

**A Translation Quality Analysis of Idioms on Frances Hodgson
Burnett's “*The Secret Garden*” and its Indonesian Translated
Version**

THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Requirement

For the Degree of *Sarjana* in English Letters



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2020

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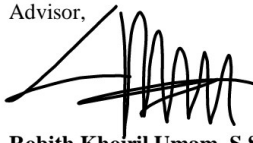
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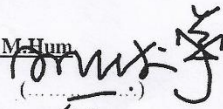
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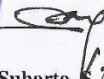
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DEDICATION

Above all, I thank to Allah SWT, the Almighty for having given me the strength and patience to undertake and complete this work, glory and praise for Him.

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My dear parents and families
2. My beloved Lecturers of English Letters Department, thank you so much for the lessons, experiences, hard work, and advices.
3. English Letters (Alohomora) 2015 for being big family, thanks for everyone in this warm family full of experience and all the togetherness.
4. Everyone who gave helps, prays and supports.
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MOTTO

“You don’t have to be great to start, but you have to start to be great”

-(Zig Ziglar)-

“Strive not to be a success, but rather to be of value”

-(Albert Einstein)-

“So verily with the hardship there is relief, verily with the hardship there is relief”

-(Q.S Al-Insyirah: 5-6)-

PRONOUNCEMENT

Name : Alfi Rofi'ah
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I hereby sincerely, state that the thesis titled "A Translation Quality Analysis of Idioms on Frances Hodgson Burnett's *The Secret Garden*" and its Indonesian Translated Version" is my real masterpiece. The things out of my masterpiece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the bibliography.

If later proven that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academic sanctions in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Surakarta, November 2nd, 2020

Stated by,



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Alhamdulillah, all praises be to Allah, the single power, the Lord of the universe, master of the day of judgement, God all mighty, for all blessings and mercies so the researcher was able to finish this thesis entitled “A Translation Quality Analysis of Idioms on Frances Hodgson Burnett’s *“The Secret Garden”* and its Indonesian Translated Version”. Peace be upon Prophet Muhammad SAW, the great leader and good inspiration of world revolution.

The researcher is sure that thesis would not be completed without the helps, supports, and suggestions from several sides. Thus, the researcher would like to express his deepest thanks to all of those who had helped, supported, and suggested him during the process of writing this thesis. Then the researcher would like to give special thanks to:

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is still far from being perfect. Hence, the researcher hopes for some corrections, suggestions, or criticisms to correct and improve it. The researcher hopes that this thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, November 2nd, 2020

Stated by,

Alfi Rofi'ah

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ABSTRACT

Alfi Rofi'ah, 2020. "A Translation Quality Analysis of Idioms on Frances Hodgson Burnett's *The Secret Garden*" and its Indonesian Translated Version". Thesis. English Letters Study Program, Faculty of Cultures and Languages Faculty. IAIN Surakarta.

Advisor : Robith KhoirilUmam, S.S., M.Hum

Key Words : Translation, Translation strategies, Types of Idiom, Translation Quality, Novel, *The Secret Garden*.

In this research, the researcher analyzes the idiomatic in the novel *The Secret Garden*. The purpose of this study is to classify and explain the types of idiomatic, the translation strategies of idiomatic, and how the translation quality are found in the novel.

This research used descriptive qualitative method. The researcher found 68 total data, the data of this research is taken from the English and Indonesian version of novel *The Secret Garden* by *Frances Hodgson Burnett*. The data of this research is in the form of words, sentences, phrases and clause. The data are analyzed by employing Spradley's componential analysis. The researcher asked an expert to check and validate the data.

The result of this, the research are stated as follows: *First*, there are three types of idiom expression which are applied by the translator. They are; (1) Expression which violate truth condition occurs 46 times and represent 67,64% this type has the highest frequency of appearance because this type are easily recognizable than others n that they go beyond the reality and exceed the general truth of life, (2) Expression which seem ill-formed occurs 17 times and represent 25%, (3) Expression which start with like occurs 5 times and represent 7,35%. *Second*, there are three translation strategies of idiom which are applied by the translator. They are; (1) translation use an similar meaning and form occurs 31 times and represent 45,58%, this type has highest frequency appearance because the TL has the same construction and form as the SL, (2) translation use an similar meaning but dissimilar form occurs 17 times and represent 25%, (3) translation by paraphrase occurs 20 times and represent 29,41%. *Third*, the translation quality assesment shows that the highest frequently for accurately, readability and acceptability in the score 3. It proves that the good capability of translator will be indicating the good quality of translation.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

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

Carter (1993: 65) defines idioms as special combinations with restricted forms and meanings that cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of the words which make them up. In daily conversation, it has a different meaning than the basic one that you would find in dictionary. For example, “Break a leg” is a common idiom, but in fact, it has different meaning. Literal meaning; I command you to break a bone in your leg and you should probably go to the doctor afterwards to get it fixed. Idioms is a set of two or more words that means something other than the literal meaning of its individual words (Gail Brenner). Briefly, idioms is a set of words that have different meaning from the basic word.

Idioms are considered to be one of the hardest and the most interesting parts of the language vocabulary. According to Hornby's (1995:589) statement that idiom is "phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit". Idiom can be found in every language. It is the other kind of figurative meanings contained in a language, such as in English (Simatupang, 2000: 49). There are so many idioms that sound difficult to understand especially by non-native speakers, such as old hand (a person who is experienced at a certain activity), lay down the marker (to set the standard), raining cats and dogs (hard raining), kick back (to relax) or make a splash (to do something that attracts attention). These expressions do not represent their literal meaning which makes them difficult to understand, as Lim (2004) states that idioms take different forms and are unclear in meaning on the surface structure. From the explanations above, it can be said that idiom is an expression consists of a group of words which has a meaning that is not literally represented based on the words that make them up.

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

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

In this globalization era in which there are millions of languages in this world, English becomes the most popular language which used widely all over the world whether as first language or second language and make it the main language in international communication. The impact of the globalization itself is a bit disquieting in Indonesia because there are many sources of reading which are written in English whereas the number of people who master and understand English is still very limited, consequently there have been wider interest in the field of translation and make the alternative to develop translation efforts become necessities.

In addition, Newmark (1998:5) explains that translation means rendering the text into another language in the way the author intended to the text. It means that translation involves transferring words from SL to TL words which in this case is transferring English into Indonesian. A different view from Newmark is presented by Catford (1965:20), that "Translation is a replacement process of textual material in literary work such as novel in one language by equivalent textual material in another language". Or we can simply say that translation is a process of text from

source language (SL) into a target language (TL). The use of the term 'textual material' underlines the fact that in normal conditions it is not the entirety of a SL text which is translated, that is replaced by TL equivalents. At one or more levels of language there may be simple replacement, by non-equivalent TL material: for example, if we translate the English text 'What time is it?' into Indonesian 'Jam berapa ini?' there is replacement of SL (English) grammar and lexis by equivalent TL (Indonesian) grammar and lexis. The word 'equivalent' is clearly a key to the central problem of translation-practice is that of finding TL translation equivalents.

Translator has the freedom to replace the word in source text with whatever word in the target language they deem suitable. However, there is a possibility that the translator failing conveying the real meaning of the words. If this happens, the translation product will deliver incomparable meaning rendering. This situation is known as inaccuracy refers to the low correspondence between the translated and original text. If a translation is not accurate, the readers will find difficulties in understanding the context of the text.

However translation is not easy to be done since we should pay attention to the equivalent between source language (SL) and target language (TL). It means that we cannot carelessly translate word from SL into TL without regard of the grammatically and acceptability. For example, if we translate the English text *I want to apples!* We should translate it in Indonesian text *Aku ingin dua apel!*

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

In translation, especially in the idiom. Althaus (1980: 183) Idiom is an expression language that can not translate the meaning of the meaning of each element. Mastery of the vocabulary is very important. Because it can help us translate the sentence as well. One of the problems faced by students or English language learners is that they do not translate well because they can not understand well the meaning of the idiom of intelligent guesses. They must know that words have more meaning in translation.

In translating idiom, sometimes some idioms can be more universal than others, can be easily translated, and the idiomatic meaning can be deduced. The translator must be careful with the message that will be transformed from source language into target language is not ambiguous. The translator must also see the context of the sentence because an idiom in English has several meanings if it is translated into Indonesia. When want to translate sentence, it's cannot be translated into word by word

especially for idioms. An idiom is the part of the distinctive form or construction of a particular language that has a specific form or style presents only in target language. Hallidayan (2007:154) says “an idiom in the language being described is anything for which no equivalent is found in the mother tongue”. Many linguists define an idiom as an expression which is fixed and cannot be understood literally; and its meaning cannot be found in the common dictionary. According to Jackson and Amvela (2001:65), idiom can be defined as “a phrase, the meaning of which cannot be predicted from the individual meanings of the morphemes it comprises”.

Here, the researcher chooses idiom as the topic because Idioms can be found in daily life, from informal conversation to formal written text. However, idioms have meanings that sometimes depart from the literal meaning. That is why it is important to understand what is idiom, how idioms carry meaning and what translator does to maintain that meaning in Other language. And chooses novel as the data of this research. First, because there are many benefits in reading a novel. The meaning of novel is narrative text informing of prose with a long shape that including some figures and fiction event in a realistic of true to life manner. Second, this novel contains significant numbers of idioms which becomes the data of this research. In the novel, the author makes every effort to direct the reader to the reality of only one facet of the character’s life that really

special. One of the benefits in reading a novel is we can understand those meaning of idioms so that we will become richer with the treasury.

Example:

Source Language: He nearly **jumped out of his skin** when he...

Target Language: **jantungnya nyaris copot** saat dia.....

From example above, the word “jumped out of his skin” from source language (SL) and translated into target language (TL) become “jantungnya nyaris copot”. The translation strategies are used is translation by paraphrase and the quality of idiom based on Nababan (2012:44-45).

From the explanation, the writer is interested to analyze a novel that is focused on the use of idioms. The writer chooses *The Secret Garden* by *Frances Hodgson Burnett's* to be the object of this study due to its reputation as a best-selling novel worldwide and because it has been published in Indonesia in both languages, English and Indonesia.

This is one of Burnett's most popular novels and is considered a classic of English children's literature, which puts this book between the two most popular book categories in Indonesia. In addition, this book has been adapted on stage, film and television and translated into all the world's major languages.

The Secret Garden is about a particularly arrogant and unpleasant girl (a teen year old). She lives in India, but is forced to leave for her

uncle's mansion in England in order to escape a devastating outbreak of cholera the book is about how the discovery of a secret garden transforms the character of the girl and another character in the book. This novel appeals to both young and old alike. It has wonderful elements of mystery, spirituality, charming characters and an authentic rendering of childhood emotions and experience. Commonsense, truth and kindness, compassion and a belief in the essential goodness of human beings lie at the heart unforgettable story.

This research has different from the other research in this topic. The researcher found the differences with researches that conducted by Malcolm Williams (1989), In Khalil Motallebzadeh and Seika Tousi (2011). In Malcolm Williams's journal entitled *The Assessment of Professional Translation Quality: Creating Credibility out of Chaos*. The research focused on the standards and procedures, specifically in response to the criticism levelled against any systematizing of TQA and to the argument.

In Khalil Motallebzadeh and Seika Tousi (2011). Their international journal entitled *Employing Compensation Strategy in Translation of Idioms: A Case Study of the Translation of Mark Twain's Adventures of Huckleberry Finn in Persian*. The research analyzed the kinds of translation strategies that have been used by the translator in translation idioms in Mark Twain *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* novel from English into Persian.

In this study aims to find types of idiom, strategies are used to translate the idioms and how the translation quality of the idioms in *The Secret Garden* by Frances Hodgson Burnett's novel.

B. Limitation of the Research

Due to the complexity of the problem which are found the limitation of the time, all the problems cannot be observed and solved one by one. Furthermore, the researcher limits the data of idiom in the form of words, phrase, clause, utterances or sentences. More specifically the researcher only focus on the idiom are founded in the novel "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett's and its Indonesian Translated Version. The researcher uses data from English and Indonesian version in the novel. This research conducted to find out types of idiom, the translation strategies, and how the quality of idiom are found in the novel "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett's and its Indonesian Translated Version.

C. Problem of Statement

According to the background of knowledge above, the problem in this research elaborated into some questions, they are:

1. What types of idioms are found in the novel "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett's and its Indonesian Translated Version?

2. What translation strategies of idioms are used in the novel "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett's and its Indonesian Translated Version?
3. How is the Quality of translation of idioms in the novel "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett's and its Indonesian Translated Version?

D. Objective Research

Referring to the statement of research problem above, the writer presents the objectives of the research below:

1. To describe types of Idioms in the novel "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett's and its Indonesian Translated Version.
2. To describe the strategies of idioms are used in the novel "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett's and its Indonesian Translated Version.
3. To describe how the quality of idiom in the novel "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett's and its Indonesian Translated Version.

E. Research Benefit

The researcher expect from this study can give some benefits not only to the researcher but also for the readers and additional knowledge for the next study. The benefits are as follows:

1. Theoretical benefits

Theoretically, this research is to:

- a. Investigate the types of idioms in the novel "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett's and its Indonesian Translated Version.
- b. Investigate the translation strategies are used that used in the novel "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett's and its Indonesian Translated Version.
- c. Investigate how te quality of idioms in the novel "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett's and its Indonesian Translated Version.

2. Practical benefits

Practically, this research hopefully has useful findings:

- a. To the students or the readers, This research is expected to be helpful for the English learners, especially for those interested in translation. Hopefully, this research can give more description about idioms as it as a significant phenomenon for the development of translation studies.
- b. To the researchers, the result of this research gives deeper understanding about types of idiom, translation strategies,are used in translating idioms, and how the quality of idioms in the novel.

- c. To the translator, It is expected that this research can significantly improve the translator's competence in translating idiom

F. Key Terms

This research used some terms related to the title that is the definition of idiom and idiomatic expression below:

1. **Translation** the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). (Catford, 1947:20)
2. **Idioms** Hallidayan (2007:154) says "an idiom in the language being described is anything for which no equivalent is found in the mother tongue".
3. **Translation Strategies** is rules to dealing with the difficulties, translator has to identifying the translation strategies from each words or sentences to understand the literal meaning from source text. As stated by Baker's (1992: 73-77), there are four strategies to translating idioms. Those are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, translation by omission.
4. **Translation Quality** : there are three aspect acceptability, accuracy and readability. (Nababan (2012:44-45))
5. **Secret Garden:** The Secret Garden is about a particularly arrogant and unpleasant girl (a teen year old). She lives in India, but is

forced to leave for her uncle's mansion in England in order to escape a devastating outbreak of cholera. The book is about how the discovery of a secret garden transforms the character of the girl and another character in the book. This novel appeals to both young and old alike. It has wonderful elements of mystery, spirituality, charming characters and an authentic rendering of childhood emotions and experience.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Idioms

1. Definition of Idioms

Idioms are generally defined as language-specific expressions which usually carry a non-literal meaning that can be very different from the literal meaning of the expression. Baker (1992:67) stated that idiom is frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meaning which cannot be deduced from their individual components. A speaker or write 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 with another,
- 4) Replace a word with another,
- 5) Change its grammatical structure.

The term 'idiom' is generally used in a variety of different senses. According to Cacciari (1993: 27), this is due to the fact that idioms are somewhat difficult to define.

Seidl and Mc.Mordie (1984:4) state that an idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone. The way in which the words are put together is often odd, illogical or even grammatically incorrect. Nida

and Taber (1974:202) define as an expression consisting of several words and whose meaning cannot be derived from the meaning of individual words, also called exocentric expression.

Some idioms have frozen patterns that have little or no variation in form. No other synonymous word can replace any word in an idiom. They are at the extreme end of the scale from collocations in one or both of these areas: flexibility of patterning and transparency of meaning. Modification of the form of an idiom, such as addition or deletion will totally change the meaning of an idiom (Baker, 1992: 63). According to Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary (2006 49) , an idiom is a phrase whose meaning is difficult or sometimes impossible to guess by looking at the meaning of individual word it contains.

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

2. Types of Idioms

As it probably became evident in the previous section, the scope of idiomatic is quite extensive and the spectrum of different types of idioms is extremely versatile. It is, thus, no wonder that scholars have tried to clarify some of the confusion by classifying idioms into different categories on the basis of frozenness classification

According to Baker (2001: 65) types of idioms. The types are as follows:

a) expressions which violate truth conditions,

Generally,` idiom of this types are easily recognizable than others in that they go beyond reality and exceed the general truth life. For instance, the reader of the following expressions “to speak one’s mind”, “to rain cats and dogs”, ”to put the orld on fire” and “jump down someone’s throat”.

b) expressions which seem ill formed,

this type is which do not follow the English grammatical rules and this expression since they are against reality, and do not make sense when they are interpreted literally. For example blow someone to kingdom come and the world, his friend, by and large, trip the light fantastic, put paid, and far and away.

c) expressions which start with like,

this type include expression that have a simile like structure, they have a form of comparison whereby a person or thing is compare to something else using the conjunctions “like or as”. For example “ like a fish out of water” whic means to be in very difficult situation, “like two peas in a pod” which means to be very close or intimate. “like a bat out of hell”, “like water off a duck’s back”. According to Moon (1998),

the function of simile idioms is to compare and emphasize. Semantically, most similes are transparent, they are easily understood.

3. Characteristic of Idiom

According to Nunberg, Ivan and Wasow (1994: 492-493), the characteristics of idioms in six ways are as follows:

1. **Conventionality:** idioms are conventionalized. Their meaning or use cannot be predicted, or at least entirely predicted, on the basis of a knowledge of the independent conventions that determine the use of their constituents when they appear in isolation from another.
2. **Inflexibility:** idioms typically appear only in a limited number of syntactic frames or constructions, unlike freely composed expressions. (the breeze was shot)
3. **Figuration:** idioms typically involve metaphors (take the bull by the horns), metonymies (lend a hand), hyperboles (not worth the paper it's printed on) or other kinds of figuration.
4. **Proverbiality:** idioms are typically used to describe –and implicitly, to explain– a recurrent situation of particular social interest (becoming restless).
5. **Informality:** like other proverbial expressions, idioms are typically associated with relatively informal or colloquial registers and with popular speech and oral culture.

6. Affect: idioms are typically used to imply a certain evaluation or affective stance toward the things they denote. A language does not ordinarily use idioms to describe situations that are regarded neutrally-buying tickets, reading a book-though of course one could imagine a community in which such activities were sufficiently charged with social meaning to be worthy of idiomatic reference.

B. Translation

1. Definition of translation

There are many theories proposed by some experts or linguists about the definition of translation. They define translation from different points of view. Nida and Taber (1974:12), for instance, say that translation consists in reproducing in receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.

Meanwhile, Bell (1997:5), defines translation as the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences. In addition, Bell (1997:6) also says that translation is the replacement of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language.

The other opinion about definition of translation is stated by Venuti (2004). According to him translation is, of course, a rewriting of an

original text. It means that by rewriting it can make revolution and innovation on literature, society and history of translation. According to Newmark (2001) translation is a craft consisting of the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.

House (2015:2) defines translation “as the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is re-contextualized in another language.” she also enlightens that as a linguistic textual operation, translation is however, subject to, and substantially influenced by, a variety of extra-linguistic factors and conditions. It implies that there are factors and conditions which follow the activity of re-contextualizing a text in translation.

From those definitions, it can be concluded that translation is a process transferring ideas from SL to TL using the closest natural equivalent in meaning and the form of the source text in the target one so that the message can be perfectly conveyed

2. Translation Strategies

Based on the problem of translating idioms, the translator needs particular strategy that can deliver the message of idiomatic expression from source language into target language. Larson said that idiomatic translation uses the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical constructions and the choice of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like translation. It sounds like it was

written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically. This is goal (18-19). Based on that opinion, the translation strategy of idiomatic expression needs to give the ease to target language receptor and making the result of translation seems not like the work of translation.

Linguist and scholars have introduced a number of strategies in translating a text. Every translator uses different strategies to translate a text since different people may understand a word in different ways. Leppihalme's (1997: 24) states that translation strategies are applied when a translation difficulty occurs and the translator wishes to solve the problem to produce a good translation. One of the difficulty in translating is concerning with idiom since it has own characteristic to notice. Moreover, the meaning of an idiom is metaphorical rather literal which sometimes the TL does not provide the precise equivalent utterance of the SL idiom. This lack might be caused by the difference in meaning between SL and TL that makes cultural and lexical gaps in the translation.

Concerning translation strategies, Baker (2001: 72- 74) offers four strategies for translating idioms:

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

In this strategy, the idiom in source text is rendered equivalently, not only in meaning, but also lexical items. This strategy might seem like the most ideal strategy to be applied in translating idiom. However, this is

not quite true. In translating idiom, one has to consider the style, register and rhetorical effect that the idiom has.

2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

There are many idioms in one language that has their equivalents in another language with difference in form. Translator is allowed to use different lexical items to translate idiom as long as the meaning remains the same.

3. Translation by paraphrase

This strategy is often used when no equivalent idiom can be found to translate an idiom. This strategy is applied due to different stylistic preferences of the source and target languages. Translation by paraphrasing is used to avoid misunderstanding through the readers, to make readers easily understand the intention, and to make the translation natural.

4. Translation by omission

If none of the previous strategies above can be applied, translators often have to leave out a part of the idiom.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that Baker considers the equal meaning in translating idiom and also notices a form change of the target language. The researcher decides to use theory of strategy of idioms from Mona Baker as reference to analyse the translation strategy of idioms in *The Secret Garden* novel, because the translation strategy from Mona Baker is complete and detail.

3. Translation Quality

Some expert have different statements to determine the quality of translation. Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) proposed a parameter for assessing the quality of translation. They stated that there are three aspects of a good translation which are accuracy, acceptability and readability.

Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) mentioned that accuracy refers to whether the source text (ST) and the target text (TT) are equivalent or not. They also stated that acceptability refers to whether a translation has been expressed in accordance with rules, norms and culture of the target language or not. In addition, they defined that readability refers to whether the translation can be understand by the reader or not.

Based on the statements that have been stated by some theorist, the researcher concludes that who have extensive experiences and knowledge in the field of translation, they will be able to obtain and determine the quality of a good translation. In addition, if a translation has these three criteria (accuracy, acceptability and readability), so the translation can be considered as a good translation.

Table 3.1

Table Scale of Accuracy

Scale of accuracy	Level	Description

3	Accurate	Meaning words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text language sources accurately transferred into the target language; the same no distortion of meaning
2	Less accurate	Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language text has been transferred accurately into English target. However, there is still a distortion of meaning or translation double meaning or no meaning eliminated, which disrupt the integrity of message.
1	Inaccurate	Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language text are not accurately transferred into the target language or remove.

Table 3.2

Table Scale of Acceptability

Scale of acceptability	Level	Description
3	Acceptable	Translation feel natural, technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to the reader, phrase, clause, and sentence used in

		accordance with the rules of the target language.
2	Less acceptable	Generally translation already feels natural, but there are some problem in the use of technical terms, or a slight grammatical errors.
1	Unacceptable	Tanslation unnatural or feel like a work of translation, technical term used are not commonly used and familiar to the reader, phrases, clauses and kalimta used not in accordance with the rules of the target language.

Table 3.3

Table Scale of Readability

Scale of readability	Level	Description
3	Readable	The translation is very easy to understand.
2	Less Readable	The translation is quite easy to understand: the readers need to read some parts more than once in order to understand the translation.
1	Not Readable	The translation is difficult to understand.

C. Definition of the Novel

According to Abrams (1999:190), the word novel comes from the Italian, Novella, which means “little new thing”. However, in most European languages, the term for novel is roman- derived from the medieval term romance. In English a novella refers to a work of prose fiction that is longer than short story, but shorter than a novel. A novella is usually between 12,000 and 30,000 words and is something called a long short story, a shot novel, or a novelette.

In addition, according to Oxford Advance Learners Dictionary (2005:999), novel is story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually to write/publish.

1. On *The secret Garden* Novel

The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett is a story of rebirth as a result of the power of love. It opens with Mary Lennox, a 10-year-old girl who lives in India with her English parents. She is terribly neglected by them, causing her to be sickly, unpleasant, and demanding. When her parents die in a cholera epidemic, Mary is sent to live with her uncle, Archibald Craven, in Yorkshire, England. Mr. Craven lives in a huge manor house with nearly 100 rooms, most of which are unused since the death of his wife 10 years earlier, an event that has left him bereft. When she arrives at the Misselthwaite estate, the

servants let her know that her uncle will pay no attention to her and that she is expected to get by on her own.

Soon after her arrival, Mary learns about a secret garden on the estate that has been locked away for 10 years. She becomes enchanted with the idea of the garden and determined to find it, and eventually she locates it and goes inside. It appears to be abandoned, but she finds a few sprigs of new growth and begins tending to them even though she knows nothing about gardening. Mary befriends Ben Weather staff, a gardener on the estate, and questions him about the garden, but he makes it clear that it is not to be discussed. She learns that the garden belonged to the late Mrs. Craven and her husband ordered that it be locked away after her death because it caused him too much pain. Mary also befriends Dickon Sowerby, the brother of her housemaid Martha, who is a great lover of nature and is beloved by every living thing, including every animal he meets, and he begins to help Mary tend to the garden.

After hearing the soft sound of crying from time to time in the house, Mary eventually discovers Colin, the sickly, demanding son of Mr. Craven, who remains secluded in his room and is not expected to live long. Mary and Colin are kindred spirits and when she tells him about the secret garden, he becomes determined to see it for himself. She brings Dickon to meet him and they conspire to take Colin to the garden in his wheelchair, but to keep it a secret from the adults in the house. Just as Mary has grown physically and mentally healthier by spending time in

the garden, Colin immediately begins to transform when he enters it and declares that he will now live forever.

As spring comes, the garden begins to thrive along with the health of Colin and Mary. Soon Colin is able to stand and walk, but the children keep this a secret because he wants to surprise his father when he returns from his travels, hoping that his improved health will enable his father to love him. Unbeknownst to the residents of the manor, Mr. Craven has begun a simultaneous transformation as a result of the garden's spiritual power. When he returns to Misselthwaite, he is surprised to find that the garden has been discovered and is now thriving again and thrilled that his son, whom he has come to regret neglecting all these years, has now been made strong and healthy through his connection with nature and the power of love that comes from the secret garden (bookrags.com).

D. Previous Research

Based on previous research that have been done, there are some scholars that conducted the research related with idiomatic translation. Some of them are: the first, Suci Apriani's research, "An Analysis of Accuracy in Translating Idiomatic Expression in *Up in The Air Film*" in 2012. This previous research has simple way and understandable in classifying the type of idioms based on McCharthy and O'Dell's theory. In her research focused in the idiomatic translation, the research finding of her was discussed in some step. The first, the selected data were classified based on the types of idioms to know whether it was idiom or

not. The second, the idiomatic expressions were separated according to the classification of accurate or inaccurate. In her research does not give the explication about translating strategy and does not give the equivalent or solution to the inaccurate expressions.

The differences between Suci Apriani's research and this research are this research will try to explain the translation strategy based on Mona Baker's theory, examine the translation quality based on Nababan's theory.

The second, the research which conducted by Khalil Motallebzadeh and Seika Tousi (2011). Their international journal entitled *Employing Compensation Strategy in Translating of Idioms: A Case study of the Translation of Mark Twain's Adventures of Huckleberry Finn in Persian*. They are analyzing kinds of translation strategies that have been used by the translator in translating idioms in *Mark Twain's Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* novel from English into Persian. The result found that the translator uses three strategies from Nida and Taber to translate idioms. Those strategies are translating English idiom with Persian idiom, translating English idiom with non-idiomatic phrase and translating English non-idiom with Persian idiom. The most frequently used translation strategy is translating English idiom with a non-idiomatic phrase in Persian.

The differences between their research are their research only focused on the translation strategies that is most applied by the translator

in translating idioms in the novel and this research are this research try to explain the types of idiom and then describe the translation strategy and also the translation quality.

The third is an international journal from Dania Adel Salamah (2015) which is conducted the research on *An Investigation of Idiom Comprehension and Translation by Translation Students at KSU (King Said University)*. In Dania's research she analyzed many translation strategies from Baker, Migadadi and Badawi, while this research uses Mona Baker's translation strategies of idiom and then will try to describe the translation quality.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODE

A. Research Design

Based on the problem analyzed, this research used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the problem because it focused on the description of the data that were collected especially in the form of sentence because the researcher used "*The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett's*" novel that translated into "*Persahabatan Sejati di Tengah Taman Rahasia*". In this research the researcher only collected, classified and analyzed the data, and in the end drew conclusion based on the data gathered. Lambert & Lambert (2013: 256) stated that qualitative descriptive design is "purely data-derived", "characterized by simultaneous data collection and analysis", and presented in "a straight forward descriptive summary of the informational contents of the data that is organized in a logical manner".

Sugiyono (2011: 21), claims that the data collected in qualitative research is in form of words or pictures rather than number. Sugiyono states that qualitative research concerns with process rather than the products and tends to analyze the data inductively. The researcher tries to describe types of idioms, translation strategies and how the quality of translation that found in *The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett's* novel.

B. Data and Source of Data

As states by Creswell (1996:184), the data are reported in form of words or pictures rather than numbers. According to Bousfield (2008:15), qualitative research can be conducted by employing verbal and non verbal data. Verbal data can be found in utterances spoken by speaker, while non verbal data can be seen through gestures, facial expression, tone and physical contact between speakers. The data in this research are in the form word, phrase, clause, utterances or sentences contained idioms.

According to Arikunto (2010:129), the source of data in the study is subjects from which the data can be obtained. The source data in this research was taken from novel entitled "*The Secret Garden by Frances Hodgson Burnett's*" translated into "*Persahabatan Sejati di Tengah Taman Rahasia by Rien Chaerani*".

The Secret Garden appeals to both young and old alike, novel written by Frances Hodgson Burnett an victorian author and translated into Indonesia by RienCherani. However, the Indonesian version appears to be intended for children readers. This is published as a serial story in 1910 in The American Magazine, it was brought out in novel form in 1911 (goodreads).

C. Techniques of Data Collection

In conducting this study, there are some steps and an instrument employed by the researcher to collect the data. An instrument is a tool to

gain the result of this study easily used by the researcher in collecting the data especially. As stated by the researcher that this study is qualitative descriptive research, therefore the main instrument of this research is researcher her self. The researcher is collecting the data by their own way in order to make easy to gain the data. Meanwhile the steps employed to obtain the data are as follows:

1. Reading the novel both the English and Indonesian version of *The Secret Garden* novel.

The researcher reads the Indonesian version *The Secret Garden* novel first, in order to understand the plot of the story, gaining Indonesian idioms in that novel and would easy her as well when she reads the English novel. In the English version, the researcher reads the novel and analyzing the idioms in the English version novel in accordance with the idiom in Indonesian version novel.

The researcher did those way in order to compare the idioms in Indonesian version and the English version in the novel. Teh researcher must to be carefully when reading both versions whether Indonesian and English.

2. Highliting the phrase and/or the sentence in Indonesian and English version.
3. Putting the data finding in the novel of both Indonesian and English version in the table.

Finding the idioms was not easy, that is why the researcher has to be expert in understanding which one included the idiom and which one not included the Idiom. After the researcher found the idiom, the researcher explained one by one the meaning of the idiom into Indonesian language. In order to seek the meaning of idiom: the researcher used many sources to get the meaning of those idioms. And the researcher asked to the expert to check the validity of idioms.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher used qualitative data method because the data were taken from novel and also used the following step based on Spradely's theory (1980). To analyze the data, there are four steps are:

1. Domain Analysis

Domain analysis is a process where the data are separated from other components which do not belong to data (Santosa, 2012:53).

In this steps researcher used the data to determine which one is the data, which one is not the data. Also used to define the source of the data. In this research the data is all the utterances, phrase or words are categorized into idiom.

2. Taxonomy analysis

In taxonomy analysis the data are classified on category (Santosa, 2012: 53). The data in this research are classified into types of idiom are used in *The Secret Garden* novel based on the Mona Baker's theory, the translation strategies are used according Mona Baker's theory, and how the quality of idiom based on Nababan's theory.

3. Componential analysis

The next step is componential analysis. Componential analysis used to organize and correlate the data based on the domain, types, function and other categories. The data from this research are gained by reading the source of the data, classified it and make some conclusion. Below is the tabel to explain clearly about this research component:

Table 3.4

Componential Table

Coding	Data		Types of idiom	Translation strategies	Translation quality
	SL	TL			

Table 3.4 is made to explain about how many types of idiom, what translation strategies are used, and how the quality of idiom in novel *The Secret Garden* by *France Hodgson Burnett*. from this

table, the researcher know the number of types, translation strategies and the quality of idiom.

4. Cultural theme analysis

The last step is cultural theme. It is aimed to find the “line” or “red thread” that integrate cross an existing domain (santosa 2017). In this cultural the analysis, the researcher will find the majority or the main types of idiom, translation strategies are used and how the quality of idiom that found after the researcher collects all the data in the domain analysis. The researcher will describe and interprets the data in order to have teh conclusionn of the majority of the idioms and its reason it is applied.

E. Trustworthiness of the data

The data needs validation before it gets analyzed. Thus this research needs a validator to check and make sure the data is right. This research usestriangulation to check the trustworthiness of the data. According to Denzin(1970) there are four types of triangulation. These are methods triangulation,data triangulation, investigator triangulation, and theory triangulation. This research uses investigator triangulation, given that this research uses another investigator to check the validity of the data. The researcher asks the expert to check the validity of the data. The data is checked and validated by Mr. Arkin Haris, S.S., M.Hum. the researchers chooses him to validate the data because of some criteria:

1. Understand English and Indonesian language

2. Expert in translation
3. Having experience as a translator
4. Having interest into invented language
5. Willing to take a part of this research

CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

A. Research Findings

In this chapter, the researcher present the data analysis to answer the problem of this research. There are three problem statement in this study. First, the researcher focuses on the types of idiomatic expression based on Mona Baker's (2001:56) theory. Second, the researcher focuses on translation strategie that are applied according to Mona Baker's (2001: 72-74) theory. Third, the researcher focuses on translation quality are used based on Nababan's (2012) theory.

The data finding was taken utterances or sentences from all of the idiomatic expression in the English Novel titled "*The Secret Garden*" by *Frances Hodgson Burnett*. The researcher found there were 68 data arecontained idiomatic expression. The result of the data analysis arepresented below:

Tabel 4.1

List Data of Types Idiomatic Expression

	Expression which violate truth condition	Expression which seem ill formed	Expression which start with like
Number	47	16	5

Sum	68
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Based on the tables 4.1 types of idiomatic expression used by the sentences in the Novel titled “*The Secret Garden*” by *Hodgson Burnett* is Expression which violate truth condition, then followed by expression which seem ill formed and the last was expression which start with like.

Tabel 4.2

List Data of Translation Strategies

	Similar Meaning and Form	Similar Meaning and Dissimilar Form	Paraphrase	Ommision
Number	28	19	11	9
Sum	68			

According to table 4.2, translation strategies in the novel was most commonly used in the novel titled “*The Secret Garden*” by *Hodgson Burnett* is similar meaning and form, the second are similar meaning but dissimilar form, the third is paraphrase and then the last was ommision.

Table 4.3

List Data of Translation Quality

	Accuracy			Acceptable			Readable		
	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1

Number	56	11	1	58	10	0	55	12	1
Sum	68			68			68		

Based on the table 4.3, The score of translation quality are mostly used in this research is 3 for accuracy, acceptability, and readability, then score 2 for less accurate, less acceptable and less readable and the last was score 1 for not accurate, not acceptable and not readable. The detail of the explanation can be seen as follows:

1. Types of Idiomatic Expression in the novel titled “*The Secret Garden*” by Frances Hodgson Burnett

The researcher uses *Mona Baker’s* theory (2001: 65) classification types of idiomatic expression into three types, there are Expression which violate truth condition, Expression which seem ill formed, Expression which start with like. From the classification of each type of idiomatic expression performed from the data in novel entitled “*The Secret Garden*” by *Hodgson Burnett* English version-Indonesian version. Thus 68 data are contain types of idiomatic expression, the the researcher illustrated the data description can be seen in table 4.4 as follows:

Table 4.4

Types of Idiomatic Expression

No	Types of Idiomatic Expression	Frequency	Precentage
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1.	Expression which violate truth condition	46	67,64 %
2.	Expression which seem ill formed	17	25 %
3.	Expression which start with like	5	7,35 %
Total		68	100 %

a. Expression which violate truth condition

Expression which violate truth conditions. Generally, idioms of this type are easily recognizable than others in that they go beyond reality and exceed the general truth of life. For, instance, the reader of the following expressions ‘to speak one’s mind’, ‘to rain cats and dog’, ‘to put the world on fire’, ‘food for thought’, may easily understand that he is dealing with idiomatic. There are 46 data or 67,64 % are founded in novel entitled “*The Secret Garden*” by *Frances Hodgson Burnett* are contain types of idiom.

The researcher takes some example from 46 data randomly, below are the explanation of the sample:

- (3/TSG/XVII/191)

SL: There was just a minute's silence, for even Colin tried to **hold his breath** while Mary looked..

TL: sesaat semua terdiam,. Bahkan Colin pun berusaha **menahan napas**, sementara Mary memeriksa...

(Datum no. 3)

In the data number 3, the sentences “hold his breath” the researcher translated into “menahan napas”. According to the context in this sentence, Colin trying hold his breath because there Mary want to know something happened with Collin. Because there is lump on the back of Collin but Collin doesn’t want Mary to know about that. So, Collin hold his breath when Mary looked on the back of him. “hold his breath” actually has the meaning if someone is holding their breath, they are waiting excitedly or anxiously for something to happen. “I went for second interview today –now I’m holding my breath!” (Amer, 2013).

- (5/TSG/XII/120)

SL:by the time she was six years old she was as tyrannical and selfish **a little pig** as ever lived.

TL:pada saat umurnya menginjak enam tahun Mary menjelma sebagai sosok tiran cilik yang egois dan **keras kepala**.

(Datum no. 5)

In the second example, the sentences “a little pig” the researcher translated into “keras kepala”. Meanwhile, according the context when Mary was a sickly, fretful, ugly little baby she was kept out of the way and when she became a sickly, fretful, toddling thing she was kept of he way also. she never remembered seeing familiarly anything but the dark faces of her dad and the other native servants, and as they always obeyed her and gave what her want because Mem Sahib would be angry if she was distrubed by her crying, by the time she was six years old she was as tyrannical and selfish a little pig as ever lived. “Pig” has the meaning If you eat a lot of food very quickly, you could say that you *pigout*: "*The children were pigging out on biscuits andcrisps*". The word pig can also be used to insult someone: "*You greedy pig!*" "*He's such an ignorant pig!*" etc. (Rawdon Wyatt, 2007)

- (33/TSG/XII/125)

SL: Then **Mary gathered a scrap of courage**.

TL: Lalu **Mary mengumpulkan secarik keberanian**.

(Datum no.33)

In the third example, the sentences “Mary gathered a scrap of courage” the researcher translated into “Mary mengumpulkan secarik keberanian”. Meanwhile, this context taken when Mary doing conversation with Mr.Graven, Mary ask to Mr.Graven about Martha’s mother.

According to *Farlex Partner Idioms Dictionary*, 2017 “*courage*” has the meaning “*to do something*”. So, in this case the researcher uses types of idiom which violate truth conditions because this sentence is exceed the general truth life and easily understand that he is dealing with idiomatic.

b. Expression which seem ill formed

Expression which seem ill formed because they do not follow the grammatical rules of the language, this types is expression since they are against reality and do not make sense when they are interpreted literally. for example trip the light fantastic, blow someone to kingdom come, put paid to, the powers that be, by and large, and the world and his friend. There are 17 utterances or 25 % that containing Expression which seem ill formed types of idiom are found in the novel “*The secret Garden*” by *Hodgson Burnett*.

An example of this type in the utterance can be seen in the following data below. The researcher takes some examples randomly from 17 data are categorized as Expression which seem ill formed.

- **(17/TSG/XXIV/278)**

SL: He's friendly same as I said an' he stood up an' showed me good-natured like, an' I imitated what he did till I knowed it **by heart**.

TL: Dia ramah seperti yang kukatakan, dan dia berdiri dan menunjukkan padaku dengan sabar, dan aku meniru gerakannya **sampai aku menghafal semuanya**.

(Datum no.17)

On the data number 17, the sentences “by heart” the researcher translated into “sampai aku menghafal semuanya”. According to the context in this sentence, Dickon told to Collin that when he looked at the show there is a strong man, then Dickon ask to him to show how to exercise an arms, legs, and every muscle. The strong man show up to Dickon, then Dickon said “I will imitated he did til i knowed it by heart “. “bye heart” actually has the meaning If you learn something by heart, you learn it word for word. (*Dictionary of English Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions by Dorking School of English*)

- **(21/TSG/XXVII/278)**

SL: In the last century more amazing things were found out than in any century before. In this new century hundreds of things still more astounding will be **brought to light**.

TL: Dalam abad terakhir, lebih banyak hal-hal menakjubkan yang ditemukan ketimbang abad-abad sebelumnya. Dalam abad baru ini, ratusan benda yang masih lebih mengejutkan akan **diumumkan**.

(Datum no.21)

From data number 21, it took place in the park. The sentences “brought to light” the researcher translated into “diumumkan”. According (*Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell, 2002*) The concept of Light is often used to represent mental illumination or understanding. The idiom bring something to light (usually used in the passive) means to discover facts that were previously unknown.

- **(38/ TSG/XXIV/279)**

SL: "Look!" exclaimed Mrs. Medlock indignantly. "Eh! I'm moithered **to death** with them.

TL: “lihat!” seru Mrs. Medlock dengan geram. “eh! Aku dibuat **sangat cemas** oleh mereka.

(Datum no.38)

This excerpt is taken from the context of conversation between the nurse and Mrs. Medlock. This idiomatic expression is taken from expression of the nurse.

Based on *American Idioms Dictionary*, to death means to make numerous small monetary charges that add up to a substantial sum. According to TL to death translated into “sangat cemas”. In this case the researcher uses types of idiom expression which seem ill-formed because this expressions since they are against reality, and do not make sense when they are interpreted literally.

c. Expression which start with like

Expression which start with like include expression that have a simile-like structure; they have a form of comparison whereby a person or thing is compared to something lese using the conjunctions “like or as” also tend to sugget that they should not to be interpreted literally. These include idioms such “as like a bat out of hell” and “like water off a duck’s back”. In this research the researcherfound 5 utterances or 7,35 % are containing Expression which start with like types, the distribution of data are below:

The researcher choose some example randomly from 5 data are contains an Expression which start with like types from novel titled “*The Secret Garden*” by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The explanation can be see below:

- **(24/ TSG/IX/89)**

SL: Th' rent of our cottage is only one an' threepence an' it's **like pullin' eye-teeth** to get it.

TL: Sewa pondok kami saja hanya satu shilling dan tiga sen dan untuk mendapatkannya kami harus memeras keringat dan **membanting tulang**.

(Datum no. 9)

From data number 24, according to *Farlex Dictionary of Idioms, 2015* “like pulling eye teeth” means something that is especially difficult, tedious, requires an extreme amount of effort, or is done in the most difficult or unpleasant way possible. With this new way of preparing vegetables, getting your kids to eat their greens is no longer like pulling teeth. It's been like pulling teeth trying to get my family members organized for this get together, but I think it will all be worth it!

The researcher classifies this idiom into expression which start with like because the idiom “like pulling eye-teeth” used conjunction “like”.

- (16/TSG/XXIII/253)

SL: "It's Magic," said Mary, "but not black. It's as **white as snow**."

TL: "Itu sihir," kata Mary, "tapi bukan sihir hitam. **Sihir itu seputih salju.**"

(Datum no. 16)

From data number 16, it took place at house. Collin said to Mary that he will stop being queer when he go to garden everyday because there is magic in the garden. "It's Magic," said Mary, "but not black. It's as **white as snow**." The utterances "as white as snow" the researcher translated into "sihir seputih salju."

According (*Dictionary of English Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions by Dorking School of English*), shite as snow has the meaning If something or someone is as white as snow, they are perfect or completely uncorrupted and honest. The researcher classifies this idiom into expression which start with like because the idiom "white as snow" used conjunction "as" ..

2. Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expression in the novel titled "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett

There are four strategies occupied by the researcher to classify the idiomatic expression. The strategies are suggested by Baker (2001: 72-74), those are: (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (3) translation by paraphrase, (4) translation by omission.

In this case the researcher only found three strategies are applied in this reasearch. The data showed in the table. Based on the table, the data showed that the most of the idiom found in the novel were translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form as much as 45,58 %, next 25% of them were used by idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 29,41 % for translation by paraphrase.

The frequency of the use of the strategies is shown in the table below:

Table 4.5

Table of the Percentage of Idiomatic Translation Strategies used in the Novel

No	Tranlation Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Similar meaning and form	31	45,58 %
2.	Similar meaning but dissimilar form	17	25 %
3.	Paraphrase	20	29,41 %
Total		68	100 %

a. Translation using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the TL which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the idiomatic expression in the SL and consists of equivalent lexical items. This strategies has high amount from the others, it is 31 utterances (45, 58 %) which are contained similar meaning and form in this research/ the following datum below are the similar meaning strategies are found in the Novel "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

In this strategy might have seem like the most ideal strategy to be applied in translating idiom. Hoeweever, this is not quite true. In translating idiom, one has to consider the style, register and theoretical effect that the idiom has. The resesarcher choose some example randomly from 31 data are contains translation using an idiom of similar meaning and form from novel titled "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The explanation can be see below:

- **(3/TSG/XVII/191)**

SL: There was just a minute's silence, for even Colin tried to **hold his breath**while Mary looked..

TL: sesaat semua terdiam,. Bahkan Colin pun berusaha **menahan napas**, sementara Mary memeriksa...

(Datum no. 3)

From data number 3, according to *American Idioms Dictionary*, the expression hold his breath means to wait or delay until something special happens. It has similar meaning to the idioms menahan napas. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the idiom menahan napas means menghentikan napas beberapa saat lamanya (karena situasi yang mendebarkan dan sebagainya). The idiom hold his breath is translated literally by the translator. This move is acceptable because menahan napas is the literal translation of hold his breath. Not to mention that menahan napas is a natural idiom found in Indonesian. In this example, the translator successfully finds the idiom of similar meaning.

- **(5/TSG/XII/120)**

SL: Mary ran so fast that she was rather **out of breath** when she reached her room.

TL: Mary berlari sangat cepat sehingga agak **kehabisan napas** ketika sampai dikamarnya.

(Datum no.5)

From data number 5, according *American Idioms Dictionary*, the Expression out of breath means to breathing fast and hard. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the idioms kehabisan napas means kehabisan nafas. The idiom out of breath

translated into kehabisan napas in the target language, it can be assumed that this idiomatic is translated by using strategies similar meaning and form. The researcher classifies this idiom in expression in this strategy similar meaning and form because they have equivalent lexical items, or in other words, both of the idiom above not only have the same form but also the same meaning.

- **(8/TSG/XII/123)**

SL: **All the pink** left Mary's cheeks.

TL: **Semua warna merah muda** telah memudar dari pipi Mary.

(Datum no.8)

The idiom All the pink is translated into semua warna merah muda in the target language which belongs to idiom in Indonesian language. They have equivalent lexical items, or in other words or sentences, both of the idioms above not only have the same form but also the same meaning. The researcher classifies this idiom in this strategy since both English and Indonesian expressions are idioms.

- **(36/TSG/IX/91)**

SL: Pick the prettiest ones and easy to grow because she has never done it before and lived in India which is different. **Give my love to mother and every one of you.**

TL: Pilih bunga yang paling cantik dan mudah untuk tumbuh karena Nona Mary belum pernah melakukannya sebelumnya dan dia dulu tinggal di India yang keadaannya berbeda. **Sampaikan cintaku pada ibu dan kalian semua.**

(Datum no.36)

In this analysis, can be seen in the excerpt above that **“give my love to mother and every one of you”** is translated into Target Language **“sampaikan cintaku pada ibu dan kalian semua”**. This idiom is translated by uses strategies of similar meaning and form.

This idiom is taken from the situation when Martha sent the letter to Dickon, the letter contains that Mary ask to Dickon to buy some flower seeds and a set of garden tools to make a flower-bed. And Martha ask to pick the prettiest ones and easy grow because she feel live in India is so different.

Based on the text, this context **“give my love to mother and every one of you”** is translated into Target Language **“sampaikan cintaku pada ibu dan kalian semua”** is similar

meaning and form because for the literal meaning “**give my love to mother**” as “**sampaikan cintaku pada ibu**”, “**and everyone of you**” as “**dan kalian semua**”, there is having same meaning one each others. So that is why the researcher analyzed that this text is including to simillar meaning and form.

- (18/TSG/VIII/72)

SL: Just as it **had given her an appetite**, and fighting with the wind had stirred her blood, so the same things had stirred her mind.

TL: Sebagaimana udara itu telah **memberinya selera makan**, berlari melawan angin telah melancarkan peredaran darahnya, dan juga telah mengusik pikirannya.

(Datum no.18)

In this analysis, can be seen in the excerpt above that “**had given her an appetite**” is translated into Target Language “**memberinya selera makan**” . This idiom is translated by uses strategies of similar meaning and form.

This idiom is taken from the situation when Mary imagination if she can open the door and can go inside she could make up some play of her own and play it quite alone, because

nobody would ever know where she was. The fresh, strong, pure air from the moor had a great deal to do with it. Because in India she had always been too hot and languid and weak to care much about anything.

Based on the text, this context **“had given her an appetite”** is translated into Target Language **“memberinya selera makan”** is similar meaning and form because for the literal meaning **“had given her”** as **“memberinya”**, **“an appetite”** as **“selera makan”**, there is having same meaning one each others. So that is why the researcher analyzed that this text is including to similar meaning and form.

b. Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

It is sometimes possible to find an idiom in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom, but which consists of different lexical items. In this case, such strategy takes idioms which express similar meaning with English idioms however can be in different form. The use of this strategy appears in 17 cases. It shares 25% of the total number of strategies usage.

The researcher choose some example randomly from 17 data are contains an translation using an idiom of similar meaning

but dissimilar from novel titled “*The Secret Garden*” by Frances Hodgson Burnett. The explanation can be seen below:

- **(52/TSG/VIII/79)**

SL: "Well!" he exclaimed. "Upon my word! Perhaps that's a young 'un, **after all**, and perhaps..

TL: “Well!” Ben berseru. “sungguh! Ternyata kau memang masih anak-anak **dan boleh jadi** darah anak-anak mengalir dalam nadimu.

(Datum no.52)

Based on datum 52, it can be seen in the excerpt above that “after all” is translated into TL as “dan boleh jadi”, it can be assumed that this idiom is translated by uses strategies of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

In this context after all (verb+preposition) which means dan boleh jadi has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in the literal meaning. According *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* “dan boleh jadi” in TL means “barangkali or mungkin” it does have idiomatic meaning because it is similar in its literal meaning.

The phrasal verb above after all is included into full idiomatic expression in the SL, because based on the form there are non literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be

understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrasal verb and also it can be in the dissimilar construction in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning and dissimilar form in both language.

That is why the researcher uses the translation strategies of similar meaning but dissimilar form because of the different meaning in this translation make a problem that the researcher wants to apply a variation which is translated into *dan boleh jadi* which is an idiomatic in Indonesia. Instead of the similarity in meaning this idiomatic can be in different lexical item after it is translated back into English.

- **(22/TSG/XI/113)**

SL: "Do you never **catch cold**?" inquired Mary, gazing at him wonderingly. She had never seen such a funny boy, or such a nice one.

TL: "kau tak pernah **kena pilek** ?" tanya Mary, memandangnya dengan rasa heran.....'

(Datum no 22)

According to datum 22, in this context *catch cold* which means *kena pilek* has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in the literal meaning. Based on the TL, *kena pilek*, according to KBBI means *sakit (demam) dengan banyak mengeluarkan ingus*

(biasanya disertai batuk-batuk kecil) and it has an idiomatic meaning because it is dissimilar in its literal meaning and there is no phrasal verb found here because this word is only a verb.

The phrasal verb above is included into full idiomatic expression in the SL because based on the form, there are non literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrasal verb and also it can be in the dissimilar constructions in meaning when it is translated back into English because of its similar meaning and dissimilar form in both languages.

That is why the translator uses the strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form because the idiomatic expression of the SL excerpt above constitutes an idiomatic expression.

- **(59/ TSG/VI/55)**

SL: “Try to **keep from under each other’s feet** mostly,” Martha answered.

TL: “Berusaha untuk **tidak saling menginjak**,” jawab Martha.

(Datum no.59)

From the example above, the idiom **keep from under each other’s feet** is translated into **tidak saling menginjak**. based on

the context, the idiom **keep from under each other's feet** means in someone way and annoying them by stopping them from doing what they need to do. The idiom in the Source Language translated into **tidak saling menginjak** in target language but if the sentences *keep from under each other's feet* translated into literal meaning is *menjaga dari bawah kaki*. So, in this case the researcher classifies the idiom in the strategy of translating idiom in the similar meaning but dissimilar form.

c. Translation by Paraphrase

The idioms found in the novel are translated by paraphrase. Such as strategy is a common way of translating idioms when a match can not be found in the target language or when it seems in appropriate to use idiom language in the target text because of difference in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages. Translating idiomatic expression by using paraphrase gets a significant percentage of frequency of use until 29,41 % (20 cases).

In this analysis, it can be seen in the excerpt above that “to death” is translated into TL as “sangat cemas” it can be assumed that this idiom is translated by using strategies paraphrase. This is proven by the analysis below:

- (38/TSG/XXIV/279)

SL : "Look!" exclaimed Mrs. Medlock indignantly. "Eh!
I'm mothered **to death** with them.

TL: "lihat!" seru Mrs. Medlock dengan geram. "eh! Aku
dibuat **sangat cemas** oleh mereka.

(Datum no. 38)

This excerpt is taken from the context of conversation between the nurse and Mrs. Medlock. This idiomatic expression is taken from expression of the nurse.

Based on *American Idioms Dictionary*, to death means to make numerous small monetary charges that add up to a substantial sum. According to TL to death translated into "sangat cemas".

In this case, the idiom "to death" is included into idiomatic expression in SL and TL because based on the form there are non literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meaning of the word. It proves that the idiom is translated by paraphrase because of differences in style of the source and the target language.

- **(61/TSG/XVII/193)**

SL: Colin's tantrum had passed and he was weak and
worn out with crying and this perhaps made him
feel gentle.

TL: Amukan Colin telah berlalu. Sekarang dia lelah **dan lemah karena menangis.**

(Datum no.61)

There is no Indonesian idiom that has equal meaning and lexical items like the idiom in the example above. Therefore, the researcher has to express the idiom with different words. Lemah karena menangis is not an idiom, but the convey is acceptable because it express the same meaning as the original idiom. Translating by paraphrase is used to minimize misunderstanding of the readers, to make readers easily in understanding the intention, also to make the translation as natural as possible.

- **(50/TSG/XV/163)**

SL: The nurse was just going to give up the case because she was **so sick of** him, but she says she doesn't mind staying now you've gone on duty with her

TL: Perawat itu sudah ingin menyerah saja karena dia **sangat muak** padanya, tapi dia mengatakan dia tidak keberatan tinggal lebih lama karena kau ikut bertugas dengannya.

(Datum no.50)

This excerpt is taken from the context of conversation between Mrs. Medlock and Mary. This idiomatic expression is taken from expression of Mrs. Medlock.

According to *Milanda Broukal*, **so sick** means **very annoyed, very tired of doing something**. According to *Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell, 2002*, **sick and tired of** means **Have had enough (always negative)**. According to TL “*so sick*” translated into “*sangat muak*”.

In this case, the idiom “so sick” is included into idiomatic expression in SL and TL because based on the form there are non literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meaning of the word. It proves that the idiomatic expression is translated by paraphrase because of differences in style of the source and the target language.

- **(60/TSG/III/23)**

SL: "It's the light in the lodge window. We shall get a good cup of tea after a bit, **at all events**."

TL: “Itu adalah lampu jendela penginapan. Tak lama lagi kita akan menikmati secangkir teh yang enak. **Akhirnya.**”

(Datum no.60)

From the datum 60, According A *COMPLETE GRAMMAR FOR TOEFL PREPARATION* by Slamet Riyadi with Leila NH and Emilia NH the idiomatic *at all events* means *bagaimanapun*. Here the translator translated the idiom “at all events” into “akhirnya” in the target language which have same meaning with the idiom, but the words “Akhirnya” is not considered as idiom in Indonesia it means that the translator uses strategy of translating by paraphrase.

The researcher has to consider the most appropriate translation strategy to applies and need to be careful whether certain expression give significant meaning to the context or not.

- (43/TSG/XXIV/270)

SL: but th' trouble is that sometimes they can scarce
keep from **burstin' out laughin'**

TL: Tapi masalahnya adalah kadang-kadang mereka
hampir tak bisa menahan diri **untuk tertawa**.

(Datum no.43)

From the datum above, the researcher uses translation by omission strategy. According to **D'Arcy Adrian – Vallance, 2001**, **busrtin out laughing** has the meaning **suddenly laugh loudly**.

In this case “**bursting out laughing**” is translated into “**untuk tertawa**”. “**untuk tertawa**” is not kind of idiom in

Indonesian language but it has the same meaning with the idiom from the source language, the translator translated the idiom “**bursting out laughing**” into the target language using the strategy of translation by paraphrase. The translator did not need search the idiom which has equivalence with the source language because by paraphrasing that idiom into “**untuk tertawa**” the translation result is natural enough.

- (54/ TSG/VII/69)

SL: "Are things stirring down below in the dark in that garden where he lives?" Mary inquired.

TL: “Apakah di kebun tempat ia tinggal semuanya bergerak **di dalam gelap** juga?” tanya Mary.

(Datum no.54)

There is no Indonesian idiom that has equal meaning and lexical items like the idiom in the example above. Therefore, translator has to express the idiom with different words. “di dalam gelap” is not an idiom, but is acceptable because it conveys the same meaning as the original idiom. Translation by paraphrase is used to avoid misunderstanding through the readers, to make readers easily understand the intention, and to make the translation natural.

3. Translation Quality of Idiomatic Expression in the novel titled “*The Secret Garden*” by Frances Hodgson Burnett

Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) proposed a parameter for assessing the quality of translation. They stated that there are three aspects of a good translation which are accuracy, acceptability and readability.

Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) mentioned that accuracy refers to whether the source text (ST) and the target text (TT) are equivalent or not. They also stated that acceptability refers to whether a translation has been expressed in accordance with rules, norms and culture of the target language or not. In addition, they defined that readability refers to whether the translation can be understood by the reader or not.

Table 4.6

Translation Quality in the Novel

No	Translation Quality	Frequency			Percentage		
		3	2	1	3	2	1
1.	Accuracy	56	11	1	82,35%	16,17%	1,47%
2.	Acceptability	58	10	0	85,29%	14,70%	0%
3.	Readability	55	12	1	80,88%	17,64%	1,47%

Table 4.7

Example of Translation Quality Questionary

No	Coding	Source language	Target language	Translation quality		
				accuracy	Readable	Acceptable
1	TSG/III/1 1	He nearly jumped out of his skin when he..	Jantungnya nyaris copot saat dia....	3	3	3
2	TSG/X/95	These had been left to themselves for ten years and perhaps	Rimpang-rimpang yang disini telah ditinggalkan selama sepuluh tahun	2	3	3
3	TSG/XVII /191	There was just a minute's silence, for even Colin tried to hold his breath while Mary looked..	sesaat semua terdiam,. Bahkan Colin pun berusaha menahan napas, sementara Mary memeriksa...	3	3	3
4	TSG/XXI V/279	They are eating next to nothing," said the nurse.	Mereka hampir tidak makan apa-apa." Kata perawat itu.	3	3	3
5	TSG/XII/1 20	Mary ran so fast that she was rather out of breath when she reached her room.	Mary berlari sangat cepat sehingga agak kehabisan napas ketika sampai dikamarnya.	3	3	3

Table 4.7 was distribute to the raters to be filled. Raters were asked to write down a number in the translation quality level

column between 3,2,1. Scale of accuracy: Score 3 was for accurate, score 2 for less accurate, and score 1 for inaccurate. Scale of readability: score 3 for readable, score 2 for less readable, score 1 for not readable. Scale of acceptability: score 3 for acceptable, score 2 for less readable, score 1 for unacceptable.

- (1/TSG/III/11)

SL: He nearly **jumped out of his skin** when he..

TL: **Jantungnya nyaris copot** saat dia....

(Datum no.1)

Based on the accuracy aspect stated by Nababan, the content of the source sentence in the **datum no.1** for accuracy is accurately, for readability is readable, and for acceptability is acceptable conveyed into the target language. In other words, according to Nababan, a translator should translate the sentence clearly and effectively. So, by referring to Nababan's theory it seems that the translation is considered as an accurate, readable, and acceptable translation.

- (2/92/TSG/X/95)

SL: These had been left to **themselves** for ten years and perhaps

TL: Rimpang-rimpang yang disini **telahditinggalkan** selama sepuluh tahun

(Datum no.2)

According on the translation quality aspect stated by Nababan, the datum no.2 For accuracy is less accurately, for readability is readable, and for acceptability is acceptable conveyed into target language. In other words, according to Nababan, a translator should translate the sentence clearly and affectively. So, by reffering to Nababan's theory it seems that the translation is considered as an less acurate, readable and acceptable.

- **(3/TSG/XVII/191)**

SL: There was just a minute's silence, for even Colin tried to **hold his breath** while Mary looked..

TL: Sesaat semua terdiam,. Bahkan Colin pun berusaha **menahan napas**, sementara Mary memeriksa...

(Datum no.3)

According on the translation quality aspect stated by Nababan, the datum no.3 for accuracy is accurate, for readability is readable, and for acceptability is acceptable conveyed into target language. In other words, according to Nababan, a translator should translate the sentence clearly and affectively. So, by reffering to Nababan's theory it seems that the translation is considered as an accurate, readable and acceptable.

- **(4/ TSG/XXIV/279)**

SL: They are eating **next to nothing**," said the nurse.

TL: Mereka hampir **tidak makan apa-apa.**" Kata perawat itu.

(Datum no.4)

Based on the translation quality aspect stated by Nababan, the datum no.4 For accuracy has score 3 it means that the sentence is accurate, for readability has score 3 it means that the sentence is readable, and for acceptability has score 3 also it means the sentence is acceptable conveyed into target language. In other words, according to Nababan, a translator should translate the sentence clearly and affectively. So, by referring to Nababan's theory it seems that the translation is considered as an accurate, readable and acceptable.

- **(5/TSG/XII/120)**

SL: Mary ran so fast that she was rather **out of breath** when she reached her room.

TL: Mary berlari sangat cepat sehingga agak **kehabisan napas** ketika sampai dikamarnya.

(Datum no.5)

Based on the translation quality aspect stated by Nababan, the datum no.5 For accuracy has score 3 it means that the sentence is accurate, for readability has score 3 it means that the sentence is readable, and for acceptability has score 3 also it means the sentence is acceptable conveyed into target language. In other words, according to Nababan, a translator should translate the sentence clearly and affectively. So, by referring to Nababan's theory it seems that the translation is considered as an accurate, readable and acceptable.

A. Research Discussions

In this section, the researcher would like to present a discussion of the research findings previously. There are three problem statements proposed in this research. The researcher focuses on the types of idiomatic expression, translation strategies, and translation quality are used on the data thesis from novel titled *The Secret Garden*. The finding is discussed below:

1. The result Types of Idiomatic Expression in the novel titled "*The Secret Garden*" by Frances Hodgson Burnett

The first problem in this research is "What types of idioms are found in Idiomatic Expression on Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Secret Garden" and it's Indonesian Translated Version ?" Based on the data analysis and according to Mona Baker theory about types of idiomatic

expression, i.e expression which violate truth condition, expression which seem ill formed, and expressio which start with like.

Based on the finding of types of idiomatic expression from all of the data utterances with total 68 belong to expression which violate truth condition with 47 data (67,64 %) which has the highest frequency appears in the types of idiomatic expression in the novel *The Secret Garden*, the second highest frequency is belong to expression which seem ill formed which has 17 data (25%), and the last 5 data (7,35%) appears belong to expression which start with like.

The types of idiomatic expression that are dominantly used in the novel *The Secret Garden* is an Expression which violate truth condition. Expression which violate truth condition becomes the most frequent type that applied by the idiomatic expression because this type are easily recognizable than others in that they go beyond reality and exceed the general truth of life.

2. The result Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expression in the novel titled "*The Secret Garden*" by *Frances Hodgson Burnett*

The second question in this research is "What translation strategies are used in Idiomatic Expression on Frances Hodgson Burnett's "*The Secret Garden*" and it's Indonesian Translated Version ?" according to the Mona Baker's theory on the Chapter II stated that the translation strategies in idiomatic categorized into four strategies. In this reasearch the

researcher found four strategies, such as: similar meaning and form, similar meaning but dissimilar form, paraphrase, omission.

Based on the finding translation strategies of idiomatic expression from all of the data utterances with total 68 data, the most dominant translation strategies in the novel are used according Mona Baker is similar meaning and form. There are 31 datum or 45,58% used similar meaning and form, the second strategies commonly used is similar meaning but dissimilar form it has 17 data or 25%, the third is paraphrase which found 12 utterances or 17,64%, and the last appears in this research is omission which has 8 utterances or 11,76 %. Based on the result above, the main reason why the researcher found the huge frequently of translation strategies by using similar meaning and form because the TL has the same idiom as the SL. It has same constructions not only in meaning but also in the based on the form. the translation strategies using similar meaning and form is used when both of the form the data is matching from the target language with the form of the source language.

3. The result Translation Quality of Idiomatic Expression in the novel titled *“The Secret Garden”* by *Frances Hodgson Burnett*

The last question is “How is the Quality of translation in Idiomatic Expression on Frances Hodgson Burnett’s “The Secret Garden” and it’s Indonesian Translated Version ?”. This study could answer these aspects translation quality in accuracy, acceptability, readability aspect. First in

accuracy aspect, it has been found three levels, they are accurate, less accurate and inaccurate. It can be discussed that the accuracy of translation quality about the idiomatic expression in the novel *The Secret Garden* are found that there are three level, they are, Accurate consists of 56 data or 82,35%, less accurat consists of 11 data or 16,17%, and inaccurate consists of 1 data or 1,47%. From those analysis could be concluded that the researcher found the higher scale is accurate level. It means that the meaning and interprestation of translation quality of the idiomatic expression in the novel could be concluded that the idiomatic expressionare dominated by accurate level and is transfered accurately from SL into TL.

Second is acceptablitiy, in acceptability aspect, this study finds two categories such an acceptable and less acceptable translation. Based on the research, it could be analyzed that the researcher found the data which is categorized into acceptable level consists of 58 data or 85,29% and the less acceptable level consists of 10 data or 14,70%. Those levels have ben considered fulfilled the criteria such as mentioned by Nabanban (2012) from analysis result showd that the acceptable dominates or the highest level. It could be analyzed that the idiomatic expression in the novel *The Secret Garden* are vsound natural or it was fullfil some requirements of acceptable, and the lowest is less acceptable. It means that thetranslation extremely sounds natural enough or it felt like translation.

The last is readability this aspect describe the easierness in reading the passive voice translation for the target readers. It is related the reader's understanding. In readability aspect, this study finds three level such as readable, less readables, and unreadable translation. Based in the research, it could be analyzed that the resesarcher found the data which is categorized into readable level there are 55 data or 80,88%, less readable level there are 12 data or 17,64%, and the last is unreadable there are 1 data or 1,47%. From analysis result showed that readable level dominated or the highest level. It could be concluded that the idiomatic expression in the novel *The Secret Garden* consists of words, phrase, and sentences could be understood by the raters. And the lowest level is unreadable. It means that the translation is considered average sentence length, nomber of new words and the words, phrase or sentences are not understood by reader or raetes by read once. After getting the result of each translation quality aspects above, it is assesed by applying Translation Quality ssesement (TQA) based on Nababan (2012).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Conclusions are drawn to answer the researcher problems of this study as well as to highlight other findings. To make it easier for the readers, the conclusions of this research are represented in bullet points as follows:

1. The first problem of this research is to find out the types of Idiomatic Expression in the novel *The Secret Garden*. There are three types of Idiomatic Expression by Mona Baker the first is Expression which violate truth condition, the second is Expression which seem ill formed, and the last is Expression which start with like. The highest frequency of the types of Idiomatic Expression is Expression which violate truth condition . Expression which violate truth condition found 46 data (67,64 %) out of 68 total of the data and the lowest frequency is obtained by Expression which start with like found 5 data (7,35%).

Expression which violate truth condition becomes the most frequently used in the Idiomatic Expression in the novel *The Secret Garden* because it is considered as the most effective way to describe the real situation.

2. The second objective of this research is to describe the translation strategies applied in the Idiomatic Expression in the novel *The Secret Garden* in regard to the translation strategies. There are four strategies are found in this research, it is similar meaning and form, similar meaning but dissimilar form, paraphrase, omission. The translation strategies similar meaning and form was the highest frequently with 31 data or 45,58 % out of 68 the total, and the lowest frequently is obtained by omission strategies are appears 8 data or 11,76 %.

Similar meaning and form found as the most frequently strategies in this research, because the researcher wants to keep the meaning of the message and emotion from the source language to the reader especially in the target language. Then, omission was become the last strategies are found in this research, because this strategies used to sentence can't be applied in the target language.

3. The last objective in this research is to find out translation quality of Idiomatic Expression in the novel *The Secret Garden*. The Idiomatic Expression in the novel *The Secret Garden* has a good quality, even though there are one idiom that not accurate and not acceptability translated into Idiomatic Expression. The highest frequently for Accuracy, Readability and acceptability in the score 3. It proves that the good capability of translator will be indicating the good quality of translation.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion that have been explained above, some suggestion can be stated as follows:

1. To Translator

Good translators have to be careful to choose the best words related to the text. If the idioms are translated incorrectly, the readers will lose the message of the original text. So, they have to not only having good understanding and wide knowledge of both the source and target language, but also having good understanding and wide knowledge on both cultures of the source language and the target language.

2. To Students

By translating idiom, it can enrich English students' vocabulary in English, and also give more information about the culture of the source language.

3. To Researcher

After analyzing the researcher found a bad translation of the novel, the language is less varied, less idiom makes little disappoints the researcher with the selection of novel, firstly, there are many idiom in the source language but after seeing in the target language, there is a small frequency idioms in it, this could be a suggestion that for students who want to learn the idiom, formerly be careful to check

the correlation and make sure the source language and the target language have idiomatic meanings.

Finally by knowing the strategies in translating idioms, it might make us as the beginner translators get the best result in translating idioms.

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APPENDICES

NO	Coding	SOURCE LANGUAGE OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS	TARGET LANGUAGE OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS	Types of idiom	Translation strategies
1.	TSG/III/11	He nearly jumped out of his skin when he...	Jantungnya nyaris copot saat dia....	Expression which violate truth condition	Paraphrase
2.	TSG/X/95 TSG/X/99	These had been left to themselves for ten years and perhaps. "What happened to the roses?" Mary asked again, more interested than ever. "They was left to themselves ."	Rimpang-rimpang yang disini telah ditinggalkan selama sepuluh tahun.. Mereka dibiarkan tak terurus	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning but dissimilar form

	TSG/X/9 9	Do roses quite die when they are left to themselves? "	Apakah mawar akan mati jika dibiarkan?		
3.	TSG/XV II/191	There was just a minute's silence, for even Colin tried to hold his breath while Mary looked..	sesaat semua terdiam,. Bahkan Colin pun berusaha menahan napas , sementara Mary memeriksa...	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
4.	TSG/XX IV/279	They are eating next to nothing ," said the nurse.	Mereka hampir tidak makan apa-apa. " Kata perawat itu.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
5.	TSG/XII /120	Mary ran so fast that she was rather out of breath when she reached her room.	Mary berlari sangat cepat sehingga agak kehabisan napas ketika sampai dikamarnya.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and from
6.	TSG/1/4	The cholera had broken out in its most fatal form and people were dying	Kolera telah mewabah dalam taraf yang paling mematikan dan orang-orang berguguran	Expression which start with like (simile-like structure) also tend to suggest that they	Similar meaning but dissimilar

		like flies.	seperti alat.	should not be interpreted literally	form
7.	TSG/XII /125	"Please," began Mary. "Please—" and then the lump in her throat choked her.	"Maaf," ucap Mary. "Maaf—" dan kemudian gumpalan ditenggorokan membuatnya tercekat.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
8.	TSG/XII /123	All the pink left Mary's cheeks.	Semua warna merah muda telah memudar dari pipi Mary.	Expression which seem ill-formed	Similar meaning and form
9.	TSG/XX VII/319	The passion of insulted pride which had dragged the young Rajah to his feet to defy old Ben Weatherstaff to his face.	Misteri sihir, dan makhluk-makhluk liar, pertemuan tengah malam yang aneh datangnya musim semi---- gairah harga diri yang terhina yang menyeret seorang rajah muda untuk berdiri demi menantang Ben Weatherstaff secara	Expression which start with like (simile-like structure) also tend to suggest that they should not be interpreted literally	Similar meaning but dissimilar form

			langsung.		
10.	TSG/IX/ 82	and here and there they had caught at each other or at a far-reaching branch and had crept from one tree to another and made lovely bridges of themselves.	Disana-sini atau di ujung dahan terjatuh mawar-mawar itu saling terjalin dan merambat dari satu pohon ke pohon lain dan menciptakan jembatan cantik diantara mereka.	Violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
11.	TSG/XV /166	There were tender little fluting sounds here and there and everywhere, as if scores of birds were beginning to tune up for a concert.	Ada suara tiupan-tiupan lembut di sini dan di sana dan di mana-mana, seolah-olah segerombol burung mulai berlatih nada untuk sebuah konser.	Violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
12.	TSG/XI X/211	.. If you do you'll likely not get even th' pips, an' them's too bitter to eat.	Jika kau melakukannya, kemungkinan besar kau bahkan tak akan mendapatkan bijinya. Biji pun terlalu pahit untuk	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form

			dimakan.		
13.	TSG/XX I/242	The strength which Colin usually threw into his tantrums rushed through him now in a new way.	kekuatan yang biasa di salurkan Colin ke dalam amukan , kini mengalir....	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
14.	TSG/XI V/149	"I can scarcely believe thee!" she protested. "It's as if tha'd walked straight into a lion's den.	"Aku hampir tak bisa mempercayaimu!" protesnya. " seolah-olah kau langsung masuk ke dalam sarang seekor singa.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
15.	TSG/XX I/242	"He can do it! He can do it! He can do it! He can!" she gabbled over to herself under her breath as fast as ever she could.	.....dia mengoceh sendiri sambil berbisik secepat-cepatnya.	Expression which violate truth condition	paraphrase
16.	TSG/XX III/253	"It's Magic," said Mary, "but not black. It's as white as snow. "	"Itu sihir," kata Mary, "tapi bukan sihir hitam. Sihir itu seputih salju. "	Expression which start with like (simile-like structure) also tend to suggest that they should not be	Similar meaning and form

				interpreted literally	
17.	TSG/XX IV/278	He's friendly same as I said an' he stood up an' showed me good-natured like, an' I imitated what he did till I knowed it by heart.	.....dan dia berdiri dan menunjukkan padaku dengan sabar, dan aku meniru gerakannya sampai aku menghapal semuanya.	Expression which seem ill-formed	Paraphrase
18.	TSG/VII I/72	Just as it had given her an appetite , and fighting with the wind had stirred her blood, so the same things had stirred her mind.	sebagaimana udara itu telah memberinya selera makan , berlari melawan angin telah melancarkan peredaran darahnya, dan juga telah mengusik pikirannya.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
19.	TSG/VII I/72	Just as it had given her an appetite, and fighting with the wind had stirred her blood , so the same things had stirred her mind.	sebagaimana udara itu telah memberinya selera makan, berlari melawan angin telah melancarkan peredaran darahnya , dan juga telah mengusik pikirannya.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning but dissimilar form

20.	TSG/XX VII/320	"Now," he said at the end of the story, "it need not be a secret any more. I dare say it will frighten them nearly into fits when they see me—but I am never going to get into the chair again. I shall walk back with you, Father—to the house."	..... aku berani mengatakan mereka akan takut setengah mati saat melihatku—tapi aku tak akan pernah naik ke kursi itu lagi . Aku akan....	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
21.	TSG/XX VII/303	In the last century more amazing things were found out than in any century before. In this new century hundreds of things still more astounding will be brought to light.	.... Dalam abad baru ini, ratusan benda yang masih lebih mengejutkan akan diumumkan .	Expression which seem ill-formed	Paraphrase
22.	TSG/XI/ 113	"Do you never catch cold ?" inquired Mary, gazing at him wonderingly. She had never seen such a funny	"kau tak pernah kena pilek ?" tanya Mary, memandangnya dengan rasa heran.....	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning but dissimilar form

		boy, or such a nice one.			
23.	TSG/IX/89	"Eh!" said Martha. "It's like she says: 'A woman as brings up twelve children learns something besides her A B C.	"Eh!" sahut Martha. "Seperti yang dia katakan: 'seorang wanita yanaga membesarkan dua belas orang anak mempelajari sesuatu selain A B C.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
24.	TSG/IX/89	Th' rent of our cottage is only one an' threepence an' it's likepullin' eye-teeth to get it.	Sewa pondok kami saja hanya satu shilling dan tiga sen dan untuk mendapatkannya kami harus memeras keringat dan membanting tulang .	Expression which start with like (simile-like structure) also tend to suggest that they should not be interpreted literally	Paraphrase
25.	TSG/XI X/211	But don't you—none o' you—think as you own th' whole orange or you'll find out you're mistaken, an' you won't find it out without hard knocks.	..... Kau akan mendapati bahwa dirimu salah, dan kau tak akan menyadarinya tanpa pengalaman yang pahit .	Expression which violate truth condition	Paraphrase
26.	TSG/II/1	"You needn't expect to	kamu tak usah berharap	Expression which	Similar

	7	see him, because ten to one you won't," said Mrs. Medlock.	untuk menemuinya, karena peluangnya hanya satu berbanding sepuluh, " ujar Mrs. Medlock.	seem ill-formed	meaning but dissimilar form
27.	TSG/XX I/241	"He's not!" cried Mary, almost shouting up the wall in her fierce indignation.	"Dia tidak pincang!" jerit Mary, nyaris berteriak ke atas dinding karena sangat geram.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and from
28.	TSG/XX I/242	Dickon was by his side in a second. Mary caught her breath in a short gasp and felt herself turn pale.	Dickon segera mendampinginya. Mary terengah-engah dan merasakan dirinya berubah pucat.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
29.	TSG/XX III/259	He gave her a good hidin' an' went to th' Blue Lion an' got as drunk as a .	Jem memukuli isitrinya dan pergi ke 'Blue Lion' dan mabuk berat.	Expression which start with like (simile-like structure) also tend to suggest that they should not be	Similar meaning but dissimilar form Similar

		If she'd used the right Magic and had said something nice perhaps he wouldn't have got as drunk as a lord and perhaps—perhaps he might have bought her a new bonnet.	Seandainya dia menggunakan sihir yang benar dan mengatakan sesuatu yang baik, barangkali Jem tidak akan mabuk berat dan boleh jadi Jem justru membelikannya topi baru.	interpreted literally	meaning but dissimilar form
30.	TSG/I/1	So when she was a sickly, fretful, ugly little baby she was kept out of the way , and when she became a sickly, fretful, toddling thing she was kept out of the way also.	Maka sejak dia masih seorang bayi kecil yang jelek,rewel,dan lemah, Mary dijauhkan . Ketika Mary tumbuh menjadi seorang balita yang cerewet dan lemah dia juga dijauhkan .	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
31.	TSG/I/1	..by the time she was six years old she was as tyrannical and selfish a little pig as ever lived.	...pada saat umurnya menginjak enam tahun Mary menjelma sebagai sosok tiran cilik yang egois dan keras kepala .	Expression which violate truth condition	Paraphrase

32.	TSG/I/2	The young English governess who came to teach her to read and write disliked her so much that she gave up her place in three months,..	Guru privat muda asal inggris yang datang untuk mengajarnya baca tulis begitu membenci Mary sehingga dia mengundurkan diri setelah tiga bulan.	Expression which seem ill-formed	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
33.	TSG/XII /125	Then Mary gathered a scrap of courage .	Lalu Mary mengumpulkan secarik keberanian .	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
34.	TSG/XV I/184	She had been beginning to think it would be, but now she had changed her mind entirely.	Mary mulai merasa aman, tapi kini dia sepenuhnya berubah pikiran .	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
35.	TSG/XX VI/296	..and at the second line Ben Weatherstaff raspingly cleared his throat and..	...pada baris kedua, Ben Weatherstaff berdehan melegakan tenggorokannya .	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning but dissimilar form

36.	TSG/IX/ 91	Pick the prettiest ones and easy to grow because she has never done it before and lived in India which is different. Give my love to mother and every one of you.	Pilih bunga yang paling cantik dan mudah untuk tumbuh karena Nona Mary belum pernah melakukannya sebelumnya dan dia dulu tinggal di india yang keadaannya berbeda. Sampaikan cintaku pada ibu dan kalian semua.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
37.	TSG/XV II/189	"You stop! I hate you! Everybody hates you! I wish everybody would run out of the house and let you scream yourself to death! "He says he's always thinking that if he	"Berhenti!" Mary hampir teriak. "Berhenti ! aku membencimu ! semua orang membencimu !aku berharap semua orang akan lari keluar dari rumah dan membiarkan kau berteriak sendirian sampai mati! "Dia bilang selalu berpikir bahwa jika dia meraba dan ada benjolan di	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form

	TSG/XV /174	should feel a lump coming he should go crazy and scream himself to death. "	punggunnya dia pasti menjadi gila dan berteriak sampai mati."		Similar meaning and form
38.	TSG/XX IV/279	"Look!" exclaimed Mrs. Medlock indignantly. "Eh! I'm mothered to death with them.	"lihat!" seru Mrs. Medlock dengan geram. "eh! Aku dibuat sangat cemas oleh mereka.	Expression which seem ill-formed	Paraphrase
39.	TSG/XX IV/279	They're a pair of young Satans. Bursting their jackets one day and the next turning up their noses at the best meals Cook can tempt them with.	Satu hari kekenyangan dan besok menolak hidangan terbaik yang bisa dimasak seorang koki untuk memancing selera mereka.	Expression which seem ill-formed	Paraphrase
40.	TSG/XV I/184	She had looked forward to telling him a great many things and she had meant to try to make up her mind whether it would be safe to trust	Mary berharap dapat menceritakan banyak hal kepada Colin. Dia juga bermaksud untuk memutuskan apakah dia akan merasa aman untuk memercayakan rahasia	Expression which violate truth condition	Paraphrase

		him with the great secret.	besar itu kepada Colin.		
41.	TSG/VII /66	When I'm goin' home to her on my day out I just jump for joy when I'm crossin' th' moor	Saat aku pulang kerumah untuk bertemu dengannya pada hari aku keluar, aku melompat kegirangan ketika melintasi padang kerangas.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
42.	TSG/XX VI/293	"Aye, that tha' art!" said Dickon. "I'm well! I'm well!" said Colin again, and his face went quite red all over.	"aye, kau memang sehat!" kata Dickon. "Aku sehat! Aku sehat!" kata Colin lagi, dan seluruh wajahnya bersemu merah .	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
43.	TSG/XX IV/270	but th' trouble is that sometimes they can scarce keep from burstin' out laughin'	Tapi masalahnya adalah kadang-kadang mereka hampir tak bisa menahan diri untuk tertawa .	Expression which violate truth condition	Paraphrase
44.	TSG/VII I/75	"But mother says you ought to be learnin' your book by this time an' you	"Tapi kata ibu, kau seharusnya sudah mulai mempelajari buku-buku	Expression which seem ill-formed	Paraphrase

		ought to have a woman to look after you, an' she says: 'Now, Martha, you just..	mu saat ini dan seharusnya kau diasuh seorang wanita. Dia juga berkata: 'Martha sekarang kau pikir saja bagaimana perasaanmu'		
45.	TSG/VII I/80	The robin flew from his swinging spray of ivy on to the top of the wall and he opened his beak and sang a loud, lovely trill, merely to show off .	Burung robin itu terbang dari seberkas tumbuhan ivy tempat ia berayun ke puncak dinding dan ia membuka paruhnya dan bernyanyi dengan indah dan lantang, hanya untukpamer .	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
46.	TSG/XI/ 114	"I'll come every day if tha' wants me, rain or shine ," he answered stoutly.	"Aku akan datang setiap hari jika kau mau, hujan atau terang ," jawab Dickon mantap.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
47.	TSG/XI/ 114	"I wouldn't want to make it look like a gardener's garden, all clipped an'	"aku tak ingin membuatnya terlihat seperti kebun tukang	Expression which seem ill-formed	Paraphrase

		spick an' span , would you?" he said.	kebun, rapi, bersih, dan teratur, bagaimana menurutmu ?" kata Dickon.		
48.	TSG/XI/114	"It's nicer like this with things runnin' wild, an' swingin' an' catchin' hold of each other. "	"lebih bagus seperti ini dengan segala sesuatu yang tumbuh liar, dan mengayun dansaling mengait satu sama lain.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
49.	TSG/IX/84	Everything was strange and silent and she seemed to be hundreds of miles away from any one, but somehow she did not feel lonely at all.	Semuanya terasa aneh dan sepi. Mary merasa seolah berada ditempat yang jaraknya ratusan kilometer dari siapa pun tapi entah mengapa dia tidak merasa kesepian sama sekali.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
50.	TSG/XV/163	The nurse was just going to give up the case because she was so sick of him , but she says she doesn't mind staying now	Perawat itu sudah ingin menyerah saja karena dia sangat muak padanya, tapi dia mengatakan dia tidak keberatan tinggal	Expression which seem ill-formed	Paraphrase

		you've gone on duty with her	lebih lama karena kau ikut bertugas dengannya.		
51.	TSG/XV II/193	if he had childish companions and had not lain on his back in the huge closed house, breathing an atmosphere heavy with the fears of people who were most of them ignorant and tired of him, he would have found out that most of his fright and illness was created by himself.	Seandainya dia tidak berbaring telentang di dalam rumah besar yang tertutup itu dan menghirup atmosfer yang pekat dengan rasa takut orang-orang yang sebagian besar tak peduli dan bosan dengannya, maka dia akan tahu bahwa sebagian besar ketakutan dan sakit yang dia rasakan itu diciptakan oleh dirinya sendiri.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
52.	TSG/VII I/79	"Well!" he exclaimed. "Upon my word! P'raps tha' art a young 'un, after all , an' p'raps..	"Well!" Ben berseru. "sungguh! Ternyata kau memang masih anak-anak dan boleh jadi darah anak-anak mengalir dalam	Expression which seem ill-formed	Similar meaning but dissimilar form

			nadimu.		
53.	TSG/XX II/249	Mary thought that perhaps the sun held back a few minutes just on purpose .	Mary mengira bahwa mungkin matahari sengaja bertahan beberapa menit.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
54.	TSG/VII /69	" Are things stirring down below in the dark in that garden where he lives?" Mary inquired.	"Apakah dikebun tempat ia tinggal semuanya bergerak di dalam gelap juga? " tanya Mary.	Expression which violate truth condition	Paraphrase
55.	TSG/III/ 22	The horses were climbing up a hilly piece of road when she first caught sight of a light .	Kuda-kuda itu sedang menanjaki sebarang jalan berbukit ketika dia menangkap kilatan sebuah cahaya untuk pertama kali.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
56.	TSG/VI/ 63	She felt as if she had been on a long journey, and at any rate she had had something to amuse her all the time,	Dia merasa seperti baru saja menempuh perjalanan panjang. Bagaimanapun, dia melakukan sesuatu untuk menghibur dirinya.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form

57.	TSG/XX VI/297	The sight of his uplifted face brought about a sudden change in her own.	Pemandangan wajahnya yang gembira membawa perubahan mendadak pada wajah ibu.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
58.	TSG/XX I/233	Dickon pushed the chair slowly round and round the garden, stopping every other moment to let him look at wonders springing out of the earth or trailing down from trees.	Dickon mendorong kursinya perlahan mengitari dan mengelilingi kebun itu, sesekali berhenti untuk membiarkan Colin melihat keajaiban bersemi keluar dari tanah atau merambat ke bawah dari pohon.	Expression which seem ill-formed	Paraphrase
59.	TSG/VI/ 55	"Try to keep from under each other's feet mostly," Martha answered.	"Berusaha untuk tidak saling menginjak ," jawab Martha.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
60.	TSG/III/	"It's the light in the lodge	"Itu adalah lampu jendela	Expression which	Paraphrase

	23	window. We shall get a good cup of tea after a bit, at all events. "	penginapan. Tak lama lagi kita akan menikmati secangkir teh yang enak. Akhirnya. "	seem ill-formed	
61.	TSG/XV II/193	Colin's tantrum had passed and he was weak and worn out with crying and this perhaps made him feel gentle.	Amukan Colin telah berlalu. Sekarang dia lelah dan lemah karena menangis.	Expression which seem ill-formed	Paraphrase
62.	TSG/XV /172	"If we talk about him I can't help looking at him, " Mary said as softly as possible. "We must talk of something else. There is something I want to tell you."	"Kalau kita membicarakan ia, aku tak bisa menahan diri untuk menatapnya, " kata Mary selembut-lembutnya. "kita harus membicarakan hal lain. Ada sesuatu yang ingin ku katakan kepadamu."	Expression which seem ill-formed	Similar meaning but disssimilar form
63.	TSG/XV I/185	Everything was so nice that her pleasure began to crowd her anger out of her mind. She had not	Semuanya sangat bagus sehingga rasa senang mulai mengusir amarah dari pikiran Mary. Dia	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form

		expected him to remember her at all and her hard little heart grew quite warm.	tak menduga sama sekali Mr.Graven akan mengingat dirinya, dan hati kecilnya yang keras sedikit menghangat.		
64.	TSG/IX/82	..one of the things which made the place look strangest and loveliest was that climbing roses had run all over them and swung down long tendrils which made light swaying curtains,	.....salah satu hal yang membuat tempat itu terlihat aneh dan cantik adalah mawar-mawar yang merambat ke mana-mana dengan sulur-sulur panjang yang menjuntai membentuk tirai tipis yang berayun.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
65.	TSG/VII/67	She went away in high spirits as soon as she had given Mary her breakfast.	Martha pergi dengan penuh semangat segera setelah dia menghadirkan sarapan untuk Mary.	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
66.	TSG/XV/171	"Us mustn't seem as if us was watchin' him too	"kita tidak boleh kelihatan seperti sedang	Expression which seem ill-formed	Paraphrase

		close," said Dickon. "He'd be out with us for good if he got th' notion us was interferin' now.	mengawasinya terlalu dekat," kata Dickon. "Ia akan pergi selamanya dari kita jika ia mengira kita ingin mengganggu.		
67.	TSG/XX I/236	It was an agreeable idea, easily carried out , and when the white cloth was spread upon the grass,	Sebuah gagasan yang menyenangkan dan mudah dilaksanakan . Ketika kain putih dibentangkan diatas rumput,	Expression which violate truth condition	Similar meaning and form
68.	TSG/XX V/289	I should have to give up my place in time , for fear of doing my muscles an injury."	Aku harus menyerahkan pekerjaanku sebelum itu , karena khawatir ototku cedera.	Expression which seem ill-formed	Paraphrase

APPENDIX 2

Score of errors Translation Quality by rater

No	Coding	Source language	Target language	Translation quality		
				accuracy	Readable	Acceptable
1.	TSG/III/11	He nearly jumped out of his skin when he..	Jantungnya nyaris copot saat dia....	3	3	3
2.	TSG/X/95	These had been left to themselves for ten years and perhaps	Rimpang-rimpang yang disini telah ditinggalkan selama sepuluh tahun	2	3	3
3.	TSG/XVII/ 191	There was just a minute's silence, for even Colin tried to hold his breath while Mary looked..	sesaat semua terdiam,. Bahkan Colin pun berusaha menahan napas , sementara Mary memeriksa...	3	3	3
4.	TSG/XXIV/ 279	They are eating next to nothing ," said the	Mereka hampir tidak makan apa-apa. " Kata perawat itu.	3	3	3

		nurse.				
5.	TSG/XII/12 0	Mary ran so fast that she was rather out of breath when she reached her room.	Mary berlari sangat cepat sehingga agak kehabisan napas ketika sampai dikamarnya.	3	3	3
6.	TSG/1/4	The cholera had broken out in its most fatal form and people were dying like flies .	Kolera telah mewabah dalam taraf yang paling mematikan dan orang-orang berguguran seperti alat .	2	2	2
7.	TSG/XII/12 5	"Please," began Mary. "Please—" and then the lump in her throat choked her.	"Maaf," ucap Mary. "Maaf—" dan kemudian gumpalan ditenggorokan membuatnya tercekak.	3	2	2
8.	TSG/XII/12 3	All the pink left Mary's cheeks.	Semua warna merah muda telah memudar dari pipi Mary.	3	3	3
9.	TSG/XXVII /319	The passion of insulted pride which had dragged the young Rajah to his feet to defy old Ben Weatherstaff to his face.	Misteri sihir, dan makhluk-makhluk liar, pertemuan tengah malam yang aneh datangnya musim semi---- gairah harga diri yang terhina yang menyeret seorang rajah muda untuk berdiri demi menantang Ben Weatherstaff secara langsung.	2	2	2

10.	TSG/IX/82	and here and there they had caught at each other or at a far-reaching branch and had crept from one tree to another and made lovely bridges of themselves.	Disana-sini atau di ujung dahan terjatuh mawar-mawar itu saling terjalin dan merambat dari satu pohon ke pohon lain dan menciptakan jembatan cantik diantara mereka.	3	3	3
11.	TSG/XV/16 6	There were tender little fluting sounds here and there and everywhere, as if scores of birds were beginning to tune up for a concert.	Ada suara tiupan-tiupan lembut di sini dan di sana dan di mana-mana, seolah-olah segerombol burung mulai berlatih nada untuk sebuah konser.	3	3	3
12.	TSG/XIX/2 11	.. If you do you'll likely not get even th' pips, an' them's too bitter to eat.	Jika kau melakukannya, kemungkinan besar kau bahkan tak akan mendapatkan bijinya. Biji pun terlalu pahit untuk dimakan.	3	3	3
13.	TSG/XXI/2 42	The strength which Colin usually threw into his tantrums rushed through him now in a new way.	kekuatan yang biasa di salurkan Colin ke dalam amukan, kini mengalir....	3	3	3

14.	TSG/XIV/1 49	"I can scarcely believe thee!" she protested. "It's as if tha'd walked straight into a lion's den.	"Aku hampir tak bisa mempercayaimu!" protesnya. " seolah-olah kau langsung masuk ke dalam sarang seekor singa.	3	3	3
15.	TSG/XXI/2 42	"He can do it! He can do it! He can do it! He can!" she gabbled over to herself under her breath as fast as ever she could.	.....dia mengoceh sendiri sambil berbisik secepat-cepatnya.	2	2	2
16.	TSG/XXIII/ 253	"It's Magic," said Mary, "but not black. It's as white as snow. "	"Itu sihir," kata Mary, "tapi bukan sihir hitam. Sihir itu seputih salju. "	3	2	3
17.	TSG/XXIV/ 278	He's friendly same as I said an' he stood up an' showed me good-natured like, an' I imitated what he did till I knowed it by heart.	.....dan dia berdiri dan menunjukkan padaku dengan sabar, dan aku meniru gerakannya sampai aku menghafal semuanya.	2	3	2
18.	TSG/VIII/7 2	Just as it had given her an appetite , and fighting with the wind had stirred her blood, so the same things had stirred her mind.	sebagaimana udara itu telah memberinya selera makan , berlari melawan angin telah melancarkan peredaran darahnya, dan juga telah mengusik pikirannya.	3	3	3
19.	TSG/VIII/7	Just as it had given her an appetite,	sebagaimana udara itu telah memberinya	3	3	3

	2	and fighting with the wind had stirred her blood , so the same things had stirred her mind.	selera makan, berlari melawan angin telah melancarkan peredaran darahnya , dan juga telah mengusik pikirannya.			
20.	TSG/XXVII /320	"Now," he said at the end of the story, "it need not be a secret any more. I dare say it will frighten them nearly into fits when they see me—but I am never going to get into the chair again. I shall walk back with you, Father—to the house."	..... aku berani mengatakan mereka akan takut setengah mati saat melihatku—tapi aku tak akan pernah naik ke kursi itu lagi . Aku akan....	3	3	3
21.	TSG/XXVII /303	In the last century more amazing things were found out than in any century before. In this new century hundreds of things still more astounding will be brought to light.	.... Dalam abad baru ini, ratusan benda yang masih lebih mengejutkan akan diumumkan .	3	3	3
22.	TSG/XI/113	"Do you never catch cold ?" inquired Mary, gazing at him	"kau tak pernah kena pilek ?" tanya Mary, memandangnya dengan rasa heran.....	2	2	2

		wonderingly. She had never seen such a funny boy, or such a nice one.				
23.	TSG/IX/89	"Eh!" said Martha. "It's like she says: 'A woman as brings up twelve children learns something besides her A B C.	"Eh!" sahut Martha. "Seperti yang dia katakan: 'seorang wanita yanaga membesarkan dua belas orang anak mempelajari sesuatu selain A B C.	3	3	3
24.	TSG/IX/89	Th' rent of our cottage is only one an' threepence an' it's likepullin' eye-teeth to get it.	Sewa pondok kami saja hanya satu shilling dan tiga sen dan untuk mendapatkannya kami harus memeras keringat dan membanting tulang .	3	3	3
25.	TSG/XIX/2 11	But don't you—none o' you—think as you own th' whole orange or you'll find out you're mistaken, an' you won't find it out without hard knocks.	..... Kau akan mendapati bahwa dirimu salah, dan kau tak akan menyadarinya tanpa pengalaman yang pahit .	3	3	3
26.	TSG/II/17	"You needn't expect to see him, because ten to one you won't," said Mrs. Medlock.	kamu tak usah berharap untuk menemuinya, karena peluangnya hanya satu berbanding sepuluh ," ujar Mrs. Medlock.	3	3	3

27.	TSG/XXI/2 41	"He's not!" cried Mary, almost shouting up the wall in her fierce indignation.	"Dia tidak pincang!" jerit Mary, nyaris berteriak ke atas dinding karena sangat geram.	3	3	3
28.	TSG/XXI/2 42	Dickon was by his side in a second. Mary caught her breath in a short gasp and felt herself turn pale.	Dickon segera mendampinginya. Mary terengah-engah dan merasakan dirinya berubah pucat.	3	3	3
29.	TSG/XXIII/ 259	He gave her a good hidin' an' went to th' Blue Lion an' got as drunk as a .	Jem memukuli isitrinya dan pergi ke 'Blue Lion' dan mabuk berat.	3	3	3
30.	TSG/I/1	So when she was a sickly, fretful, ugly little baby she was kept out of the way , and when she became a sickly, fretful, toddling thing she was kept out of the way also.	Maka sejak dia masih seorang bayi kecil yang jelek,rewel,dan lemah, Mary dijauhkan. Ketika Mary tumbuh menjadi seorang balita yang cerewet dan lemah dia juga dijauhkan.	2	2	2
31.	TSG/I/1	..by the time she was six years old	....pada saat umurnya menginjak enam tahun	3	3	3

		she was as tyrannical and selfish a little pig as ever lived.	Mary menjelma sebagai sosok tiran cilik yang egois dan keras kepala .			
32.	TSG/I/2	The young English governess who came to teach her to read and write disliked her so much that she gave up her place in three months,..	Guru privat muda asal inggris yang datang untuk mengajarnya baca tulis begitu membenci Mary sehingga dia mengundurkan diri setelah tiga bulan.	3	3	3
33.	TSG/XII/12 5	Then Mary gathered a scrap of courage .	Lalu Mary mengumpulkan secarik keberanian .	3	3	3
34.	TSG/XVI/1 84	She had been beginning to think it would be, but now she had changed her mind entirely.	Mary mulai merasa aman, tapi kini dia sepenuhnya berubah pikiran .	3	3	3
35.	TSG/XXVI/ 296	..and at the second line Ben Weatherstaff raspingly cleared his throat and..	...pada baris kedua, Ben Weatherstaff berdehan melegakan tenggorokannya .	1	2	1
36.	TSG/IX/91	Pick the prettiest ones and easy to grow because she has never done it before and lived in India which is different. Give my love to mother	Pilih bunga yang paling cantik dan mudah untuk tumbuh karena Nona Mary belum pernah melakukannya sebelumnya dan dia dulu tinggal di india yang keadaannya	3	3	3

		and every one of you.	berbeda. Sampaikan cintaku pada ibu dan kalian semua.			
37.	TSG/XVII/189	"You stop! I hate you! Everybody hates you! I wish everybody would run out of the house and let you scream yourself to death! "	"Berhenti!" Mary hampir teriak. "Berhenti ! aku membencimu ! semua orang membencimu !aku berharap semua orang akan lari keluar dari rumah dan membiarkan kau berteriak sendirian sampai mati! "	3	3	3
38.	TSG/XXIV/279	"Look!" exclaimed Mrs. Medlock indignantly. "Eh! I'm mothered to death with them."	"lihat!" seru Mrs. Medlock dengan geram. "eh! Aku dibuat sangat cemas oleh mereka."	3	3	3
39.	TSG/XXIV/279	They're a pair of young Satans. Bursting their jackets one day and the next turning up their noses at the best meals Cook can tempt them with.	Satu hari kekenyangan dan besok menolak hidangan terbaik yang bisa dimasak seorang koki untuk memancing selera mereka.	2	3	2
40.	TSG/XVI/184	She had looked forward to telling him a great many things and she had meant to try to make up her	Mary berharap dapat menceritakan banyak hal kepada Colin. Dia juga bermaksud untuk memutuskan apakah dia akan merasa aman	3	3	3

		mind whether it would be safe to trust him with the great secret.	untuk memercayakan rahasia besar itu kepada Colin.			
41.	TSG/VII/66	When I'm goin' home to her on my day out I just jump for joy when I'm crossin' th' moor	Saat aku pulang kerumah untuk bertemu dengannya pada hari aku keluar, aku melompat kegirangan ketika melintasi padang kerangas.	3	3	3
42.	TSG/XXVI/293	"Aye, that tha' art!" said Dickon. "I'm well! I'm well!" said Colin again, and his face went quite red all over.	"aye, kau memang sehat!" kata Dickon. "Aku sehat! Aku sehat!" kata Colin lagi, dan seluruh wajahnya bersemu merah .	2	2	2
43.	TSG/XXIV/270	but th' trouble is that sometimes they can scarce keep from burstin' out laughin'	Tapi masalahnya adalah kadang-kadang mereka hampir tak bisa menahan diri untuk tertawa .	3	3	3
	TSG/VIII/75	"But mother says you ought to be learnin' your book by this time an' you ought to have a woman to look after you, an' she says: 'Now, Martha, you just.	"Tapi kata ibu, kau seharusnya sudah mulai mempelajari buku-buku mu saat ini dan seharusnya kau diasuh seorang wanita. Dia juga berkata: 'Martha sekarang kau pikir saja bagaimana perasaanmu'	3	3	3
	TSG/VIII/8	The robin flew from his swinging spray of ivy on to the top of the	Burung robin itu terbang dari seberkas tumbuhan ivy tempat ia berayun ke puncak	3	3	3

	0	wall and he opened his beak and sang a loud, lovely trill, merely to show off .	dinding dan ia membuka paruhnya dan bernyanyi dengan indah dan lantang, hanya untuk pamer .			
	TSG/XI/114	"I'll come every day if tha' wants me, rain or shine ," he answered stoutly.	"Aku akan datang setiap hari jika kau mau, hujan atau terang ," jawab Dickon mantap.	3	3	3
	TSG/XI/114	"I wouldn't want to make it look like a gardener's garden, all clipped an' spick an' span , would you?" he said.	"aku tak ingin membuatnya terlihat seperti kebun tukang kebun, rapi, bersih, dan teratur , bagaimana menurutmu ?" kata Dickon.	3	3	2
44.	TSG/XI/114	"It's nicer like this with things runnin' wild, an' swingin' an' catchin' hold of each other ."	"lebih bagus seperti ini dengan segala sesuatu yang tumbuh liar, dan mengayun dan saling mengait satu sama lain .	3	3	2
45.	TSG/IX/84	Everything was strange and silent and she seemed to be hundreds of miles away from any one, but somehow she did not feel lonely at all.	Semuanya terasa aneh dan sepi. Mary merasa seolah berada ditempat yang jaraknya ratusan kilometer dari siapa pun tapi entah mengapa dia tidak merasa kesepian sama sekali.	3	3	3

46.	TSG/XV/16 3	The nurse was just going to give up the case because she was so sick of him, but she says she doesn't mind staying now you've gone on duty with her	Perawat itu sudah ingin menyerah saja karena dia sangat muak padanya, tapi dia mengatakan dia tidak keberatan tinggal lebih lama karena kau ikut bertugas dengannya.	3	3	3
47.	TSG/XVII/1 93	if he had childish companions and had not lain on his back in the huge closed house, breathing an atmosphere heavy with the fears of people who were most of them ignorant and tired of him, he would have found out that most of his fright and illness was created by himself.	Seandainya dia tidak berbaring telentang di dalam rumah besar yang tertutup itu dan menghirup atmosfer yang pekat dengan rasa takut orang-orang yang sebagian besar tak peduli dan bosan dengannya, maka dia akan tahu bahwa sebagian besar ketakutan dan sakit yang dia rasakan itu diciptakan oleh dirinya sendiri.	3	3	3
48.	TSG/VIII/7 9	"Well!" he exclaimed. "Upon my word! P'raps tha' art a young 'un, after all , an' p'raps..	"Well!" Ben berseru. "sungguh! Ternyata kau memang masih anak-anak dan boleh jadi darah anak-anak mengalir dalam	3	3	3

			nadimu.			
49.	TSG/XXII/2 49	Mary thought that perhaps the sun held back a few minutes just on purpose .	Mary mengira bahwa mungkin matahari sengaja bertahan beberapa menit.	3	3	3
50.	TSG/VII/69	" Are things stirring down below in the dark in that garden where he lives?" Mary inquired.	"Apakah dikebun tempat ia tinggal semuanya bergerak di dalam gelap juga?" tanya Mary.	3	3	3
51.	TSG/III/22	The horses were climbing up a hilly piece of road when she first caught sight of a light.	Kuda-kuda itu sedang menanjaki sebetang jalan berbukit ketika dia menangkap kilatan sebuah cahaya untuk pertama kali.	2	3	2
52.	TSG/VI/63	She felt as if she had been on a long journey, and at any rate she had had something to amuse her all the time,	Dia merasa seperti baru saja menempuh perjalanan panjang. Bagaimanapun , dia melakukan sesuatu untuk menghibur dirinya.	3	3	3
53.	TSG/XXVI/ 297	The sight of his uplifted face brought about a sudden change in her own.	Pemandangan wajahnya yang gembira membawa perubahan mendadak pada wajah ibu.	3	3	3

54.	TSG/XXI/2 33	Dickon pushed the chair slowly round and round the garden, stopping every other moment to let him look at wonders springing out of the earth or trailing down from trees.	Dickon mendorong kursinya perlahan mengitari dan mengelilingi kebun itu, sesekali berhenti untuk membiarkan Colin melihat keajaiban bersemi keluar dari tanah atau merambat ke bawah dari pohon.	3	3	3
55.	TSG/VI/55	"Try to keep from under each other's feet mostly," Martha answered.	"Berusaha untuk tidak saling menginjak ," jawab Martha.	3	3	3
56.	TSG/III/23	"It's the light in the lodge window. We shall get a good cup of tea after a bit, at all events ."	"Itu adalah lampu jendela penginapan. Tak lama lagi kita akan menikmati secangkir teh yang enak. Akhirnya ."	3	3	3
57.	TSG/XVII/1 93	Colin's tantrum had passed and he was weak and worn out with crying and this perhaps made him feel gentle.	Amukan Colin telah berlalu. Sekarang dia lelah dan lemah karena menangis.	3	3	3
58.	TSG/XV/17 2	"If we talk about him I can't help looking at him," Mary said as softly as possible. "We must talk of	"Kalau kita membicarakan ia, aku tak bisa menahan diri untuk menatapnya," kata Mary selembut-lembutnya. "kita harus	3	3	3

		something else. There is something I want to tell you."	membicarakan hal lain. Ada sesuatu yang ingin ku katakan kepadamu.”			
59.	TSG/XVI/1 85	Everything was so nice that her pleasure began to crowd her anger out of her mind . She had not expected him to remember her at all and her hard little heart grew quite warm.	Semuanya sangat bagus sehingga rasa senang mulai mengusir amarah dari pikiran Mary . Dia tak menduga sama sekali Mr.Graven akan mengingat dirinya, dan hati kecilnya yang keras sedikit menghangat.	3	3	3
60.	TSG/IX/82	.....one of the things which made the place look strangest and loveliest was that climbing roses had run all over them and swung down long tendrils which made light swaying curtains,	.....salah satu hal yang membuat tempat itu terlihat aneh dan cantik adalah mawar-mawar yang merambat ke mana-mana dengan sulur-sulur panjang yang menjuntai membentuk tirai tipis yang berayun.	3	3	3
61.	TSG/VII/67	She went away in high spirits as soon as she had given Mary her breakfast.	Martha pergi dengan penuh semangat segera setelah dia menghidangkan sarapan untuk Mary.	3	3	3

62.	TSG/XV/17 1	"Us mustn't seem as if us was watchin' him too close," said Dickon. "He'd be out with us for good if he got th' notion us was interferin' now.	"kita tidak boleh kelihatan seperti sedang mengawasinya terlalu dekat," kata Dickon. "Ia akan pergi selamanya dari kita jika ia mengira kita ingin mengganggu.	2	2	3
63.	TSG/XXI/2 36	It was an agreeable idea, easily carried out , and when the white cloth was spread upon the grass,	Sebuah gagasan yang menyenangkan dan mudah dilaksanakan . Ketika kain putih dibentangkan diatas rumput,	3	3	3
64.	TSG/XXV/2 89	I should have to give up my place in time , for fear of doing my muscles an injury."	Aku harus menyerahkan pekerjaanku sebelum itu , karena khawatir ototku cedera.	3	3	3