIT [count]</p> <p>2</p> <p><i>US, informal</i> : the worst area in a place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a city described as the <i>armpit</i> of America <p>https://www.britannica.com/dictionary/armpit#:~:text=US%2C%20informal%20%3A%20the%20worst%20area,as%20the%20armpit%20of%20America</p>
16.	Brooke said she'd never heard boo about Mia again and I would've come to the same conclusion. (P. 87)	Brooke bilang tidak pernah mendengar apa-apa lagi tentang Mia dan aku mengasumsikan hal yang sama. (P. 81)	3	3	3	<p><i>Paraphrase/</i> I think this “hear boo” is similar with say boo say boo</p> <p>To say nothing at all.</p> <p><i>No one said boo when I asked for dinner suggestions, so I don't want to hear any complaints about what I made.</i></p> <p>“boo”=”nothing at all</p>
17.	Any guy would kill to be with her, would be proud to knock her up . (P. 89)	Lelaki manapun rela membunuh untuk bersama dengannya, akan sangat bangga jika bisa punya anak dengannya . (P. 82)	1	1	1	<p>Idiom with similar meaning and form.</p> <p>Knock her up is also an idiom. knock someone up <i>Inf.</i> to make a woman pregnant. (See also knocked up.) <i>They say it was Willie who</i></p>

						<i>knocked her up. He did not knockup Sue. I did.</i>
18.	“If you have people to talk to, or, you know, business to attend to, don’t let me stand in your way. ” (P. 96)	“Kalau kau harus bicara dengan orang, atau, kau tahu, ada urusan yang harus kau hadiri, jangan biarkan aku jadi penghalang. ” (P. 89)	3	3	3	Paraphrase Notes: Somehow it is difficult to know if certain words in Indonesian (such as ‘penghalang’ is an idiom or not as we don’t have the updated idiom dictionary in Indonesian. KBBI doesn’t provide information whether it is an idiom or not). Therefore, the analysis on idiom translation from EN-ID is somewhat difficult as there’s no apple to apple analysis tools. (my two cents!)
19.	For like the twentieth time tonight, I do the math. (P. 97)	Untuk kedua puluh kalinya malam ini, aku berhitung. (P. 90)	3	3	3	Idiom with similar meaning and dissimilar form
20.	After he leaves, we both kill a few minutes drowning our fries and the conversation in ketchup. (P. 98)	Setelah lelaki itu pergi, kami menenggelamkan kentang goreng dan percakapan kami dalam saus tomat. (P. 91)	1	1	1	Omission (but this sentence is mistranslated)
21.	“Yeah, well, I had to tie up some loose ends. ” (P. 98)	“Yeah, <i>well</i> , aku harus mengurus beberapa hal dulu. ” (P. 91)	3	3	3	Omission of a play of an idiom
22.	“All that trouble to tie the knot. ” (P. 99)	“Banyak sekali urusan rumit untuk menikah. ” (P. 92)	3	3	3	Omission of a play of an idiom
23.	But somehow, I still can’t wrap my head around Teddy staying eight years old forever. (P. 102)	Tetapi, entah bagaimana aku belum mampu menerima bahwa Teddy akan tetap berusia delapan	2	2	2	Omission of a play of an idiom Just an honest silly question in this sentence: Is Teddy a

		tahun selamanya. (P. 94)				vampire that his age will freeze? or he simply incapacitated? (it's hard to understand the sentence as lack of context)
24.	I was too busy checking over my shoulder at the fire I'd just come through to pay much attention to the thousand-foot cliff looming in front of me. (P. 105)	Aku terlalu sibuk menoleh ke belakang , ke dinding api yang baru saja kutembus sehingga tidak terlalu memperhatikan tebing setinggi tiga ratus meter yang menjulang kehadapanku. (P. 97)	3	3	3	Omission of a play of an idiom
25.	"That was never on the table before," (P. 105)	"Itu bahkan tidak pernah menjadi pilihan ," (P. 97)	3	3	3	Omission of a play of an idiom
26.	She'd keep an eye on Mia. (P. 107)	Dia bisa menjaga Mia. (P. 98)	3	3	3	Omission of a play of an idiom
27.	She swore that if I went to NYU, she'd know it was because we'd hatched a plan to keep an eye on her. (P. 108)	Dia bersumpah kalau aku masuk NYU, dia tahu itu karena kita punya rencana menjaganya. (P. 100)	3	3	3	Omission of a play of an idiom
28.	Do you know how many strings I had to pull to get my spot back this late in the game? (P. 108)	Kau tahu kerepotan macam apa yang harus kuhadapi untuk mengambil kembali penawaran dari Brandeis pada detik-detik terakhir? (P. 100)	3	3	3	Omission of a play of an idiom
29.	All of us in the band tried to keep it in check , but it was hard not to inhale their stardust. (P. 109)	Semua anggota band berusaha berpikir realistis , tapi sulit untuk tidak menghirup	1	2	2	<i>Paraphrase/</i> keep someone or something in check and hold someone or something in check

		debu bintang. (P. 101)				to keep someone or something under control; to restrain someone or something. <i>Hang on to this rope to keep the dog in check. I was so angry I could hardly hold myself in check.</i> keep in check. (n.d.) <i>McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs.</i> (2002). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/keep+in+check
30.	I knew from that second night when my call went to voice mail, that it was the end of the line for me. (P. 111)	Aku tahu sejak malam kedua ketika teleponku dijawab <i>voice mail</i> bahwa itulah akhir bagiku. (P. 102)	3	3	3	Paraphrase
31.	"I could tag along, but it would mean going with the band, so I just wind up holed up in my hotel." (P. 122)	"Aku bisa saja ikut, tapi artinya aku harus bersama-sama anggota band lain, jadi biasanya aku hanya tinggal di kamar hotel." (P. 112)	1	2	2	Paraphrase hole up (somewhere) 1. to take shelter somewhere. <i>During the blizzard, we holed up in a lean-to made of branches. Looks like bad weather coming. We'd better find a place to hole up.</i> 2. to hide somewhere. <i>The police are looking for me. I need somewhere to hole up. The outlaw holed up in a <u>cave</u>.</i> hole up. (n.d.) <i>McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs.</i> (2002).

						Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/hole+up
32.	“Oh, I know he comes across as such a hard-ass, but I suspect deep down he’s doing this because he thinks by giving me a shot at a career, he’ll help fill some void.” (P. 126)	“Oh, aku tahu dia orang yang keras, tapi aku curiga jauh dalam lubuk hatinya dia melakukan ini karena berpikir dengan memberiku kesempatan berkarier, dia akan membantu mengisi semacam kekosongan.” (P. 115)	3	3	3	Idioms with similar meaning and dissimilar form
33.	“Dude, we thought you were packing it in , working some crap-ass job and pining, but you’ve been productive,” (P. 128)	“ <i>Dude</i> , kami kira kau cuma pasrah , mendapat pekerjaan payah dan menjalaninya begitu saja, tapi ternyata kau <i>produktif!</i> ” (P. 118)	2	2	2	Idioms with similar meaning and dissimilar form 1. <i>Fig.</i> to quit trying to do something; to give up trying something and quit. <i>I was so distressed that I almost packed it in. I've had enough! I'm going to pack it in.</i> <i>pack it in.</i> (n.d.) McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs. (2002). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/pack+it+in
34.	“So maybe now we can get back to making kick-ass music and see where it takes to us.” (P. 131)	“Jadi, barang kali kita bisa membuat musik-musik keren lagi dan lihat ke mana itu	3	3	3	omission of idiom 6. <i>noun, rude slang</i> Excellent or exceptional; awesome. In this usage, the

		akan membawa kita.” (P. 120)				phrase is hyphenated or spelled as one word. <i>That was a pretty kick-ass roller coaster.</i> <i>Whoa, check out that kickass bike.</i> Kick Ass. (n.d.) <i>Farlex Dictionary of Idioms</i> . (2015). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/kick+ass
35.	Working with Gus was intense; he brought out the noise in us, told us not to be scared of our raw power, and we all ran with it . (P. 131)	Bekerja bersama Gus sangat intens; dia mengeluarkan suara dari dalam diri kami, berkata pada kami agar jangan takut pada kekuatan mentah itu, dan kami semua menyambanginya . (P. 121)	1	1	1	Paraphrase run with it To take the initiative to do something independently. <i>I got this really good idea for an ad campaign. I think I'm going to just run with it and present it to the boss when it's done.</i> <i>Teresa is a good reporter because when she sees a good story, she runs with it—she doesn't wait to be told what to cover.</i> <i>run with it. (n.d.) Farlex Dictionary of Idioms. (2015). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/run+with+it</i>
36.	But then Mike just let loose for round two of insults, telling me what a spotlight-hogging asshole I'd become. (P. 134)	Tetapi, Mike hanya melontarkan hinaan ronde kedua, berkata aku sekarang menjadi orang brengsek	2	2	2	Idiom with similar meaning and dissimilar form

		gila perhatian. (P. 123)				<p>3.2.6. lontar1 »</p> <p>me.lon.tar.ka</p> <p>n</p> <p>---> <u>Tesaurus</u></p> <p>1. v melemparkan: ~ <i>bola</i></p> <p>2. v melepaskan (kritik, tuduhan, dan sebagainya): ~ <i>kritik</i></p> <p>v memberikan (senyuman, ciuman, pandangan) dari jauh: <i>sambil meninggalkan stadion, pemain itu tidak lupa ~ senyuman kepada publiknya</i></p>
37.	“Mike, you were out of line in there,” (P. 134)	“Mike, kau keterlaluan, ” (P. 123)	3	3	3	paraphrase
38.	Then the album started winning all these awards, and then I met Bryn and moved to L.A. and didn’t have to deal with them much, so I just wound up getting sucked in for another round. (P. 136)	Kemudian album kami mulai menerima berbagai penghargaan, lalu aku bertemu Bryn kemudian pindah ke L.A. dan tidak harus berurusan dengan mereka sering-sering, maka pada akhirnya aku hanya mengurung diri untuk kedua kalinya. (P. 125)	3	3	3	Idiom with similar meaning and similar form
39.	Bryn’s the only person who knows how close to the edge that tour pushed me, and	Bryn satu-satunya orang yang tahu bagaimana tur itu membuatku nyaris terjun ke	1	1	1	Paraphrase close to the edge

	how badly I've been dreading this upcoming one. (P. 136)	jurang, dan bagaimana aku tidak sanggup mengatasi ketakutan untuk tur berikut ini. (P. 125)				3.2.7. idiom variants or on the edge : dealing with dangerous situations and taking many risks He likes to <i>live (life) on the edge</i> . The high-wire walker <i>lives close to the edge</i> . https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/close%20to%20the%20edge#:~:text=%3A%20dealing%20with%20dangerous%20situations%20and%20taking%20many%20risks
40.	“Cut them loose,” (P. 136)	“Tinggalkan saja mereka,” (P. 125)	3	3	3	Omission of idiom cut loose <i>in.</i> to let go; to become independent; to grow up and leave home. <i>It was hard to cut loose from home.</i> cut someone loose. (n.d.) <i>McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs.</i> (2002). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/cut+someone+loose
41.	“Not just some pretty face.” (P. 136)	“Bukan cuma wajah tampan.” (P. 125)	2	2	2	idiom with similar meaning and form not just a pretty face or not just another pretty face INFORMAL If you say that someone is not just a pretty face or not just

						<p>another pretty face, you mean that they are intelligent as well as attractive. <i>Diane is not just a pretty face, she is training to be a barrister. She's not just another pretty face. The model makes her living these days as a highly regarded personal fitness trainer</i></p> <p><i>Pretty Face. (n.d.) Collins COBUILD Idioms Dictionary, 3rd ed.. (2012). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/Pretty+Face</i></p>
42.	It would just be out of the frying pan and into the fire . (P. 137)	Itu akan seperti melompat dari wajan menuju api . (P. 125)	2	2	2	Idiom with similar meaning and similar form
43.	Thirty seconds till all hell breaks loose . (P. 141)	Tiga puluh detik sebelum neraka meledak . (P. 130)	1	1	1	Idiom with similar meaning and similar form No context, so it's difficult to answer.
44.	I'm pulling her into another car then another until the train slows into a station and then I'm tugging her out of the train, onto the platform, up the stairs, taking then two at a time, some part of my brain vaguely warning me that I'm being too rough but the other part not giving a shit . (P. 142)	Aku menariknya ke gerbong berikut dan berikutnya lagi sampai kereta melambat di stasiun, kemudian aku menariknya keluar, ke peron, mendaki tangga, melompati dua anak tangga sekaligus, sebagian otakku memperingatkan bahwa aku terlalu kasar tapi sebagian lagi	3	3	3	paraphrase

		tidak peduli sama sekali. (P. 130)				
45.	“You need to get back on the road. ” (P. 147)	“Kalian perlu tur lagi. ” (P. 134)	3	3	3	<p>Paraphrase</p> <p>on the road</p> <p>1. Traveling, as in <i>Our salesmen are on the road five days a week.</i> [Mid-1600s]</p> <p>2. on the road to. On the way to, following a course that will end in. For example, <i>We could see Mary was on the road to recovery,</i> or <i>The business obviously was on the road to ruin.</i> [Mid-1600s]</p> <p>on the road. (n.d.) <i>The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms</i> by Christine Ammer. (2003, 1997). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/on+the+road</p>
46.	And I felt pretty good, pretty vindicated because even though it was just a master of pure luck that things had gone this way, I hadn't blown it for the band after all. (P. 148)	Dan aku senang, membela diri Karena meskipun yang membuat kami menjadi seperti ini, ternyata <i>aku</i> tidak merusak kesempatan bagi band kami. (P. 135)	3	3	3	<p>paraphrase</p> <p>blow it</p> <p><i>slang</i> To ruin, mishandle, or fail to capitalize on an opportunity. <i>Bob was being considered for the promotion, but he blew it when he came in late to work each day this week.</i></p> <p><i>Things were going well with Steve, but I blew it by smothering him.</i></p> <p>blow it. (n.d.) <i>Farlex Dictionary of Idioms.</i></p>

						(2015). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/blow+it
47.	“Just don’t rub it in. ” (P. 151)	“ Tidak perlu pamer. ” (P. 138)	3	3	3	paraphrase 3. To flaunt one's success or good fortune in order to make someone else jealous. <i>She loves rubbing in the fact that she got promoted before me.</i> <i>Yes, I know you're going to Japan with the money you won in the lottery—you don't need to rub it in!</i> rub in. (n.d.) <i>Farlex Dictionary of Idioms.</i> (2015). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/rub+in
48.	“She was this very provocative person, and she was trying to get a rise out of me with all these insults-disgusted-as-compliments.” (P. 179)	“Dia sangat provokatif, dan berusaha mengorekku dengan memancing menggunakan hinaan-yang-disamarkan-sebagai-pujian.” (P. 162)	2	3	3	get a rise out of/ <i>Paraphrase</i> 3.2.8. idiom informal : to cause (someone) to react in an angry way : to make (someone) angry or upset Ignore her. She's just trying to get a rise out of you.
49.	“It’s just, I don’t particularly want my family history dragged through the public eye, but if that’s the price to be paid for doing what you love, I guess I’ll pay it.” (P. 181)	“Aku hanya tidak ingin sejarah keluargaku diseret keluar agar bisa diketahui publik, tapi jika itu harga yang harus dibayar demi bisa melakukan hal yang kau cintai,	3	3	3	Idiom with similar meaning and form

		kurasa aku rela membayarnya.” (P. 164)				
50.	“Everyone walked on egg shells around me.” (P. 183)	“Semua orang memang bersikap sangat hati-hati jika berada di dekatku.” (P. 166)	3	3	3	paraphrase walk on eggshells To act with great care and consideration so as not to upset someone. <i>The littlest thing tends to anger my mother, so I feel like I have to walk on eggshells whenever I'm at her house.</i> walk on egg shells. (n.d.) <i>Farlex Dictionary of Idioms.</i> (2015). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/walk+on+egg+shells
51.	“That’s such a load of crap and you should know it.” (P. 187)	“Itu omongan sampah dan seharusnya kau tahu.” (P. 170)	3	3	3	Idiom with similar meaning and form 6. <i>noun, rude slang</i> Useless, worthless, or undesirable items. <i>I've got so much crap cluttering up my office right now.</i> <i>Will you please go up and clear all that crap out of the attic this weekend?</i> <i>I can't believe they charged \$20 for this crap. It broke after less than a week!</i> a crap. (n.d.) <i>Farlex Dictionary of Idioms.</i> (2015). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/a+crap
52.	“I think you’re an outrageously	“Aku menganggap mu pemain gitar	1	2	2	<i>Paraphrase/ rob the cradle Informal</i>

	talented guitar player so I'm here to rob the cradle , artistically speaking.” (P. 194)	yang luar biasa berbakat maka kau kesini untuk merampok bakatmu , itu istilah artistiknya.” (P. 176)				To have a romantic or sexual relationship with someone significantly younger than oneself. rob the cradle. (n.d.) <i>The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms by Christine Ammer.</i> (2003, 1997). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/rob+the+cradle
53.	“Don't worry, I'll fill in the blanks .” (P. 195)	“Jangan khawatir, aku akan mencari pemain lain .” (P. 195)	3	3	3	paraphrase
54.	The question is out of the blue . (P. 204)	Pertanyaan itu dating tiba-tiba . (P. 185)	3	3	3	paraphrase
55.	People are awake and out and about . (P. 218)	Orang-orang bangun dan berkeliaran . (P. 195)	3	3	3	paraphrase out and about outside the house; outdoors. (*Typically: be ~; get ~.) <i>Beth has been ill, but now she's out and about. As soon as I feel better, I'll be able to get out and about.</i> out and about. (n.d.) <i>McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs.</i> (2002). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/out+and+about
56.	She looks so shy when she asks it, as if there's a snowball's chance in hell that I'd ever	Dia tampak malu sekali ketika mengucapkannya, seakan ada setitik saja	3	3	3	Idiom with similar meaning and dissimilar form A snowball's chance in hell

	say no, as if this isn't what I've always wanted. (P. 247)	kemungkinan aku menolak, seolah ini bukan sesuatu yang memangku idamkan. (P. 220)				<p>“A snowball’s chance in hell” is an interesting English idiom that refers to a situation in which one has very little chance of succeeding.</p> <p>https://poemanalysis.com/idiom/a-snowballs-chance-in-hell/</p>
57.	Then she gestured to Mia as if to say: <i>But you’ve got bigger fish to fry.</i> (P. 251)	Kemudian aku menelengkan kepala kearah Mia seakan berkata: <i>Tapi, kau punya masalah yang lebih besar untuk diselesaikan.</i> (P. 224)	3	3	3	<p>paraphrase</p> <p>bigger fish to fry More important matters to deal with. <i>I can't worry about that now, I've got bigger fish to fry!</i> <i>I want Chris to help me with this project, but he claims he has bigger fish to fry right now.</i></p> <p><i>bigger fish to fry.</i> (n.d.) Farlex Dictionary of Idioms. (2015). Retrieved June 20 2023 from https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/bigger+fish+to+fry</p>
Total			144	147	144	
Average Score			2,53	2,58	2,53	