ABSTRACT

Idioms are phrases that the meanings cannot be predicted by the meaning of their individual words and must be learnt as a whole unit. Idioms are often used by journalists, politicians and even common people as short hand ways of expressing their opinion or meaning sense. This study is entitled *The Translation of English Idioms in Novel “New Moon” and Their Translation Equivalents in “Dua Cinta”*

This study is concerns with type of idioms, the translation of idioms, and the semantic adjustment. Thus, the aims in this study are to find out the types of idioms which are mostly used in the novel *New Moon*, and the type of semantic adjustments of the translation of the English idiom into Indonesian. This is a library research which means the data were collected through reading and note taking from the data source. The technique used to collect the data was note taking since the data sources are novels. The data of this paper were analyzed by qualitative methods in order to describe and give actual explanation. The analyses of this study were presented in form of table and descriptive.

The theories applied in this study were the theory translation of idioms propose by Larson (1988), theory of idioms propose by Palmer (1976) in which he classified the idioms into phrasal verb idiom, prepositional verb idiom, and partial idiom; and also the theory propose by Beekman and Callow (1982) explaining the types of semantic adjustment.

The types of idiom which are mostly used in this study are phrasal verbs, they are generally used in communication rather than the other types of the idiom. There are nine prepositional verbs and five partial idioms. The semantic adjustment mostly used is translated idiom from the source language into non-idiom in the target language.

Keywords: *Idiom, Translation, Adjustment.*
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is an important process. The study of it has become one of the crucial studies in linguistics. Translation is a process of transferring message from the source language into target language, and the message must be understood by the readers. Language is a part of culture, and therefore the translation from one language to another cannot be done adequately without the knowledge of the two cultures as well as the knowledge of the two language structures.

Every language has its own idiom to express the meaning through lexical items such as words, phrases, sentences, etc. When we are learning a language, we must learn the idioms too because they are the part of communication. Idioms are used in our daily conversation and can also be found in books, especially in literary works, such as novel. According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (2010), the term of idiom means a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as whole unit. People use idioms to express something that other words do not express as clearly or as cleverly. Sometimes idioms are very easy for learners to understand because there are similar expressions in the speaker’s mother tongue. However, idioms can often very difficult to understand. Idioms help language learners understand English culture, traditions, lifestyle of English people and make a deeper insight to English History. One obvious reason that idioms are
manner of communication which are natural to the native speakers of a particular language.

Larson (1988) states that literal word for word translation of those idioms into another language will not make sense. The result will usually sound unfamiliar and is not acceptable in receptor language. The learner needs to contextualize the idioms when translating them by its literal sense. Therefore, the goal of every translation should in idiomatic translation to make it acceptable and palatable in the target language. Palmer (1976) divides idiom into three types: phrasal verb, prepositional verb, and partial idiom. Each of the types is discussed in the theoretical framework. In order to convey the same value from the source language to the target language, semantic adjustment is required in which the idioms from source language can change into idiom and non-idiom in target language.

1.2 Problems of Study

There were two problems that were going to be discussed and that could be formulated related to the using of idioms in the English novel “New Moon” and their translations in “Dua Cinta”. Those are following:

1. What types of English idioms were found in the novel entitled “New Moon”?

2. What kinds of semantic adjustment were used in the translation of idiom in novel “New Moon” into its translation “Dua Cinta”?
1.3 Aims of the Study

To identify the types of English idioms use in the novel “New Moon” by Stephenie Meyer and to find out and explain the translation of those English idioms and the types of semantic adjustment.

1.4 Scope of Discussion

The discussion scope of discussion formulated based on the problems mentioned above. The discussion is focused on the types of idiom in novel “New Moon” by Stephenie Meyer and the semantic adjustment of those English idiom in target language.

1.5 Research Methods

Research method is an important step. Research method is the way procedure of understanding the objects that becomes the target subject. The research methods of this research were divided into four sections, consist of: data source, method and technique of collecting data, method and technique of analysing data, Method and technique of presenting data analysis.

1.5.1 Data Source

The idioms were taken from English best seller novel entitled “New Moon” by Stephenie Meyer which was published in 2006, this novel divided into 24 chapters and 563 pages. The Indonesian version novel entitled “Dua Cinta” by Monica Dwi Chresnayani (2008), divided into 24 chapter and 598 pages. Both of
the novels were used as the data sources. This idioms were taken in every chapters randomly and stated by some characters in the novel.

1.5.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

Library research was used to collect the data through reading and note taking from the data source. The technique used to collect the data was note taking since the data source is novel.

The novel was read attentively to have a good understanding of the story. Then, any idioms in source language novel were found. As the same time, the translation of English idioms were found in the translated novel in order to find out the equivalent of those idioms.

1.5.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The data of this research was analyzed by qualitative methods. Qualitative method was used in order to describe and give actual explanation. The English idioms that were taken from the English novel and their translations were analyzed based on the types of idioms. All of data found in the novel were processed through some steps;

For the first step, the English idioms that were taken from the English novel and their translations were analysed based on the types of idioms proposed by Palmer (1976). He divided idioms into three types; they are phrasal verb, prepositional verb, and partial idiom.
The second step, the meanings of idioms in Indonesian were analysed descriptively in order to find the semantic adjustments are used in the translated novel to presented the idioms in English novel as the theory proposed by Beekman and Callow as cited in Nida and Taber’s book (1982). They proposed three types of semantic adjustments; idioms in source language translated into non idiom in receptor language, idiom in source language translated into idiom in receptor language, and non-idiom translated into idiom in receptor language. The study concerns with English idiom, there are two types of semantic adjustment were used, from idiom into non idiom and idiom into idiom in receptor language.

1.5.4 Method and Technique of Presenting Data Analysis

This study used descriptive method in presenting the analysis. For the first problem, the data was classified into the types of idiom, by showing the data in the form of table. They were in bold and italic forms. As a result, the readers can understand it easily. Finally, in order to answer the second problem, the translation of idiom were presented descriptively by showing it in form of table. They were in bold and italic forms.