

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN
CHOCOLAT BY JOANNE HARRIS AND ITS TRANSLATION BY IBNU
SETIAWAN**

A THESIS

Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of a
Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Language and Literature Study Program



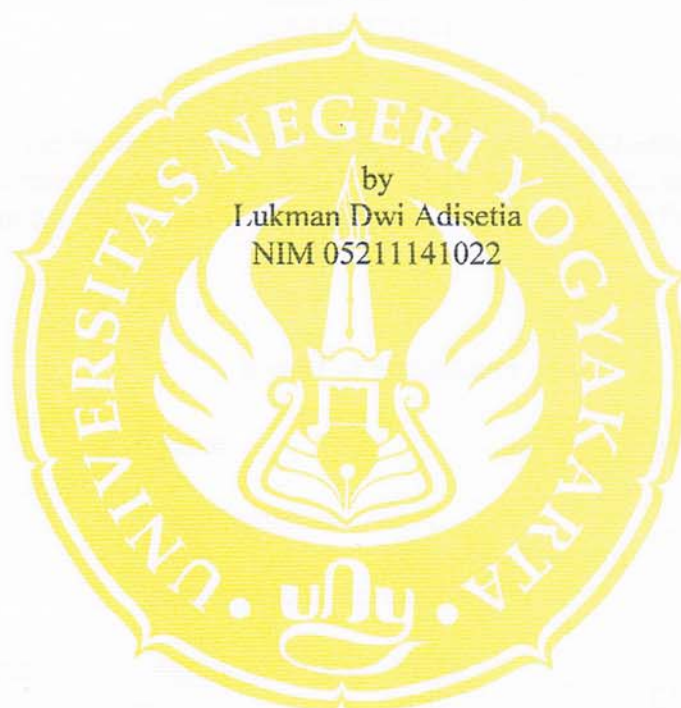
by
Lukman Dwi Adisetia
NIM 05211141022

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY
2013**

APPROVAL SHEET

Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in *Chocolat* by Joanne Harris and
Its Translation by Ibnu Setiawan

A Thesis



Approved on April 19th, 2013

First Consultant,



Suhaini M. Saleh, M.A.

NIP. 19540120 197903 2 002

Second Consultant



Andy Bayu Nugroho, M.Hum.

NIP. 19780625 200501 1 001

RATIFICATION SHEET

Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in *Chocolat* by Joanne Harris and
Its Translation by Ibnu Setiawan

A Thesis

by
Lukman Dwi Adisetia
NIM 05211141022

Accepted by the Board of the Examiners of the Faculty of Languages and Arts of
Yogyakarta State University on April 29th, 2013, and declared to have fulfilled the
requirement for the attainment of a *Sarjana Sastra* degree in English Language
Literature.

Board of Examiners

Position	Name	Signature
Chairperson	Titik Sudartinah, M.A.	
Secretary	Andy Bayu Nugroho, M.Hum.	
First Examiner	Asruddin B. Tou, Ph.D.	
Second Examiner	Suhaini M. Saleh, M.A.	

Yogyakarta, April 29th, 2013
Faculty of Languages and Arts
Yogyakarta State University
Dean,




Prof. Dr. Zamzani, M.Pd.
NIP. 19550505 198011 1 001

PERNYATAAN

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya

Nama : Lukman Dwi Adisetia

NIM : 05211141022

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

menyatakan bahwa karya ilmiah ini adalah hasil pekerjaan saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya, karya ilmiah ini tidak berisi materi yang ditulis oleh orang lain, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang saya ambil sebagai acuan dengan mengikuti tata cara dan etika penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Apabila ternyata terbukti bahwa pernyataan ini tidak benar, sepenuhnya menjadi tanggung jawab saya.

Yogyakarta, April 2013

Penulis,



Lukman Dwi Adisetia

Motto

Be Present.
Here and Now.

DEDICATIONS

I dedicate this thesis to my father and mother.

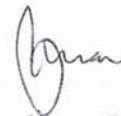
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillahirrobil alamiin, praise be to Allah SWT the Almighty and the Most Beneficent. The greatest thank is to Allah SWT for only with His remarkable blessings can the writer finish this thesis. *Shalawat* may always be praised to prophet Muhammad *Shallallahu 'alaihi wa sallam*, his family and friends, and all the Muslims

Firstly, I would like to express my great gratitude and appreciation to Suhaini M. Saleh., M.A. as my first consultant and Andy Bayu Nugroho, S.S. M.Hum. as my second consultant for their guidance, advice, and discussion during the process of writing this thesis. I dedicate my sincerest and deepest thank to my parents, who always pray for me in every prayer, and my brother who always motivates me to finish my thesis. I also would like to express my thank to all my friends in English Language and Literature Study Program.

Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect however hard I tried to do my best. Yet, I hope this little piece will become some help to those who have involved in this study. I would gratefully welcome any criticism for the betterment of this thesis.

Yogyakarta, April 2013



Lukman Dwi Adisetia

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE.....	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
RATIFICATION SHEET	iii
<i>PERNYATAAN</i>	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATIONS	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
ABSTRACT.....	xiv
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Research.....	1
B. Research Focus	4
C. Research Objectives	6
D. Research Significance	6
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW.....	8
A. Translation.....	8
1. Types of Translation	8
2. Translation Process.....	11
3. Form and Meaning in Translation	12
4. Equivalence in Translation	15
5. Translation Strategies	18
B. Idioms	20
1. Types of Idioms	21
2. The Difficulties in the Translation of Idioms	24
C. Previous Research Findings.....	26
D. On <i>Chocolat</i> Novel.....	26
E. Conceptual Framework and Analytical Construct.....	27

1. Conceptual Framework.....	27
2. Analytical Construct.....	30
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
A. Research Approach.....	33
B. Data Type	34
C. Data Sources	34
D. Data Collection.....	34
E. Research Instruments	35
F. Data Analysis	35
G. Trustworthiness	38
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
A. Findings	39
1. Description of the Translation Strategies of the Idiomatic Expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia	39
2. Description of the Meaning Equivalence Degree of the Idiomatic Expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Text.	40
3. Description of the Equivalent Meaning Degree of the Idiomatic Expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Texts	41
4. Description of the Non-Equivalent Meaning Degree of the Idiomatic Expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Text.	42
5. Description of the Occurrence of Meaning Equivalence towards Each Strategy in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Text	43
B. Discussion.....	44
1. Translation Strategies Used by the Translator in Translating the Idiomatic Expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Texts.....	44
a. Translation Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form (ISDF)	45
b. Translation Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form (IDF)	45
c. Translation by Paraphrase (TP).....	49

d. Translation by Omission (TO).....	51
e. Literal Translation (LT).....	52
2. The Degree of Meaning Equivalence of the Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Texts	54
a. Equivalent Meaning	55
1) Fully Equivalent / Complete Meaning.....	55
2) Partly Equivalent.....	56
a) Increased Meaning	56
b) Decreased Meaning.....	58
b. Non-Equivalent Meaning.....	59
1) Different Meaning.....	59
2) No meaning.....	61
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS.....	64
A. Conclusions	64
B. Suggestions	65
REFERENCES	67
APPENDIX	69

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: The Classification of the Translation of Idiomatic Expressions.....	37
Table 2: The Description of Frequency and Percentage of the Translation Strategies.....	40
Table 3: The Frequency and the Percentage of the Meaning Equivalence Degree	41
Table 4: The Frequency and the Percentage of the Degree of the Equivalent Meaning	41
Table 5: The Frequency and the Percentage of the Degree of the Non- Equivalent Meaning	42
Table 6: The Occurrence of Meaning Equivalence towards Each Strategy	43

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Translation as a continuum by Larson (1984: 17).....	11
Figure 2: Translation process by Larson (1984: 4).....	12
Figure 3: Analytical Construct.....	32

**A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN
CHOCOLAT BY JOANNE HARRIS AND ITS TRANSLATION BY IBNU
SETIAWAN**

By
Lukman Dwi Adisetia
05211141022

ABSTRACT

This study is intended to analyze the translation strategies used by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions; and the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of idiomatic expressions in *Chocolat* by Joanne Harris and into *Chocolat* by Ibnu Setiawan.

This study uses descriptive quantitative and qualitative research with a content analysis method. The percentages were used to strengthen the findings. Meanwhile the presentation of discussion was presented in a descriptive way. In this research, the data were collected, measured, and analyzed by doing some steps. To ensure the trustworthiness of the study, the data were deeply observed detail, by applying theories from experts of translation and examining both the process and the product of the research for constituency.

The findings of the study show that most of the idiomatic expressions occurring in the novel are translated using paraphrase strategy (70.67%). In other word, translation by paraphrasing is the most common way of translating idiomatic expressions in the novel *Chocolat*. It happens when an exact match cannot be found in the target language text. It is considered easier for the translator to translate the idiomatic expression by its meaning than translate it into idiom in the TL text, because of the difference of culture and linguistics background between the SL and TL text. On the contrary, the least strategy used is translation by omission (1.78%). In terms of meaning equivalence, the translation of idiomatic expressions has higher percentages of equivalence degree indicated by frequency of equivalent meaning (85.56%) compared to non-equivalent one (14.44%). In short, the translator has successfully transferred the meanings of the source text as equivalent as possible and the translation can meet the readers' need for equivalent translation.

Keywords: idiomatic expression, translation strategy, meaning equivalence

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language is an essential part of human's life. It makes human as social creatures have ability to communicate each other. In the form of the system of sounds and grammar, language is a media to communicate ideas, intention, and feeling. People make sense of the world by inventing words for object and ideas. Thus, the meaning in the language symbols is human's consideration through the agreement among them and the development of their thought. Language is used to organize the exchange of information in social situation.

The existing of different languages in the world can be an obstacle for people to communicate. Translation has a function to abridge two or more different languages so that people can communicate each other. Translation also can be a tool to access and exchange information and knowledge in different languages. Without it people will be left behind in accessing information. Therefore, the translation activity is important for the advancement of a nation to improve their science and knowledge.

Generally, translation is the process of transferring message and meaning from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). The differences in language system and structure in both languages require a translator to understand either in the SL or in the TL. The translator should pay attention and understand both cultural matters to avoid misunderstanding.

Jakobson (1959) states that there are three types of written translation. They are intralingual translation (monolingual translation), interlingual translation (bilingual or multilingual translation), and intersemiotic translation (verbal sign into non-verbal sign). Intralingual translation refers to a translation in which verbal signs are interpreted by means of other signs of the same language. Interlingual translation is the one which refers to different languages whether it is bilingual or multilingual. Intersemiotic translation refers to an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of non-verbal sign systems.

Interlingual translation can be bilingual or multilingual. It depends on the languages involved in the activity. The example of bilingual translation is a novel translation from Bahasa Indonesia into English. Because of the bilingual translation the reader can read the literature works without mastering the original language. Moreover, through the translation people can understand other cultures and customs of other nations. Translation means meaning transfer from the SL to the TL. The meaning is very important and must be held constant.

In communicating people do not always say something merely in literal meaning but also in connotative context. Language as a meaningful communication system cannot carry out its function without connotation meaning. A living and developed language is a language with denotative and connotative meaning. Communication will be felt lifeless and meaningless without connotative meaning.

Connotative meaning can be found in proverbs, fixed expressions and idioms. People have to understand the context and culture background of a

language to comprehend some expressions with implicit meaning. Without enough understanding of it, people cannot express a language well.

Idioms can be found in every language. English has a lot of idioms. Idioms are usually used in informal daily conversation or situations and it is an important aspect in learning English. Speaking with idiomatic expression will sound good in English and avoid awkwardness in daily conversation. Idiomatic expressions are sometimes humorous or ironic. However, it is not appropriate to say an idiom in formal conversation, just to sound fluent in English. For example, in formal situation people would say 'have a seat', instead say 'do take the weight off your feet'.

Based the explanation above, it is interested to analyze the translation of idiomatic translation in the scope of translation strategies and equivalence of meaning of the translation of the idiomatic expressions. There are two reasons why the *Chocolat* novel is taken as the object of this research. First, this novel contains a great deal of idiomatic expressions. It is interesting to study how the translator employs translation strategies that affect the meaning equivalences on the idiomatic translation in both novels. Second, the story of the novel is interesting. It is an English novel taking a small French village setting. The novel had been filmed in the same title. It was nominated for five Academy Awards, eight BAFTAs, and four Golden Globes. It won a Screen Actors Guild Award.

B. Research Focus

There are many translation problems that can be studied in *Chocolat* novel. One of them is the translation of idiomatic expressions which occurred in both languages; those are English and Bahasa Indonesia. According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2001:148) idioms are fixed expressions with meanings that are usually not clear or obvious. They are at the extreme end of the scale from collocations in one or both of these areas: flexibility of patterning and transparency of meaning (Baker, 1992:63). Some idioms have frozen patterns that have little or no variation in form. No other synonymous word can replace any word in an idiom. Modification of the form of an idiom, such as addition or deletion will totally change the meaning of an idiom. For instance, 'out of the question' means impossible, whereas 'out of question' is 'without question'; and 'without question' means without doubt.

The meaning of an idiom is usually unpredictable. Its meaning is different from the meaning of each individual word, but developed a specialized meaning as an entity. For example the meaning of an idiom 'spill the beans' i.e., divulge confidential information or secret, cannot be deduced from their individual component. Thus, because of their rather rigid structure and quite unpredictable meaning, learning an idiom is considered difficult for some people.

Translation of idiomatic expressions is often problematic for translators. Some idioms cannot be translated word by word. The meaning of an idiom will be unclear if the translator translates the idiom literally. For example, an idiom 'the salt of earth' may be translated into 'putra terbaik', instead of 'garam bumi'.

Besides that, ideally, an idiom is translated by an idiom too with equal meaning and form. However, it is difficult to apply this strategy because every language has different rules and system of language. It raises problems with how a translator employs the suitable translation strategies to attain equivalence of meaning. The employing of suitable translation strategies will establish the quality of the translated text.

The shift of meaning of an idiom may inevitable, which leads to the problematic situation. Meaning equivalence has to be attained by a translator to send the message through a phrase. However, it is difficult to be attained since the meaning of an idiomatic expression may have different meaning to the TL text according to the context. The high degree of the meaning equivalence affects the accuracy of the meaning and vice versa. In keeping the meaning of an idiom, a translator needs to understand the context of the idiomatic expressions to gain an accurate and equivalent meaning.

It is interesting to analyze the translation of idiomatic expressions because idioms appear frequently in a novel. An idiom is unique to a language and cannot be understood simply from the meaning of its individual words. In other words, the actual meaning of an idiom is not the total of the meaning of its individual parts. Thus, idiomatic expressions cannot be literally translated into another language. An idiom or fixed expression is hardly ever matched between the SL and the TL.

Since there are many problems arising when dealing with idiomatic expressions, the scope of the study needs to be delimited to avoid the discussion

to be broader. This research focuses on the strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expression; and the degree of meaning equivalence of idiomatic expressions which occurs both in Joanne Harris' *Chocolat* as SL text and Ibnu Setiawan's *Chocolat* as the TL text.

Based on the background the research formulations are as follows.

1. What are the strategies used by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions?
2. To what degree is meaning equivalence represented in the translation of the idiomatic expressions?

C. Research Objectives

The objectives of the research as follows:

1. to describe the strategies used by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions, and
2. to describe the degree of meaning equivalence in the translation of the idiomatic expressions.

D. Research Significance

Theoretically, this research is aimed to give some additional references to other researchers in the field of translation and translation aspects since this research uses the original English novel compared to the translated one in Bahasa Indonesia. Practically, this research is expected to be useful for the following parties

1. The academic society, the result of this study will provide information about the bilingual translation of English novel and its Bahasa Indonesia translation in terms of translation of English idiomatic expression. Therefore, this research will be useful to be a valuable source and a reference to whom takes the relevant research study.
2. The reader, the result of this study is expected to help people in understanding the bilingual translation of English and Bahasa Indonesia and to give some insights in the field of translation.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Translation

There are many linguists offering some definitions of translation based on their point of view. Newmark (1988: 32) says that translation is the super ordinate term for converting the meaning of any source language utterance to the target language. According to Catford (1965: 20) translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another. Meanwhile, Wills (1982: 112) states that translation is a procedure, which leads from a written SL text to an optimally equivalent TL text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text. Nida and Taber (1982: 12) propose that translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in term of style. Brislin (1976: 1) defines translation as general term referring to the transfer and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form, whether the languages are in written or oral form, whether languages the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization, or whether one or both languages are based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf.

From those definitions, it can be concluded that translation is a process transferring ideas from SL to TL using the closest natural equivalent in meaning

and the form of the source text in the target one so that the message can be perfectly conveyed. This process requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text.

1. Types of translation

According to Catford (1976: 21-25) translation is divided into three categories. The differences are in terms of extent, levels, and ranks. Based on the extent, the types of translation can be divided into two types.

- a. Full translation: it is a translation in which every part of the source language text by target language text is replaced by target language text material.
- b. Partial translation: it is a translation in which some parts or parts of the source language text are left not translated; they are simply transferred to and incorporated in the target text.

In terms of level, the types the types of translation can be divided into two types:

- a. Total translation: it is a translation in which the source language's grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent grammar and lexis of the target language.
- b. Restricted translation: it is the replacement of source language textual materials by equivalent text language textual material, at only one level, that is, translation is performed only at the phonological or at the graph logical level, or an only one of the two levels of grammar and lexis.

In terms of rank, translation can be divided into three types:

- a. Rank-bound translation: it is translation which the selection of TL equivalents is deliberately confined to one rank or few ranks in the hierarchy of

grammatical units, usually at word-to-word or morpheme-to-morpheme equivalence.

- b. Free translation: it is an unbounded translation, in which equivalence shut up and down the rank scale, but tends to be at higher ranks.
- c. Literal translation: it lies between the two extremes, the rank-bound and the free translation. It may start, as it were, from word-to-word translation, but make changes conformity with the TL grammar.

Based on the language that is involved in the process of translation, Jakobson (1959) divides translation into three types, namely:

- a. Intralingual translation or rewording: it is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.
- b. Interlingual translation or translation proper: it is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language.
- c. Intersemiotic translation or transmutation it is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of nonverbal signs systems.

According to Larson (1984: 15) translation is classified into two main types namely form-based and meaning-based translation. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the SL and is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation makes every to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language.

Larson (1984: 16) says that idiomatic translation uses the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It

sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. Consequently, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically.

In translating, however, it is hard to translate consistently idiomatically or literary. Thus, translations are often a mixture of literal and idiomatic forms of language. Translations then fall on a continuum from very literal, to idiomatic, and unduly free as displayed below (Larson, 1984: 17).

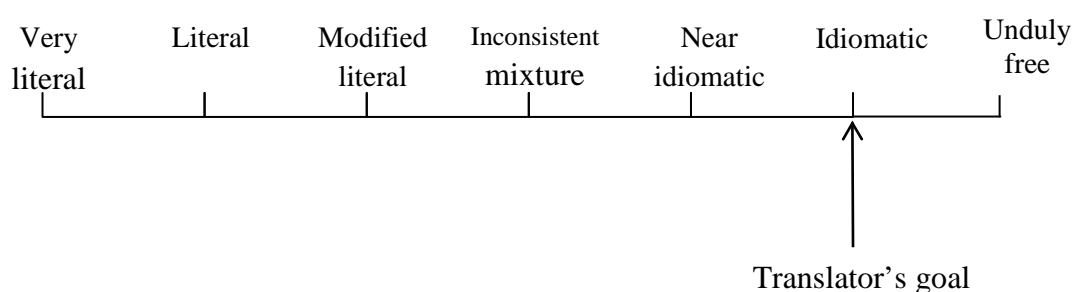


Figure 1: Translation as a continuum by Larson (1984: 17)

2. Translation Process

Larson (1984: 4) states that translation can be seen as a process. The source language consists of cultural context and situational context. They can be divided into expressed text, lexicon, and grammar structure. These elements consist of meaning. In translation process, meaning is analyzed and discovered. After being discovered, the meaning is transferred into another language or the receptor language. Then, the meaning is re-expressed by the translator based on the receptor language. The source language is expressed in re-expressed text, lexicon, and grammar structure according to the receptor language. The process of translation can be illustrated in the following figure.

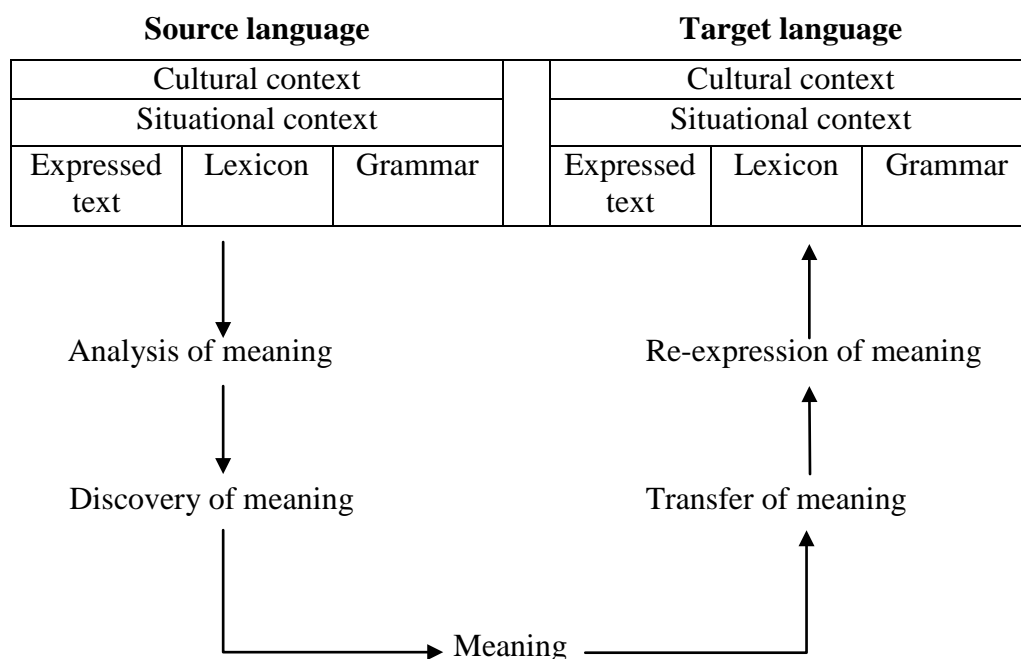


Figure 2: Translation Process by Larson (1984: 4)

3. Form and Meaning in Translation

Larson (1984: 3) says that translation is basically a change of form. The form refers to actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc. The forms are referred to the surfaces structure of language. It is the structural part of language which is actually seen in print or heard in speech. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the equivalent lexical items (form) of the receptor of language. Nonetheless, there is often no equivalent in the target language for a particular form in the source text (Baker, 1992: 24).

According to Larson (1984: 3), translation is done by going from the form of the first of language to the form of a second language by semantic structure.

When a translator makes a translation it means that he or she transfers meaning of source text. What is necessary to consider is that the meaning must be maintained constantly or, in other words, when the change of the

form occurs, the meaning must be maintained, it is characteristic of languages that the same meaning component will occur in several surface structure of lexical items (forms).

In the translation process, the first thing to do is understand the total meaning of the source text. There are three types of meaning that can be determined in the analysis of meaning of the source text (Nida and Taber, 1982: 34), namely: grammatical meaning, referential meaning, and connotative meaning. Generally grammar is taken for granted since it seems to be merely a set of arbitrary rules about arrangements, rules that must be followed if one wants to understand, but not rules themselves that seem to have meaning. Referential meaning refers to words as symbols which refer to objects, event, abstract, and relations. Connotative meaning refers to how the users of the language react, whether positively or negatively, to the words and their combination.

Halliday (1989: xiii) says that fundamental components of meaning in language are functional components. They are ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings. Further, these functions are called metafunctions and they are present in every use of language in every social context.

The ideational metafunction is concerned with ideation or content or one's experience of the world around and inside people. One of its major grammatical systems is transitivity, the resource for construing the experience and the flux of events. Each consists of a process, participants, and circumstances.

The interpersonal component is concerned with the interaction between the speaker and addressee. The grammatical resources are used for enacting social roles in general and speech roles in particular in dialogic interaction.

The textual component is concerned with the creation of text with the presentation of ideational and interpersonal meaning as information that can be shared by the speaker and the listener in a text unfolding in context. One of its major textual systems is theme, which is an element which serves as the point of departure of the message.

Meaning according to Catford (1965: 73) is a property of language. Catford classifies meaning into two types; they are lexical meaning and contextual meaning.

- a. Lexical meaning is the meaning that belongs to the word individually and specifically and that its meaning makes it different from other words. There are four types of lexical meaning, i.e. propositioned meaning, expressive meaning, presupposed meaning, and evoked meaning.
 - 1) Propositioned meaning is the meaning of a word that refers to describes things in a real or imaginary world as achieved by the speaker of particular language where the word belongs.
 - 2) Expressive meaning is the meaning arises from feelings or attitude of the speaker.
 - 3) Presupposed meaning is the meaning that is derived from the restriction on what other words should accompany a particular lexical unit before or after it.
 - 4) Evoked meaning is the meaning occurred in relation to the dialect and register variation.

- b. Contextual meaning. As the opposite of lexical meaning, contextual meaning cannot stand individually on each word or expression. It arises depending on the situation where the word operates.

In translation, the translator should know the types of meaning above. By knowing what meaning they should produce the message of the source text can be transferred well.

4. Equivalence in Translation

Equivalence becomes problematic in translation. Machali (1998: 3) states that target language equivalents have to be sought not simply in terms of the “sameness of meaning”, but in terms of the greatest possible overlap of situational range. Thus, equivalence in translation should not be approached for sameness, since sameness of meaning cannot easily exist between the source language and the target language.

Meanwhile, Bell (1991: 6) states a problem of equivalence that texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (equivalent, i.e. complete meaning, increased meaning, decreased meaning; and non-equivalent, i.e. completely different meaning and no meaning), in respect of different levels of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, of semantics, of grammar, of lexis, etc.) and at different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for-phrase, sentence-for-sentence). Sometimes the source language text has the same meaning in the target language text so that the meaning in the target language can be said equivalent to the meaning in source language text when they have function in the same communicative situation and express the same purpose.

Catford (1978: 102) categorizes equivalence into two types, i.e. formal correspondence, and textual equivalence.

- a. Formal correspondence is any target language category (unit, class, element of structure, etc.) which can be said to occupy as nearly as possible the same place in the economy of the target language as the given source language category occupies in the source language. For example: translating an adjective by an adjective.
- b. Textual equivalence is any target language text or portion of text which is observed on a particular occasion to be the equivalent of a given source language text or portion of text. For example: translating adjective by an adverbial phrase.

Meanwhile, Nida and Taber (1982: 83) classify equivalence into two types, i.e. formal equivalence, and dynamic equivalence.

- a. Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. It concerns that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language.
- b. Dynamic equivalence is based on what Nida calls the principle of equivalent effect, where the relation between receptor and message should be substantially same which existed between the original receptors and the message.

Baker (1992) divides equivalence into five types: (1) equivalence at word and above word level (2) equivalence (3) textual equivalence and (4) pragmatic

equivalence. The more detailed lists of conditions upon which the concept of equivalence can be defined are presented below.

- a. Equivalence can appear at word level and above word level, when translating from one language into another. In a bottom-up approach to translation, equivalence at word level is the first element to be taken into consideration by the translator. In fact, when the translator starts analyzing the ST here she looks at the words as single units in order to find a direct 'equivalent' term in TL.
- b. Grammatical equivalence refers to the diversity of grammatical categories across languages. Grammatical rules may vary across language and this may pose problems in terms of finding a direct correspondence in the TL. The different grammatical structures in the SL and TL may cause remarkable changes in the way the information or message is carried across. The changes may include the translator either to add or to omit information in the TT because the lack of particular grammatical devices in the TL itself.
- c. Textual equivalence refers to the equivalence between a SL text and a TL text in terms of information and cohesion. Texture is a very important feature in translation since it provides useful guidelines for the comprehension and analysis of the ST which can help the translator in his/her attempt to produce a cohesive and coherent text for the audience in a specific context.
- d. Pragmatic equivalence deals with the implicatures and coherence during the translation process. Implicature is not about what is explicitly said but what is implied. Therefore, the translator needs to work out implied meaning in

translation in order to get the ST message across. The role of the translator is to recreate the author's intention in another culture in such a way that enables the TL reader to understand it clearly.

5. Translation Strategies

The term *strategy* is often linked to the term *procedure*. According to Baker which is quoted by As-Safi (2011: 47) translation strategy is a procedure for solving a problem encountered in translating a text or a segment of it. While, According to Lörscher which is quoted by Atari (2005: 182) defines translation strategies as procedures that the subjects employ in order to solve translation problems. Venuti (1998:240) indicates that translation strategies involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it. From those definitions, it can be concluded that translation strategy is procedure to solve translation problem when s/he cannot follow the translation methods, s/he must have his or her own ways to achieve it.

Alan Duff (1991: 89) guides six principles that can be used as strategies when the translator has got problems when translating. They are meaning, form, register, SL influence, style and clarity, and idioms. Meaning, form, style and clarity, and idioms can be changed to make it understandable and acceptable in TL. Moreover, the translator should be careful about register and SL influence because they can affect when translating into TL.

Baker (1992: 72) suggests some strategies that can be used to translate idioms or fixed expressions. Those translation strategies can be described by the following explanations.

a. Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the TL which conveys roughly the same meaning as the SL idiom, in addition, consist of equivalent lexical items. For example:

SL : I can see Guillaume's dog perfectly clearly in my **mind's eye**.

TL : Aku bisa melihat anjing Guillaume dengan sangat jelas dalam **mata batinku**.

b. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items. For example:

SL : “You really must think I was **born yesterday**,” she observed.

TL : “Kau pasti berpikir aku **anak kemarin sore**,” dia mengamati.

c. Translation by Paraphrase

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the sources and target language. For example:

SL : **Save your breath**. The doctor will be here soon.

TL : **Tenanglah**. Dokter akan segera datang.

d. Translation by Omission

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. This may be because it has no close match in the target language, its meaning cannot be paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons. For example:

SL : He gave his money to neither of us **in particular**.

TL : Dia tidak memberikan uangnya kepada siapa-siapa.

B. Idioms

Idioms are expression peculiar to a language. These expressions play important part in all languages. According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2001: 148) idioms are fixed expressions with meanings that are usually not clear or obvious. Nida and Taber (1974: 202) define an idiom as an expression consisting of several words and whose meaning cannot be delivered from the meaning individual words. Moreover, Lim (2004: i) states that an idiom can be defined as a group of words strung together to assume a specific meaning different from the meaning of each individual word.

Some idioms have frozen patterns that have little or no variation in form. No other synonymous word can replace any word in an idiom. They are at the extreme end of the scale from collocations in one or both of these areas: flexibility of patterning and transparency of meaning. Modification of the form of an idiom, such as addition or deletion will totally change the meaning of an idiom (Baker, 1992: 63).

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that an idiom is a fixed or ‘frozen’ pattern of language which allows little or no variation in form and often carries meaning which cannot be predicted from its individual component.

1. Types of Idioms

Lim (2004: i) categorizes idioms into six types, they are:

- a. Phrasal verbs, as in: *call on, put off, do away with*.
- b. Prepositional phrases, as in: *in a nutshell, from time to time, with a view to*.
- c. Idioms with verbs as key words, as in: *come in handy, fight shy of, leaved much to be desired*.
- d. Idioms with nouns as key words, as in: *a blessing disguise, child’s play, food for thought*.
- e. Idioms with adjectives as key words, as in: *cold comfort, wishful thinking, plan sailing*.
- f. Idiomatic pairs, as in: *safe and sound, aches and pains, sink or swim*.

Palmer (1981: 80-82) divides idiom into three types, they are:

- a. Phrasal verb is common type of idiom in English :
 - 1) The combination of verb plus adverb: *make up, give in*.
 - 2) The combination of verb plus preposition: *look after, go for*.
 - 3) The combination of verb, adverb, and preposition: *put up with* (tolerate), *do away with* (kill).
- b. Partial idiom is an idiom that one of the words has its usual meaning, the other has a meaning that is peculiar to the particular sequence: *red hair* which refers to hair, but not hair that is red in strict color term.

- c. Total idiom is an idiom that the meaning cannot certainly be predicted from the words themselves the existence of the compound: *red herring*.

Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell (2002: 148) group idioms in a variety ways as below:

1. Grammatical
 - a. Verb + object, e.g. *get the wrong of the stick*, *pull a fast one*, and *poke your nose in(to)*.
 - b. Verbs + preposition phrase, e.g. *be over the moon*; *feel down in the dumps*; and *be in the red*.
2. By meaning that is idioms describing people's character/intellect. For example, *as daft as a brush*; *take the biscuit*; and *a pain in the neck*.
3. By verb and other key word, e.g. *make a meal out of*; *make a move*; and *on the make*.

Seidl and McMordie (1980: 41-240) also classify idioms into the following groups.

- a. Idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination: it consists of some combination of adjectives and/or nouns. Here are seven different types of combination.
 - 1) Pairs of adjectives: these are typical conjunctions that join together two adjective, e.g. *for better (or) for worse*, *more or less*.
 - 2) Pairs of nouns: these have usually a fixed order, the long usage of these combinations caused that the order is like this and it is impossible to change it, e.g. *bag and baggage*, *cloak and dagger*, *flesh and blood*.

- 3) Collective noun phrases: these are used idiomatically in order to describe collections of certain things e.g. *brood of chickens, school of whales*.
 - 4) Compound adjectives: these mean that two or more adjectives are given together and used with hyphens among them: *hit-and-run driver, out-of-the-way, happy-go-lucky*.
 - 5) Adjective + noun, e.g., *a blind date, a fair hand, the black market*
 - 6) Noun phrase: These are idiomatical phrases that consist of two nouns and are connected by a preposition or a conjunction, e.g. *bags under the eyes*.
- b. Idioms with the verbs and nouns
- 1) Verb and noun collocations, e.g. *to build castle in the air, to bear cold*.
 - 2) Noun followed by verb collocations, e.g. *a habit form grows/catches*.
- c. Idioms with prepositions and adverbs, that can be categorized as follows:
- 1) Prepositional phrase
 - a) Preposition with nouns or noun phrase, e.g. *out of the blue*.
 - b) Prepositional phrase (preposition + (a/the) + noun + preposition), e.g. *for the good of, in the face of, in the name of*.
 - 2) Adverbial phrase, e.g. *again and again, back and forth, once upon a time, to and fro*.
- d. Adjectives with preposition, e.g. *aghast at, prior to, and unfit for*
- e. Verbs with preposition and adverbial particles: there are six basic verb patterns, there transitive verbs and there for intransitive verb. They are presented follows:

- 1) Verb + particle
 - a) Intransitive, e.g. *slow down, get on, take off*.
 - b) Transitive, e.g. *pack something in, take something off*.
- 2) Verb + preposition
 - a) Intransitive, e.g. *go off someone/something, run through something*.
 - b) Transitive, e.g. *put someone off something, get someone through something*.
- 3) Verb + particle + preposition
 - a) Intransitive, e.g. *come up against someone/something, put up with someone/something*.
 - b) Transitive, e.g. *put someone up to something, take someone up on something*
- f. Idioms with the verb to be
 - 1) To be + noun/adjective phrases, e.g. *to be the better/ the worse for something, to be born under the lucky star*.
 - 2) To be + prepositional phrases, e.g. *to be at death's door, to be good hands*.
- g. Idiom of comparison
 - 1) Comparison with adjectives, e.g. *as black as coal, as dumb as statue*.
 - 2) Comparison with verbs, e.g. *to drink like fish, to eat like a horse*.
 - 3) Miscellaneous comparison, e.g. *like a bull in China shop*.

a. The Difficulties in the Translation of Idiom

Once an idiom or fixed expression has been recognized and interpreted correctly, the next step is to decide how to translate it into the target language. The difficulties involved in translating an idiom are totally different from those

involved in interpreting it. Here, the question is not whether a given idiom is transparent, opaque, or misleading. An opaque expression may be easier to translate than a transparent one. Mona Baker (1992: 68) gives explanation about the difficulties in translating idiom.

- a. An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language. One language may express a given meaning by means of a single word, another may express it by means of transparent fixed expression, and a third may express it by means of an idiom, and so on. Therefore, it is unrealistic to expect to find equivalent idioms and expressions in the target language as a matter of course.
- b. An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different; the two expressions may have different connotations, for instance, or they may not be pragmatically transferable.
- c. An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. Unless the target language idiom corresponds to the source language idiom both in form and in meaning, the play on idiom cannot be successfully reproduced in the target text.
- d. The very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target languages.

C. Previous Research Findings

The research deals with idiomatic expression and meaning equivalence has been researched before. Diah Cory Andarini in her thesis *The Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in Clark's Because She Can into its Translated Version Bos dari Neraka by Yuanita*, did research about meaning equivalence and translation strategies on translation of idiomatic expressions. Her findings show that most idiomatic in the novel are translated by paraphrase strategy (303 out of 415 or 73.01%), while the least strategy using dissimilar meaning and form (4 out of 415 or 0.96). In terms of meaning equivalence, the translation of idiomatic expression in the novel has high degree of equivalence indicated by frequency of equivalent meaning (86.50%) compared to nonequivalent one (13.50%).

D. On *Chocolat* Novel

Chocolat is a novel by Joanne Harris which was published in 1999. It tells the story of Vianne Rocher, a young mother, who is a new comer at a fictional insular French village of *Lansquenot-sous-Tannes* with her six-year-old daughter, Anouk. Vianne opens for bussiness, a small chocolaterie named *La Céleste Praline*. Her confections quickly begin to change the lives of the townspeople through magic, setting up a conflict with Francis Reynaud, the parish curate. *Chocolat* is a recent contribution to the literary stream of Magic Realism.

Harris has indicated that several of the book's characters were influenced by individuals in her life. Her daughter forms the basis for the young Anouk, including her imaginary rabbit, Pantoufle. Harris' strong-willed and independent

great-grandmother influenced her portrayal of both Vianne and the elderly Armande. *Chocolat* is the French word for "chocolate", and is pronounced [ʃokol'a].

E. Conceptual Framework and Analytical Construct

1. Conceptual Framework

The purpose of this study is to analyze the occurrences of English idiom expressions in Joanne Harris' *Chocolat* and Ibnu Setiawan's *Chocolat*. This research focuses on describing the translation strategies that used in translating those idiomatic expressions and describing the extent to which the Bahasa Indonesia translation are equivalent to those of the English

This study adopts and applies Baker's theory of equivalence is employed in this research. According to Baker equivalence in translation can be categorized into four levels: equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence.

In the part of equivalence above word level, Baker discourses different encountered by the translator as a result of differences in the lexical patterning of the source and target language. The lexical patterning is dealt with fewer than two main headings: collocation and idioms. Idioms are considered less flexible than collocations, but they have higher difficulties to be translated.

There are three factors that influence the technique to translate an idiom or a fixed expression: the availability of an idiom with a similar meaning, the significance of the special lexical item which constitute the idiom, and

appropriateness or inappropriateness of using idiomatic language in given register in the TL.

Regarding the translation strategies in translating idiomatic expressions, this study employs Baker's theory (1992: 72-77) of translating equivalence above word level, i.e. (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form; (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form; (3) translation by paraphrase; and (4) translation by omission. In determining the idiom forms, this research uses Seidl and McMordie's classification of types of idiom to determine the forms of idiom found in the SL text and the TL text. The classification of forms of the idioms and their codes will be presented in the next section.

Furthermore, Bell's theory (1991: 6) is applied for the conception of equivalence. Bell states that texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partly equivalent), in respect of realization and ranks. Based on this theory, this research is design by making a classification of equivalent and non-equivalent meanings. Equivalent meaning is classified into: fully equivalent, i.e. complete meaning; and partly equivalent, that categorized into increased meaning and decreased meaning. While, non-equivalent meaning is classified into different meaning and no meaning. This classification can be described as below.

a. Equivalent meaning

Two units in language texts are considered to be equivalent, if a specific linguistic unit in one language carries the same intended meaning or message which encoded in a specific linguistic medium in another.

1) Fully equivalent or complete meaning:

It occurs when the meaning in the source language text is completely transferred in the target language text. For example:

SL : Though there are some humans I could give up **without second thought**.

TL : Meskipun ada beberapa manusia yang bisa kusingkirkan **tanpa berpikir dua kali**.

2) Partly equivalent

The fully equivalent is variously regarded as a necessary condition for translation, although this type equivalence is not always achieved. A translation might be partly equivalent, due to an addition or omission of information realized in the source language text.

1) Increased meaning

Increase meaning occurs when there is an addition of information realized by a new meaning which is not found in the source language text. For example:

SL : But **my mind's made up**.

TL : Tapi **keputusanku sudah pasti**

2) Decreased meaning

Decreased meaning occurs when a part of a meaning in the source language text is omitted in the target language text. For example:

SL : **What the hell** would we want anyone else for?

TL : **Apa** gunanya orang lain lagi?

b. Non-equivalent meaning

The translation is considered non-equivalent when the information or the meaning in the TL has different or no meaning with the SL text.

1) Completely different meaning

Completely different meaning occurs when the translator changes the information contained in the source language text by using words which have different meaning in the target language text. For example:

SL : Always **telling tales** to her father.

TL : Selalu **bohong** kepada ayahnya.

2) No meaning

No meaning occurs when the translator omits to translate an expression in the source language text so that the target language text loses all information contained in source language text. For example:

SL : Not many knew **in any case**.

TL : Tidak banyak yang tahu.

2. Analytical Construct

Jakobson (1959) distinguishes three ways of interpreting verbal signs, i.e. intralingual translation or rewording; interlingual translation or translation proper; and intersemiotic translation or transmutation. From the three ways of interpreting verbal signs, the field of this research is limited on interlingual translation or translation proper.

Interlingual translation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language. Interlingual translation can be distinguished into types, i.e: simultaneous (interpreting) and non-simultaneous (translation). The difference between interpreting and translation is only the difference in the medium: the interpreter translates orally, while a translator interprets written text. Both interpreting and translation presuppose a certain love of language and deep knowledge of more than one language.

This study observes the translation strategies of idiomatic expression in the field of bilingual translation from SL text into TL text under study, which provides information on the degree of meaning and realization variations. In terms of realization, Baker (1992: 72) suggests some strategies that can be used to translate idioms or fixed expressions, i.e. translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. In determining the idiom forms, this study applies McMordie's theory of idiom types as idiom forms in this research. Therefore, the idiom forms are the idiom types. Meanwhile, in terms of meaning, Bell (1991: 6) ranks the degrees of meaning equivalence, i.e. complete meaning, increased meaning, decreased meaning, completely different meaning and no meaning. The analytical construct is illustrated in the following diagram.

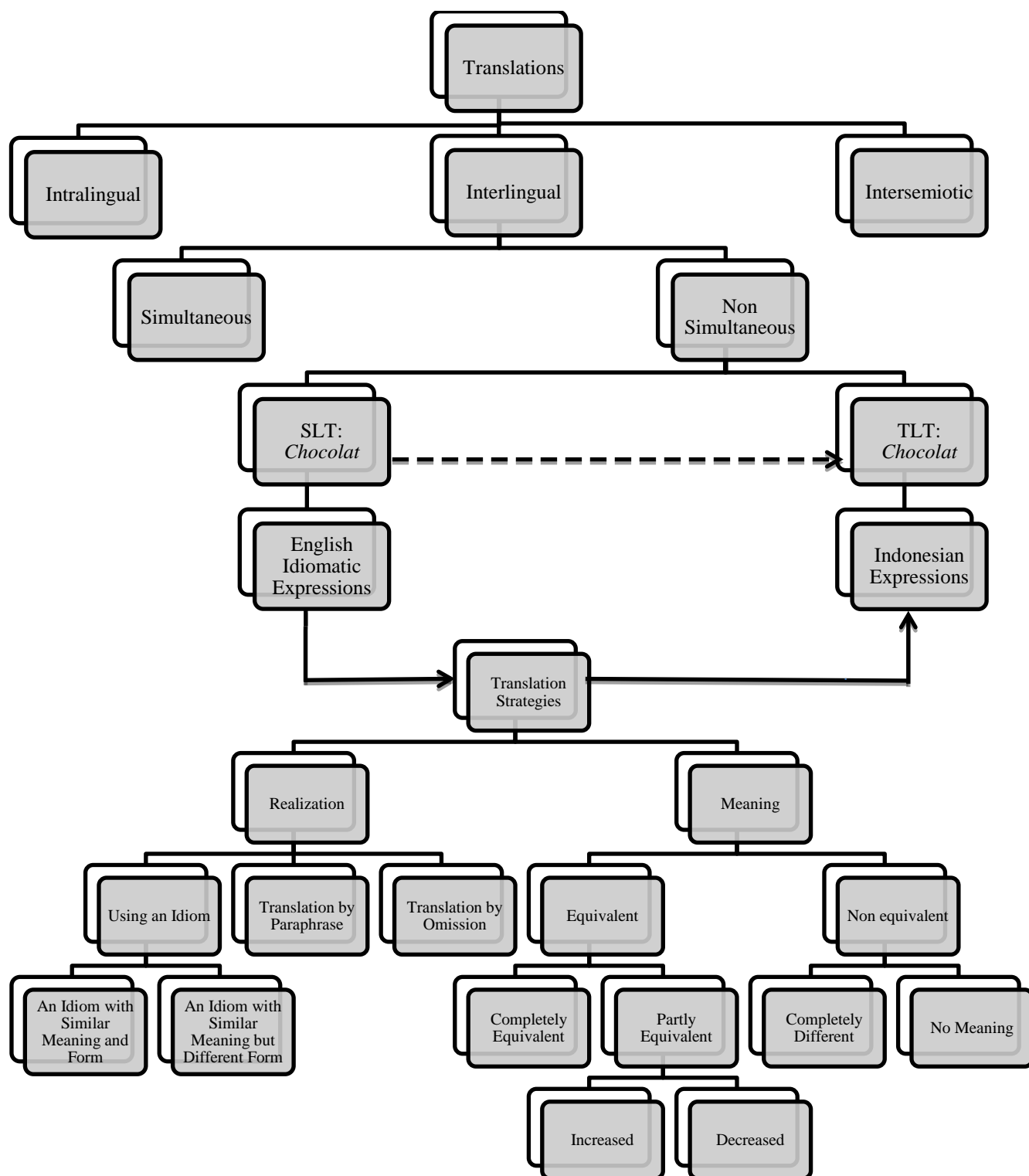


Figure 3: Analytical Construct

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Approach

This research was qualitative and quantitative research with a content analysis method. The percentages were used to strengthen the findings. Meanwhile the presentation of discussion was presented in a descriptive way. According to Krippendorff (1980: 21), content analysis is a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from data to their content. As a research technique, content analysis involves specialized procedures for processing scientific data. Its purpose is to provide information, new insights, a representation of facts, and a practical guide to action (Krippendorff, 1980: 21).

Research is a careful study or investigation, especially in order to discover new facts or information. Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong 2002:3) define qualitative approach as a research procedure that results the descriptive data in the form of written or oral data from the subjects of the research being observed. By using this method the researcher would be able to explain or describe the translation strategies and the equivalence of meaning in the research.

B. Data Type

This study used text as the data. The data were all the type of idiomatic expressions taken from both texts. The collected data were in the form of phrases and sentences.

C. Data Sources

A data source was the media from which the data were taken. A researcher needs to gain all the information s/he needs through the data source. Therefore, the existence of data is important for the research. In this research, the data were taken from Joanne Harris' *Chocolat* as the source text and Ibnu Setiawan' *Chocolat*

D. Data Collection

The data in this research were collected by using the purposive sampling technique in which only the data that supported the research questions were taken. The purposive sampling technique is chosen because it can sort the data that lead to the focus of this study. In collecting the data, firstly the original text and its translated text were read. When the idiomatic expressions in the SL text were found, these data are written down in the table.

E. Research Instruments

The main instrument in this research was the researcher himself. Besides, the researcher acted as the planner data collection, analyst, and finally reported the research findings. The secondary instrument is the list of data.

F. Data Analysis

The data analysis is the process of grammatically searching and arranging the collected data. The techniques of analysing data were carried out as follows.

1. The idiomatic expressions in both versions, i.e. English and Bahasa Indonesia version were compared.
2. The collected data were analysed and classified based on translation strategies.
3. The data were analysed based on the comparison to determine the degree of meaning equivalence.
4. To make the classification of the data easier to be conducted, each of the data was encoded. The classification of the data and their codes were presented as follows.
 - a. In terms of translation strategies:
 - 1) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form (ISMF)
 - 2) Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (IDF)
 - 3) Translation by paraphrase (TP)
 - 4) Translation by omission (TO)
 - 5) Literal translation (LT)
 - b. In terms of idiom forms
 - 1) Idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination
 - a) Pairs of adjectives (Pair Adj)
 - b) Pairs of nouns (Pair N)
 - c) Collective noun phrases (Col NP)
 - d) Compound adjective (Com Adj)
 - e) Adjective + Noun or Noun Phrase (Adj+N)
 - f) Noun phrase (NP)

- 2) Idioms with the verbs and nouns
 - a) Verb and noun collocations (V+N)
 - b) Noun followed by verb collocations (N+V)
 - 3) Idioms with prepositions and adverbs
 - a) Prepositional phrase
 - i) Preposition with nouns or noun phrase (Pre+N)
 - ii) Prepositional phrase (Pre+Art+N+Pre),
 - b) Adverbial phrase (Adv P)
 - 4) Adjectives with preposition (Adj+Pre)
 - 5) Verbs with preposition and adverbial particles
 - a) Verb + particle (V+Par)
 - b) Verb + preposition (V+Pre)
 - c) Verb + particle + preposition (V+Par+Pre)
 - 6) Idioms with the verb to be
 - a) To be + noun/ adjective phrases (To be+NP) or (To be+AdjP)
 - b) To be + prepositional phrases (To be+Pre P)
 - 7) Idiom of comparison
 - a) Comparison with adjectives (C Adj)
 - b) Comparison with verbs (C V)
 - 8) Miscellaneous idiom (Misc)
- c. In terms of meaning equivalence
- 1) Equivalent
 - a) Fully equivalent or Complete meaning (Comp)

- b) Partial meaning
 - i) Increased meaning (Inc)
 - ii) Decreased meaning (Dec)
- 2) Non-equivalent
 - a) Different meaning (Diff)
 - b) No meaning (No)

In analyzing the data, the researcher applied the following table.

Table 1: Data Analysis Sheet

No	SL Text: English <i>Chocolat</i>	TL Text: Bahasa Indonesia <i>Chocolat</i>	Strategy	Form		Equivalence				
				Eng	BI	Equivalent			Non Equivalent	
						Fully Comp	Partly		Diff	No
							Inc	Dec		
1	I find the orange-covered window <u>catches the eye</u> at the strangest times.	Kurasa jendela bertirai oranye itu <u>menarik perhatian</u> pada waktu-waktu yang aneh. (p:20)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				

G. Trustworthiness

In this research the trustworthiness was gained by using credibility and dependability. Credibility is concerned with the accuracy of the data. To achieve the credibility of the data, those two novels were carefully read and reread so that the data were in accordance with the formulation of the problem in this research. Moreover, this research applied theories from the experts of translation to confirm the data research. Dependability refers to stability and track ability of the changes

in data overtime and conditions. Both the process and the product of the research were examined for constituency to achieve the degree of dependability.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

The findings describe the data of the idiomatic expressions occurrences of the translation strategies and the meaning equivalence. The data are presented in the form of table.

1. Description of the Translation Strategies of the Idiomatic Expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Texts

Firstly, the translation strategies are classified into four classifications based on Baker's theory, they are (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (3) translation by paraphrase, and (4) translation by omission. However, in the process of analysis, it seems that the translator uses another translation strategy that is literal translation. Literal strategy happens when the grammatical constructions in the SL are converted to their nearest TL equivalence but the lexical words are translated word by word. Therefore, this literal strategy is added when the translator using literal strategy in translating an idiomatic expression. The description of frequency and percentage of the translation strategies is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: The Description of Frequency and Percentage of the Translation Strategies

No	Translation Strategy	Frequency	Percentage
1	Using an idiom of similar meaning and form (ISMF)	42	9.33%
2	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (IDF)	34	7.56%
3	Translation by paraphrase (TP)	318	70.67%
4	Translation by omission (TO)	8	1.78%
5	Literal translation (LT)	48	10.67%
	Total	450	100%

Based on the result above, the total of the idiomatic expressions is 450 data. The most common translation strategy is TP with the occurrence of 318 out of 450 or 70.67%. The second place is LT with the occurrence of 48 out of 450 or 10.67%. The third place is ISMF with the occurrences of 42 out of 450 or 9.33%. Next is IDF with the occurrence of 34 out of 450 or 7.56%. Last, the least common translation strategy is TO with the occurrence of 8 out of 450 or 1.78%.

2. Description of the Meaning Equivalence Degree of the Idiomatic Expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Texts

The degree of meaning equivalence is categorized into two categorizations, i.e. equivalent meaning and non-equivalent meaning. Table 3 presents the frequency and the percentage of the meaning equivalence degree.

Table 3: The Frequency and the Percentage of the Meaning Equivalence Degree

No	Equivalence of Meaning	Frequency	Percentage
1	Equivalent	385	85.56%
2	Non-equivalent	65	14.44%
	Total	450	100%

Based the result above, it can be seen that most of the idioms are translated into equivalent expressions in the TL, with occurrence of 385 out of 450 or 85.56%. Meanwhile, the non-equivalent meanings have low frequency with occurrence of 65 out of 450 or 14.44%.

3. Description of the Equivalent Meaning Degree of the Idiomatic Expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Texts

The degree of equivalent meaning can be categorized into two categorisations, i.e. fully equivalent and partly equivalent (decreased and increased meanings). Table 4 describes the degree of the equivalent meaning.

Table 4: The Frequency and the Percentage of the Degree of Meaning Equivalence

No	Equivalence of Meaning	Frequency	Percentage
1	Complete meaning	358	92.99%
2	Increased meaning	5	1.30%
3	Decreased meaning	22	5.71%
	Total	385	100%

Based on the table above, in the term of equivalent meaning, most of the idiomatic expressions are translated into complete meaning, with the occurrence of 358 out of 385 or 92.99%. Meanwhile, the rest are translated into partly equivalent (increase meaning and decrease meaning). The increased meaning has occurrence of 5 out of 385 or 1.30%, and the decreased meaning has occurrence of 22 out of 385 or 5.71%.

4. Description of the Non-Equivalent Meaning Degree of the Idiomatic Expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Texts

The degree of non-equivalent meaning can be categorized into two categorisations, i.e. different meaning and no meaning. Table 5 describes the degree of the non-equivalent meaning

Table 5: The Frequency and the Percentage of the Non-Equivalent Meaning Degree

No	Equivalence of Meaning	Frequency	Percentage
1	Different meaning	57	87.69%
2	No meaning	8	12.31%
	Total	65	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that in the term of non-equivalent meaning, most of the idiomatic expressions are translated into different meaning. Different meaning has the occurrence of 57 or 87.69%, and no meaning has the occurrence of 8 or 12.31%.

5. Description of the Occurrence of Meaning Equivalence towards Each Strategy in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Texts

This study observes the translation strategies of idiomatic expression in the field of bilingual translation from SL text into TL text under study, which provides information on the degrees of meaning and realization variations (translation strategies). The degrees of meaning and the translation strategies correlate to each other. Table 6 describes these correlations.

Table 6: The Occurrence of Meaning Equivalence towards Each Strategy

		Meaning Equivalence					
		Com	Inc	Dec	Diff	No	Total
Translation Strategy	ISMF	42	-	-	-	-	42
	IDF	30	2	2	-	-	34
	TP	255	3	19	41	-	318
	TO	-	-	-	-	8	8
	LT	31	-	1	16	-	48
	Total	358	5	22	57	8	450

Based on Table 6, the occurrences of complete meaning towards ISMF are 42 out of 358, towards IDF are 30 out of 358, towards TP are 255 out of 358, and towards LT are 31 out of 358. The occurrences of increased meaning towards IDF are 2 out of 5, and towards TP are 3 out of 5. The occurrences of decreased meaning towards IDF are 2 out of 22, towards TP are 19 out of 22, and towards LT are 1 out of 22. The occurrences of different meaning towards TP are 41 out of 57, and towards LT are 16 out of 57. The occurrences of no meaning towards TO

are 8 out of 8. In short, the most common occurrences are complete meaning towards TP, i.e. 255 out of 358, and the least common occurrences are decreased meaning towards LT i.e. 1 out of 22.

B. Discussions

The discussion of the data analysis is divided into two sections which are based on the research objectives, i.e. to describe the translation strategies used by the translator; and to analyse the degree of the meaning equivalence of the idiomatic expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia texts of the novel *Chocolat*.

1. Translation Strategies Used by the Translator in Translating the Idiomatic Expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Texts

Based on the findings, there are six strategies employed by the translator. The most common strategy is translation by paraphrase. In this strategy, the meaning in the SL text is maintained, while the form is shifted. Baker (1992: 72) states that the strategies of the idiom translation may depend on many factors. One of them is the availability of an idiom with similar meaning in the TL. Others factors include, for instance, the significance of the specific lexical items which constitute the idiom, as well as the appropriateness or inappropriateness of using idiomatic language in a given register in the TL.

a. Translation Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form (ISDF)

This strategy involves using an idiom in the TL which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the idiomatic expression in the SL and consists of equivalent lexical items. The following are the examples of translation by ISDF.

Datum 202

SL : Could have been the biggest scandal in the county if I'd not known how to **hold my tongue**.

TL : Bisa menjadi skandal terbesar di daerah ini jika aku tidak tahu bagaimana **menjaga lidahku**.

According to *NTC's American Idioms Dictionary*, the idiomatic expression *hold one's tongue* means to refrain from saying something unpleasantly. It has similar meaning to the idiomatic expression *menjaga lidah*. According to *Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia*, the idiomatic expression *menjaga lidah* means *menjaga kata-kata yang akan diucapkan*. Both of these idiomatic expressions also have equivalent lexical items, where the word *hold* has the similar meaning with *menjaga*; and the word *my tongue* has the similar meaning with *lidahku*. In terms of form, both of these idiomatic expressions have similar form, i.e. verb and noun.

Datum 307

SL : We eventually fell back on good old morphine, **black market** morphine when we couldn't get it on prescription and though my mother loathed drugs she was happy to get it, with her body sweltering and the towers of New York swimming before her eyes like a mirage.

TL : Kami akhirnya kembali ke cara lama menggunakan morfin, morfin **pasar gelap** saat kami tidak bisa mendapatkannya lewat resep, dan meskipun ibuku membenci obat –obatan tetapi dia senang mendapatkannya, dengan badan penuh keringat dan menara-menara New York berenang di depan matanya seperti fatamorgana.

According to *English Idioms and How to Use Them*, the meaning of the idiomatic expression *black market* is the illegal traffic in officially controlled goods. It has similar meaning to the idiomatic expression *pasar gelap*. According to *Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia*, the idiomatic expression *pasar gelap* means *tempat orang menjual barang-barang gelap hasil selundupan*. Both of these idiomatic expressions also have equivalent lexical items; the word *black* is equal to *gelap*, while the *market* is equal to *pasar*. In terms of form, both of these idiomatic expressions have similar form, i.e. adjective-noun phrase.

Datum 446

SL : Only the Clairmonts were missing, though I kept seeing Armande in my mind's eye, as if on such an occasion I could not imagine her being absent.

TL : Hanya keluarga Clairmont yang tidak ada, meskipun aku tetap melihat Armande dalam mata hatiku, seolah-olah dalam peristiwa seperti ini aku tidak bisa membayangkan dirinya tidak hadir.

According to NTC's American Idioms Dictionary, the idiomatic expression *in one's mind's eye* means in one's mind or imagination. It has similar meaning to *dalam mata hatiku*. According to *Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia*, the idiomatic expression *dalam mata hati* means *merasakan dengan perasaan yang sangat dalam*. In terms of form, these two idiomatic expressions are similar, i.e. preposition followed by noun phrase.

b. Translation Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form (IDF)

It is often possible to find an idiom in the TL which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items. This strategy is called translation using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. The following data are the examples of this strategy.

Datum 36

SL : 'You really must think I was born yesterday,' she observed.

TL : "Kau pasti berpikir aku anak kemarin sore," dia mengamati.

According to *NTC's American Idioms Dictionary* the idiomatic expression *born yesterday* means inexperienced or unknowledgeable in the ways of the world. It has similar meaning to the idiomatic expression *anak kemarin sore*. According to *Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia*, the idiomatic expression *anak kemarin sore* means *belum berpengalaman*. In term of form, both of these idiomatic expressions have dissimilar forms. The idiomatic expression *was born yesterday* is an idiom with the verb to be and adjective phrase. While, the idiom form of *anak kemarin sore* consists of noun and adverbial phrase, which is categorized as miscellaneous idiom.

Datum 296

SL : “**Watch out for** crocodiles,” kataku serius kepadanya.

TL : “**Hati-hati** buayanya,” I told her seriously.

According to *NTC's American Idioms Dictionary* the idiom *watch out for* means to be on guard for someone or something. The idiomatic expression *hati-hati* has similar meaning with the idiomatic expression in the SL. According to *Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia*, the idiomatic expression *hati-hati* means *awas* or *waspada*. In term of form, both of these idiomatic expressions have dissimilar forms. The form of the idiom *watch out for* consists of verb and particle and preposition, while the form of the idiom *hati-hati* is reduplication. The idiom form of reduplication is categorized as miscellaneous idiom.

Datum 364

SL : “**In case** I have another one of my turns,” she says seriously.

TL : “**Jaga-jaga** kalau aku dapat serangan lagi,” katanya serius.

According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication*, the idiomatic expression *in case* means if something should happen. The idiomatic expression *jaga-jaga* has similar meaning with the idiomatic expression in the SL. According to *Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia*, the idiomatic expression *jaga-jaga* means *awas*, *waspada* or *kalau-kalau*. In term of form, both of these idiomatic expressions have dissimilar forms. The idiom form of *in case* is adverbial phrase, while the idiom form of *jaga-jaga* is reduplication or can be categorized as miscellaneous idiom.

c. Translation by Paraphrase (TP)

This strategy is the most common way translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the TL. It happens when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in TL text, because of different background stylistic between the TL and the SL. This strategy is understandable for the readers of the TL since the translated expression in the TL show directly the meaning of the SL. This translation strategy can be explained by the following examples.

Datum 49

SL : “For you. **On the house.**”

TL : “Untuk Anda. **Gratis.**”

According to *NTC's American Idioms Dictionary* the idiomatic expression *on the house* means something is given away free by a merchant. The expression *gratis* is the meaning of the idiomatic expression in the SL. The expression in the TL is comprehensible and acceptable for the readers because it conveys the meaning of idiomatic expression in source language text.

Datum 107

SL : Her voice is light and falsely cheery, her smile as sharp and sweet as icing, **setting the teeth on edge**.

TL : Suara Clairmont jernih dan pura-pura gembira, senyumnya setajam dan semanis lapisan gula, **memperlihatkan sederet gigi di ujung bibir**.

According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the idiomatic expression *set the teeth on edge* means to give someone an unpleasant feeling. The translator fails to transfer this meaning into the TL. The idiom *set the teeth on edge* cannot be deduced by individual word. The wrong interpretation of an idiom may cause the wrong translation. The expression *memperlihatkan sederet gigi di ujung bibir* is not the meaning of the idiomatic expression *setting the teeth on edge*. It should be translated into *sangat tidak nyaman* or *ngilu*. In conclusion, this example is translation by paraphrase, though the meaning in the TL is not equal to the meaning in the SL.

Datum 380

SL : "Come to tell me to **turn the other cheek** again, have you?"

TL : "Kau datang untuk menasihati agar **tidak mendendam**, kan?"

According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the idiomatic expression *turn the other cheek* means to ignore abuse or an insult. The translator paraphrases this phrase because he cannot find the match of the English idiom in idiomatic form of the TL. The TL text *tidak mendendam* is the meaning of the idiomatic expression *turn the other cheek*. It is more acceptable and understandable for the readers.

d. Translation by Omission (TO)

An idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. This probably due it has no close match in the TL, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons. Here are the examples of this strategy.

Datum 7

SL : At first I take him for a part of the parade – the Plague Doctor, maybe – but as he approaches I recognize the out of fashion soutane of the country priest.

TL : Awalnya, kukira dia adalah bagian dari parade – Dokter Wabah, mungkin – tetapi saat dia mendekat aku mengenali jubah pastor desa yang dikenakannya.

The idiomatic expression *out of fashion* is not translated in the TL. According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the idiomatic expression *out of fashion* means outmoded or old-fashioned. Because of this idiomatic expression is not translated; this information is losing in the TL. Actually, this idiomatic expression is no need to be omitted. The expression *out of fashion* can be translated into *kuno* or *ketinggalan zaman* in Bahasa Indonesia. The translator has to consider the most appropriate translation strategy he applies and need to be careful whether certain expression give significant meaning to the context or not.

Datum 80

SL : “You don't expect me to climb all the way up there, do you?”

TL : “Kau tidak memintaku naik ke sini, kan?”.

According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the idiomatic expression *all the way* means the entire distance. The translator chooses to leave the idiomatic expression *all the way* not translated, because its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased. This expression can be paraphrased into *setinggi itu*, but the translator considers that without realised this phrase in the TL, the content of information in source language text has been conveyed into the TL.

Datum 208

SL : **Can't help** being a ninny.

TL : Aku memang bodoh.

According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the idiomatic expression *can't help* means not able to refrain doing something. If the expression is maintained to be translated, it will produce *tidak bisa menahannya menjadi orang bodoh*. Therefore, the idiomatic expression *can't help* is needed to be omitted because its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased.

e. Literal Translation (LT)

In literal translation, the grammatical constructions in the SL are converted to their nearest TL equivalence but the lexical words are translated word by word. Ideally, an idiom should not be translated literally because an idiom is unique and peculiar whose meaning cannot be comprehended by each its individual word. In some case literal translation idiomatic expression may be inevitable since the translator faces difficulty to find match idiom in the TL. This translation strategy can be described by the following examples.

Datum 200

SL : And him – Reynaud, Mr **Whiter-than-White**.

TL : Dan dia – Reynaud, Tuan **Lebih-Putih-daripada-Putih**.

The idiomatic expression *Whiter-than-White* is translated literally into *Lebih-Putih-daripada-Putih*. The TL text has exactly similar lexical items with the same hyphen, capital letters, and words order in sequence to the SL. Someone who is whiter than white is completely good and honest and never does anything bad (<http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com>). The idiomatic expression *whiter-than-white* should be translated into *yang merasa paling suci* because it is more acceptable and comprehensible than *Lebih-Putih-daripada-Putih*. In conclusion, the realisation of translated expression is below standard that just transfers the information of the SL into the TL complying with the source text norms.

Datum 210

SL : It's a **fact of life**.

TL : Ini **kenyataan hidup**.

According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the idiomatic expression *fact of life* means a truth which must be accepted. In the term of form each words of the idiom in source text are equal with each words of the TL. The word *fact of* is equivalent to *kenyataan*, and the word *life* is equivalent to *hidup*. This example proves that sometimes an idiomatic expression can be translated literally. As it is said before, this is not always the case. Here is another example where an idiomatic expression cannot be translated word-by-word because an idiom should be translated as a whole unit.

Datum 428

SL : “Not teaching your grandmother how to suck eggs.”

TL : “Bukannya mengajari nenekmu bagaimana menyedot telur.”

According to *NTC's American Idioms Dictionary* the idiomatic expression *teaching your grandmother how to suck eggs* means to try to tell or show someone more knowledgeable or experienced than oneself how to do something. The word *teaching* is equivalent to *mengajari*; *your grandmother* is equivalent to *nenekmu*; *how* is equivalent to *bagaimana*; *to suck* is equivalent to *menyedot*; and *eggs* is equivalent to *telur*. In this case, the translator looks for the equivalent of each word one by one. The readers of the TL text will grab the meaning as what it is written literally in text not idiomatically, because *mengajari nenekmu bagaimana menyedot telur* is not an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. It can be translated into *jangan mengajari itik berenang*.

2. The Degree of Meaning Equivalence of the Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Texts

Based on the findings section there are two types of equivalence of meaning, i.e. equivalent meaning and non-equivalent meaning. The equivalent meaning can be categorized into two types, fully equivalent which is complete meaning degree; and partly equivalent, consists of two degrees of meaning equivalence (increased and decreased meaning). While, non-equivalent meaning can be classified into two degrees of non-equivalent meaning, i.e. different meaning and no meaning.

a. Equivalent Meaning

Equivalent meaning is problematic in translation. Two units in language texts are considered to be equivalent, when a specific linguistic unit in one language carries the same intended meaning or message encoded in a specific linguistic medium in another.

1) Fully Equivalent / Complete Meaning

Complete meaning occurs when the meaning in the SL is completely transferred in the TL. The examples are presented below.

Datum 27

SL : The devil is a coward; he will **not show his face**.

TL : Setan itu pengecut, dia **tidak** akan **menampakkan wajahnya**.

This example is literal translation. According to *NTC's American Idioms Dictionary* the idiomatic expression *not show his face* means not to appear (somewhere). Therefore, both expressions in the source and target language text refer to same meaning, because the phrase *tidak menampakkan wajahnya* is the meaning of the idiomatic expression *not show his face*.

Datum 37

SL : "I may be old, but no-one can **pull the wool over my eyes**."

TL : "Aku mungkin saja sudah tua, tapi tidak ada yang bisa **menipuku**."

The idiomatic expression *pull the wool over my eyes* is paraphrased into *menipuku*. According to *NTC's American Idioms Dictionary* the idiomatic expression *pull the wool over my eyes* means to deceive someone. Therefore,

these two expressions are completely equivalent because they have precisely the same meaning.

Datum 217

SL : I kept my dignity and did not deign to answer, for fear of being caught in **a shouting match**.

TL : Aku menjaga martabatku dan tidak mau menjawabnya karena takut terjebak dalam **adu mulut**.

According to *NTC's American Idioms Dictionary* the idiomatic expression *a shouting match* means an argument where people are yelling each other, which has similar meaning to the idiomatic expression *adu mulut* in TL. Therefore, these two expressions are completely equivalent because they have precisely the same meaning.

2) Partly Equivalent

The fully equivalent is variously regarded as a necessary condition for translation, although this type of equivalence is not always achieved. A translation might be partly equivalent, due to an addition or omission of information realised in the source language text.

a) Increased Meaning

Increased meaning occurs when there is an addition of information realised by a new meaning which is not found in the source text. Here are the examples.

Datum 60

SL : Why she should disturb me so is **beyond me**; it's clear what she is.

TL : Kenapa dia menggangguku **aku juga tidak tahu**; jelas sekali dia itu apa.

According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the idiomatic expression *beyond me* means I cannot understand. Therefore, *beyond me* can be translated into *aku tidak tahu*. In this case, the additional word *juga* which means *also*, increases the meaning of the TL.

Datum 153

SL : “Or has she **brainwashed** what little sense you might have inherited from me right out of you?”

TL : “Atau dia **telah mencuci bersih otakmu** yang mungkin kau warisi dariku?”

According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the idiomatic expression *brainwashed* means to cause someone to obey something by putting great pressure on someone. The word *bersih* in the TL indicates an addition lexical item, which emphasises the idiomatic expression *telah mencuci otakmu*. This addition causes the original meaning increases.

Datum 183

SL : March has **brought an end to** the rain.

TL : Hujan **berhenti turun pada** bulan Maret.

According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the English idiomatic expression *brought an end to* means to end something or to cause something to reach its final point and stop. Thus, the idiomatic expression

brought an end to have already equalled to *berhenti pada* without additional word *turun*. The meaning of the lexical *turun* in the TL is not found in ST. In conclusion, this additional information has increased the meaning of the TL.

b) Decreased Meaning

In contrary to increased meaning, decreased meaning occurs when a part of a meaning in the source language text is omitted in the TL. The description of the decreased meaning translation can be presented by the following examples:

Datum 67

SL : "**What the hell** did she want in a place like this?"

TL : "**Apa** yang dia inginkan di tempat seperti ini?"

According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the idiomatic expression *what the hell* is an exclamation used to express anger or to intensify a meaning. Actually, this idiomatic expression can be translated into *apa gerangan* or *apa sih*, which has more intensive meaning than merely word *apa*. The meaning of the TL text is decreased, because the meaning *the hell* in source language text is not transferred.

Datum 106

SL : "How many, we must **wait and see**."

TL : "Berapa banyak, kita harus **menunggu**."

According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the meaning of idiomatic expression *wait and see* is to wait patiently or a sceptical attitude or an uncertain attitude where someone will just wait and see what happens. The translation in the TL omits the meaning of *see*, which gives no

specific information about the quality of *wait*. It should be translated into *menunggu dengan sabar*.

Datum 159

SL : I've always paid my way.

TL : Aku selalu membayar.

The English idiomatic expression *paid my way* is partly equivalent with the expression *membayar*. According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication*, the idiomatic expression *pay my way* means to pay the costs or to support oneself without having to borrow money. The meaning decreases because the meaning *my way* is not transferred in the TL text. This idiomatic expression should be translated into *membayar sendiri*. Therefore, this omission causes the meaning of the TL decreases.

b. Non-Equivalent Meaning

The translation is considered non-equivalent when the information or the meaning in the TL has different or no meaning with the SL text.

1) Different Meaning

Different meaning occurs when there are changes of the information in the SL into the TL, whose words have not similarities in meaning, but contain other lexical meanings, i.e. lexical changing. Here are examples of translation of different meaning:

Datum 126

SL : “My wife couldn't find her arse with both hands and a pocket torch!”

TL : “Istriku tidak punya urusan di sini!”

The English idiomatic expression *couldn't find her arse with both hands and a pocket torch* means stupid or incompetent person (<http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com>). Thus, it is obvious that both expressions in these texts do not refer same meaning. This idiomatic expression should be translated into *sangat bodoh*.

Datum 186

SL : He is sweet-toothed in spite of his gruffness, and I know he will be in later for his mocha and chocolate truffles.

TL : Dia sangat baik meskipun sikapnya kasar, dan aku tahu dia nanti akan mampir untuk menikmati mocha dan chocolate truffles.

According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the idiomatic expression *sweet-toothed* means someone whose desire to eat many sweet foods, especially candy and pastries. The phrase *sangat baik* has different meaning to the idiomatic expression *sweet-toothed*. The word *sweet* may be translated into *sangat baik* or *baik hati* in the TL, but the idiomatic expression *sweet toothed* cannot be interpreted literally. This idiomatic expression should be translated into *suka makanan manis*. In conclusion, the translator has failed to convey the meaning of the SL text into the TL text.

Datum 316

SL : I'm eighty years old, **for crying out loud**, and if I can't be trusted to know what I want at my age–

TL : Aku sudah delapan puluh tahun, **tidak mungkin menangis keras-keras**, dan kalau aku tidak bisa dipercaya untuk tahu apa yang aku mau–

For crying out loud is an English idiomatic expression. According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* it means for heaven's sake. It is an exclamation of surprise or mild shock. The phrase *tidak mungkin menangis keras-keras* has different meaning to the idiomatic expression *for crying out loud*. The phrase *crying out loud* may be translated into *menangis keras-keras* in the TL, but the idiomatic expression *for crying out loud* cannot be interpreted literally. This idiomatic expression should be translated into *demi Tuhan* or *astaga*. In conclusion, the translator has failed to convey the meaning of SL text into TL text.

2) No meaning

No meaning translation occurs when the translator omits to translate the words or in the expression in source language text so that the TL text loses all information in the source language text. Not all idioms expressions which are translated by omission strategy will be non-equivalent since the idioms might do not give a significant meaning to the context and another expression might have represented the meaning of that idiom. The following are examples of no meaning translation.

Datum 138

SL : All stories delighted her – Jesus and Eostre and Ali Baba working the homespun of folklore into the bright fabric of belief **again and again**.

TL : Semua dongeng membuatnya gembira – Yesus dan Eostre dan Ali Baba mengubah cerita rakyat sederhana menjadi bisa dipercaya.

The idiomatic expression *again and again* is not realised wholly in the TL. It causes the TL text loses the whole information of the SL text. According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the idiomatic expression *again and again* means repeatedly or again and even more. It should be translated into *lagi dan lagi* or *berulang kali*.

Datum 201

SL : Not many knew **in any case**.

TL : Tidak banyak yang tahu.

The idiomatic expression *in any case* is left not translated in the TL. *In any case* is an adverb. According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication*, *in any case* is used to indicate a statement explains or supports a previous statement. This idiom can be translated into *bagaimanapun juga*, *sekalipun demikian* or *walaupun demikian* in the TL. The idiomatic expression *in any case* means no matter what happens. In this case, the translator chooses to leave the idiom in any case not translated, though it has close match in the TL. The translator considers that without this adverbial phrase in the TL, the content of information in source language text has been conveyed into the TL text.

Datum 376

SL : “I’ll be all right on my own.”

TL : “Aku akan baik-baik saja.”

The idiomatic expression *on my own* is not realised in the TL text. According to *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communication* the idiomatic expression on one’s own means by oneself or alone. The translator may be considering it is no need to translate *on my own*, because the whole content of information in source text has been transferred in target language text. Moreover, the using the word *sendiri* as the match of the idiom *on my own* on the translation will produce ineffective and unacceptable sentence.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussions in Chapter IV, some conclusions can be drawn related to the formulations of the problem and objectives of the study stated in Chapter I. The conclusions are formulated into the following points:

1. There are five types of strategies employed by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions in Joanne Harris' *Chocolat*, i.e. (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form (ISMF) with the occurrence of 42 out of 450 or 9.33%, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (IDMF) with the occurrence of 34 out of 450 or 7.56%, (3) translation by paraphrase (TP) with the occurrence of 318 out of 450 or 70.67%, (4) translation by omission (TO) with the occurrence of 8 out of 450 or 1.78%, and (5) literal translation (LT) with the occurrence of 48 out of 450 or 8.71%. The most common translation strategy is TP and the least strategy is TO. It can be said that most of idiomatic expressions in the SL is translated into non-idiomatic expressions in the TL. This result shows that actually the translator should not insist to maintain the idiomatic expression as the match, because it can make the translation non-equivalent or lose its meaning. It is considered easier for the translator to translate the idiomatic expression by its meaning than translate it into idiom in the TL text,

because of the difference of culture and linguistics background between the SL and TL text.

2. In terms of meaning equivalence, the most of the idiomatic expressions in Joanne Harris' *Chocolat* are translated into equivalent meaning that indicated by the frequency of the equivalent meaning (385 out of 450 or 85.56%) compared to non-equivalent meaning (65 out of 450 or 14.44%). In short, the translator has successfully transferred the meanings of the source text as equivalent as possible and the translation can meet the readers' need for equivalent translation. Based on the equivalent categorizations, complete meaning has the highest frequencies i.e. 358 out of 485 or 92.99%, compared to the increased meaning i.e. 5 out of 385 or 1.30%, and decreased meaning i.e. 22 out of 385 or 5.71%. This result shows that the translator does more often omitting a part of the meaning in target language text than does adding some new meanings which are not found in the SL. In terms of non-equivalent meaning, it can be concluded that the occurrence of different meaning i.e. 57 out of 65 or 87.69% is higher than the occurrence of no meaning i.e. 8 out of 65 or 12.31%. This result shows that the translator does more often change the information in the SL into TL than omitting the idiomatic expressions.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusion above, some suggestions are recommended as follows.

1. For translators

Idiomatic expressions are unique in every language and cannot be deduced by their individual words, but must be learned as a whole word. Therefore, translators should be careful in interpreting the meaning and translating the idiomatic expressions to achieve the most natural and equivalent results.

2. For other researchers

The weakness of this research is that the scope of the idiomatic expression is too broad. Therefore, the next research is expected to focus on a certain type of the idiomatic expression as the samples and use more translation strategies of idiomatic expressions for deeper and more comprehensive analysis.

REFERENCES

- Andarini, D.C. 2009. *The Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in Clark's Because She Can into its Translated Version Bos dari Neraka by Yuanita*. Skripsi SI, FBS, Yogyakarta: UNY.
- As-Safi, A.B. 2011. *Translation Theories, Strategies and Basic Theoretical Issues*. Amman: Petra University.
- Atari, O "Saudi Students' Translation Strategies in an Undergraduate Translator Training Program" *Meta: Translators' Journal*. Vol. 50, n° 1, 2005, 180-193. <http://erudit.org/revue/meta/2005/v50/n1/010667ar.pdf>. Accessed on March 23rd, 2013.
- Badudu, J.S. 2008. *Kamus Ungkapan Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Penerbit Buku Kompas
- Baker, M. 1992. *In Other Words: A Course Book on Translation*. London: Routledge.
- Bell, R.T. 1991. *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*. London: Longman.
- Brislin, R.W. 1976. *Translation: Application and Research*. New York: Garden Press, Inc.
- Catford, J.C. 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Duff, A. 1991. *Translation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Halliday, M.A.K and Hasan, R. 1989. *Language, Context, and Text: Aspects of Language in A Social Semiotic Perspective*. Victoria: Brown Prior Anderson Pty Ltd.
- Harris, J. 1999. "Chocolat", <http://www.erin.utoronto.ca/~w3cevens/fre397/Chocolat.pdf>, accessed on April 13th, 2011.
- Harris, J. 2007. *Chocolat*. Yogyakarta: Bentang.
- Jacobson, R. 1959 "On linguistic aspects of Translation", *Theories of Translation: An Anthology of Essays*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Krippendorff, K. 1980. *Content Analysis: An Introduction*. New York: Bratton Press.

- Larson, M 1984. *Meaning Based Translation*. New York: University Press of America, Inc.
- Lim. T.C. 2004. *Advanced English Idioms for Effective Communications*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Machali, R. 1998. *Redefining Textual Equivalence in Translation*. Jakarta: The Translation Center, Faculty of Arts-The University of Indonesia.
- McCarthy, M. & O'Dell. F. 2001. *English Vocabulary in Use Upper-Intermediate, with Answer*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Moleong, L.J. 2002. *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif*. Bandung: Rosda Karya Alma.
- Newmark, P. 1988. *Approaches to Translation*, New York: Pergamon Press.
- Nida, E.A & Taber, C.R. 1982. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E.J Brill.
- Palmer, F.R. 1981. *Semantics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Seidl, J. & McMerdie W. 1980. *English Idioms and How to Use Them*. Jakarta: PT Intermaso.
- Spears, R.A. 2000. *NTC's American Idioms Dictionary*. New York: NTC Publishing Group.
- Venuti, L. 1998. *The Scandals of Translation*. London: Routledge.
- Wills, W. 1982. *The Science of Translation: Problems and Methods*. Tubingen: Gunter Narr Verlag,.
- <http://idioms.thefreedictionary.com>, accessed on January 14th, 2013.
- <http://thesaurus.com/browse/>, accessed on January 14th, 2013

Appendix

Data Analysis Sheet

Codes of Table

Strategy : translation strategy

ISMF	: using an idiom of similar meaning and form
IDF	: using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form
TP	: translation by paraphrase
TO	: translation by omission
LT	: literal translation
IDMF	: using an idiom of dissimilar meaning and form

Form : idiom form

Eng	: idiom form in English
BI	: idiom form in Bahasa Indonesia
Pair Adj	: pairs of adjectives
Pair N	: pairs of nouns
Col NP	: collective noun phrases
Com Adj	: compound adjective
Adj+N	: adjective + noun or noun phrase
NP	: noun phrase
V+N	: verb and noun collocations
N+V	: noun followed by verb collocations
Pre+N	: preposition with nouns or noun phrase
Pre+Art+N+Pre	: prepositional phrase
Adv P	: adverbial phrase
Adj+Pre	: adjectives with preposition

V+Par	: verb + particle
V+Pre	: verb + preposition
V+Par+Pre	: verb + particle + preposition
To be+NP or	
To be+AdjP	: to be + noun/ adjective phrases
To be+Pre P	: to be + prepositional phrases
C Adj	: comparison with adjectives
C V	: comparison with verbs
Misc	: miscellaneous idiom

Equivalence : equivalence of meaning

Comp	: complete meaning
Inc	: increased meaning
Dec	: decreased meaning
Diff	: different meaning
No	: no meaning

No	SL Text: English <i>Chocolat</i>	TL Text: Bahasa Indonesia <i>Chocolat</i>	Strategy	Form		Equivalence				
						Equivalent			Non Equivalent	
				Eng	BI	Fully Comp	Partly Inc	Partly Dec	Diff	No
	1 February 11, Shrove Tuesday	1 11 Februari, Selasa Sebelum Rabu Abu								
1.	There is a febrile excitement in the crowds which line the narrow main street, <u>necks craning</u> to catch sight of the crepe-covered char ...	Kegembiraan yang luar biasa tampak di raut muka kerumunan yang mengular di jalan utama yang sempit, <u>leher-leher terjulur</u> mencoba melihat kereta berbalut kertas krep ... (p:1)	TP	N+V	-	✓				
2.	... necks craning to <u>catch sight of</u> the crepe-covered char with its trailing ribbons and paper rosettes.	... leher-leher terjulur <u>mencoba melihat</u> kereta berbalut kertas krep dengan pita dan hiasan mawar dari kertas yang menjuntai. (p:1)	TP	V+N		✓				
3.	At six it is possible to perceive subtleties which a year later are already <u>out of reach</u> .	Pada pukul enam masih mungkin menyaksikan kelembutan yang setahun lagi sudah <u>tidak terjangkau</u> lagi. (p.2)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
4.	On the wagon a squat Santa Claus, <u>out-of-season</u> amongst the fairies and sirens and goblins, hurls sweets at the crowd with barely restrained aggression.	Di atas kereta gerbong seorang Sinterklas gempal, yang terlihat <u>salah musim</u> di tengah-tengah kurcaci dan peri laut dan goblin, melemparkan ke kerumunan dengan gerakan kaku.(p:3)	IDF	Com Adj	Adj+ N	✓				

5.	I feel their gaze like <u>a breath on the nape of my neck</u> , strangely without hostility but cold nevertheless.	Aku merasakan tatapan mereka seperti <u>desah napas yang berembus di tengkukku</u> , aneh, tak ada aura permusuhan tetapi tetap saja dingin. (p:4)	LT	NP	-	✓				
6.	A black figure <u>brings up the rear</u> .	Sesosok hitam <u>bergabung dalam barisan</u> . (p:5)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
7.	At first I take him for a part of the parade – the Plague Doctor, maybe – but as he approaches I recognize the <u>out of fashion</u> soutane of the country priest.	Awalnya, kukira dia adalah bagian dari parade – Dokter Wabah, mungkin – tetapi saat dia mendekat aku mengenali jubah pastor desa yang dikenakannya. (p:5)	TO	Pre+N	-					✓
8.	Anouk <u>made a face</u> when she saw it.	Anouk <u>mencibir</u> saat melihatnya. (p:8)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
9.	And for ten minutes we stamped around every room, shouting and singing <u>at the top of our voices</u> .	Dan selama sepuluh menit kami berjalan berderap berkeliling ke setiap kamar, berteriak dan bernyanyi <u>keras-keras</u> . (p:8)	IDF	Pre+ Art+N+ Pre	Misc	✓				
	2 February 12, Ash Wednesday	2 12 Februari, Rabu Abu								
10.	I laughed at that; I <u>couldn't help it</u> .	Aku tertawa; aku <u>tidak bisa menahannya</u> . (p:13)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
11.	` <u>Have</u> you anything <u>in mind</u> ?’	“Anda <u>butuh</u> sesuatu?” (p:14)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
12.	`Well, we <u>could do with</u> some help here,’ I suggested.	“Ya, kami <u>butuh</u> bantuan di sini,” usulku. (p:14)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
13.	`But perhaps you know someone who <u>could do with</u> the extra	“Tapi mungkin Anda kenal seseorang yang <u>butuh</u> penghasilan	TP	Misc	-	✓				

	money?...'	tambahan?...'' (p:14)								
14.	I saw her glance at the priest and caught her comical look <u>just in time</u> .	Kulihat dia melirik ke arah pastor dan menangkap pandangan konyolnya <u>pada saat yang tepat</u> . (p:14)	TP	AdvP	-	✓				
	3 Thursday, February 13	3 Kamis, 13 Februari								
15.	Visits <u>tire me to the bone</u> .	Kunjungan-kunjungan <u>membuatku sangat lelah</u> . (p:16)	TP	V+ Pre	-	✓				
16.	For fifty years you held all this <u>on your shoulders</u> in patience and strength.	Selama lima puluh tahun kau <u>menanggung</u> semua ini dengan sabar dan tabah. (p:17)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
17.	A pleasant enough woman, but she <u>has nothing in common with</u> us.	Wanita itu lumayan menyenangkan, tapi dia <u>berbeda sekali dengan</u> kami. (p:18)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
18.	... until in spite of myself I <u>cannot help</u> but be curious to see the result.	... sampai-sampai aku <u>penasaran</u> juga ingin melihat hasilnya. (p:20)	TP	Misc	-				✓	
19.	The new arrival has certainly provided <u>food for gossip</u> , if nothing else.	Pendatang baru itu tentu saja menjadi <u>santapan empuk para tukang gosip</u> . (p:20)	IDF	NP	Misc	✓				
20.	I find the orange-covered window <u>catches the eye</u> at the strangest times.	Kurasa jendela bertirai oranye itu <u>menarik perhatian</u> pada waktu-waktu yang aneh. (p:20)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
21.	The nurse is trying to <u>catch my eye</u> .	Pengurus rumah itu berusaha <u>menarik perhatiannya</u> . (p:20)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
22.	And yet I like to believe my	Tetapi aku suka percaya bahwa	TP	V+Par+	-		✓			

	visits give you pleasure, <u>keeping you in touch with</u> the hard edges of a world gone soft and featureless.	kunjunganku membuatmu senang, <u>membuatmu terus berhubungan dengan</u> sisi-sisi keras dari dunia yang menjadi lembek dan tak berbentuk. (p:20)		Pre						
	4 Friday February 14, St Valentine	4 Jumat, 14 Februari St. Valentine								
23.	...Narcisse, grumbling <u>half-heartedly</u> about the late frosts, brought some new geraniums from his nursery to put in my planters.	... Narcisse, yang menggurutu <u>dengan pelan</u> tentang musim dingin yang baru lalu, membawa beberapa bunga geranium baru dari kebunnya untuk ditanam di pot-potku. (p:23)	TP	Com Adj	-				✓	
24.	`I <u>won't tell a soul</u> ,' I promised.	“Aku <u>tak kan bilang siapa-siapa</u> ,” janjiku. (p:24)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
25.	` <u>On the house</u> , Josephine,' I told her gently.	“ <u>Gratis</u> , Josephine,” kataku lembut. (p:26)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
	5 Saturday, February 15	5 Sabtu, 15 Februari								
26.	...though if there's anyone who should <u>give up</u> chocolates...	...meskipun jika ada orang yang seharusnya <u>berhenti</u> makan cokelat... (p:29)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
27.	The devil is a coward; he will <u>not show his face</u> .	Setan itu pengecut, dia <u>tidak akan menampakkan wajahnya</u> . (p:30)	LT	Misc	-	✓				
28.	Satan walked amongst us <u>in flesh</u> .	Setan berjalan di antara kita <u>yang berdaging</u> . (p:30)	TP	Pre+N	-				✓	

	6 Saturday, February 15	6 Sabtu, 15 Februari								
29.	'Now, I <u>have you down as</u> a peanut brittle man.'	"Nah, aku <u>tahu kau pasti</u> penggemar gula-gula kacang." (p:32)	TP	V+Par+Pre	-				✓	
30.	'If you like, you and your friends can <u>come over</u> and help me eat it where I take it down.'	"Kalau mau, kau dan teman-temanmu bisa <u>datang</u> dan membantuku menghabiskannya saat aku menrunkannya." (p:32)	TP	V+Par	-			✓		
31.	A man who does <u>not suffer fools</u> , says Guillaume, with that small gleam of humour from behind his round spectacles, ...	Seorang pria yang <u>tidak bisa dikelabui</u> , kata Guillaume, dengan sedikit nada bercanda di balik kacamata bundarnya, ... (p:33)	TP	Misc	-				✓	
32.	... my <u>heart swelling</u> dangerously so that the only release is to run too,...	... <u>jantungku mengembang</u> dengan cepat sehingga satu-satunya cara untuk melepaskannya adalah dengan ikut berlari,... (p:36)	LT	N+V	-	✓				
33.	'I hear our <i>m'sieur le cure</i> already <u>has it in for you</u> ,' she added maliciously.	"Kudengar <i>m'sieur le cure</i> sudah <u>tidak menyukaimu</u> ," tambahnya jahil. (p:37)	TP	V+Par+Pre	-	✓				
34.	The most <u>empty-headed</u> piece of foolishness in all of Lansquenet.	Orang paling <u>tolol</u> di seluruh Lansquenet. (p:38)	TP	Com Adj	-	✓				
35.	And she <u>takes after</u> her father, you know.	Dan dia <u>mirip</u> sekali dengan ayahnya, kau tahu.	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
36.	'You really must think I was <u>born yesterday</u> ,' she observed.	"Kau pasti berpikir aku <u>anak kemarin sore</u> ," dia mengamati. (p:38)	IDF	To be+AdjP	Misc	✓				
37.	I may be old, but no-one can <u>pull the wool over my eyes</u> .	Aku mungkin saja sudah tua, tapi tidak ada yang bisa <u>menipuku</u> . (p:39)	TP	V+N	-	✓				

38.	It seemed his name <u>was never far from the lip's</u> .	Rasanya nama itu <u>tidak pernah jauh dari mulut</u> . (p:40)	LT	To be +AdjP	-	✓				
	7 Sunday, February 16	7 Minggu, 16 Februari								
39.	Like thieves we were perpetually <u>on the run</u> , converting the unwieldy ballast of life into francs, pounds, kroner, dollars, as we fled where the wind took us.	Bak pencuri kami terus-menerus <u>melarikan diri</u> , menukarkan barang-barang penopang hidup kami ke dalam francs, kroner, dollar, saat kami bergerak ke mana angin membawa kami. (p:42)	IDF	Pre+N	V+N	✓				
40.	Every night the cards, slippery to <u>the touch with age</u> and respectful handling, ...	Setiap malam-malam kartu-kartu itu, yang terasa licin karena <u>termakan usia</u> dan diperlakukan dengan penuh hormat, ... (p:43)	IDF	NP	Adj+N	✓				
41.	It was better than cancer, <u>in any case</u> .	Yang ini lebih baik ketimbang kanker, <u>bagaimanapun juga</u> . (p:43)	IDF	AdvP	Misc	✓				
42.	Anouk reads a book of nursery rhymes behind the counter and <u>keeps an eye on</u> the door for me as I prepare a batch of <i>mendiants</i> in the kitchen.	Anouk membaca buku sajak anak-anak di balik meja kasir dan <u>mengawasi</u> pintu untukku sementara aku menyiapkan sejumlah <i>mediant</i> di dapur. (p:44)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
43.	Anouk saw him first – ‘ <i>Maman!</i> ’ – but I was <u>on my feet</u> at once.	Anouk yang pertama kali melihat pria itu – “ <i>Maman!</i> ” – tapi aku langsung <u>berdiri</u> . (p:48)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
44.	I recalled Armande Voizin's words – I hear our M'sieur le Curd already <u>has it in for you</u> .	Aku ingat kata-kata Armande Voizin – Kudengar <i>M'sieur le cure</i> sudah <u>tidak menyukaimu</u> . (p:48)	TP	V+Par+Pre	-	✓				

45.	His small, tight smile is like an oyster, milky-white at the edges and <u>sharp as a razor</u> .	Senyuman kecil dan kakunya seperti seekor tiram, seputih susu di pinggirnya, dan <u>setajam pisau cukur</u> . (p:49)	LT	C Adj	-	✓				
46.	Small victory, but enough to <u>break his stride</u> .	Kemenangan kecil, tapi cukup untuk <u>menghentikan langkahnya</u> . (p:49)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
47.	`Everyone needs a little luxury, a little self indulgence <u>from time to time</u> .'	“Semua orang butuh sedikit bersenang-senang, sedikit kenyamanan <u>dari waktu ke waktu</u> .” (p:51)	LT	Adv P	-				✓	
48.	That night my mother wept, rocking me <u>to and fro</u> in her arms.	Malam itu ibuku menangis terisak, <u>mengayun-ayunku</u> dalam dekapannya. (p:51)	TP	IP	-	✓				
49.	`For you. <u>On the house</u> .'	“Untuk Anda. <u>Gratis</u> .” (p:52)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
	8 Tuesday, February 18	8 Selasa, 18 Februari								
50.	Charly was with him, curling obediently beneath a stool while, <u>from time to time</u> , Guillaume dropped a piece of brown sugar into his expectant, insatiable jaws.	Charly ada bersamanya, meringkuk dengan patuh di bawah kursi tanpa sandaran sementara, <u>sekali-kali</u> , sementara Guillaume menjatuhkan sepotong gula merah ke rahangnya yang penuh harap dan tak pernah puas. (p:55)	TP	Adv P	-	✓				
51.	`The drugs keep it <u>under control</u> .'	Obat-obat itu menjaganya tetap <u>di bawah kendali</u> .” (p:57)	LT	Pre+N	-	✓				
52.	`He says I should <u>put Charly out of his misery</u> .'	“Katanya aku harus <u>membebaskan Charly dari penderitaanya</u> .” (p:57)	TP	V+Par+ Pre	-	✓				

53.	... that I will lose her if I do not find The Place... it is the look <u>on my own</u>.	... kalau aku akan kehilangan dia jika aku tidak menemukan Tempat Itu... it adalah pandangan terhadap <u>diriku sendiri</u> . (p:58)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
54.	For the first time, enough to <u>break even</u> .	Untuk pertama kalinya, mendekati <u>impas</u> . (p:59)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
55.	... the square ringing with their <u>catcalls</u> and laughter.	... alun-alun ramai dengan <u>ejekan</u> dan tawa mereka. (p:60)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
56.	I heard her from the darkness of my room, walking <u>to and fro</u> , ...	Aku mendengarnya dari kegelapan kamarku, berjalan <u>mondar-mandir</u> ,... (p:62)	TP	AdvP	-	✓				
	9 Wednesday, February 19	9 Rabu, 19 Februari								
57.	... the policemen who <u>turned a blind eye</u>.	... polisi yang <u>pura-pura tidak melihat</u> . (p:65)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
58.	There is a kind of alchemy in the transformation of base chocolate into this wise <u>fool's gold</u> ; a layman's magic which even my mother might have relished.	Ada semacam ilmu kimia dalam perubahan coklat dasar menjadi <u>emas bagi orang bodoh</u> yang berlagak bijaksana, sihir orang awam yang bahkan ibuku pun mungkin menyukainya. (p:66)	LT	NP	-				✓	
59.	For a moment I almost saw the answer, the secret which he hides – even from himself – with such fearful calculation, the key which will <u>set all of us into a motion</u> .	Untuk sesaat aku hampir melihat jawabannya, rahasia yang disembunyikan Reynaud – bahkan dari dirinya sendiri – dengan perhitungan yang sangat menakutkan, kunci yang akan	TP	V+N	-	✓				

		<u>menggerakkan</u> kami semua. (p:67)								
	10 Wednesday, February 19	10 Rabu, 19 Februari								
60.	Why she should disturb me so <u>is beyond me</u> ; it's clear what she is.	Kenapa dia menggangguku <u>aku juga tidak tahu</u> ; jelas sekali dia itu apa. (p:69)	TP	To be +Pre P	-		✓			
61.	Remember how long it took, how many fruitless months of complaints and letter-writing until we <u>took the matter into our own hands</u> .	Ingat butuh berapa lama, berbulan-bulan mengajukan keluhan dan menulis surat tanpa hasil sampai kita <u>menyelesaikan sendiri</u> . (p:71)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
62.	But at last, we uprooted them all: the sullen men and their bold-eyed slatterns, their <u>foul-mouthed</u> barefooted children, their scrawny dogs.	Tapi akhirnya, kita bisa mengusir mereka: para pria yang selalu cemberut dan perempuan-perempuan jalang yang bermata mesum, anak-anak mereka yang suka <u>berbicara kotor</u> dan bertelanjang kaki, anjing-anjing mereka yang kurus kering. (p:71)	IDF	Com Adj	V+N	✓				
	11 Thursday, February 20	11 Kamis, 20 Februari								
63.	I never took it <u>on purpose</u> .	Aku tidak pernah <u>sengaja</u> mengambilnya. (p:74)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
64.	`You're crazy, you're abnormal and people – talk – about – you <u>behind your back</u> and – and –	“Kau gila, kau tidak normal dan orang-orang – bicara – tentang – dirimu <u>di belakangmu</u> dan – dan –	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				

	and-'	dan – “ (p:76)								
65.	`Sorry. I <u>got</u> a bit <u>carried away</u> for a moment.'	“Maaf. Aku sedikit <u>kebablasan</u> tadi.”(p:76)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
66.	The child <u>pulls a face</u> .	Anak itu <u>menyeringai</u> . (p:77)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
67.	`What the <u>hell</u> did she want in a place like this?'	“ <u>Apa</u> yang dia inginkan di tempat seperti ini?” (p:80)	TP	Misc	-			✓		
68.	`I <u>take it</u> you mean Josephine.'	“ <u>Pasti</u> maksud Anda Josephine.”(p:80)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
69.	He seemed <u>taken aback</u> for a moment.	Dia tampaknya <u>terkejut</u> untuk sesaat. (p:81)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
70.	Perhaps we could <u>get together</u> some time.	Mungkin kita bisa <u>pergi berdua</u> kapan-kapan. (p:81)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
71.	`Nothing. Nothing. She talks, that's all. She's <u>all talk</u> .	“Tidak. Tidak. Dia suka bicara, itu saja. Dia <u>cuma</u> suka bicara. (p:81)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
72.	Doesn't do anything but, he? <u>Day in, day out</u> .'	Cuma itu saja kerjanya, eh? <u>Sepanjang hari</u> .” (p:81)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
73.	`Free. <u>On the house</u> .'	“Gratis. <u>Tidak perlu bayar</u> .” (p:82)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
74.	`You'll be <u>out of business</u> in a month.'	“Kau akan <u>bangkrut</u> dalam sebulan.” (p:82)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
75.	He didn't even wait to be <u>out of sight</u> before I saw him take out Josephine's chocolates and open the packet.	Dia bahkan tidak menunggu sampai <u>hilang dari pandangan</u> ketika kulihat dia mengeluarkan coklat Josephine dan membuka bungkusannya. (p:82)	IDF	Pre+N	Adj+N	✓				
	12 Friday, February 21	12 Jumat, 21 Februari								
76.	`I <u>eat like a horse</u> . Really I do.'	“Aku <u>makan seperti kuda</u> . Sungguh.” (p:84)	LT	CV	-				✓	

77.	'I think you should both <u>look after</u> yourselves better.'	"Menurutku Anda harus <u>menjaga diri</u> Anda berdua dengan lebih baik." (p:85)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
78.	You said you'd <u>drop in</u> , didn't you?	Anda bilang akan <u>berkunjung</u> , bukan? (p:85)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
79.	Her gaze <u>came to rest</u> on Anouk's menu:	Tatapannya <u>terpaku</u> pada daftar makanan buatan Anouk: (p:85)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
80.	'You don't expect me to climb <u>all the way</u> up there, do you?'	"Kau tidak memintaku naik ke sini, kan?" (p:86)	TO	AdvP	-					✓
81.	Can't <u>look after</u> myself.	Tidak bisa <u>mengurus diri</u> sendiri. (p:87)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
82.	'A hundred years ago, <u>as far as he's concerned</u> .'	"Seratus tahun yang lalu, <u>seingatnya</u> ." (p:88)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
83.	<u>Sodom and Gomorrah</u> through a straw. <i>Mmmm</i> . I think I just died and went to heaven.	<u>Sodom and Gomorrah</u> lewat sedotan. <i>Mmmm</i> . Kurasa aku baru saja meninggal dan pergi ke surga. (p:89)	LT	N+V	-	✓				
84.	Or maybe our dreams touched briefly once, on one of our nights <u>on the run</u> .	Atau mungkin mimpi kami pernah sedikit bersentuhan, pada salah satu malam-malam kami <u>dalam pelarian</u> . (p:92)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
85.	For a moment I almost <u>put</u> them away unread,...	Untuk sesaat aku hampir <u>mengembalikannya</u> tanpa membacanya,... (p:92)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
86.	Reynaud. Like a bad card. <u>Again and again</u> . Laughter in the wings.	Reynaud. Seperti sebuah kartu jelek. <u>Lagi dan lagi</u> . Tertawa terbahak-bahak. (p:92)	LT	AdvP	-	✓				
87.	Reynaud. Like a bad card. Again and again. <u>Laughter in the wings</u> .	Reynaud. Seperti sebuah kartu jelek. Lagi dan lagi. <u>Tertawa terbahak-</u>	TP	V+N					✓	

		<u>bahak</u> . (p:92)								
88.	This <u>has nothing to do with me</u> , I tell myself, though the Hermit is easy enough to identify.	<u>Tidak ada hubungannya denganku</u> , kuberi tahu diriku, meskipun si Pertapa cukup mudah dikenali. (p:93)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
89.	I <u>put</u> the cards <u>away</u> tenderly into their scented box.	<u>Kukembalikan</u> kartu-kartu itu dengan lembut ke dalam kotak harumnya. (p:94)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
	13 Sunday, February 23	13 Minggu, 23 Februari								
90.	I feel this may be a sin against my namesake but I <u>cannot help it</u> .	Kurasa ini mungkin sebuah dosa mengingat nama yang kusandang tapi aku <u>tidak bisa menahannya</u> . (p:96)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
91.	True, I feel a little <u>light-headed</u> now, but the sensation is not unpleasant.	Sungguh, aku merasa sedikit <u>pusing</u> sekarang, tapi sensasinya bukannya tidak menyenangkan. (p:96)	TP	Com Adj	-	✓				
92.	<u>In any case</u> , he should be closed for Lent.	<u>Bagaimanapun juga</u> , dia seharusnya tutup saat puasa Paskah. (p:97)	IDF	AdvP	Misc	✓				
93.	She should never have been allowed to take the lease <u>in the first place</u> .	Dia seharusnya tidak pernah diizinkan menyewa <u>sejak awal</u> . (p:97)	TP	AdvP	-	✓				
94.	Her daughter <u>follows her lead</u> , running wild in Les Marauds with a gang of older girls and boys.	Putrinya <u>mengikuti jejaknya</u> , berlarian dengan liar di Les Marauds dengan sekelompok anak perempuan dan laki-laki yang lebih tua. (p:98)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
95.	They are always together,	Mereka selalu bersama-sama,	TP	Misc	-	✓				

	running, shouting, making their arms into bomber planes and shooting each other, chanting, <u>catcalling</u> .	berlari-an, berteriak, membentuk tangan mereka menjadi pesawat pengebom, dan saling menembak, menyanyi dan <u>saling mengejek</u> . (p:98)								
96.	What it will <u>bring about</u> .	Apa yang akan <u>ditimbulkannya</u> . (p:99)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
97.	They are the river-gypsies, spreaders of disease, thieves, liars, murderers when they can <u>get away with it</u> .	Mereka adalah gipsi sungai, penyebar penyakit, pencuri, pembohong, dan pembunuh jika bisa <u>meloloskan diri dari hukuman</u> . (p:99)	TP	V+Par+Pre	-	✓				
98.	They <u>take a hard line with</u> vagrants in Agen.	Mereka mempunyai peraturan yang <u>ketat tentang</u> gelandangan di Agen. (p:102)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
99.	' <u>Not at all</u> , <i>Madame</i> .'	" <u>Sama sekali tidak</u> , <i>Madame</i> ." (p:102)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
100.	'I'm afraid I have no time for <u>chit-chat</u> today, <i>Madame</i> . These people'...	"Kurasa saya tidak punya waktu untuk <u>mengobrol</u> hari ini, <i>Madame</i> . Orang-orang ini"... (p:103)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
101.	... 'these people must be dealt with before the situation <u>gets out of hand</u>.	... "orang-orang ini harus dibereskan sebelum situasi <u>menjadi tidak terkendali</u> . (p:103)	TP	V+Par+Pre	-	✓				
102.	'What a <u>windbag</u> you are nowadays,' remarked Armande lazily.	"Kau benar-benar <u>tukang bual</u> sekarang," ujar Armande dengan dengan malas. (p:103)	TP	NP	-	✓				
103.	'But other people. – your daughter among them – understand that if you allow	"Tapi orang-orang lain – putri Anda salah satunya – tahu kalau kita mengizinkan mereka <u>menjejakkan</u>	LT	V+N	-				✓	

	them to <u>get a foot in the door</u> -'	<u>kaki di</u> - “ (p:103)								
104.	Why <u>make a crusade</u> of expelling them when they'll be leaving soon anyway?’	Jadi, kenapa harus <u>melakukan Perang Salib</u> untuk mengusir mereka kalau toh mereka akan segera pergi juga?’ (p:103)	LT	V+N	-	✓				
105.	No, I must <u>go about the business</u> in other ways.	Tidak, aku harus <u>menyelesaikan masalah ini</u> dengan cara lain. (p:104)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
106.	How many, we must <u>wait and see</u> .	Berapa banyak, kita harus <u>menunggu</u> . (p:104)	TP	IP	-			✓		
	14 Monday, February 24	14 Senin, 24 Februari								
107.	Her voice is light and falsely cheery, her smile as sharp and sweet as icing, <u>setting the teeth on edge</u> .	Suara Clairmont jernih dan pura-pura gembira, senyumnya setajam dan semanis lapisan gula, <u>memperlihatkan sederet gigi di ujung bibir</u> . (p:107)	TP	V+N	-				✓	
108.	‘Of course, you are new here,’ she said with a <u>sugared smile</u> .	“Tentu saja, kau <i>kan</i> orang baru di sini,” katanya dengan <u>senyum dimanis-maniskan</u> . (p:107)	IDF	Adj+N	Misc	✓				
109.	‘Well, we'll have to show them we <u>won't stand for it</u> !’	“Yah, kita harus menunjukkan kepada mereka kalau kita <u>tidak menerimanya</u> !” (p:107)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
110.	‘Surely you don't want people of that type – itinerants, thieves, Arabs <u>for heaven's sake</u> –‘	“Pastinya kau tidak mau orang-orang semacam itu – pengelana, pencuri, orang Arab <u>demi Tuhan</u> ” (p:108)	IDF	Pre+N	Misc	✓				
111.	‘It <u>strikes me that</u> the community should mind its own business,’ I	“ <u>Kurasa</u> masyarakat seharusnya mengurus urusan mereka sendiri,”	TP	Misc	-	✓				

	said tartly.	kataku dengan masam.(p:108)								
112.	Caroline gave me a <u>venomous look</u> .	Caroline <u>menatapku sengit</u> . (p:109)	TP	Adj+N	-	✓				
113.	'Oh, I found her most entertaining company,' I replied without <u>taking my eyes off</u> the boy.	"Oh, kurasa dia teman yang paling menyenangkan," jawabku tanpa <u>mengalihkan pandanganku</u> dari anak laki-laki itu. (p:109)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
114.	She <u>broke off</u> with a nervous gesture.	Dia <u>berhenti</u> dengan gerakan gugup. (p:110)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
115.	<u>On the house</u> .	<u>Gratis</u> . (p:110)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
116.	'She thinks a <u>great deal</u> about you,' I told him.	"Dia <u>sangat</u> memikirkanmu," kataku kepadanya. (p:111)	TP	Adj+N	-	✓				
117.	Maybe you could <u>drop in</u> and say hello one of these days.	Mungkin kau bisa <u>mampir</u> dan menyapanya besok-besok. (p:111)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
118.	A <u>dog-eared</u> book, carefully hidden at the bottom of a clothes chest.	Sebuah buku <u>lusuh</u> , dengan hati-hati disembunyikan di bawah lemari pakaian. (p:111)	TP	Com Adj	-	✓				
119.	Always <u>carrying on</u> .	Selalu <u>cerewet</u> . (p:112)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
120.	'Where does she <u>get off</u> , he?'	" <u>Memangnya dia itu siapa</u> , eh?" (p:112)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
121.	... but she simply shot me a <u>wild-eyed</u> look as she passed; ...	... tapi dia cuma melemparkan pandangan <u>marah</u> kepadaku saat dia lewat, ...(p:114)	TP	Com Adj	-	✓				
122.	I noticed her face looked puffy, the eyes slitted closed, though it might have been against the gritty rain, the <u>mouth zipped shut</u> .	Kulihat wajahnya bengkak, matanya sedikit terpejam, meskipun mungkin gara-gara hujan yang deras, <u>mulutnya tertutup</u> . (p:114)	TP	NP	-			✓		

123.	'Oh yes, your <u>bosom friend</u> .'	"Oh ya, <u>sahabat karibmu</u> ." (p:115)	ISMF	NP	NP	✓				
124.	If Her Bloody Ladyship could just get up off her fat arse <u>once in a while</u> we might even be able to keep this business afloat.	Kalau Nyonya Besar Sialan berbokong besar itu bisa bangun <u>sekali-kali</u> kami mungkin bisa mempertahankan bisnis ini. (p:115)	TP	AdvP	-	✓				
125.	'Get lost, go on!'	" <u>Pergi</u> , jangan masuk!" (p:116)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
126.	'My wife <u>couldn't find her arse with both hands and a pocket torch</u> !'	"Istriku <u>tidak punya urusan di sini</u> !" (p:116)	TP	Misc	-				✓	
127.	'Why don't you <u>drop in</u> tomorrow?'	" <u>Mampirilah</u> ke tempatku besok,"	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
128.	'Have coffee and a slice of cake <u>on the house</u> . All of you.'	"Minum kopi dan sepotong kue <u>gratis</u> . Semuanya." (p:118)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
129.	' <u>Find a window</u> ,' I suggested.	" <u>Carilah waktu</u> ," saranku. (p:118)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
130.	I had barely reached the top of the hill when I felt a presence <u>at my elbow</u> .	Aku belum mencapai puncak bukit saat aku merasakan sebuah kehadiran <u>di sikuku</u> . (p:119)	LT	Pre+N	-				✓	
131.	' <u>For the sake of</u> the community. For our children, Madame Muscat.'	" <u>Demi</u> kepentingan masyarakat. Demi anak-anak kita, Madame Muscat." (p:121)	TP	Pre+Art +N+Pre	-	✓				
132.	'when in normal circumstances she wouldn't say hello to me in the street – wouldn't <u>give me steam off</u> her shit!'	"dalam keadaan normal dia tidak akan menyapaku di jalan – tidak akan <u>memberikan sedikit pun perhatian</u> !" (p:121)	TP	V+Pre	-				✓	
133.	She <u>took another deep breath</u> , controlling the outburst with an effort.	Dia <u>menghela napas lagi</u> , berusaha mengendalikan amarahnya. (p:121)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
134.	She's <u>got style</u> .	Dia <u>punya gaya</u> . (p:121)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				

135.	I could feel rage <u>pricking at my thumbs</u> .	Aku bisa merasakan amarah <u>menggelitik ibu jarinya</u> . (p:121)	LT	V+Pre	-			✓		
136.	She <u>broke off</u> in confusion.	Dia <u>berhenti</u> dengan bingung. (p:122)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
	15 Tuesday, February 25	15 Selasa, 25 Februari								
137.	I work in the kitchen with <u>half an eye</u> to the children in the street.	Aku bekerja di dapur dengan <u>setengah mengamati</u> anak-anak. (p:124)	TP	Adj+N	-	✓				
138.	All stories delighted her – Jesus and Eostre and Ali Baba working the homespun of folklore into the bright fabric of belief <u>again and again</u> .	Semua dongeng membuatnya gembira – Yesus dan Eostre dan Ali Baba mengubah cerita rakyat sederhana menjadi bisa dipercaya. (p:126)	TO	AdvP	-					✓
139.	And the blessings turn into chocolates of all shapes and kinds, and the bells turn <u>upside-down</u> to carry them home.	Dan berkatnya berubah menjadi coklat berbagai bentuk dan jenis, dan lonceng membalik <u>atas-ke-bawah</u> untuk membawa coklat-coklat itu pulang. (p:126)	LT	AdvP	-	✓				
140.	Morning bells, mourning bells, <u>ringing the changes</u> across the years of our exile.	Lonceng pagi, lonceng kematian, bergantian <u>berdentang</u> sepanjang tahun pengasingan kami. (p:127)	TP	V+N	-			✓		
141.	He <u>breaks off</u> excitedly, tugging at my sleeve imperiously.	Dia <u>berhenti</u> dengan gembira menarik-narik lengan bajuku dengan memaksa. (p:127)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
142.	I <u>cannot help myself</u> ; the window is inviting enough, but I cannot resist the temptation to	Aku <u>tidak bisa menahan diri</u> ; pajangan itu sangat menggoda, tapi aku tidak bisa menahan godaan	TP	Misc	-	✓				

	gild it a little, ...	untuk sedikit mewarnainya, ... (p:130)								
143.	I was so absorbed in my plans and the layout of my window that I <u>lost track of the time</u> .	Perhatianku begitu tersedot pada rencana-rencana dan penataan pajanganku hingga aku <u>tidak kenal waktu</u> . (p:131)	IDF	V+N	Misc	✓				
144.	Besides, I've nearly finished, and <u>my back is killing me</u> .	Lagi pula, aku hampir selesai, dan <u>punggunku pegal sekali</u> . (p:132)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
145.	I've been in mourning for so many years – seems every time I can decently wear colours someone else <u>drops dead</u> – that I've pretty much given up wearing anything but black.'	Aku sudah bertahun-tahun berduka – sepertinya setiap kali aku memakai baju berwarna cerah ada orang yang <u>langsung tewas</u> – sehingga aku sama sekali tidak memakai baju berwarna apapun selain hitam.” (p:133)	TP	VP	-	✓				
146.	'Mail order from Paris,' she said. ' <u>Costs me a fortune</u> .'	“Dikirim lewat pos dari Paris,” katanya. “ <u>Menguras kekayaanku</u> ” (p:133)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
147.	<u>Give me the works</u> . Chocolate chips, one of those sugar stirrer things, everything.	<u>Berikan</u> aku <u>semuanya</u> . Cacahan coklat, pengaduk gula, semuanya. (p:133)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
148.	...treating me as if I didn't have the wit to <u>look after myself</u>.	...memperlakukanku seperti orang bodoh yang tidak bisa <u>menjaga</u> diriku sendiri.	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
149.	<u>Night</u> was already <u>falling</u> .	<u>Malam</u> telah <u>tiba</u> . (p:134)	TP	N+V	-	✓				
150.	He <u>holds it out like a white flag</u> .	Dia <u>mengeluarkannya</u> seperti <u>mengeluarkan bendera putih</u> . (p:135)	LT	CV	-	✓				
151.	'And it could make me <u>drop dead</u> on the spot,' said Armande	“Dan bisa membuatku <u>mati</u> saat ini juga,” kata Armande dengan cerdas.	TP	V	-			✓		

	smartly.	(p:136)								
152.	`And it could make me drop dead <u>on the spot</u> ,' said Armande smartly.	“Dan bisa membuatku mati <u>saat ini juga</u> ,” kata Armande dengan cerdas. (p:136)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
153.	Or has she <u>brainwashed</u> what little sense you might have inherited from me right out of you?	Atau dia <u>telah mencuci bersih otakmu</u> yang mungkin kau warisi dariku? (p:136)	IDF	Misc	Misc		✓			
154.	For the next half-hour they talked while I pretended to <u>go about my business</u> .	Selama setengah jam berikutnya mereka mengobrol sementara aku pura-pura <u>sibuk mengerjakan urusanku</u> . (p:137)	TP	V+Pre	-			✓		
155.	Everything's <u>on the move</u> .	Semuanya <u>bergerak</u> . (p:138)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
156.	The Black Man in his clock tower, turning the machinery faster and faster, <u>ringing the changes</u> , ringing the alarm, ringing us out of town...	Si Pria Hitam di menara jamnya, memutar mesin semakin cepat dan semakin cepat, <u>mendengarkan perubahan</u> , mendengarkan alarm, mendengarkan agar kami keluar dari kota ... (p:139)	LT	V+N	-	✓				
157.	I said the first words which <u>came into my head</u> .	Aku mengatakan kalimat pertama yang <u>muncul di kepalaku</u> . (p:139)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
	16 Wednesday, February 26	16 Rabu, 26 Februari								
158.	It wasn't unknown for an old woman to be beaten or killed <u>for the sake of</u> her few poor possessions.	Sudah banyak yang tahu ada wanita tua dipukuli atau dibunuh <u>demi</u> barang-barang miliknya yang tidak seberapa. (p:142)	TP	Pre+Art +N+Pre	-	✓				

159.	I've always <u>paid my way</u> .	Aku selalu <u>membayar</u> . (p:142)	TP	V+N	-			✓		
160.	She stood up for us when that <u>poker-faced</u> priest of yours turned up again.	Dia membela kami saat partor kalian yang <u>tak berperasaan</u> datang lagi. (p:143)	TP	Com Adj	-	✓				
161.	`On the house,' I told him.`	“ <u>Gratis</u> ,” kataku padanya.” (p:143)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
162.	He looked ashamed then, mumbling something <u>under his breath</u> in his thick dialect.	Lalu dia terlihat malu, menggumamkan sesuatu <u>dengan lirih</u> menggunakan dialeknya yang kental. (p:144)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
163.	Narcisse gave his place to Georges, then Arnauld <u>came over</u> to buy three <i>champagne truffles</i> ...	Narcisse memberikan tempatnya kepada Georges, kemudian Arnauld <u>datang</u> untuk membeli tiga <i>champagne truffles</i> ... (p:145)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
164.	He told me I'd been <u>making a fool</u> of myself over that dog for years now.	Katanya aku <u>bersikap bodoh</u> tentang anjing itu selama bertahun-tahun. (p:146)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
165.	`I'm <u>on my way</u> to the vet's now, just as soon as I've finished my drink.'	“Saat ini aku sedang <u>dalam perjalanan</u> ke dokter hewan, begitu aku selesai menghabiskan minumanku.” (p:146)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
	17 Saturday, March 1	17 Sabtu, 1 Maret								
166.	We <u>began on the wrong footing</u> , she and I.	Kami <u>mulai dengan langkah yang salah</u> , dia dan aku. (p:151)	LT	V+Pre	-	✓				
167.	I was about to turn away when a poster in the shop window <u>caught my eye</u> .	Aku baru akan berpaling saat poster di jendela toko itu <u>menarik perhatianku</u> . (p:151)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				

168.	From her arrival on carnival day she must have <u>had</u> this <u>in mind</u> , to undermine my authority, to make a mockery of my teachings.	Sejak kedatangannya pada hari karnaval, dia pasti sudah <u>merencanakan</u> hal ini <u>dalam benaknya</u> , untuk meruntuhkan kekuasaanmu, untuk mengolok-olok ajaranku. (p:152)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
169.	A search of his boat might reveal enough evidence – drugs, stolen property, pornography, weapons to <u>put him away</u> for good.	Penggeledahan di perahunya mungkin akan mengungkap bukti-bukti yang cukup – narkoba, barang curian, gambar porno, senjata – untuk <u>menyingkirkan</u> dirinya untuk selamanya. (p:153)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
170.	A search of his boat might reveal enough evidence – drugs, stolen property, pornography, weapons to put him away <u>for good</u> .	Penggeledahan di perahunya mungkin akan mengungkap bukti-bukti yang cukup – narkoba, barang curian, gambar porno, senjata – untuk menyingkirkan dirinya <u>untuk selamanya</u> . (p:153)	TP	AdvP	-	✓				
171.	<u>Nothing short of</u> serious violence would bring the police here.	<u>Tidak ada</u> kejahatan serius yang akan mendatangkan polisi kemari. (p:153)	TP	Misc	-				✓	
172.	'I have to say' – at this point I <u>clear my throat</u> , which has filled again with bile - ...	"Aku harus mengatakan" – kali ini aku <u>membasahi tenggorokanku</u> , yang terasa serak lagi - ... (p:154)	TP	V+N	-				✓	
173.	You ought to <u>take it up with</u> the Pope.	Kau seharusnya <u>melaporkan</u> kepada Paus. (p:154)	TP	V+Par+Pre	-	✓				
174.	Her very calm infuriates me, and I can hear a kind of <u>buzzing in my head</u> , ...	Ketenangannya membuatku sangat marah, dan aku bisa mendengar semacam suara <u>mendengung di</u>	LT	V+Pre	-	✓				

		kepalaku,... (p:154)								
175.	I cannot shake the thought that she is doing this, <u>pulling the threads</u> of my senses apart, reaching into my mind.	Aku tidak bisa menyingkirkan pikiran kalau dia sedang melakukan ini, <u>mengobrak-abrik</u> indraku, masuk dalam pikiranku. (p:155)	TP	V+N	-				✓	
176.	About <u>pulling together</u> in the same direction, ...	Tentang <u>berjalan</u> ke arah yang sama, ... (p:155)	TP	V+Par	-				✓	
177.	Instead I gulp air, my <u>head swimming</u> .	Alih-alih aku menahan napas, <u>kepalaku berputar-putar</u> . (p:155)	TP	N+V	-	✓				
178.	I stagger out into the street, <u>gasping for breath</u> .	Aku berjalan sempoyongan ke jalan, <u>napasku terengah-engah</u> . (p:155)	TP	V+Pre	-			✓		
179.	Clairmont tells me he ousted them easily last week when they dared to <u>set foot in</u> his cafe.	Clairmont mengatakan kepadaku bahwa dia mengusir mereka dengan mudah minggu lalu saat mereka berani <u>menginjakkan kaki di</u> kafenyanya. (p:157)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
	18 Saturday, March 1	18 Sabtu, 1 Maret								
180.	Armande <u>came down</u> to join us too, holding out her hands to warm them by the brazier.	Armande <u>datang</u> untuk bergabung dengan kami juga, mengulurkan tangannya untuk menghangatkannya di dekat kompor arang. (p:157)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
181.	I always had a <u>soft spot</u> for a redheaded man.	Aku selalu punya <u>tempat istimewa</u> untuk pria berambut merah. (p:160)	ISMF	Adj+N	N+Adj	✓				
182.	I may be old, but I bet I could still <u>teach you a thing or two</u> .'	Aku mungkin sudah tua, tapi aku berani bertaruh aku masih bisa <u>mengajarkanmu satu atau dua hal</u> .	LT	Misc	-	✓				

		(p:160)								
	19 Sunday, March 2	19 Minggu, 2 Maret								
183.	March has <u>brought an end</u> to the rain.	Hujan <u>berhenti turun</u> pada bulan Maret. (p:163)	TP	V+Pre	-		✓			
184.	The wind has <u>gone to my head</u> .	Angin sudah <u>pergi dari kepalaku</u> . (p:164)	LT	V+Pre	-				✓	
185.	Her husband glares at me through the glass and quickens his step, <u>his mouth working</u> .	Suaminya mendelik ke arahku melalui kacamatanya dan mempercepat langkahnya, <u>mulutnya mengomel</u> . (p:165)	TP	N+V	-	✓				
186.	He is <u>sweet-toothed</u> in spite of his gruffness, and I know he will be in later for his mocha and chocolate truffles.	Dia <u>sangat baik</u> meskipun sikapnya kasar, dan aku tahu dia nanti akan mampir untuk menikmati mocha dan chocolate truffles. (p:165)	TP	Com Adj	-				✓	
187.	... as the people <u>make their way through</u> the open doors.	... saat orang-orang <u>berjalan memasuki</u> pintu yang terbuka. (p:165)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
188.	I <u>catch</u> another <u>glimpse</u> of Reynaud ...	Aku <u>sekilas melihat</u> Reynaud lagi ... (p:165)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
189.	As she edged past me through the door I <u>caught a glimpse of</u> something shiny in her hand,...	Saat dia berjalan miring melewatiku pintu, <u>sekilas</u> aku <u>melihat</u> sesuatu yang berkilauan di tangannya, ... (p:168)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
190.	Always <u>telling tales</u> to her father.	Selalu <u>bohong</u> kepada ayahnya. (p:169)	TP	V+N	-				✓	
191.	She <u>broke off</u> to fix me with her	Dia <u>berhenti</u> dan menatapku dengan	TP	P+Par	-	✓				

	piercing, birdlike gaze.	tatapannya setajam burung. (p:169)								
192.	'Caro <u>came over</u> this morning,' she said at last.	"Caro pagi ini <u>datang</u> ," akhirnya dia bicara. (p:169)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
193.	She doesn't <u>get these airs</u> from me, in any case	Dia tidak bisa <u>melakukan</u> itu kepadaku. (p:169)	TP	V+N	-				✓	
194.	She doesn't get these airs from me, <u>in any case</u>	Dia tidak bisa melakukan itu kepadaku. (p:169)	TO	AdvP	-					✓
195.	<u>Not on your life.</u>	<u>Tidak sekali pun.</u> (p:169)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
196.	'She doesn't know he <u>came over</u> the other day,'...	"Dia tidak tahu kalau Luc <u>menemuiku</u> hari itu," ... (p:170)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
197.	'He's a good lad, my grandson. Knows how to <u>hold his tongue</u> .'	"Luc anak yang baik, cucuku. Tahu bagaimana <u>menjaga lidahnya</u> ." (p:170)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
198.	Always peddling the <u>same old rubbish</u> .	Selalu menyampaikan <u>omong kosong yang sama</u> . (p:170)	IDF	Adj+N	Misc				✓	
199.	It's bad enough being woken up by those bells <u>at the crack of dawn</u> without having to look at Caro's simpering face first thing in the morning.	Sudah cukup buruk dibangunkan oleh lonceng-lonceng itu <u>saat subuh</u> tanpa harus melihat wajah Caro yang tersenyum simpul pagi-pagi sekali. (p:171)	TP	Pre+Art +N+Pre	-	✓				
200.	And him – Reynaud, Mr <u>Whiter-than-White</u> .	Dan dia – Reynaud, Tuan <u>Lebih-Putih- daripada-Putih</u> . (p:171)	LT	Adj	Com Adj	✓				
201.	Not many knew <u>in any case</u> .	Tidak banyak yang tahu. (p:171)	TO	AdvP	-					✓
202.	Could have been the biggest scandal in the county if I'd not known how to <u>hold my tongue</u> .	Bisa menjadi skandal terbesar di daerah ini jika aku tidak tahu bagaimana <u>menjaga lidahku</u> . (p:171)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
203.	Plenty of things he could do, if he <u>put his mind to</u> it.	Dia bisa melakukan banyak hal, jika dia <u>mau</u> . (p:171)	TP	V+Par+ Pre	-				✓	

204.	Though there are some humans I could <u>give up</u> without a second thought.	Meskipun ada beberapa manusia yang bisa <u>kusingkirkan</u> tanpa berpikir dua kali. (p:172)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
205.	Though there are some humans I could give up <u>without a second thought</u> .	Meskipun ada beberapa manusia yang bisa <u>kusingkirkan tanpa berpikir dua kali</u> . (p:172)	IDF	Pre+ N	Pre+V	✓				
206.	I was going to make some when you <u>came along</u> , anyway.	Lagi pula, aku baru akan membuatnya waktu kau <u>datang</u> . (p:172)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
207.	Things start to <u>break down</u> .	Semuanya mulai <u>tidak berfungsi</u> .	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
208.	<u>Can't help</u> being a ninny.	Aku memang bodoh. (p:173)	TO	Misc	-					✓
209.	If it isn't one thing, then it's <u>another</u> .	Kalau bukan yang ini ya yang <u>lainnya</u> . (p:173)	LT	Misc	-	✓				
210.	It's a <u>fact of life</u> .	Ini <u>kenyataan hidup</u> . (p:173)	LT	NP	-	✓				
211.	I <u>could do with</u> a bit more excess.	Aku <u>mau</u> lebih banyak lagi. (p:173)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
212.	... none of her mad <u>hit-and-run</u> flights of fantasy into the unknown.	... tidak ada sedikit pun penerbangan fantasi <u>ke sana kemari</u> dengan gila-gilaan tanpa arah tujuan. (p:174)	TP	Com Adj	-	✓				
213.	... I dreamed of myself and Armande walking through Disneyland with Reynaud and Caro <u>hand-in-hand</u> as the Red Queen and the White Rabbit from <i>Alice 's Adventures in Wonderland</i>, ...	... aku bermimpi diriku dan Armande berjalan di Disneyland bersama Rey-naud dan Caro <u>bergadengan tangan</u> seperti Ratu Merah dan Kelinci Putih dari <i>Alice 's Adventures in Wonder-land</i> , ... (p:174)	TP	Com Adj	-	✓				
214.	`Who <u>rings the changes</u> ?’	“Siapa yang <u>menyuarakan</u>	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				

		perubahan?” (p:177)								
	20 Tuesday March 4	20 Selasa 4 Maret								
215.	Fights <u>broke out</u> at night between the gypsies and the villagers.	Perkelahian <u>pecah</u> di malam hari antara kaum gipsi dengan penduduk desa. (p:179)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
216.	‘What do you <u>take me for an idiot?</u> ’	“Kau <u>anggap aku</u> ini siapa, <u>orang idiot?</u> ” (p:184)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
217.	I kept my dignity and did not deign to answer, for fear of being caught in a <u>shouting match</u> .	Aku menjaga martabatku dan tidak mau menjawabnya karena takut terjebak dalam <u>adu mulut</u> . (p:184)	ISMF	NP	NP	✓				
218.	Too feeble to <u>play my part</u> .	Terlalu lemah untuk <u>menjalankan peranku</u> . (p:185)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
	21 Wednesday March 5	21 Rabu, 5 Maret								
219.	It is difficult to remember that until last week they were barely <u>nodding acquaintances</u> .	Sulit untuk diingat bahwa hingga minggu lalu mereka hampir tidak <u>saling kenal</u> . (p:186)	TP	Adj+N	-			✓		
220.	Otherwise, <u>there'll be hell to pay</u> when you're eighty.	Kalau tidak, <u>kelak kamu akan sangat menyesal</u> saat berumur delapan puluh tahun. (p:187)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
221.	‘Which <u>in my book</u> is a big bonus, in any case.’	“Yang <u>menurutku</u> adalah bonus besar, apapun keadaannya.” (p:188)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
222.	‘Which in my book is a big bonus, <u>in any case</u> .’	“Yang menurutku adalah bonus besar, <u>apapun keadaannya</u> .” (p:188)	TP	AdvP	-	✓				
223.	...‘but I can be <u>on my way</u> if	...’tapi aku bisa <u>pergi</u> kalau kau	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				

	you'd rather.'	mau." (p:189)								
224.	Armande <u>gets her way</u> .	Armande <u>mendapat keinginannya</u> . (p:191)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
225.	... I asked it myself often enough in those nights after Mother died, and I am still <u>none the wiser</u>.	... aku sering kali menanyakannya pada diriku sendiri di malam-malam setelah Ibu meninggal, dan aku masih <u>belum mendapatkan jawabannya</u> . (p:192)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
226.	Nothing is so easy, I tell myself; the cards, candles, incense, incantations merely a <u>child's trick</u> to keep away the dark.	Tidak ada hal yang mudah sekali, kataku dalam hati; kartu, lilin, dupa, jampi-jampi hanyalah sekadar <u>trik anak kecil</u> untuk menghindari gelap. (p:194)	TP	LT	-	✓				
227.	I imagine us on tomorrow's <u>fool's errand</u> , inspecting puppies, and my heart gives a wrench of protest.	Kubayangkan <u>pencarian konyol</u> kami besok, memeriksa anak-anak anjing, dan hatiku berteriak protes. (p:194)	LT	NP	-	✓				
228.	I can see Guillaume's dog perfectly clearly <u>in my mind's eye</u> , ...	Aku bisa melihat anjing Guillaume dengan sangat jelas <u>dalam mata batinku</u> , ... (p:195)	ISMF	Pre+N	Pre+N	✓				
	22 Friday, March 7	22 Jumat, 7 Maret								
229.	Few even bother to look at me, <u>going about their business</u> with tight mouths and narrowed eyes.	Beberapa orang bahkan sempat menengok ke arahku, mereka <u>beres-beres</u> dengan mulut mengerut dan mata menyipit. (p:197)	IDF	V+Pre	Misc	✓				
230.	A kind of party was <u>under way</u> .	Sebuah pesta <u>sedang berlangsung</u> .	TP	AdvP	-	✓				

		(p:199)									
231.	I <u>looked up to</u> you.	Aku <u>menghormatimu</u> . (p:202)	TP	V+Par+ Pre	-	✓					
232.	... he was <u>on his feet</u> , jumping from one boat to another to reach the fire.	... dia <u>berdiri</u> , melompat dari kapal ke kapal untuk menghampiri sumber api. (p:202)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓					
233.	He is surprisingly <u>light on his feet</u> .	Dia <u>meloncat-loncat dengan</u> luar biasa <u>ringannya</u> . (p:202)	TP	Misc	-	✓					
234.	I stood up, no longer afraid of being seen, <u>craning my neck</u> to catch sight of him.	Aku berdiri, tidak lama karena takut dilihat, sambil <u>menjulurkan leherku</u> untuk mencari sosoknya. (p:203)	TP	V+N	-	✓					
235.	I stood up, no longer afraid of being seen, <u>craning my neck</u> to <u>catch sight of him</u> .	Aku berdiri, tidak lama karena takut dilihat, sambil menjulurkan leherku untuk <u>mencari sosoknya</u> . (p:203)	TP	V+N	-	✓					
236.	...that somehow by my proximity I had <u>brought about</u> are enactment of that distant summer.	...bahwa entah bagaimana dekatnya posisi persembunyianku telah <u>menyebabkan</u> kejadian musim panas itu terulang kembali. (p:204)	TP	V+Par	-	✓					
237.	Sweating and grinning, he was <u>red-faced</u> from his exertions, his glasses smeared.	Penuh keringat dan menyeringai, <u>mukanya merah padam</u> setelah menguras tenaga, kacamatanya kotor. (p:205)	IDF	Com Adj	N+Ad j	✓					
	23 Saturday, March 8	23 Sabtu, 8 Maret									
238.	<u>Pigheaded</u> , that's what it is.	<u>Kepala batu</u> , itulah mereka. (p:207)	IDF	Comp Adj	N+Ad j	✓					
239.	He needs to <u>see to</u> that first.	Dia harus <u>membereskan</u> masalah itu	TP	V+Par	-	✓					

		dahulu. (p:207)								
240.	`You're comparing me with that <u>carrot-topped</u> , obstreperous-'	“Kamu membandingkan aku dengan <u>si kepala wortel</u> , si-“ (p:208)	IDF	Comp Adj	N+Adj	✓				
241.	... hands digging fiercely into her, pockets and head lowered as if to <u>head-butt</u> some unknown.	...tangan terbenam ke dalam kantong dan kepala tertunduk seolah-olah akan <u>menanduk</u> penyerang tak dikenal.(p:212)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
242.	<u>Half-mad</u> with fear, ...	<u>Setengah gila</u> karena takut, ... (p:212)	IDF	Comp Adj	N+Adj	✓				
243.	... but underneath the madness, a sanity which <u>chills the heart</u>.	... tetapi di balik kegilaan itu ada kesehatan jiwa yang <u>menyejukan hati</u> . (p:212)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
244.	<u>True enough</u> .	<u>Benar juga</u> . (p: 213)	ISMF	Misc	Misc	✓				
245.	Free to run, free to <u>take off on</u> a word from a virtual stranger, cut loose like an untethered balloon to drift on the changing winds.	Bebas untuk lari, bebas untuk <u>mempercayai</u> kata-kata dari orang asing, lepas seperti balon tak terikat yang tertiuip angin. (p:213)	TP	V+Par+Pre	-				✓	
246.	Free to run, free to take off on a word from a virtual stranger, <u>cut loose like</u> an untethered balloon to drift on the changing winds.	Bebas untuk lari, bebas untuk <u>mempercayai</u> kata-kata dari orang asing, <u>lepas</u> seperti balon tak terikat yang tertiuip angin. (p:213)	TP	V+Adj	-	✓				
247.	To <u>give up</u> her safety in exchange for a little knowledge, ...	<u>Menukarkan</u> rasa amannya demi sedikit pengetahuan, (p:213)	TP	V+Pre	-				✓	
248.	To <u>break free</u> from that fear,...	Untuk <u>membebaskan diri</u> dari rasa takut itu,... (p:214)	TP	V+Adj	-	✓				
249.	`Start running away and you'll be <u>on the run</u> for ever,' I told her	“Mulailah berlari dan kamu akan <u>berlari</u> selamanya,” kataku sengit	TP	Pre+N	-			✓		

	fiercely.	padanya. (p:214)								
250.	<u>The pig in heat.</u>	<u>Babi yang kepanasan.</u> (p:215)	LT	NP	-	✓				
251.	<u>The fat, hairy porker.</u>	<u>Anak babi gendut dan berbulu.</u> (p:215)	LT	NP	-	✓				
252.	<u>'On the house.</u> I only wish it could have been champagne.'	<u>"Gratis.</u> Sayang aku tak punya sampanye." (p:216)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
253.	You have to fight him <u>face-to-face.</u>	Kamu harus melawannya <u>langsung.</u> (p:216)	TP	Com Adj	-	✓				
254.	<u>'Why did you change your mind?'</u>	<u>"Kenapa kamu berubah pikiran?"</u> (p:217)	ISMF	V+NP	V+NP	✓				
255.	She will tell me <u>in time.</u>	Dia akan mengatakan kepadaku <u>jika saatnya tiba.</u> (p:217)	TP	AdvP	-	✓				
256.	There are too many sad thoughts <u>in the air</u> already.	Sudah ada cukup banyak aura sedih <u>di udara.</u> (p:220)	LT	Pre+N	-				✓	
257.	... and how the creature kept finding us again, <u>from time after time,</u> almost as far as Milan.	... dan bagaimana hewan itu terus dan terus menemukan kami, <u>dari waktu ke waktu,</u> bahkan hampir sejauh Milan.(p:220)	LT	AdvP	-	✓				
258.	... <u>going about their dull business</u> ...	... <u>melakukan pekerjaan membosankan mereka</u> ... (p:221)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
259.	... with <u>half an eye</u> slyly cocked at us, the intruders.	... dengan <u>sebelah mata</u> melirik kami, si pengganggu. (p:221)	LT	Adj+N	-	✓				
260.	Better <u>have it out</u> now and show him where he stands.	Lebih baik <u>jujur</u> sekarang dan tunjukkan di mana posisi pria itu. (p:223)	TP	V+Par	-				✓	
261.	<u>'If you break into</u> my house, Monsieur Muscat,'...	<u>"Kalau kau mendobrak</u> masuk rumahku, Monsieur Muscat,"... (p:224)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				

	24 Sunday, March 9	24 Minggu, 9 Maret								
262.	`That lout Muscat, I heard, out here yelling and <u>carrying on</u> .'	"Aku mendengar si udik Muscat itu di luar sini berteriak-teriak dan <u>ngoceh tak keruan</u> " (p:227)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
263.	<u>From the corner of my eye</u> I saw a darkish blur at his feet.	<u>Dari sudut mataku</u> , aku melihat sosok gelap di kakinya. (p:228)	ISMF	AdvP	AdvP	✓				
264.	`He's a friendly little chap, <u>full of life</u> .'	"Dia anjing kecil yang ramah , <u>begitu hidup</u> ." (p:229)	TP	Adj+ N	-				✓	
265.	My my, it's the <u>Sunday morning fashion parade</u> !' she exclaimed.	Ya ampun, ini <u>peragaan busana minggu pagi</u> ! Serunya. (p:230)	LT	Misc	-	✓				
266.	Is that why you have to send that <u>death's-head</u> on a stick to spoil my morning?'	Apa itu alasanmu mengirimkan tongkat berhias <u>tengkorak</u> untuk merusak pagiku?" (p:230)	TP	NP	-				✓	
267.	<u>'Just in case</u> ,' she said, eyes gleaming with curiosity.	<u>"Hanya untuk berjaga-jaga,"</u> katanya, dengan mata berseri-seri ingin tahu. (p:231)	IDF	AdvP	Misc	✓				
268.	When I think of what that poor man had to <u>bear with</u> -	Ketika aku memikirkan pria beban yang harus <u>dipikul</u> malang itu <u>dengan</u> - (p:231)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
269.	`Welcome to <u>the wrong side of the tracks</u> !'	"Selamat datang di <u>jalur yang salah</u> !" (p:232)	LT	NP	-				✓	
270.	She faced Reynaud and gestured sternly with <u>a piece of cake</u> .	Dia menghadapi Reynaud dan memberi isyarat tajam dengan <u>sepotong kue</u> . (p:232)	LT	NP	-				✓	
271.	You have allowed others to <u>lead you astray</u> .	Kau telah membuat <u>orang lain</u> <u>menyesatkanmu</u> . (p:234)	TP	VP	-	✓				

272.	But I'm not going to <u>change my mind</u> .	Tapi aku tidak akan <u>mengubah pendirianku</u> . (p:234)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
273.	<u>What the hell</u> would we want anyone else for?	<u>Apa</u> gunanya orang lain lagi? (p:234)	TP	Misc	-			✓		
	25 Monday, March 10	25 Senin, 10 Maret								
274.	The scent of chocolate, like that of my anger, made me <u>light-headed</u> , almost euphoric with rage.	Aroma coklat, seperti juga kemarahanku, membuatku <u>pusing</u> , hampir euforia murka. (p:236)	TP	Comp Adj	-	✓				
275.	'I would not like to give you <u>false hope</u> ,' I said gently.	"Aku tak mau memberimu <u>harapan kosong</u> ," kataku lembut. (p:237)	ISMF	Adj+N	N+Adj	✓				
276.	'She's a <u>stubborn cow</u> ,' he said,...	"Dasar <u>sapi keras kepala</u> ," katanya,... (p:237)	LT	Adj+N	-	✓				
277.	And to prove to his friends that no-one <u>makes a fool of</u> Paul-Marie Muscat, no-one.	Dan membuktikan kepada teman-temannya bahwa tidak ada yang bisa <u>mempermainkan</u> Paul-Marie Muscat. (p:238)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
278.	He must indeed <u>win her back</u> .	Dia benar-benar harus <u>mendapatkan istrinya lagi</u> . (p:238)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
279.	' <u>Get rid of</u> the bitch for good.'	" <u>Mengusir</u> wanita jalang itu untuk selamanya." (p:238)	TP	VP	-	✓				
280.	' <u>Get rid of</u> the bitch <u>for good</u> .'	" <u>Mengusir</u> wanita jalang itu <u>untuk selamanya</u> ." (p:238)	TP	AdvN	-	✓				
281.	I have wrestled with it myself, <i>pere</i> , in the <u>small hours of the mornings</u> .	Aku juga bergulat dengan ini , <i>pere</i> , setiap <u>dini hari</u> . (p:239)	IDF	NP	Adj+N	✓				

282.	`What kind of thing did you <u>have in mind</u> , Muscat?’	“Apa yang kau <u>pikirkan</u> , Muscat?” (p:239)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
283.	I <u>cleared my throat</u> , which suddenly felt wedged full.	Aku <u>melegakan tenggorokanku</u> , yang tiba-tiba tercakat. (p:239)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
284.	... I added heavily, <u>looking him in the eye</u>.	... aku menggarisbawahi, <u>menatap matanya</u> . (p:240)	TP	V+Pre	-			✓		
285.	That he should dare – that he should dare! – to <u>take my role</u> , <i>pere</i> .	Bahwa dia berani – bahwa dia berani! – <u>mengambil peranku</u> , <i>pere</i> . (p:240)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
286.	Vianne Rocher herself <u>takes no notice</u> .	Vianne Rocher sendiri <u>tidak menghiraukanku</u> . (p:240)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
287.	What might <u>raise eyebrows</u> elsewhere is tolerated because it is only Vianne.	Hal yang mungkin <u>membuat alis terangkat</u> di tempat lain ditoleransi di sini hanyalah Vianne. (p:241)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
288.	... and his wife's dislike <u>has nothing to do with</u> moral superiority ...	... dan rasa tidak suka istrinya <u>tidak ada hubungannya</u> dengan keunggulan moral... (p:241)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
	26 Wednesday, March 12	26 Rabu, 12 Maret								
289.	He looked <u>taken-aback</u> when he saw Josephine.	Dia kelihatan <u>terkejut sangat</u> melihat josephine. (p:242)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
290.	`This <u>wouldn't be anything to do with</u> our friend Armande, would it?’	“Ini <u>tidak ada hubungannya</u> dengan teman kita Armande, kan?” (p:244)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
291.	I should never have got involved with you <u>in the first place</u> .	Seharusnya aku tidak terlibat dengan kalian <u>sejak awal</u> . (p:245)	TP	AdvP	-	✓				
292.	`I'm not going to have any of that	“Aku tidak akan membiarkan semua	TP	V+Par	-	✓				

	taken away from me,' she declared mutinously.	itu <u>direbut</u> dariku,” katanya, memberontak. (p:245)								
293.	`Stubborn as mules.'	“Keras kepala seperti kerbau” (p:245)	ISMF	C Adj	C Adj	✓				
294.	You didn't <u>set fire</u> to his boat.	Kamu tidak <u>membakar</u> kapalnya. (p:245)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
295.	What right has he to <u>take</u> it <u>out</u> on you?	Apa haknya <u>meluapkan</u> kemarahannya kepadamu? (p:245)	IDF	V+Par+Pre	V+N	✓				
	27 Thursday March 13	27 Kamis 13 Maret								
296.	`Watch out for crocodiles,' kataku serius kepadanya.	“Hati-hati buayanya,” I told her seriously. (p:246)	IDF	V+Par+Pre	Misc	✓				
297.	'And I'll have to hide it from my m-mother, or she'll <u>have a bird</u> .'	“Dan aku harus menyembunyikannya dari i-ibuku, atau dia akan <u>menolaknya mentah-mentah</u> .” (p:249)	IDF	V+N	Misc			✓		
298.	Perhaps we could <u>throw a party</u> for her.	Mungkin kita bisa <u>membuat pesta</u> untuknya. (p:249)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
299.	'His boat <u>catching fire</u> ...'	“Kapalnya <u>terbakar</u> ...” (p:250)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
300.	I <u>caught a sudden glimpse</u> of smoke from her thoughts.	Aku <u>menangkap sekilas</u> asap tiba-tiba dari pikirannya. (p:250)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
301.	'Armande needs you. Now <u>come on</u> !'	“Armande membutuhkanmu. Sekarang <u>ayo pergi</u> !” (p:256)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
302.	`She just – slumped. I couldn't get her to <u>come round</u> .'	“Dia langsung – merosot. Aku tidak bisa <u>menyadarkannya</u> .” (p:257)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
303.	I was <u>out of breath</u> with running, a stitch cramping my left side.	Aku <u>tersengal-sengal</u> karena berlari, rasa panas menyengat di perut	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				

		sebelah kiriku. (p:257)								
304.	You got help <u>in time</u> .	Kau sudah memanggil bantuan <u>tepat pada waktunya</u> . (p:257)	TP	AdvP	-	✓				
305.	'Save your breath. The doctor will be here soon.'	" <u>Tenanglah</u> . Dokter akan segera datang." (p:257)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
306.	We eventually <u>fell back on</u> good old morphine,...	Kami akhirnya <u>kembali ke</u> cara lama menggunakan morfin,... (p:258)	TP	V+Par+Pre	-	✓				
307.	We eventually fell back on good old morphine, <u>black market</u> morphine when we couldn't get it on prescription, and though my mother loathed drugs she was happy to get it, with her body sweltering and the towers of New York swimming before her eyes like a mirage.	Kami akhirnya kembali ke cara lama menggunakan morfin, morfin <u>pasar gelap</u> saat kami tidak bisa mendapatkannya lewat resep, dan meskipun ibuku membenci obat – obatan tetapi dia senang mendapatkannya, dengan badan penuh keringat dan menara-menara New York berenang di depan matanya seperti fatamorgana. (p:258)	ISMF	Adj+N	N+Adj	✓				
308.	<u>In a second</u> , Roux was on his knees beside us.	<u>Dalam sekejap</u> , Roux langsung berlutut di samping kami. (p:259)	ISMF	AdvP	AdvP	✓				
309.	And you found her <u>in time</u> , before she lapsed into coma.	Dan kau menemukannya <u>tepat waktu</u> , sebelum dia koma. (p:259)	ISMF	AdvP	AdvP	✓				
310.	I continued to rub her hands, feeling the warmth returning <u>little by little</u> .	Aku terus menggosok tangannya, merasakan rasa hangat kembali <u>sedikit demi sedikit</u> . (p:259)	ISMF	Pair Adj	Pair Adj	✓				
311.	You're <u>as strong as</u> a horse.	Kau <u>sekuat kuda</u> . (p:259)	ISMF	C Adj	C Adj	✓				
312.	Her voice was <u>lace-thin</u> .	Suaranya terdengar <u>sangat lirih</u> . (p:260)	TP	Com Adj	-	✓				
313.	'I was only scared you'd never	"Aku hanya takut kau tidak akan	TP	V+Par	-	✓				

	<u>get round</u> to paying me.'	pernah <u>sadar</u> untuk membayarku.” (p:260)								
314.	For a second, I <u>caught a glimpse of</u> his face in moon-light,....	Untuk sesaat, aku <u>menangkap</u> seraut wajahnya dalam sinar bulan,... (p:260)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
315.	'If Roux hadn't <u>come along</u> you might have died.'	“Kalau Roux tidak <u>datang</u> , kau mungkin sudah meninggal.” (p:261)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
316.	I'm eighty years old, <u>for crying out loud</u> , and if I can't be trusted to know what I want at my age–	Aku sudah delapan puluh tahun, <u>tidak mungkin menangis keras-keras</u> , dan kalau aku tidak bisa dipercaya untuk tahu apa yang aku mau– (p:261)	TP	Pre+N	-				✓	
317.	A quick <u>crunch-criss</u> of steps across the stones, ...	Suara langkah-langkah cepat <u>berderak</u> di atas kerikil, ... (p:262)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
318.	... oh yes, you <u>know your way around</u> , don't you?	...oh iya, kau <u>sudah tahu jalannya</u> , kan? (p:262)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
319.	I mean, let the doctor <u>get on with it</u> , you know?	Maksudku, biarkan dokter yang <u>menanganinya</u> ? (p:262)	TP	V+Par+Pre	-				✓	
320.	'One does wonder what he was doing in her house <u>in any case</u> .'	“Siapapun pasti bertanya-tanya dalam hati apa yang dilakukan pria itu di rumah ini.” (p:262)	TO	AdvP	-					✓
321.	' <u>Taking up all this time</u> , putting people out–'	“ <u>Menghabiskan waktu selama ini</u> , merepotkan semua orang–“ (p:264)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
322.	'Taking up all this time, <u>putting people out</u> –'	“Menghabiskan waktu selama ini, <u>merepotkan</u> semua orang–“ (p:264)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
323.	You don't <u>give up</u> , do you?	Kamu pantang <u>menyerah</u> , ya? (p:264)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
324.	I'm old enough to <u>get away with</u>	Aku sudah cukup tua untuk	TP	V+Par+	-				✓	

	anything.	<u>menghadapi</u> apa saja. (p:264)		Pre						
	28 Saturday, March 15	28 Sabtu, 15 Maret								
325.	A little rest will <u>bring about</u> a complete recovery.	Sedikit istirahat akan <u>membuatnya</u> sembuh total. (p:267)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
326.	... this with a sarcasm which makes me <u>bite my tongue</u>.	... caranya menyindir membuatku <u>menggigit lidah</u> . (p:267)	LT	V+N	-				✓	
327.	She's <u>playing Russian roulette</u> with her medication.	Dia <u>bermain-main</u> dengan pengobatannya. (p:268)	IDF	V+N	Misc	✓				
328.	... I might fall unconscious to the ground without his <u>making a move</u> to help me.	... aku mungkin bisa pingsan jika dia tidak <u>berusaha</u> menolongku. (p:268)	TP	V+N	-				✓	
329.	I <u>felt his eyes on my back</u> as I returned slowly up the hill towards St Jerome 's.	Aku <u>merasakan pandangannya di punggungku</u> saat aku berjalan kembali menaiki bukit menuju St Jerome. (p:268)	LT	V+Pre	-	✓				
330.	I know that if she is to be <u>won back</u> , it must be by gentleness and reason.	Aku tahu kalau ingin dia <u>kembali</u> , maka itu harus dilakukan dengan kelembutan dan akal sehat. (p:269)	TP	V+Par	-			✓		
331.	Vianne Rocher <u>comes over</u> to look at my work.	Vianne rocer datang untuk <u>melihatku</u> bekerja. (p:272)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
332.	I felt my <u>heart swell</u> with anger – or was it the scent?	Aku merasakan <u>hatiku bengkak</u> penuh amarah – atau ini karena wanginya.(p:272)	LT	N+V	-				✓	
333.	She <u>gave me a blank look</u> .	Dia <u>menatapku</u> kosong. (p:272)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
334.	' <u>Brought up</u> without God and without morality.'	' <u>Diasuh</u> tanpa Tuhan dan tanpa moralitas. (p:273)	TP	V+Pre		✓				

335.	I can <u>see through</u> her pretended tolerance.	Aku bisa melihat jelas toleransi palsu. (p:273)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
336.	When she'll be <u>stone-blind</u> in six months?	“Saat dia bisa saja <u>buta total</u> dalam enam bulan?” (p:274)	IDF	Com Adj	Misc	✓				
	29 Sunday, March 16	29 Sunday, 16 Maret								
337.	Then switching to a <u>high-handed</u> tone, demanded to know who had blabbed,...	Lalu aku <u>meninggikan</u> nada suaraku, bersikeras ingin tahu siapa yang sudah membual,... (p:275)	TP	Com Adj	-				✓	
338.	... while at the same time declaring that I was an interfering <u>busybody</u>, ...	... sementara pada saat yang sama aku menyatakan kalau aku adalah <u>orang yang suka ikut campur</u> , ... (p:275)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
339.	... and that I <u>had no idea</u> what I was talking about.	... dan aku <u>tak tahu</u> apa yang sedang aku bicarakan. (p:275)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
340.	She reached for the teacup <u>at her elbow</u> .	Dia meraih cangkir <u>di sikunya</u> . (p:275)	LT	Pre+N	-				✓	
341.	I <u>meeting her halfway</u> ,...	Aku <u>melihatnya di tengah jalan</u> , ... (p:278)	TP	V+N	-				✓	
342.	... <u>catching her eye</u> across a busy street, ...	... <u>menangkap matanya</u> di seberang jalanan yang sibuk, ... (p:278)	LT	V+N	-				✓	
343.	... so that I feel almost embarrassed to <u>make</u> so much <u>fuss</u>, ...	... membuatku hampir merasa malu karena telah <u>membuat</u> begitu banyak <u>kehebohan</u> , ... (p:279)	TP	V+N	-				✓	
344.	I don't want anyone crying and <u>carrying on</u> at my party.	Aku tidak ingin siapa pun menangis dan <u>membahas</u> semuanya di pesta. (p:280)	TP	V+Part	-				✓	

	30 Tuesday March 18	30 Tuesday March 18								
345.	If I can sell them all we will make a substantial profit, perhaps enough to settle here <u>for good</u> .	Kalau aku bisa menjual semuanya, kami bisa untung besar, mungkin cukup sebagai biaya untuk menetap di sini <u>selamanya</u> . (p:281)	TP	AdvP	-	✓				
346.	She is serene now, <u>at peace with the world</u> .	Dia tenang sekarang, <u>berdamai dengan dunia</u> . (p:283)	LT	Pre+N	-	✓				
347.	I find myself becoming <u>less and less so</u> , in a perverse spirit of contradiction.	Aku mendapati diriku menjadi <u>semakin tidak tenang</u> , dalam keadaan jiwa yang bertentangan dengannya. (p:283)	TP	Misc	-				✓	
348.	<u>...in the small hours</u> when everything seems possible	<u>... saat dini hari</u> ketika semuanya terlihat mungkin ... (p:284)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
	31 Wednesday, March 19	31 Rabu, 19 Maret								
349.	It's wonderful that you <u>get on with</u> her as well as you do...	Bagus sekali kalau kau bisa <u>akur dengannya</u> sebaik ini...	TP	V+Par+Pre	-	✓				
350.	... her words, pere, I'd <u>stake my life</u> on that.	... kata-kata wanita tua itu, pere, aku berani <u>bertaruh nyawaku</u> untuk itu. (p:288)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
351.	And to see him turn away from me, to <u>throw it all in my face</u> because of <i>that woman</i> ...	Dan melihatnya berpaling dariku, <u>membuang segalanya di depan mataku</u> karena <i>wanita itu</i> ... (p:288)	TP	V+Pre	-				✓	
352.	' <u>Sharper than a serpent's tooth</u> ,' she moaned.	' <u>Lebih tajam daripada taring ular</u> ,' dia merintih. (p:288)	LT	Misc	-				✓	

353.	'Oh, you're not the only person to have suffered from <i>Madame Rocher's</i> <u>well-intentioned</u> meddling,' I told her.	"Oh, kau bukan satu-satunya yang menderita karena <i>Madame Rocher</i> yang <u>bermaksud baik</u> ini," kataku padanya. (p:288)	LT	Com Adj	-	✓				
354.	' <u>Well-intentioned!</u> You're too kind, <i>pere</i> ,' she sneered.	" <u>Bermaksud baik!</u> Kau terlalu baik, <i>pere</i> ,"katanya mengejek. (p:288)	LT	Com Adj	-	✓				
355.	' <u>Not to mention</u> what she's done to the Muscats' marriage,'	" <u>Belum lagi</u> yang dia lakukan pada perkawinan pasangan Muscat" (p:288)	IDF	Misc	Misc	✓				
356.	'You can <u>do a sight</u> more than disapprove,' snapped Caroline tautly.	"Kau bisa <u>melakukan</u> lebih daripada hanya tidak setuju," Caroline memotong, suaranya menegang. (p:289)	TP	V+N	-			✓		
357.	We should have listened to you <u>in the first place</u> , <i>pere</i> .	Seharusnya kami mendengarkanmu sejak awal, <i>pere</i> . (p:289)	TP	AdvP	-	✓				
358.	We could <u>pull together</u> .	Kita bisa <u>bersatu</u> . (p:289)	TP	V+Par	-				✓	
359.	We could <u>turn the tide</u> against her, even now.	Kita bisa <u>membalik gelombang</u> untuk menentangnya, bahkan sekarang. (p:289)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
360.	The woman hasn't <u>broken the law</u> .	Wanita itu tidak <u>melangar hukum</u> . (p:289)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
	32 Friday, March 21	32 Jumat, 21 Maret								
361.	Roux seems more like his old self since Armande's illness, whistling as he <u>puts the final touches</u> to Anouk's walls.	Roux lebih menampakkan sisi tua dari dirinya sejak Armande sakit, bersiul-siul saat <u>memberikan sentuhan terakhir</u> pada dinding-	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				

		dinding Anouk. (p:291)									
362.	A sudden wave of warmth for his enthusiasm, for the return of his <u>good spirits</u> .	Gelombang kehangatan tiba-tiba untuk antusiasmenya, untuk kembalinya <u>semangat</u> dirinya. (p:292)	TP	Adj+N	-	✓					
363.	... more relaxed and without that dreadful look of hostility and suspicion which shuttered his face <u>like a haunted house</u>.	...lebih santai dan tanpa tampang seramnya yang bermusuhan dan curiga yang menutupi wajahnya <u>seperti rumah berhantu</u> . (p:292)	LT	C Misc	-	✓					
364.	' <u>In case</u> I have another one of my turns,' she says seriously.	" <u>Jaga-jaga</u> kalau aku dapat serangan lagi," katanya serius. (p:292)	IDF	AdvP	Misc	✓					
365.	The two women gave <u>sugary smiles</u> to Anouk, ...	Kedua wanita itu <u>tersenyum manis</u> kepada Anouk, ... (p:293)	ISMF	Adj+N	V+ Adj	✓					
366.	<u>Not at all</u> .	<u>Tidak sama sekali</u> . (p:292)	IDF	Misc	Misc	✓					
367.	'Jeannot seems to have said a <u>great deal</u> ,' she observed.	"Sepertinya Jeannot sudah <u>banyak</u> bicara," katanya. (p:295)	TP	Adj+N	-	✓					
368.	'He must <u>take after</u> his mother,' I said.	"Dia pasti <u>meniru</u> ibunya," kataku. (p:295)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓					
369.	' <u>Far be it from me to</u> tell you how to raise your child,' she finished in a flat voice.	" <u>Aku tidak perlu</u> mengajarkan cara membesarkan anakmu," dia menyelesaikannya dengan nada datar. (p:296)	TP	Misc	-					✓	
370.	'I said <u>come on</u> !'	"Aku bilang <u>ayo</u> !" (p:297)	TP	V+Par	-	✓					
371.	... in bolder text than the rest, was a subheading which <u>caught my eye</u>.	... dalam huruf-huruf yang dicetak tebal dari pada lainnya, adalah yang <u>membuatku tertarik</u> . (p:297)	TP	V+N	-	✓					
372.	Why else should our community have allowed a so-called	Mengapa komunitas kita harus mengizinkan perayaan yang disebut	TP	V+N	-	✓					

	Chocolate Festival to <u>take place</u> outside our church on the very morning of Easter Sunday?	Festival Cokelat <u>terjadi</u> di luar gereja kita tepat di pagi hari Minggu Paskah? (p:297)								
373.	You can't <u>look</u> him <u>in the eye</u> .	Kau tak sanggup <u>menatap matanya</u> . (p:299)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
374.	She gave me a venomous look, her mouth halfbroken with unshed tears.	Dia <u>memandangiku</u> sengit, mulutnya setengah terbuka dengan mata berkaca-kaca. (p:299)	TP	Adj+N	-	✓				
375.	Josephine looked <u>pink-eyed</u> but relieved, almost happy.	Josephine terlihat <u>sembab</u> tetapi lega, hampir bahagia. (p:302)	TP	Com Adj	-	✓				
376.	'I'll be all right <u>on my own</u> .'	"Aku akan baik-baik saja." (p:302)	TO	Pre+N	-					✓
	33 Sunday, March 23 Palm Sunday	33 Minggu, 23 Maret Minggu Palma								
377.	Of course they dare not <u>laugh at me to my face</u> .	Tentu saja mereka tidak berani <u>menertawakanku di hadapanku</u> . (p:306)	TP	V+Par+Pre	-	✓				
378.	Caroline Clairmont gives me an <u>arch smile</u> .	Caroline Clairmont <u>tersenyum simpul</u> kepadaku. (p:307)	IDF	Adj+N	V+N	✓				
379.	... <u>not to mention</u> some of our own villagers might take the prospect of hard cash more seriously than that of eternal damnation.	... <u> mungkin menganggap</u> prospek mendapatkan keuntungan lebih penting daripada hukuman kekal di neraka. (p:310)	TP	Misc	-				✓	
380.	'Come to tell me to <u>turn the other cheek</u> again, have you?'	"Kau datang untuk <u>menasihati</u> ku agar tidak <u>mendendam</u> , kan?"(p:310)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
381.	I mean, you're not going to <u>give</u>	Maksudku, kau tidak akan	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				

	<i>that</i> to her <u>on a plate</u> as well, are you?	<u>memberikan bar ini</u> juga kepadanya <u>begitu saja</u> , kan? (p:311)								
382.	<u>Stands to reason</u> you shouldn't want <i>me</i> to keep <i>mine</i> .	<u>Masuk akal</u> jika kau melarang-ku untuk mempertahankan <i>punyaku</i> . (p:311)	IDF	Misc	Misc	✓				
383.	... `knowing she's <u>thrown our marriage wide open</u> for people to laugh at-'	... "tahu kalau dia <u>telah membuat semua orang</u> menertawakan perkawinan kami -" (p:311)	TP	Misc	-			✓		
384.	`Knowing she's <u>broken my fucking heart</u> !'	"Tahu kalau dia telah <u>mematahkan hatiku</u> !" (p:311)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
385.	This is no way to <u>win her back</u> .	Bukan begini cara <u>mendapatkan istrimu kembali</u> . (p:312)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
386.	Give me five minutes alone with her, and I'll solve <i>that</i> problem for her <u>for good</u> .	Beri aku waktu lima menit berdua bersamanya, dan aku akan menyelesaikan masalah <i>itu</i> <u>untuk selamanya</u> . (p:312)	TP	AdvP	-	✓				
387.	It fucking <u>win her back</u> , no doubt about that.'	Aku akan <u>mendapatkannya kembali</u> , tak perlu diragukan kembali."(p:312)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
388.	He sounded vicious and stupid, his words barely formed around his <u>shark's grin</u> .	Dia terdengar kejam dan bodoh, kata-katanya hampir tidak terbentuk di balik <u>seringainya yang kejam</u> . (p:312)	TP	NP	-	✓				
389.	I've tolerated <u>a great deal</u> from you, but this kind of – bullying – behaviour I will not tolerate.	Aku sudah menoleransi <u>banyak hal</u> darimu, tapi tindakan – menggertak – semacam ini tidak akan kubiarkan. (p:312)	TP	Adj+N	-	✓				
390.	For a dreadful second the old memory <u>hits home</u> and I am	Untuk sesaat yang mengerikan, satu kenangan lama <u>terasa sangat nyata</u>	TP	V+N	-	✓				

	sixteen again, ...	dan aku berusia enam belas tahun, ... (p:312)								
391.	It was not simply your betrayal, <i>pere</i> , that <u>made my blood freeze</u> and the skin of my temples tauten like drumskins.	Bukan hanya karena pengkhianatanmu, <i>pere</i> , yang <u>membuat darahku membeku</u> dan kulit pelipisku menegang seperti kulit genderang. (p:315)	LT	V+N	-				✓	
392.	I remember when you were still a <u>snot-nosed brat</u> , hiding in Les Marauds to get away from that drunken father of yours.	Aku ingat saat kau masih jadi bocah <u>ingusan</u> , bersembunyi di Les Marauds untuk melarikan diri ayahmu yang pemabuk itu. (p:319)	TP	Com Adj	-			✓		
393.	`Two of a kind, <i>eh</i> , Cure?'	" <u>Kalian sejenis, ya</u> , Cure?" (p:320)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
394.	`You're <u>drunk as a pig</u> .'	"Kau <u>mabuk seperti babi</u> ." (p:320)	LT	C Adj	-	✓				
395.	For a moment I am disoriented, drowning with him <u>in the soup of my memories</u> .	Untuk sesaat aku kehilangan arah, tenggelam bersamanya <u>dalam kubangan</u> kenangan. (p:320)	ISMF	Pre+N	Pre+N	✓				
396.	Besides, <u>rumour has it that</u> he has already left, has packed what he could into his old car and driven off.	Lgipula, <u>rumor mengatakan bahwa</u> dia telah pergi, mengemasi apa yang bisa dimasukkan dalam mobil tuanya lalu berkendara pergi. (p:321)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
397.	Tomorrow I must preach tolerance, <u>turn the tide</u> which I have begun and change their minds.	Besok aku harus berkhotbah mengenai toleransi, <u>membalik arus</u> yang telah kumulai dan mengubah pikiran mereka. (p:322)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
398.	Tomorrow I must preach tolerance, turn the tide which I have begun and <u>change their minds</u> .	Besok aku harus berkhotbah mengenai toleransi, membalik arus yang telah kumulai dan <u>mengubah pikiran mereka</u> . (p:322)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				

399.	It <u>breaks my heart</u> , <i>pere</i> , but what else can I do?	Hal ini <u>menyakitkan hatiku</u> , <i>pere</i> , tapi apa lagi yang bisa kulakukan? (p:322)	ISMF	V+N	V+N	✓				
	34 Wednesday, March 26	34 Rabu, 26 Maret								
400.	There's no-one there to <u>look after</u> her.	Tidak ada yang <u>menjaganya</u> . (p:324)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
401.	She's trying to <u>drive a wedge between</u> us.	Dia mencoba <u>memisahkan</u> kita.(p:324)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
402.	'I c-could <u>bring her round</u> ,' he says.	"Aku b-bisa <u>membawanya kemari</u> ," katanya. (p:325)	TP	V+Par	-				✓	
403.	... and they walk off together, <u>arm-in-arm</u>, ...	...mereka berjalan beriringan, <u>bergandengan tangan</u> , ... (p:325)	TP	Pair N	-	✓				
404.	... pressing their noses to the glass in the hope of <u>catching a glimpse</u> of the preparations.	... menekan hidung mereka di kaca, berharap bisa <u>mengintip sekilas</u> persiapannya. (p:326)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
405.	In the last weeks – the morphine was beginning to <u>take over</u> every moment...	Pada minggu-minggu terakhir – morfin mulai <u>mengendalikan</u> setiap saat kehidupannya... (p:329)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
406.	During one of these <u>black spells</u> she brought out a yellow plastic wallet and showed it to me.	Selama mengucapkan <u>mantra jahat</u> itu Ibu mengeluarkan dompet plastik berwarna kuning dan menunjukkan kepadaku. (p:329)	ISMF	Adj+N	N+ Adj	✓				
407.	You <u>looked out for</u> me.	Kau <u>mengawasiku</u> . (p:330)	TP	V+Par+ Pre	-				✓	
408.	I never did <u>get lost</u> .	Aku tidak akan pernah <u>tersesat</u> .(p:330)	TP	VP	-	✓				

409.	I <u>looked after</u> you all right, didn't I?	Aku selalu <u>menjagamu</u> dengan baik, kan? (p:331)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
410.	Never <u>gave you up</u> .	Tidak pernah <u>meninggalkanmu</u> . (p:331)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				
411.	The bed was hot and lumpy; sleep <u>a million miles away</u> .	Tempat tidurku terasa panas dan keras; <u>mustahil</u> aku bisa tidur. (p:331)	TP	NP	-				✓	
412.	I could feel his malevolence <u>at my fingertips</u> .	Aku bisa merasakan dendam <u>di ujung jariku</u> . (p:332)	LT	Pre+N	-				✓	
413.	Who <u>rings the changes</u> now, Mother?	Siapa yang akan <u>membuat perubahan</u> sekarang, Ibu? (p:333)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
414.	Still, tonight, I can't <u>get</u> the idea <u>out of my mind</u> .	Tetap saja, malam ini, aku tidak bisa <u>berhenti memikirkan hal itu</u> . (p:333)	TP	V+Par+Pre	-	✓				
	35 Friday, March 28 Good Friday	35 Jumat, 28 Maret Jumat Agung								
415.	I was <u>taken-aback</u> and for a moment did not know how to answer.	Aku <u>kebingungan</u> dan untuk sesaat tidak tahu bagaimana menjawabnya. (p:335)	TP	Comp Adj	-	✓				
416.	... or will their <u>mouths be watering</u> in anticipation?	... atau apakah mulut mereka <u>meneteskan air liur</u> penuh harap? (p:336)	TP	N+V	-	✓				
417.	... she is reluctant to go, but hopes to use it as an opportunity to make peace with her mother <u>once and for all</u> ...	... dia enggan datang, tetapi berharap bisa menggunakannya sebagai kesempatan untuk berdamai dengan ibunya <u>selamanya</u> ... (p:336)	TP	AdvP	-			✓		
418.	A rich, winey smell came from	Bau semerbak, beraroma anggur	TP	N+V	-	✓				

	the open window, and in spite of myself I found my <u>mouth watering</u> .	tercium dari jendela yang terbuka, dan tak sabar aku merasakan <u>mulutku berliur</u> . (p:337)								
419.	I was about to leave when I <u>caught a sight</u> of Guillaume Duplessis standing beside the wall.	Aku hampir pergi saat aku <u>mendapati sosok</u> Guillaume Duplessis berdiri di samping dinding, mengelus salah satu kucing Armande. (p:337)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
420.	'I said I might <u>give a hand</u> ,' he admitted.	"Aku bilang kalau aku mungkin bisa <u>membantu</u> ," jawabnya. (p:337)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
421.	'I'm amazed you want to <u>have anything to do with</u> this,' I told him sharply.	"Aku kagum kau mau <u>terlibat dengan</u> semua ini," kataku tajam kepadanya. (p:337)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
	36 Friday, March 28 Good Friday	36 Jumat, 28 Maret Jumat Agung								
422.	.. if only to <u>get her out of the way</u>.	...hanya untuk <u>menyingkirkannya</u> . (p:340)	TP	V+Par+Pre	-	✓				
423.	<u>For the time being</u> , nothing more is said on the subject.	<u>Setelah itu</u> , tidak ada lagi yang membahasnya. (p:343)	TP	AdvP	-				✓	
424.	'Otherwise you'd get <u>fat as a pig</u> .'	"Kalau tidak, kau akan <u>segemuk babi</u> ." (p:344)	ISMF	C Adj	C Adj	✓				
425.	Steeped in the scents of the cooking food for most of the day I feel <u>light-headed</u> this evening ,...	Bergelut dalam aroma masakan hampir sepanjang hari membuat kepalaku <u>pusing</u> malam ini,... (p:345)	TP	Com Adj	-	✓				
426.	Blanche talks of travelling; we <u>have places in common</u> , she and	Blanche berbicara mengenai perjalanan; kami pernah	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				

	I.	mengunjungi tempat <u>yang sama</u> . (p:346)								
427.	You should be <u>raising hell</u> , making your mother anxious.	Kau seharusnya <u>mengacau</u> , membuat ibumu cemas. (p:348)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
428.	Not <u>teaching your grandmother how to suck eggs</u> .	Bukannya <u>mengajari nenekmu bagaimana menyedot telur</u> . (p:348)	LT	Misc	-				✓	
429.	`... virtually promised she'd go to Les Mimosas – what <u>a weight off my mind</u> ...’	“...seacara tidak langsung dia berjanji akan pergi ke Les Memosa – <u>lepas sudah beban pikiranku</u> ...” (p:349)	IDF	NP	Misc		✓			
430.	I <u>carried out</u> her instructions in a kind of daze.	Aku <u>mengikuti</u> petunjuknya dengan kebingungan. (p:350)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
431.	For a second I <u>caught a glimpse of us</u> both in the dressing-table mirror.	Untuk sesaat aku <u>menangkap sekilas bayangan</u> kami berdua di kaca meja rias. (p:350)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
432.	I said the first thing which <u>came into my head</u> .	Aku mengatakan hal pertama yang <u>muncul di benakku</u> . (p:351)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
433.	The simplest magic, the wildfire we <u>bring down</u> the mountainside at Beltane, this year a little early.	Sihir yang paling sederhana, api yang kami <u>bawa menuju</u> lereng gunung di Beltane, sedikit lebih awal tahun ini. (p:351)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
	37 Saturday, March 29 Easter Eve	37 Sabtu, 29 Maret Malam Paskah								
434.	Uprooted her the moment I <u>set eyes on</u> her.	Mengusir wanita itu sejak pertama kali <u>melihatnya</u> . (p:355)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
435.	I must take Muscat as my model,	Aku harus mencontoh Muscat,	TP	C Adj	-	✓				

	Muscat the pig, brutal, but <u>cunning as a pig</u> .	Muscat si babi, <u>brutal tetapi cerdik</u> . (p:356)								
436.	Too late to <u>turn the tide</u> of public opinion against her.	Sudah terlambat untuk <u>membalik</u> opini publik. (p:357)	TP	V+N	-	✓				
	38 Sunday, March 30 Easter Sunday	38 Minggu, 30 Maret Minggu Paskah								
437.	The Church <u>has nothing to do with</u> this business.	Gereja <u>tidak ada hubungannya</u> dengan masalah ini. (p:359)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
438.	Looking out of the window I can see the very first <u>crack of light</u> on the horizon.	Melihat keluar jendela aku bisa melihat <u>cahaya pertama</u> di ufuk timur.(p:359)	TP	NP	-	✓				
439.	The place has changed since it was a bakery, and <u>in any case</u> I am less familiar with the back part of the shop.	Tempat itu berubah dari toko roti sebelumnya, dan <u>selain itu</u> aku kurang mengenal bagian belakang toko ini. (p:360)	TP	Adv P	-				✓	
440.	I need his ferocity for the task <u>in hand</u> .	Aku membutuhkan keganasannya untuk menjalankan tugas <u>yang kuemban</u> . (p:361)	TP	Pre+N	-	✓				
441.	Quietly I <u>make my way through</u> the kitchen and open the thick pine door into the front section of the building.	Diam-diam aku <u>berjalan menyeberangi</u> dapur dan membuka pintu pinus tebal menuju bagian depan bangunan ini. (p:361)	TP	V+Par+Pre	-	✓				
442.	It <u>comes away</u> with a small ripping sound, and I lay it aside, straining to hear any signs of activity from the floor above.	Kertas itu <u>robek</u> dengan suara pelan, dan aku menyingkirkannya, tegang menunggu tanda-tanda aktivitas dari lantai atas. (p:362)	TP	V+Par	-	✓				

443.	I could reach out a hand in any direction and pick up one of these <u>forbidden fruits</u> , taste its secret flesh.	Aku bisa meraih ke arah mana pun dan mengambil salah satu dari <u>buah-buah terlarang</u> ini, mencicipi kelezatan rahasianya. (p:362)	ISMF	Adj+N	Adj+N	✓				
444.	... I <u>cannot help myself</u>.	... aku <u>tidak dapat menahan diri</u> . (p:365)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
445.	This <u>has nothing to do with</u> hunger;...	Ini <u>tidak ada hubungannya dengan</u> rasa lapar;... (p:365)	TP	Misc	-	✓				
	39 Sunday, March 31 Easter Sunday	39 Senin, 31 Maret Senin Paskah								
446.	Only the Clairmonts were missing, though I kept seeing Armande <u>in my mind's eye</u> , as if on such an occasion I could not imagine her being absent.	Hanya keluarga Clairmont yang tidak ada, meskipun aku tetap melihat Armande <u>dalam mata hatiku</u> , seolah-olah dalam peristiwa seperti ini aku tidak bisa membayangkan dirinya tidak hadir. (p:368)	ISMF	Pre+N	Pre+N	✓				
447.	When I had finished I put down the sheet and <u>look for</u> the rolling coins.	Setelah selesai membaca aku meletakkan kertas itu dan mencari koin yang menggelinding tadi. (p:370)	TP	V+Pre	-	✓				
448.	I'm tired now, and I can smell a change coming <u>in the wind</u> .	Aku capek sekarang, dan aku bisa mencium perubahan yang datang <u>bersama angin</u> . (p:370)	TP	Pre+N	-				✓	
449.	Roux and Josephine, alone in their newly painted home, <u>discover each other from the</u>	Roux dan Josephine, berdua di rumah mereka yang selesai dicat, <u>saling mengenal luar-dalam</u> , sedikit	ISMF	Misc	Misc	✓				

	<u>inside out</u> , little by little.	demi sedikit. (p:371)								
450.	Roux and Josephine, alone in their newly painted home, discover each other from the inside out, <u>litlte by little</u> .	Roux dan Josephine, berdua di rumah merekayang selesai dicat, saling mengenal luar-dalam, <u>sedikit demi sedikit</u> . (p:371)	ISMF	Pair Adj	Pair Adj	✓				