



Linguistik Terapan 16 (1) (2019): 323-329

Jurnal Linguistik Terapan Pascasarjana

Available online

<http://jurnal.unimed.ac.id/2019/index.php/JLT-Unimed>

**IDIOMS TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN PASUNG JIWA NOVEL
ENGLISH VERSION**

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Diterima Desember 2018; Disetujui Februari 2019; Dipublikasikan April 2019

ABSTRACT

The research deals with idioms translation strategies. The aims of this study were: (1) to investigate the strategies of translating idioms in *Pasung Jiwa* novel, (2) to analyze the process of translation strategies applied in *Pasung Jiwa* novel, and (3) to describe how the context of idiom translation strategies applied in translating *Pasung Jiwa* novel. The research was conducted by using qualitative design. The data of this study were words, phrases and clause. The data were collected through documentary technique and the instrument was the documentary sheet. The data were analyzed by using Miles and Huberman's Interactive Model. The result of this study revealed that: (1) The kinds of idioms translation strategies in *Pasung Jiwa Novel* found by the researcher namely (a) idiom of similar meaning and form, (b) idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (c) translating idiom by paraphrase, (d) translating idiom by omission and (e) description strategy. (2) There are four process of idiom translation strategies based on sequences, namely (single process, double process, triple process and quadruple process) in this study, the most dominant type was single process. triple and quadruple process was not found in this research. (3) From four types of context in translation proposed by Nida (2001), in this study the dominant context was social cultural context. Meanwhile, paralinguistic context and style context were not found. Therefore, in translating idiom, the translators need to know SL/TL culture and its relations to all aspects of cultural background and literature heritage of both languages in translation. The translator wanted the English translated version of *Pasung Jiwa Novel* easy to understand by the global reader. This translation was aimed to the acceptance of target reader.

Keywords: Idioms Translation Strategies, the Contexts of Translation, Pasung Jiwa Novel English Version

How to Cite: Hariyanto (2019).

Idioms Translation Strategies in *Pasung Jiwa* Novel English Version. *Jurnal Linguistik Terapan Pascasarjana Unimed*, 16 (1): 323-329

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ISSN 0216-5139

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INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of transfer the message from one language that called by Source Language (SL) to another language or Target Language (TL). Translation itself has always been a central part of the communication. It is like a bridge to connect the human communication between two different languages. The main point in translation is to re-tell and to transfer the message in SL to another language or TL without changing the characteristics or the style of the original text. So, even though the language changed, but the message in the SL always delivered in the TL. Simply, translation deals with two different languages.

In globalization era, translation is very useful and needed by human. By translation, communication between human beings in various parts of the world can be done effectively. Transfer of science, culture, and other social activities mostly is done through translation.

One of the difficult problems which the translator may face is translating an object and event which is absent in the target culture. In other word, the translator has difficulty to find the equivalence of the text because there is no direct and right equivalence which is used to express the message of source language in word or phrase of target language. In this situation, the translator is not only faced with language differences, but also he should be careful about cultural differences which can cause difficulties in the process of conveying the message between source and target language. Therefore, the translator also need to be familiar with both cultures.

(Liu, 2006) states that idiom is a group of words, which has a meaning that cannot be translated literally. Besides, Liu also says that idiom is a group of words that have different meaning from the meaning expressed by the each word. He also stated that idiom have certain emotive connotations and are not expressed in the other lexical items.

From those definitions, it can be said that idioms are group of words that cannot be literary translated as individual words, which make up the idioms. Not all idioms can be translated into idioms in the target language. Idioms are fixed words or expressions, which have particular forms and meanings. When we are translating idioms, we have to know the real meaning of the idioms in the source language. Therefore, in order to know idioms' meanings, people need to know the background culture of both the source language and the target language so that there is no misunderstanding in knowing the

meaning of the idioms. We can translate idioms into target language and the readers will know the closest meaning of the idioms.

Translating book containing cultural terms becomes a challenge, as the translator has to find appropriate strategy to translate it. (Nida, 1964) states “Differences between cultures may cause several complications for the translator than do differences in language structure”. Therefore, culture specific items from different languages are translated by using different strategies to get the accurate meaning and understandable to the readers. The translator must be aware of cultural terms occurring in the book, they will become a problem when the translator fails to find the right translation.

From the research findings of some studies that researcher read, we can see that idioms from different languages are translated by using different strategies to be held the equivalence of meaning constant and understandable to the reader. Analyzing the opposite, the researcher will analyze the idioms translation strategies from Indonesian idiom into English. The researcher wants to know if there any other strategy beside those strategies above found when translating Indonesian idioms into English. The idioms translation of *Pasung Jiwa* novel, which was translated into English with the title *Bound* will be analyzed.

A large number of novels have been translated in Indonesia in every genre. Spreading Indonesian novels abroad can be an effective means to introduce the culture and values of Indonesia as part of cultural exchange. Unfortunately, only a few of Indonesian novels or other literary works are published or translated in other countries in this era. One of those few books that become international books is Okky Madasari’s novel entitled *Pasung Jiwa* which was published in 2003 and its English version which was translated by Nurhayat Indriyanto Mohamed and published in 2014 entitled *Bound*. This novel is one of the best sellers which has been translated into English and obtained the winner of Khatulistiwa Award 2012. *Pasung Jiwa* is one of the most interesting novel that gives influences to the reader. This novel has been printed almost 2000.000 copies only in two years. This novel also contains many values of cultural aspect, education, inspiration and dreams which recognize readers to the author’s background culture.

However, as far as the researcher knows, the idiom of the novel has not been studied earlier. This novel contains extremely colorful language and plenty of idioms, metaphors and other figurative expressions, which makes it an ideal piece of literature for investigating Indonesian idiomatic expressions as well as their English translations. As

this study focuses on the translation product, the researcher analyzes and clarifies what strategies decided on this translated novel.

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SL: *Masa muda masa yang berapi api*

(*Pasung Jiwa*, page 24 line 26)

TL : The *days of youth are fiery*

(*Bound*, page 23 line 12)

Based on Kamus Idiom Bahasa Indonesia (Chaer;1984), *masa yang berapi api* means *orang yang bersemangat sekali; bergelora* (person who is very enthusiasm; fiery). In this context, translator translated *masa yang berapi api* into *days of youth are fiery*. It can be seen that the translator rendered the meaning of the SL idiomatic expression into a non-idiomatic one. In other words the translator rendered the meaning of the text SL idiomatic expression in the strategies of idiom similar meaning and forms. The translator describes *masa yang berapi api* in its translation as *days of youth are fiery*. Thus, the idiom was rendered by the translator using descriptive equivalent to make his translation sounds more natural so that target language readers had a similar strong feeling when reading the translation.

In the study of idiom translation strategies, there are numerous studies that have described and raised many issues on the different strategies in their way in translating idioms. (Motallebzadeh and Tousi, 2011) analyze Persian translation of Mark Twain's *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. The result shows that in most cases the translators had translated the SL idioms into TL non-idioms.

An MA thesis by (Mustonen, 2010) investigated the types of strategies a translator uses to translate English idioms into Finnish. The research sheds light on what happens to the idioms in the Finnish translation. It was found that the translator of the English novel used two main strategies: translating an idiom with an idiom and translating an idiom with a non-idiom. The researcher found that the preferred strategy used by the translator was translating the source text idiom with a non-target text idiomatic term.

RESEARCH METHOD

In conducting this research, descriptive qualitative method was applied in this research. Qualitative research broadly defined, “any kind of research that produces findings not arrived at by means of statistical procedures or other mean of quantification” (Strauss and Corbin, 1998). According to (Bogdan and Biklen , 1992) qualitative is descriptive, where the data is in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers.

The data were idiom found in *Pasung Jiwa* novel and their translation in English version of *Bound*. The original version of *Pasung Jiwa* novel consist of 321 pages and the English version consist of 273 pages. The sources of the data was the original version of *Pasung Jiwa* written by Okky Madasari that was published by Gramedia Jakarta in 2003, and its English version with the same title *Bound* translated by Nurhayat Indriyanto Mohammed that was published in 2014. The whole of pages in *Pasung Jiwa* novel was used as the source of data.

In this study, documentary technique was applied to collect the data. It was applied by observing the entire data source that contain the idiom translation strategies in the novel *Pasung Jiwa* and its translation in the target language. The data of this research was collected by following steps:

1. Identifying
2. Underlining
3. Making notes
4. Displaying the idioms translation strategies

In this study, the data were analyzed by using Miles and Huberman’s Interactive Model. According to (Miles, Huberman and Saldana, 2014) in analysis of qualitative data consists of three concurrent flows of activity namely 1) data condensation, 2) data display, and 3) conclusion drawing or verification.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

After analyzing the data, there are some findings found in this research. The findings of the research are as follows:

1. Based on the kinds idioms translation strategies proposed by (Baker, 2011) in this study, all the kinds of idioms translation strategies were found in *Pasung Jiwa Novel* the most dominant strategy was *Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Dissimilar Form (SMDF)*. When the translator applied the four types of idiom translation strategies proposed by Baker, in the other hand there were some idioms that were not able translated by applying those strategies. In keeping sense of language and the acceptable meaning and equivalence, the step could be done was applying another strategy, namely *description strategy*.
2. From four process of idiom translation strategies based on sequences, namely (single process, double process, triple process and quadruple process) in this study, the most dominant type was single process. Meanwhile Triple and Quadruple process were not found in this research.
3. From four types of context in translation proposed by (Nida, 2001), in this study the dominant context was social cultural context. Meanwhile, paralinguistic context and style context were not found.

Discussion

In this research, the researcher found another strategy that did not mention by the other researchers that being the relevant studies of this research. The strategy is not part of (Baker, 2011) strategies, but it was used by the translator when translating *Pasung Jiwa* idioms from Indonesian into English. The strategy is *description strategy* wherein 3.4% of the data has been translated by applying this strategy. From the analysis of the idioms in *Pasung Jiwa* it was apparent that the translator sometimes translated some idioms *Description strategy* the researcher found another strategy that did not mention by the other researchers above. The strategy is not part of (Baker, 2011) strategies, but it was used by the translator when translating *Pasung Jiwa Novel* idioms from Indonesian into English. The strategy was *description strategy* wherein 3.4% of the data had been translated by applying this strategy. From the analysis of the idioms in *Pasung Jiwa novel* it was apparent that the translator sometimes translated some idioms by using *description strategy*.

It means that, as a suggestion after the researcher did this research, *description strategy* can be added into the types of idiom translation strategies theory. Description strategy might be either because the SL idiom has no corresponding idiom in the TL. To make the transmitted message effective and convey the same impression of the SL, the translator applied a strategy of translating some idioms in *pasung jiwa* into the TL description to preserve the message of the source text.

(Newmark, 1981) pointed out that idiom should never be translated description strategy. He stated that "literal translation of L2 idioms may also be useful as a pathway to comprehension and memorization. The distinction between description and global meanings of idioms and standard collocations has to be made clear".

That is to say, actually we cannot translate an idiom literally, since the result will usually be unintelligible in the receptor language. The best translation strategy for idioms is translating them with a natural target language idiom, which has the same meaning and effect as the original source language idiom. We can be said that the result of this translation work (*Pasung jiwa English version*) was not good enough because it applied Description strategy(3.4%). From 115 idioms, 4 were translated by using this strategy.

Different from the finding of (Khosravi and Khatib, 2012) investigated the strategies used for English into Persian translation of idioms and idiomatic expressions in the novels of "To kill a mockingbird" by Harper Lee and "Of mice and men" by John Steinbeck. They found that paraphrase was the most dominant strategy and using an idiom of similar meaning and form was the least common strategies.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing all the data based on the theory used, the study now can draw the following conclusions.

- 1) The kinds of idioms translation strategies in *Pasung Jiwa Novel* found by the researcher namely (1) idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (3) translating idiom by paraphrase, (4) translating idiom by omission and (5) description strategy.
- 2) The process of sequence translation strategies found in this study, namely single process and double process. The most dominant was using single process.
- 3) The context of translation in *Pasung Jiwa Novel* were translated by applying two context, namely, Linguistic context (31.5%) and Social cultural context (68.5%).

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