

**ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION METHODS AND MEANING
EQUIVALENCE OF IDIOMATIC PHRASAL VERBS IN *THE
ALCHEMIST* NOVEL**



A THESIS

*Submitted to the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
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MAKASSAR**

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THESIS

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EQUIVALENCE OF IDIOMATIC PHRASAL VERBS IN *THE ALCHEMIST*
NOVEL

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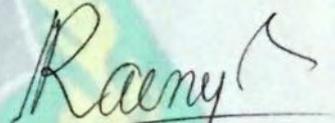
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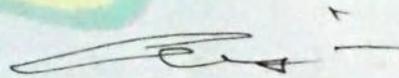
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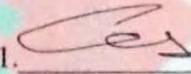
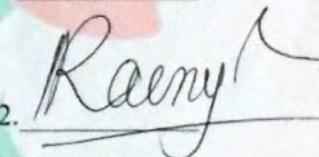
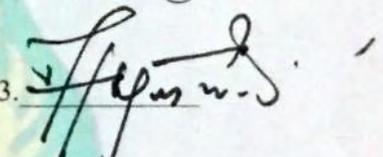
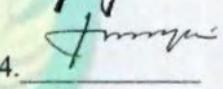
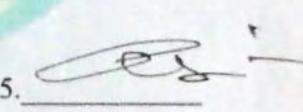
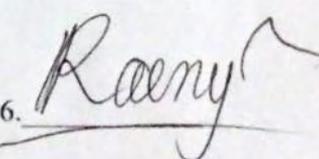
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Today, Tuesday, 28th May 2019, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by RESTY PRATIWI DJAMAL (No. F21112026) entitled, **ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION METHODS AND MEANING EQUIVALENCE OF IDIOMATIC PHRASAL VERBS IN *THE ALCHEMIST* NOVEL**, submitted in fulfilment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (SS) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 28th May 2019

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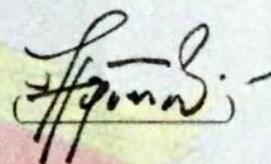


DECLARATION

The thesis by **RESTY PRATIWI DJAMAL** (No. F21112026) entitled, **ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION METHODS AND MEANING EQUIVALENCE OF IDIOMATIC PHRASAL VERBS IN *THE ALCHEMIST* NOVEL**, has been revised as advised during the examination on 28th May 2019 and as approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examination.

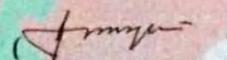
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At last, the writer realizes that this thesis is still far from its perfection. Therefore, the writer is openly encouraged to any criticism and suggestion either in writing or orally for improvements in any upcoming study. Finally, the writer hopes that this research can be useful for education in general and for all of us in particular.

Makassar, 26th May 2016

The Writer



ABSTRAK

RESTY PRATIWI DJAMAL. *Analysis of Translation Methods and Meaning Equivalence of Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs in The Alchemist Novel.* (dibimbing oleh Abidin Pammu dan Sitti Sahraeny)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi metode terjemahan yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan kata kerja idiom pada novel *The Alchemist* dan untuk mengungkapkan jenis kesetaraan makna yang terdapat pada terjemahan kata kerja idiom dalam novel *The Alchemist*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dimana penelitian ini menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dengan cara mengambil data dari bagian kedua novel *The Alchemist* yang terdiri atas 30 sub-bagian. Kata kerja idiom yang telah dikumpulkan kemudian dianalisis menggunakan teori metode terjemahan Baker dan teori kesetaraan makna oleh Nida.

Hasil dari penelitian ini, penulis menemukan bahwa ada empat metode terjemahan, yaitu terjemahan menggunakan idiom dengan makna dan bentuk yang sama, terjemahan dengan menggunakan idiom dengan makna yang sama tetapi bentuk yang berbeda, terjemahan dengan *paraphrase*, dan terjemahan dengan penghilangan kata. Sebagian besar kata kerja idiom yang ditemukan pada novel tersebut diterjemahkan menggunakan cara menafsirkan atau *paraphrase*. Dengan kata lain, terjemahan dengan cara *paraphrase* adalah cara yang paling umum untuk menerjemahkan kata kerja idiom dalam novel *The Alchemist*. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa kesetaraan makna yang terdapat pada novel tersebut dapat diklasifikasikan ke dalam kesetaraan formal dan kesetaraan dinamis. Analisis menjelaskan bahwa kesetaraan dinamis yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam terjemahan kata kerja idiom dalam novel *The Alchemist*, karena lebih fokus pada pembaca dan bahasa target.



ABSTRACT

RESTY PRATIWI DJAMAL. *Analysis of Translation Methods and Meaning Equivalence of Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs in The Alchemist Novel.* (supervised by Abidin Pammu and Sitti Sahraeny)

The research aims to identify the translation methods that are used in translating idiomatic phrasal verbs in *The Alchemist* novel and to disclose the types of meaning equivalences that are occurred in the translation of idiomatic phrasal verbs in *The Alchemist* novel.

This research used descriptive qualitative method which took purposive sampling method. The data of this research were taken from the second part of *The Alchemist* novel which consisted of 30 sections. The idiomatic phrasal verbs were analyzed by using Baker's translation methods and Nida's equivalence theory.

As a result, the writer finds there are four methods that use in the translation, i.e. translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. The most of idiomatic phrasal verbs in the novel are translated using paraphrase strategy. In other word, translation by paraphrasing is the most common way of translating idiomatic phrasal verbs in *The Alchemist* novel. This research also shows that the meaning equivalences that are occurred in the novel can be classified into formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence. The analysis explains that dynamic equivalence which most found in the translation of idiomatic phrasal verbs in *The Alchemist* novel, as it focuses more on the reader and target language.



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

English plays a much greater role in today's world. As technology is rapidly advancing, English also has impact in many aspects of people's life. It is used in any information and communication media, both spoken and written, to connect people who speak in different languages. Unfortunately, there are still problems can be occurred at any time that will prevent the exchanging information between them. Therefore, translation is needed to be a bridge of communication which connects the interactions between individuals, communities, and nations of different languages.

Generally, translation is the process of transferring message and meaning from the source language into the target language. Translation activity is very important to help people who lack in English, so they will not be left behind in accessing information. In Indonesia, translation activities have been done and applied in various fields, including books and novels. Day by day the amount of English books and novels which are translated to Indonesian are increasing. Many people in Indonesia like to read translated novel, because it is easier to comprehend the story in it. It indicates that translation in novels is something needed and unavoidable.

However, translating novel is not easy at all. Bringing foreign linguistic
ce into the target language is an uneasy duty due to linguistic differences.



It is difficult to translate some words or expressions into target language because there are some words or expressions sometimes do not exist in the target language and cannot be translated literally. One of them is idiomatic expression, which are often used in a variety of context and situations from daily to formal conversation.

English novel has a lot of idiomatic expressions. Idiomatic is a phrase which meaning cannot be deduced from the words in it, and it is an expression to a language (Oxford Mini Dictionary & Thesaurus, 2008). If the translator does not know the exactly meaning of the idiomatic expression, the target reader will be wrong to interpret the message of the source language. Therefore, to translate one work, a translator needs to understand the knowledge about the source language, target language, and also translator should find out the equivalent expressions of the target language. Furthermore, the translator should pay attention and understand both cultural matters as well to avoid misunderstanding.

The most common type of idiom that will be found in novel is idiomatic phrasal verb. Idiomatic phrasal verb can be defined as a combination of a verb and a preposition or adverb that creates a meaning different from its original constituent (Longman Dictionary of Phrasal Verbs, 1989). For example, the phrase *put on* has meaning *put something on the body*. It has different meaning

you translate it word by word *put* and *on*.



Based on the explanation above, it is interested to analyze the translation of idiomatic phrasal verb in the scope of translation methods and equivalence of meaning of the translation of the idiomatic phrasal verbs. The writer chooses *The Alchemist* novel written by Paulo Coelho that is translated into Indonesian by Tanti Lesmana. There are two reasons why *The Alchemist* novel is taken as the object of this research. Firstly, because this novel contains a great deal of idiomatic phrasal verbs. It is interesting to study how the translator employs translation methods or strategies that affect the meaning equivalences on the idiomatic phrasal verb translation in both novels. Secondly, *The Alchemist* has always been one of the best-selling novels all over the world. It has reprinted numerous times and translated into more than 70 languages, including Indonesian. The story of the novel is interesting and also it had been filmed with the same title. The novel itself has won several awards, including the United Kingdom's 2004 Nielsen Gold Book Award and France's Grand Prix Litteraire Elle in 1995. That is why the writer is interested to study on it to see the translation methods that translator apply in translating idiomatic phrasal verbs and determine the types of equivalence to reach the meaning equivalences.

B. Identification of The Problems

Based on observation, the writer identifies that there are some problems occurred in translating process of *The Alchemist* into the target language. The problems are as follows:



1. The translator uses certain methods in translating idiomatic phrasal verbs in *The Alchemist* novel.
2. Some idiomatic phrasal verbs are lack of equivalent meanings from the source language to the target language.

C. Scope of The Problems

Focus of this study is limited to identify the translation methods of idiomatic phrasal verbs used in *The Alchemist* novel based on Baker's theory, and the types of meaning equivalence in the translation of the idiomatic phrasal verbs. The source of the data is restricted to *The Alchemist* novel, both original and translation version in Indonesian.

D. Research Questions

Based on the research background, the writer formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What are the methods or strategies used in translating the idiomatic phrasal verbs in *The Alchemist* novel?
2. What types of the meaning equivalence are occurred in the translation of idiomatic phrasal verbs in *The Alchemist* novel?

E. Objectives of The Study

In the relation to the research question above, this research intended:

To describe the methods used by the translator in translating the idiomatic phrasal verbs.



2. To disclose the types of meaning equivalence used in the translation of idiomatic phrasal verbs.

F. Significances of The Study

From this research, it is expected that the research result can give the theoretically and practically contribution.

1. Theoretically, the writer hopes this research can give additional knowledge and references to other researchers in the field of translation especially on idiomatic translations since this research uses the original English novel compared to the translated one in Indonesian.
2. Practically, this research is expected to be useful for the readers in understanding the methods of idiomatic translations from English to Indonesian and to give some insights in the field of translation.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Studies

The writer finds some previous studies that discuss a similar topic with the main topic of this research:

1. Pala'langan (2008), in his bachelor diploma thesis entitled "*The Student's Ability in Translating Idiomatic Expression*". He aimed to analyze the student's ability to translate the idiom of English literature in particular. From his research, he found the types of idiomatic expression that widely used by students and described common mistakes in translation.
2. Andi Salma (2010), in her bachelor diploma thesis investigated "*The Translation Analysis of Novel Twilight by Stephanie Meyer into Indonesia*". On her study, she focused on the lexical equivalent in target language and types of translation that is used by the translator. In her research, she found that many words were chosen as the equivalent of words in target language which was not suitable to the meaning of source language.
3. Lukman Dwi Adisetia (2013), in his bachelor thesis entitled "*A Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in Chocolat by Joanne Harris and Its Translation by Ibnu Setiawan*". He tried to analyze the translation strategies used by the translator and the degree of meaning



equivalence of the translation of idiomatic expressions in the novel. On his research, he found the translation of idiomatic expressions has higher percentages of equivalence degree indicated by frequency of equivalent meaning compared to non-equivalent meaning.

By studying the previous studies above, the writer concludes that her research has similar discussion about the translations. Even so, there are slight differences between this research to the previous studies; such as from the first previous study, Pala'langan tried to describe the use of idiomatic expressions using semantic approaches. While the second previous study more focused on finding the lexical equivalent in target language. The last by Lukman Dwi Adisetia focused on finding the degree of meaning equivalence in the translation of the idiomatic expression.

On the other side, the writer more focuses on finding translation methods or strategies of idiomatic phrasal verb that used by translator and disclosing the types of meaning equivalence that occurred after using the translation methods to translate the idiomatic phrasal verbs.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Translation

a. Definition of Translation

According to *www.kwintessential.co.uk*, the activity of translation was carried out as early as the Mesopotamian era when the Sumerian poem, Gilgamesh, was translated into Asian languages. It was around the second



millennium BC. In later periods, the need for translation became greater with the development of religious texts and spiritual theories.

There are the definitions of translation based on the translation theorists. Generally, translation is the process of transferring words or text from one language into another language. However, the experts have clearer definitions of translation. According to Newmark (1981), translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. Catford (1965) states that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language. Nida and Taber (1969) explains the process of translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

In other hand, Larson (1989) said that basically translation is reproducing the form of the source language into the form of the target language. It transfers the language into another language without changing the meaning carried on or the forms of the target language. The forms of the language are word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, and so on.

The opinion about translation by Huang Long that is presented by Xiang Yinhua on his journal (2011), defines translation as transfer of a text from a source language into a text in target language, the objective being a perfect equivalence of meaning between two texts. Bell (1991)



mentioned similar definitions, he defines the translation as the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language. Both definitions above refer to an important aspect, namely equivalence. However, equivalence is not an easy task in translation, because according to Nida (1964) no two languages are identical. The total impact of translation may be reasonably close to the original, but there can be no identity in detail.

Based on the definition about translation from the experts above, the most important thing from translation activity is to understand the context of the source language. Therefore, the meaning and message from the source language could be delivered properly and the reader of target language will not get wrong interpretation.

b. Types of Translation

The types of translation has been categorized by Newmark (1988) into two based on its aim, there are *source language (SL) emphasis*, which is the translation that gives emphasis to the source language, and *target language (TL) emphasis*, which is the translation that gives emphasis on the target language.

Newmark divides the two categories above into eight types in the form

of a flattened V diagram as follows:



SL emphasis	TL emphasis
<i>Word-for-word translation</i>	<i>Adaptation</i>
<i>Literal translation</i>	<i>Free translation</i>
<i>Faithful translation</i>	<i>Idiomatic translation</i>
<i>Semantic Translation</i>	<i>Communicative translation</i>

Figure 1: V Diagram of Translation Methods by Newmark (1988: 45)

- a. *Word-for-word translation*. It is often called as interlinear translation that means the words is directly translated below the source language. The words and grammatical order in source language will be preserved and translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

For example: (SL) I like that song.

(TL) *Saya suka itu lagu.*

- b. *Literal translation*. It is likely similar to word-for-word translation, the words are translated one-by-one but the source grammatical constructions or words arrangement are converted to their nearest target language equivalence.

For example: (SL) Your painting is so beautiful.

(TL) *Lukisan kamu sangat indah.*

- c. *Faithful translation*. This type of translation attempts to convey the contextual meaning of the source language within the constraints of the target grammatical structure, by transferring the



cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical ‘abnormality’ of the source language.

For example: (SL) I want to share this idea for some feedback.

(TL) *Saya ingin berbagi ide ini untuk beberapa umpan balik.*

- d. *Semantic translation.* The aesthetic value of the source language must be taken into account and the important cultural words are less translated by culturally neutral terms.

For example: (SL) He is a bookworm.

(TL) *Dia adalah seorang kutu buku.*

- e. *Adaptation.* This is the ‘freest’ form of translation. It is used mainly for translating plays, poetry, and another literature works. The plot, characters and theme is usually preserved, while the source language culture is converted to the target language culture and the text is rewritten.

For example: (SL) The rising sun is found not to be rising sun.

It is the world which goes around.

(TL) *Matahari terbit ternyata bukan matahari terbit. Dunialah yang sebenarnya mengorbit.*

- f. *Free translation.* This type of translation also can be called intralingual translation. It is usually in a paraphrasing form that



creates much longer sentences than the original. It produces the target language text without the manner, or the content without the form of the source language text.

For example: (SL) Killing two birds with one stone.

(TL) *Sambil menyelam minum air.*

- g. *Idiomatic translation.* The message of the source language is reproduced into the target language, but distorting nuances of meaning by preferring idioms and colloquialisms where only exist in target language.

For example: (SL) It is a piece of cake.

(TL) *Ini adalah hal yang mudah.*

- h. *Communicative translation.* It attempts to represent the exact contextual meaning of the source language in such way that both content and language are acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

For example: (SL) Keep off the grass.

(TL) *Dilarang berjalan di atas rumput.*

Baker (1992: 72) suggests some strategies that can be used translate idioms or fixed expressions. Those translation strategies can be described by the following explanations.



a. *Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form*

The first translation strategy by Baker is translation by using an idiom with similar form and meaning to the source language. This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as the source language idiom, in addition consist of equivalent lexical items. For example:

(SL) But he had to **move on**.

(TL) Tapi dia mesti **jalan terus**.

b. *Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form*

It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items. For example:

(SL) “**Watch out for** his venom,” the boy said.

(TL) “**Hati-hati** dengan racunnya,” kata si anak.

c. *Translation by Paraphrase*

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the sources and target language. For example:

(SL) **Save your breath**. The doctor will be here soon.

(TL) **Tenanglah**. Dokter akan segera datang.



d. *Translation by Omission*

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. This may be because it has no close match in the target language, its meaning cannot be paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons. For example:

(SL) He gave his money to neither of us **in particular**.

(TL) Dia tidak memberikan uangnya kepada siapa-siapa.

According to Larson (1984), translation is classified into two main types, namely form-based and meaning-based translation. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of source language and it is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translation is called idiomatic translation.

In translating, however, it is hard to translate consistently idiomatically or literally. Thus, translations are often a mixture of literal and idiomatic forms of language. Larson then placed the types of translation on a continuum from very literal, to idiomatic, and unduly free as displayed below.

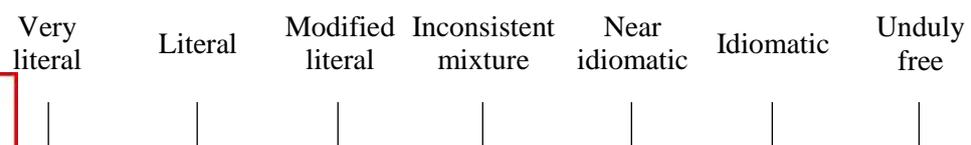


Figure 2: Translation as a continuum by Larson (1984: 17)



- a. Very literal translation is an interlinear translation. It tends to produce the linguistic features of the source language text for same purpose.
- b. Literal translation is a translation which its sounds like nonsense and has little communicative value.
- c. Modified literal is a way to modify order and grammar of the source language in an acceptable sentence structure in the receptor language. However, the lexical items are translated literally.
- d. Inconsistent mixture mixes both literal and idiomatic translation in the final draft of translation.
- e. Near idiomatic reproduces the meaning of the source language in target language without losing the natural form of the source language.
- f. Idiomatic translation reproduces the meaning of the source language in the natural form of target language.
- g. Unduly free translation adds extraneous information, which is not stated in the source language text. This type changes the meaning of the source language and distorts the fact of the historical and cultural setting of the source language text.



From the explanation of the types of translation above, there is no any significant difference between types of translation according to Newmark,

Baker, and Larson. All of them focused on the function of translation in language form and meaning.

c. Translation Process

The basic concept of translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language (Larson, 1984: 3). In translation process, the first step that must be done by translator is doing analysis of the source language text in order to discover and determine the meaning or message. After being discovered, the meaning is transferred and re-expressed into another language or target language by using the natural form of the target language that has the same meaning or message as the source language. The translation process may be illustrated in the following figure.

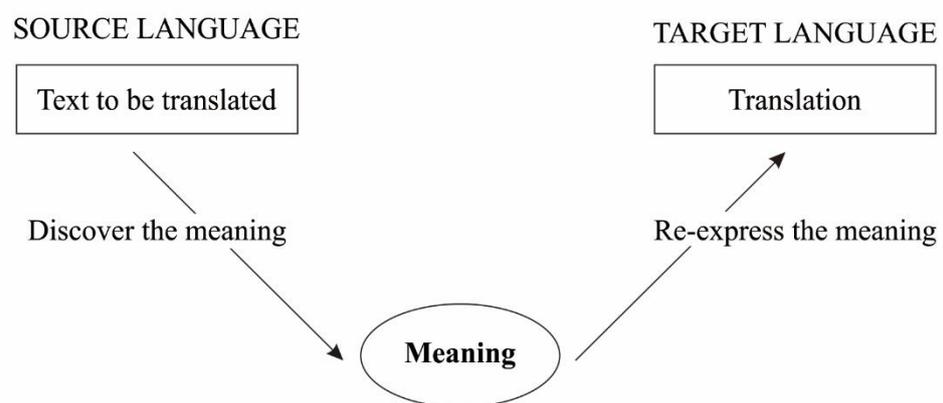


Figure 3: Translation Process by Larson (1984: 4)



d. Equivalence in Translation

Equivalence becomes the most crucial parts of translation. Machali (1998: 3) states that target language equivalents have to be sought not simply in terms of the “sameness of meaning”, but in terms of the greatest possible overlap of situational range. Thus, equivalence in translation should not be approached for sameness, since sameness of meaning cannot easily exist between the source language and the target language.

Meanwhile, Newmark (1988) states to produce the same meaning or one as close as possible on the readership of the translation as has obtained on the readership of the original, translator should achieve ‘equivalent effect’ on the translation. This is also called the ‘equivalent response’ principle, as Nida (1964) calls it ‘dynamic equivalence’. There are two different types of equivalence in translation that classified by Nida (1964: 159), namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

- a. Formal equivalence is basically source-oriented. In which focuses on the original message itself, in both form and content. It is intends to achieve equivalence between source language and target language by reproducing formal elements of the original such as grammatical structure, vocabulary, and meaning in terms of the source context. It concerns that the message in the receptor or target language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language. One of the most typical



translation is “Gloss translation”, which is closest to the original structure in order to give readers a better understanding of the culture and custom.

- b. Dynamic equivalence focuses on the importance of achieving the equivalence of response rather than equivalence of form. It tries to reproduce the meaning of source language by rephrasing the original text into the target language that conveys the same meaning, without use the exact phrasing or idioms of the original.

Catford (1978) also categorized equivalence in translation into two dissimilar types, which is one called formal correspondence and another is called textual equivalence. These two types clearly differ from that classified by Nida as mentioned above, since Catford had a preference for a more linguistic-based approach.

- a. Formal correspondence is defined as any target language category (unit, class, element of structure, etc.) which can be said to occupy as nearly as possible the same place in the economy of the target language as the given source language category occupies in the source language. For example: translating an adjective by and adjective.
- b. Textual equivalence is defined as any target language text or proportion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given source language text or portion of



text. Textual equivalence is necessary when translation on the basis of formal correspondence is not possible. For example: translating adjective by an adverbial phrase.

Baker (1992) divides equivalence into four types: (1) equivalence at word and above word level, (2) grammatical equivalence, (3) textual equivalence, and (4) pragmatic equivalence. The more detailed lists of conditions upon which the concept of equivalence can be defined as presented below.

- a. Equivalence can appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another. In a bottom-up approach to translation, equivalence at word level is the first element to be taken into consideration by the translator. In fact, when the translator starts analyzing the source language, here she looks at the words as single units in order to find a direct 'equivalent' term in target language.
- b. Grammatical equivalence refers to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. Grammatical rules may vary across language and this may pose problems in terms of finding a direct correspondence in the target language. The different grammatical structures in the source language and target language may cause remarkable changes in the way the information or message is carried across. The changes may include the translator either to



add or to omit information in the target language because the lack of particular grammatical devices in the target language itself.

- c. Textual equivalence refers to the equivalence between a source language text and a target language text in terms of information and cohesion. Texture is a very important feature in translation since it provides useful guidelines for the comprehension and analysis of the source language which can help the translator in his/her attempt to produce a cohesive and coherent text for the audience in a specific context.
- d. Pragmatic equivalence deals with the implicatures and coherence during the translation process. Implicature is not about what is explicitly said but what is implied. Therefore, the translator needs to work out implied meaning in translation in order to get the source language message across. The role of the translator is to recreate the author's intention in another culture in such a way that enables the target language reader to understand it clearly.

2. Idioms

a. Definition of Idioms

Idioms are used frequently in daily life, both spoken and written English. According to *Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary 2019*, idiom is an expression in the usage of a language that is peculiar to itself either



grammatically or in having a meaning that cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements. Nida and Taber (1974) define an idiom as an expression consisting of several words and whose meaning cannot be delivered from the meaning individual words.

Whereas, Baker (1992) distinguishes idiom from collocation by the transparency of meaning and flexibility patterning. Baker said that idioms are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components. Baker mentioned there are five things cannot be done to an idiom, as it will lose its sense; the translator cannot change the order of the words in an idiom, cannot delete a word from it, cannot add a word to it, replace one word by another one, and change its grammatical structure.

From definition above, it can be concluded that an idiom is a combination or a group of words that has a meaning that is different and cannot predicted from the meanings of its individual words. Such expression is also can be called as 'idiomatic expression'.

b. Types of Idioms

As a common expression that is used in English, some theorists divide idiom into several types. Palmer (1981) classified idiom into three different types, they are:

1. Phrasal verb is a common type of idiom in English. There are three combinations of phrasal verbs that mentioned by Palmer;



the combination of verb plus adverb, such as *make up*, *give in*; the combination of verb plus preposition such as *look after*, *go for*; and the combination of verb, adverb, and preposition, e.g. *put up with*, *do away with*.

2. Partial idiom is an idiom that one of the words has its usual meaning, the other has a meaning that is peculiar to the particular sequence, such as *red hair* which refers to hair, but not hair that is red in strict color term.
3. Total idiom is an idiom that the meaning cannot certainly be predicted from the words themselves the existence of the compound. For example *red herring*.

McCarthy and O'Dell (2002) group idioms in a variety ways as below:

1. Grammatical
 - a. Verb + object, e.g. *poke your nose in(to)*.
 - b. Verb + preposition phrase, e.g. *over the moon*.
2. By meaning that is idioms describing people's character/intellect.
For example, *as draft as a brush*; *a pain in the neck*.
3. By verb and other key word, e.g. *make a move*; *on the make*.

Meanwhile, Lim (2004) categorizes idioms into six types, they are:

- a. Phrasal verbs, as in: *call on*, *put off*, *do away with*.
- b. Prepositional phrases, as in: *from time to time*, *in a nutshell*.



- c. Idioms with verb as key word, as in: *put away, put off, put on, put out.*
- d. Idioms with noun as key word, as in: *child's play, a blessing disguise.*
- e. Idioms with adjective as key word, as in: *cold comfort, wishful thinking.*
- f. Idiomatic pairs, as in: *safe and sound, sink or swim.*

c. The Difficulties in Translating Idioms

In translating idiomatic expressions from English into another language, a translator usually meets some difficulties that are hard to overcome. The difficulties involved in translating an idiom are totally different from those involved in interpreting it. Baker (1992: 68) gives explanation about the difficulties in translating idiom.

- a. An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language. One language may express a given meaning by means of a single word, another may express it by means of transparent fixed expression, and a third may express it by means of an idiom, and so on. Therefore, it is unrealistic to expect to find equivalent idioms and expressions in the target language as a matter of course.
- b. An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different; the



two expressions may have different connotations, for instance, or they may not be pragmatically transferable.

- c. An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. Unless the target language idiom corresponds to the source language idiom both in form and in meaning, the play on idiom cannot be successfully reproduced in the target text.
- d. The very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target languages.

