

TRANSLATION OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN *ECLIPSE* AND IN *GERHANA*

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abstrak

Skripsi yang berjudul “*The Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in Eclipse and in Gerhana*” bertujuan untuk menjelaskan tipe-tipe idiomatic expressions dan cara dari makna *idiomatic expressions* yang berasal dari novel *Eclipse* diterjemahkan ke *Gerhana*. Data penelitian ini diambil dari novel *Eclipse* oleh Stephenie Meyer dan novel terjemahannya *Gerhana* oleh Monica Dwi Chresnayani. Novel ini dipilih untuk menjadi sumber data karena mengandung banyak *idiomatic expressions* yang berhubungan dengan penelitian ini. Teori utama yang digunakan untuk mengklasifikasikan *idiomatic expressions* dan cara dari makna *idiomatic expressions* diterjemahkan ke bahasa tujuan adalah teori *idiomatic expressions* dan teori *lexical equivalent* yang diusulkan oleh Larson (1998).

Ada tiga jenis idiomatic expressions yang ditemukan di dalam penelitian ini: figurative language, proverb dan saying. Makna dari idiomatic expressions yang terdapat di novel dapat di terjemahkan melalui dua cara: *Lexical equivalence when the concept is known* dan *Lexical equivalence when the concept is unknown*. *Lexical equivalence when the concept is known* dibagi menjadi lima jenis yaitu: *non literal translation, descriptive phrase, related word as equivalent, generic specific words, secondary and figurative senses*. Sedangkan *Lexical equivalence when the concept is unknown* dibagi menjadi tiga jenis: *Modifying generic words, modifying a loan words and cultural substitutes*.

Kata kunci : idiomatic expressions, ways, lexical equivalence, translation.

1. Background of the Study

Each language has its own linguistic rule and system. English rules are different from Indonesian language. Consequently, a word may be translated into word, phrase, clause, or even sentence. There are some words or phrases that cannot be translated literally. One of them is idiomatic expressions. This study was focused on the types idiomatic expressions found in the novel and the way used to transfer the meaning in the target language.

2. Problems of the Study

1. What types of idiomatic expression found in the novel *Eclipse* and its translation *Gerhana*?

2. What ways were used to transfer the meaning of idiomatic expressions in the Eclipse and its translation *Gerhana*?

3. Aims of the Study

1. Classifying and explain types of idiomatic expressions found in the novel Eclipse and the translation into Indonesian in Gerhana.
2. Describing the ways used to transfer the meaning of idiomatic expressions in Stephenie Meyer's Eclipse into Monica Dwi Chresnayani's Gerhana.

4. Research Method

The procedure of implementing research has a very crucial role to determine the success of the study. In this study the research method can be divided into three parts:

4.1 Data Source

Data of this study were taken from the novel Eclipse written by Stephenie Meyer (2007) and its translation in Indonesia, Gerhana by Monica Dwi Chresnayani (2008). This novel was chosen because it contains a lot of idiomatic expression that need to be analyzed deeply in order to find out the closest equivalence translation.

4.2 Method and technique of Collecting Data

Library research was used in the process of collecting the data. The process of collecting the data can be described as follows:

1. First, the novel was read
2. Words and phrases in the sentence that contained of idiomatic expressions were marked and recorded.

4.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data from the conversations in the screenplay, the research was continued by analyzing the data using the theory proposed by Larson (1998).

1. The idiomatic expressions in the novel were classified into their types using the theory proposed by Larson (1998) and then they were matched with their translation equivalent.
2. The selected data were analyzed to describe the ways used to transfer the meaning of idiomatic expressions in the source language novel into the target language novel.

5. THE IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN THE NOVEL ECLIPSE AND IN GERHANA AND THE WAYS USED TO TRANSFER THE MEANING IN THE TARGET LANGUAGE

Based on Larson (1998) figurative languages are divided into seven types: metonymy, synecdoche, idiom, euphemism, hyperbole, metaphor, and simile, proverb and saying.

5.1 Metonymy

SL : "You've been very quiet," Edward observed. "Did the **plane** make you sick?" (65)

TL : "*Sejak tadi kau diam saja,*" komentar Edward. "*Apakah **terbang** membuatmu mual?*" (81)

In the sentence above, it can be concluded that the thing which makes someone sick is not *the plane* itself but *the flight*. The word *plane* refers to the *flight* since those words have a close relationship.

5.2 Synecdoche

SL : Though the afternoon was the only time I spent away from Edward, it was enough to make me restless, and the **hours** always dragged. (10)

TL : "*Walaupun aku hanya tidak bertemu Edward pada sore hari, itu sudah cukup membuatku gelisah, dan **waktu** rasanya selalu berjalan lambat* (20)

The bold word *hours* refers to *time*. The word *hour* if it translated literally means sixty minutes and it is part of time. In this case, the word *hours* substitutes for the word *time* since it is part of the *hours*.

5.3 Idiom

SL : "I would always be **waiting in the wings**, hopping for that to happen." (502)

TL : *Aku akan selalu **menunggu di dekat kalian**, berharap itu terjadi.* (549)

The idiom *waiting in the wings* means being ready to take over a particular job or being used in a particular situation when needed. The idiom above cannot be translated literally because it will make no sense, the translator need to use idiomatic translation in order to maintain the meaning in the source language.

5.4 Euphemism

SL : Sam's grandfather **had passed away** before he was born, and his father has never been around. (116)

TL : *Kakek Sam **meninggal** sebelum ia lahir, dan ayahnya tak pernah ada.* (135)

The words *passed away* means *die*. The author did not use the word *die* to avoid something unpleasant and made it more polite and acceptable. In this case the translator translated the expression *had passed away* into Indonesian *meninggal*, the translator translated it literally.

5.5 Hyperbole

SL : Jacob's pain **cut me deeper** than my own. (8)

TL : *Kepedihan Jacob **mengoyak-ngoyak hatiku** lebih dalam daripada kepedihanku sendiri.* (18)

The meaning of *Jacob's pain cut me deeper than my own* is not about the sharpness of someone pain, since pain is an abstract thing and it is a feeling, therefore, it is impossible to use it as a cutting tool. The phrase that is used refer to sadness. The implicit meaning is *Jacob's pain made me very sad more than my pain*.

5.6 Metaphor

SL : He dropped it by the door. "You said she needed a **space heater**, and here **I am**." (490)

TL : *Jacob menjatuhkannya di dekat pintu. "Kaubilang tadi dia butuh **pemanas**, jadi inilah **aku**."* (535)

In this context, things that are compared are *space heater* and *I am*. The meaning of word *space heater* in this context refers to something or someone that can make you warm. In this case, it can be concluded that "I am" is someone that can make and keep somebody or her warm.

5.7 Simile

SL : He was hiding inside a windowless room behind a door **as thick as bank vault's**, guarded outside by armed men,.. (163)

TL : *Royce bersembunyi di dalam ruangan tak berjendela, dibalik pintu setebal pintu ruang brankas di bank, dijaga pengawal bersenjata,..*(186)

The things that are being compared are door and bank's vault. The meaning of word bank's vault refer to something that is hard to enter and really thick. It can be concluded that the door has the same quality, in this case thick, with the bank vault.

5.8 Proverb and Saying

SL : “You know how it is, **out of sight, out of mind.**” (375)

TL : “*Kau tahu kan kata orang, jauh dimata jauh pula di hati.*” (409)

The phrase *out of sight, out of mind* in this context means it is hard to get closer to the person when she is not near you, it is really hard to make a person fall in love with you when you are far away from her.

5.9 Non Literal Lexical Equivalents

SL : He smiled at me, and I could see no trace of apprehension in **his jewel like eyes.** (232)

TL : *Edward tersenyum padaku, dan aku tidak melihat setitik pun kecemasan di matanya yang bagaikan permata itu.* (256)

The phrase *his jewel like eyes* in the source language, if it translated literally, will be *permatanya bagaikan mata* in the target language. The translator modifies and changes the order to use acceptable sentence structure in the target language.

5.10 Descriptive Phrase

SL : That was...”**words failed me.** “Wow, thats something else.” (261)

TL : *Acara tadi..aku tidak bisa mengungkapkannya dengan kata-kata. Wow, lain dari pada yang lain.* (288)

The word *failed* in the source language is a single word but it is translated into several words *tidak bisa mengungkapkan* in the target language. The words *tidak bisa mengungkapkan* in the target language is used as an equivalent in order to make the meaning clearer.

5.11 Using Related words as Equivalents

SL : Edward said little; he just held me on the bed and let me ruin his shirt, staining it with **salt water**. (609)

TL : *Edward tidak banyak bicara; ia hanya memelukku di tempat tidur dan membiarkan aku menghancurkan kemejanya, menodainya dengan **air mata**.* (661)

Literally, the translation of the word *salt water* is *air garam* in Indonesian and the word *air mata* is *tears* in English. In this case, the word *salt water* in the source language is closely related or has a close meaning to *air mata* in the target language.

5.12 Generic-specific words

SL : Alice, don't you think this is just a little bit controlling? Just a tiny bit **psychotic**, maybe? (146)

TL : *Alice, apa menurutmu ini tidak sedikit sok mengatur? Agak sedikit **sakit** mungkin?* (168)

The translator did not translate the word *psychotic* literally, but used generic word *sakit* in the target language, to make it more natural in the target language. In this case, the word *psychotic* in the source language takes a role as a more specific term, while *sakit* in the target language takes a role as more generic term.

5.13 Secondary and Figurative senses

SL : I **racked my brains** in panic, trying to remember what i'd ever decided to get her for graduation that she might have seen. (268)

TL : *Aku **memutar otak** panik, berusaha mengingat aku pernah memutuskan member hadiah kelulusan apa untuk Alice, yang mungkin dilihatnya.* (296)

The phrase *racked my brain* in the target language is an idiom. The phrase in the target language is translated into *memutar otak* in the target language. In English it means *spin your brain*, if it is translated literally it will make no sense.

5.14 Equivalence by Modifying a Generic Words

SL : They all were curious, and then overwhelmed as they took in the huge room decked out like a chic **rave**. (368)

TL : *Mereka semua penasaran, dan langsung ternganga takjub melihat ruangan besar yang ditata menyerupai **tempat nongkrong** yang chic*. (402)

The word *rave* means a place where people hold a large party in which people dance to fast electronic music and often take illegal drugs. The translator translated the word *rave* in the source language into *tempat nongkrong* in the target language since both of words have same function.

5.15 Equivalence by Modifying a Loan Words

SL : He was nervous **as a turkey on Thanksgiving all morning**. (587)

TL : *Sepagian dia gelisah seperti kalkun yang akan disembelih untuk perayaan **Thanksgiving***. (638)

The translator modified the loan words *Thanksgiving* from the target language into *perayaan Thanksgiving* in the target language. The translator tried to give clear explanation that thanksgiving is some kind of a party or celebration.

5.16 Equivalence by Cultural Substitute

SL : I noticed how their eyes widened as they took in all **six foot seven inches of Jacob's long body**,...(77)

TL : *Kulihat mata mereka membelalak saat melihat **sosok Jacob yang tinggi menjulang, hampir dua meter***,...(93)

The translator translated the phrase *six foot seven inches* in the source language into *hampir dua meter* in the target language. The translator used cultural substitute in order to make the reader understand the meaning that tried to describe by the author.

6. Conclusion

Based on the analysis in chapter three, it can be concluded that there are three types of idiomatic expressions found in the novel *Eclipse* by Stephenie Meyer; figurative, proverb and saying. There are seven types of figurative languages found in the novel; metonymy, synecdoche, idiom, euphemism, hyperbole, metaphor, and simile.

In the process of translation of figurative languages from English novel into *Gerhana* in Indonesia version, there are some methods which were applied. It can be translated by changing the form or structure and meaning of the word, phrase or sentence. Regarding equivalent, there are two concepts found when analyzing the data; Lexical equivalent when concepts are known (Shared) and Lexical equivalent when concepts are unknown. Lexical equivalent when concepts are known (Shared) can be divided into five types; non literal equivalents, descriptive phrase, the use of related words as equivalents, generic-specific words, secondary and figurative senses. Lexical equivalent when concepts are unknown are divided into three types; equivalence by modifying a generic word, equivalence by modifying a loan words and equivalence by cultural substitute.

7. Bibliography

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