

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter present the findings and the discussions of the research.

A. Findings

As the findings, it can be said that; there are 70 data of idioms found based on Joodi (2012) theory, which are 4 data of *noun phrases*, 14 data of *transitive verb phrases*, 43 data of *verbal phrases*, 5 data of *alliterative comparison*, 2 data of *prepositional phrases*, and 2 data of *sentences*. But, there is no data in *article + present participle + noun*, *article + past participle + noun*, *a lexical verb plus two particles: the first particle is adverbial and the second prepositional*, *be + prepositional phrase*, *pairs of words* and *the older and more metaphorical proverbs*.

Table 4.1. Tabel of the Forms of the Idioms (Joodi: 2012)

No.	Forns of the idiom	Number of the idiom
1.	Noun Phrase	
a.	Article + adjective +noun	3
b.	Article + noun + prepositional phrase	1
2.	Transitive Verb Phrase	
a.	Verb + Noun Phrase	2
b.	Verb + it	12
3.	Verbal Phrases	
a.	A lexical verb plus an adverb particle	39
b.	A lexical verb plus a preposition	4
4.	Alliterature Comparisons	5
5.	Prepositional phrases	2
6.	Sentences	
a.	The informal sayings	2
	Total	70

As the techniques used in translating the idioms by Nida and Taber (1974) theory, it can be found that; there are 68 data of idioms translated by *idiom to non-idiom* and 1 data translated by *idiom to idiom*. But, there is no idiom translated by *non-idiom to idiom*.

Tabel 4.2. Tabel of Techniques Used in Translating the Idioms (Nida and Taber: 1974)

No	Techniques used	Number of the idiom
1	Idiom to Non-idiom	69
2	Idiom to Idiom	1
3	Non-idiom to Idiom	0
	Total	70

In equivalence categories, based on Nida (1960) theory, it can be found that; there are 11 data of idioms translation belongs to *formal equivalence* and 58 data of idioms translation belongs to *dynamic equivalence*.

Tabel 4.3. Tabel of Equivalence categories (Nida: 1960)

No	Equivalence categories	Number of the idiom
1	Formal equivalence	11
2	Dynamic equivalence	59
	Total	70

B. Discussion

This sub-chapter discuss the research problems findings, that are:

1. Forms of Idiom

Answering the first research problem, based on Joodi's (2012: 1212) theory of forms of idioms, there are 70 data of idioms found which are 4

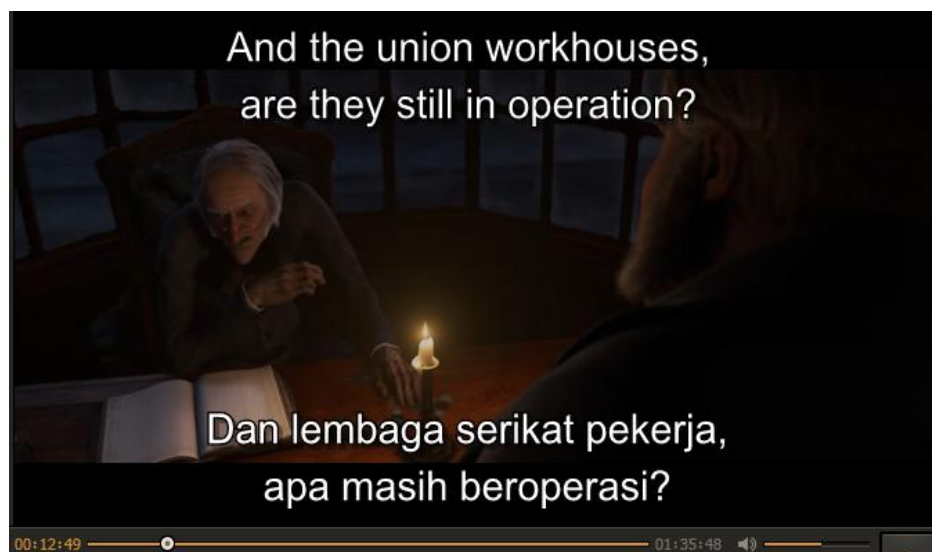
data of *noun phrases*, 14 data of *transitive verb phrases*, 43 data of *verbal phrases*, 5 data of *alliterative comparison*, 2 data of *prepositional phrases*, and 2 data of *sentences*. But, there is no data in *article + present participle + noun*, *article + past participle + noun*, *a lexical verb plus two particles: the first particle is adverbial and the second prepositional*, *be + prepositional phrase*, *pairs of words* and *the older and more metaphorical proverbs*. There are the sample of the analysis:

a. Noun Phrase

1) Article + adjective + noun

Datum 4.1.

“The union workhouses”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge sits in his office desk while two men come and ask for a donation for the poor. Scrooge does not like it and does not want to share his money.

SL : “And the union workhouses, are they still in operation?”

TL : “Dan lembaga serikat pekerja, apa masih beroperasi?”

Timelapse : 00:12:48,033 --> 00:12:51,525

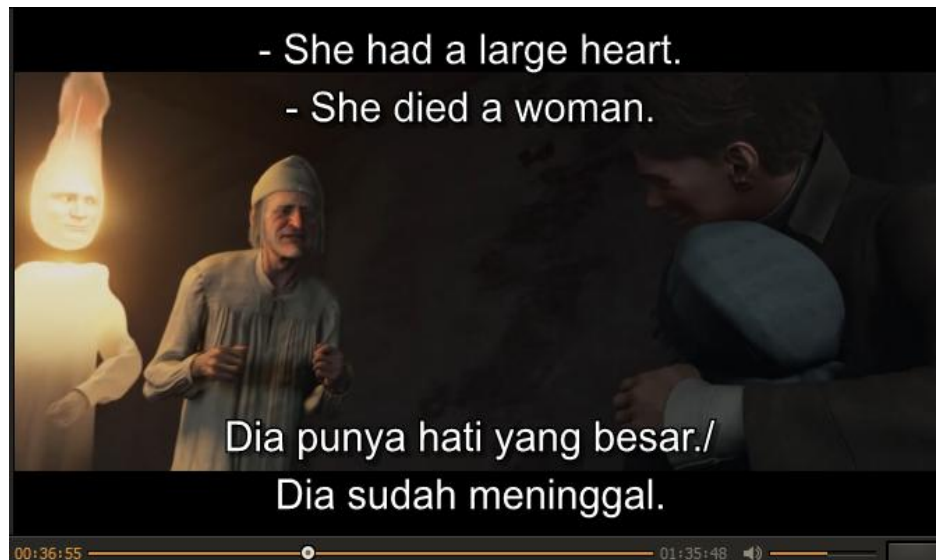
This utterance refers to Joodi’s form of *noun phrase, article + adjective + noun*, because here, “*the*” is an article, “*union*” is an adjective and “*workhouse*” is a noun. It cannot be translated by word to word or literally, or rearrange, or change the structure. In this context, based on *American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition*. (2011), “*the union workhouses*” means a prison in which limited sentences are served at manual labor. Chiefly British, a poorhouse. In this context, Scrooge means the union workhouse is a poorhouse, where the poor is working as a labor here.

In the target language (TL), as explained in www.apindo.or.id, “*serikat pekerja*” are defined as organizations formed from, by and for workers or laborers in the company or outside the company, which are free, open, independent, democratic and responsible for fighting for, defending and protecting the rights and interests of workers or laborers, as well as improving the welfare of workers or laborers and their families.

If it looked at the meaning, it will be closer if “the union workhouse” is translated as “*panti derma*”, which in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the target language (TL), means the place or home to care for elderly people, orphans, displaced people et cetera.

Datum 4.2.

“*A large heart*”



Context : In this scene, Ghost of Christmas Past shows the past life of Scrooge when he is visited by Little Fan, his sister. His sister picks him back to home from school, where Scrooge was sitting alone there. Now, her kind sister already died.

SL : “ She had a large heart.”

TL : “*Dia punya hati yang besar*”

Timelapse : 00:36:54,779 --> 00:36:59,307

Based on Joodi (2012), “*a large heart*” formed from *article* + *adjective* + *noun* which refers to *noun phrase* form of idiom. *A* is the article, *large* is the adjective, and *heart* is the noun. As seen in the *American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition*

(2011), from the context, means Little Fan is a person who have a generous disposition, kind or sympathetic.

2) Article + noun + prepositional phrase

Datum 4.3.

“*A stake of a holly*”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge was angry because, two men come and ask for donation for the poor. Scrooge does not like it, and does not want to share his money.

SL : “ and buried with a stake of holly through his heart!”

TL : “ dan dikubur dengan kayu pancang tepat di jantungnya!”

Timelapse : 00:09:28,634 --> 00:09:30,727

According to Joodi (2012), “*a stake of a holly*” formed from *article + adjective + noun* which refers to *noun phrase* form of idiom.

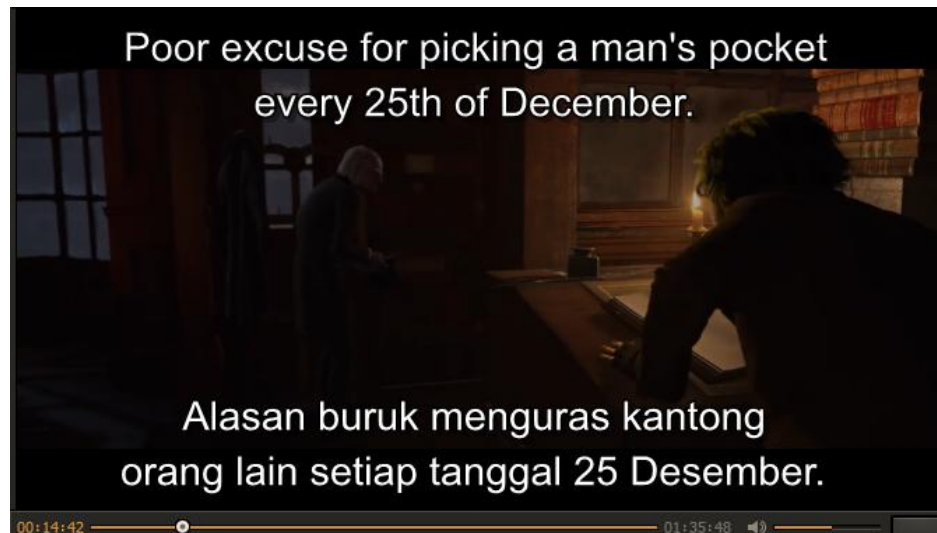
Based on *American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition* (2011), “*stake*” is a piece of wood or metal pointed at one end for driving into the ground as a marker, fence pole, or tent peg. While “*a holly*” is any of numerous evergreen or deciduous trees or shrubs of the genus *Ilex*, especially several species having bright red berries and glossy evergreen leaves with spiny margins (*American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition*: 2011), but from the context, “*a stake of a holly*” develop a new meaning, that is holy weapons with a symbol of Christian cross. Here, “*and buried with a stake of holly through his heart!*” means Scrooge is angry toward the people who asking for donation in the name of Christmas charity. He use the words “*a stake of a holly*” in terms of culture or Christmas context which mean it is a weapons to kill a vampire who sucked human blood, where vampire here is represented as a person who “sucked” people money.

b. Transitive verb phrase

Verb + noun phrase

Datum 4.4.

“Picking a man’s pocket”



- Context : In this scene, Scrooge was angry because Bob Cratchit ask for day-off to celebrate Christmas Day that only once a year.
- SL : “ Poor excuse for picking a man's pocket every 25th of December.”
- TL : “*Alasan buruk menguras kantong orang lain setiap tanggal 25 Desember.*”
- Timelapse : 00:14:41,480 --> 00:14:45,177

Based on Joodi (2012), this utterance is belong to *transitive verb phrase* idiom’s form, where “*picking*” is a verb + “*a man’s pocket*”, as a noun phrase. This utterance does not means that “*picking a man’s pocket*”

is literally picking a pocket of someone, but as cited in *Farlex Dictionary of Idioms* (2015), “*picking a man’s pocket*” is to steal money from someone through deception or exploitation. Based on the context, Scrooge means that poor people steal money from rich people in the name of charity every 25th of December, where is Christmas Day.

Datum 4.5.

“*Covered a lot of ground*”



- Context : In this scene, Scrooge was haunted by Jacob Marley's Ghost Marley came to warn Scrooge. He shown Scrooge his end life from being greedy while alive.
- SL : “You must've covered a lot of ground in seven years”
- TL : “*Kau pasti banyak melihat hal baru selama 7 tahun.*”
- Timelapse : 00:26:08,333 --> 00:26:10,801

Accoring to Joodi (2012), this utterance also *transitive verb*, because “*covered*” is a verb + “*a lot of ground*” as a noun phrase. According to *Farlex Dictionary of Idioms* (2015), the utterance “*covered a lot of ground*” means to complete something in a particular manner or review a certain amount of information or discuss a certain number of topics. In this context, the topics that mentioned is the life of Scrooge in current seven years.

c. Verb + it

Datum 4.6.

“*Walk it*”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge was shown his past life by the Ghost of Christmas Past, his childhood when it was winter Christmas Day. He saw his school area where it was familiar to him, and

the schoolboys came back home by carriage happily to
celebrate Christmas Day.

SL : “ I could walk it blindfolded.”

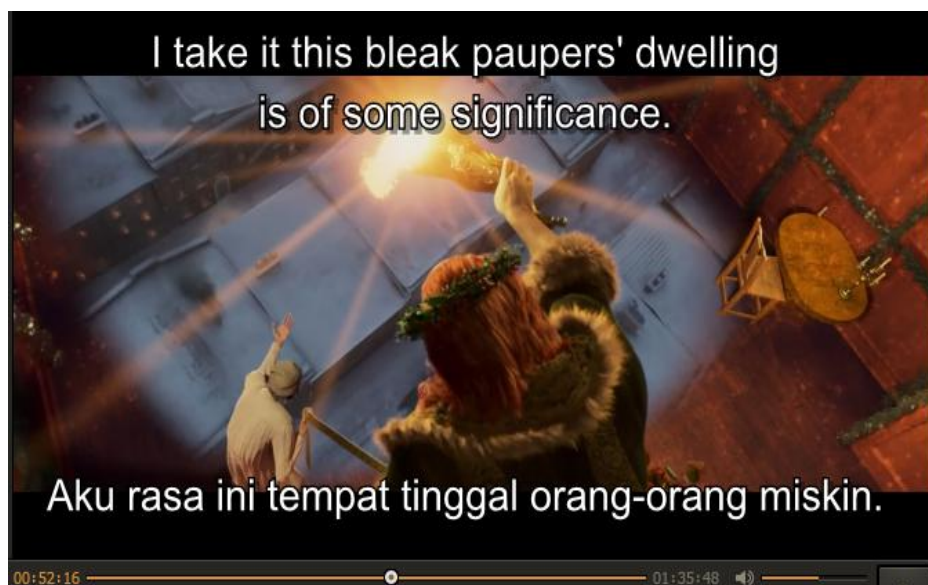
TL : “*Aku bisa jalan dengan mata tertutup.*”

Timelapse : 00:33:37,015 --> 00:33:39,415

According to Joodi (2012) theory, “*walk it*” is *verb* + *it* form of idiom which “*walk*” is verb + *it*. As seen in *Farlex Dictionary of Idioms* (2015), “*walk it*” means to do something with minimum effort or difficulty. From the context, Scrooge means he can do it easily or with minimum difficulty even with his closed eyes.

Datum 4.7.

“*Take it*”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge was shown his current life by the Ghost of Christmas Present. He saw the area where it was the poor life there. In this scene, Scrooge was shown his current life by the Ghost of Christmas Present. He saw the area where it was the poor life there.

SL : “I take it this bleak paupers' dwelling is of some significance.”

TL : “*Aku rasa ini tempat tinggal orang-orang miskin.*”

Timelapse : 00:52:17,765 --> 00:52:19,929

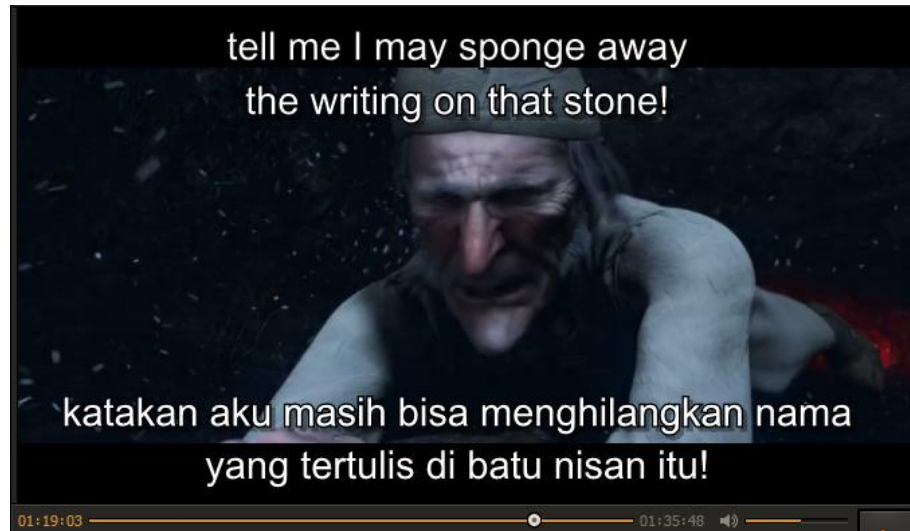
Farlex Dictionary of Idioms (2015) defines “*take it*” as informal words which often used with can or could, be able to bear or tolerate something difficult or unpleasant such as stress, criticism or pain. Based on Joodi (2012) theory, it is belong to *verb + it* form of idiom, which the verb is “*take*” + it. In this context, Scrooge mean that he thinks that the unpleasant place must be poor’s people house.

d. Verbal phrase

Phrasal verb

Datum 4.8.

“Sponge away”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge was shown his past life by the Ghost of Christmas Past, his childhood when it was winter Christmas Day. He saw his school area where it was familiar to him, and the schoolboys came back home by carriage happily to celebrate Christmas Day.

SL : “ tell me I may sponge away the writing on that stone!”

TL : “*katakan aku masih bisa menghilangkan nama yang tertulis di batu nisan itu!*”

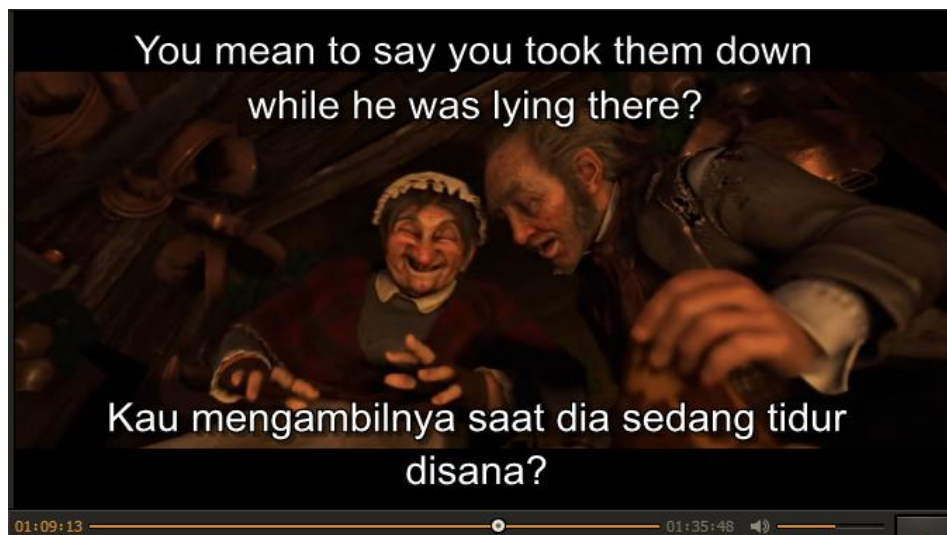
Timelapse : 01:19:02,671 --> 01:19:07,574

According to Joodi (2012), “*sponge away*” is *phrasal verb* form of idiom. *Phrasal verb* contains a main verb + an adverb particle. *sponge* as

the verb + *away* as the adverb. As cited in *Farlex Dictionary of Idioms* (2015), “*sponge away*” means to clean (some surface) vigorously or continuously with a sponge. Here, Scrooge want to erase his name on the tomb because he does not want to die.

Datum 4.9.

“*Took them down*”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge was shown his past life by the Ghost of Christmas Past, his childhood when it was winter Christmas Day. He saw his school area where it was familiar to him, and the schoolboys came back home by carriage happily to celebrate Christmas Day.

SL : “ You mean to say you took them down while he was lying there?”

TL : “Kau mengambilnya saat dia sedang tidur disana?”

Timelapse : 01:09:13,998 --> 01:10:41,061

Based on Joodi (2012), “*took them down*” is *phrasal verb* form of idiom. The verb is “*took*” and the adverb is “*down*”, where there is a pronoun “*them*” between it. Based on *Farlex Dictionary of Idioms* (2015), “*took down*” means to move someone or something down from a higher position to a lower one. Here, “*took them down*” mean Mrs. Dilbert move the curtain from the bed rail to lower position.

e. Prepositional verb

Datum 4.10.

“*Come back here with*”



Context : In this scene, two boys are shouting to a dog which stole their food from the chef. The dog run and they follow the dog to take the food back.

SL : “Oi! Come back here with that! That's our meat!”

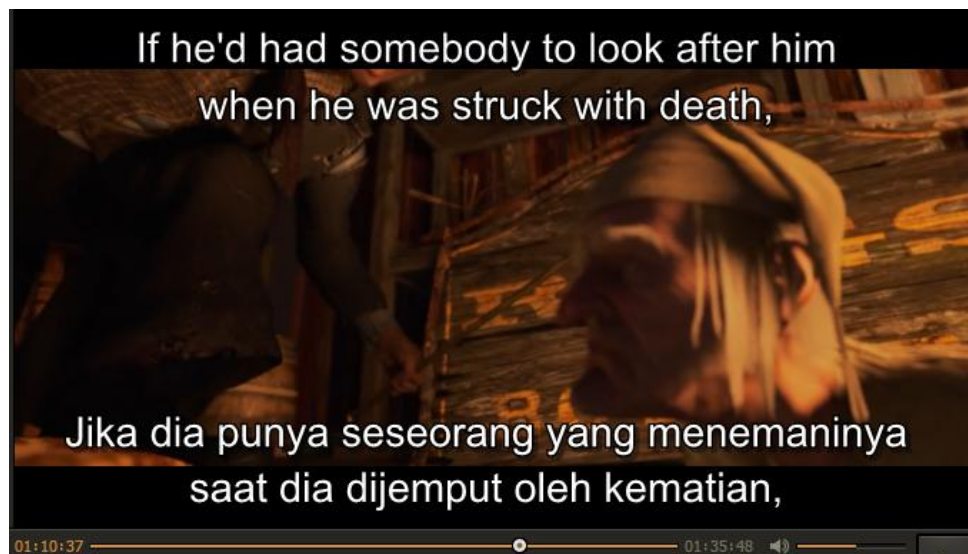
TL : “Kembalikan! Itu makanan kami!”

Timelapse : 00:06:09,769 --> 00:06:12,033

Farlex Dictionary of Idioms (2015) defines “*come back*” as a call for someone or an animal to return to one. According to Joodi (2012), it is belongs to *prepositional verb* form of idiom. From the context, the boys want the dog to bring the meat back to them.

Datum 4.11.

“*Look after*”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge was shown his future life by the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come. He saw Mrs. Dilbert, his servant talking about someone's death and no one came to see the death.

SL : “ If he'd had somebody to look after him when he was struck with death,”

TL : “*Jika dia punya seseorang yang menemaninya saat dia
dijemput oleh kematian,*”

Timelapse : 01:10:35,998 --> 01:10:41,061

In *Farlex Dictionary of Idioms* (2015), “*look after*” means is to watch or care for someone or something. Based on Joodi (2012), it is belongs to *prepositional verb* form of idiom. In this context, Mrs. Dilbert means if there is someone care for Scrooge in his death.

f. Alliteration comparisons

Datum 4.12.

“*As a doornail*”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge was confirming the condition of Jacob Marley, his partner who had died.

SL : “ As a doornail.”

TL : “*Benar-benar mati.*”

Timelapse : 00:01:58,551 --> 00:02:00,143

Since alliteration comparisons is comparing two things, this utterance is including in it. The death body of Jacob Marley is compared with a doornail, which mean definitively dead. In line with the definition of “*as a doornail*” from *Farlex Dictionary of Idioms* (2015), dead as a doornail, definitively dead, doornail were hammered in a such a way that they could not be reused.

Datum 4.13.

“*Like a pastry cook’s shop*”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge was shown his past life by the Ghost of Christmas Present. Scrooge saw preparations for the Christmas celebration at Bob Crachit's house. Martha, Bob's wife, is

preparing a meal for Christmas dinner. Timmy, Bob's son
smells the aroma of his mother's cooking.

SL : “ The whole wash house smells like a pastry cook's shop.”

TL : “*Seisi rumah ini baunya seperti toko kue kering.*”

Timelapse : 00:54:40,477 --> 00:54:43,844

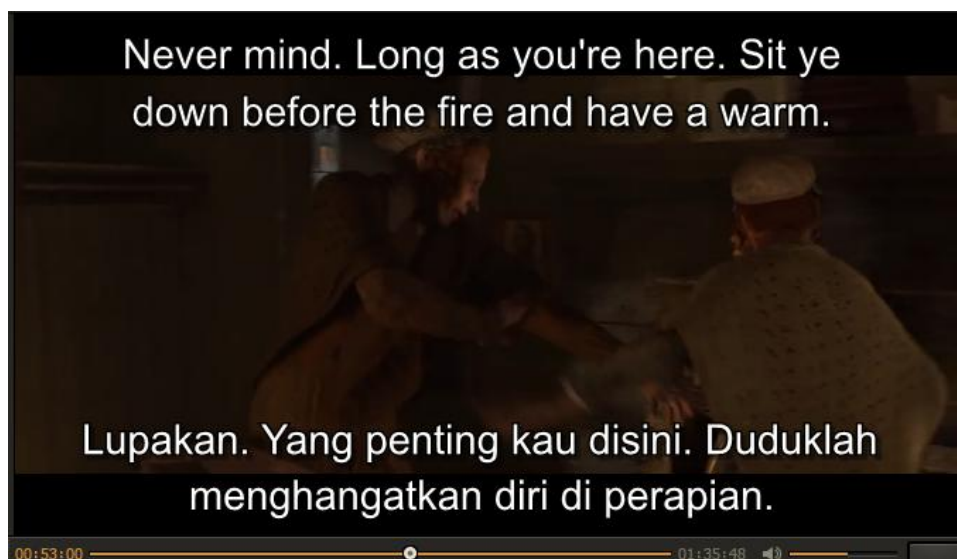
“*Like a party cook’s shop*” also alliteration comparison type of idiom.

In this context, the house is compared to “*pastry cook’s shop*” or a room of a chef who specializes in pastry as seen in *Farlex clipart collection* (2003-2008).

g. Prepositional phrase

Datum 4.14.

“*Before the fire*”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge was shown his present life by the Ghost of Christmas Present, he saw preparations for the Christmas celebration at Bob Cratchit's house. Timmy's oldest sister came and Marta welcomed her. Marta told him to sit by the fire first to warm himself after a cold trip.

SL : “ Never mind. Long as you're here. Sit ye down before the fire and have a warm.”

TL : “*Lupakan. Yang penting kau disini. Duduklah menghangatkan diri di perapian.*”

Timelapse : 00:52:59,476 --> 00:53:03,242

“*Before*” is sometimes used to mean in front of or a head of. This is a formal or old-fashioned use. It is more common to use in front of with the same meaning, as cited in *Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary* (2010) and *Collins COBUILD English Usage* (1992, 2004, 2011, 2012). “*Before the fire*” here means to sit in front of the fire to get warmed. Based on Joodi (2012), it is included in *prepositional phrase* form of idiom. *Before* is a *prepositional*.

Datum 4.15.

“By himself ”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge was shown his present life by the Ghost of Christmas Present. Scrooge saw Bob Cratchit's family talking about Scrooge who often sat there pondering alone.

SL : “ Somehow he gets thoughtful sitting by himself so much,”

TL : “*Dia sering berpikir sambil duduk sendiri,*”

Timelapse : 00:54:01,338 --> 00:54:04,034

“By himself ” which means alone, as cited in *Farlex Dictionary of Idioms* (2015), here Scrooge often sitting and thinking there alone. It is included in *prepositional phrase* form of idiom based on Joodi (2012) classification, because *by* is *prepositional*.

h. Sentences

1) Informal saying

Datum 4.16.

“Don't let the worm have all the fun”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge has returned from his real life. He was very happy and promised to be a better person. He had fun hanging on a carriage going down the road like a child

SL : “ Don't let the worms have all the fun..”

TL : “*Jangan biarkan penyakit menggerogotimu.*”

Timelapse : 01:23:19,961 --> 01:23:22,293

“Don't let the worm have all the fun” does not have the same meaning with their literal meaning. It is included in *informal saying sentence* form of idiom. It is not what the speaker intended to say. In this

context, “*don’t let the worm have all the fun*” represent “*worm*” as the disease which like to gnaw the body.

Datum 4.17.

“I hear the pudding singing in the copper”



- Context : In this scene, Scrooge was shown his present life by the Ghost of Christmas Present. He saw preparations for Christmas at Bob Cratchit's house. Martha makes a Christmas pudding and tells Timmy about it.
- SL : “ Come on, Timmy. I hear the pudding singing in the copper.”
- TL : “Ayo, Timmy. Ada puding di lemari makanan.”
- Timelapse : 00:53:49,926 --> 00:53:52,656

This group of words have the meaning which is different from their literally meaning. According to Joodi's theory (2012), "*I hear the pudding singing in the copper*" can be categorized into the idiom of "*sentences, informal saying*" form. because these idiomatic expressions include sentences of various types of structures and utterances which are complete sentences.

Christmas Pudding is a dessert dinner on Christmas day which is a tradition in England. Unlike today's pudding, this pudding is made with a mixture of beef or mutton, prunes, grapes, herbs and raisins. Its texture is like soup and cooked using a copper. A myth says that Christmas pudding must be made with 13 kinds of material as an embodiment of Jesus Christ and His Disciples, then during the making of the pudding all the families that make pudding must take turns mixing pudding with woodcut from east to west.

The translator translated the sentence into "there is a pudding in the cupboard". This translation is not wrong, however, the meaning or effect obtained by the reader from the target language (TL) becomes not close to the meaning or effect obtained by the reader from the source language (SL). The translator translates sentences that belong to this idiom into non-idiom forms. Because "there is a pudding in the cupboard" is not an idiom in the target language (TL), which is Indonesian. If the translator wants to translate the phrase "i hear pudding singing in the copper" as close as possible to the source language (SL), the translator

can translate it word for word, to, "I hear the pudding singing in the pot". In the target language (TL), the translation is included in figurative language, but not an idiom. the sentence is included in personification. the translation has the same meaning as the source language (SL), which can be interpreted I know there is a delicious pudding waiting to be eaten in the pan.

2. Techniques Used in Translating the Idioms

Answering the second research problem, uses Nida and Taber's (1974) theory of techniques in translating idioms, it can be found that; there are 69 data of idioms translated by *idiom to non-idiom* and 1 data translated by *idiom to idiom*. But, there is no idiom translated by *non-idiom to idiom*. There are the sample of analysis:

a. Idiom to non-idiom

Datum 4.18.

“covered a lot of ground”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge visited by Jacob Marley, the ghost of his business partner whose death seven years ago. Jacob came to tell Scrooge about his condition now that get punished because of the mistake in his life.

SL : “You must've covered a lot of ground in seven years?”

TL : “Kau pasti banyak melihat hal baru selama 7 tahun.?”

Timelapse : 00:26:09,333 --> 00:26:10,801

According to Nida and Taber's (1974) theory, in this utterance the translator use *idiom to non-idiom* technique to make the audience understand the source language (SL) meaning. It can be said that the translator follow the rule of translation that is focuses on the content

than the form. The words “*covered a lot of ground*” is an idiom in the source language (SL) and translated into “*banyak melihat hal baru*”, which is not an idiom in the target language (TL). The other reason of using this technique is because there is no idiom in the target language (TL), Indonesian language, that able to convey the same meaning from the source language (SL).

b. Idiom to idiom

Datum 4.19.

“light as a feather, merry as a schoolboy”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge waked up from his bed. After the visitations of the three ghosts, Scrooge promised he will change into a good man. He became more happy and cheerful. He ant to celebrate Christmas Day.

SL : “I’m light as a feather, merry as a schoolboy?”

TL : “*Aku seringan kapas, seceria anak-anak sekolah.?*”

Timelapse : 01:20:20,949 --> 01:20:24,715

According to Nida and Taber’s (1974) theory, in this utterance the translator use *idiom to idiom* technique, because the words “*light as a feather, merry as a schoolboy*” is an idiom in the source language (SL) which means very light and very happy, and the translator translated it into “*aku seringan kapas, seceria anak-anak sekolah.?*” which is also an idiom in the target language (TL). According to Abdul Chaer (1984) it is classified as semi idiom in target language (TL).

3. Equivalens Categories

Answering the third research problem, in equivalence categories, based on Nida (1960) theory, it can be found that; there are 11 data of idioms translation belongs to *formal equivalence* and 59 data of idioms translation belongs to *dynamic equivalence*. There are the sample of analysis:

a. Formal Equivalence

Datum 4.19.

“sit down”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge visited by Jacob Marley, the ghost of his business partner whose death seven years ago. Jacob came to tell Scrooge about his condition now that get punished because of the mistake in his life.

SL : “Can you sit down?”

TL : “*Bisakah kau duduk?*”

Timelapse : 00:23:46,224 --> 00:23:47,816

Based on Nida’s (1960) theory, this translation categorized as *formal equivalence*, since the translator try to keep the form of word to word translation. “*sit down*” translated into “*duduk*”. The translator try to focuses the attention on the message in form and content. The

content in the target language (TL) match closely with the different elements in the source language (SL).

b. Dynamic Equivalence

Datum 4.19.

“Do it”



Context : In this scene, Scrooge visited by Jacob Marley, the ghost of his business partner whose death seven years ago. Jacob came to tell Scrooge about his condition now that get punished because of the mistake in his life.

SL : “Do it then.?”

TL : “Duduklah”

Timelapse : 00:23:49,493 --> 00:23:51,929

Based on Nida's (1960) theory, this translation categorized as *dynamic equivalence*, since the translator try to convey meaning to meaning rather than word to word translation. The translator translate "do it then.?" into "duduklah". If it translated into *formal equivalence*, it should be "lakukanlah kalau begitu" or "lalu, lakukanlah itu". The purpose of the *dynamic equivalence* is searching the closest natural equivalent to the source language (SL) message. It is the generality equivalent effect, where the relationship between receptor of the target language (TL) and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptor or the source language (SL) and the message. The receptor oriented approach considers adaptations of grammar, of lexicon, and of cultural reference to be essential in order to achieve naturalness. The target language (TL) audience will trigger the same impact on the source language (SL) audience.