

# THE STUDENT'S ABILITY IN TRANSLATING IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION

(A Case Study At The Students Of English Department Hasanuddin University)



A Thesis  
Presented to the Faculty of Letters Hasanuddin University  
In Partial Fulfillment of Requirements  
To Obtain Sarjana Degree in English Department

By:

CANDRA V. PALA'LANGAN

F 211 01 079

Faculty of Letters  
Hasanuddin University  
MAKASSAR  
2008


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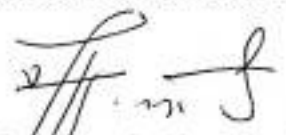
  
Drs. Sudarmin Harun, M.Hum  
NIP : 131.909.771

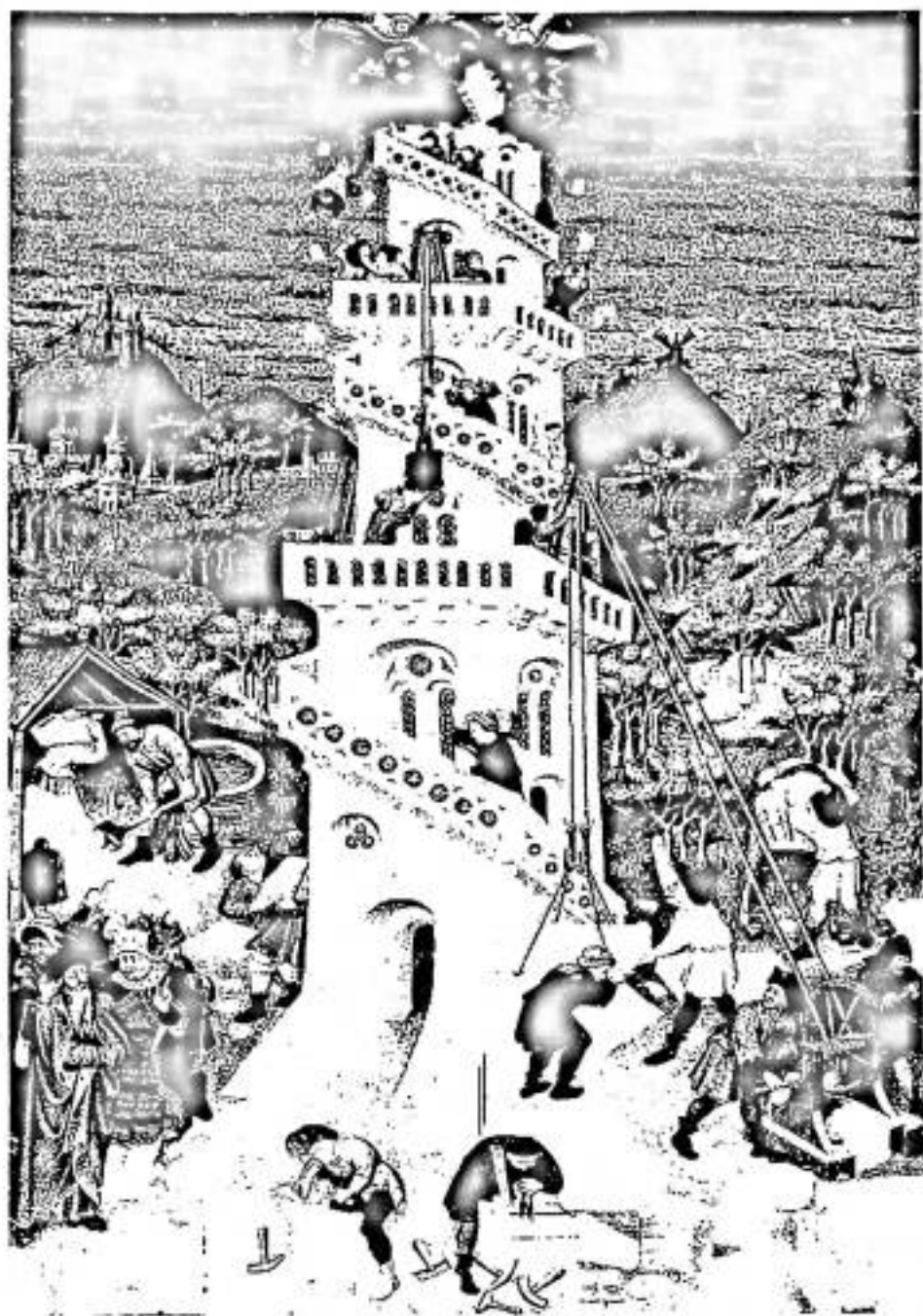
Konsultan II

  
Dra. Fransiska E Kapoyos, M.Hum.  
NIP : 131.662.886

Mengetahui  
a.n Dekan

Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris

  
Drs. Husain Hasyim, M.Hum  
NIP : 131.671.048.



" Go to, let us go down, and there confound their language, that  
they may not understand one another's speech "

(Genesis 11:7)

from tower of Babel to linguistics  
(anonymous)



**SKRIPSI**

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Hasanuddin University)**


Disusun dan Diajukan

**CANDRA VERTIUS PALA'LANGAN  
NOMOR POKOK : F21101079**


Telah dipertahankan di depan Panitia Ujian Skripsi pada tanggal 26 Februari 2008 dan dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat

Menyetujui

Komisi Pembimbing



Drs. H. Sudarmin Harun, M.Hum.  
Ketua



Dra. Fransiska E. Kapoyos, M.Hum.  
Anggota

Dekan Fakultas Sastra  
Universitas Hasanuddin

Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris



DR. Muhammad Darwis, M.S.



Drs. Husain Hasyim, M.Hum.

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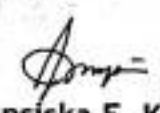
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Drs. H. Sudarmin-Harun, M.Hum.  
Ketua



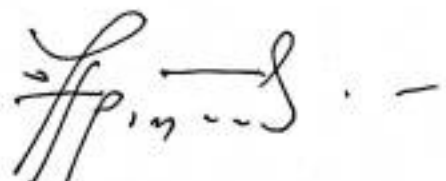
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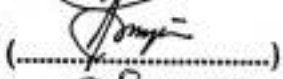
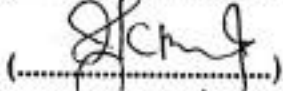
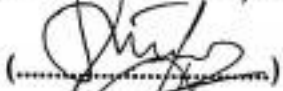
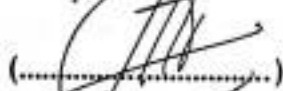
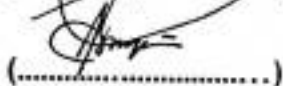
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**The Student's Ability In Translating Idiomatic Expression  
(a case study at the students of English Department Hasanuddin University)**

yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Jurusan Sastra Inggris program studi kesusastraan pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin.

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| 5. Drs. H. Sudarmin Harun, M.Hum.    | Konsultan I  | (  ) |
| 6. Dra. Fransiska E. Kapoyos, M.Hum. | Konsultan II | (  ) |

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The writer



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## ABSTRAK

Candra V.Pala'langan. *"The Student's Ability In Translating Idiomatic Expression; a case study at the student of english department hasanuddin university.* ( Dibimbing oleh Sudarmin Harun dan Fransiska E Kapoyos)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengukur kemampuan mahasiswa sastra Inggris dalam menerjemahkan idiom khususnya frasa verba, menemukan tipe penerjemahan yang banyak digunakan oleh mahasiswa dan menggambarkan kesalahan umum dalam penerjemahannya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif untuk menganalisa kemampuan menerjemahkan para mahasiswa. Sebagai data primer, penelitian ini mengambil sebuah teks dari website untuk diterjemahkan oleh mahasiswa.

Hasil penelitian ini mengungkap beberapa masalah yang dihadapi para mahasiswa dalam menerjemahkan idiom seperti penerjemahan literal idiom, pemilihan kata yang sesuai dengan makna idiom dalam bahasa sasaran yang terjadi pada beberapa mahasiswa. Akan tetapi, secara keseluruhan, para mahasiswa Sastra Inggris Universitas Hasanuddin memiliki kemampuan yang baik dalam menerjemahkan idiom khususnya frase kata kerja.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND

As a global language, English has become an international official language in many parts of this world which has applied in various media in many fields such as politics, economics, arts, educations, sciences and technologies and many more. In the global socialization, it takes a great deal in the process of spreading the information. Nowadays, the source of information that used in the media mostly use English and it can be found at the textbook, journal, web page, and the other media. Therefore, it will be difficult for the person who is not capable enough in understanding English to find out the information that are contained in those sources.

By the variety of the language used in this world, we need a way to transfer the information of the English text, which is called translation. Translation is a communication between languages with the substitution of grammatical form in order to express the idea of the source language to the target language. The translation helps the people who are not familiar with the source language to access the information in their own language.

A. Widyamartaya (1989:11) quotes Eugene A Nida and Charles S

Taber statement which says:

*Eugene A. Nida dan Charles S Taber dalam buku mereka The Theory And Practiced Translation memberikan defenisi sebagai berikut ' translating consist in reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalence at the source language message first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style'. Menerjemahkan merupakan kegiatan menghasilkan kembali di dalam bahasa penerima barang secara sedekat-dekatnya dan sewajarnya sepadan dengan pesan dalam bahasa sumber, pertama-tama menyangkut maknanya kedua menyangkut gayanya*

This states the translation is the work of re-informing the message of the source language to the target language as natural as possible either the meaning or the style. Another theory comes from Maurits D.S Simatupang (2000:2) says:

*Menerjemahkan adalah mengalihkan makna yang terdapat dalam bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa sasaran dan mewujudkannya kembali ke dalam bahasa sasaran dengan bentuk bentuk sewajar mungkin menurut aturan- aturan yang berlaku dalam bahasa sasaran.*

Translation tries to look for the meaning of source language and brings it into the target language's form based on the context of social and culture of the target language and then the translation will be acceptable toward the target language. Nevertheless, the translation process is not an easy job to do. A good translator must have knowledge of the lexicon, grammatical structure, situation, and context of both target language and the source language in order to produce the ideal

translation that is accurate in meaning and natural as the target language form used.

The main problem of the translation centred at the meaning and form where the form is the grammatical structure while the meaning is semantic structure of the language. Some of the grammatical form can be interpret in many meanings, but the meaning also can be expressed in many ways in grammatical form. By the various meaning contained in the grammatical form of a language, it is classified as a primary and secondary meaning, for instance the idiomatic expression. The idiomatic expression, according to Merriam - Webster Collegiate Dictionary 11<sup>th</sup> Edition (2003), is a peculiar style of a language that might be different in form or meaning whose meaning cannot be inferred from the meanings of the words that make it up.

For example, the English expression '*to Kick the Bucket*', to the person who is not an English user, might define this *as the act of striking the bucket by the leg*, but in fact, the actual meaning of that idiom is *to die* so the meaning of the idiom cannot be separate by the meaning of each word. in this way, the idiom of a language is influenced by the social and cultural context where the language is existing. The language user can translate the idiom in many ways and in several meanings but sometimes, it is untranslatable. Consequently, in translating an idiom,

the variety of meanings has to be interpreted to find out the actual meaning of the idiom depend on the social and cultural context of the source language.

In English department, the idiom might have been familiar to the student. However, with the large number of the idioms, the students cannot remember every single idiom and each meaning especially for us who do not use the English as official language in our country. On the other hand, as the student of English department, they are expected to have a capability in translating English text, including idiomatic expression, which will be applied in many fields later. Therefore, they must have knowledge in interpreting and finding out the meanings in the idiom found in English then, they would get some advantage in learning idiomatic expression where the idiom will also enrich their English vocabulary. By the information explained above, the writer thinks that the ability in translating English idiomatic expression among the student of English department of Hasanuddin University is interesting to discuss and the writer wants to analyse further, how they translate the English idiom in Bahasa Indonesia and their difficulties.



## **1.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROBLEM**

Based on the explanation above, the writer identifies the problem that will be discussed in this writing, and the problems are:

1. The form and the meaning are the main problem in translating process.
2. The large number of idiom and its meaning is difficult to the student to remember.
3. The type of translation which is used to translate the idiomatic expression.
4. Theoretically, the students of English Department are good in translating English Text which is supported by a good method of teaching of translation subject.

## **1.3 SCOPE OF PROBLEMS**

The discussion of the idiom translations is in the large scope. In order to make this research step on the right direction and to avoid the misinterpretations, the writer has to limit the discussion in the scope of the ability of the students of English department in translating idiomatic expression especially the phrasal verbs idiom.



#### **1.4 STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS**

The statements of problems in this research are:

1. What types of translation are mostly used by the students in translating the idiomatic expression?
2. What are the students errors in translating idiomatic expression?
3. How well the student translation in translating Idiomatic expression practically?

#### **1.5 OBJECTIVES OF WRITING**

By this research, the writer wants to explain the objectives of writing and they are:

1. To explain the type of translation mostly used by the students of English department in translating idiomatic expression.
2. To explain some errors of English department students in translating the idiomatic expression.
3. To prove the ability of the student of English Department in translating idiomatic expression practically.

#### **1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF WRITING**

The purpose of this writing is to discuss the problem in translating idioms among the English department student. The writer hopes this

research is useful to the reader and those who want to further analyse the translation of idiomatic expression and hopefully become the update data which is used in development of translation's teaching.

### **1.7 SEQUENCE OF CHAPTERS**

This writing consists of four chapters. They are:

The first chapter contains the introduction which discussed the background, identification of problems, scope of problems, statement of problems, objectives of writing, significance of writing and sequence of translation.

The second chapter discusses the theoretical background to support the research such the definition of translation, type of translation, the principles of translation, the definition of idiom an the idiomatic translation.

The third chapter is the analysis of data.

The fourth chapter is the conclusion and suggestion.

## **1.8. METHODOLOGY**

### **1.8.1 Method of Collecting Data**

The method used by the writer uses in collecting data are shown as follows:

#### **1.8.1.1 Library Research**

This research is carried on by discovering some related sources including textbook, thesis, essay, journal and internet.

#### **1.8.1.2 Field Research**

Field research aims to collect the primary data, which will be analysed. The primary data of this research are collected using some tests given to the students in written test. The students are requested to translate the text with phrasal verb idiom contained. The text is taken from the web page of <http://www.btinternet.com/~ted.power/phb12.html>, which entitled "A Visit to Madrid".

### **1.8.2 Populations and Sample**

#### **1.8.2.1 Population**

Population of this research is the students of English Department who programs English-Indonesian Translation subject of class B in academic year 2007/2008 which is amount to 30 students. Therefore, the

population of this research is 30 students.

#### **1.8.2.2 Sample**

From the number of population above, the writer takes 10 students as the sample of this research by using random sampling. Students are selected randomly without any particular consideration.

#### **1.8.3 Method of Analysing Data**

The method used to analyse the data is descriptive method. It is used to describe the common errors made by the students of English Department and the difficulties found by them in translating English text into Indonesian. The analysis is carried out through several steps. Those are as follows:

1. Step one : identify the errors in performing translation.
2. Step two : classify the errors.
3. Step three : analyse the errors.
4. Step four : describe the error performed by the students and the obstacles they found in translating the text.
5. Step Five : estimate the percentage of the correct answer of all students
6. Step six : classify the percentage in table of ability.

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Theories of translation

##### 2.1.1 Definitions of translation

As explained in previous chapter, translation generally explained as a substitution from one form to another form. At first, in the writer minds, translation has been only the exchange of words between languages. Nevertheless, by the information in related source, the writer meets with several aspects that has some contributes to the translation process. Therefore, before continuing this research, it would be better to describe the definition of the translation in this section.

Etymologically, according to [www.wikipedia.org/translation](http://www.wikipedia.org/translation) (the online encyclopedia) translation means '*carrying across*' or '*bringing across*'. This term of originated from Latin's term '*translatio*' which derived from perfect passive participle '*translatus*' of '*transfere*' ( to transfer) ,where '*trans*' means '*across*' and '*ferre*' means '*to carry*' or '*to bring*'. Hence, from the explanation above, translation execute a process of '*carrying across*' or '*bringing across*' the message, idea, and information of one language to the other language.

Some translations specialists define the term of translation as follow:

Larson (1984:3) explained "Translation, basically, a change of form. In translation the form of the language replaced by the form of receptor (target language)"

Furthermore, Newmark (1981:7) said "Translation is a craft consisting in attempt to replace a written message and, or statement in one language to another language."

These two theories describe the term of translation in general. They believes that in the translation there is a work of changing or replacement the form of one language to another.

Nida (1969:12) added that translation is "The retelling of the exact meaning of the original message using the grammar and idioms which are natural in the new language"

This theory is more detail than the previous by adding the existence of the message contained in the source language, which will be expressed by naturally into the target language form.

Simatupang, ( 2000:2) put his opinion forward that

*Menerjemahkan sebenarnya adalah proses pengalihan makna bahasa sumber ke dalam Bahasa sasaran dengan mengungkapkannya kembali di dalam Bahasa sasaran dengan bentuk-bentuk Bahasa sumber tersebut.*

The translation of this theory describes that the translation is actually a process of transferring the meaning of the source language to target language with re-expressing it in the target language in the manner of source language forms.

Another supporting theory is come from Widyamartaya (1989: 11), which said "Menerjemahkan bukanlah menulis pikiran-pikirannya sendiri betapapun baiknya".

This theory may be translated like this; the translation does not import his own opinion although it is better. The statement shows that the tendency of the translator opinion is useless in doing a translation. The main job of the translator is to keep the original message however; it is contradict with the translator idea.

The explanations above are quite similar. All of them show three aspects of translation which are related each other. They are the source language, the message, and the target language where all of them are connected by the media called a translation. The message of the source language becomes the essential element of translation without any intervention of the translator idea.

Another important job of translation is to give a clear explanation of source language to the reader in target language closely and properly. Anton Muliono's opinion quoted by Dadi Pakar in *Pikiran Rakyat*

newspaper edition December 10<sup>th</sup> 2002 on <http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/cetak/1202/10/0807.htm> ( September 2007) said :

*Penerjemahan itu pertama-tama harus bertujuan membahasakan kembali isi amanat atau pesan. Idealnya terjemahan tidak akan atau sebaiknya jangan, dirasakan sebagai terjemahan. Namun, untuk mereproduksi amanat itu, mau tidak mau, diperlukan penyesuaian gramatikal dan leksikal. Penyesuaian itu janganlah berakibat timbulnya berbagai struktur yang tidak lazim di dalam bahasa penerima.*

The translation should not make an unnatural grammatical form in second language which can cause some misunderstanding in the reader. A good translation has to be not recognized as the result of translation process because of its natural characteristic toward the target language. In consequence, this job needs a creativity of the translator in finding the representative meaning and converting it to the target language grammar with some necessary adjustment.

Based on the theories above, the writer may conclude that the translation is a process of reproducing the message of source language to the target language by an alteration of grammatical form, as closest and natural as possible, considering some aspect such the form, and the style of the receptor language. In addition, the replacement and adjustment of language forms and the second is the maintaining of the authenticity of the message contained without any interference of translators opinion become the main tasks in translation.



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### 2.1.2 Types of Translation.

Larson (1984 : 15) divided type of translation into two parts, they are Form-based translation and Meaning-based translation. The first is form-based translation is an attempt to follow the form of the source language and this type is also called *literal translation*. Moreover, the second is meaning-based translation is a type of translation that communicates the meaning of the source text in the natural form of the receptor language in other way it is called *idiomatic translation*. For example, translations of the phrasal verb 'look out' in the sentence below

*"Look out! That car's going to hit you!"*

**Form-based translation**

*"lihat luar, mobil itu akan menabrak kau"*

**Meaning based translation**

*"awas, mobil itu akan menabrakmu"*

The Literal translation here translates phrasal verb 'look out' become 'lihat luar' in Bahasa Indonesia. This type of translation completely translates the phrasal verb following the order of the word. Therefore, this translation will not be acceptable toward Bahasa Indonesia because this translation seems factious and strange in Indonesian reader; furthermore, this type does not convey the message

of the sentence. In other side, the meaning based translation finds the term correspond with Indonesian vocabulary with 'awas' in translating the phrasal verb 'look out'.

Yassi (2000:56-57) groups the type of translation as follow ;

1. Terjemahan literal (literal translation)

This is the type of translation where the source language's grammatical form is transferred completely into target language.

2. Terjemahan literal yang dimodifikasi ( Modified literal translation)

In this translation, the grammatical form of translation of the source language is accepted in the receptor language form while the meaning which is translated literally does not.

3. Terjemahan Idiomatis / dinamis (Idiomatic translation)

This type is the natural translation and be acceptable in the target language.

Newmark (1988:46-47) presents seven types of translation by this following:

1. Literal translation

Word to word translation. Word treated slightly out of context.

2. Faithful translation

A faithful translation preserves the source language's grammatical and lexical abnormalities and transfer cultural word



3. Semantic translation

The aesthetic value of the Target Language must be taken into account and cultural word may be replaced by culturally neutral term.

4. Adaptation

This is the freest form of translation and is normally used only for plays and poetry. The plot, characters and theme is usually preserved, while the source language culture is converted to that of the target language and the text is rewritten.

5. Free translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.

6. Idiomatic translation

The message of the original text is reproduce, but in the target language text, colloquialisms and idioms not presented in the source language text are added.

7. Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning in original way such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

### 2.1.3 Principles of translation

The translator ought to pay attention of the principles of translation as their guideline in producing an ideal translation. In order to reproduce the representative meaning in the target language of translation, unlikely, it will be necessary to involve some adaptation in the target language form as long as the adaptation does not violate the meaning and cause improperness grammatical form toward the target audience. The experts of translation describe the principles of translation as follows:

Finlay, in Hardiani (2007:12) mentioned:

1. Any translation must reproduce the sense of the original omitting nothing and adding nothing.
2. He can understand fully a linguistic level what the original author meant.
3. Full understand of the subject matter of the original text.
4. His final translation is represented in acceptable form.

Nida (1964:19) explained :

1. The translation should give a complete transcript of the idea of the original work.
2. The style and the manner of writing should be of the same character with that of original.

3. The translation should have all the case of original composition.

Hg. Maar's opinion of principles of translation, as quoted by Widyamartaya (1989: 12-13) describes as follows:

1. The translation must be faithfully within the process, there is an honesty to explain the important idea or message within the first language. It is a bad idea to add something does not explained or to erase the little important thing contained in the source text.
2. The translation would have to pay attention carefully the spirit, style and context of the source text where it is written. The style of writing on the translation is also applied in the translation.
3. The reader should not have a feeling of what they read as a result of translation process and it is accepted as a work from the original author.
4. The translation has to express all of the essential matter of the source text without bargaining the good and idiomatic expression which belonging to the source text.

According to those theories above, in translating there are some principles should have to be fulfilled in order to produce the good or ideal translation. Firstly, the translation has to be honest of what the source language explain in manner and style , it means the translator should not write what does not exist in the source and keep the original

style of writing . Secondly, in translation, all of the essential material contain have to fully expressed or to delete the important part of that either the message or the style is not wise. The third, the product of translation should not be sensed as the result of translation process in the readers mind by the natural characteristic that belongs to the translation or in other word; it must be well accepted in the reader of target language.

## **2.2 Idiomatic Expression**

### **2.2.1 The Idiom**

The idiom in language regarded as a connotative manner to explain the general thing. The usage of the idiom in speech may increase the sense or strength of words than the ordinary formal word; as a result, the word will not be denotative. In linguistics, the idiom is often considered as a language style which sometimes contradict to the principles of grammar, and this contradiction makes the idiom to be unique.

The Oxford English dictionary (the Compact edition) explain idiom as "The form of speech peculiar or proper to a people or country." Then, Fromkin and Rodman (1974:121) express that "There are fixed phrases, consisting of more than one word, which have meaning which cannot be inferred by knowing the meanings of the individual words. Such Phrases

are called idiom." To Cruse (1986 :37), the idiom means "An expression whose meaning can not be accounted for as compositional function of the meaning of its part have when they are not parts of idiom".

The first statement explains the common explanation of idiom which emphasizes the peculiarity or uniqueness of the idiom in language and the second and third agrees that the idioms meaning is determined by whole part of it. The peculiarity here means the grammatical form which does not always follow the rule and the meaning contained in idiom is diverge from the meaning of each word of it. This causes a differentiation of the idiom from the ordinary word.

Selic and Mc Mordie (1987: 1-3) remark the change and growth of idioms was an important part in the development of English vocabulary. They explain :

1. The vocabulary grows continually with development of knowledge. The new ideas must have labels to name them. Most words come from English of special subject such science and technology, psychology, sociology, politics, and economic.
2. Word which already exist can also take on a particular meaning in a particular situation. For example, to lock someone out usually means to lock a door in order to prevent someone entering. However the verb has a special meaning in the context of industrial relations,



means that the employers refuse to let the worker return to their work until they stop protesting.

3. Word which already exists not only express new ideas and thus help a language to grow. The new idea can be expressed by the combination of two or more existing word. For example the word "wage" and "to freeze" are well know, but idea of "wage freeze" came into the language only a few years ago. In British politics and economic, this means to "stop increase in wages".
4. A new word can be formed by changing a verbal phrase into noun like "a lock out", "a stop over", "a check up" etc or a noun into verb such "to pilot", "to airfreight" and etc.
5. Verb can also made from the root of noun, for example, "to Housekeep", "to barkeep", "to baby-sit" etc.
6. Another shortcut joined in order to form one adjective than a long phrase, for instance, "a round-the-clock service" instead of a service which is offered around the clock 24 hours.
7. New word can be formed by some suffixes such {-ise } or {-isation} to adjective or nouns such "to decimalize, instead of to change into decimal system.

The idiom can have literal meaning in one situation and idiomatic meaning in another situation depends on the context where it is used.

The phrase '*sit on fence*', for instance, in sentence '*I sit on the fence with my friend*' may be different in meaning with the sentence '*why did you sit on the fence to me?*' The first sentence literally means *I move up to the fence and sit on it with my friend* and the second one is the *nonalignment attitude or to abstain*.

Strassler (1981: 15) mentioned the different type of idiom like below:

1. Sayings

Ex: *Take the bull by the horns.*

*Let the cat out of the bag.*

2. Proverbs

Ex: *A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.*

*Half a loaf is better than no bread.*

3. Phrasal verb

Ex: *To give in, to take off, to get up, to look up.*

4. Prepositional phrase

Ex: *To look after, to look for, and to rely on*

5. Tournure idiom.

Ex: *to kick the bucket, to fly off the handle, come hell or high water*

6. Binomials

Ex: *hammer and tongs, bag and baggage, spick and span*

7. Frozen similes

Ex: *as bold as brass, as cool as cucumber, as white as snow,*

8. Ungrammatical Expression

Ex: *It's me, who did you see, to try and go*

9. Logical connective prepositional phrase

Ex: *for instance, in fact, on the other hand*

10. Phrasal compound

Ex : *white house, red herring, dead-line*

11. Incorporating verb idioms

Ex: *to baby sit, to sightsee*

12. Formula expression

Ex: *at first sight, at least, how do you do, please*

Keraf (1986:109) explains :

Untuk mengetahui makna sebuah idiom, setiap orang harus mempelajarinya sebagai penutur asli, tidak mungkin hanya melalui makna dari kata-kata yang membentuknya

According to him, to find out the meaning of idiom, it must be learned as the native speaker manner, it means the cultural aspect of idiom have to be learned first. It will be impossible to look at the meaning by the words contained in idiom. This is caused by the cultural background which influences the development of idiom in a language over time.

### 2.2.2 Phrasal verb

Phrasal verb is a type of the idiom consists of verb followed by an adverb or preposition or by adverb and preposition. The phrasal verb idioms used mostly in informal language than in formal one. In a language, there also a verb which is followed by prepositions, but this does not mean that they are phrasal verb. A phrasal verb has a meaning as a unit and sometimes the phrasal verb meaning can be understood by the context of sentence.

Palmer (1981: 80) described that "the phrasal verb is a very common type of idiom in English which is the combination of verb plus adverb, for example *make up, give in, put down* etc. the meaning of the phrasal verb cannot be predicted from individual verb and adverb."

Shovel (1985:5) added that the phrasal verbs are "the essential part of the English language especially in the spoken language. The difficulties begin when the combination is idiomatic, when the meaning of the combination is as a whole is different from the meanings of its separate part."

Walker and Elworth (1986:173) explain "a phrasal verb is formed when a preposition or an adverb is added to a verb to produce a new word with a different meaning". The meaning of a phrasal verb can be similar to the original verb, for example, '*the car slowed down and then*

*stopped*', similar meaning to *slow*. On the other hand, it can be completely different to the original in sentence '*I am going to give up smoking*' which means *to stop* different with *to give*.

They divide the categories of the phrasal verb into four types as follows:

1. Phrasal verbs which do not take an object (intransitive), for example, *the plane fell through and we have to cancel the project.*
2. Separable phrasal verbs that take the object (transitive-separable), for example, *we pick up the children at three* or *we pick the children up at three*. The direct object can go after particle as in first sentence or before particle in sentence two.
3. Phrasal verbs that take an object but do not take the object (Intransitive-non separable). This type verb is a unit that is not split by the object. For example, *how are we going to get round this problem?* not *how we are going to get this problem round?*
4. Phrasal verb with two particles (does not split). This type of phrasal verb. For example, *"I'm not going to put up with this," he said*. The object follows the second particle.

### CHAPTER III

#### ANALYSIS OF DATA



In this chapter, the writer would like to discuss problem of translation in students work. The intention of the writer here is in the phrasal verb translation only which amount is 17 . The presentation and the analysis of data of this research are as follows.

#### The source language text

##### A visit to Madrid

Yesterday, the Walsh family *looked in* to tell us about their holiday in Spain. Mr Walsh does not like flying. As soon as the plane *takes off*, he *goes into* a cold sweat, so they decided to take the boat from Portsmouth to Santander. The boat could have *gone down* to the bottom of the Bay of Biscay, but luckily for the Walsh family it didn't. It *got into* the Spanish port about 24 hours after it had left England. The foot passengers were the first to *get off*.

As they *made for* the exit to the port, a man in a green uniform *came up to* them and asked if they wanted to hire a car. This was their intention, and fortunately the man they had *come across*, worked for their favourite car rental company. He was very pleasant and warned them that heavy rain was *holding up* traffic on the minor roads in the North West of Spain.

They *pulled out of* the port in the direction of the motorway, but before they *got there* they *pulled in* at a large garage for petrol. When they *got to* the motorway, Mrs Walsh, who was driving the car, *pulled away* leaving all the heavier vehicles behind, *putting on* 100 kilometres per hour in a few seconds. They were soon *going towards* the outskirts of Madrid. They enjoyed *getting about* by car and hoped that the Alvarez family would join them for some days out.

### STUDENT 1.

Kemarin, Keluarga Walsh menceritakan kepada kami tentang liburannya di Spanyol. Tuan walsh tidak suka terbang. Sesaat setelah pesawat lepas landas dia menjadi keringat dingin, Jadi mereka memutuskan untuk naik kapal dari pelabuhan smooth ke Santander. kapal tersebut bisa saja tenggelam di teluk Biscay, tapi beruntungnya hal tersebut tidak terjadi pd keluarga walsh. kapal tiba di pelabuhan Spanyol kira kira 24 jam setelah meninggalkan Inggris. adalah mereka menginjakkan kaki pertama.

Saat mereka bersiap-siap keluar dari pelabuhan, seorang lelaki berseragam hijau mendatangi mereka dan bertanya apakah mereka ingin menyewa sebuah mobil. Ini memang niat mereka. Dan beruntungnya lelaki yang datang tersebut bekerja pada perusahaan mobil sewa favorit mereka. Dia sangat menyenangkan dan memperingatkan mereka bahwa hujan lebat sedang mengguyur lalulintas di jalan.

Mereka ditarik keluar dari pelabuhan melalui jalur kendaraan bermotor, namun setelah tiba mereka diarak ke sebuah bagasi luas. Saat di jalur kendaraan, Ny Walsh yang mengendarai mobil meluncur pergi meninggalkan semua kendaraan di belakang ---100 km/jam dalam beberapa detik. Tak lama mereka menuju Outskirt Madrid. Mereka menikmati berkendara dengan mobil berharap keluarga Alvarez akan bersedia ikut serta/ menemani mereka dalam beberapa hari kemudian.

Parag raph/ sente nce	English (SL)	Bahasa Indonesia( TL)	Type of problem	Suggeted translation
1/ 1	Yesterday, the walsh <i>looked into</i> tell us about their holyday in Spain.	Kemarin, keluarga Walsh menceritakan kepada kami tentang liburannya di spanyol	Omission.	Kemarin keluarga walsh <i>mengunjungi</i> kami dan menceritakan liburannya di Spanyol"
1/3	As soon as the plane takes off, he goes <i>into</i> cold sweat.	Sesaat setelah pesawat lepas landas dia menjadi keringat dingin	structure	Ketika pesawat lepas landas tuan walsh menjadi <i>berkeringat</i> dingin

II/1	As they <i>made for</i> the exit to the port,	Saat mereka <i>bersiap-siap</i> keluar dari pelabuhan,...	redundancy	Saat mereka keluar dari pelabuhan
II/ 3	He was very pleasant and warned them that heavy rain was <i>holding up</i> traffic on the minor roads in the North West of Spain.	Dia sangat menyenangkan dan memperingatkan mereka bahwa hujan lebat sedang <i>mengguyur</i> lalu lintas di jalan	Inappropriate word	Dia sangat menyenangkan dan mengingatkan mereka tentang hujan lebat yang sedang <i>menghambat</i> lalu lintas.....
III/1	They <i>pulled out</i> of the port in the direction of the motorway	Mereka <i>ditarik keluar</i> dari pelabuhan melalui jalur kendaraan bermotor	Inappropriate word	Mereka keluar dari pelabuhan.....
III/ 1	but before they got there they <i>pulled in</i> at a large garage for petrol	namun setelah tiba mereka <i>diarak</i> ke sebuah bagasi luas	Inappropriate word	Tetapi sebelumnya mereka <i>masuk / singgah / berhenti</i> di...

### Analysis

In the first sentence, the student here does not translate “looked in” in the target language. In consequence, the student ignores the point when the Walsh family was visiting the author and told them about the holiday. An ungrammatical form of the translation contained in this the 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence where “goes into cold sweat” becomes “menjadi keringat dingin”. The student had better add a prefix (ber-) after the verb in order to make the sentence grammatical in target language. The last sentence of this paragraph becomes unclear and grammatically incorrect



in Target Language. In the second paragraph, there are two mistakes found in translating the phrasal verbs. In the first sentence the meaning of translation of "made for" become "bersiap siap" is not close each other where the first word means "move toward + adv of place" and the second is "prepared to". The next problem here is in translation of "holding up" to be "mengguyur". The target language does not represent the meaning of the source language.

In the third paragraph, sentence 1, the meaning of the phrasal verb here is incorrect where "pulled off" in this sentence translated as "Ditarik keluar". This sentence in original form is an active sentence. The wrong translation of the verb of this sentence makes it passive then it deviates from the situation of the sentence. Another error of this sentence is in phrasal verb "pulled in" which is translated become "diarak". The translation of this phrasal verb here means different with the source language. In sentence 3 of paragraph 3, the student does not translate "Pulled away" in to target language. In consequence, the sentence becomes meaningless.

By whole part, this translation can be categorized as meaning-based translation where the phrasal verb translation forms does not follow the source language forms such on the italic word above. On the other hand, the student also do the literal translation In addition, this

translation is inefficient by adding some unnecessary words in target language.

### STUDENT 2

Kemarin, keluarga Walsh menceritakan liburan mereka di Spanyol. Tuan Walsh benci terbang. Beliau jadi keringat dingin sesaat setelah pesawat lepas landas, sehingga merekapun memutuskan berlayar dari Portsmouth ke Santander. Kapal mereka nyaris tenggelam di teluk Biscay, namun untung bagi keluarga Walsh yang luput dari tragedi itu. Kapal pun berlabuh di dermaga Spanyol setelah kurang lebih 24 jam meninggalkan Inggris. Penumpang paling bawah adalah yang pertama yang turun dari kapal.

Saat menuju pintu keluar dermaga, seorang pria berseragam hijau mendatangi mereka dan menawarkan jasa penyewaan mobil. Untung bagi keluarga Walsh, pria tersebut bekerja di tempat penyewaan mobil kepercayaan mereka. Pria itu sangat ramah dan mengingatkan mereka bahwa hujan lebat sedang menghambat arus lalu lintas di sepanjang jalur alternative barat laut Spanyol.

Mereka bergerak meninggalkan dermaga dengan tujuan jalan raya, tetapi sebelumnya untuk bahan bakar, mereka singgah disebuah bengkel. Saat tiba di jalan raya, Tn Walsh yang mengendarai mobil melaju 100 km/jam hanya dalam beberapa detik, meninggalkan semua kendaraan yang lebih besar dibelakangnya. Mereka segera menuju ke pinggiran kota Madrid. Mereka menikmati bepergian dengan mobil dan berharap keluarga Alvarez akan menemani mereka untuk beberapa hari.

Parag raph/ sente nce	English (SL)	Bahasa Indonesia( TL)	Type of problem	Suggested translations
I/ 1	Yesterday, the walsh <i>looked into</i> tell us about their holyday in Spain.	Kemarin, keluarga Walsh menceritakan liburan mereka di Spanyol	Omission.	Kemarin keluarga walsh <i>mengunjungi</i> kami dan menceritakan liburannya di Spanyol"
I/3	As soon as the plane takes off, he goes <i>into</i> cold sweat	Beliau <i>jadi keringat dingin</i> sesaat setelah pesawat lepas landas	Structure	Beliau <i>berkeringat dingin</i> .....

### Analysis

The student here uses the *Meaning-based translation* where the form of the target language is not always as same as the source language forms and shows in italic word of the translation. The translator also omits some unneeded words in order to make his translation more efficient but does not losing the message contained in the source language.

The errors in translating the phrasal verb here can be found in sentence 1 and 3. The student does not translate the phrasal verb "looked in" which is the predicator of the sentence. In sentence 3, the phrase "he goes into cold sweat" here translated as "Beliau jadi keringat dingin" where in standard Bahasa Indonesia this translation is ungrammatical although the audience understands the meaning of the translation.

### STUDENT 3

Kemarin keluarga Waksh datang kepada kami dan menceritakan tentang liburan mereka di Spanyol. Pak walsh tidak menyukai perjalanan udara. Seusai pesawat lepas landas ia keringat dingin, jadi mereka memutuskan untuk menggunakan kapal yang berangkat dari Portsmouth ke Santander. Kapal itu bisa saja tenggelam di pesisir Biscay, tapi beruntung hal itu tidak terjadi pada keluarga Walsh. Kapal mereka tiba di pelabuhan Spanyol sekitar 24 jam setelah meninggalkan Inggris. Jalan keluar untuk penumpang ialah hal pertama yang dilakukan setelah kapal itu berlabuh

Setelah mereka keluar dari pelabuhan, seorang laki laki dengan seragam hijau datang kepada mereka dan menawarkan apakah mereka membutuhkan jasa penyewaan mobil. Hal ini menjadi perhatian mereka dan untungya orang itu berhasil mendatangkan mobil kesukaan mereka. Orang itu senang karena dapat mencarikan mobil yang sesuai untuk keluarga welsch dan memperingatkan bahwasanya hujan keras memacetkan jalan jalan kecil di spanyol bagian tenggara.

Mereka keluar dari pelabuhan menuju jalan tol, tetapi sebelum mereka berangkat, mereka singgah mengisi bensin satu tangki penuh. Sesampainya mereka di tol. Pak Walsh yang mengendarai mobil, menancap gas sehinga meninggalkan mobil-mobil di belakangnya dengan kecepatan 100 km/ detik. Dengan segera mereka tiba di bagian luar Madrid. Mereka sangat senang dengan kendaraan rental yang mereka dapat dan berharap keluarga Alvarez akan segera bergabung dengan mereka selama beberapa hari ini.

Parag raph /sent ence	English (SL)	Bahasa Indonesia( TL)	Type of problem	Suggested tarnslation
I/3	The foot passengers were the first to get off.	Jalan keluar untuk penumpang ialah hal pertama yang dilakukan setelah kapal itu berlabuh	Inappropriate word	Para penumpang pun turun dari kapal.
II/2	and fortunately the man they had come across, worked for their favourite car rental company	dan untungya orang itu berhasil mendatangkan mobil kesukaan mereka.	Inappropriate word	Dan secara kebetulan pria yang mereka temui tersebut bekerja pada perusahaan penyewaan mobil langganan mereka.
III/2	Mrs Walsh, who was driving the car, pulled away leaving all the heavier vehicles behind....	Pak Walsh yang mengendarai mobil, menancap gas sehinga meninggalkan mobil-mobil di belakangnya	- inappropriate words	Pak Walsh memacu kendaraannya, meninggalkan semua kendaraan besar di belakangnya....

III/4	They enjoyed <i>getting about</i> by car	Mereka sangat senang dengan kendaraan rental yang mereka <i>dapat</i>	In appropriate word	Mereka menikmati <i>bepergian</i> dengan mobil.
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### Analysis

In the first paragraph, the writer does not find an error of phrasal verb translations. It is on sentence 5. The target language here "dilakukan" (be done) does not correspond to the source language which means "to disembark". Those phrasal verbs here are translated completely and idiomatically except sentence 5.

In paragraph 2, there is a mistaken deal with the context of the sentence. The target language has no relationship to the source language or they are different each other in meaning. The mistaken here is caused by the wrong and literally translation of the phrasal verb "came across" which is translated as "mendatangkan". As a result, the context contained in the sentence is diverging in target language.

In paragraph 3 sentence 2, the phrase "menangkap gasnya" is reducance and in efficient although the meaning itself is the same as source language. The student can arrange the sentence efficiently by using word "memacu".

The impact of the problem in previous paragraph causes another problem in the forth sentence of paragraph 3. The meaning of

this sentence is totally changed by the mistranslation of "getting about" to be "dapat", in literal translation "got" or "was hired" according to the context of the translation. The student here might use a free translation in translating this phrasal verb.



#### STUDENT 4

Kemarin keluarga Walsh menceritakan kepada kami tentang liburan mereka di Spanyol. Tuan Walsh tidak menyukai terbang. Sesaat setelah lepas landas, ia terkena keringat dingin, sehingga ia memutuskan menggunakan kapal dari Portsmouth ke Santander. Kapal tersebut dapat melalui daerah bawah di pelabuhan Biscay, tetapi untungnya keluarga Walsh tidak. Kapal itu melalui Pelabuhan Spanyol sekitar 24 jam setelah kapal itu meninggalkan Inggris. Menaikkan Jembatan merupakan suatu hal yang pertama dilakukan.

Ketika mereka keluar dari pelabuhan, seorang pria berseragam hijau datang kepada mereka dan menanyakan apakah mereka ingin menyewa mobil. Ini hal inilah yang diinginkan mereka, dan untungnya pria tersebut bekerja pada perusahaan penyewaan mobil favorit mereka.. Ia sungguh menyenangkan dan selalu mengingatkan mereka bahwa hujan deras tersebut menyebabkan kemacetan di jalur North west Spanyol.

Kemudian mereka keluar dari pelabuhan dalam tujuan mereka ke jalur kendaraan bermotor, tetapi sebelum tiba di sana mereka singgah di bengkel besar untuk bensin. Ketika mereka tiba di jalur kendaraan bermotor Nyonya Walsh, yang mengemudikan mobil meninggalkan semua mobil yang lebih berat di belakang, *menempuh* 100km/ jam dalam beberapa detik. Mereka segera menuju daerah pinggir di kota Madrid. Mereka menikmati perjalanan mereka dengan mobil dan berharap bahwa keluarga Alvarez akan bergabung bersama mereka dalam beberapa hari kemudian

Paragraph/ sentence	English (SL)	Bahasa Indonesia (TL)	Type of problem	Suggested translation
1/1	Yesterday, the Walsh family <i>looked in to tell</i>	Kemarin keluarga Walsh menceritakan kepada kami	Omission	kemarin keluarga walsh <i>mengunjungi</i> kami dan menceritakan liburannya di

	us about their holiday in Spain	tentang liburan mereka di Spanyol.		Spanyol"
I/3	As soon as the plane takes off he goes into a cold sweat	setelah lepas landas, ia terkena keringat dingin	- inappropriate word - ungrammatical form	Setelah lepas landas, ia ber keringat dingin.
I/4	The boat could have gone down to the bottom of the Bay of Biscay	Kapal tersebut dapat melalui daerah bawah di pelabuhan Biscay	-literal translation	Kapal tersebut bisa saja tenggelam di teluk Biscay
I/5	It got into the Spanish port about 24 hours after it had left England	Kapal itu melalui Pelabuhan Spanyol sekitar 24 jam setelah kapal itu meninggalkan Inggris	-Incorrect word choosing	Kapal itu tiba/sampai/berlabuh di pelabuhan Spanyol 24 jam setelah meninggalkan Inggris
II/3	He was very pleasant and warned them that heavy rain was holding up traffic on the minor roads in the North West of Spain	ia sungguh menyenangkan dan selalu mengingatkan mereka bahwa hujan deras tersebut menyebabkan kemacetan di jalur North west Spanyol	wordiness	Dia sangat ramah dan mengingatkan mereka bahwa hujan deras sedang menghambat lalu lintas di jalan alternatif barat daya Spanyol.
III/2	When they got to the motorway, Mrs Walsh, who was driving the car, pulled away leaving all the heavier vehicles behind, putting on 100 kilometres per hour in a few seconds	Ketika mereka tiba di jalur kendaraan bermotor Nyonya Walsh, yang mengemudikan mobil meninggalkan semua mobil yang lebih berat di belakang, menempuh 100km/jam dalam beberapa detik	In appropriate word	Ketika mereka tiba di jalan tol, nyonya Walsh memacu kendaraannya meninggalkan mobil-mobil besar di belakangnya dengan kecepatan 100 km/ jam.....

### Analysis

As student 1 and 2, this translation also omits the phrasal verb "looked into" in target language which is existed in source language. The

second error found in the third sentence where "goes into" translated as "terkena". This target language, in meaning does not represent with source language. Moreover, in target language structure, it is confused and ungrammatical. The student have to erase that in appropriate word terkena and add prefix {-ber}+ N (keringat dingin) to make an adjective word such in source language.

Another mistaken is to translate "gone down" (sentence 4 paragraph I) literally become "melalui daerah bawah". The meaning of both languages does not correspond each other. The student had better to avoid literal translation of this phrasal verb and use word "tenggelam"

The next sentence (sentence 5), in target language, is translated incorrectly by choosing word "melalui" or "to pass". The word of source language does not correspond enough with the target language. As a result, the sentence has a different meaning, which the ship is still on the sea and had not arrived yet in target language. The student had better change the wrong word "melalui" with "tiba, sampai or berlabuh".

The next is on the sentence 3 paragraph II. "Holding up" to be "menyebabkan kemacetan" is too long in target language. Moreover, the using of the phrase causes a different interpretation. That phrase can be changed with "menghambat". The last, as shown on the table above, the word "menempuh" can not associated with speed measurement in Bahasa Indonesia. It can be simplify by saying "dengan kecepatan" in target language.

In whole paragraph, the student uses both idiomatic translation and literal translation.



## STUDENT 5

Kemarin, anggota keluarga Walsh mampir untuk menceritakan liburan mereka di Spanyol. Tuan Walsh tidak suka terbang. Segera setelah pesawat berangkat, dia sangat panik sehingga mereka memutuskan untuk menggunakan kapal dari Portsmouth ke Santander. Kapal itu nyaris tenggelam di teluk Biscay, tapi untungnya kejadian itu tidak kesampaian. Mereka tiba di pelabuhan Spanyol sekitar 24 jam setelah meninggalkan Inggris. Penumpang yang berjalan kaki adalah pertama keluar dari kapal itu.

Ketika mereka keluar dari pelabuhan itu, seorang laki-laki berseragam hijau mendatangi mereka dan menanyakan apakah mereka mau menyewa mobil. Itulah yang mereka inginkan, dan untungnya lagi laki-laki yang mendatangi mereka bekerja untuk perusahaan penyewaan mobil yang mereka sukai. Ia sangat senang lalu memperingatkan mereka bahwa hujan lebat tengah menghadang lalu lintas di jalan-jalan minor di barat daya Spanyol.

Mereka keluar dari pelabuhan itu menuju jalur yang dilalui kendaraan, namun sebelum mereka sampai disana mereka singgah di sebuah tempat pengisian bensin yang besar. Ketika kembali ke jalur, Tuan Walsh yang juga mengendarai kendaraan itu bergerak meninggalkan kendaraan besar di belakang mereka, menambah kecepatan 100 km per jam hanya dalam beberapa detik. Tidak lama kemudian mereka menginjakkan kaki di pinggiran kota Madrid. Mereka menikmati berjalan-jalan di kota Madrid dengan menggunakan mobil dan berharap keluarga Alvarez akan menemani mereka untuk beberapa hari

Paragraf/sentence	English (SL)	Bahasa Indonesia (TL)	Type of problem	Suggested translation
I/3	As soon as the plane takes off he goes into a cold sweat	Segera setelah pesawat berangkat, dia sangat panik	-Redundancy -Omission -Incorrect spelling	Setelah pesawat berangkat, ia mulai berkeringat dingin.
III/3	They were soon going towards the outskirts of Madrid	Tidak lama kemudian mereka menginjakkan kaki di pinggiran kota Madrid.	Redundancy	Tak lama kemudian mereka sampai di pinggiran kota Madrid

### Analysis

In this work, the writer finds a little miss translated and confusing translation of phrasal verb but does not change meaning of the text.

The first mistaken found here is in the translation of the phrase "goes into cold sweat" on sentence 2 of paragraph 1. The phrasal verb here does not translated but it is merged with the term 'panic' on the target language. In this case, the translation here might be correct, but on the other side, the spelling of the 'panic' is incorrect in target language. Moreover, the sense of translation here between source and target language of this translation is quite far each other where "panik" means, "suddenly frightened". The student has not use this kind of word (panik) it will be better to say "mulai ber keringat dingin" rather than word "Panik".

Another excessive interpretation shows on the sentence 3 of paragraph 3 where "Going toward" here is translated to "menginjakkan kaki". This exchange might be simplified by the simple word "sampai" that is corresponding enough with the source language. Actually, this phrasal verb does not need a particular interpretation.

The writer thinks this translation is almost ideal except for the problems mentioned above because the student use type of idiomatic in the translation.

## STUDENT 6

Kemarin, keluarga Walsh menceritakan liburannya di Spanyol. Tuan Walsh tidak suka terbang. Segera pesawat lepas landas menuju ke cold sweat, jadi mereka memutuskan untuk naik kapal dari Portsmouth ke Santander. Kapal tidak dapat berangkat ke dasar Bay Biscay, tapi untungnya keluarga Walsh tidak melakukannya. Kapal tiba di Spanyol kira-kira 24 jam sesudah berangkat ke Inggris. Penumpang yang pertama turun

Karena mereka beralan keluar Bandar udara, seorang laki-laki berpakaian hijau datang menghampirinya dan bertanya jika mereka ingin menyewa sebuah mobil. Ini adalah maksud mereka, dan untungnya lelaki yang mereka temui bekerja untuk perusahaan mobil sewa. Dia sangat senang dan memperingati mereka bahwa hujan keras akan membanjiri jalan minor di Spanyol utara.

Mereka pergi ke bandara melalui arah motorway, tapi sebelum mereka tiba disana mereka masuk di garasi petrol yang besar. Ketika mereka tiba di motorway, nyonya Walsh yang mengemudi mobil itu, melambungi semua kendaraan yang besar, dengan kecepatan 100 km per jam dalam beberapa detik. Mereka segera pergi menuju penjual rokok di Madrid. Mereka menikmati bepergian dengan mobil dan berharap keluarga Alvarez akan ikut kami untuk beberapa hari.

Paragraph/sentence	English (SL)	Bahasa Indonesia (TL)	Type of problem	Suggested translation
I/1	Yesterday, the Walsh family <i>looked in to</i> tell us about their holiday in Spain	Kemarin, keluarga Walsh menceritakan liburannya di Spanyol	ommission	As same as student 1.
I/3	As soon as the plane takes off he <i>goes into</i> a cold sweat	Segera pesawat lepas landas <i>menuju ke cold sweat</i>	-Literal translation -wrong word order.	Setelah pesawat lepas landas, ia mulai berkeringat dingin.
II/3	heavy rain was <i>holding up traffic</i> on the minor roads in the North West of Spain.	hujan keras akan <i>membanjiri</i> jalan minor di Spanyol utara.	- Inappropriate word -Redundancy	Hujan lebat <i>menghambat</i> lalu lintas jalur barat daya Spanyol

III/2	Mrs Walsh, who was driving the car, <i>pulled away</i> leaving all the heavier vehicles behind	nyonya Walsh yang mengemudi mobil itu, <i>melambungi</i> semua kendaraan yang besar	Ungrammatical	Nyonya Walsh yang mengemudikan mobil tersebut, <i>melaju</i> meninggalkan kendaraan - kendaraan besar di belakangnya
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### Analysis

The translation above is a type of literal translation in common. The text here is translated based from the source language forms. Some of the phrasal verb here also transformed with a literal manner in particular.

In first paragraph, it can be seen on sentence 2 and 3. The phrasal verb contained in phrase "goes into cold sweat" literally translated to "Menuju ke Cold Sweat". This literal translation causes an error in meaning and word order in target language. By this mistaken, the student put the plane as the subject of sentence 2. The translator had better use meaning based translation in his translation by use word "tenggelam". On sentence 3, the student also do the same thing where "gone down" become "berangkat ke dasar". The student also does not put the meaning of "looked in "(sentence 1 Paragraph 1) in his translation as in first translation.

The next is in paragraph 2 that is "holding up" become "membanjiri". The incorrect selection of the word in target language might turn the audience's mind into another direction of interpretation or the chosen word is excessive. The word "membanjiri" for "holding up" is far enough each other according to the situation context of the text because it is not mentioned that the heavy rain is drowning the street.

The writer finds three mistaken on paragraph 3. The first is in the phrasal verb "pull away" which is translated to "melambungi". In this case, the meaning of the phrasal verb is not clear and the form of target language is ungrammatical. The writer thinks this student is actually understand the actual meaning of the source language but he make mistake in choosing the equivalent word in target language. In addition, the word "melambungi" is ungrammatical in Bahasa Indonesia.

### Student 7

Kemarin, keluarga Walsh berkunjung u/ menceritakan kami mengenai liburan mereka di Spanyol. Tuan Walsh tidak suka bepergian dengan pesawat. Sesaat setelah pesawat lepas landas ia mulai berkeriangat dingin, sehingga ia memutuskan untuk menggunakan kapal dari Portsmouth menuju Santander. Kapal tersebut biasanya menempuh hingga ke dasar Biscay, tapi bagi keluarga Walsh kapal tersebut tidak melakukannya. Kapal tersebut tiba di pelabuhan Spanyol sekitar 24 jam setelah meninggalkan Inggris. Penumpang yang berjalan kakilah yang pertama tiba.

Ketika mereka keluar dari pelabuhan, seorang pria yang mengenakan seragam hijau mendatangi mereka dan bertanya apakah mereka ingin menyewa mobil. Sebenarnya itulah niat mereka dan beruntungnya pria tersebut bekerja di perusahaan penyewaan mobil

favorit mereka. Ia sangat menyenangkan dan memperingatkan mereka bahwa hujan lebat menghambat lalu lintas pada jalan-jalan kecil di barat daya Spanyol.

Mereka keluar dari pelabuhan dgn tujuan jalur cepat, namun sebelum mereka tiba, mereka singgah di sebuah tempat pengisian bahan bakar yang besar. Ketika mereka tiba di jalur cepat, nyonya Walsh yang mengemudikan mobil melaju meninggalkan kendaraan-kendaraan lainnya di belakang, dengan kecepatan 100 km per jam dalam beberapa detik. Mereka dengan segera tiba di daerah pinggiran kota Madrid. Mereka sangat menikmati melakukan perjalanan dengan mobil dan berharap bahwa keluarga Alvarez dapat bergabung bersama mereka di lain kesempatan.

Paragraph/sentence	English (SL)	Bahasa Indonesia (TL)	Type of problem	Suggested translation
1/4	The boat could have gone down to the bottom of the Bay of Biscay	Kapal tersebut biasanya menempuh hingga ke dasar Biscay	-Literal translation causes error to adv- and preposition of the sentence.	Kapal tersebut bisa saja tenggelam di dasar teluk Biscay.

#### Analysis.

The writer, in this translation, had only one thing that interested to discuss. That is on the sentence 3 of paragraph 1. This student did the same thing with the previous student where the student translated the phrasal verb literally where "gone down" become "menempuh hingga dasar" Bay of Biscay. This translation causes a different context of situation in target language and whole meaning of the sentence turns to be unclear. This also turn the incorrect translation of auxiliary "could

have" to "biasanya" (as usually) which is an adverb of manner in target language.

In translating the phrasal verbs here, the student uses meaning based translation outside the problem explained above.

### STUDENT 8

Kemarin keluarga Walsh menceritakan kepada kami tentang liburan mereka di Spanyol. Mr Walsh tidak menyukai penerbangan. Pesawat yang cepat pada saat lepas landas membuat ia gugup, jadi mereka memutuskan untuk menggunakan kapal dari Portsmouth menuju Santander. Di teluk Biscay kapal tersebut hampir saja karam, tapi beruntunglah keluarga Walsh tidak mengalaminya. Mereka tiba di Spanyol sekitar 24 jam setelah meninggalkan Inggris.....

Saat mereka tiba di pelabuhan, seorang pria berpakaian hijau datang menghampiri mereka dan bertanya apakah mereka ingin menyewa sebuah mobil. Ini merupakan tujuan mereka dan secara kebetulan pria yang mereka temukan bekerja pada perusahaan penyewaan mobil langganan mereka. Ia sangat baik dan memperingatkan mereka bahwa hujan deras menyebabkan kemacetan lalu lintas pada jalan jalan kecil bagian utara barat spanyol.

Mereka keluar dari pelabuhan dengan mengikuti jalur, tapi sebelumnya mereka berhenti di tempat pengisian bahan bakar. Ketika kembali ke jalur, Mrs Walsh yang mengendarai mobil bergerak cepat meninggalkan kendaraan-kendaraan besar yang ada di belakangnya dengan kecepatan 100 km/ jam dalam beberapa menit. Mereka melaju dengan cepat ke daerah pinggiran Madrid. Mereka menikmati perjalanan dengan mobil ini dan berharap keluarga Alvares akan menikmati Hal yang sama suatu hari nanti

Parag raph /sent ence	English (SL)	Bahasa Indonesia( TL)	Type of problem	Corection
1/6	The foot passengers were the first to <i>get off</i> .	-	Omitting the sentence	The student better translate the sentence

II/2	and fortunately the man they had come across	dan secara kebetulan pria yang mereka temukan	structure	Dan secara kebetulan pria yang mereka temui
II/5	heavy rain was holding up traffic on the minor roads in the North West of Spain.	hujan deras menyebabkan kemacetan lalu lintas pada jalan jalan kecil bagian utara barat spanyol.	redundancy	Hujan deras menghambat arus lalu lintas pada.....

### Analysis

The type of translation shows on the translation above is meaning based translation because in the work the phrasal verb here translated based on meaning of source language.

The errors of this translation only found on first paragraph sentence 1 which the phrasal verb here does not translated anyway. Omitting sentence here make the message of the paragraph does not expressed in target language. in order to convey the source language's message completely, the translation of the sentence must be appeared in target language.

Another mistaken is on sentence 2 paragraph 2. "Came across" to "temu-kan" is incorrect in meaning. The suffix -kan in target language is incorrect in grammar. It will be necessary to put prefix -l (temu-l) than prefix -kan (temu-kan).



The next is on sentence 5 paragraph 2. the phrasal verb "holding up" become "menyebabkan kemacetan", according to the context of sentence, it is not suitable. For reason, is the context of the sentence here only mentioned that the rain was happening and did not cause a traffic jam. The interpretation of the phrasal verb here is too far from context. It would be better to use word "menghambat" in the translation.

#### STUDENT 9

Kemarin, keluarga walsh menceritakan kepada kami mengenai liburannya di spanyol. Tuan Walsh sangat tidak menyukai penerbangan. Segera setelah pesawat lepas landas, Tuan Walsh mulai berkeringat dingin. Jadi mereka kemudian memutuskan untuk menggunakan kapal dari Portsmouth ke Santander. Kapal mereka hampir karam di teluk Biscay, tetapi keluarga Walsh beruntung tidak mengalami kejadian tersebut. Kapal nua mencapai pelabuhan Spanyol sekitar 24 jam setelah meninggalkan Inggris. Tangga penumpang alat yang pertama di turunkan.

Ketika mereka keluar dari pelabuhan, seorang pria berseragam hijau menghampiri mereka dan menanyakan apakah mereka ingin menyewa sebuah mobil. Hal ini mereka sudah rencanakan dan beruntung bahwa pria yang mereka jumpai bekerja pada perusahaan mobil rental favorit mereka. Pria tersebut sangat senang dan kemudian mengingatkan keluarga walsh bahwa hujan deras memacetkan lalu lintas di jalan kecil di barat laut spanyol.

Mereka keluar dari pelabuhan melalui jalan yang di sediakan untuk dilalui oleh kendaraan bermotor, tetapi sebelumnya mereka singgah di sebuah garasi besar untuk mengisi bensin. Ketika mereka sudah di jalan dengan Tuan Walsh sebagai pengemudinya, mendahului semua kendaraan berat, dengan kecepatan 100 km/jam dalam beberapa detik saja. Mereka kemudian menuju ke daerah pinggiran kota Madrid. Mereka menikmati perjalanan menggunakan mobil dan berharap keluarga Alvarez bergabung untuk beberapa hari kemudian.

Paragraph/sentence	English (SL)	Bahasa Indonesia (TL)	Type of problem	Suggested translation
I/1	Yesterday, the Walsh family <i>looked in to</i> tell us about their holiday in Spain	Kemarin, keluarga walsh menceritakan kepada kami mengenai liburannya di spanyol.	Omission	"kemarin keluarga walsh mengunjungi kami dan menceritakan liburannya di Spanyol"
II/5	heavy rain was <i>holding up</i> traffic on the minor roads in the North West of Spain.	hujan deras <i>memacetkan</i> lalu lintas di jalan kecil di barat laut spanyol.	Redundancy caused by inappropriate word	Hujan deras <i>menghambat</i> arus lalu lintas .....
III/3	They were soon <i>going towards</i> the outskirts of Madrid.	Mereka kemudian <i>menujuk</i> ke daerah pinggiran kota Madrid	Incorrect spelling	Mereka kemudian <i>menuju</i> ke daerah pinggiran kota Madrid

### Analysis

The first mistake found here is to omit the phrasal verb "looked in" in target language in sentence 1 paragraph 1. The translator should convey the point when the Walsh was visiting to tell their holiday. The student can use word "mengunjungi" which is equal to "looked in to".

The next is on paragraph 2 sentence 5 where "holding up" become memacetkan. As previous student, the translator here choose the unnecessary word to represent the source language which is far enough from context of the sentence. It will be better to put the word "menghambat" in translating "holding up". The next is incorrect spelling of "menujuk" in paragraph 3 sentence 3 for source language "going toward". This mistake is technical mistaken but it can causes confuseness anyway. The student has to be more carefully in writing.

Except those two problem above, the phrasal verb is correctly translated and in the translation he student use meaning based translation.

#### STUDENT 10

Kemarin keluarga Walsh menceritakan kepada kami tentang liburanya di Spanyol. Tuan walsh tidak menyukai penerbangan. Ketika pesawat tinggal landas dia langsung merinding, sehingga mereka memutuskan untuk menggunakan perahu siar dari Portsmouth ke Santander. Perahu siar Bisa saja tenggelam di dasar teluk Biscay, tapi untunglah itu tidak terjadi pada keluarga Walsh. Dibutuhkan waktu sekitar 24 jam menuju spanyol setelah meninggalkan Inggris. Penumpang yang tidak berkendaraanlah yang pertama kali turun.

Ketika mereka meninggalkan pelabuhan, seorang lelaki mendatangi mereka dan menanyakan apakah mereka ingin menyewa mobil. Hal ini memang kemauan mereka dan untungnya lelaki yang mendatangnya tersebut bekerja pada perusahaan penyewaan mobil favorit mereka. Lelaki itu sangat senang dan mengingatkan mereka bahwa hujan deras sedang melanda dan menimbulkan kemacetan di jalan kecil barat daya Spanyol.

The next is on paragraph 2 sentence 5 where "holding up" become memacetkan. As previous student, the translator here choose the unnecessary word to represent the source language which is far enough from context of the sentence. It will be better to put the word "menghambat" in translating "holding up". The next is incorrect spelling of "menujuk" in paragraph 3 sentence 3 for source language "going toward". This mistake is technical mistaken but it can causes confuseness anyway. The student has to be more carefully in writing.

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Ketika mereka meninggalkan pelabuhan, seorang lelaki mendatangi mereka dan menanyakan apakah mereka ingin menyewa mobil. Hal ini memang kemauan mereka dan untungnya lelaki yang mendatangnya tersebut bekerja pada perusahaan penyewaan mobil favorit mereka. Lelaki itu sangat senang dan mengingatkan mereka bahwa hujan deras sedang melanda dan menimbulkan kemacetan di jalan kecil barat daya Spanyol.

Mereka kemudian keluar dari pelabuhan dan mengambil jalur motor tapi sebelumnya mereka mengisi bahan bakar. Ketika mengambil jalur motor, tuan walsh yang mengemudikan mobil, meninggalkan jauh kendaraan kendaraan besar dengan kecepatan 100 km/jam hanya dalam hitungan detik. Mereka kemudian sampai di daerah pinggiran kota Madrid. Mereka mulai menikmati perjalanan dengan menggunakan mobil dan berharap keluarga Alvarez akan ikut bersama mereka suatu hari nanti.

Paragraf/sentence	English (SL)	Bahasa Indonesia( TL)	Type of problem	Suggested translation
I/3	he goes into a cold sweat	dia langsung merinding	Ungrammatical and redundancy	Dia mulai berkeriat dingin
I/4	It got into the Spanish port about 24 hours after it had left England.	Dibutuhkan waktu sekitar 24 jam menuju spanyol setelah meninggalkan Inggris.	inappropriate word	Kapal tersebut tiba di pelabuhan spanyol dalam waktu 24 jam setelah bertolak dari Inggris
II/3	heavy rain was holding up traffic on the minor roads in the North West of Spain.	hujan deras sedang melanda dan menimbulkan kemacetan di jalan kecil barat daya Spanyol.	wordiness	Hujan deras sedang menghambat arus lalu lintas di.....
III/1	but before they got there they pulled in at a large garage for petrol	tapi sebelumnya mereka mengisi bahan bakar	omission	Tetapi sebelumnya mereka singgah mengisi bahan bakar di sebuah garasi besar
III/2	When they got to the motorway,	Ketika mengambil jalur motor	Literal translation And ungrammatical	Setibanya di jalur tol.

### Analysis

This translation have to be literal translation and meaning based translation. Some of phrasal verb translated based on meaning and form. The mistaken here caused by the literal translation of the phrasal verb such in sentence 3 of first paragraph. The target language say "langsung merinding" in translating the phrase " goes into cold sweat". The translation of the phrase is over excessive because in sentence there is no information which says Mr walsh felt frightened. And the word "langsung" is not full fledged enough in Bahasa Indonesia. The translation will be grammatical if the phrase "langsung merinding" is erased and changed with phrase "mulai berkeringat dingin".

The next is in paragraph 1 sentence 4 where "got into" translated as "menuju". The wrong choice of the word in target language causes a different meaning in target language.there are a contradict context of the source and the target. The word "menuju" give interpretation that the ship was still sailing while based on context of sentence, it had been arrived to the port. The student ought to pay attention in choosing an equivalent word in the translation. The student may changes the word "menuju" with"sampai" in order to harmonize the context of the source and target language.

In the second paragraph the writer found another mistaken. It is on sentence 3 where the phrasal verb "Holding up" is become "melanda dan menyebabkan kemacetan". This translation is not efficient in explaining the source language by the using of word "melanda". The word "melanda" in Bahasa Indonesia is associated with the nature disaster; especially flood, rather than heavy rain. The changing of the long phrase above can be simplified by choosing word "menghambat" which has closest meaning with "holding up".

The next mistaken of paragraph 3 is on the sentence 1 and 2. in sentence 1, the phrasal verb " pulled in" is untranslatable and in consequence, the message is incomplete in target language. The student miss the point that The Walsh was entering the large garage petrol as in the source language therefore the student have to translate it with "singgah" or "berhenti". The next is literal translation of "got to" become "mengambil" which causes an ungrammatical form of target language. The student here seems to understand only the main verb of this phrasal verb; as a result, the actual meaning of the phrasal verb is incorrect. Moreover, the word "mengambil" or "to get" is not suitable with the context of the sentence. It would be better to say "berada" than "Mengambil" and the using this word turn the sentence

grammatically. Another way is to elaborate the phrase "when they got to" into one single word "setibanya" and it will be more efficient.

After observing the errors above, the writer summerize it to find out the sum of correct answer which determines the abilty of students in a table as following

Student	Incorrect translation	Correct translation(points)
1.	6	11
2.	2	15
3.	4	13
4.	6	11
5.	2	15
6	2	15
7	4	13
8	3	14
9	3	14
10.	5	12
sum	36	134

To find out the mean (average) point of whole student the writer uses a formula as following

$$Me = \frac{\sum Xi}{N}$$

(Sugiyono,2004 : 45)



Where :

Me = Mean (average)

$\Sigma$  = Epsilon (sum)

Xi = sum of the Values of the first to "n" (in this case the corrects answer)

N = sum of the respondece

Therefore,

$$Me = \frac{(11+15+13+11+15+15+13+14+14+12)}{10} = \frac{134}{10} = 13,4 (13)$$

The percentage of the average correct answer above is 76,4% which is obtained by Average of correct answer (13) divided to sum of the answer (17) and multiplied with 100%. By this following table, the percentage is classified in 4 range of 100 - 0

Percentage	Ability
100 % - 75 %	Good
74 % - 50 %	Fair
49 % - 25 %	Poor
24 % - 0%	Very poor

Based on the table, the student ability in translating phrasal verb idiom categorized in good ability.

Finally, After observing the students translations above, the writer notes some point of the most error phrasal verb translation, such as follows :

- The students mostly omit to translate the phrasal verb which followed by infinitive verb (looked in+ to V1). There are 3 students who translate the phrasal verb and the rest of student do not.
- In translating the phrasal verb "goes into" + cold sweat (adj), 5 students translate it ungrammatically and 1 student makes a Redundancy.
- At the phrasal verb Holding up + traffic (N). the student which uses too much explanation is amount 6 person.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGESTIONS

#### 4.1 CONCLUSIONS

The writer comes to the conclusions after exploring and discussing the student job such as follows:

1. The student mostly used meaning based translation in translating English idiomatic expression, especially phrasal verb idiom, in Bahasa Indonesia. There are only 3 from 10 students here using literal translation.
2. The difficulties of the student are centred at the word choice to represent the source language in target language. The student themselves understand the actual meaning of the phrasal verb anyway but they have difficulties in choosing appropriate word which equal in meaning in Bahasa Indonesia.
3. The students only use a general English-Indonesian dictionary rather than a particular idioms dictionary to help them find out the meanings of source language.
4. The students, according to the writer, have a good ability to translate the phrasal verb idioms.

## 4.2 SUGGESTIONS

Finally, by this research, the writer gives some suggestions in translating idiomatic expression, phrasal verb in particular, such as follows:

1. The student should choose the appropriate words which have closest meaning to the source language. They have to be careful to distinguish the phrasal verb and the ordinary word.
2. The student had better avoid translating the phrasal verb idiom literally in order to get the main idea or actual meaning contained in source language.
3. And the last, in translating some idiomatic expression, the students are preferable to use a specific dictionary of idiom in translating idiomatic expression

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