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# **The Translation Analysis of English Idiom in the Novel “The Land of Five Towers” By A. Fuadi**

A THESIS

Submitted to English Education Departement of Tarbiyah Faculty of  
Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies in Partial Fulfillment Requirements  
for Islamic Scholar Degree in English Education Departement (S. Pd. I)



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## ABSTRACT

### **ENES DWI JULIANDANI : THE TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IDIOM IN THE NOVEL “THE LAND OF FIVE TOWERS” BY A. FUADI**

Translation is one effective way to understand the English language with ease. In order to achieve a good translation, the translator must have a good knowledge of the source language and the target gets messy language. Translation error for the results, and may lead to misinterpretation of the text that disrupt overall understanding of the translation. The translation may deviate from the original text means that the translation errors of the source language to the target language, especially in translating English Idioms. In other words, the message in the source language can not be delivered through the target language well. Language understanding, both Bsu and Bsa, absolutely required by the interpreter to produce a translation that is accurate and reasonable message to the target language.

The paper untitled “ The Translation Analysis of English Idiom in the novel “The Land of Five Towers” is aimed to describe the types of idiom in the novel the land of five Towers, the Indonesian equivalences of English Idiom and the Translation Strategies of Idiom.

The analysis mainly uses a descriptive qualitative method or library method based on the theory of Hockett (1985:310-318) and the theory of Baker (1992:72), and strengthened by the theory of Newmark (1988: 45-47), in addition, Idiom Dictionary is also used to support the analysis. The data of the research is taken from the novels (The Land of Five Towers and Negeri Lima Menara) then from the data that the authors did reading, underlining, writing and coding.

Findings show that in the novel The Land of Five Towers there are six the types of idiom in this novel by the theory of Hockett, are: substitute (Sub), proper names (Pn), abbreviation (Abb), English phrasal compound (EPC), figure of speech (Fs) and slang (Sl). It seems from the finding result of the research that substitute holds the highest frequency in this novel. Finding result also show the Indonesian Equivalence in the novel “Negeri Lima Menara” with line and page to easily understand. The findings also show there are four the translation strategies of idiom in this novel by the theory of Baker, are: using an idiom similar meaning and form, using an idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form (ISMDF), translation by paraphrase (paraphrase) and translation by omission (TO). It seems from the finding result of the research that mostly Using an idiom similar meaning and form (ISMF).



## PREFACE

*Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin...*

In the name of Allah SWT, the most Gracious, the most Merciful. All praises and thankfulness be to Allah because of his permission and blessing, the writer has been able to finish this thesis. My invocation and safety always be given to the prophet Muhammad (peace is upon him), his family, his colleagues and his followers up to the end of the world.

This thesis untitled in: **“The Translation Analysis of English Idiom in the Novel “The Land of Five Towers” by A. Fuadi”** is presented to the English education Departement of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Islamic Scholar in English Education Department.

The writer realizes that this thesis is completed because of helps from all parties who give their guidance, advice, suggestion, motivation and knowledge in writing and finishing this thesis. Hence, the writer would like to express special gratitude to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Maksum Mukhtar, M.A., the Rector of *Syekh Nurjati state* Institute for Islamic Studies.
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Finally, the writer realized that this thesis is still far from being perfect and of course there are many mistakes whether in the arrangement or in the content of this thesis. Therefore, it is a great pleasure to receive suggestion and critic from anyone who will encourage continuing her study.

Cirebon, 22 October 2012

The writer,



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The Background of the Problem

Translation is one of the effective ways to understand english easily. In other to achieve a good translation, translator should hae knowledge both souch language and target language. Translation error would be messy to the outcome, and probably will lead to misinterpretation of the text that interfere with the overall understanding of the translation. The translation results can deviate from the original text means that the translation errors of the source language to target language. In other words, the message in the source language can not be delivered through the target language well. Language understanding, both Bsu and Bsa, is absolutely required by a translator in order to produce translations that are accurate and reasonable message to the target language.

A good understanding of the language helps translators find suitable and appropriate counterpart in the Bsa because translation is constituted by a 'double-binding' relationship both to its source and to the communicative conditions of the receiving linguaculture, and it is the concept of equivalence the which Captures this relationship (House, 1997: 29).

Translation is a two-party relationship (between Bsu and Bsa) in need of good cooperation so as to obtains at is factory results. The difficulties that the translator meets while translating english idiom into Indonesian. Idiom is one



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variation of the language. Many people who can under standard translate English to Indonesian but a few people who know and understand the use and meaning of the idiom. Rosamund Moon in her book *Fixed Expressions and Idioms in English: a Corpus-Based Approach* (1998: 120) defines idiom as:

An ambiguous term, used in conflicting ways. In lay or general use, idiom has two main meanings. First, idiom is a particular means of expressing something in language, music, art, and so on, which characterizes a person or group. Secondly (and much less commonly in English), an idiom is a particular lexical collocation or phrasal lexeme, peculiar to a language.

Mona Baker in her book *In Other Words* distinguishes idiom from collocation by the transparency of meaning and flexibility patterning. According to Baker, idioms are: “frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which can not be deduced from their individual components”. (Baker, 1992: 63). Based on the definition it can be concluded that idiom is the units of language (can be words, phrases, or sentences) that meaning is not predictable from the meanings of lexical elements and grammatical meaning of these units.

Idioms in the English language are often used in a sentence either in direct or indirect conversation. Many people are adept at translating phrases, sentences, paragraphs and novel. But not many people know the idiom forms contained in the reading, so it works in a way to translate Indonesian wordings that eventually become somewhat ambiguous translations. Idiom is found in the texts they have to translate,



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and often they do not understand the word is an idiom that has a very different meaning to the word origin. Translation error would be messy to the outcome, and probably will lead to misinterpretation of the text that interfere with the overall understanding of the translation. The translation results can deviate from the original text means that the translation errors of the source language to target language.

In other words, the message in the source language can not be delivered through the target language well. Language understanding, both Bsu and Bsa, is absolutely required by a translator in order to produce translations that are accurate and reasonable message to the target. In addition to the understanding of both languages, both Bsu and Bsa, many other important things that should be known by the students when it will translate an idiom. All that needs to be identified, making it easier to understand and translate them into the target language. Translating a text requires the ability to master not only the source language and target language, but also requires the capability of understanding the cultural background, literature, religion, and other necessary knowledge. This is reflected in the following quotation. "No two languages are ever sufficiently similar to be Considered as representing the same social reality.

In the current era in the era globalizezation age, place of education from kindergarten, elementary, junior high school, even college English learners, English language acquisition has long been the knowledge that must be learned by the people of Indonesia. Starting from the year 60 until now, learning English has become the subject of no less dignity than other subjects such as Mathematics and Science.



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Therefore we must have the main Pfoundation for our future, work is still in use. It could be said that the factors of geography, communication, language is the most important for each person as a communication and community interaction. And in the real to know English and to understand translation is very important.

Translation is an attempt to reveal the message back from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) by replacing text or text with the text of the SL-TL. Translator is someone who can use both languages involved in translation in accordance with its position as the SL and TL. He was not the only one who mastered both languages, but who can understand the SL and SL was able to create the equivalent of TL. However, mastery of the language alone is not enough because the translator does not only involve the interpreter in two languages but the socio-cultural background of SL and TL. Therefore, an important condition to be a good translator is expected to have extensive knowledge in addition to having special knowledge of the field text to be translated. In essence, the translation is an art, it depends on the style of language used by each interpreter to convey the message that the artifacts in the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). According to Hoed (1993: 1), "Translation is based on tips aim to get the equivalent of the source language so that the message contained in the source language can be expressed again in the target language". But when someone translate the article or part, common words or phrases that are not commensurate with the language Source, so stiff and not suitable translation. This is caused by several factors that influence it. In addition to the common factor of 2 or cultural knowledge possessed by an interpreter, the



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selection of vocabulary or vocabulary also plays a role in exposing again the message contained in SL. The selection of vocabulary in translating a text, depending on the type of text to be translated.

In translation, especially in the idiom. Althaus (1980: 183) Idiom is an expression language that can not translate the meaning of the meaning of each element. Mastery of the vocabulary is very important. Because it can help us translate the sentence as well. One of the problems faced by students or English language learners is that they do not translate well because they can not understand well the meaning of the idiom of intelligent guesses. They must know that words have more meaning in translation. As a student of English Education, they must translate the vocabulary. According to my pre survey, most of them are still not able to translate the vocabulary in a different sense. They only know one meaning in one word from the vocabulary. Although the word may have more than one meaning. Not all the vocabulary words have only one meaning, but we need to know about it. This means that we must know whether it has a deeper meaning or not. Expression that can not be understood from the literal meaning of the words were written. This is called the idiom. Idiom to be learned in context. On this occasion, the authors chose to analyze this problem, this is about the mastery of vocabulary in idiomatic translation. Which is needed by us all, especially students in the translation.

Based on this background, the researchers analyzed the difficulties interest People in English idiom translated into Indonesian. Thus, this study once expected to find the factors that complicate them when translating from Bsa to the Bsu.





## **B. The Identification of Problem**

The Identification of the problem is needed to give clarification about the problem that will be investigated. Based on the problem background above, the researcher can identify some problems which are discovered as follow :

### **1. The Field of Research**

The field of the study from this thesis is ‘Translation’

### **2. The Kinds of the Problem**

The Kinds of problem in the research include about the existance of idiom. About the type and meaning especially when the people read english novels.

This problem, the authors will help us to know that it's easy to translate the english idiom, know the type of idiom, the equivalencess of english idiom into indonesia and the strategies of idiom. So we are correct in translating English into Indonesian idiom.

### **3. The Main Problem**

The main problem to be investigated is that many people do not understand the existance of idiom about the type of idioms, the equivalences and the strategies of idiom. Especially when the people read english novels.

From the above description, this study seeks to reveal the types of difficulties encountered in translating English idioms into the Indonesian language, know the types of idiom, the equivelences of English idiom in





Indonesian, the translation strategies of idiom and if possible find a way out of trouble. Thus, it can reduce the risk of translation errors in the future.

### C. The Limitation of the Problem

A study in the Translation Analysis of the Novel “The Land of the Five Towers”, the researchers only investigated equivalent words contained in the English Novel (The Land of Five Towers) and Translation Novel (Negri Lima Menara) by A. Fuadi. So it does not translate and find for words equivalences itself. Without more explain.

### D. The Questions of the Research

1. How are the types of idioms in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*?
2. How are the Indonesian equivalences of English idioms in the novel *The Land of Five Towers* in Indonesian?
3. How are the strategies of translating English idioms in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*?

### E. The Aims of the Research

1. To know the types of idioms in the novel *The Land of Five Tower*.
2. To know the Indonesian equivalences of English idioms in the novel *The Land of Five Towers* in Indonesian.
3. To know the strategies of translating English idioms in the novel *The Land of Five Towers*.



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## F. The Uses of the Research

This study was the hope and contributes to learning English to translate the English idioms in Indonesia, knowing the types of idiom and to know that the English idiom is very important in the Indonesian language. Contribution is defined as any form of action and thought which aims to achieve a common goal in seeking the meaning of English idioms.

So we will be able to learn the type of English Idioms in accordance with the Hockett's about the types of idiom, the equivalences of English idiom into Indonesian and strategies of idiom by Baker. Also to know the equivalences of idioms is then concluded that the types of idiom often appear in the novel The Land of Five Towers. And we can know equivalences of English Idiom into the Indonesian. When we learn about the idiom we would save a lot of meaning in the face of the translation will then easily find the equivalent word to use is in accordance with the translation. In learning a language, one can master the skills required to translate foreign languages into Indonesian. In this case, of course, the question is the ability to translate the English idioms into Indonesian. Translation is an attempt to reveal the message back from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) by replacing text or text with the text of the (SL).



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