

**TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN
LAURA INGGALLS WILDER'S *LITTLE HOUSE ON THE PRAIRIE* IN
DJOKOLELONO 'S TRANSLATION OF *RUMAH KECIL DI PADANG
RUMPUT***

A THESIS

**Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of
a *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Literature**



By

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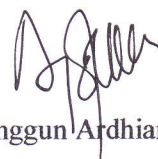
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Mottos

I have never been dissapointed in
prayer to Thee, my Lord.

(Qur'an surah Maryam ayah 4)

After the difficult, there is an ease.

(Quran surah al Insyirah ayah 5)

DEDICATION

This work is lovingly dedicated to :
my beloved Ibu Bapak and my students.

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Alhamdulillah bini'matihi tatimusholihat, finally I could finish this thesis. First of all, I would like to express my deepest gratitude and praise to Allah *Subhanallahu wata'ala*, the Almighty and the Most Merciful, for all blessings and graces without which I would have never finished this thesis. I would also like to thank all of those who have supported and guided me in the process of writing this thesis.

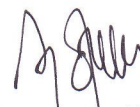
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Yogyakarta, 22 January 2018



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ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research are (1) to describe what the translation strategies used by the translator to translate the idiomatic expressions in the novel *Little House on the Prairie* by Laura Inggalls Wilder, and (2) to describe the degree of meaning equivalence in the translation of idiomatic expressions in Laura Inggalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie*.

This study used descriptive qualitative research. The data of this study are the idiomatic expressions in English and its translated version in Bahasa Indonesia. The first instrument of this study is the researcher herself and the second instrument of this study is the data sheets which are used to record and classify the data. To gain the trustworthiness of the research, this research applies triangulation.

The finding of this study shows that most of the idiomatic expressions are translated by using paraphrase strategy (74 out of 141 or 52.5%). The less strategy used in translating the idiomatic expressions are translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy and translation by omission (6 out of 141 or 4.25%). In terms of the degrees of meaning equivalence, there are 110 idiomatic expressions out of 141 or 77.92% results in equivalent meaning and there are 31 data out of 141 or 21.95% results in non-equivalent meaning. Therefore, it can be concluded that most of the idiomatic expressions are translated in equivalent meaning.

Keywords : *idiomatic expressions, translation strategies, meaning equivalence*

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Translation is an activity of transferring meaning from the source language to the target language to make target readers easily understand. At least in translating, it needs two or more different languages. However, a translator needs to master in two or more languages in order to make a good translation.

Translation is popular in this era. Modernisation and globalization era make many translated texts needed. People around the world need to access information widely. It can be seen from the number of printed media such as books, articles, magazines, and many others which are translated into different languages.

Nowadays, the need to transfer meaning in science, technology, and knowledge make many texts and books translated. Many translated versions of books are found in bookstore. Especially, many English books are translated into Bahasa Indonesia by some translators. Translation of texts in different language is needed because people want to get the information and knowledge.

Translating a text is complicated because several aspects must be considered by the translator. Baker (1998:23) proposes that a translator often faces difficulties in translating a language to another language. Those difficulties are related to; non-equivalence at the word level, equivalence above word level and equivalence at grammatical level, textual equivalence (thematic and cohesion) and pragmatic equivalence. Translating is not only understood as changing one language to another language but it also considers what the message of text that can be understood by the readers.

A good translation can be transferring the message and meaning to the readers. There are some translations which are difficult to be understood and confusing the readers. It happens because the translator does not master both languages and cultural aspects yet.

In a novel, sometimes some phrases will not produce the meaning, they are translated word by word. To know the meaning, people can use a special dictionary, such as an idioms dictionary. This is one of the problem in translating a text or novel. Therefore, the translator should translate a text in the appropriate methods to make a good translation. The translator is also not only changing every word to another word in different language but they also are transferring the meaning to readers.

Little House on the Prairie Novel by Laura Ingalls wilder is one of the novels which contains many idioms. This novel is including

children's literature genre. One of the characteristics in children's literature is the use of simple language. The message of the story is easily understood by children. Many idioms in the novel do not decrease the essence of the children stories. It makes the novel special.

In this research, the researcher confines idiomatic expressions in the novel. The researcher uses translation strategies to analyse the problems in idiomatic expressions. All related discussion will be explained in this research entitled, *Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions in Laura Ingalls Wilder's Little House on the Prairie in Djokolelono's Translation of Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput*.

B. Focuses of the Research

The important thing in translation is not only changing the text from the source language into the target language but also translation is transforming the meaning. When the translator just changes the language, the meaning of the text as ideas of the writer cannot be delivered to the readers. Translation strategies come up to solve this problem. There are some translation strategies as Baker (1992:72) states, such as using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

In translating children stories, the translator must encounter the problems which make the translator adapts the text with level of

children's knowledge. Sometimes different cultures between the source text (SL) and the target text (TT) make the translator eliminate, delete or change word without change the authentic meaning.

Based on the problems identified above, the problems of the study are formulated as follows.

1. What translation strategies are used by the translator in Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie* to translating the idiomatic expressions?
2. What are the degrees of meaning equivalence of the translation of the idiomatic expressions in Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie*?

C. Objectives of the study

Based on the formulations of the problem, the objectives of the study are:

1. to describe the translation strategies used by the translator to translate the idiomatic expressions in the novel *Little House on the Praire* by Laura Ingalls Wilder, and
2. to describe the degrees of meaning equivalence in the translation of the idiomatic expressions in Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie*.

D. Significance of the Study

1. Theoretical benefits

This research study can be used as an additional reference for lecturers in teaching translation subject and can give useful insight to the field of translation, especially in translating idiomatic expressions and the strategies used to translate them.

2. Practical benefits

This research study can give better understanding for the readers of the novel, especially in understanding the meaning of the novel and it can help the translators to translate the idiomatic expressions using the appropriate strategies.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A. Theoretical Description

Theoretical description presents some reviews of the theories by experts which are used as theoretical in this study. This section is divided into some parts. There are description of translation, idioms, about novel, and related studies.

1. Translation

The discussion about translation is divided into several topics including notion of translation, types of translation, translation process, form and meaning of translation, equivalence of translation, and translation strategies.

a. Notions of Translation

Translation has been defined by some experts in different way. According to Meetham and Hudson in Bell (1991: 6), translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language into a second language which is equivalent in meaning. Besides, Nida in Machali (1998: 1) mentions that translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language which it has the closest natural equivalent of the source

language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Both definitions above imply that translation involves two languages: source language (SL) and target or receptor language (TL or RL), and that an act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the SL text into that of the TL text.

Similar definition is also mentioned by Dubois in Bell (1991: 5). He defines translation as the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in the source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. In spite of the differences, common features are shared by the definitions. They are the obligation to find 'equivalents' which 'preserve' features of the original and the requirement that the content and style of the original text (SLT) should be preserved as far as possible in the translated text (TLT).

b. Types of Translation

Jakobson in Venuti (2000: 114) distinguishes three kinds of translation.

- 1) Intralingual translation or rewording is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language.
- 2) Interlingual translation or translation proper is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other languages.

3) Intersemiotic translation or transmutation is an interpretation of verbal signs by means of nonverbal sign systems or vice versa.

Catford (1965: 21) divides the types of translation into some classifications in terms of the extent, levels, and ranks.

1) Translations in terms of extent

In this categorization, the translation relates to the extent of source language text which is submitted to the translation process. The classifications are:

a) Full translation

In full translation, the entire text is submitted to the translation process, that is, every part of the source language text is replaced by the target language text material.

b) Partial translation

In partial translation, some parts of the source language text are left untranslated. They are simply transferred to and incorporated in the target language text.

2) Translation in terms of levels

The categorization of translation is related to the levels of language involved in translation as discussed below.

a) Total translation

Total translation is translation in which all levels of the source language text are replaced by target language text material. In this case, the source language grammar and lexis are replaced by equivalent target language grammar and lexis.

b) Restricted translation

In restricted translation, there is the replacement of the source language textual material by equivalent target language textual material only at one level.

3) Translations in terms of ranks

The third differentiation in translation is related to the rank in a grammatical hierarchy at which translation equivalence is established as presented below.

a) Free translation

A free translation is always unbounded—equivalences shunt up and down the rank scale, but tend to be at the higher ranks—sometimes between larger units than the sentence.

b) Word-for-word translation

This kind of translation generally means what it says, essentially rank-bound at word-rank (but may include some morpheme to morpheme equivalences).

c) Literal translation

It may start, as it were, from a word-for-word translation, but makes changes based on grammatical conformity of the target language.

Further, Larson (1984: 15-17) defines translation into two kinds: form-based and meaning-based. A form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language and is usually referred to as a literal translation. A meaning-based translation is one in which the translator pays a greater attention in meaning than form or, in other words, it is known as idiomatic translation in which the meaning of the source text is expressed in the natural form of the target language. In translating, however, it is hard to translate consistently idiomatically or literally. Thus, translations are often a mixture of literal and idiomatic forms of language. Translations then fall on a continuum from very literal, to literal, to modified literal, to near idiomatic, to idiomatic, and may even move on to be unduly free.

Newmark (1988: 45) points out eight types of translation.

1) Word-for- word translation

This type of translation can be used if target text has the same language structure with the source text.

2) Literal translation

Literal translation is the combination of the word-for-word translation to the free translation. It starts with the word-for-word translation but then changes in conformity following the target language grammar.

3) Faithful Translation

Newmark (1988:46), states that a faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures, it 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text realization of the SL writer.

4) Adaption

Newmark (1998: 46) states that adaption is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the source language culture converted to the target language culture and the text is rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then

it is rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have rescued period plays.

5) Free translation

In free translation, the translator is free to translate or transfer or reproducing the translation as far as the translator does not change the meaning or the message.

6) Idiomatic translation

Newmark (1998: 46) states that “Idiomatic translation reproduces the ‘message’ of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.”

7) Communicative translation

Newmark (1988: 46) states “Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.”

8) Semantic translation

According to Newmark (1988: 46) “The distinction between ‘faithful’ and ‘semantic’ translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative

exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's intuitive empathy with the original.

c. Translation Process

According to Nida and Taber (1982: 33), the translation process consists of three stages. The first stage is an analysis, in which the surface structure (i.e. the meaning as given in language A is analysed in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meaning of the words and combinations of words), the second stage is transfer, in which the analysed material is transferred in the mind of translator from language A to language B, and the third stage is restructuring, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

Bell (1991: 20) also states similar concept of translation process. According Bell the translation process as the transformation of a source language text into a target language text by means of process which it takes place within memory: (1) the analysis of one language-specific text (the source language text or SLT) into a universal (non-language-specific) semantic representation and (2) the synthesis of that semantic representation into a second language-specific text (the target language text or TLT).

d. Form and Meaning in Translation

According to Larson (1984: 3), translation is basically a change of form. The form refers to actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. These forms are referred to as the surface structure of a 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 item (form) of the receptor language. However, there is often no equivalent in the target language for a particular form in the source text (Baker, 1992: 24).

Larson (1984: 3) states that translation is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of 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 form occurs, the meaning must be maintained. It is characteristic of languages that the same meaning component will occur in several surface structure lexical items (forms).

According to Cruse in Baker (1992: 13), meaning in words and utterances can be distinguished into four main types: propositional meaning, expressive meaning, presupposed meaning, and evoked meaning. The propositional meaning arises from the relation between it and what it refers to in a real or imaginary world. It can be judged as true

or false while expressive meaning cannot. Expressive meaning relates to the speaker's feelings or attitude rather than to what words and utterances refer to. Presupposed meaning arises from co-occurrence restrictions (selectional and collocational restrictions) on what other words or expressions are expected to be seen before or after a particular lexical unit. Evoked meaning arises from dialect and register variation. A dialect is related to a specific community or group speakers while register is related to the appropriateness of using a language in a specific situation.

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

Cartford (1965: 35) defines meaning into kinds; those are formal meaning and contextual meaning. Formal meaning is the form of the constitution of all the various formal relations in the language.

e. Equivalence in Translation

The main problem in translation different language is finding meaning equivalence to transfer message to the readers. Nida and Taber (1982: 12), stated that "Translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message".

Baker (1992: 5) defines equivalence in translation into some parts: (1) equivalence at word level which deals with single word as the smallest

unit which possesses individual meaning, (2) equivalence above word level which looks at combinations of words and phrases, (3) grammatical equivalence which deals with grammatical categories such as number and gender, (4) textual equivalence which deals with 'meaning' at textual level of language, and (5) pragmatic equivalence which deals with how texts are used in communicative situations that involve variables such as writers, readers, and cultural context.

Catford (1965: 27), a textual translation equivalent is any TL form (text or portion of text) which is observed to be the equivalent of a given SL form (text or portion of text).

f. Translation Strategies

There are some terms similar to translation strategies. Some experts use term 'strategies', other use term 'procedures' and the other use term 'methods'.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary strategy is a plan that is intended to achieve a particular purpose. Different meaning from strategy, procedure is a way of doing something, especially the usual or correct way. The same meaning to procedure, method is a particular way of doing something.

Nida uses term procedure. A translation procedure by Nida (1964: 241) divides into two parts. There are technical procedures and

organizational procedures. In technical procedure contains some points including analysis of the source and target languages, a through study of the source language text before making attempts translate it, and making judgements of the semantic and syntactic approximations. Meanwhile, organizational procedures including constant revaluation of the attempt made, contrasting it with the existing available translations of the same text done by other translators, and checking the text's communicative effectiveness by asking the target language readers to evaluate its accuracy and effectiveness and studying their reactions.

Some expert use term translation strategies such as Krings (1986: 18) defines translation strategy as translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task. 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. He employs the concepts of domesticating and foreignizing to refer to translation strategies. Furthermore, Bell (1988: 188) defines that differentiates between global (those dealing with whole texts) and local (those dealing with text segments) strategies and confirms that this distinction results from various kinds of translation problems. Cohen (1998:4) asserts that the element of consciousness is what distinguishes strategies from these processes that are not strategic.

Baker (1992: 26) suggests some strategies used by professional translators.

1) Translation by a more general word (superordinate)

This is one of the common strategies for dealing with many types of non-equivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning (Baker, 1992: 26). By this strategy, the translator replaces the word in SL with its more general word in TL.

2) Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word

This strategy is used when the word in SL has no direct equivalent in TL and is difficult to translate. By this strategy, the translator replaces the word in SL with TL near-equivalences which are both less expressive and more formal.

3) Translation by cultural substitution

This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target-language item which does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have a similar impact on the target reader. The main advantage of using this strategy is that it gives the reader a concept with which she/he can identify, something familiar and appealing (Baker, 1992: 31).

4) Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

This strategy is particularly common in dealing with culture-specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words. Following the loan word with an explanation is very useful when the loan word in question is repeated several times in the text. Once explained, the loan word can then be used on its own; the reader can understand it and is not distracted by further lengthy explanations (Baker, 1992: 34).

5) Translation by paraphrase using a related word

This strategy tends to be used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form, and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the source text is significantly higher than would be natural in the target language (Baker, 1992: 37).

6) Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

If the concept expressed by the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target language, the paraphrase strategy can still be used in some contexts. Instead of a related word, the paraphrase may be based on modifying a superordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item, particularly if the item in question is semantically complex (Baker, 1992: 38).

7) Translation by omission

This strategy may sound rather drastic, but in fact it does no harm to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translators can and often do simply omit translating the word or expression in question (Baker, 1992: 40).

8) Translation by illustration

This is a useful option if the word which lacks an equivalent in the target language refers to a physical entity which can be illustrated, particularly if there are restrictions on space and if the text has to remain short, concise, and to the point (Baker, 1992: 42).

Newmark (1988:81) mentions the difference between translation methods and translation procedures. He writes “While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.” He classifies methods of translation such as, word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaption, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

2. Idioms

The part divided into notions of idiom which contain some theories of experts about definition of idioms, translating idioms which is

explain about strategies in translating idioms, and the last part is about difficulties in translating idioms.

a. Notions of Idioms

Idiomatic expressions are to be found in the daily speech of English people rather than in elaborate, polished compositions. This is because idioms sound rather informal. Thus, most idioms are perfectly acceptable forms of expression and appear in literature, magazine and newspaper articles, and can be heard in speeches, and radio and television broadcasts (McPartland, 1981: vi).

According to Nida and Taber (1974: 202), an idiom is an expression consisting of several words and whose meaning cannot be delivered from the meaning of individual words, also called exocentric expression. Similar definition is given by McPartland (1981: v) who defines an idiom as a group of words (two or more) which together form a unit. The meaning of the unit is different from the meaning of each of the individual words. Moreover, Hornby (1995: 589) mentions that an idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit. For example, the idiom *spill the beans* means to tell people secret information and *kick the bucket* means to die.

According to Baker (1992: 63), an idiom allows no variation in form under normal circumstances. Unless she/he consciously making a

joke or attempting a play on words, a speaker or writer cannot normally do any of the following with an idiom:

- 1) change the order of the words in it;
- 2) delete a word from it;
- 3) add a word to it;
- 4) replace a word with another;
- 5) change its grammatical structure.

b. Translating Idioms

Newmark (1988: 47) believes that for most texts, the translator has to make sure that a) his/her translation makes sense and b) it reads naturally, written in ordinary language, using the common grammar, idioms and vocabulary that meet the situation. He also states that the natural use of language comprises different idioms, styles or registers which are determined by the setting of the text and the author, topic and readership. He distinguishes between the translation of idioms and idiomatic translation and says that idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Baker (1992: 72) also adds some strategies that can be used to translate idioms or fixed expressions.

1) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source-language idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items (Baker, 1992: 72).

For example taken from unpublished previous studies by Corry (2010: 18):

SL: I think I'm **falling in love** with you, Claire.

TL : *Kurasa aku **jatuh cinta** padamu, Claire.*

2) 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 (Baker, 1992: 74). This strategy uses different lexical items to express more or less the same idea.

For example taken from unpublished studies by Corry (2010: 19):

SL : I've been **looking high and low** for you!

TL : *Aku sudah **mencarimu sampai ke ujung dunia!***

3) Translation by paraphrase

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when equivalence cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language (Baker, 1992: 74).

For example taken from unpublished previous studies by Corry (2010: 19):

SL : I **cleared my throat** and laid my resume on the table.

TL : Aku **berdeham** dan meletakkan resumeku diatas meja.

4) Translation by omission

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. It happens because there is no equivalent in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons (Baker, 1992: 77).

For example taken from unpublished unpublished previous studies by Corry (2010: 20):

SL : “Maybe we can grab lunch **some day**

TL : “Mungkin kita bisa makan siang bareng minggu ini.”

c. Difficulties in translating idioms

Baker (1992: 68-71) summarizes the main difficulties involved in translating idioms as follows:

- 1) An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language.
- 2) An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different.
- 3) An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time.
- 4) 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.

According to Newmark (1988: 28) in translating idiomatic into idiomatic language, it is particularly difficult to match equivalence of meaning with equivalence of frequency. He believes that the main problems, a translator faces, are not grammatical but lexical, i.e. words, collocations, and fixed phrases or idioms.

Mollanazar (2004: 52) states that the first step in translating idioms is to recognize them. The pitfall for the translators is to translate idioms literally. A word-for-word translation of idioms is often nonsense or even sometimes amusing.

3. About Novel *Little House on the Praire* by Laura Ingalls Wilder

Little House on the Praire is an autobiographical children's novel by Laura Ingalls Wilder, published in 1935. The book is about the months the Ingalls family spent on the Kansas prairie around the town of Independence. Wilder describes how her father built their one-room log house in Indian Territory, having heard that the government planned to open the territory to white settlers soon. This title is third series. There are ten series in this authobiographical novel. The translated novel version is title *Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput* and it is translated by Djokokelono and publish in 1980.

4. Related Studies

In this research related with previous research in the same case. The Researcher refers in two thesis titled. The first thesis titled, *an Analysis of the Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions in Lewis's Carroll's Alice in Wonderland in its Translation by Khairi Rumantati* written by Eva Novianti. The objectives of this research are to describe types of idiom found in both novels, to analyze the translation strategies used by translator in translating idiomatic expressions in English text of Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*, and to analyze the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of the idiomatic expression in Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland*. This study found that

there are ten types of idiom in the original novel. The result is that the most idiomatic expressions occurring in the novel are translated into non-idiomatic Bahasa Indonesia expressions.

The second thesis titled *a Translation Strategy Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in Andrea Hirata's Laskar Pelangi as Realized in Angie Kilbane's the Rainbow Troops* written by Nastiti Trisnowati. This research focused in analyzing the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of idiomatic expression's in Andrea Hirata's novel. The result is that most of the idiomatic expressions are translated with the strategy of paraphrase.

B. Conceptual Framework and Analytical Construct

The part contains the description of theories which is used by researcher as her theoretical in the study. The section is divided into two parts. There are conceptual framework and analytical construct.

1. Conceptual Framework

This study focus on describing the translation strategies used in translating the idiomatic expressions. The aim of this study is analyzing the occurrence of English idiomatic expressions in the novel *Little House on the Prairie* in its translated into Indonesia version *Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput* based on meaning equivalence parameter.

Concerning the translation strategies in translating idiomatic expressions, this study uses Baker's theory of translating non-equivalent above word level. Baker (1992: 72-77) proposes four strategies in translating idioms and fixed expressions: using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, by paraphrase, and by omission.

In the conception of equivalence, the researcher uses Bell's theory (1991: 6), stating that texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (complete meaning or partly equivalent meaning), in respect of realization and ranks. Based on this view, the researcher makes a classification into equivalent and non-equivalent meanings which are then classified into fully and partly equivalent and non-equivalent meanings. In the fully equivalent meaning, there is complete meaning, while for the partly equivalent meaning are classified into increased meaning and decreased meaning. Non-equivalent meaning are classified into different meaning and no meaning.

All terms in the classification above are used by the researcher to analyze the meaning equivalence of English idiomatic expressions in the novel *Little House on the Prairie* and Bahasa Indonesia translation in its translated version *Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput*. The classification is described below.

a. Equivalent meaning

1) Complete Meaning

Complete meaning occurs when the meanings in the source language text are completely transferred in the target language text. The example as follows taken from unpublished previous studies by Corry (2010:51)

SL : “Don’t get me wrong.”

TL : “*Tapi jangan salah paham.*”

2) Partly Equivalent Meaning

a) Increased Meaning

Increased meaning occurs when there is an addition of information realized by new meaning which is not found in the source language text. The example as follows taken from unpublished previous studies by Corry (2010:52) :

SL: Part of me is grateful for something to take my mind off the impending event.

TL: *Sebagian diriku bersyukur karena ada sesuatu yang dapat mengalihkan perhatianku sejenak dari peristiwa yang akan terjadi.*

b) Decreased Meaning

Decreased meaning occurs when a part of the meaning in the source language text is omitted in the target language text. The example as follows taken from unpublished previous studies by Corry (2010:53) :

SL: **All in all**, I thought, days don't get much better than this.

TL : **Kalau dipikir-pikir**, renungku dalam hati, tidak ada yang lebih baik daripada hari ini.

b. Non-Equivalent Meaning

1). Different Meaning

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. The example as follows taken from unpublished previous studies by Corry (2010:55):

SL: When she gets **on a roll**, her usually high level of perception plummets.

TL: Kalau dia **sedang beraksi**, daya tangkapnya yang biasanya tinggi mendadak hilang sama sekali.

2). No Meaning

No meaning occurs when the translator omits to translate the words or expression in the source language text so that the target language text loses all information contained in the source language text.

The example as follows taken from unpublished previous studies Corry (2010:56):

SL: Vivian would **blow her stack** with me and take retribution on Luke's book.

TL: *Vivian akan membalasku melalui buku Luke.*

2. Analytical Construct

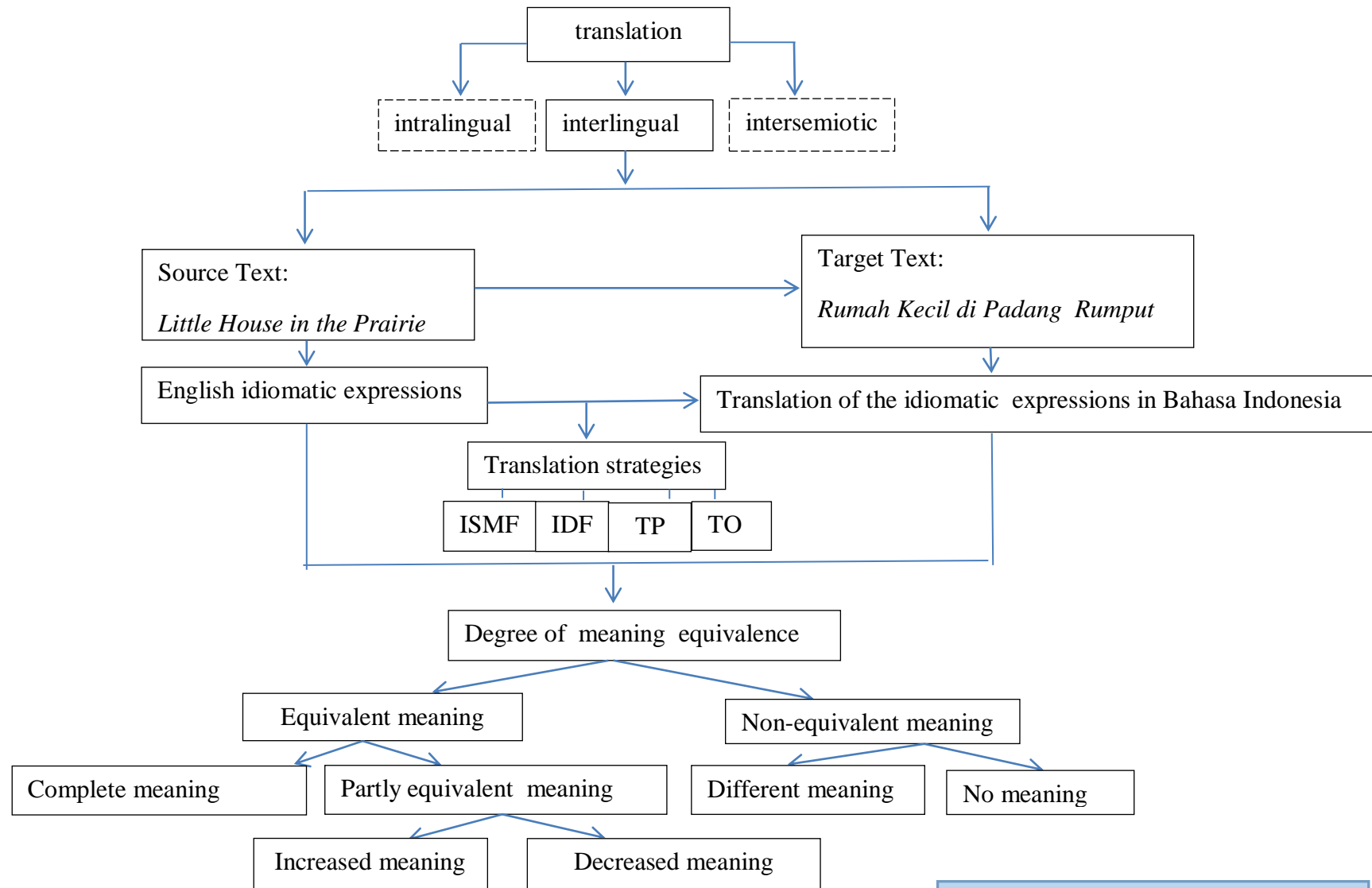


Figure 1. Analytical Construct

List of abbreviations:

Compl	: Complete Meaning
Dec	: Decreased Meaning
Diff	: Different Meaning
Feq	: Fully Equivalent Meaning
IDF	: Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form
Inc	: Increased Meaning
ISMF	: Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form
No	: No Meaning
Peq	: Partly Equivalent Meaning
TP	: Translation by Paraphrase
TO	: Translation by Omission

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research method. It is divided into type of study, data and sources of data, research instrument, data collection procedure, data analysis, and trustworthiness.

A. Type of Study

According to Hornby (1995: 996), a research is a careful study or investigation, especially in order to discover new facts or information. This research uses a descriptive-qualitative method which is used to describe ways to translating the idiomatic expressions and to know the strategies used by the translator. Since it is descriptive-qualitative, the data and the analysis are in the form of words and descriptions. In conducting this study, the writer collected, rewrote, classified, analyzed the data and made some conclusions.

B. Data and Sources of Data

The data sources are the original novel and the translated Bahasa Indonesia versions. The original novel is written in English as the source text and the title is *Little House on the Prairie* by Laura Ingalls Wilder, published in New York in 1959 by HarperCollins Publisher. The translated version in Bahasa Indonesia as the target language is *Rumah*

Kecil di Padang Rumput translated by Djokokelono, published in 1980 at Jakarta by PT BPK Gunung Mulia. The data of this research were the idiomatic expressions in the source text and their translation in the target text in the form of phrases, and the context of data is sentence.

C. Research Instrument

Research instrument is the tool which is used by the researcher to collect the data. There are two kinds of instruments used in this study concerning the method of collecting data. The two instruments are as the follows.

1. The Researcher

The researcher is the key instrument of collecting, measuring, and analyzing the data. The researcher collected the data by reading the original novel and the translated version. The researcher also analyzed the data to find the result.

2. Data Sheets

Data sheets are used to record the idiomatic expressions. The idiomatic expressions in the original novel are written down to be analyzed together with the translated version based on the parameter of the meaning equivalence. In analyzing the data, the researcher applied the following table.

Table 1. The Classification of the Translation of Idiomatic Expressions

No	Data		Translation Strategies				Meaning of equivalence				
							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
							FEq	PEq			
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TO	TP	Compl	Inc	Dec	Diff	No
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput									

List of Abbreviations

Compl	: Complete Meaning
Dec	: Decreased Meaning
Diff	: Different Meaning
Feq	: Fully Equivalent Meaning
IDF	: Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form
Inc	: Increased Meaning
ISMF	: Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form
No	: No Meaning
Peq	: Partly Equivalent Meaning
TP	: Translation by Paraphrase
TO	: Translation by Omission

D. Data Collection Procedure

According to Lincoln and Guba (in Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009:188) the best instrument for qualitative naturalistic inquiry is the human. Moreover, qualitative research involves collecting qualitative data by way of in-depth interviews, observation, field notes, open-ended

question, etc. Therefore, the researcher in a qualitative research is the main instrument for collecting the data. In collecting the data, the researcher applied some procedures. The procedures are as follows.

1. The researcher observed the source of the data by reading the original and the translated versions of the novel carefully.
2. The researcher recorded the data from the original and the translated version of the novel.
3. The researcher gathered and sorted the data out to find those that were compatible with the criteria established.

E. Data Analysis

The data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the collected data. The researcher will be work with data, organize it, and divide into manageable units. In this research, the techniques of analysis of the data were carried out as follows.

1. The researcher compared the idiomatic expressions in both versions; English and Bahasa Indonesia versions.
2. The researcher analyzed and classified the collected data based on their translation strategies.

3. The researcher made the classification of the data to make it easier to be analyzed.
4. The researcher encoded each of the data.

F. Trustworthiness

According to Lincoln and Guba in Suharso (2006: 16), since there can be no validity without reliability (and thus no credibility without dependability), a demonstration of the former is sufficient to establish the latter. Credibility is concerned with the accuracy of the data.

In this research, the trustworthiness is gained by using credibility and dependability. The researcher performed deep and detail observation of the data, and applied theories from experts of translation to confirm the research data. Dependability refers to the stability and track ability of the changes in data over time and conditions. The researcher examined both the process and the product of the research for consistency to achieve the degree of dependability. To ensured the data trustworthiness, the researcher needed to examined both of the process and the product of the research. Therefore the researcher used triangulation. The data findings of this research were triangulated by two students of translation program. The result of triangulated data findings were discussed and consulted with the supervisors

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter is divided into two parts. They are findings of the research and the discussions of the data analysis. The findings of the research contain two objectives: the translation strategies used by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions in *Little House on The Prairie* novel and the degree of meaning equivalence of the translation of the idiomatic expressions in *Little House on The Prairie* novel. The second part of this chapter is the discussion of the data analysis.

A. Findings

There are two objectives in finding. Each finding is presented on the table which contains of number and percentage to support argument of the data occurrence. The first objective is presented in Table 2. The second objective is presented in Table 3 and Table 4.

1. Translation Strategies Used by the Translator in Translating the Idiomatic Expressions

There are 141 idiomatic expressions found in the original novel. Those idiomatic expressions are translated by using some strategies. The classification of the strategies is based on Baker's theory of strategies in

translating idioms which is divided into four strategies. They are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, translation by omission. Table 2 below shows the finding of the translation strategies used by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions in *Little House on the Prairie* novel.

Table 2. Translation Strategies Used by the Translator in Translating the Idiomatic Expressions

No.	Translation Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Using an idiom of similar meaning and form	6	4.25 %
2.	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	55	39 %
3.	Translation by paraphrase	74	52.5 %
4.	Translation by omission	6	4.25 %
Total		141	100 %

From the table above, it can be seen that out of 141 idiomatic expressions, the translation strategy by paraphrase is one of the strategy which is most used by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions with the occurrence of 74 or 52.5%. Translation by paraphrase is the strategy which is mostly used by the translator to translate the idiomatic expressions in this novel than other strategies. Translation by paraphrase is used when equivalent cannot be found in the target language. It happens because there are stylistic differences.

The second strategy which is mostly used by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form with occurrence of 55 or 39 %. There are 55 data which use similar meaning in the source language but different lexical item in the target language. The difference of lexical items are used to express more or less the same idea in the source language.

There are 6 or 4.25% data which are translated by omission. These the idiomatic expressions are omitted in the target language because they have no equivalents in the target language and they cannot easily to be paraphrased. Therefore, the translator does not translate the idioms by using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form or translation by paraphrase strategy in the target language. The purpose is to maintain the meaning.

Translation using an idiom of similar meaning and form has the same accuracy with translation by omission strategy. There are 6 or 4.25% data which are translated by using this strategy. This strategy shows that the meaning is the same as the source language and in addition it consists of equivalent lexical item.

2. Description of Meaning Equivalence of the Idiomatic Expressions

Based on the data analysis, the translation of the idiomatic expressions in *Little House on the Prairie* novel and their translation in Bahasa Indonesia *Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput* is mostly equivalent

meaning. The result shows that the equivalence mostly falls in the equivalent meaning (110 or 77.92 %), followed by non-equivalent meaning (31 or 21.95 %). The degree of equivalence is indicated by the frequent occurrence of the complete meaning, followed by partly equivalent meaning categories (increased meaning and decreased meaning). Meanwhile, for the non-equivalent meaning categories (different meaning and no meaning), the result shows that 17.7% is different meaning and 4.25% is no meaning. The following table presents the frequency and percentage of the equivalent meaning and non-equivalent meaning in detail.

Table 3. The Degree of Meaning Equivalence of the Translation Idiomatic Expressions

No	Degree of meaning equivalence		Frequency	Percentage
1.	Equivalent meaning	Complete meaning	89	63.12 %
		Increased meaning	17	12 %
		Decreased meaning	4	2.8 %
Total of Equivalent Meaning			110	77.92 %
2.	Non-equivalent meaning	Different meaning	25	17.7 %
		No meaning	6	4.25 %
Total of Non-Equivalent Meaning			31	21.95%
Total			141	100%

As stated above, all the translation of the idiomatic expressions do not result in complete meaning. Some of the translation of the idiomatic expressions result in increased meaning and decreased meaning but the

number is less than complete meaning. The translation of the idiomatic expressions not only results in equivalent meaning, but also it results in non-equivalent meaning. Although the number is less than equivalent meaning. Therefore, it implies that the meaning of the idiomatic expressions in Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie* novel is transferred to the readers.

Table 4. Relation of the Strategy which is Used by the Translator in Translating the Idiomatic Expressions

No	Strategies	Degree of meaning equivalence					Total
		Com	Inc	Dec	Diff	No	
1.	Using an idiom of similar meaning and form	6 (4.2%)	0	0	0	0	6 (4.2%)
2.	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	28 (19.8%)	17 (12%)	3 (2.1%)	7 (4.9%)	0	55 (39%)
3.	Translation by paraphrase	55 (39%)	0	1 (0.7%)	18 (12.7%)	0	74 (52.4%)

4.	Translation by omission	0	0	0	0	6 (4.2%)	6 (4.2%)
Total		89 (63.1%)	17 (12%)	4 (2.8%)	25 (17.7%)	6 (4.2%)	141 (100%)

From the table above, it can be seen that the the most frequency in the translation by paraphrase strategy results in the complete meaning. The frequency is 55 out of 141 or 39 %. Followed by different meaning (18 or 12.7%), decreased meaning (1 or 0.7%), and there is no data in the translation by paraphrase results in increased meaning and no meaning.

The second strategy which is mostly used by the translator is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy. It results in complete meaning. The frequency is 28 data or 19.8 %. Followed by increased meaning (17 or 12%), different meaning (7 or 4.9 %), decreased meaning (3 or 2.1%) and there is no data which is translated by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy results in no meaning.

Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy results in in complete meaning only. The occurrence is 6 or 4.2%. The translation by omission results only in no meaning (6 or 4.2%).

In this research, the researcher found that the most of the strategies results in complete meaning and less frequency of non-equivalent meaning in each strategies. It implies that the translator maintains the meaning. The translator has minimized the frequency in non-equivalent meaning. Therefore, the message of the text can be understood by the readers.

B. Discussions

This part presents a deep discussion of the finding of this research. Each category has three examples. The first part is deep discussion about translation strategies and the second is about the degree of meaning equivalence.

1. Translation Strategies

In the discussion from translation strategies, the researcher uses Baker's theory in translating idiom. It consists of four strategies. The strategies are presented below.

a. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source-language idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items (Baker, 1992: 72). The examples are presented below.

Datum 29

SL : Pa told to me and Laura when he **fell in love** with Ma.

TL : *dan Pa mengenang masalalunya ketika ia mulai **jatuh cinta** pada Ma.*

The English idiomatic expression *fell in love* is translated into Bahasa Indonesia idiomatic expression *jatuh cinta*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, *jatuh cinta* means *menaruh cinta kepada*. These

two idioms are completely equivalent because they have precisely the same meaning and form.

Datum 63

SL : Laura **looked back** all the way.

TL : *Laura terus saja **melihat ke belakang**.*

The English idiomatic expression *looked back* is translated into Bahasa Indonesia *melihat ke belakang*. There are two meanings of *looking back*. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *looked back* means to think about something in your past. *Look back* have synonym *reflect on*. In this context, *looked back* does not means turning face to the back, but *look back* in here means see in the past. The word *looked* has similar meaning with *see*. The conclusion of both English and Bahasa Indonesia idiomatic expression refers to the same meaning and form.

Datum 196

SL : But neighborliness is another matter, and I'll **pay** him **back** every nail as soon as I can make the trip to Independence."

TL : *Tetapi bertetangga baik lain lagi soalnya, dan toh aku akan **membayarnya kembali**, setiap batang paku yang ku terima darinya, segera setelah aku dapat pergi ke kota Independence."*

The idiomatic expression *pay him back* is gratitude expression of somebody when he/ she receives something. The English idiomatic expression *pay him back* is translated into Bahasa Indonesia idiomatic expression *membayarnya kembali*. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *pay back* means the advantage or reward that somebody receives for something they have done; the act of paying something back. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, *membalas kebaikan hati dari orang lain* means *balas budi*. The word *him* is optional in nature, depends on the context of the sentence. In the context *him* refers to Pa's neighbor who has helped Pa. In conclusion, both the English and Bahasa Indonesia idiomatic expressions refer to the same meaning and consist of similar lexical items.

b. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

This strategy uses different lexical items to express more or less the same idea. 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 (Baker, 1992: 74). The examples are presented below.

Datum 27

SL: "You can't ever tell," Pa replied, "**Better be safe than sorry.**"

TL: “ Kita tidak tahu apa yang akan terjadi, “ kata Pa, “**lebih baik berjaga-jaga dari pada kecewa nanti.**”

According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* most idioms containing *better* are at the entries for the nouns and verbs in idioms. The idiom *better be safe than sorry* is used to express an attitude of carefulness before doing something. In lexical item, it cannot be said equivalent because translation between SL and TL has different in lexical. The phrase *be safe* translated into *berjaga-jaga* and *sorry* translated *kecewa nanti*. Although it different in lexical, but it still refers in the same meaning.

Datum 23

SL : Her **heart jumped into her throat** and choked her with its pounding.

TL : Seakan **kerongkongan Laura tersumbat, tak bisa bernapas.**

The idiomatic expression *heart jumped* is not literally means heart can be walk and jump, but it means the expression of worried and afraid. The idiomatic expression of heart jumped into her throat means much afraid. Both of the idiomatic expressions are refer to the same meaning but different in the form. *Heart jumped* translated into *tak bisa bernapas* and *into heart throat* translated into *kerongkongan Laura tersumbat*.

Datum 40

SL : "It **rests heavy on my mind.**" said Santa Claus.

TL : "**Beberapa hari ini aku sedikit bingung.**" kata Santa Claus.

The idiomatic expression of *heavy on my mind* means the expression of the hard thinking. Both of the translation are refers to the same meaning

but it different in the form. *Rests* translated into *beberapa hari ini* and the word *aku* is optional, *heavy on my mind* translated into *sedikit bingung*.

c. Translation by Paraphrase

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when an equivalent cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language (Baker, 1992: 74). The examples are presented below.

Datum 47

SL : The rushing sound of the water filled the **still air**.

TL : *Suara gemersik air sungai memecah **kesunyian***.

The English idiom *still air* is replaced by *kesunyian* in the target language. If the idiomatic is translated literally, it will be *udara yang diam/ tidak bergerak*. It refers to *kesunyian*. Both of these expressions are refers to the same meaning but it paraphrases in the target language.

Datum 56

SL : "**Stand still**, just as you are. Don't move!" she said.

TL : "**Diam** semua! Sama sekali jangan bergerak!" Perintah Ma.

The English idiom *stand still* is replaced by *diam* in the target language. *Stand still* means unmoving. These two idiomatic expressions are refers to the same meaning. The word *diam* means *unmoving*. The

form of the idiomatic expression in the source language is phrase and in the target language, it paraphrases into a word.

Datum 116

SL : They could feel the dark all around them, and they **kept looking behind** them at the place where the dark mixed with the edge of the firelight.

TL : Mereka dapat merasakan kegelapan yang mengelilingi mereka, dan berkali-kali mereka **berpaling** ke tempat dimana kegelapan berbatasan dengan sinar api.

The English idiom *kept looking behind* is replaced by *berpaling* in the target language. The idiomatic expression of look behind means turning position to the back. Translation between SL and TL are refers into the same meaning but different in the form. The idiomatic form in SL is phrase and it changes into a word in TL.

d. Translation by Omission

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. It happens because there is no equivalent in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons (Baker, 1992: 77). The examples are presented below.

Datum 97

SL : **Right away**, he and Ma began to unload the wagon

TL : *Pa dan Ma sibuk mengangkut semua barang dari dalam gerobak*

In this datum the translator applies the omission strategy by letting the idiom *right away* does not translated. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, the idiomatic translation *right away* means immediately; without delay. It makes the meaning lose.

Datum 65

SL : He and Ma got out of the wagon to make camp, and Mary and Laura **climbed down** to the ground, too.

TL : *Pa menghentikan kudanya dibantu Ma menyiapkan tempat untuk bermalam, Mary dan Laura turut pula.*

In this datum the translator applies the omission strategy by letting the idiom *climbed down* not to be translated. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* the idiomatic translation *climbed down* means an admitting that you were wrong, or of changing your position in argument. Besides according to *Kamus Idiom Inggris- Indonesia*, *climb down* means *sikap melunak*. If the idiomatic expression *climbed down* is translated literally, it means *memanjat ke bawah*. The translator does not translating the idiom *climbed down* because it is not right definition based on any dictionary. Thus, the sentence become *Mary dan Laura turut pula*. The word *turut pula* can change the translation of the idiom *climbed down* as representative from context of the sentence *he and Ma got out of the wagon to make camp*. It is a significant meaning to the context because

Mary and Laura also do the same like Ma and Pa. By using this strategy, the translator makes the translation in the target text become more effective and understandable.

Datum 109

SL : Drowsily Laura heard a long wolf howl rising from far away on the prairie, but only a little shiver went up her backbone and she **fell asleep**.

TL : *Sayup- sayup Laura mendengar lolongan serigala, jauh di tengah padang rumput, tapi kini ia tak begitu ketakutan lagi.*

In this datum the translator applies the omission strategy by letting the idiom *fall asleep* does not translated. According to *Cambridge Dictionary*, *fall asleep* means *to start to sleep*. The idiomatic expression *fall asleep* is not realized in the target language together with the whole expression in source language. This causes the target language to lose the information about what the expression of Laura after hearing wolf howl.

2. Degree of Meaning Equivalence

According to the description in the findings, most of the translation strategies of the idiomatic expressions are translated in equivalent meaning whether complete meaning or partly equivalent meaning (increased meaning and decreased meaning). Furthermore, the occurrence of equivalent meaning categories are divided into complete meaning and partly equivalent meaning. Non-equivalent meaning which

is divided into different meaning and no meaning. Moreover, partly equivalent meaning is divided into increased meaning and decreased meaning.

a. Equivalent Meaning

In equivalent meaning, there are discussion about fully equivalent meaning (complete meaning) and partly equivalent meaning. Moreover, partly equivalent meaning is divided into increased meaning and decreased meaning. The discussions are presented below.

1. Complete Meaning

Complete meaning occurs when the meanings in the source language text are completely transferred in the target language text. The examples are presented below.

Datum 19

SL : Wouldn't wonder if the ice **broke up** today.

TL : *Paginya Pa berkata, "Untung sekali kita menyeberang kemarin, Carolin. Es mulai **berpecahan** malam tadi.*

The example in this datum is translated using paraphrase strategy. The English idiom *broke up* is translated into *berpecahan*. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *broke up* means *to make something separate into smaller pieces; to divide something into smaller parts*. Therefore, both expressions in the source language and its translation in the target language refer to the same meaning.

Datum 11

SL : So they all **went away** from the little log house.

TL : Mereka **berangkat** meninggalkan rumah kecil yang terbuat dari balok- balok kayu itu.

The English idiom *went away* is translated into *berangkat*. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *went away* means *to leave person or place; to leave home for a period of time*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, *berangkat* means *mulai berjalan pergi atau berpegian*. Therefore, both expressions in the source language and its translation in the target language refer to the same meaning.

Datum 37

SL : There was nothing new to do and nothing new to **look at**.

TL : Tidak ada sesuatu yang baru untuk **dipandang**.

The example in this datum is translated by paraphrase strategy. The English idiom *look at* is translated into *dipandang* in Bahasa Indonesia. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* means *pay attention to something*. *Di pandang* in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* means *dilihat; diamati*. Therefore, both expressions in the source language and its translation in the target language refer to the same meaning.

2. Partly Equivalent Meaning

The translation of the idiomatic expressions in *Little House in the Prairie* novel and its Bahasa Indonesia version *Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput* is not only result in complete meaning but also it results in partly equivalent meaning. Partly equivalent meaning classifying into increased meaning and decreased meaning. The discussions are presented below.

a) Increased Meaning

Increased meaning occurs when there is an addition of information realized by new meaning which is not found in the source language. Below is the example.

Datum 73

SL : Mary got up and turned around so that Ma could unbutton her But Laura **jumped up and stood still.**

TL : *Mary berdiri dan berpaling agar Ma dapat membuka kancing gaunnya yang ada di punggung. Tetapi Laura **melompat terkejut dan berdiri kaku.***

The idiomatic expression *jumped up and stood still* is translated *melompat terkejut dan berdiri kaku* in Bahasa Indonesia. This idiomatic expression means expression of curiosity. According to *Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *jumped up* means *thinking you are more important than you really are, particularly because you have risen in social status.*

Besides, based on Idiom Free Dictionary, it states that *jump up* means to leap upward from something. According *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *stood still* means to get up onto your feet from another position. According to *Cambridge Dictionary*, *stand still* means a condition in which all movement or activity has stopped. By translating the idiomatic expression into *melompat terkejut*, the translator has added more information, *terkejut*, which is not found in the source language. This additional information has increased the meaning of the translation.

Datum 89

SL : "Charles!" Ma said. She stood with her arms full of quilts and **looked up** at him.

TL : "Charles!" tukas Ma. Dia berada di bawah, sedang membawa beberapa lembar selimut tebal, dan **memandang dengan sikap menegur** kepada Pa.

According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* the idiom *look up* means to *raise your eyes when you are looking down at something*. The words *dengan sikap menegur* are added to emphasize the idiomatic expression *looked up*. The function is to intensify the meaning but it the addition causes the original meaning increases.

b) Decreased Meaning

Decreased meaning occurs when a part of the meaning in the source expression is omitted in the target language. It makes the meaning decrease. The examples are as follows.

Datum 78

SL : “ Now, Patty, **keep your own end of the box**,” said Pa. “This is for Pet.”

TL : *Kau juga, Patty, **ini bukan bagianmu**. Ini untuk Pet.” Kata Pa lagi.*

According to Oxford *Advanced Learner’s Dictionary*, *keep your end up* means to continue to be cheerful in the difficult situation. *Keep your own end of the box* is the expression to focus in yours. In this context, Pa said to Patty to eat his meals. The idiomatic expression *keep your own end of the box* is translated into *ini bukan bagianmu*. The meaning decreases because a part of the meaning is not transferred in target language, *ini bukan bagianmu* does not explain the meaning in the source language. To achieve a complete equivalent meaning, the idiom in the source language should be translated into *makanlah bagianmu*.

Datum 141

SL : She put another stick of wood on the fire and told Laura to go back to bed.

But Laura begged so hard that Ma said she could **stay up**.

TL : *Tetapi Laura memohon- mohon agar hingga akhirnya ia diperbolehkan untuk **tidur**.*

The idiomatic expression *stay up* means *to go to bed later than usual*. The idiomatic expression *stay up* is translated into Bahasa Indonesia *tidur*. The meaning decreases because *stay up* is only translated becomes *tidur*. The idiomatic expression *stay up* contains explanation of time. To achieve a complete equivalent meaning, the idiom in the source language text should be translated into *tidur nanti*.

b. Non-equivalent Meaning

The translation is not equivalent when it has different meaning and no meaning. Non-equivalent meaning is classifying into different meaning and no meaning. The deep discussions are presented below.

1) Different Meaning

Different meaning occurs when the translator changes the information contained in the source language by using words which have different meaning in the target language. The examples are presented as follows.

Datum 28

SL : He and Pa talked a while, then they **went off** into the woods together.

TL : *Pa berbicara dengan orang ini sejenak kemudian mereka berdua **menghilang** ke dalam hutan.*

The idiomatic expression *went off* is translated into Bahasa Indonesia *menghilang*. If the idiomatic expression *went off* is translated literally become *pergi mati*. It does not make any sense. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *went off* means *to leave a place, especially in order to do something*. According to *Kamus Idiom Inggris-Indonesia*, *went off* means *berangkat; keluar dari*. *Menghilang* and *berangkat* or *keluar dari* or *leave a place* is not the same meaning. *Menghilang* is the same meaning with *disappear*. These two expressions have different meaning.

Datum 45

SL : The narrow **crack down** which it had come opened into the bottom lands.

TL : Celah tadi telah **berakhir** pada dasar lembah yang luas.

The idiomatic expression *crack down* is translated into Bahasa Indonesia *berakhir*. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *crack down* means *severe action taken to restrict the activities of criminals or of people opposed to the government or somebody in authority*. If *crack down* is translated literally it means break something into pieces. Its meaning is different from the meaning in the source language.

Datum 48

SL : All along the creek banks the trees hung over it and made it dark with shadows.

TL : *Pepohonan di tepinya condong ke arah air, memberi bayang-bayang gelap pada air di tepian.*

Hung over is an idiomatic expression which means something that continues from an earlier time. It is translated into *condong ke arah* which has similar meaning with *gravitate toward* in English. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *hung over* means *the headache and sick feeling that you have the day after drinking too much alcohol*. This definition does not make sense based on the context. The second definition states that *hung over* is a feeling, custom, idea that remains from the past, although it is no longer practical or suitable. When it is translated literally *hung over* means *menggantung diatas*. Thus, *hung over* and *condong ke arah* have different meaning.

2) No Meaning

No meaning occurs when the translator omits to translate the words or expression in the source language text so that the target language text loses all information contained in the source language text.

Datum 31

SL : Now they set out to go across Kansas

TL : *Dan kini mereka sedang menyeberangi negara bagian Kansas.*

Based on *Oxford Advanced Learner Dictionary*, *set out* means *to leave a place and begin a journey*. The idiomatic *set out* does not translated into Bahasa Indonesia in written but in the context of the sentence it can be said the idiom of *set out* is the part of the context of the journey.

Datum 65

SL : He and Ma got out of the wagon to make camp, and Mary and Laura **climbed down** to the ground, too.

TL : *Pa menghentikan kudanya dibantu Ma menyiapkan tempat untuk bermalam, Mary dan Laura turut pula.*

According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, *climb down* means an act of admitting that you wrong or of changing your position in an argument. The idiomatic *climbed down* does not translated and it makes lose the information about the condition.

Datum 109

SL : Drowsily Laura heard a long wolf howl rising from far away on the prairie, but only a little shiver went up her backbone and she **fell asleep**.

TL : *Sayup- sayup Laura mendengar lolongan serigala, jauh di tengah padang rumput, tapi kini ia tak begitu ketakutan lagi.*

According to *Cambridge Dictionary*, *fall asleep* means *to start to sleep*. The idiomatic expression *fall asleep* is not realized in the target

language together with the whole expression in source language. This causes the target language to lose the information about what the expression of Laura after hearing wolf howl.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is the last chapter for this study. There are two important conclusions based on findings and discussions in Chapter IV.

A. Conclusions

Based on findings and discussion in Chapter IV, two conclusions can be drawn as follows.

1. There are four strategies used by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions in Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie* novel in its Bahasa Indonesia translated version *Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput*. They are (1) using idiom of similar meaning and form (4.25%), (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (39%), (3) translation by paraphrase (52.5%), and (4) translation by omission (4.25%). In the analysis, it is found that most of the idiomatic expressions occurring in the novel are translated by using paraphrase strategy (52.5%). This happens because equivalence in the idiomatic expressions cannot be found in the target language. The differences in stylistic preferences are the reason that no exact idiom is equivalent in the target language. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form and translation by omission are the less strategy used in translating the idiomatic expressions than other strategies. The frequency are 6 out of 141 or 4.25%.

2. The second objective of this study is to describe the degrees of meaning equivalence in the translation of the idiomatic expressions. In term of meaning equivalence, most of the idiomatic expressions in Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie* results equivalent meaning. In this research, the researcher found that most of the strategies results in complete meaning and less frequency of non-equivalent meaning. It is indicated by the frequency of the equivalent meaning (77.92%) compared to non-equivalent meaning (21.95%). The translator maintains the meaning of the idiomatic expressions and he has minimized the frequency in non-equivalent meaning. Therefore, the message of the text can be understood by the readers.

B. Suggestions

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

1. To Translators

In translating idiomatic expressions, a translator has to pay attention and be careful in choosing the most appropriate strategies. Translators also have deep comprehension about idiomatic expressions as well as the culture and languages of the source language and the target language to produce a good translation.

2. To Students of the English Language Study Program

Nowadays the idiomatic expressions are common in daily speech. It is important to students to have good knowledge about idiom. A special subject about idioms at university is necessary to students. Students can recognize and interpret the idiom correctly.

3. To Other Researchers

This research focuses on the translation strategies and the meaning equivalence in Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the Prairie* novel.

This research only presents the strategies used by the translator and the degree of equivalence. The data in this research are simple common idiom. Other researchers can analyze more detailed about comparison the English idiom and Indonesia idiom in other strategies.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. List of Abbreviations

Compl	: Complete Meaning
Dec	: Decreased Meaning
Diff	: Different Meaning
Feq	: Fully Equivalent Meaning
IDF	: Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form
Inc	: Increased Meaning
ISMF	: Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form
No	: No Meaning
Peq	: Partly Equivalent Meaning
TP	: Translation by Paraphrase
TO	: Translation by Omission

Appendix 2. Table of Translation Strategies and Meaning Equivalent

No	Data		Strategies				Meaning of Equivalence				
							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
							Feq	Peg			
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Compl	Inc	Dec	Diff	No
	Little House on the Prairie	<i>Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput</i>									
1.	Marry stopped their playing and strared in surprise at a wagon slowly creaking by on that road.	Hampir setiap hari Laura dan Marry berhenti bermain, dan memandang tercengang pada gerobak kuda yang berjalan berderik- derik pelan	√				√				
2.	"Everything's all right, Caroline," said Pa. " Let a fellow get his breath. "	“ Sudahlah, Caroline, kini segalanya beres. Biar napasku kembali dulu. ” Kata Pa.		√				√			
3.	Their mothers looking at him from shadowy woods	Ibu mereka mengawasi dirinya dari bayang bayang kerimbunan pepohonan			√		√				
4.	" Little pitchers have big ears, " Ma said. She meant that he must not frighten Mary and Laura.	“ Gayung kecil telinganya besar. “ sela Ma mengingatkan Pa untuk tidak menakut-nakuti Mary dan Laura.	√				√				
5.	Mary and Laura clung on to their rag dolls and did not say anything	Marry dan Laura mendekap boneka- boneka kain mereka erat- erat , tak berkata sepatah katapun.		√			√				

No	Data		Strategies				Meaning of Equivalence				
							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Feq Compl	Peq Inc	Dec		
	Little House on the Prairie	<i>Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput</i>									
6.	Grandma and all the aunts hugged and kissed them and hugged and kissed them again, saying good-by	Nenek dan semua bibi- bibi memeluk mereka, mencium mereka, memeluk mereka lagi, dan menciumi mereka lagi, sambil mengucapkan selamat jalan.		√			√				
7.	Pa pick up Mary and then Laura and set them on the bed in the back of wagon	Pa kemudian mengangkat Marry dan Laura, meletakkan mereka di tempat tidur di bagian belakang gerobak.			√		√				
8.	He helped ma climb up to the wagon seat	Dibantunya Ma naik ke tempat duduk di depan.			√		√				
9.	Grand Ma reach up and gave her Baby Carry	Dan nenek mengulurkan si bayi Carrie kepada Ma.			√		√				
10.	Pa swung up and sat beside Ma, and Jack, the brindle bulldog, went under the wagon.	Terkhir Pa sendiri naik , duduk di samping Ma, dan Jack , anjing bulldog mereka yang belang coklat itu, masuk ke bawah gerobak.			√		√				
11.	So they all went away from the little log house	Mereka berangkat meninggalkan rumah kecil yang terbuat dari balok-balok kayu itu.			√		√				

No	Data		Strategies				Meaning of Equivalence				
							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Feq Compl	Peq Inc	Dec		
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput									
12.	Then, if you were very quiet, you might stand a long time looking at him.	Dan kalua kita betul-betul diam tak bergerak,kita dapat memperhatikannya cukup lama , ia memandang kita dengan matanya yang bulat sekan kosong.		√			√				
13.	Then she made her arms let go. Her hands balled into fists and her eyes shut tight and she ran toward the house as fast as she could run.	Kemudian dia melepaskan pegangan itu.		√				√			
14.	The enermous lake White all the way to the edge of the gray skin	Danau yang akan mereka lintasi sungguh amat luas, permukaannya membeku, merupakan padang es yang putih dan rata dan hanya berbatasan kaki langit.			√					√	
15.	Wagon tracks went away across it , so far that you could not see where they went; they ended in nothing at all	Jalur jalur tersebut melintasi danau, ujung-ujungnyaupun tak terlihat.		√				√			

No	Data		Strategies				Meaning of Equivalence				
							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
							Feq	Peq			
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Compl	Inc	Dec	Diff	No
	Little House on the Prairie	<i>Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput</i>									
16.	The horses’ hoofs clop-clopped with a dull sound,the wagon wheels went crunching	Tapak kaki kuda membuat suara berdentum- dentum pendek dan berat, roda –roda gerobak gemersik melindases yang keras itu.			√		√				
17.	At least the wagon was pulling up a slope of earth again, and again there were trees.	Akhirnya sampai juga gerobak mereka ke seberang, rodanya mulai menyentuh tanah dan mendaki lereng, pohon-pohonnyapun kini tampak.			√		√				
18.	No body lived in the little house; it was a place to camp in	Rumah tersebut kosong, tak ada yang menempati, memang sengaja didirikan untuk tempat singgah para penyeberang danau.		√			√				
19.	Wouldn’t wonder if the ice broke up today	Paginya Pa berkata, “Untung sekali kita menyeberang kemarin, Carolin. Es mulai berpecahan malam tadi.			√		√				
20.	The cousins stood around and looked at them	Para saudara sepupu mengelilingi serta memandangi mereka			√		√				

No	Data		Strategies				Meaning of Equivalence				
							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
	Feq	Peq					Compl	Inc	Dec		
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO					
	Little House on the Prairie	<i>Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput</i>									
21.	Laura hadn't thought about it before, but now she thought what would have happened if the ice had cracked all gone down into the cold water	Kemarin Laura tidak pernah berpikir bahwa ada kemungkinan lapisan es yang mereka lalui dapat pecah, tetapi kini kemungkinan itu terpikir olehnya. Apa jadinya kalau es pecah tepat pada saat gerobak mereka ada di atasnya ? mereka semua pasti terbenam di tengah danau yang dingin airnya itu			√		√				
22.	Pa caught Laura up in his safe	Pa mengangkat Laura dan mendekapnya rapat-rapat.			√					√	
23.	Her heart jumped into her throat and choked her with its pounding.	Seakan kerongkongan Laura tersumbat, tak bisa bernapas.		√				√			
24.	Sometimes they had to stay several days in one camp because a creek was in flood and they couldn't cross it till the water went down	Kadang kadang merka harus menunggu berhari-hari karena sungai yang mereka seberangi sedang banjir, mereka baru dapat melanjutkan perjalanan bila air telah surut .			√		√				

No	Data		Strategies				Meaning of Equivalence				
							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
							Feq	Peq			
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Compl	Inc	Dec	Diff	No
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput									
25.	Pa drove onto a raft, and they all sat still in the wagon while he raft went swaying away from the safe land and slowly crossed all that rolling muddy-yellow water	Pa mengendalikan gerobaknya naik ke atas rakit tambangan, mereka semua duduk dan tak berani bergerak di gerobak, saat rakit meninggalkan tepian yang keras dan aman, rakit membawa mereka terayun ayun pelahan menyeberangi gulungan deras air sungai yang kecoklatan itu.			√		√				
26.	" You can't ever tell ," Pa replied. "Better be safe than sorry."	" Kita tidak tahu apa yang akan terjadi , “ kata Pa, “ Lebih baik berjaga-jaga dari pada kecewa nanti.”		√			√				
27.	"You can't ever tell," Pa replied. " Better be safe than sorry ."	" Kita tidak tahu apa yang akan terjadi, “ kata Pa, “ Lebih baik berjaga-jaga dari pada kecewa nanti. ”		√				√			

No	Data		Strategies				Meaning of Equivalence				
							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Feq Compl	Peq Inc	Dec		
	Little House on the Prairie	<i>Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput</i>									
28.	He and Pa talked a while, then they went off into the woods together	Pa berbicara dengan orang ini sejenak kemudian mereka berdua menghilang ke dalam hutan.			√					√	
29.	Pa told to me and Laura when he fell in love with Ma.	Dan Pa mengenang masa lalunya ketika ia mulai jatuh cinta pada Ma.	√				√				
30.	He hitched Pet and Patty to it, and they all went on together	Pet dan Patty dipasang dan mereka berangkat meneruskan perjalanan		√				√			
31.	Now they set out to go across Kansas	Dan kini mereka sedang menyeberangi negara bagian Kansas.				√					√
32.	In a perfect circle the sky curved down to the level land, and the wagon was in the circle's exact middle	Langit mengelilingi padang rumput itu dengan bentuk sebuah lingkaran sempurna, gerobak mereka merupakan titik pusat lingkaran tersebut.				√					√
33.	All day long Pet and Patty went forward	Sepanjang hari Pet dan Patty berlari-lari kecil .		√						√	

No	Data		Strategies				Meaning of Equivalence				
							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
							Feq	Peq			
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Compl	Inc	Dec	Diff	No
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput									
34.	All day long Pet and Patty went forward, trotting and walking and trotting again, but they couldn't get out of the middle of that circle	Sepanjang hari Pet dan Patty berlari-lari kecil, berjalan, berlari-lari kecil, berjalan lagi, tapi tetap saja mereka berada di titik tengah lingkaran langit itu.			√					√	
35.	When the sun went down , the circle was still around them and the edge of the sky was pink	Bila matahari akan terbenam , lingkaran itu masih tetap ada, hanya tepi langit jadi berwarna merah muda.		√			√				
36.	The camp fire was small and get lost in so much space	Api unggun terasa selalu kecil, lenyap ditelan luasnya alam yang mengitarinnya.		√			√				
37.	There was nothing new to do and nothing new to look at .	Tidak ada sesuatu yang baru untuk dipandang .			√		√				
38.	Pa jumped up. His face was blazing red and his eyes snapped blue sparks .	Pa melompat berdiri. Wajahnya memerah dan matanya ber api-api .		√			√				

No	Data		Strategies				Meaning of Equivalence				
							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Feq Compl	Peq Inc	Dec		
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput								Diff	No
39.	It whipped Laura's straight brown hair and Mary's golden curls everywhich-way, and the strong light screwed up their eyelids.	Angin membuat rambut Laura yang lurus terhempas-hempas, dan rambut Mary yang keriting keemasan porak poranda. Cahaya matahari yang tajam bagaikan membakar kelopak mata mereka.		√			√				
40.	"It rests heavy on my mind ," said Santa Claus.	" Beberapa hari ini aku sedikit bingung ," kata Santa Claus.		√				√			
41.	Mr. Scott started to speak, but Pa stopped him. " Save your breath , Scott. It's no use to say another word.	Tuan Scott sudah hendak bicara, tetapi Pamenyelanya, : " Sudah Scott, tak usah bicara lagi , taka da gunanya."		√				√			
42.	Jagged cliffs of bare red earth rose up on both sides of the wagon	Dinding tanah yang terjal dan berkerut-kerut tajam dan berwarna merah itu kini mendindingi kiri kanan gerobak.			√					√	

No	Data		Strategies				Meaning of Equivalence				
							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
							Feq	Peq			
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Compl	Inc	Dec	Diff	No
	Little House on the Prairie	<i>Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput</i>									
43.	Grass waved along their tops, but nothing grew on their seamed, straight-up and-down sides	Rumput tinggi melambai di puncak dinding ini, tetapi ada sisinya yang terjal tidak tumbuh suatu apapun.			√		√				
44.	The wind was still blowing overhead, but it did not blow down into this deep crack in the ground	Diatas, angin masih bertiup kencang,tetapi angin tidak dapat mencapai bagian dalam celah yang sedang mereka turuni.			√		√				
45.	The narrow crack down which it had come opened into the bottom lands.	Celah tadi telah berakhir pada dasar lembah yang luas.			√					√	
46.	For a while the high, bare cliffs of red earth stood up behind the wagon	Beberapa saat lamanya dinding jurang tanah merah yang meninggi itu masih tampak di belakang gerobak		√			√				

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	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Feq Compl	Peq Inc	Dec		
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput									
47.	The rushing sound of the water filled the still air	Suara gemersik air sungai memecah kesunyian .			√		√				
48.	All along the creek banks the trees hung over it and made it dark with shadows	Pepohonan di tepinya condong ke arah air, memberi bayang-bayang gelap pada air di tepian.		√						√	
49.	"This creek's pretty high ," Pa said	" Air sungai ini sedikit meninggi ." kata Pa.		√			√				
50.	They pricked their ears forward , looking at the creek; then they pricked them backward to hear what Pa would say	Pet dan Patty mengangkat hidung mereka yang basah, telinga mereka bergerak-gerak, condong ke depan, memperhatikan sungai, kemudian telinga- telinga itu bergerak ke belakang untuk mendengarkan keputusan apa yang akan diambil Pa.			√		√				
51.	A little way upstream , Jack was lapping the water with his red tongue	Sedikit ke arah mudik , Jack sedang minum sepuas-puasnya dengan lidahnya yang merah.		√				√			

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	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Feq Compl	Peq Inc	Dec		
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput									
52.	"I'll tie down the wagon-cover," Pa said	"Akan ku tutup erat-erat kain atap gerobak." Kata Pa.		√			√				
53.	He climbed down from the seat, unrolled the canvas sides and tied them firmly to the wagon box.	Ia turun dari tempat duduknya, membuka gulungan dinding gerobak, mengikatnya erat-erat di dinding gerobak.			√		√				
54.	Mary huddled down on the bed	Mary meringkuk di tempat tidur.			√		√				
55.	Quick as a flash , Mary and Laura dropped flat on the bed.	Secepat kilat , Mary dan Laura berbaring rapat- rapat di tempat tidur	√				√				
56.	" Stand still , just as you are. Don't move!" she said.	" Diam semua! Sama sekali jangan bergerak!" Perintah Ma			√		√				

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	Little House on the Prairie	<i>Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput</i>									
57.	She could feel the wagon swaying and turning; the splashing was noisy again, and again it died away .	Dirasanya gerobak terayun keras, membelok. Air sungai bergemuruh lagi, kemudian sunyi lagi.			√		√				
58.	At the top of the bank they stood still , panting and dripping	Di puncak lereng tepian sungai keduanya berhenti , terengah-engah dan basah kuyup.			√		√				
59.	The river would have rolled them over and over and carried them away and drowned them, and nobody would ever have known what became of them	Banjir akan menggulingkan gerobak mereka, membuatnya terbalik- balik, menghanyutkannya, menenggelamkannya dan tak ada yang mengetahui nasib mereka sebab jalan itu baru akan dilalui manusia lagi berminggu- minggu setelah peristiwa itu terjadi.			√		√				

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							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
							Feq	Peq			
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Compl	Inc	Dec	Diff	No
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput									
60.	Laura swallowed hard, to keep crying.	Laura menelan ludah, menahan tangis.		√			√				
61.	He went far up and down the creek bank, looking for Jack, calling him and whistling for him.	Pa berjalan jauh menghilir sungai, kemudian memudik sungai, sambil memanggil-manggil Jack, dan bersiul-siul.		√			√				
62.	At last there was nothing to do but to go on	Tak ada lagi yang dapat mereka kerjakan, kecuali meneruskan perjalanan.		√			√				
63.	Laura looked back all the way	Laura terus saja melihat ke belakang.	√				√				
64.	And the valley widened out to the High Prairie once more	Lembah ini makin lama makin lebar dan mereka tiba kembali di padang rumput tinggi.		√			√				

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	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Feq Compl	Peq Inc	Dec		
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput									
65.	He and Ma got out of the wagon to make camp, and Mary and Laura climbed down to the ground, too.	Pa menghentikan kudanya dibantu Ma menyiapkan tempat untuk bermalam, Mary dan Laura turut pula.				√					√
66.	The fire crackled merrily inside the ring of bare ground that it couldn't get out of	Apipun menari- nari gembira di tengah lingkaran tanah tak berumput itu, tak dapat lagi menjalar keluar .		√				√			
67.	They could not drink coffee until they grew up	Mereka baru boleh minum kopi setelah dewasa nanti .		√			√				
68.	The vast prairie was dark and still	Padang rumput yang luas itu kelam dan diam .		√			√				
69.	He lighted his pipe with a hot coal, and stretched out his legs comfortably	Pa menyulut pipanya dengan bara api dan menjulurkan kakinya dengan enaknya.			√					√	
70.	Mary yawned, and slid off the wagon tongue to sit on the grass	Mary menguap, meluncur dari kayu yang didudukinya di rumput.			√		√				
71.	For an instant she was still, listening to the long, wailing howl from the dark prairie.	Tiba-tiba ia terdiam, mendengarkan. Dari kejauhan terdengar suara lolongan yang memilukan.			√		√				

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	Little House on the Prairie	<i>Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput</i>									
72.	But that sound always ran cold up Laura's backbone and crinkled over the back of her head	Tetapi suara itu selalu membuat bulu kuduk Laura berdiri.				√					√
73.	Mary got up and turned around so that Ma could unbutton her But Laura jumped up and stood still	Mary berdiri dan berpaling agar Ma dapat membuka kancing gaunnya yang ada di punggung. Tetapi Laura melompat terkejut dan berdiri kaku.		√				√			
74.	Cold ran up Laura's backbone, her scalp crinkled, her hair stood up.	Keringat dingin Laura membersit , bulukuduknya berdiri.			√					√	
75.	The green lights moved; one winked out , then the other winked out, then both shone steadily, coming nearer.	Cahaya hijau itu bergerak, satu padam , menyusul satunya, kemudian dua-duanya bersinar terang, bergerak mendekat, bergerak cepat mendekat.			√					√	
76.	They were still in the dark, looking at him	Mata tersebut berhenti, tak bergerak, agaknya ia mengawasi Pa.			√		√				

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	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput									
77.	" No telling how long he kept swimming," Pa said.	" Entah berapa lama ia berenang." Kata Pa.			√		√				
78.	She was wide awake , she was not sleepy at all, but suddenly she was very much surprised.	Laura terbangun , dia tidak mengantuk sama sekali ada yang membuatnya terkejut.			√		√				
79.	Pa picked up a stick of wood; he shouted, and threw it.	Ia mengambil sebatang dahan, berteriak, dan melemparkan dahan tersebut.			√		√				
78.	"Now, Patty, keep your own end of the box," said Pa. "This is for Pet."	"Kau juga, Patty, ini bukan bagianmu . Ini untuk Pet." Kata Pa lagi.		√					√		
79.	Under the wagon Jack wearily turned around three times, and lay down to sleep	Di bawah gerobak, dengan kelelahan Jack berputar-putar tiga kali sebelum mendapatkan tempat enak untuk tidur.			√		√				
80.	"Hah! Got nipped , didn't you?" Pa said. "And serve you right. I told you to eat your own corn."	"Hah, enak tidak gigitan Pet?" kata Pa, "Puas ! Kan sudah kubilang, jangan ganggu bagian Pet!"		√			√				

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							Feq	Peq			
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Compl	Inc	Dec	Diff	No
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput									
81.	Mary and Laura looked at each other and laughed	Mary dan Laura saling pandang, kemudian tertawa.		√			√				
82.	They could smell bacon and coffee and hear pancakes sizzling, and they scrambled out of bed	Tercium bau daging goreng, kopi, dan terdengar juga desis kue serabi di penggorengan, kedua anak itu cepat- cepat bangun.		√			√				
83.	He said to Ma: "Take your time, Caroline.	“ Carolin, “ katanya pada Ma, “ tidak usah tergesa- gesa.”		√			√				
84.	All around them shadows were moving over the waving grasses, while the sun rose.	Matahari sedang terbit, bayang- bayang menari-nari			√					√	
85.	Meadow larks were springing straight up from the billows of grass into the high, clear sky, singing as they went	Burung- burung berterbangan dari rumput- rumput tebal, melesat ke langit tinggi dan menyanyi- nyanyi.			√					√	

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							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
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	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Compl	Inc	Dec	Diff	No
	Little House on the Prairie	<i>Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput</i>									
86.	Then he went out of sight and the prairie was empty.	Makin lama makin jauh , tubuh Pa makin kecil dan akhirnya tidak terlihat lagi, kembali padang rumput itu kosong.			√		√				
87.	They picked up every scattered twig and put it in the fire.	Kemudian mereka memungguti ranting- ranting kecil yang berserakan dan memasukkannya ke dalam api.			√		√				
88.	But not one ever came out of that hole.	Tetapi di liang di hadapannya tidak ada yang muncul .			√		√				
89.	"Charles!" Ma said. She stood with her arms full of quilts and looked up at him reprovingly	“ Charles!” tukas Ma. Diaberada di bawah, sedang membawa beberapa lembar selimut tebal, dan memandang dengan sikap menegur kepada Pa.		√				√			
90.	"I'll be thankful to get into it," said Ma.	“ Aku akan bersyukur sekali kalau bisa segera menempatinya .” Kata Ma			√		√				

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	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Feq Compl	Peq Inc	Dec		
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput								Diff	No
91.	He held up the game in his hand, for her to see.	Pa memamerkan hasil buruannya.			√					√	
92.	Then they took off the wagoncover and put it over the pile.	Juga kanpas atap gerobak di copot, di tutupkan pada tumpukkan barang tadi.			√					√	
93.	"No!" Ma said. " Don't get such an idea into your head. "	" tidak! Jangan pikirkan hal seperti itu. " Jawab Ma.		√			√				
94.	The large, bright stars hung down from the sky.	Bintang- bintang besar tampak makin lama makin rendah.		√				√			
95.	Grasshopper's rasping quivered up from an the immense prairie.	Suara belalang gemersik terdengar dari arah mana saja.			√					√	
96.	She went slowly, and more slowly, and then she stood still and felt queer.	Perlahan Laura mengikuti terowongan itu, makin lama makin perlahan, sampai ia terhenti , ada sesuatu yang terasa aneh.			√		√				
97.	Right away , he and Ma began to unload the wagon	Pa dan Ma segera sibuk mengangkut semua barang dari dalam gerobak				√					√

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							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
							Feq Compl	Peq Inc	Dec		
	ST Little House on the Prairie	TT <i>Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput</i>	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO				Diff	No
98..	When she looked over her shoulder, there wasn't anything there.	Sesekali ia melihat ke belakang ,tak ada apa-apa.		√			√				
99.	Suddenly she heard Pa shout, "Let go! Get out from under! " The big, heavy log was sliding.	Tiba- tiba ia mendengar Pa berteriak, “ Lepaskan ! cepat lari ! ” sebatang balok meluncur jatuh.		√				√			
100.	Pa knelt down and called Ma in a dreadful voice.	Pa berlutut dan memanggil Ma dengan suara bergetar			√		√				
101.	And the notches fitted down over the sill.	Setelah takikanselesai, balok-balok itu digulingkan hingga ‘menggigit’ ambang.		√				√			
102.	It crashed down .	Balok tersebut jatuh .			√		√				
103.	He built up the fire and heated water.	Dinyalakannya api dan dijerangnya air.			√		√				
104.	Then Pa brought out his fiddle.	Kemudian Pa mengeluarkan biolanya.			√		√				
105.	So while he went down the creek road and out of sight, Pa played, and Pa and Mr. Edwards and Laura sang with all their might.	Begitulah selama tuan Edwards masih tampak , dan bahkan setelah ia lenyap di kejauhan, Pa memainkan biolanya sambil menyanyikeras- keras. Laura dan tuan Edwards juga bernyanyi keras- keras.		√						√	

No	Data		Strategies				Meaning of Equivalence				
							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
							Feq	Peq			
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Compl	Inc	Dec	Diff	No
	Little House on the Prairie	<i>Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput</i>									
106.	"Even when it's settled up ?" Ma asked.	“ Bahkan kalau penduduknya telah bertambah ?” tanya Ma.		√				√			
107.	There was no way to find out .	Tak ada cara untuk mengirim berita .		√						√	
108.	Then Laura very quickly lay down, before Ma saw her naughtily sitting up in bed.	Laura berbaring cepat- cepat, kalau Ma melihatnya masih belum tidur pasti dia marah.			√					√	
109.	Drowsily Laura heard a long wolf howl rising from far away on the prairie, but only a little shiver went up her backbone and she fell asleep .	Sayup- sayup Laura mendengar lolongan serigala, jauh di tengah padang rumput, tapi kini ia tak begitu ketakutan lagi.				√					√
110.	" Keep back , Laura!" Pa said, sharply.	“ Laura, mundur !” seru Pa.			√		√				
111.	She was stretched out , running with all her might, and Pa was leaning almost flat on her neck.	Berpacu cepat menyeberangi padang rumput, ia berlari sekuat tenaga dan Pa melekat erat di atas punggungnya.		√			√				

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	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Compl	Inc	Dec	Diff	No
	Little House on the Prairie	<i>Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput</i>									
112.	He stood his gun against the wall and lifted her up to the window hole.	Pa menyandarkan senapannya di dinding dan mengangkat Laura hingga Laura dapat melihat ke luar jendela.			√		√				
113.	Suddenly she was sitting straight up in bed.	Tiba- tiba ia bangkit duduk, agaknya tadi ia telah tertidur.			√		√				
114.	" Sweat ran off her, she was so scared.	" keringatnya mengucur, dia begitu ketakutan."			√		√				
115.	A shadow came over the prairie just then because the sun had gone down, and Pa said, "I'll tell you about it later."	Padang rumput mulai penuh bayang-bayang , matahari akan terbenam. “ Biar ku ceritakan nanti saja.”		√						√	
116.	They could feel the dark all around them, and they kept looking behind them at the place where the dark mixed with the edge of the firelight.	Mereka dapat merasakan kegelapan yang mengelilingi mereka, dan berkali-kali mereka berpaling ke tempat dimana kegelapan berbatasan dengan sinar api.			√				√		

No	Data		Strategies				Meaning of Equivalence				
							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
							Feq	Peq			
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Compl	Inc	Dec	Diff	No
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput									
117.	"Wait, Charles, till I put away the china shepherdess," Ma answered.	“Tunggu, Charles. Biar kusimpan dulu boneka porselenku.” Sahut Ma.			√		√				
118.	They climbed up the wheels, clinging to the spokes with their bare toes, and they sat on the high wagon-seat beside Pa.	Laura dan Mary naik, dengan kaki telanjang, lewat sumbu- sumbu dan jari jari roda, lalu duduk di samping Pa.			√		√				
119.	The wagon jolting down the road that Pa’s wagon wheels had made.	Gerobak terguncang-guncang mengikuti jalan yang terbentuk karena kerapnya Pa pergi ke sungai.			√		√				
120.	"stand still, Jack," Pa said	“Diam, Jack.” Perintah Pa			√		√				
121.	When they saw Pa and Laura looking out, the middle of the circle moved back a little way.	Melihat Pa dan Laura muncul di jendela, serigala yang ditengah mundur sedikit.		√			√				
122.	"It stands on end, anyway, Caroline," Pa answered.	“Dulu juga begini, Carolin.” Sahut Pa.		√						√	
123.	Laura's sunbonnet hung down her back.	Topi kerudung Laura biasanya tergantung di punggungnya.			√		√				

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							Equivalent			Non equivalent	
							Feq	Peq			
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Compl	Inc	Dec	Diff	No
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput									
124.	"Come out of the house, Caroline," he said.	“Keluar semua, Carolin.” Kata Pa.			√		√				
125.	But neighborliness is another matter, and I'll pay him back every nail as soon as I can make the trip to Independence."	Tetapi bertetangga baik lain lagi soalnya, dan toh aku akan membayarnya kembali, setiap batang paku yang ku terima darinya, segera setelah aku dapat pergi ke kota Independence.”	√				√				
126.	He laid and nailed more slabs, all the way up to the top of the rafters.	Pa menaiki papan- papan itu dan memakukan papan- papan berikutnya, demikian papan demi papan hingga mencapai puncak atap.			√		√				
127.	Day after day he hauled logs.	Tiap hari mengumpulkan balok.			√		√				
128.	He took off last little bits, here and there.	Ia memasang balok- balok yang berukuran pendek hingga di depan perapian			√					√	
129.	Laura tried to cheer him up to frisk and play, but he only grew more sullen.	Laura mencoba menghibur Jack tapi Jcak tak mau di hibur.		√				√			

No	Data		Strategies				Meaning of Equivalence					
							Equivalent			Non equivalent		
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	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput						Compl	Inc	Dec		
130.	At last the spade flew up and fell in the grass.	Akhirnya yang terlempar ke luar adalah sekopnya.			√						√	
131.	" Never mind ," Pa said. "I'll get along without tobacco till I can make that trip to Independence.	" Tak apa .Aku bisamenunggu sampai aku dapat pergi ke Independence."		√				√				
132.	Then Laura began to shake all over .	Laura gemetar makin keras .		√				√				
134.	Laura did not know what danger Pa was looking for by that candle-light.	Laura tidak tahu bahaya apa yang dicari Pa dengan cahaya lilin.			√			√				
135.	"Charles, if I can't pull you up—if you keel over down there and I can't pull you up—"	" Charles, kalau aku tak kuat menarikmu, kalau kau juga pingsan disana dan aku tidak kuat menarik.."			√			√				
136.	All over the prairie meadow larks were rising, singing, flying straight up into the sky.	Di padang rumput burung-burung berterbangan , menyanyi, membumbung tinggi .		√				√				
137.	Pa struggled to get up and Ma said: " Sit still , Charles! Laura, get some water. Quick!"	Pa berusaha untuk bangkit, Ma berkata, " Diam saja , Charles ! Laura, ambil air , cepat !"		√							√	

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							Equivalent			Non equivalent		
	ST	TT	ISMF	IDF	TP	TO	Feq	Peq				Diff
	Little House on the Prairie	Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput						Compl	Inc	Dec		
138.	Then Mr. Scott slapped his thigh and shouted, "I'm blasted if you didn't bring up the spade!"	Dan tiba- tiba tuan Scoott tertawa, menepuk- nepuk paha, “ Bahkan kau tidak melepas sekopmu!”			√						√	
139.	And water came pouring up all around me.	Dan air datang menyembur deras ke luar.		√						√		
140	"You showed sense in getting out of that hand over hand , Ingalls. “	“ Sungguh cerdik kau merayap naik sementara kutarik , Inggalls.”			√		√					
141.	She put another stick of wood on the fire and told Laura to go back to bed. But Laura begged so hard that Ma said she could stay up	Tetapi Laura memohon- mohon agar hingga akhirnya ia diperbolehkan untuk tidak tidur .		√						√		
	TOTAL		6	55	74	6	89	17	4	25	6	
	PERCENTAGE		4.25 %	39.00 %	52.5 %	4.25 %	63.12 %	12.00 %	2.80 %	17.7 %	4.25 %	

SURAT PERNYATAAN TRIANGULASI

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Program studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Menyatakan bahwa saya telah melakukan triangulasi data pada karya ilmiah (skripsi) dari mahasiswa :

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Program studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Judul : TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS
IN LAURA INGGALLS WILDER'S *LITTLE HOUSE ON THE
PRAIRIE* IN ITS TRANSLATION *RUMAH KECIL DI PADANG
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Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Judul : TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS
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