TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN NICHOLAS SPARKS’ NOVEL MESSAGE IN A BOTTLE

Putri Paramita, Neneng Sri Wahyuningsih
Program Studi Bahasa Inggris STBA LIA Jakarta
paramitaputrie@gmail.com, neneng.sri@stbalia.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The focus of this study is to analyze the idiom translation strategies applied by the translator of Nicholas Sparks’ novel titled Message in a Bottle based on the idiom translation strategies by Mona Baker (2018). The method used in this research was the descriptive qualitative method. There are a total of 47 idioms data collected. However, there are only 25 data analyzed with five idiom translation strategies found due to time constraints that the writer had. There is, translation by a paraphrase in total 15 data (60%), the omission of a play on the idiom in a total of five data (20%), an omission of the entire idiom in total three data (12%), using the idiom of similar meaning and form in total one data (4%), and the last is translation using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form in total one data (4%). The findings indicated that the translator applied the translation by paraphrase the most because of the problem of finding the equivalent idiom in the TL.

Keywords: idiom, translation, strategies

ABSTRAK

Fokus dalam penelitian ini adalah analisis strategi penerjemahan idiom yang diterapkan oleh penerjemah novel Nicholas Sparks yang berjudul Message in a Bottle berdasarkan strategi terjemahan idiom dari Mona Baker (2018). Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif. Ada total 47 data idiom yang terkumpul, tetapi hanya 25 data yang dianalisis dengan lima strategi terjemahan idiom yang ditemukan. Strategi-strategi tersebut adalah terjemahan dengan parafrasa dengan total 15 data (60%), terjemahan secara literal dengan total lima data (20%), penghapusan keseluruhan idiom dengan total tiga data (12%), terjemahan dengan menggunakan idiom yang memiliki makna dan bentuk yang sama sebanyak satu data (4%), dan terakhir dengan menggunakan idiom yang memiliki makna sama namun bentuk yang berbeda dengan jumlah satu data (4%). Temuan dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penerjemah paling banyak menerapkan strategi terjemahan dengan parafrasa karena masalah kesulitan menemukan idiom yang sama dalam bahasa sasaran.

Kata kunci: idiom, terjemahan, strategi
INTRODUCTION

There are many books, research studies, movies, or journals that people read to obtain information from all over the world, and this entire stream of information that flows needs to be understood. To do so, people need to translate all the information, which is why a translator is needed. A translator is needed to make people understand things that are written and said in the target languages. Newmark (1988) states that conveying the meaning of a text from a foreign language into another language by keeping the author's intention is a translating process. It means that translators have to fully understand the author's message contained within the text and deliver the message into another language even though there are a lot of cultural diversities between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL).

There are a lot of untrained translators that still have to learn to deliver the author's message into their translation instead of embedding the meaning from the dictionary into their work. Sometimes, they forget about the context and the message contained in the text. Therefore, there might be some problems that could follow the literal translation. For example, the translation will become unnatural, difficult to understand by the target readers, and inaccurate. Newmark (1988) says that translators should know about literal and nonliteral textual criticism since they have to evaluate the quality of the text before interpreting and translating it. Thus, a translator has to understand the knowledge of the literal and nonliteral text. It is very important to deepen the translator's understanding of the source language text before he/she starts to jump into the translation process.

When translating text, translators also have to know the differences between the languages to make the result of the translation acceptable to the readers in the target language. The differences can be culture, grammar, and idioms. When it comes to idioms, translators should be competent to find the right way to translate them since idioms will come up in any kind of text in the
source language. It means that translated texts should use suitable words to make the translation accurate and readable for the reader from the target language. As Baker (2018) stated that an idiom is a group of words that allow little or no variations in its form and are unable to distinguish its meaning from its components. In line with it, in the 2020 web version of the Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary & Thesaurus, an idiom is a family of words that cannot be changed and it has a particular meaning that cannot be defined from the meanings of each word in the idiom. It mentioned that an idiom is a group of words in a fixed order. Because of that, translators cannot separate a single word from the whole unit of the phrase. Hence, the meaning of an idiom is special and it cannot be defined from the meaning of words contained in the phrase (idiom).

Translators have to translate idioms into appropriate meaning in the target language. When translating idioms, translators may find difficulty as Baker (2018) says idioms or fixed expressions can be translated into another language depending on many factors, such as whether there any similar meaning idioms in the target language (TL) or not, are there any significance specific lexical items which able to constitute the idioms, are there possibilities to translate the idioms into their literal meaning, or even the possibilities to delete the idioms entirely from the sentence. Translators should be fully aware that idioms are a part of a culture that is different from one to another. Therefore, translators need to be well informed about the cultural aspects of a language and have to be more thoughtful in translating the idioms.

There are several kinds of research about idiomatic expressions translation strategies that have been delivered. The first research is delivered by Ardhiani (2018). This research shows what translation strategies are used by the translator to translate the idiomatic expressions and the stage of meaning comparability in the translation of the novel Little House on the Prairie by Laura Ingalls Wilder. The second research is delivered by Muslimah, F., & Ardi, H. (2019) which discusses the translation strategies used by the eight-
semester of English department students at State University of Padang. The last research is written by Fahrizky (2015) that discusses the English-Indonesia idiomatic translation from the novel The Fault in Our Stars.

One of the key challenges of translating a book or a literature work is the difficulty of understanding and translating the idiomatic expressions, whilst the use of English idiomatic expressions is high in daily conversation and literary works.

**Literary Translation**

Translation plays a major role in every field of science in humans' everyday lives. It makes people able to learn and understand a text in different languages. Translation, in general, means an activity of conveying the author's message from the original language or the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) in a way that is appropriate based on the cultural and linguistic aspects to make the readers understand. It is in line with the definition of translation from Catford (1965) who stated that translation is replacing the textual material in the source language (SL) by equivalent meaning in the target language (TL). This definition is affirmed by Newmark (1988) who stated that translation is changing the meaning of a text from the SL into another language with the author’s intention. By that, it can be implied that a translation process is a transferring meaning activity from the SL into the TL with the importance of keeping the message that the authors intended to convey to their readers. Therefore, there must be some adjustments to the language changing in the interest of the reader’s contentment.

As Newmark (1988) states that a translator is frequently engaged with options. To translate a text well, with all of the choices that exist, translators have to follow several important translation strategies so they can find a way to maintain the message contained in the text and render the text into the target language appropriately. It is in line with Landers (2001) who stated that literary translators have to possess some abilities which will
make them able to translate a literature work. There are tone, style, resilience, imagination, comprehension of the SL culture. Thus, the capability to capture meaning from ambiguity, an ear for sonority, and modesty are needed because it is hard to seize in all its magnificence of the original.

**Idiom**

In every language, some figurative expressions express a special and particular meaning. People can frequently find figurative expressions in everyday conversation and every literary work for it is part of the culture of the language itself. Thus, the existence of figurative expressions in literary work, such as books, journals, thesis, poets, etc. is a prevalent thing. Idioms are one of the most common figurative expressions used in literary works. Baker (2018) defines an idiom as a fixed form of words in a language that enables little or no variation in its form and has a different meaning from its elements. For that reason, the most important thing to acknowledge is that idioms are unable to be translated lexically, for the meaning of idioms cannot be implied from the meaning of their components. This means that idioms shall not be translated precisely from their components, for their meaning cannot be predicted by the usual meaning of its members.

One of the translator’s responsibilities is to convey the message contained in the text into the target language well that will allow readers to be able to read, understand, and/or be amused by the book or other kinds of texts. That is why the translators have to distinguish the phrases which are idioms to translate the text appropriately and keep the message contained. For example, the phrase to go out with has two meanings. It can be that someone is going somewhere with someone, or it has an idiomatic meaning that is to carry on a regular romantic or sexual relationship. Even though translators might be able to distinguish the idioms to be included in a text, Baker (2018) mentions two main reasons why idioms can be misinterpreted.
because idioms may have similar forms but they have different meanings in other languages.

Baker (2018) also mentioned in her book that several problems will occur when translating idioms from the SL into the TL. The first problem is that there is no appropriate equivalent for the idiom or fixed expression in the target language. Another problem is that there is a probability of the equivalent idiom in the target language but without the same context of use. Also, there is a probability of the idiom used both in the context of idiomatic expression and in its literary context. The last problem is that the high use of idiomatic expressions in the English written text is different from other languages that tend to avoid idiomatic expressions in its formal text.

**Idiom Translation Strategies**

Concerning idioms or fixed expressions, translators have to consider many factors such as the existence of the same meaning of idiomatic expressions in the TL, whether they are in identical lexical form or not, the probability of the idioms to be replaced by another lexical item that is not idiomatic expressions in the TL, the probability of borrowing the SL idioms, the probability of translating the idioms literary, or even the probability of omitting the whole idioms. Baker (2018) provides six strategies for translating idioms, as follows:

1. First strategy is using an idiom of similar meaning and form. It is a strategy to translate the idiom from the SL with the idiom in the TL which has the same in both meaning and lexical form. For example:

   SL: Remember to stay calm before the judge. Don’t get nervous and **lose your head**!

   TL: **Ingat untuk tetap tenang di hadapan hakim. Jangan gugup dan kehilangan akalmu**! (Putra & Novalinda, p. 15)

   The idiom **lose your head** from the SL is translated into **kehilangan akalmu** which is also an idiom in the TL that has the same meaning and lexical form.
2. The second strategy is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. This strategy is used to translate an idiom that has more or less the same meaning in the target language but has a different lexical form from the source language. For example:

SL: Patricia was late for work, and she couldn’t find her car keys. She was running around his apartment like a chicken with its head cut off.

TL: Patricia terlambat pergi kerja, dan dia tidak bisa menemukan kunci mobilnya. Dia berlari sekitar apartemennya seperti cacing kepanasan. (Putra & Novalinda, p. 15)

The idiom like a chicken with its head cut off from the source language is translated into seperti cacing kepanasan which is also an idiom that quite has the same meaning but has a different lexical form from the source language idiom.

3. The next strategy is borrowing the source language idiom. This strategy is used to translate an idiom by using a loan idiom from the source language. It is usually used to translate a culture-specific idiom. For example:

SL: Out of This World space gallery.

TL: Fantastic or superb space gallery. (Baker, p. 80)

The use of the idiom out of this world in the name of a space gallery can be implied in two ways. First, the true meaning of the idiom which is “fantastic” or “superb”, but there is another meaning of this phrase that is the literal meaning of the phrase which means “space gallery that shows things from out of this world” that, of course, relate perfectly to a space gallery.

4. The fourth strategy is translation by paraphrase. This strategy is used to translate an idiom by changing it into a more acceptable word or phrase in the target language because the translator cannot find the right match or when it seems inappropriate to use an idiom in the target language context. For example:
SL: They say the wedding’s scheduled for December, but to tell you the truth, all bets are off.

TL: Mereka mengatakan pernikahan itu dijadwalkan bulan Desember, tetapi kenyataan yang terjadi sekarang, rencana itu dibatalkan. (Putra & Novalinda, p. 16)

The idiom all bets are off is translated into rencana itu dibatalkan that still contains the message of the idiom but not in idiomatic form.

5. The fifth strategy is translation by omission of a play on idiom. This strategy is used by omitting some playful parts of the idiom and only translating the literal meaning of the idiom for a concrete reading. For example:

SL: Centuries of craftsmanship on a plate.

TL: The craft of famous people has been continually poured for centuries into a single plate. (Baker, p. 85)

The idiom on a plate translated into a single plate in Japanese. The play of the word “plate” in the idiom is omitted and changed into the literal meaning of it.

6. The last strategy is translation by omission of the entire idiom. This strategy is applied by omitting the whole idiom for there is no appropriate match for the meaning in the TL. It cannot be easily paraphrased, and in some cases it is only for stylistic reasons. For example:

SL: I shall have to ask them what the name of the country is, you know.

TL: Tapi aku harus bertanya pada mereka nama negeri ini. (Putra & Novalinda, p. 16)

The idiom you know is totally omitted by the translator because there is no equivalent in the target language. Also, it does not change the context of the text by omitting the idiom.
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative method. Kothari (2004) states that a descriptive research method is used to describe the present circumstances as it is. The researcher has no control over the variable of this type of method. He/she can only describe and report the research situation, problems, phenomenon, and any other facts about the research. This research is set out to find and describe the facts about the idioms translation strategies used when translating idioms contained in Nicholas Sparks’ novel titled Message in a Bottle analyzed by using Baker’s idiom translation strategies.

The research source data are taken from a novel titled Message in a Bottle written by Nicholas Sparks originally published in February 1999, by Hachette Book Group, Inc., (Sparks, 2016) and translated by Sutanty into Pesan Dalam Botol (2003). This is a romance novel that contains 13 chapters in a total of 370 pages. The reason why this book is selected is that it is an adult romance novel that tells a story from young adulthood to middle adulthood age rate characters. By that, the researcher can find good quality conversations with good portions of idiomatic expressions used by its mature characters.

The novel is about a divorced and disillusioned woman, Theresa Osborne, who found a bottle on the beach one morning after her morning run in Cape Cod, New England. The bottle carried a mysterious love letter inside it that she found out later that a genuine and kind-hearted man sent it into the ocean for his late wife. This novel is one of the bestselling books from Nicholas Sparks which is adapted into a motion picture produced by Kevin Costner, Denise Di Novi, and Jim Wilson under Warner Bros. Pictures, and Bell Air Entertainment (Warnerbros, 2014.).

There are a total of 46 idioms collected from this novel but only 25 data selected to be analyzed and discussed because of the similarities between them. Thus, from 25 selected data, the researcher divided each of them into matched idiom translation strategies by Baker (2018). The data are collected by conducting the following steps: first, reading the novel in
both English and Indonesian version; next, scanning for idioms in the
English version; then, highlighting identified idioms for easier analyzing;
and comparing the idioms with the translated version in Indonesian.
The data are analyzed by consulting dictionaries for the meaning of the
idioms found in the novel. Dictionaries used are Oxford Dictionary of
Idioms (2004), The Idioms Dictionary, Oxford Learner’s Dictionary web
version, Merriam-Webster Dictionary web version, and Cambridge
Dictionary English-Indonesia web version. Then, the strategies used to
translate the idioms are analyzed by using Mona Baker’s idiom translation
strategies. After that, consult the translated version with Kamus Besar
Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) web version and Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa
Indonesia by Chaer (1997).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the analysis, there are only five out of six strategies that the
translator applied in the 25 data that are discussed and analyzed. They are
translation by paraphrase, literal translation, omission of the entire idiom,
translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, and translation
using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Diagram 1 Percentage of Idiom Translation Strategies Applied
Based on the chart shown above, translation by paraphrase is the most used strategy by 60% in total 15 data of all the analyzed data. The second most used strategy is the translation by the omission of a play on idiom which is 20% in total five data of all the analyzed data. The third is the translation by the omission of the entire idiom which is 12% in total three data of all the analyzed data. The fourth is the translation by using the idiom of similar meaning and form which is only 4% in total one data of all analyzed data. The fifth is the translation by using a similar meaning but dissimilar form which is only 4% in total of one data of all the analyzed data.

Paraphrase is the most used translation strategy found in this book. It is because of several differences between the source language and the target language, such as the meaning context from two different cultures and the lexical form of the idiom. These are some of the data that used this strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Her outfit screamed “I’m a tourist!” and Theresa did her best to keep a straight face.</td>
<td>Susah payah Theresa berusaha menahan tawa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are lots of real men out there – men who could fall in love with you at the drop of a hat.</td>
<td>Banyak yang baik di luar sana, yang bisa jatuh cinta padamu dengan seketika.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strange, she thought to herself, it seemed out of place.</td>
<td>Aneh, pikirnya. Batu itu kenapa bisa ada di sini?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep on it if you have too.</td>
<td>Semalam, kalau perlu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Even at work she was regarded as the type who was always on the go.</td>
<td>Di kantor ia dianggap orang yang selalu energik.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen in the table, there are five data from a total of 15 data that used the paraphrase strategy out of 25 data analyzed. The idioms keep a straight face, at the drop of a hat, out of place, sleep on it, and the go are translated into the TL used the paraphrase strategy because there are no equivalent idioms either in the same or different form in the TL that can be used and these idioms cannot be omitted or translated by literally or by loaned the original idiom from the SL.
The first data that used the paraphrase strategy is the idiom keep a straight face. The situation is when the main character, Theresa, and her friend Deanna were getting ready to go shopping in Cape Cod, New England during their vacation. Deanna as Theresa’s superior, senior, and her friend were invited. Deanna is a nice, charming, and expressive woman. She dressed extravagantly for the shopping trip around Provincetown, near Cape Cod, New England, which made Theresa have to keep a straight face and tried not to laugh when she saw Deanna’s outfit.

The phrase keep a straight face is classified into idiomatic expressions. According to the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms (2004), the idiom keeps a straight face means manage to not show any facial expression, even though you are amused. This sentence is translated into two parts in the TL; The first part is the “Her outfit screamed “I’m a tourist!” translated into “Seluruh penampilannya benar-benar berkesan turis” and the second part is “Theresa did her best to keep a straight face” translated into “Susah payah Theresa berusaha menahan tawa”. According to the KBBI web version, berusaha means (1) melakukan suatu usaha; (2) berdaya upaya. Menahan means (1) mencegah; (2) membiarkan tidak terjadi. Tawa means ungkapan rasa gembira, senang, geli, dan sebagainya dengan mengeluarkan suara (pelan, sedang, keras) melalui alat ucap. Based on the definitions, it can be said that the idiom keep a straight face is translated into berusaha menahan tawa using a translation by paraphrase strategy because there is no equivalent idiomatic expression in the target language and by paraphrasing, the message can still be conveyed to the readers.

Another case of idiomatic expression in the data is when Deanna talked to Theresa and convinced her not to be afraid to meet and date someone new. Even though Theresa had been hurt by several men, it doesn’t mean that all men would hurt her. Deanna convinced her that she is still very pretty and a successful columnist that any real, nice man could fall in love with her at the drop of a hat.
The analysis for the phrase at the drop of a hat is classified into an idiomatic expression. Idiom at the drop of a hat in the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms (2004) means without delay or good reason. According to the KBBI web version, the meaning of without is tanpa and delay is penundaan. According to the web version of Cambridge English-Indonesia Dictionary, the idiom is translated into seketika in the TL that under KBBI web version means (1) saat itu juga; (2) waktu yang tidak lama. Therefore, based on the definitions, the phrase at the drop of a hat has an idiomatic expression but it is translated into a non-idiomatic expression in the TL because there is no equivalent idiom in the TL that matches. By that, it can be seen that although the strategy used is a paraphrase; the meaning is still conveyed to the readers well.

The second most used strategy in the data analyzed is the translation by omitting the playful part in the idiom by replacing it with the literal meaning of the idiom for easier reading in the TL. These are the data that used this strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>When she became managing editor ten years ago, she began to take women reporters under her wing.</td>
<td>Ketika diangkat menjadi editor pelaksana sepuluh tahun lalu, ia mulai menerima reporter wanita menjadi bawahan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If she didn’t, she'd probably get caught up with another David – a handsome man who craved the good things in life with the underlying assumption that he didn’t have to play by the rules.</td>
<td>Kalau tidak, bisa-bisa ia terpikat lelaki semacam David lagi – lelaki tampan yang menginginkan kenikmatan hidup dengan asumsi tak perlu mengikuti aturan atau hukum yang berlaku.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She missed a lot of things, but most of all she missed the intimacy that came from holding and whispering to another behind closed doors.</td>
<td>Banyak sekali yang dirindukannya, tapi terutama ia merindukan keintiman yang timbul saat mereka berpelukan dan saling berbisik di balik pintu-pintu tertutup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once burned, twice shy, the old saying goes.</td>
<td>Sekali terbakar, dua kali takut, begitulah kata pepatah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“But look – you’ve got to take this one step at a time.”</td>
<td>“Tapi kau mesti melangkah sedikit demi sedikit”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are five data that translated using the omission of a play on idiom translation strategy out of 25 data analyzed. The idioms take someone under her wing; play by the rules; behind closed doors; once burned, twice
shy; and *one step at a time* is translated into their literal meaning by omitting the playful part of the idiom for concrete and convenient reading.

The first datum that is translated using this strategy is the *take someone under your wing* idiomatic expression. In this part, Theresa was describing Deanna as she watched her having her breakfast through the window while she was still getting ready in her room. Deanna is her close friend and her superior in her office. She started at the Boston Times early at the moment when women were unaccustomed to work as reporters and she worked her way up the company committee bit by bit. At the moment, she became the managing editor, she began to take women reporters under her wing as her subordinate and Theresa had been one of her students.

The phrase *take women reporters under her wing* is classified into idiomatic expression according to the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms (2004) which means in or into your protective care. The idiom is translated into *menerima reporter wanita menjadi bawahan* which is the literal translation to the idiom. According to the web version of Cambridge English-Indonesia Dictionary, *take* means (1) menerima; (2) mengambil; *women* means wanita; and *reporter* means reporter. The translator omitted the playful part of the idiom which is under her wing and still able to convey the meaning well.

The second idiom that is translated by its literal meaning is *play by the rules*. In this part, Theresa was thinking about her life, her young college life when she met David, her former husband. David was the kind of guy who wanted to live a good life without even thinking about play by the rules.

The idiom *play by the rules* according to the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms (2004) means to follow what is generally held to be the correct line of behavior. The idiom then translated into *mengikuti aturan atau hukum yang berlaku* which is the literal meaning of idiom according to the web version of Cambridge English-Indonesia Dictionary. *Play* means (1) bermain; (2) melakukan; *rules* means peraturan. Therefore, based on the
analysis, it can be said that the idiom play by the rules is translated using the omission of the playful part of the idiom strategy.

Omitting the entire idiom is the third most used strategy by the translator in this book. This strategy is used to entirely omit the idiom because there is no appropriate equivalent idiom and word in the TL and it is difficult to paraphrase. The most common reason is that even without the idiom, translators still could convey the meaning and context to readers well. These are the data that used this strategy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Don’t you have anyone on the back burner that you’ve been hiding from me?</td>
<td>Apa benar tidak ada siapa-siapa yang kau coba sembunyikan dariku?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don’t know, I’m making this up on the fly.</td>
<td>Entahlah. Aku kan tadi cuma berbohong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What she didn’t want was to be noticed right off the bat.</td>
<td>Ia ingin tampak kasual, agar tidak menarik perhatian.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first data that is translated by omitting the whole idiom is on the back burner. In this part, Theresa was playing a card game, the gin rummy game with Deanna when Deanna questioned her about her love life. She reminded her about how pretty Theresa was and that she had to move on from her failed marriage with her former husband, David. Deanna asked her if there was that someone on the back burner that Theresa was hiding from her.

It can be seen that the translator chooses to omit the entire on the back burner idiom instead of paraphrasing it or omitting the playful part of the idiom. The sentence “don’t you have anyone on the back burner that you’ve been hiding from me?” is translated into “apa benar tidak ada siapa-siapa yang kau coba sembunyikan dariku?” According to the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms (2004), the idiom on the back burner means (1) having low priority; (2) left for the present time, to be done or considered later, which can be implied that something is not present at the moment or something unknown at the moment. That is more or less has the same meaning as hiding which means the state of being hidden according to the Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries web version. Based on the analysis, the
omission of the entire idiom strategy applied when translating the idiom on the back burner is proper and the message is still conveyed properly.

The second data that applied this strategy is the idiom on the fly. In this part, Theresa was calling the other person, Mr. Arthur Shendakin, Ph.D., a professor of history at Boston College who found Garret’s letter that he sent to his late wife Catherine into the ocean. She was trying to persuade Mr. Shendakin to send her a copy for she was trying to collect all the letters that Garret sent into the ocean to gather as much as possible information about this man.

From the second data, the sentence “I don’t know, I’m making this up on the fly” is translated into “entahlah. Aku kan tadi cuma berbohong.” The translator omitted the entire idiom on the fly instead of paraphrasing or using another strategy to translate it because based on the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms (2004), the phrase on the fly is classified into an idiomatic expression which means (1) do something while in motion (2) while busy or active. It can be implied that some action hasn’t been thought of properly or something that is only made up without any consideration. This can be implied that the translator omitted the idiom because it has more or less the same meaning as making this up which means to invent a story, etc., especially in order to trick or entertain somebody based on the Oxford Learner’s Dictionaries web version. In other words, the omission strategy that is used is suitable for the message to be conveyed properly to the readers.

This strategy is the least-used strategy for it is only one out of 25 data that have been analyzed and used. In this translation strategy, the idiom from the SL is translated into an idiomatic expression that has the same meaning and lexical equivalent in the TL. The following is the data found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 4 Data of Idioms Translated Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Source Language (SL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That left older men, and even though she thought she could fall in love with someone older, she had her son to worry about.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this part, Theresa was thinking about her love life and her divorce from David, her former husband. She was thinking about how she still wanted to fall in love again even though that perhaps it was hard to look for men that were still in their mid-thirty because they must already be married and have families. It was only an older divorce or widower that was still available for her and it was quite difficult because older men usually were not interested in a relationship that involved raising kids anymore for they already passed that period of raising their kids.

The idiom fall in love is translated into *jatuh cinta*. According to the web version of The Idioms Dictionary, the idiom fall in love means to be very attracted to someone. In line with the meaning of this idiom in the SL, the meaning of the idiom jatuh cinta, according to the KBBI web version is *menaruh cinta kepada*. Thus, the meaning of the idiom in both languages has the same meaning. Based on the lexical form, it can be seen that according to the web version of the Cambridge English-Indonesia Dictionary, fall means *jatuh*, and love means (1) *sayang*; (2) *cinta*. Therefore, the strategy applied in the translation of this idiom is the strategy using a similar idiom and form for the TL has the same idiom with the same lexical form.

This strategy is the last strategy found in the total 25 analyzed data. There is only 1 datum that has been analyzed and has been translated using this strategy. In this strategy, the idiom in the SL is translated into a similar meaning idiom in the TL but with a different lexical form. The following is the data found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (SL)</th>
<th>Target Language (TL)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The letter obviously came <em>from the heart</em>.</td>
<td><em>Surat itu jelas ditulis dari hati yang tulus.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this part of the book, Theresa was thinking about the first letter out of the three that she found earlier in the morning while she had her morning run in Cape Cod beach, New England. Deanne had suggested Theresa post the letter in her column, but she thought that the idea of
posting someone’s private letter was wrong. Although her reporter instinct made her a little curious about the man who wrote it, she thought maybe this letter didn’t mean anything. Maybe it was just a letter that was written by a man who did not have a lover but longing to write a love letter so he sent it to the ocean or maybe it was just a letter that was sent by a man who loved to make lonely women sad by reading his fake letter on some beaches. Then, she realized this letter was genuinely written by a man who was in deep sadness from losing his lover. It came from the heart.

From the data, it can be seen that the phrase from the heart is classified as an idiomatic expression according to the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms (2004), the idiom means with sincere feeling. The idiom is translated into dari hati yang tulus. Based on the Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia (1997, p. 195), the translation is classified into an idiomatic expression which means (1) dengan sejujurnya; (2) dengan ikhlas. In the web version of the Cambridge English-Indonesia Dictionary, from means dari; heart means (1) jantung; (2) hati; and sincere means (1) tulus; (2) jujur. Therefore, the idiom from the heart is suitable when it is translated into dari hati yang tulus in the TL, because it has the same meaning as the SL idiomatic expression but with a dissimilar lexical form.

From all the selected 25 data, it was found that the translator applied the translation by paraphrase the most, which is about 60% of the data in total 15 idioms that used this strategy. The second most applied strategy is the translation by the omission of a play on the idiom, which is about 20% of the data in a total of five idioms that used this strategy. The translation by the omission of the entire idiom is the third used by 12% of the data in total three idioms translated using this strategy. Translation by using a similar meaning and form is only found in 4% of the total data analyzed in only one idiom translated using this strategy. It is in line with the translation by using the similar meaning but dissimilar form that is only found in 4% of the total data analyzed in only one idiom translated using this strategy.
CONCLUSION

As specified by Baker (2018) idiom is a specified group of words that enables little or no variation to its form and the meaning cannot be implied by the meaning of its elements. Therefore, Baker provided six idiom translation strategies to make translators work easier when translating idiomatic expressions. They are translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but a dissimilar form, translation by borrowing the source language idiom, translation by paraphrase, translation by the omission of a play on the idiom, and the last is the translation by the omission of the entire idiom.

Suggestion for the next research in idiomatic expression translation strategies is to look for adulthood content, either it is a literary work, movie, or else, for it is easier for collecting the data as the adulthood content will use a good mature conversation with a good portion of idiomatic expressions compare to teenager content.

REFERENCES

Ardhiani, A. (2018). Translation strategies of idiomatic expressions in Laura Ingalls Wilder’s little house on the prairie in djokolelono’s translation of rumah kecil di Padang Rumput. Yogyakarta: English Education Department Faculty of Languages and Arts, Yogyakarta State University.


Fahrizky, R., B. (2015). English-Indonesian translation of idiomatic expressions in John Green’s the fault in our stars. Semarang: English Department Faculty of Languages and Arts, Semarang State University.


Muslimah, F., & Ardi, H. (2019). Students’ strategies in translating idioms at eighth semester of english department students in Universitas Negeri Padang. Padang: English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, State University of Padang.
