

Translation of English Idioms in Novel *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* and Its Translation

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Abstract

This research examines the English idioms found in the novel *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* and their translation. The aim is to classify the kinds of idiomatic expression and their Indonesian translation. This research uses descriptive-qualitative method. Data are the sentences which contain English idioms and their translation. Data sources are the novel *The Lion, the Witch, and The Wardrobe* and its Indonesian translation (*Sang Singa, Sang Penyihir dan Lemari*) limited from chapter one to six. The technique of collecting data was documentation. The technique of analysis data used comparison method. The result shows that the types of idiom found in this novel namely irregular form clear meaning, regular form unclear meaning, and irregular form unclear meaning and they are translated accurately in Indonesian in the same types of idiom. From 35 analyzed data source of chapter one until chapter six in the novel contain idiom, 54,29% data belong to the first type, 37,14% data belong to the second type, and 8,57% data belong to the third type of idiom. The research results can be applied in teaching learning of translation subject

Keywords: translation; idiomatic expression; types of idiom

Penerjemahan Idiom Bahasa Inggris dalam Novel *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* dan Terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Indonesia

Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas idiom-idiom dalam Bahasa Inggris yang terdapat pada novel *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* dan terjemahannya. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengklasifikasi jenis ekspresi idiomatik bahasa Inggris dan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data berupa kalimat-kalimat yang didalamnya terdapat idiom yang berbahasa Inggris dan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Sumber data yang dipakai adalah novel *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* dan terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia (*Sang Singa, Sang Penyihir dan Lemari*) yang dibatasi dari bab satu sampai enam. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan metode dokumentasi dan teknik analisis data menggunakan metode perbandingan. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa jenis idiom yang ada di novel adalah *irregular form clear meaning*, *regular form unclear meaning*, dan *irregular form unclear meaning* dan diterjemahkan ke tipe yang sama dalam bahasa Indonesia. Dari 35 data yang dianalisis, 54,29% termasuk tipe pertama, 37,14% termasuk tipe kedua, dan 8,57% termasuk tipe ketiga idiom. Hasil penelitian ini akan sangat bermanfaat untuk praktik pembelajaran matakuliah penerjemahan.

Kata kunci: penerjemahan; ekspresi idiomatik; jenis idiom

1. Introduction

Nida (1969)¹ explained that “translation consists of recreating within the receptor language the closest synonym of resource language messages it is on the meaning and the style” (p.2). In addition, Brislin (1976)² stated translation as “the normal term pertaining to the movement of notion and mind from one language (resource) to a different (target), in case that language is written or spoken, and the language has set up orthographies or does not have a standardization or if one or both languages depends on hint, for example the cue languages”.

On the translation there is a thing called an idiom. It is a part of translation. Cambridge dictionary³ explained about the notion of idiom, “a class of words in a certain sequence that have a specific interpretation that contrast with the interpretation of every word on its own”. Larson (1985)⁴ defined idiom as “a strand of words whose significance is dissimilar from the significance delivered by the individual words.”

The word idiom is usually used in different impression. Idioms can be assumed an essential section of a language, “it gives explanations on illustrations of the world considered by linguistic assemblages” (Carine, 2005, p.495)⁵. Richards and Schmidt (2002)⁶ elaborated the concept of idiom “it is an explanation has the functions as a specific group and the value cannot be worked out from the distinct sections” (p.246). Seidl & McMordie (1988) divided the kinds of idiom into three namely, form irregular but the meaning is clear (first type), form regular but the meaning is unclear (second type), and form irregular but the meaning is unclear (third type). Also, they proposed the theory as “An idiom can have a regular structure, an irregular structure or even a grammatically incorrect structure” (p.13).

The researcher conducts the objective of the research that is to classify the types of idiomatic expression found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* and its translation.

1. Literatur Review

There have been few previous study that related to this research. Salim & Mehawesh (2013)⁷ entitled *Color Idiomatic Expressions in the Translation of Naguib Mahfouz's Novel The Thief and the Dogs*. The purpose of this paper were to identify the translation of color idiomatic utterances from Arabic to English in Naguib Mahfouz's novel *The Thief and the Dogs* and to investigate the level of color idiomatic expressions kept and wasted. The study found that the translator has used four translation techniques for translating color idiomatic expressions. They are; translation of color idiomatic expression in Arabic used an idiom of similar significance and form of English idiom, translation by cultural substitution, translating by paraphrasing, and translation by omission.

Habtoor & Al-Qahtani (2018)⁸ found that it was recommending the translator to translate the novel into the easiest words and connected to the local culture, because this novel was made for increasing the children's interest in reading a book. So, the children will fascinated in reading this book and easy to understand the stories with the parable of their local culture. Pucelj (2018)⁹ investigated *Attitudes toward Idioms and Idiom Learning Strategies*. The findings revealed that the majority of participants have a positive attitude toward learning idioms and use a variety of learning methods when learning new idioms.

Fahrizky (2015)¹⁰ found some translation strategies in order to interpret the idiomatic utterances: 1) related to meaning and type, 2) related to meaning but dissimilar type, 3) paraphrase, 4) omission, and 5) literal translation. The most common strategy is linked on the significance and type, while the least common strategy is linked on the significance and

type. The novel's translation precision level was 80.43 percent. Haryanti (2014)¹¹ found that the results can be used for compatible examples for teaching translation subject to the students.

Furthermore, Haryanti et al. (2020)¹² discovered that directive expressions translation can be classified as acceptable, less acceptable, or unacceptable. In addition, the main stages of teaching translation, such as: (1) the teacher elaborated on the concept of translation and provided examples that were discovered in this research correlated to accuracy, acceptability, and consistency. (2) The students were asked to practice translating an English paragraph into Indonesian on their own; (3) the results of the translation were discussed with their peers in terms of structure shift and meaning accuracy. (4) The discussion was continued to determine the acceptability of the translation; (5) the readability was clarified; (6) the students presented their duties in a team of four people; and (7) the teacher explained several circumstances that the students faced. (8) Three selected groups must present their responsibilities during the class discussion; (9) the students elaborated on their ideas; and (10) the teacher and students generated certain findings.

2. Method

The research used descriptive-qualitative method. Data are the sentences which contain English idioms. Data sources are the novel *The Lion, the Witch, and The Wardrobe* and Indonesian Translation (*Sang Singa, Sang Penyihir dan Lemari*) limited from chapter one to six. The technique of collecting data uses documentation. In analysing the data, the researcher used Seidl & McMordie (1988)¹³ theory to classify and analyze the types of idiomatic expression found in the novel.

3. Finding and Discussion

The researcher describes the types of idiomatic expression found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* and the strategies used in translating idiomatic found in the novel. The analysis is managed by comparing the data of the idiomatic utterances of English novel and Indonesian translation. The Types of Idiomatic Expression Found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe*. Based on the analysed data, there are three kinds of idioms found. They are irregular but the meaning is clear (first type), regular but the meaning is unclear (second type), and irregular but the meaning is unclear (third type).

3.1. Irregular Form Clear Meaning Translated into Irregular Form Clear Meaning

The researcher finds 19 data or 54.29% data included into this type. The analysis of the data are as follows.

Source language: "Oh, **come off it!**" said Edmund, who was tired and pretending not to be tired, which always made him bad-tempered.

Target language: "Oh, **ya ampun**" kata Edmund, yang sebenarnya capek tapi berpura-pura tidak capek, ini selalu membuatnya mudah kesal.

The datum above belongs to the first type because the idiom "come off it" is an idiom that has irregular form and clear meaning translated into irregular form and clear meaning. The translation above is suitable with the context of the story and the utterance does not change the message of the whole sentence. It is proven that the source text and the target text are coherent and has equivalence message with the source language.

Source language: "**Ten to one** it'll be clear up in an hour or so. And in the meantime we're pretty well off. There's a wireless and lots of books."

Target language: "**Kemungkinan besar** cuaca akan cerah dalam satu atau dua jam lagi. Dan sementara itu kita lebih baik menyibukkan diri. Ada radio dan banyak buku."

The idiom "ten to one" belongs to the first type because it has irregular form and clear meaning was translated into the same type. The translation is appropriate and unites with the story. The message on the sentence also delivered through without any difference.

3.2. Regular Form Unclear Meaning Translated into Regular Form Unclear Meaning

The researcher finds 13 data or 37,14% data included into this type. The analysis of the data are as follows:

Source language: "We've **fallen on our feet** and no mistake," said Peter.

Target language: "Kita **datang ke tempat yang tepat**, tidak salah lagi," kata Peter.

"Fallen on our feet" belongs to the second type for the reason the idiom above has regular form and unclear meaning or hard to be understood. The target text version of "fallen on our feet" is accurate and link to the story's circumstance. The meaning of the message does not shift.

Source language: "I think he's an **old dear**," said Susan.

Target language: "Kurasa dia **manis sekali**," kata Susan.

"Old dear" classifies to the second type since the idiom has regular form and unclear meaning. "Manis sekali" that written above as the translation of "old dear" is proper and correlate with the condition on the tale. The purpose between the source language and the target language does not change. The English idiom type was translated into same type in Indonesian.

3.3. Irregular Form Unclear Meaning Translated into Irregular Form Unclear Meaning

The researcher finds 3 data or 8,57% data included into this type. The analysis of the data are as follows:

Source language: "**Goodness gracious me!**" exclaimed the Faun.

Target language: "**Ya ampun**" teriak si faun.

"Goodness gracious me" belongs to the third type for the reason that it has irregular form and unclear meaning translated into same type in Indonesian. "Ya ampun" as the translation of the source text is suitable with the circumstance on the narration. The utterance's intention does not change the entire sentence. So, it is coherent in both texts.

Source language: "**By Jove**, you're right," said Peter, "and look there— and there. It's trees all round. And this wet stuff is snow. Why, I do believe we've got into Lucy's wood after all."

Target language: "**Ya ampun**, kau benar," kata Peter, "dan lihat di sana dan disana. Pohon-pohon ada di mana-mana. Dan benda basah ini salju. Wah, kurasa akhirnya kita masuk ke hutan Lucy."

That term belongs to the third type since the idiom "by jove" has irregular form and unclear meaning. The idiom "by jove" is apparently has same meaning as "ya ampun". The translation is proper and relate to the tale. Also, the message does not shift.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that there are 35 data of idiomatic utterances found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* chapter one until chapter six. The analysed data above shows that 19 data or 54,29% data belong to the first type, 13 data or

37,14% data belong to the second type, and 3 data or 8,57% data belong to the third type. So, the first type of idiom or the idiom that has irregular form and clear meaning is the most dominant on this novel.

4. Conclusion

Based on finding and discussion, the researcher writes an inference. The outcome of this paper shown that the types of idiom is divided into three. There are 54,29% irregular form clear meaning; 37,14% regular form unclear meaning; and 8,57% irregular form unclear meaning. Finally, it shows that the first type of idiom or irregular form clear meaning is the dominant on the novel and it verifies Seidl & McMordie's theory about the types of idiom. The finding of this research can be a reference or material for English teachers, and additional knowledge for students.

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