STRATEGIES OF TRANSLATING ENGLISH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN *PAPER TOWNS* INTO BAHASA INDONESIA BY ANGELIC ZAIZAI

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Abstract

This study discussed about the types of English idiomatic expressions in *Paper Towns* novel and how those idiomatic expressions are translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The data are collected from English and Bahasa Indonesia version of *Paper Towns* novel by John Green. This study used the theory by Fernando (1996) and Mona Baker (1992). There are 95 data collected and analyzed. (1) Three strategies are used in translating idiomatic expressions, 19 data are translated using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 6 data are translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar dorm and the mostly used strategy is translation by paraphrase with 70 data. Translation by omission does not applied by the translator. (2) Types of idiomatic expressions are find out, 14 data of literal idioms, 10 data of semi idioms, and the most commonly found is pure idiom with 71 data.

Keywords: Idiomatic expressions, Types of idiom, Translation strategies

1. INTRODUCTION

Language plays significant role in human's life. It cannot be separated because humans use language to communicate with each other. By communicating, humans can deliver their ideas, feelings and information to other human. Every country in this world has its own language which make languages are unique and different from one another. Suryawan & Made said that "Language and culture are closely related. They are affecting each other along with their development process by mankind. Language acts as the medium to maintain and convey culture and cultural ties" Different language has different culture with different grammatical systems. As a tool of communication, not every people use the same language. the diversity of language makes people hardly to understand and difficult when they are using foreign language to communicate. Therefore in understanding foreign language, translation is needed.

Idiomatic expression is one of the most important aspects of language. Feare (1980) cited from Muchtar (2013) states "idiom or idiomatic expressions cannot be understood completely by looking at the individual words of an idiom, it has special meaning." Idiomatic expressions have special meaning and each word in idiomatic expression is connected to each other and they cannot be separated.

In English, idiomatic expression plays a significant role in everyday life because people use it in variety situations of conversation both in formal or informal way. For non-native English speaker using idiomatic expressions in the daily conversation is not usual especially for someone who lack understanding in idiom. Non-native English speakers will be hard in understanding and using idiomatic expressions in daily conversation because it cannot be translated literally. In written context, idiomatic expressions also applied in literary works like novels. The author uses idiomatic expressions to express the character's feelings and condition in the utterances between the characters.

Translating idiomatic expressions is a hard task for translators because it cannot be translated literary or word by word translation. Idiomatic expression

has a beyond its original meaning because it is difficult and unpredictable both in the meaning and grammar. The main difficulty in translating idiomatic expressions is the ability to recognize and interpret an idiomatic expression correctly. According to Salim & Mehawesh (2013) in translating idiomatic expressions "major problem to the translator is idiomatic expressions may be culture bound." Idiomatic expressions reflect the cultural background of a language. By learning idiomatic expressions, it can help us to understand the culture behind different languages. Translator needs the ability in recognizing, understanding and analyzing the idiomatic expressions from the SL before translated it into TL. Moreover translator must be wisely in choosing appropriate strategy when translating idiomatic expressions. When the strategies are correctly applied, the text from SL will be able to represent the message in TL.

Furthermore regarding as idiomatic expression, novels about teenagers consists many idiomatic expressions in the utterances between the characters. Therefore this research focuses on the novel by Jhon Green entitled *Paper Towns*. The novel was published on October 16, 2008 by Dutton Books. In Bahasa Indonesia version, the

novel is translated by Angelic Zaizai and was published on October 2014 by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama. *Paper Towns* is a novel about a high school teenager named Quentin "Q" Jacobsen and his journey in searching for Margo Roth Spiegleman, his neighbor and childhood crush. During his search for Margo, Quentin and his friends Ben, Radar and Lacey discovered information about Margo. The author, John Green got inspiration in writing this novel from his experience and knowledge of "paper towns" during his road journey through South Dakota. On the New York Times bestseller list, *Paper Towns* debuted at number five for children's book and was awarded the 2009 Edgar Award for best young adult novel. Moreover a movie adaptation from the novel was released on July 24, 2015.

In translating the idiomatic expressions, there are many cultural differences in the idiomatic expressions between the English and Bahasa Indonesia version of the *Paper Towns* novel. The author of the novel, John Green used free style in writing the novel because the point of view of the novel is told by the protagonist, a high school teenager named Quentin. For that reason, it consist many idiomatic expressions in the dialogue.

The explanation above is the rational of this study. It is to study whether or not the translator is fully understand about idiomatic expressions that consist in the source language and how the translator translate the idiomatic expressions into target language. Also to analyze what is the strategy used by the translator to translate the idiomatic expressions. Therefore, this study analyzed about translation strategies used by the translator in translating English idiomatic expressions into Bahasa Indonesia.

There are two aims of this study:

1. To find out the types of idiomatic expressions found in *Paper Towns* novel

2. To find out how the idiomatic expressions are translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

This study used two theories based on Fernando's theory of types of idiomatic expressions and Baker's theory of strategies in translating idiomatic expressions. According to Fernando (1996) there are three categorized of idiom namely (1) pure idioms, (2) semi idioms and (3) literal idioms. Meanwhile, according to Baker (1992) there are four strategies in translating idiomatic expressions they are: (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar

form, (3) translation by paraphrase, (4) translation by omission.

The focus of this research is the idiomatic expressions found in the utterances between the characters of the novel. Therefore, this research theoretically will help the readers to understand and enrich their knowledge in terms of translation strategies used in translating idiomatic expressions. Practically it will give benefits for the writers and the readers about translating idiomatic expression. Also it can be used as a reference and a guide for further studies concerning to translating idiomatic expressions.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Translation

Translation is needed for people to use in communication. In this world there are many languages and not all human speak using those languages. Therefore in delivering the meaning or message from the source language to target language, translation is needed. There are several definitions of translation that have been proposed by some researcher and experts. Larson (1984: 3) states "translation is basically a change of form and the form of a language is referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs and etc. which are spoken and written." Larson (1984: 3) also added that

"in translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the target language". As Larson said, it can be assumed that the translation meaning from the source language is adapted in the form of target language so that the meaning can be acceptable in the target language.

Catford (1978: 20) as cited in Muchtar and Kembaren (2018:18) states "translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". It means that translation is replacing textual material of the source language with the equivalent meaning in the target language by finding appropriate words. Translators have to replace anything that relevant with the target language. It can be replacing words, phrases, sentences, and grammatical structure so that the readers can understand in the target language.

Nida and Taber (1982:12) as cited in Muchtar and Kembaren (2018:21) states "translating consist in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." What Nida and Taber means is that in translating process the meaning is the first priority which means, the translator needs to select and use the most

equivalent and appropriate words in the target language, while the second priority is using the equivalent writing style in the target language.

Apart from the translation definitions above, Newmark (1988) as cited in Muchtar and Kembaren (2018:20) said "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." Translation is a process of delivering meaning from the source language to the target language. In the way that the author intended the text means that the message from the source language is adjusted according to the translator that equivalent and appropriate in the target language.

Meanwhile according to Muchtar and Kembaren (2018: 4) a translation is "a text derived from another text in another language, exhibiting qualities of equivalence to the source text, such that the derived text can be taken as a substitute for the original text." It can be said that in translation, the process of transferring or delivering meaning from the source language to target language must be done without changing the meaning of the text from the source language. Akbari (2013: 32) says "the concept of translation is concentrating to the purpose of translation which is to reproduce various kinds of texts in

another language and thus making them available to wider readers." Translation is a difficult task to do for a translator because it is time consuming activity that needs concentration and elaboration.

Akbari (2013: 33-34) states there is four general strategies for a good translation, first step is reading different kinds of text and translations. Because in translating translator must have an active knowledge that can make the process of translating becomes natural. Second step is studying the knowledge on both source language and target language. Every language has different structure and lexical parts of speech. Translator should study and learn both of the languages to make the process of translating easy and acceptable. The third step is translator must have a good writing skill. The last step is listening. The translator must have a good understanding for both source and target language in order to understand various expressions such as, idiomatic expression, vocabulary, phrases and etc.

2.2 Idiomatic Expressions

According to Richard and Scmidht (2010: 210) idiom is "a single unit expressions whose meaning cannot be worked out from its separated words." The meaning of an idiom cannot be represented according to each meaning of the words that consist in an idiom and cannot be translated literally because it

will change the meaning of the idiom. Meanwhile Adelnia and Dastjerdi (2011: 879) define idioms as "linguistic expressions or lexical items that representing concepts, phenomena, or objects of particular life according to a given culture." Idioms are used in daily conversation in a particular context according to the culture of a language.

Idiomatic expressions play a significant role in everyday conversation whether in formal or in informal conversation. For people who are a native English speaker is naturally and spontaneously using idiomatic expression in their daily conversation. Meanwhile for non-native English speaker who is lack understanding of idiomatic expression will not be usual using it in their daily conversation. Thyab (2016) states "Non-native speakers of English from various backgrounds are incapable and incompetent of using idiomatic expressions when communicating in English language." As it is said, non-native English speakers will find it hard in understanding and using idiomatic expression in daily conversation because idiomatic expression cannot be translated literally.

According to Fitri et al., (2019: 343) "idioms come with entailment that includes cultural aspects, religious beliefs, culture specific items, superstitions and different ideology of people from diversified societies or nations." As it is said, different countries with different language, culture, religion or ideology have different idiomatic expressions. Idiomatic expression is an unique part of a language that can distinguish language from the others. Fitri et al., (2019: 343) also said "Idioms can be distinguished easily by native language speakers, but to those who are not of, they will find it difficult to comprehend".

Every language has its own idiomatic expressions and different cultural background. Lubis (2018: 10) states "an idiom or fixed expressions may have no equivalent in other languages since the speakers one language may have different cultural experiences from the speakers of other language." Every language has different way in translating idiomatic expression which relate to each culture. Cultures from the source language and target language have a great influence in translating idiomatic expressions. And by studying idiomatic expressions, the readers can also study different culture in different language because idiomatic expressions reflect the cultural background of a language.

2.2.1 Type of idiomatic expressions

Fernando Chitra (1996: 35-36) states that idioms can be categorized into three sub classes, namely pure idioms, semi idioms and literal idioms.

Pure idioms is a non-literal expressions whose meaning cannot be understood by literal translation or word by word translation. For example *kick the bucket, spill the bean, a dime a dozen* and etc. Semi idioms had at least one literal and one figurative element in the idiom for example, *foot the bill.* The word *foot* is the figurative element while the *bill* is the literal element. Lastly, literal idioms is the one which is easier to understand the meaning if one is not familiar with the idioms, because it is semantically less complex than the pure and semi idiom. For example, *the bottom of my heart, on the contrary, waste not want not,* and etc.

2.2.2 Translating Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic expression is a very unique expression and cultural related. It is a very complicated task for a translator to translate idiomatic expressions. In translating idiomatic expressions, the first difficulty is the ability to recognize an idiomatic expression. Some idiomatic expressions are easily to recognize but the others are sometimes difficult to recognize. Translators must have the ability to recognize the expressions of

idioms. Once the expression has been recognize the next difficulty is how to translate it into target language. Translating idiomatic expressions is a hard task for translator and they may face many difficulties.

Floranti & Mubarok (2020:210) states "idiomatic translation in the novel requires careful consideration to discover the equivalence of the idiomatic pairs since they are related both to the plot of the story and to the social-culture where they derive." Which means, in translating idiomatic expressions translator must find the equivalent idiom in the target language which suitable the meaning of an idiomatic expression in the source language.

Translator has to use or apply strategies and technique in translating idiomatic expressions in order to attain the equivalent meaning in the target language. Baker (1992) suggests four strategies that can be applied in translating idiomatic expressions, namely using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase and translation by omission.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative method to analyze 95 idiomatic expressions found in *Paper Towns* novel. This study focuses on the two versions of

novels, the English version of *Paper Towns* written by John Green and the Bahasa Indonesia version of *Kota Kertas* translated by Angelic Zaizai. In collecting the data, this research used documentation method. The source data was taken from reading the *Paper Towns* novel both in English and Bahasa Indonesia versions. Meanwhile the data was taken from the utterances from the text of *Paper Towns* novel which is contain of idiomatic expressions whether it is in a form of words, phrase or sentence. Types of idiomatic expressions and translation strategies used in translating idiomatic expressions are classified and analyzed by using relevant theories. After the data were collected then they were analyzed step by step. This study used data analysis techniques by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) which is included data collection, data condensation, data display and conclusion drawing. In data collection aimed to find all the idiomatic expressions in the utterances of the *Paper Towns* novel both in English and Bahasa Indonesia version identified and listed the idiomatic expressions found in the novel. In data condensation, the idiomatic expressions were selected and written the data in a form of written notes to be analyzed. There were some data that reduced because it was found that the

same idiomatic expressions occurred more than once. This research only focused on the idiomatic expressions found in the utterances between all of the characters. The next step, in data display the data were represented in a table with a brief description. The selected data are identified the types of idiomatic expressions based on Fernando's theory and classified the strategies of translation used in translating the idiomatic expressions in *Paper Towns* novel according to Mona Baker's theory. Lastly, in the conclusion drawing, the results of the analysis are reported.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION
4.1 Findings

The aim of this research is to find out what types of idiomatic expressions found and to analyze the translation strategies used in translating idiomatic expressions in *Paper Towns* novel. After conducting the analysis, it can be found that there are 95 idiomatic expressions found in the utterances between the characters of the novel. All categories of idiomatic expressions as proposed by Fernando (1996) are found in the novel. The following table shows the total number of types of idiomatic expressions found in the novel.

Table 1. Types of Idiomatic Expressions

No.	Types of Idiomatic Expressions	Result Data that has been collected and analyzed

No.		Result
1.	Pure Idioms	71
2.	Semi idioms	10
3.	Literal idioms	14
	Total	95

Based on the table 1, there are 71 data of pure idioms, 10 data of semi idioms and 14 data of literal idioms. Pure idiom is the most commonly found from all the types of idiomatic expressions in *Paper Towns* novel.

Meanwhile in translation strategies in translating idiomatic expressions, according to the result of the analysis, it is found that three out of four strategies based on Baker's theory are used to translate idiomatic expressions. One strategy that cannot be found in the translation of idiomatic expressions is translation by omission. The following table show the total number of translation strategies used in translating idiomatic expressions.

Table 2. Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expression

No.	Trasnlation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions	Result Data that has been collected and analyzed
1.	Using an idiom of similar meaning and form	19
2.	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	6
3.	Translation by paraphrase	70
4.	Translation by omission	0
	Total	95

Based on Table 2, there are 19 data of using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 6 data of using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and 70 data of translation by paraphrase. Translation by paraphrase is commonly used strategy in translating English idiomatic expressions in *Paper Towns* novel. The translator did not use translation by omission.

4.1.1 Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

In this strategy, the idiom from the source language is translated using an idiom that is very similar or identical in its meaning and form in the target language. The idiom in the target language conveys roughly the same meaning as in the source language idiom and equivalent lexical items (Baker, 1992 p. 72). The example is expressed below:

Data 1

SL: "Do I not order **my various and sundry minions** to be kind to you at school?" (28)

TL: "Apa aku tidak memerintahkan **semua kaki tanganku** agar bersikap baik padamu di sekolah?" (38)

The meaning of *minion* according to online dictionary *dictionary.cambridge .org* is "a person who is not important

and who has to do what another person of higher rank orders them to do". In the novel, Margo used this expression to Quentin telling him about all of her friends to be nice at him. In this case the translator used Baker's first strategy which is **using an idiom of similar meaning and form**, because the idiomatic expression in the source language is translated by using very similar meaning and form in the target language. Both of the idioms in the source and target language have the equivalent lexical units in the terms of form, which is noun.

The idiomatic expression of **my various and sundry minions** is classified into **semi idiom**, because the idiomatic expression has one literal element which is the word *various and sundry* and one figurative element which is the word *minions*. The word *minion* refers to Margo's friend which mean her followers or underlings.

Data 2

SL: "I **get off** at one and then I'm going out to this bar down on orange, if you want to come." (34)
TL: "Aku **bebas tugas** jam 1 dan setelahnya aku mau ke bar di orange, kalau kau mau ikut." (45)

There are many meanings of *get off,* but in this context, according to online dictionary *dictionary.cambridge.org* **get off** means "to leave a place, usually in order to start a journey" or it also can be mean "to leave work with permission, usually at the end of the day". The translator used Baker's first strategy which is **using an idiom of similar meaning and form,** because the idiomatic expression in the source language is translated by using very similar meaning and form in the target language. Both of the idiomatic expressions in the source language and target language have the equivalent lexical units in the terms of form which is verb.

From the data above, **get off** is classified into **pure idiom**, because the meaning of the expression cannot be understood by translating it word by word or literal translation.

Data 3

SL: "Good morning, **sleepyhead**." (85)
TL: "Selamat pagi, **tukang tidur**." (99)

According to online dictionary *dictionary.cambridge.org* **sleepyhead** is a playful nickname which means "a person, especially a child, who is tired and looks as if they want to sleep". In the novel, Quentin's mother used this expression

when she waking up Quentin in the morning. The translator used Baker's first theory in translating the idiomatic expression which is **using an idiom of similar meaning and form** because the idiomatic expression in the source language is translated by using very similar meaning and form in the target language. Both of the idiomatic expressions in the source language and target language have the equivalent lexical units in the terms of form which is noun.

From the data above, the idiomatic expression **sleepyhead** is classified into **semi idiom** because the idiomatic expression consists of one literal element which is *sleepy* and one figurative element which is the word *head.*

4.1.2 Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar form

The idiom from the source language is translated using an idiom which has similar meaning in the target language but consist of different lexical items (Baker, 1992, p74). The example is described below:

Data 1

SL: "Okay, I promise not to be a **cheese ball**," (277)

TL: "Oke, aku janji tidak akan **bersikap norak**," (319)

In the novel, Radar used this expression when they were playing a game called Metaphysical I Spy in the car. The phrase **cheese ball** is taken from the word *cheesy* which have the same meaning. According to online dictionary *thefreedictionary.com* **cheesy** means "uncool, embarrassing or imitative" it also can be mean "cheap; tacky".

Based on the data above, idiomatic expression of *cheese ball* is translated into *bersikap norak* in target language has similar meaning although the form between two words is different. Therefore, the translator used Baker's second strategy which is **using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.** The lexical unit in the term of form of the word *cheese ball* is a noun, while *bersikap norak* is an adjective. The idiomatic expression of **cheese ball** is classified into **pure idiom** because from the phrase, the meaning of the expression cannot be understood by translating it word by word or literal translation.

Data 2

SL: "You said no **breaking and entering.**" (54)
TL: "Katamu tidak ada **membobol masuk.**" (66)

According to online dictionary *thefreedictionary.com* the idiomatic expression **breaking and entering** means "a crime in which a person forcibly gains access to a place or building without authorization". In translating the idiomatic expression, the translator used Baker's second strategy which is **using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.** Idiomatic expression of *breaking and entering* is translated into *membobol masuk* in target language has similar meaning although the form between two words is different.

The phrase of *breaking and entering* is a form of a noun, while *membobol masuk* is a form of verb.

The idiomatic expression **breaking and entering** is classified into **literal idiom** *because the meaning of the words can be easily understood* even if one is not familiar with the expression since it uses the literal word.

Data 3

SL: "Listen, that reminds me, I **took the liberty of** putting some supplies in the back of the van earlier." (31)
TL: "Aku jadi ingat, aku **diam-diam** sudah memasukkan beberapa perlengkapan di belakang van sebelumnya." (41)

The idiomatic expression **take the liberty** according to online dictionary *thefreedictionary.com* means "to do something without first seeking out or asking someone's permission". The translator used Baker's second strategy which is **using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.** Idiomatic expression of *took the liberty* translated into *diam-diam* in target language has similar meaning although the form between two words is different. **.** The lexical unit in the term of form of the phrase *took the liberty of* is a verb, meanwhile *diam-diam* is an adverb.

From the data above, the idiomatic expression of **took the liberty of** is classified into **pure idiom** because the meaning of the expression cannot be understood by translating it word by word or literal translation.

4.1.3 Translation by Paraphrase

Translation by paraphrase is a strategy used when the translator cannot find any idiomatic form in the target language or when the condition of using idiomatic expression in the target language is inappropriate because of the differences in stylistic preference of the source and target language (Baker, 1992, p. 74-75). The example of translation by paraphrase can be seen as follow:

Data 1

SL: "And I'll **check up on** you this afternoon, okay?" (137)

TL: "Akan **kutelepon** kau siang ini, oke?" (158)

The meaning of the idiomatic expression **check up on (something or someone)** according to online dictionary *dictionary.cambridge.org* is "to try to discover what someone is doing in order to be certain that that someone is doing what they should be doing". The translator used **translation by paraphrase** in translating the idiomatic expression because it has no exact idiomatic form that match in the target language. So, the translator is simply paraphrased it into *kutelepon* which is more easily to understand in the target language. In the novel, Quentin's mother used this expression before she left Quentin alone in the house for work.

From the data above, the idiomatic expression of **check up on** is classified into **literal idiom** because the meaning of the phrase can be easily understood even if one is not familiar with the expression since it uses the literal word.

Data 2

SL: "—and **that's saying something**." (46)

TL: "—dan **itu parah banget**." (56)

According to online dictionary *thefreedictionary.com* that's saying something means "to emphasize that what was just said have greater significance than might be assumed because of some underlying aspect or context of what someone is discussing". The translator used **translation by paraphrase** in translating the idiomatic expression because it has no exact idiomatic form that match in the target language. So, the translator is simply paraphrased it into *itu parah banget* which is more easily to understand in the target language.

The idiomatic expression of **that's saying something** is classified into **pure idiom** because the meaning of the expression cannot be understood by translating it word by word or literal translation.

Data 3

SL: "Well, y'all best **be getting on** now…" (77)

TL: "Nah, sebaiknya kalian **cepat pergi**…" (91)

According to online dictionary *thefreedictionary.com* **be getting on**

means "to be aging" or it also can be mean "to be getting late". In this context, the translator used the second meaning of *be getting on.* In the novel, the guard used this expression to tell Margo and Quentin to leave SeaWorld immediately before he turned them in. The translator used **translation by paraphrase** in translating this idiomatic expression because it has no exact idiomatic form that match in the target language. So, the translator is simply paraphrased it into *cepat pergi* which is more easily to understand in the target language.

The idiomatic expression **be getting on** is classified into **pure idiom** because from the phrase, the meaning of the expression cannot be understood by translating it word by word or literal translation.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the findings, the translator used 3 out of 4 strategies proposed by Mona Baker. There are translating an idiom of similar meaning and form, translating an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translation by paraphrase. The translator did not apply translation by omission strategies in translating English idiomatic expressions into Bahasa Indonesia. Translation by omission happened because the idioms of the source language had no close match idiom in the target language or their meaning could not be paraphrased in the target language. Therefore, the translator may omit it. It can be assumed that the translator can translate the idiomatic expressions from the source language into the target language.

In translating idiomatic expressions into target language, the translator mostly used Baker's fourth strategy which is translation paraphrase. There are not many idiomatic form that found in the target language because the translator could not find any idiomatic form that match in the target language based on the idiomatic form in the source language.

After analyzing all of the data, all of the translation of idiomatic expressions could be easily understood in the target language. Moreover the result of the translation was accurate in the target language. Furthermore, the translator was believed to understand the context of idiomatic expressions very well in the source language.

This study found that there are many idiomatic expressions found in a novel which written in teenage style since idiomatic expressions are usually used in every day conversation of young adult. Some related studies used movie and

classic novel as the source data and not many of them used a novel that written about a teenage life which using many idiomatic expressions in the utterances. Therefore this study can be said new in the research as for its data.

5. CONLUSION

There are 95 data of idiomatic expressions found in the utterances between the characters. Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that translation by paraphrase is the mostly used strategy by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions with 70 data because the translator could not find any idiomatic form that match in the target language, so she simply paraphrase it. After translation by paraphrase followed by translation strategies using an idiom of similar meaning and form with 19 data, and 6 data translating idiom using similar meaning but dissimilar form. The translator did not use translation by omission strategies in translating idiomatic expressions.

Related to the types, all of the types of idiomatic expressions are found in *Paper Towns* novel. Pure idioms is the most commonly found in the novel with 71 data because the meaning of the idiomatic expressions cannot be understood by translating it word by word. Followed by literal idioms with 14 data and semi idioms with 10 data.

It is concluded that translating idiomatic expressions is a difficult task to do and one of the most complicated challenges for translators. Translator should understand and use the most appropriate strategies to translate idiomatic expression because it cannot be translated literally. By using the strategies, the translator can select an appropriate idiomatic form in the target language to make an accurate translation result.

Finally, it is recommended that the next researcher should continue this study by discussing about equivalence meaning in translating idiomatic expressions. Moreover, it is also suggested to the next researcher to conduct a study dealing with translating idiomatic expressions in novels, songs, or movies.

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