ENGLISH IDIOM FOUND IN THE AGATHA CHRISTIE’S NOVEL

THE LISTERDALE MYSTERY AND THEIR TRANSLATION INTO

INDONESIAN

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Abstract

Idiom is something that we often use in daily conversation. However, sometimes it is difficult to understand its meaning. Especially when we read the translation of a novel. The meaning of idioms found in the translated novel is very foreign to the reader, so it causes confusion.

When translating a novel, we need accurate translation to get the same meaning as the original novel. Translation is the process of conveying messages from the original novel. Because translating is the process of conveying messages in two languages, many problems will be found in the translation process, such as finding their equivalents.

This paper discusses the equivalent translation of idioms in the English novel English idioms found in Agatha Christie’s novel The Listerdale Mystery into the Indonesian novel Misteri Listerdale by Lanny Murtiharjana. The theory used is related to the equivalence of idioms in the English language and their meanings. The idioms found are classified into words, nouns, adjectives, and prepositions. Idioms are identified and classified according to classification by Fathuddin. And in analyzing the translation of idioms, the theory of Catford and Larson that is non-figurative expressions will be used. In this case, the idioms can be used as a replacement for idioms in English if it has the same meaning as the English idioms.

Keywords: Idiom, Translation, Equivalence

Kata Kunci: Idiom, Terjemahan, Persamaan
1. Background of the Study

Translation is an important process. The study of it has become one of the crucial studies in linguistics. Language is part of culture, and therefore, translation, which mean by an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in a language for a text in another cannot be done adequately without the knowledge of the two cultures as well as the knowledge of the language structures.

Many books, novels, poetry are written in English. We can get a lot of knowledge from them but some people who cannot understand English need translation of those books in their own language. At the time, novel is very interesting to be read, because we can get a lot of benefits for our daily lives. We can learn how to solve our problem from the story of the novel or it can be a mirror of our lives. We don’t realize that novel consists of a lot of words phrases whose meanings are not the combination of the meanings of individual words. Idioms are something common in our daily conversation, but sometimes it is difficult to understand the meaning, especially when we read a translated novel. It sounds so unfamiliar to the readers and it caused the readers to be confused. (for example: a blue rose). We cannot say that the meaning of it is a rose which has a blue color. But in idioms, it means that impossible. When we read an English novel and then we read its translation, sometimes we get different sense in both of those novels.

2. Problem of the Study

Based on the background and the empirical studies, two problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of idioms are found in the SL novel?
2. What are the meaning equivalences of those English idioms in Indonesian?
3. Aims of Study

From the problems that rise above, the aims of this study are:

1. To identity and describe the English idioms in the novel *The Listerdale Mystery* by Agatha Christie

2. To analyze the equivalences of idioms used in the novel *The Listerdale Mystery* by Agatha Christie in (Their Translation in *Misteri Listerdale* by Lanny Murtiharjana.

4. Scope of Discussion

Based on the problem above and to limit the scope of study, there are two aspects of idiom which are:

1. To identify the classes of the English idioms used in the novel *The Listerdale Mystery* by Agatha Christie.

2. To analyze the equivalences of idioms used in the novel *The Listerdale Mystery* by Agatha Christie Into Their Translation *Misteri Listerdale* by Lanny Murtiharjana.

5. Research Method

5.1 Data Source

In this study, the data was are from the English novel “*The Listerdale Mystery*” by Agatha Christie and its translation “*Misteri Listerdale*” by Lanny Murtiharjana. The reason for choosing this novel as the data source of this writing is that the novel contains many idioms.
5.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The method that was used to collect the data is library research. The data were collected by reading and identifying the English idioms that found in the SL and determine them into RL.

5.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The data were analyzed qualitatively and descriptively. The collected data were classified into verb, noun, adjective and adverb. The data were analyzed to find the equivalences by comparing the idioms found in the English novel “The Listerdale Mystery” by Agatha Christie with the translated novel in Indonesian “Misteri Listerdale” by Lanny MurtiHarjana.

6. Conclusion

Based on the foregoing analysis and discussion, the following points can be drawn as conclusion. In the process of transferring the English idioms from the SL text into the RL text, the translator makes some adjustments because if translating idioms literally the result will usually be nonsense in the receptor language. The adjustment has made the translation natural in the RL as if it is originally written in their native language. Generally, there are two types of adjustments that are adopted, namely following:

(1). By non figurative expression, that is, the translator translates the idioms of the SL into non idioms in the RL text.

(2). By figurative expression, that is, the translator makes substitution of the SL idiom by the RL idioms.

An idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot be inferred from the meaning of it is part. And in this novel, we just analyze twenty one idioms fifteen of them were translated nonfiguratively into RL, and two of them were translated figuratively into RL. There are eight verbs, three nouns, three adverbs and three adjectives was found in nonfigurative translation, one adverb, one verb and two
nouns were found in figurative translation. All of the idioms from the SL are translated into RL.

The translator were looking for the most natural and accurate way to express his meaning. Therefore, the form of the translation may be quite different from the form of the source text, even when the concepts are shared between the two languages. One must be remember that in the process of translating the idioms from SL text into RL text, should be viewed on the basis of their meaning, message, and function. And to make a good translation, a good adjustment is needed.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


