

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS AND THEIR TRANSLATION PROCEDURES

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ABSTRAK

Bahasa Inggris merupakan bahasa internasional yang hampir digunakan diseluruh dunia. Banyak karya sastra inggris yang diterbitkan dimana-mana, terutama novel. Tentunya di dalam sebuah novel mengandung idiomatic expression. Karya tersebut akan diterjemahkan oleh penerjemah guna membantu pembaca yang kurang mengerti bahasa inggris. Dengan adanya translation procedures, penerjemah akan lebih mudah untuk menerjemah sebuah novel. sehingga membantu mengurangi kesalahan terjemahan dalam penerjemahan dan menjaga arti sebuah kalimat yang diinginkan oleh bahasa sumber. Makalah ini akan menjelaskan jenis-jenis idiomatic expressions dan penggunaan translation procedures untuk menerjemahkan sebuah novel.

Kata kunci: idiomatic expressions, translation procedures

1. Background of the Study

As we all know, there are many languages in the world where each language has differences from the others. Translation consists of transferring without distortion the meaning of the source language into the target language, meaning which must be kept constant, even when the form of the source language changes as it is turned into the form of the target language (Larson ,1998:181). Translation is basically change of form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, etc. A good translation not only transports the sense but also the choice of words and the way of expressing. Especially for translations of high standing literature the translator should be home in both languages. Translation is difficult due to the two different linguistic systems and cultures but, by the translation techniques, we can translate novel or book properly.

2. Problems of study

- a. What types of idiomatic expressions were applied in Tell Me Your Dreams and Their Translation in Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu?
- b. What translation procedures were implemented in transferring the idiomatic expressions Tell Me Your Dreams and Their Translation in Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu?

3. Aims of the Study

- a. To classify and describe the types of idiomatic expression were applied in Tell Me Your Dreams and Their Translation in Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu.
- b. To explain the translation procedures implemented in transferring the idiomatic expressions in Tell Me Your Dreams and Their Translation in Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu.

4. Research Method

4.1 Data source

The data was taken from Sidney Sheldon's novel entitled "Tell Me Your Dreams" which was translated into Bahasa Indonesia entitled "Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu" by Listiana Srisanti.

4.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The methods used in collected the data in this writing was documentation method. There were three forms of data: reading, note taking, listing, and comparing.

4.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The methods used in analyzing data were qualitative. The data was identified and classified into their types of idioms based on Seidl and McMordie in the book entitled English Idioms and How to Use Them (1980). Then the data was descriptively analyzed with translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Drabernet in the book entitled A Methodology for Translation.

5. The Analysis of Idiomatic Expression and Their Translation Procedures in “Tell Me Your Dreams” and in “Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu”

5.1 Types of Idiomatic Expressions were Applied in Tell Me Your Dreams and Their Translation in Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu

There were seven types of idiomatic expressions found in Sheldon’s novel “Tell Me Your Dreams” and in “Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu”

5.1.1 Particular words with special idiomatic uses

SL: “The newspapers are going to have a good time with this one, Sam. I can see the headline now—MANIAC STRICKES SILICON VALLEY.” Sheriff Dowling sighed.

(Sheldon, 1999: 65)

TL: “Koran-koran akan berpesta dengan Koran ini. Aku sudah bisa membayangkan judulnya—MANIAK MENYERANG SILICON VALLEY.” Sheriff Dowling menghela nafas (Srisanti, 2009: 82)

The type of idiomatic expression of a good time belongs to adjective with special idiomatic uses. Good is adjective and time is special idiomatic uses. Because time refers to does something or opportunity. Have a good time means to do something fun but, in Indonesia it becomes berpesta, a good time in literary means waktu yang bagus, the sentence “Koran-koran akan waktu yang bagus dengan Koran ini, Sam” is awkward. To make it equivalences and links to the SL text, the translator used berpesta to trigger the meaning of the sentence.

5.1.2 Idioms with Adjectives and Nouns in Combination

SL: Ashley was a stick-in-the mood who liked to stay home at night and read a book or watch the History Channel or CNN (1999: 26)

TL: Ashley orang kuper yang senang tinggal dirumah malam hari dengan membaca buku atau menonton History Chanel atau CNN.

The type of expression of stick-in-the mud is compound adjective, translated idiomatically into kuper. Hyphenated compound adjective can be formed when there is a verb preceding a preposition. In this case, the verb “stick” preceding a preposition “in” and followed by the noun phrase “the mud”. Stick-in-the mud means a person

who cannot make some fun, stylist, or easy going. The equivalence in Indonesia is kuper, and it means antisocial.

5.1.3 Verb with Prepositions and Adverbial Particle

SL: “It’s gotten worse lately. She’s scared because afraid to die and she’s afraid I’ll leave her. All the yelling is cover-up to hide that fear” (1990: 107)

TL: “Belakangan ini keadaannya memburuk. Dia ketakutan karena dia takut mati dan takut saya akan meninggalkannya. Teriakan-teriakan itu cuma tameng untuk menyembunyikan ketakutannya” (2009:128)

In the sentence above the idiom cover up by dictionary means hide something. Which in Indonesia means menyembunyikan sesuatu. In translating an idiom a translator must be able to develop a sensitivity the use of an idiom and use them naturally in the TL. It means that the translation is presented in such way that it can derived the same response from the source text into the target text. From the comparison between the idiom in SL and its translation, the translator discovers the equivalent of the SL. In this case cover-up is translated into tameng.

5.1.4 Idioms from Special Situation and Categories

SL: A nice hot bath, Ashley thought. She walk into the bathroom and turn dead white. On her bathroom mirror, someone has scrawled in bright red lipstick YOU WILL DIE (Sheldon, 1999: 101).

TL: Mandi air panas, pikir Ashley. Ia berjalan masuk kamar mandi, dan langsung pucat pasi. Di cermin kamar mandinya ada yang telah menulis besar-besar dengan lipstik merah cerah KAU AKAN MATI (Srisanti, 2009: 122).

The expression is belonging to idioms with special categories of color (white). From the comparison between the idiom in SL and its equivalent, it can be seen how the translator discover the equivalent of the TL text. If it translated literary, the word dead means mati and white means putih. It would be putih mati. But it is not common in Indonesian. Dead white is translated into pucat pasi, which is in English means deathly pale.

5.1.5 Idioms of Comparison

SL: When the session was over, Keith Rosson walked in Sam Blake's office and handed him the polygraph test "clean as a whistle. There's a less than percent chance that she's lying. You have got the wrong perso." (Sheldon, 1999: 100)

TL: Setelah sesi itu selesai, Keith Rosson masuk ke kantor Same Blake dan menyerahkan hasil tes poligraf. "Bersih total. Kemungkinan dia bohong kurang dari satu persen. Kau menangkap orang yang salah." (Srisanti, 2009: 121).

Clean as a whistle translated literary would be: bersih seperti peluit, but the comparison between the idiom in SL and its equivalent, it can be seen how the translator discover the equivalent of the SL text. Clean as a whistle means very clean. That similar with the idea of the writer in SL.

5.1.6 Verbal Idioms

SL: David and Ashley watched as the jurors filed in and took their seats in the jury box. Ashley was stone face. David found that he was perspiring. (Sheldon, 1999: 269).

TL: David dan Ashley memandang para juri yang berjalan masuk dan duduk di kursi mereka di kotak juri. wajah Ashley beku tanpa ekspresi. David sendiri berkeringat dingin. (Srisanti, 2009: 312)

The translator discovers the equivalence of the SL text that was stone face is translated into beku tanpa ekspresi. This translation can derived the same response from the source text into the TL text. If the translator just translated into Ashley adalah muka batu. It sounds awkward. It seems that Ashley has face like stone, hard and ugly. There is Ashley beku tanpa ekspresi as the proper translation of the Ashley was stone face. Stone face means without expressions.

5.1.7 Idioms with Different Forms and Structures

SL: And Toni would sing it again and again, under her breath. That had been long ago, but the memory of defying her mother still gave her a glow.(Sheldon, 1999: 17).

TL: Dan Toni akan terus menyanyikannya, dengan berbisik. Kejadian itu sudah lama sekali, tetapi kalau ingat bagaimana ia membuat ibunya jengkel, ia masih berseri-seri. (Srisanti, 2009: 27).

This expression belongs to idiom in regular form with unclear meaning. In Indonesian, under means di bawah and breath means nafas. If it translated Toni akan terus menyanyikannya, di bawah nafasnya, it would be meaningless and make the reader confused about the real meaning. Under the breath by dictionary means to say something quietly so as not to be heard (Hornby, 1995: 136), which in Indonesian means berbisik. Therefore the translator translated it into: Toni akan terus menyanyikannya, dengan berbisik.

5.2 Translation Procedures were Implemented in Transferring the Idiomatic

Expressions Tell Me Your Dreams and Their Translation in Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu Based on Vinay and Darbelnet (2000), there were 7 translation technique: Direct Translation as Source Language Orientation.

5.2.1 Borrowing

Borrowing means a word takes directly from another language, e.g., the English word has been incorporated directly into Bahasa Indonesia. Analysis:

SL: "I don't know anything about that. Maybe you've been framed. Maybe some fiend got hold of it." "objection! It's argumentative." (Sheldon, 1999: 258)

TL: "Saya tidak tahu-menahu soal itu. Mungin anda dijebak. Mungkin ada setan yang mengambilnya" "keberatan! Itu argumentative." (Srisanti, 2009: 300)

In this example, fiend means a murderer, but they called fiend because she killed three men in horrible way. It translated into setan, setan in Indonesia means a devil ghost. The translator used fiend to imagine how cruel she is. The translation procedure used in this idiomatic expression is culture borrowing. In every culture, there are different terms of devil but they have the same meaning

5.2.2 Calque

Calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrows an expression from of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. Analysis:

SL: "Toni, I want to help you"

"No, you don't, Dockie baby. You want to lay me" (Sheldon, 1999: 298)

TL: "Toni, aku ingin membantumu."

"Tidak, kau tidak ingin membantu, Dockie baby. Kau Cuma ingin menuduriku (Srisanti, 2009, 340)

Dockie means nick name of doctor. Dockie baby is a call for fool doctor who trying talk with the patient. The words Dockie baby in SL translated into TL become Dockie baby. The translator used calque as a translation procedure. Because there is kind of borrowing and translated literally.

5.2.3 Literal translation

Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in the which the translator's task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. It is most common when translating between two languages of the same family or close to each other (English and Bahasa Indonesia). Analysis:

SL: Shove it where the sun don't shine. (Sheldon, 1999: 285)

TL: Simpan di tempat matahari tidak bersinar (Srisanti, 2009: 331)

Oblique Translation as Target Language Orientation

5.2.4 Transposition

Transposition is replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message and adjustment or shift in the composition of categories and units lingual word. Analysis:

SL: "I'll have the papers drawn up. When you sign, we'll require another sixty thousand dollars. Your bank can work out a schedule of monthly payments on twenty or thirty-year mortgage." (Sheldon, 1999: 121).

TL: "Saya akan menyiapkan surat-suratnya. Pada saat anda menandatangani, kami mengharap anda membayar 60.000 dolar lagi. Bank atau anda bisa mengatur cicilan bulanan selama dua atau tiga puluh tahun untuk sisanya." (Srisanti, 2009: 143).

From the sentence above. It belongs to transposition. There is a change from phrase into word. Drawn up is a phrase and menyiapkan is a word.

5.2.5 Modulation

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation result in a grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic in, Analysis:

SL: David stood there looking at her, and the room was swimming. He wants to tell her to go fuck herself. (Sheldon, 1999: 242)

TL: David hanya berdiri memandangnya, ruangan serasa berputar. Ia ingin mempersetankannya. (Srisanti, 2009: 283)

This example belongs to modulation. The word swimming means berenang in Indonesian, but it translated in TL become berputar. There is a change in point of view. It is awkward if translated literary ruangan serasa berenang.

5.2.6 Equivalence

One and the same situation can be rendered by two texts using completely different stylistic and structural methods. In such case we are dealing with the method which produces equivalence text. Analysis:

SL: “That was very nice, Toni. I’m Gilbert Keller.” “I know who you are,” Toni said. “I’m glad to meet you. Did you ever take singing lessons? I’ll bet you did. “Sod off.” (Sheldon, 1999: 298)

TL: “Bagus sekali Toni. Aku Gilbert Keller.” “Aku tahu kau siapa.” Kata Toni. “Aku senang bertemu denganmu. Pernahkah ada yang bilang bahwa waktu menyanyi suaramu indah sekali?” “Gombal.” (Srisanti, 2009: 345)

This expression belongs to equivalence procedure. The same situation can be rendered by two texts using completely different stylistic and structural methods. Sod used as a term of pity, sympathy or expressing anger. In SL text there is sod off and in TL text become gombal, which is mean expressing annoyance.

5.2.7 Adaptation

Adaption is to replace a SL cultural element with one from TL, to be pure gibberish which has no name in any language. In such case translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent. Analysis:

SL: I've already had calls from half a dozen top criminal defense lawyers. They all want to represent her." He leaned forward in his chair. (Sheldon, 1999: 136).

TL: "Aku sudah menerima telepon dari enam pengacara pidana top. Mereka semua ingin membelanya." Ia membungkuk di kursinya. (Srisanti, 2009: 32).

This expression belongs to adaption. In SL text half a dozen is usually used to express something, goods, donuts but in Indonesian language as TL become enam pengacara. It is based on the culture that used in each country.

6. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it can conclude, there are seven types of idiomatic expression found in Sheldon's novel "Tell Me Your Dreams" and in their translation "Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu" by Srisanti. The translators have to keep the aims of the text in the source language and the need for creating the equivalences arises from the situation in SL, they have to look for the solution. In the process of translating idiomatic expressions from the SL into TL text, there were found two kinds of translation procedures. The first one is direct translation as source language orientation, such as; borrowing, calque, and literal translation. The second one is oblique translation as target language orientation, such as; transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation.

7. Bibliography

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