

INTRODUCTION

The translation is an activity of transferring the message. According to Crystal (1991), translation is a process in which the expression and meaning of a language (SL) is modified with the meaning and expression of another language (TL) regardless of whether it is in form of written, spoken, or signed. Translation does not mean simply transferring a word by word of a language to another without recognizing its context; this could lead to unconnected comprehension between the reader and the message that wanted to be conveyed in the form of the text.

The right strategy is required to translate idioms from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) since an idiom cannot be translated literally from the SL into the TL. Baker (2018) stated that idioms are “frozen strings” in a language in which the meanings cannot be deduced from their single components. In other words, the interpretation of the context of an idiom differs from its meaning, and it cannot be just interpreted directly. Rowe (2004) states that the literal meanings and interpretations of idioms expressions are different from what they imply. Another supporting definition came from Joelene and Maureen (2003). According to them, idioms take part as non-direct or non-literal phrases which their interpretations cannot be obtained from the literal meanings. In other words, the idiom is one of the lexical parts that in any way will never be separated from our spoken and written language. Every language in the world has its idioms, each of them has a different form and meaning for each language and culture. These differences can be a challenge when translators translate an idiom from another language; the translators need to understand the meaning and context of the idiom

in the source language (SL) and explore the exact equivalent phrases or idioms if it is possible to be found in the target language (TL) to get a more accurate translation of the idiom.

There are some related studies based on analysing the translation of idiomatic expression, especially from English into the Indonesian language. The first was done by Aji Fachrizal (2018) entitled “The Translation Strategy of Idiomatic Expression in English Indonesian Subtitle of *The Infiltrator* Movie”. This research targeted to find out the translation strategies of idiomatic translation used in the subtitle of *The Infiltrator* and how to find its meaning. His research used qualitative method to present the data and to analyse the data based on the theory of types of idiomatic expression by Fernando and idiom translation strategies by Mona Baker (2007). The result of his study revealed that there were three types of idioms used in the subtitle, which were literal idioms, pure idioms, and semi-idioms. For the total number found of idioms, there were five literal idioms, three for pure idioms, and two for semi-idioms. For the translation strategies, the researcher found that the most frequent strategy used in translating idioms in the subtitle was the translation by paraphrasing. For the total data idiom translation strategy found in the subtitle, there were six data for paraphrasing, two data for similar meaning but dissimilar form, and two data for similar meaning and form. The researcher concluded that using the strategy of dynamic equivalence in translating idioms ease the target audience to understand the meaning, and that is the sign of a good translation.

Another previous related study of translation idiomatic expression was done by Gusti Agung Ngurah Dwi Suryawan and I Made Winaya (2018) entitled “Translation Strategies of Idioms: With Special Reference to “*Anak Semua Bangsa*” and “*Child of All Nations*”. This research aimed to find out the strategy of translating idiomatic expressions and their equivalence in ST to the TL and identify types of the strategy used in translated idioms. In the form of idioms, the researchers collected the data from the novel entitled “*Anak Semua Bangsa*” for the SL and another source of the novel entitled “*Child of All Nations*” for the TL. In analysing the data, the researchers applied the qualitative method and used the strategies of translation idioms proposed by Baker from “*In Other Words*” 1st Edition (1992) and the theory of equivalence by Eugene Nida from “*Toward a Science of Translating*” (1964) for identifying types of equivalence of translated idioms. This study resulted that there were three strategies of translation found in translating idiom for the source data in the study, which were similar meaning and form, similar meaning but dissimilar form, and paraphrase. The total number found for each idiom translation strategies were 13 data for similar meaning and form, 10 data for similar meaning but dissimilar form, and 15 data for paraphrase. Another finding was there no strategy of omission found in translating the idiom in the TL’s text. The translator also highlighted the TL in the process of translating the idioms from the SL version in the novel. From 38 total idioms found, 23 of them used the cultural references by the translator in translating to TL so that the meaning can be exact as in the SL. Also in the translation idioms, the Nida’s theory of Formal and Dynamic Equivalence (1964) was found in the source data as the lexical components of the

idioms were conveyed with their matching words in the TL resulting identical and more natural idiom meaning in the TL.

Another study of translation idiomatic expression was conducted by Okta Maya Fitri, Abdurrachman Faridi, and Rudi Hartono (2019) entitled "Baker's Strategies Used in Translating English Idioms into Indonesian in *Crazy Rich Asians* by Kevin Kwan". This study aimed to explain types and analysing the strategies used in translating idioms in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel. For the source of data, the researchers used the *Crazy Rich Asian* novel for the SL and the Indonesian translation version entitled *Kaya Tujuh Turunan* for the TL. In the study, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative method and applied theories by Fernando and Flavel (1981) for classified types of idioms and idiom translation strategies proposed by Mona Baker (2007) for categorizing strategies of idiom translation found in the novel. The result of the research found that there were 325 idioms found in the novel, there were 4 idiom types in the TL and the opaque phrases idiom was the most dominated type of idiom followed by semi-transparent, semi-opaque, and transparent expression type based on the theory by Fernando and Flavel (1981). In total number for idiom types, opaque phrases have 114 data, 79 data for semi-transparent, 72 data for semi-opaque, and 60 data for transparent expression. Another result of the study also showed that there were five strategies applied based on the translation strategies proposed by Baker (2007) which were similar meaning and form, similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translation by omission. There was no compensation strategy found in the TL. One of the most frequent strategies found was translation by paraphrase with total number of 196, followed by similar

meaning and form with 31 total data, similar meaning but dissimilar form with total of eight data. and the idiom by omission with total of seven data. This study also used another idiom translation strategy proposed by Newmark (1988) in analysing the idiom translation, it was revealed that the translator applies literal translation in translating idioms into TL. There are total number of 83 idioms from 325 data that translated through strategy of literal translation. However, there were 23 from 83 data which the meaning was distorted from the SL. For the result, the literal translation strategy was applicable in dealing with transparent expressions type of idioms but not applicable for all types of idioms especially opaque phrase because it could result the distorted meaning in the TL and difficult to understand by the TL's reader.

From those three previous studies, it can be inferred that the focus of their studies is analysing strategies of idiom translation. For this research, the researcher used Baker's idioms translation strategies by examining the idioms and meanings, comparing them with the translated version, and identifying the strategies used by the translator in the target language. In addition, the researchers in those studies also examine types of equivalence of translated idioms, categorizing types of idioms expressions, and additional idiom translation strategies in analysing the idiom translation in the TL. However, in this research, the researcher concentrates on finding the strategies used based on the strategy of translating idiom proposed by Mona Baker (2018); the newest edition with has been added strategies which are the strategy of translation idioms by the omission of play idiom and the strategy of

compensation which data were taken from the Indonesian translation of King Lear translated by Trisno Sumardjo.

There are some instances of how an idiom was first used in English classic literary works and became a common idiom to use in today's daily conversation. Some of the examples mainly come from the works of William Shakespeare, such as "All that glitters is not gold" means "attractive external appearance of something is not a reliable sign of its actual nature" from the play *The Merchant of Venice* or "wild-geese chase" means "a search that is completely unsuccessful" from *Romeo and Juliet*. These idioms are still in use by people nowadays, especially to the people who use the English language as their daily language, and these idioms have now become an example of a foundation to shape the English language nowadays and being acceptable to use by the people since it first came in old literature. There is also an old idiom that is not popular nowadays, and most people do not know the meaning. One of the examples is "kicky-wicky," which means "housewife" from the play *All's Well That Ends Well*.

In translating idioms, there are some problems that a translator faces and must be solved to get the meaning as accurate as possible in translating idioms in SL to the TL. According to Mona Baker (2018), one of the causes of problems in translating idiomatic expression is a translator's capacity to recognize and interpret the idiom correctly. Sometimes a translator is stuck in the habit of translating a word literally, which causes a translator to translate an idiom through word by word instead of rendering it as an idiom expression. Although some idioms can be translated literally, such as "our flesh and blood" can be translated literally to the

Indonesian language as "darah daging kita" with the same form and meaning. Still, it depends on the specific context and of the text as well as the culture of SL and TL. This problem is mainly caused by the inability of a translator to recognize a word as an idiomatic expression.

The task of translating idiomatic translation is a challenging part for many translators. Another problem that may likely show in translating idioms is the lack of equivalence of idiom meaning in the TL. A translator must have proper knowledge of both SL and TL. As Snell-Hornby (1998) said, translation is no longer recognizable to occur only as of the level of language; rather, it is a cross-cultural transfer. Then it is also supported by Fenyo (2005), who said that a translator should be able to transcode the text to the TL without leaving out any information or distorting meaning from the SL than just encoding and decoding text from SL to TL as a bilingual mediator.

In translating idioms, Baker in *"In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation 3rd Edition"* (2018) suggested seven strategies for translators in translating idioms. Which are:

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

This strategy is translating idioms through using very similar idiom as well as the exact same meaning in the target language (TL). The example is the idiom "looking for a needle in a haystack" in English language has same lexical form with the idiom "*mencari jarum di tumpukan jerami*" in

Indonesian language which the meaning is “something is very difficult to find.”

2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

This strategy is translating idioms with form of similar meaning in the source language (SL) but different in the lexical form. For instance, the idiom “underdog” in English language has the same meaning with the idiom “*kuda hitam*” (black horse) in Indonesian language which the meaning of idiom is “predicted with less power in a competition.” Both of idioms has similar meaning but different in lexical structure.

3. Borrowing the source language idiom.

This strategy is borrowing the idiom from the SL to the TL without any change at all either its meaning and form.

4. Translation by paraphrase.

This strategy is the most common strategy used by translators when the equivalent idioms cannot be found in the target language because the differences in the stylistic preferences from the source language (SL).

5. Translation by omission of a play on idiom.

This strategy only entails the literal meaning of an idiom in the context that allows for a concrete interpretation of a playful use of a language. For example, the idiom “to go from rags to riches” in English language is translated literally into “*miskin menjadi kaya*” in Indonesian language, and making it lost the idiom play in Indonesian language.

6. Translation by omission for the entire idiom.

This strategy is allowed when there are no exact equivalent idioms and meaning in the target language (TL) and it is difficult to paraphrase, or it is fully omitted for stylistic reason in the target language (TL).

7. Compensation.

This strategy involves the translator to seek the omission of the idiomatic meaning in SL and adding it with the similar meaning in TL with different lexical form to introduce the meaning in the TL that match with the context in the SL. the idiom “make yourself at home” in English language is translated into “*anggap saja ada rumah sendiri*” (condiser it as your own home) in Indonesian language make it lost the play of idiom from English language.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. According to Creswell (2018), qualitative methods offer a different than quantitative methods. Even though the mechanisms are similar, qualitative methods rely on textual and visual evidence, have distinct steps in processing the data, and use a variety of designs. In the other view, this method is applicable because it analyzes and explains issues rather than influencing them, Higgs & Cherry (2009).