

**TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS FROM  
ENGLISH TO INDONESIAN OF KATY PERRY'S *TEENAGE DREAM*  
AND *PRISM* ALBUMS**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements**

**for the Degree of Sarjana Humaniora**



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*Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wa Barakatuh.*

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Thank you for the attention.

*Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wa barakatuh.*

Surakarta, November 20<sup>th</sup>, 2023

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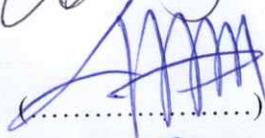


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## RATIFICATION

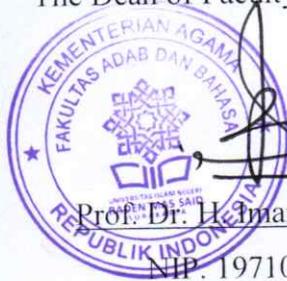
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## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicate to;

1. Me and myself.
2. My mom, who always support and pray for me.
3. My beloved brothers and my sister.
4. My beloved Lectures of English Letters Study that always give the lessons, experience, and advice.
5. DAUNTLESS class 2018 for being big family, friends, and seeking experience together in the University.
6. English Letter Department
7. Everyone who always helps, prays, and supports me.
8. My Alma mater UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta.

## **MOTTO**

“With the hardship, there is relief”

(Al-Insyirah, 94:5)

“Focus on possibilities for success, not the potential for failure. If you failed just try another time and keep doing it with improvement”

(Naufal Abshar)

“Gift the best thing for your love and respect the smallest other people give to you”

(The Gift of the Magi)

## PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions from English to Indonesian Version of Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* Album. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the thesis contains no material previously published or written by another person except where due references are made.

Surakarta, November 17, 2023

Stated by,



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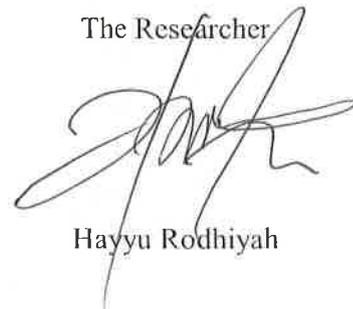
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The researcher realize that this thesis is still far from perfect. The researcher hopes that thesis is useful for the researcher in particular and the readers in general.

Surakarta, November 17<sup>th</sup>, 2023

The Researcher



Hayyu Rodhiyah

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## ABSTRACT

Hayyu Rodhiyah, 2023. *Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expression From English to Indonesian of Katy Perry's Teenage Dream and Prism Albums*. Thesis English Literature Program Faculty of Culture and Language.

Advisor : Robith Khoiril Umam, S.S., M.Hum.

Keywords : Translation, Idiomatic Expression, Translation Strategy, Katy Perry

Idiomatic expression are words, phrases, or sentences that have an unstable meaning and cannot be translate literally. Therefore, translating an idiom requires a particular effort to understand each word in the idiom. This research is entitled *Translation strategies of idiomatic expression from English to Indonesian version of Katy Perry's teenage dream and prism albums*. The objectives of this study are: 1) to describe the types of idiomatic expressions a found from Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream and Prism* albums, 2) to describe the translation strategy applied by the translator to translate the idiomatic expressions in Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream and Prism* albums, 3) to describe the translation quality in translating the idiomatic expressions in Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream and Prism* albums.

To answer the problem statements, there are three theories, which are applies in this research. The first theory use Makkai (1972) states that the types of idioms are six namely phrasal verb, tournure verb idiom, irreversible binomial idiom, phrasal compound idiom, incorporating verb idiom, and pseudo idiom. The second theory from Bakker (1992) states that the translation strategy are four namely using idiom similar meaning and form, using idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. The last theory use Nababan ( Et all, 2012) stated that have three aspect of tranlation quality namely accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

This research used descriptive qualitative. The data is taken form the song lyrics of Katy Perry which contain idioms. This research used documentation to collect data. To validate this research, the researcher used validator who is an expert in translation and linguistics to check the data.

The research finding of the study shows there are 5 types of idiomatic expressions for 62 data. There are 24 data of phrasal verb, 29 of tournure verb idiom, 3 data of irreversible binomial idiom, 5 data of phrasal compound idiom, and 1 data of incorporating verb idiom. The dominant of type's idiom is tournure verb idiom. For the translation strategy, there are three strategies that have found namely using similar meaning and form 1 data and translation by paraphrase 61 data. The most dominant data is using similar meaning but dissimilar form. The most dominant for the translation quality is accuracy with the score 3.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

ST: Source Text

TT: Target Text

PVI: Phrasal Verb idiom

TVI : Tournure Verb Idiom

IBI : Irreversible Binomial Idiom

PCI: Phrasal Compound Idiom

IVI: Incorporating Verb Idiom

SMF: Similar Meaning and Form

SMD: Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

PHR: Translations by Paraphrase

Accu: Accuracy

Accep: Acceptability

Reada : Readability

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Research

An idiom is one of the expressions often used in everyday conversation. The use of the idiom aims to make listeners or readers more interested in what they hear or read. An idiom is use by speakers to communicate with the broader community. Idiomatic expressions are expression that contain idioms often used by people when conveying something, according to Baker (1992) idioms are words, phrases, and sentences that cannot translated literally.

In translating a text, especially an idiom, a translator often meets several difficulties in translating the idiom, such as grammatical problems, multiple meanings, or cultural issues. Those difficulties may affect the quality of a translation as well the understanding of the target reader. Furthermore, translating the idiom requires a particular effort to understand each word in the idiom. An idiom is an expression that cannot be understand literally, even if a person understands the meaning of all the words, but in general, meaning of the idiom may be unclear.

In this era of globalization, movements are accelerating in the exchange of information. The idiomatic expressions may found in many forms of communication, such as in daily conversation, film, TV shows, novels, poems, newspapers, and including songs. A song is a single work of music and often stands alone, the song that sung by a human voice with

a clear and specific tone (Herman, et al, 2020). Nowadays many people use a song as a tool for learning to enrich vocabulary, especially idioms. Using idioms in song lyric has become common for songwriters, it can add an aesthetic and poetic impression, and make the audience impressed and they want to know the real meaning behind the idiom and the purpose of the song that they are listening to. McCarthy and O'Dell (2017) stated, "Idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is different from the individual words." For example, the English idiom "a piece of cake" is very different from the original meaning. Use for saying something is very easy to do. The idiom when translated into Indonesian language means "sangat mudah". While it is literal, means "sepotong kue". The difference in meaning requires having good skill and knowledge in translating.

There are several previous studies to support this research. According to research from Fachrizal (2018) analyzed The Translation Strategy of Idiomatic Expression in English Indonesian Subtitles of the *Infiltrator* Movie. He used the theory from Fernando (1996) to classify the types of idiom and Baker (1992) to determine the translation strategies. In addition, Syarif (2020) discussed idiomatic expressions found in the Frozen script. This study only researched idiomatic expressions and focused on the meaning of the idiom. Another study about research on idiomatic expression by Maesaroh (2020) discussed idiomatic expression in the novel *Me before You* using the theory by McCarthy and O'Dell and Baker (1992) for the

method of in translating the idiom. All of the previous studies researched Idiomatic Expression.

This study has differences from the other research in the subject and theories used. In this study, the researcher focuses on researching strategies for the English idiomatic expression based on types according to Makkai (1994) in song lyrics of Katy Perry *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* album. The type of idioms are phrasal verb, irreversible binomial idioms, compound idiom, incorporating verb, and pseudo idioms. To translate idiomatic expressions use theory Baker (1992) stated there are four strategies for translation in translating the idiom. The strategies are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. In this study, the researcher classified the type of idiom and analyzed the translation strategies. The type of idiom based on Makkai's (1994) theory and Baker's (1992) theory for the idiom translation strategies.

Example:

SL: Cause I'm coming at you like a **dark horse**

TL: *Karena aku akan datang kepadamu seperti kuda hitam*

In this example, the meaning of the idiom “*dark horse*” is someone who keeps his interest and ideas secret, especially someone who has a surprising ability or skill (Cambridge dictionary). According to Makkai (1994), this type of idiom is a phrasal compound idiom. It made up of an adjective plus noun. In the idiom translation strategy, the idiom “*dark*

*horse*” translated into “*kuda hitam*” is using a similar meaning and form it is the word “*dark horse*” in the source text translated into “*kuda hitam*” in the target text. The word “*kuda hitam*” in Indonesia is an idiom too. Both of idioms have same definition that someone who is surprising abilities than anyone else could have imagined.

The explanation above is the motive why the writer researched translation, especially idiomatic expressions in song lyrics because many people realize that the translation of song lyrics is very important to learn about language. In this study, the writer will be analyze the idiomatic expressions used by Katy Perry. The song will takes from her album *Teenage Dream* and *Prism*. Katy Perry is one of the most popular singers nowadays; she created many songs for her album. This album also debuted at number one on the US Billboard 200. It was interesting to investigate this research on idiomatic expression because the listener does not know the idiomatic expression itself. In song lyrics, many idiomatic expressions have found. Each word cannot be translate word by word. The researcher limits her research to the analysis of idiomatic expressions in Katy Perry's song lyrics. This study is to find the types of idiomatic expressions and translation strategies of idiomatic expressions. In this research, the researcher taken into song lyrics translation of idiomatic expression as found from the English Indonesian version of Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* Album.

## **B. Limitations of the Study**

The research is focuses on analyzing the types of idioms and the strategies for translating the idioms of the song lyrics in Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* album. Katy Perry has released eight album since 2001. The researcher limits the object in two album, there are *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* album. Because those album debuted at number one on the US Billboard 200 and were listened to by many people that liked the song. In the Indonesian translation blog of English song lyrics and several other languages, the data will take from the website. The researcher found 30 songs out of those that could have researched. The researcher hopes this research can give more information about the meaning of idioms contained in song lyrics, especially for other researchers who want to analyze the meaning of the idioms contained in song lyrics in greater depth.

## **C. Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the explanation above, the formulation of the problem in this research are:

1. What are types of idiomatic expressions find from Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* Albums?
2. What are the translation strategies used to translate the idiomatic expression in Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* Albums?
3. How is the quality of translation strategies of idiomatic expressions in Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* Albums?

#### **D. Objectives of the study**

1. To describe the types of idiomatic expression as found from Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* Album.
2. To describe the translation strategy applied by the translator to translate the idiomatic expression in Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* Album.
3. To describe how the quality of idiomatic expression in the Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* Album.

#### **E. Benefits of the study**

The researcher hopes that the research in this study titled “translation strategies of idiomatic expressions from English to Indonesian version of Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* albums” will give some benefits, especially for the researcher and for the reader in general. The benefits of the study are as follow:

##### **1. Theoretical Benefits**

The result of this study provides as additional information and references to support the theories about idiom translation in song lyrics. This research also helps those who want to conduct research in the translation study.

##### **2. Practical Benefits**

- a. The student of the English Department

- The result of this study is expected to add insight to the student who learns about idiom (the types or the strategies to translate idioms), and the true meaning the idiom itself.
- This research could give additional information about the types of idioms.
- This result of this research can give additional information about the translation strategies to translate idiom.
- This result of this research can give additional information about the translation quality especially idiom in song lyrics.
- The result of this research can give additional information about song lyrics.

## **F. Definitions of the Key Terms**

To avoid differences between the writer and the reader in understanding the terms used in this study, it is necessary to do the restriction term.

### 1) Translation

According to Larson (1984), translations consist of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This definition focuses on rendering the meaning of the source text into the target text through semantic meaning than linguistic form.

### 2) Idiomatic expression

Baker (1992) states that an idiomatic expression is a phrase in the words combine and have a meaning that is not in the literal word. The

idiom cannot be found their meaning word for word, but the context of the sentence (Makkai, 1994).

### 3) Translation Strategy

According to Baker (1992) translation strategy there are four strategies which are; using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

### 4) Katy Perry

Katy Parry is one of the popular singers, songwriters, and American national television judge. In her career, she has been released several albums, one of the famous are *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* album (Cunningham, 2023).

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Theoretical Background**

##### **1. Translation**

The development of science, technology, and knowledge has made the translation important in today. So many languages in around the world that used to communicate with each other doing translation activities. Translation is the process of rendering the meaning from one language into another language.

According to some expert, there are several definitions of translation. According to Newmark (1988), translation is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. From his definition, the rendering of the text in translation is relate to the author intention, it means that when we translate the text, we need to have a purpose for the writer in the source text and find the most equivalent word that can express the message well in target text. According to Larson (1998), translation is a change of the form. A language formed by from words, phrases, clauses, sentence, paragraphs, and so on. In translation, the form of the target languages replaces the form of the source language.

Every language has differences in grammatical and semantic structure from the other. A translator should consider this difference, so the meaning of the source text can be transfer properly into the

target text. Larson (1998) states that the main kinds of translation are two. First is form-based and the second is meaning-based. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language and it is known as literal translation. While the meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source text in neutral forms of the target text. Newmark (1988) stated that the method of translation divided into; word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, communicative translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, and idiomatic translation.

a. word-for-word translation

This translation presents the source language word order; words are translated out of context based on their most commonly used meaning. Such translation can be used as the first phase, but it does not appear in real translation works.

b. Literal translation

The source language grammatical structures are transformed to their closest target language equivalents, but the lexical words are translated separately and out of context. This shows the problems to be fixed as a pre-translation procedure.

c. Faithful translation

A faithful translation requires to faithfully reproducing the original's precise contextual meaning within the limits of the target language grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words while

keeping the degree of grammatical and lexical in the translation. It makes an effort to be completely committed to the SL writer's requirements and text-realization.

d. Semantic translation

Semantic translation is sitting to convey the exact contextual meaning the original as accurately as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language are available.

e. Communicative translation

Communicative translation is to convey the originals exact contextual meaning in such a method that both content and language are easily acceptable and understandable to the reader.

f. Adaptation

Adaptation is the variations of an idea in the source text (ST) in order to discover an appropriate one in the target text (ST) is referred to as adaptation. It is required when something unique to one language culture is conveyed in a completely different form that is familiar or appropriate to another. It is a change in the cultural context.

g. Free translation

Free translation is reproduced without the manner, or the content is translated without the form of the original. It is usually a paraphrase that is significantly longer than the original, it is called

‘intralingua translation’ that is often prolix and pretentious, and is not translation at all.

h. Idiomatic translation

Idiomatic translation reproduce the original message but distort the complex nature of meaning by choosing common languages and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

## **2. Idiom**

An idiom is a challenge for the foreign learner because the idiom is not a usual word. An idiom is one of the most peculiar parts of language because it has complexes if the meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words. It has a special combination and interpretation in words. According to Larson (1984), Idioms are groups of words whose meanings are not similar to those of specific terms. Baker (1992) Idiom is frozen patterns of language that suppose little or no variation in form and, in the case of idioms, often carry meaning which cannot be determined from their component. Then, she states that the writer or speaker wants to play on words or makes a joke by the following idiom it cannot done on idiom that is. (1) Change the order of the word in it, (2) delete a word from it, (3) add a word to it, (4) replace its word with another, and (5) change its grammatical structure.

Furthermore, according to Makkai (1972) idiom divided into two categories that are lexemic and sememic idioms. Lexemic idiom are idiomatic expressions arranged with ordinary part of speech (verbs, adjectives, nouns, and prepositions) and it consists of more than one

minimal free structure. Lexemic idiom divided into six, there are phrasal verb idiom, Tournure idiom, irreversible binomials, phrasal compound idiom, incorporating verb idiom, and pseudo- idiom.

**a. Types of idiom**

1) Phrasal Verb Idiom

This type idiom is combination of the verb and particle, namely adverb or preposition (out, up, in), or article (the, a, an), and or affix (in-, un- , -ly, -ness). For example, Blow up, break out, and take off.

2) Tournure Verb Idiom

Tounure idiom is the idiom that consist of at least three words, and mostly verb. There are several categories based on their structure of tournure idioms:

a) The form contain compulsory definite or indefinite article.

For example, *to hit the book*.

b) The form contains an irreversible binomial introduce by preposition, for example, *through thick and thin*.

c) A direct object and further possible modifiers followed the primary verb, for example: *to build castles in the air*

d) The leading verb is not following by the direct object but by the preposition plus a noun or nothing, for example: *to dance on the air*.

e) The leading verb is “be” , for example: *to be above board*

f) The form contains the compulsory “it”, for example: *step on it*.

### 3) Irreversible Binomial Idiom

Irreversible binomial idiom is idiomatic expression that consists of two words separated by a conjunction. This type of idiom has a fixed structure which cannot be changed. For example: *high and dry, to and for*.

### 4) Phrasal Compound Idiom

Phrasal compound idioms are a common form of idiomatic expressions. Although several words are combined into one, but their meaning is not determined by the individual element. It is constructed by preposition + adverb, noun + noun, noun + verb, or noun + adjective. For example: Black mail, last heart.

### 5) Incorporating Verb Idiom

Incorporating verb idiom is an idiom that is usually used in formal terms. This type of idiom is usually separated by a hyphen (-), but some of them are not. Incorporating verb idiom has four forms namely noun + verb (for examples: Sight-see :), adjective + noun (for example: Blackmail), noun + noun (for example: Bootleg), and adjective + verb (for example: whitewash).

### 6) Pseudo-Idiom

Pseudo-idiom is compound words or phrases in which one of the constituents is a “cranberry morph” or in which one or

more lexons are “banned”. For example: chit-chat and hanky-panky.

### **3. Idiom Translation**

Idiom has used in daily language or formal and informal writing.

To understand the meaning of idiom-based translator makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the receptor language. According to Larson (1984), various translations based on the meaning striving to communicate the meaning of the original language in the natural form of the receptor language. The translator should be reproduce the target language text that communicated the same message as a source language by using natural, grammatical, and lexical choices of the target text. Translating idioms from the English language into another language has difficulties for a translator.

Therefore, there are the main difficulties in translating idioms. Baker (1992) states that difficulties in translation idiom, a). An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language. Another language may have different linguistic means in express the meanings. It is very difficult to find the equivalent in the source text into the target text. It should know the specific culture that what the meaning of the word is. b) Idiom or fixed expression may have a similar equivalent to the target language, but the context in which it is used may differ. Two of its expression may have a different connotation or maybe not be pragmatically transferable. To sing a different tune is an English

idiom that means to say or do something that indicates a change, because of what it is against what someone has said or done before. c) An idiom may be use in the source text in both literal and idiomatic sense at the same time. Expect for the target language, idioms following the source language idiom were not reproduce successfully in the target text. d) The very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the context in which they can be use and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target text.

#### **4. Idiomatic Translation Strategies**

Generally, translation is a process that provides the meaning, message, or ideas of a text from one language to another language. In translating idiom, the translator should be due to the cultural differences between the source language and target language. Translating the idioms depends on the context in which they are used. When translating the source idiom, the translator should be familiar with the meaning. They may change some aspects of the idiom to maintain the meaning and transfer it to TL. If the original idiom does not have an equivalent in another language, the translator is not allow to remove the idiom from the text but he has to explain further so that the reader understands the meaning better.

Mona Baker (1992) formulates the strategies that are uses in this study. She states that the idiom translation strategies have four strategies they are: Using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but a dissimilar form, translation by

paraphrase, and translation by omission. In this study, the writer is to be illustrate by using some examples of idiomatic expressions in both English and Indonesian as the source text and target text.

a. Using An Idiom Of Similar Meaning And Form

This strategy is to translate an idiom by using an idiom very similar in its form and meaning to the source language idiom. It must express roughly the same meaning and be of equivalent lexical items. For example:

SL : Jeff has such a *big head* and thinks he's in charge of everything.

TL : Jeff sangat *besar kepala* dan berpikir bisa mengatur segalanya.

The idiom *big head*, which means 'someone who believes that they are very clever in an activity and who thinks that other people should admire them', is translate into '*besar kepala*' because both of target language and source language have the same structure.

b. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning But Dissimilar Form

Many idioms or fixed expression in target text that have a similar meaning but consists of different lexical items. For example:

ST : He was absolutely head over hells in love with Rachel

TL : Dia jatuh *cinta setengah mati* pada Rachel.

The idiom has a similar meaning, as it is shown in the back translation. Head over heels in love means, totally is in love with another person. However, in the target text, it is a different lexical item. Head over heels in love is an adjective phrase, while in Bahasa jatuh cinta setengah mati becomes a verbal phrase.

c. Translation By Paraphrase

This strategy may be used when an equivalence cannot be found in the target text or it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic in the target text because of differences in stylistic. For example:

SL : Maybe he had always been shielded by their grandmother since he was *the apple of her eye*

TL : Mungkin dia selalu dilindungi oleh nenek mereka, Karena merupakan *cucu kesayangan*

The apple of her eye is an English idiom, if we analyze word by word, the meaning has no equivalent in the target text also in Bahasa. If seen in the back translation the apple of her eye changes into a beloved grandson.

d. Translation by omission

Like a single word, idioms may be omitted in the target text if the idiom has no equivalent in the target text, the translator often has to leave the part of the word in the idiom. For example:

SL: He might *get up the juice* to kiss me. (to build up the courage)

TL: Dia mungkin akan mencium saya.

The idiom ‘*get up the juice*’ that mean has no close equivalent in the target language. It is difficult to paraphrase. Therefore, this idiom can be translated by omission into *dia mungkin kan mencium saya*.

## **5. Translation Quality Assessment**

Translation quality is consider with meansuring the grade of a translation text wether it is excellent, good, averge, bad, and so on. According to Larson (1984) states that the translation is considered good if it is followed by three feature such as accurate, natural, and clear. Translation is not a simple as replacing word-for-word translation from the source language into the target language, but the equivalent in target text is important for a good translation. Translation quality is needs to assess the translation quality. The translation quality assessment will be done following three aspect of quality namely, accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et al, 2012).

### **a. Accuracy**

Accuracy indicates the degree of conformity. It deals with how accurate is a translator conveys the message from the source text into target text (Nababan et al, 2012). In this case the translator is required to translate the content of the text correctly. Word-for-word or literal translation frequently result in accuracy, especially when it’s appropriate. Thus, the first step in translating is just finding the equivalent for the ST in dictionary for the TT. Unless

the ST indicates otherwise, the result will in an accurate translation. There is the instrument assessment of accuracy following the table below:

Table 1. Translation quality of accuracy

Category	Qualitative parameter	Score
Accurate	Meaning of words, technical terms, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text is accurately renders into target language text. There is no meaning of distortion.	3
Less accurate	Most of the meaning of words, scientific terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or source language text have been accurately transferred into target language. However, there is always distortion of meaning, double translating of meaning or some omitted meaning, disturbing the integrity of the message.	2
Not accurate	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source texts is not an accurately conveyed or eliminated in the target text.	1

For example;

ST: So don't forget as you **ease on down** the road

TT: *Maka janganlag lupa saat kau dalam kemudahan*

In this example the idiom “ease on down” translated into “dalam kemudahan” which is an accurate with three raters. It is because the meaning of the idiom in the source text is transfer clearly rendered into target language without any distortions. The three raters have verified it. They give score 3 for this data. It established that the idiom translation is classified as the accurate translation.

b. Acceptability

Acceptability refers to the appropriateness of translation to cultures, norms, and rules. Both on the micro or macro levels (Nababan et al, 2012). If the translation does not relate to attachment norms and culture of target language, the translation is considered unnatural. If the translation doesn’t match norms, rules, and culture of the target language, it is not natural and rejected by the target reader. There is the instrument assessment of acceptability following the table below:

Table 2. Translation quality of acceptability

Category	Qualitative parameter	Score
Acceptable	The translation is natural if the reader is familiar with the technical terms such as phrase, clause, and sentence applied	3

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	conform to the grammar of the target language (Indonesian)	
Less acceptable	The translation is natural in general if there is some little errors or problems in using technical terms or possibility of some grammatical errors.	2
Not acceptable	The translation is not natural; there are unnecessary technical terms or concept that are unfamiliar to the reader such as a phrase, clause, and sentence applied does not appropriate to the grammar of the target language.	1

---

For example;

ST: To turn my **frown upside down**

TT: *Mengubah kerutku jadi terbalik*

In this example, the idiom “frown upside down” translated into “*kerutku jadi terbalik*” which is less acceptable based on the raters. Because it is translating an idiom meaning feels natural, there is a small problem with one usage of grammatical errors by proven of the raters. It showed that the idiom classified as less acceptable.

c. Readability

The readability refers to the target readers understanding of the translation text. A translation needs to be take consideration the reader's rate of translation (Nababan et al, 2012). The translator should be able to anticipate who will read the translation so that is can be changed. Here is the instrument of readability assessment following the table below;

Table 3. Translation quality of readability

Category	Qualitative Parameter	Score
High	Word, phrase, clauses, sentence, and subtitles can be easier to understand by the reader.	3
Moderate	In general, the reader can easily understand the translation but, certain part must be read more than once to fully comprehend the translation.	2
Low	The translation is not natural and the reader will find the difficult to understand it.	1

For example;

ST: **Well it cuts, like a knife**

TT: *Nah itu luka, seperti pisau*

In this example, the idiom “it cuts, like a knife” is translated into “itu luka, seperti pisau” which is unreadable based on the raters, because the informants require some time to grasp and understand the meaning of the message of the text. The meaning does not literally. It can be modified into an idiom in source language. The raters give score 1 for this data. It showed that the idiom translation is classified as the unreadable translation.

## **6. Katy Perry Album**

Katy Perry is an American singer-songwriter, actress, T.V. judge, businesswoman, and philanthropist. She is also the first female artist to have five number singles on the U.S Billboard Hot 100 from one album Teenage Dream. Teenage Dream is the third studio album by American singer Katy Perry, it was released on August 24, 2010. This album has released six singles and all of them are successful in the top chart of the song. The first single is California Gurls featuring Snoop Dogg, Teenage Dream, Firework, ET featuring Kanye West, Last Friday Night, and The One That Got Away. They have all become international hits. This album tells about her feelings when she was a teenager, it debuted at number one on the US Billboard 100, selling 192,000 copies the first week. Other singles are Peacock, Circle in the Drain, Who Am I Living For, Pearl, Hummingbird Heartbeat, and Not Like the Movies. Then she was certified three times platinum by RIAA. In addition, Teenage Dream the landmark gives Katy Perry the title of

the woman in the 53-year history of Billboard to have five song works on the same album at number one on the hot thousand.

Katy released her fourth album Prism on October 18, 2018, in Ireland, Italy, Slovakia, and worldwide on October 22, 2013. This album has thirteen singles. The lead single of prism is titled Roar, this song become Katy's 8<sup>th</sup> number-one song on the Billboard hot 100 charts, and top the chart for two weeks. Then another single are Dark Horse, Walking on Air, Unconditionally, Birthday, This Is How We Do, International Smile, Ghost, Love Me, This Moment, Double Rainbow, And By the Grace of God. Almost all of the singles become top charts of the Billboard Hot 100.

## **B. Previous Related Studies**

There are some previous studies which relevant to this research. The first research analyzed idiomatic expressions *In the English Indonesian Subtitle of The Infiltrator Movie* (Fachrizal, 2017). His research focused on the strategy of idiomatic expression and the strategy that deals with the meaning equivalence in translating idiomatic expressions of *the Infiltrator* movie. This study used the theory of Fernando (1996) and Baker (1992) to analyze the data. The result of his research showed there are three types of idiom found in subtitles. However, the literal idiom is the most used idiom type. There are 5 literal idioms, 3 pure idioms, and 2 semi-idioms. 3 idiom translation strategies are used in the target language subtitle. The most dominant translation strategies that used in translating idiom are translation

by paraphrasing. There are 6 idioms translated by paraphrasing, 2 used similar meanings and forms and 3 by similar meanings but dissimilar forms. Dynamic equivalence is the most dealt with equivalence in the translation strategy.

The second research is the study entitled the translation analysis of the idiomatic expressions in Kinney's *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw* Translated Into *Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Usaha Terakhir* written by Monica Ardita in 2017. Her research focused on the kind of equivalence based on Larson's theory and the translation strategies based on Baker's theory. The equivalence divided into two parts, which are figurative and non-figurative. For the translation strategies which are using similar meaning and form, using similar meaning but, dissimilar form, paraphrasing, and omission. The finding shows that 36 data are translated using similar meaning and form, 14 data are translated using similar meaning but dissimilar form, 9 data using paraphrasing, and 3 data using omission. The most used translation method in this study is by omission, this indicates that the translation of idiomatic expressions in *Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw* uses matching meanings and lexical items in translating it into *Diari Si Bocah Tengil: Usaha Terakhir*.

The third research by Anggun Ardhiani (2018) with the title *Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expression Laura Ingalls Wilder's Little House on the Prairie in Djokolelone's translation of Rumah Kecil Di Padang Rumput*. In this research, the writers describe the translation

strategies to translate the idiomatic expression and describe the degree of meaning equivalence in the translation of idiomatic expression in Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on the prairie*. This study used descriptive qualitative research. The data of this research are idiomatic expressions in English and translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The writer use recording and classify the data. The finding of this study shows that most of idiomatic expression is translated by using an idiom of similar meaning and form (4.25%), using similar meaning but a dissimilar form (39%), translation by paraphrase (52.5%), and translation by omission (4,25%). Most of the idiomatic expressions occurring in the novel translated by using the paraphrase strategy (52.5%) because the equivalence in the idiomatic expression cannot be found in the target language.

The fourth research entitled "The Translation Strategy On Non-Equivalence Of Idiomatic Expression in Novel *Me Before You Go*" Maesaroh (2020). In this study focuses on non-equivalence idiom and identify the strategies in translating the idiom based on Baker's concept. Newmark (1988) has analyzed the data through a translation method. The result found that: two strategies are applied in dealing with non-equivalence with translating the idiom by paraphrase has found 9 data, and 5 data translating the idiom by using similar meaning but dissimilar form. Furthermore two translation methods occurred in *Me Before You Go* into *Sebelum Mengenangmu* translation, which are communicative translation method has found 8 data, and idiom translation method are 6 data.

The last research is the study entitled “The Equivalence and the Strategies in Translating Idiomatic Expression Applied in Sherlock Holmes Novel *A Study in Scarlet*” written by Martinus in 2018. This study focused on analyzing translation equivalence and strategy in the idiomatic expression found in *A Study in Scarlet* novel by Sherlock Holmes. This study used Nida’s and Taber’s theory to find the type of equivalences in translating idiomatic expression and translation strategy based on Baker to find out the translation strategy in translating idiomatic expression in a novel *A Study in Scarlet*. There are 20 idioms found in *A Study in Scarlet*. The findings show that 1 data was translated using formal equivalence and 19 data were translated using dynamic equivalence. While for the translation strategy, there is 1 idiom translated using a similar meaning and form, and 18 data translated using the paraphrasing strategy. The most dominant finding used dynamic equivalence and paraphrasing strategy.

Based on the short explanation above, the researcher found several similarities and differences when compared to the current research. The similarity of the current research with previous research is the same in identifying the translation strategy based on Baker’s theory in translating idiomatic expressions. The differences can be seen in the object used and the type of idiom based on Makkai (1994) theory. Furthermore, this study analyzes the translation quality of idiomatic expression based on Nababan (et al, 2012). This study chooses a song lyric from the English Indonesian of Perry’s *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* Album.



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. Saldanha and O'Brien (2009) state that qualitative research is generally associated with the interpretivism position. A qualitative approach to translation can include critical discourse analysis, interviews, focus groups, and questionnaires. In general, the result of the qualitative method is textual accounts of the individual's experience. This research is called descriptive because in this research is pure description and quotations from people what they speak and write down (Patton, 2002). This study describes the type and strategy of idiomatic expression. This research used descriptive qualitative to analyze English Indonesian translation of *Perry's Teenage Dream and Prism Album*.

This study based on the product of text English Indonesian translation of idiomatic expressions as found in Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream and Prism Album*. The orientation based on product is a methodological approach to researching the textual product that is the outcome of the translation or interpreting process (Saldanha and O'Brien, 2009).

#### B. Data and Data Sources

Data is the information collected from the object material to solve the problem in the research formulated. Data can be spoken or written,

non-verbal, structured in different ways, produced by individuals or groups, factually representing opinions, and it can include the researcher's reflections (Saldanha and O'Brien, 2009) as cited from (Matthews and Ross, 2010:181). The data of this research is textual in form of idiom in Katy Perry's songs from *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* album. Katy Perry's songs are famous until some songs can be on the top charts 10 Billboard, like fireworks, last Friday night, roar, etc. Katy Perry has released 8 albums in total but in this research the researchers will be analyze only two album that have 30 of song.

Furthermore, Arikunto (2010: 129) states the source of data is the subject of the data that can collect for research. The data source in this research are song lyrics in Katy Perry's albums that found from the internet. The data are checked into an online dictionary to checking the words that are found is it idiom or not.

### **C. Research instruments**

Research instrument is an object which is used to do research. The first instrument of this research is the researcher herself as the main of the instrument (Sugiyono, 2013). Meanwhile, Katy Perry's album, the lyrics, idiom dictionary, book or journals related to this research second instrument. There are some supporting instruments to collect the data of research, such as computer, pens, book and other references to the study serve as supporting instruments that very helpful.

#### **D. Data Collection Techniques**

The data collecting technique is a process to get data in research. Sugiyono (2010:137) states that the techniques of collecting data are, interview, observation, questionnaire, documentation, and triangulation (combined). In this study, the researcher used the documentation technique to collect data. The writer used song lyrics to collect data. Flick (2009) states that three processes in collecting data are, recording the data, editing the data (transcription), and constructing a new reality in the product text. The writer documents the song lyric of Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* album.

In collecting data, the researcher applied some procedures and it has done following by:

1. Listening to the original song and comparing the song lyric to Katy Perry's *Teenage and Prism* album
2. Downloading the song lyric from the internet
3. Finding the phrase or sentence and classifying the source and target language of idiomatic expression as found in Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream and Prism* album.
4. Classifying the translation strategies used to translate an idiomatic expression.

To make it easier, the giving the code for each data for example:

**01/TV/SMF/LFN**

**01:** Data Number

**TVI:** Tournure Verb Idiom

**SMF:** Using Idiomatic Similar Meaning and Form

**LFN:** Last Friday Night (title of song)

**Note:**

**The form of the types of idioms:**

- PVI : Phrasal Verb Idiom
- TVI : Tournure Verb Idiom
- IBI : Irreversible Binomial Idiom
- PCI : Phrasal Compound Idiom
- IVI : Incorporating Verb Idiom
- PSI : Pseudo Idiom

**The form of the translation strategies:**

- SMD : Similar Meaning Dissimilar form
- SMF : Similar Meaning and form
- PHR : Translation by Paraphrase
- OMM : Translation by Omission

**The form of the song's title:**

**1. Teenage Dream Album**

- TD : Teenage Dream
- LFN : Last Friday Night
- CG : California Girl
- FW : Firework
- PC : Peacock

- CTD : Circle The Drain
- TOTGA : The One That Got Away
- ET : E.T
- WILF : Who Am I Living For
- PRL : Pearl
- HH : Hummingbird Heartbeat
- NLTM : Not Like the Movie
- POM : Part of Me
- WA : Wide Awake
- DU : Dressing Up

## **2. Prism Album**

- RR : Roar
- LL : Legendary Lover
- BD : Birthday
- WOA : Walking on Air
- UT : Unconditionally
- DH : Dark Horse
- IS : International Smile
- GT : Ghost
- LM : Love Me
- TM : This Moment
- DR : Double Rainbow

- TGG : The Grace of God
- ST : Spiritual
- ITT : It Takes Two
- CYB : Choose Your Bottles

#### **E. Data Validation Techniques**

In qualitative research, data validation is used to assess the accuracy of the result to know the truth of the data. Triangulation is one of the methods to validate the data. Triangulation deals with using multiple methods or sources of data in qualitative research to develop a comprehensive phenomenon (Patton, 2001). The researcher uses triangulation of investigators because the researcher validates the data by herself, then the researcher will ask the lecturer for the re-check the data is related to the material or not. In this study, the validator must meet several criteria to validate the data. Some of these criteria are someone who expert in the field of linguistics study, loves music, familiar with idiom and translation. The validator of this research is Fatkhuna'imah Rhina Z., M.Hum. She is lecturer of English Letters in UIN Raden Mas Said Surakarta. In addition, she is expert in translation and linguistics.

#### **F. Data Analysis Techniques**

The researcher does not only collect the data but also analyzes the data to obtain the result. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses the step

of analysis by Spradley (1980). They are Domain Analysis, Taxonomy Analysis, Componential Analysis, and Cultural Theme Analysis:

### 1. Domain Analysis

Domain analysis obtains the general and comprehensive description of the object of research. The researcher collects the data from song lyrics of Perry's Teenage Dream and prism album that states an Idiomatic expression.

Table 4. Domain Analysis Table

Data	Non Data
Lest go <b>all the way</b> tonight	In fact you can keep everything

### 2. Taxonomy Analysis

Taxonomy analysis is use to classify the data to group which data could be answer the research question. In this research, the researcher focuses analyzed an idiomatic expression, how the translator translate the idiomatic expression in song lyrics from Perry's Teenage Dream and Prism album. There is the table to answer the question:

Table 5. Taxonomy Table

No	Data	Types Idiom						Translation Strategies			
		PVI	TVI	IBI	PCI	IVI	PI	SMF	SMD	OMM	PHR

1	SL: Let's go <i>all the way</i> tonight TL: mari kita <i>bercinta</i> malam ini		✓								✓
2	SL: TL:										

### 3. Componential Analysis

This is help the researcher classify the difference in domain analysis. These data selected through listen and compare the song lyric, gathering from the source of data, and then the researcher classified it. The table consists of the types of idiomatic expression and translation strategies.

Table 6. Componential Table

Types of idiom	Translation strategies				Translation qualities													
	SMF	SMD	OMM	PHR	Accu			Accep			Reada							
					3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1					
Tournure verb idiom																		

#### **4. Finding Cultural Theme**

Finding cultural theme is the last step of analysis data to connect some components. To find the cultural theme is to reveal the most dominant or frequent data that appear in this research. After revealing the most dominant, the researcher makes the meaning related with research topic or theme of the object. Then the last is to relate it with the cultures background the literary work. In this research, to find the cultural theme, the researcher finds the most dominant from the type of idiomatic expression and translation strategy that used to translate the idiomatic expression.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

#### A. Research Finding

In this chapter, the researcher presents the research result data found on Katy Perry's albums. There are three formulations appeared from this research. First, this study focuses on the type of idiomatic expressions based on the classification of Adam Makkai (1972), the second focus of this research is translation strategy applied by the translator based on Bakker (1992) theory, and the last is focus on the translation quality of idiomatic expression in the Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* Album based on Nababan (et all, 2012).

The data finding has taken from all idiomatic expression contained in the song lyrics of Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream and Prism* Album. The researcher found 62 data from 2 albums of Katy Perry's and 30 of songs. The data presentation of data analysis is presents below:

#### 1. Types of Idiomatic Expressions in the Song Lyric Found in Katy Perry *Teenage Dream and Prism* Albums

First, this research analyzed the types of idioms in Katy Perry's song lyrics. These types of idiomatic expression based on Makkai's (1972) theory. There are six type of idiomatic expressions, namely phrasal verb idiom, tournure verb idiom, phrasal compound idiom, irreversible binomial idiom, incorporating verb idiom, and pseudo-idiom. The classification of each type of idiomatic expressions has

takes from the data in the song lyrics Katy Perry *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* album. The researcher found 62 data containing the types of idiomatic expressions.

There are four types of idiomatic expressions in the song lyrics of Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* albums. The most dominant of the data is tournure verb idiom, followed by phrasal verb idiom, phrasal compound idiom, and the last is irreversible binomial idiom. Tournure verb idiom with 29 data has a percentage of 47%, phrasal verb idiom with 24 data has a percentage of 37%, phrasal compound idiom with 5 data has a percentage of 10%, incorporating verb idiom with 1 data has a percentage 2%, and the last is irreversible binominal idiom with 3 data has a percentage of 5%.

Table 7. Data Finding of Types of idiomatic expression

No	Types of idiomatic expression	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Phrasal verb idiom	24	37%
2.	Tournure verb idiom	29	47%
3.	Irreversible binominal idiom	3	5%
4.	Phrasal compound idiom	5	10%
5	Incorporating verb idiom	1	2%
Total		62	100%

**a. Phrasal Verb**

The first analysis will explain the types of idiomatic expressions based on Makkai's (1972) theory is phrasal verb. Phrasal verb is a combination of the verb and an adverb or preposition. The use of phrasal verb in daily speech as an informal section.

There are several samples from the data as explained bellow.

1) 02/PVI/PHR/TD

ST: Let's runaway and don't ever **look back**

TT: *Mari lari dan jangan pernah menoleh kebelakang*

Datum number 02, the idiom "look back" means to remember something that happened in the past. In the lyrics, it is explained that don't remember what the happened in the past. "Lock back" is an idiomatic expression is categories as a phrasal verb idiom. The reasons is because "lock back" has constituent elements, which consist of "look" as the verb and "back" as an adverb.

2) 52/PVI/SMD/TD

ST: You think I'm pretty without any **make up** on

TT: *Menurutmu aku cantik tanpa berdandan*

Datum number 52, the idiom "make up" means to put something like a powder, eye shadow, or lipstick on someone's face (Cambridge Dictionary). This idiom

explain that the singer has not used cosmetics and feels that she is beautiful without cosmetics on her face. The word “make up” is an idiomatic expression that is classified as a phrasal verb because “make up” has constituent elements, which consist of “make” as the verb and “up” as an adverb.

3) 43/PVI/SMF/IS

ST: So get ready for **take off**

TT: *Maka siap-siaplah untuk lepas landas*

Datum number 43, the idiom “take off” means to leaves the ground and begins to fly (Cambridge dictionary). This idiom is idiomatic expression that categorized phrasal verb, because it is consist of verb “take” and “off” as an adverb.

4) 5/PVI/PHR/PC

ST: What you’re waiting for, it’s time for you to **show it off**

TL: *apalagi yang kau tunggu, inilah saatnya kau tunjukkan*

Datum number 5, the idiom “show it off” means to display something or someone to attack intention which one is very proud. The phrase “show it off” is an idiomatic expression categorized into phrasal verb

because “show off” has a constituent elements with consist of “show” as the verb, and “off” as an adverb.

5) 6/PVI/PHR/PC

ST: I’m a peace out if you don’t give me the **pay off**

TL: *Aku akan pergi jika kau memberiku hadiah*

Datum number 6, the phrase “pay off” means if something that you have done get a result, it is successful. This words “pay off” is an idiomatic expression that categorized phrasal verb, because it consist of verb “pay” and “off” as an adverb.

6) 10/PVI/PHR/WILF

ST: **Calling out** my name

TT: *Yang memanggil-manggil namaku*

Datum number 10, the idiom “calling out” means to say something in a loud voice. The words “calling out” is an idiomatic expression that categories phrasal verb, because it is consist of verb “call” and “out” an adverb that combine into one.

7) 37/PVI/PHR/ST

ST: All of you charms have **worked on** me

TT: *Semua jampimu telah mempengaruhi ku*

Datum number 37, the idiom “worked on” means to be influence or to make sure someone. This idiom is

phrasal verb, which is consist of “worked” as a verb and “on” as a preposition.

The similar data are found in datum 3/PVI/SMD/TFN, 4/PVI/PHR/FW, 16/PVI/SMD/RR, 17/PVI/PHR/RR, 19/PVI/PHR/LL, 20/PVI/PHR/LL, 23/PVI/SMD/BD, 26/PVI/SMD/DH, 30/PVI/SMD/LL, 31/PVI/PHR/TTG, 32/PVI/PHR/TGG, 38/PVI/PHR/ITT, 55/PVI/SMD/TGG, 57/PVI/SMD/POM, 58/PVI/SMD/UT, 60/PVI/SMD/GT.

#### **b. Tournure Verb Idiom**

Tournure verb idiom is the idiom that consist of at least three words, and mostly verb. Therefore, tournure verb idiom have several form there are contain compulsory “it”, definite and indefinite articles, an irreversible binomial, and the leading verb is “be”.

##### 1) 07/TVI/PHR/PC

ST: skip the talk, heard it all, time to **walk the walk**

TT: *berhenti bicara, aku telah dengar semua, saatnya tuk pergi*

Datum number 7, the idiom “walk the walk” means to show that something is true by the action than words. The idiom “walk the walk is idiomatic

expressions that categories tournure verb idiom, because there are consist of three words and mostly verb “walk” and the form containing definite article “the”.

2) 11/TVI/PHR/RR

ST: yeah, I was **in the dark**

TT: *yeah, dulu aku didalam kegelapan*

Datum number 11, the idiom “in the dark” means does not know about thing that might be useful (Cambridge Dictionary). The idiom “in the dark” is idiomatic expressions that categories tournure verb idiom that is the leading verb is follow by preposition “in”.

3) 53/TVI/PHR/TD

ST: This is real, so **take a chance**

TT: *Ini nyata, maka manfaatkan*

Datum number 53, the idiom “take a chance” has a meaning trying to do something that has a high risk of danger or failure (Cambridge Dictionary). This idiomatic expression is tournure verb idiom that is the form containing indefinite article “a” and verb “take”.

4) 35/TVI/PHR/TGG

ST: Let the universe **call the bluff**

TT: *Biarlah alam raya membuktikan.*

Datum number 35, the words “call the bluff” means to require someone prove that what they are saying is true (Cambridge Dictionary). The words “call the bluff” is idiomatic expression categorized tournure verb idiom which is containing verb “call”, containing definite article “the”, and “bluff” as noun.

5) 49/TVI/SMF/CYB

ST: But you somehow get me **on my knees**, defeated.

TT: *Tapi entah bagaimana kau membuatku bertekuk lutut, kalah.*

Datum 49, the idiom “on my knees” means someone that in weak condition or supplicatory position (Cambridge Dictionary). The word “on my knees” is an idiomatic expression that categories tournure verb idiom that is the leading verb followed by preposition “on” plus noun, and at least there are three words.

6) 46/TVI/PHR/TOTGA

ST: Cause now I **pay the price**

TT: *Karena kini harus kubayar semua itu*

Datum number 46, the idiom “pay the price,” means to involvement the terrible results of something that have done (Cambridge Dictionary). The idiom “pay the price” is idiomatic expression that categories tournure verb idiom, because the idiom consist of three words and containing definite article “the” in this idiom.

7) 34/TVI/PHR/TGG

ST: **By the grace of god** (there was no other way)

TT: *Dengan rahmat tuhan (tidak ada cara lain)*

Datum number 34, the idiom “by the grace of god” means through the thoughtfulness or offer assistance of god (Cambridge Dictionary). This idiom categories tournure verb idiom, which is the leading verb is not following by direct object but by a preposition “by” and consist of three words containing definite article “the”.

The similar data are found in datum

1/TVI/PHR/TD,	9/TVI/SMF/CTD,
12/TVI/PHR/HH,	13/TVI/SMD/RR,
14/TVI/PHR/RR,	18/TVI/PHR/RR,
22/TVI/PHR/BD,	24/TVI/SMF/UT,
28/TVI/SMF/DH,	29/TVI/SMF/LM,

35/TVI/SMD/TGG, 39/TVI/SMD/ITT,  
 40/TVI/PHR/ITT, 44/TVI/PHR/ITT,  
 45/TVI/PHR/TOTGA, 47/TVI/SMD/TOTGA,  
 50/TVI/PHR/LFN, 51//TVI/SMD/LFN,  
 54/TVI/PHR/WILF, 61/TVI/SMD/TM, 62  
 /TVI/PHR/LFN.

### c. Irreversible Binomial Idiom

Irreversible binomial idiom is idiomatic expression that consist of two words separated by a conjunction. Therefore, the word is stable and permanent so the form cannot be changes.

#### 1) 34/IBI/SMD/DH

ST: Make me your **one and only**

TT: *Jadikan aku kekasihmu*

Datum number 34, the idiom “one and only” has a meaning the only person or thing of this type (Cambridge Dictionary). The idiomatic expression is irreversible binomial idiom because there is consist of two words “one” and “only”, and separated by conjunction “and”

#### 2) 54/IBI/PHR/HH

ST: This is the story of **the birds and the bees**

TT: *Inilah cerita tentang burung dan lebah*

Datum number 54, the idiom “the birds and the bees” has a meaning the basic facts about sex, and how the

babies produced (Cambridge Dictionary). The idiomatic expression is irreversible binomial idiom, because there is consist of two words “the bird” and “the bee”, and separated by conjunction “and”

3) 26/IBI/PHR/BD

ST: So *hot and heavy*

TT: *Begitu asyik*

Datum number 26, the idiom “hot and heavy” means have a full of emotions and sexual feelings (Cambridge Dictionary). The idiomatic expression is irreversible binomial idiom, because there is consist of two words “hot” and “heavy”, and separated by conjunction “and”.

#### **d. Phrasal Compound Idiom**

Phrasal compound idioms are a common form of idiomatic expression. Although several words are combine into one but the meaning is not determine by the individual element. There are several form of phrasal compound idiom namely preposition +adverb, noun + noun, noun + verb, or noun + adjective.

1) Datum: 48/PCI/PHR/DU

ST: Falling from **cloud nine**

TT: *Tarjungal dari kebahagiaan*

Datum number 48, the idiom “cloud nine” has a meaning to be delighted an exited (Cambridge

Dictionary). The idiomatic expression is phrasal compound idiom because there is combination between two words into one constructed by noun plus noun. The idiom “cloud nine” consist of two words “cloud” as a noun and “nine” as a noun.

2) 36/PCI/PHR/ST

ST: To see **deep down** in my soul

TT: *Untuk melihat kedalam jiwaku*

Datum number 36, the idiom “deep down” has a meaning feel powerful and often hidden from others (Cambridge Dictionary). The idiomatic expression is phrasal compound idiom because there is consist of two words and combined into one. The idiom “deep down” consist of two words “deep” as an adjective and “down” as an adverb.

3) 41/PCI/PHR/E.T

ST: I got a **dirty mind**

TT: *Pikiranku jorok*

Datum number 41, the idiom “dirty mind” has a meaning someone that has thoughts perverted and focus on lewd or vulgar topics (Cambridge Dictionary). The idiomatic expression is phrasal compound idiom because

the idiom “dirty mind” consist of two words that constructed by adjective and noun.

4) Datum: 25/PCI/SMF/DH

ST: Cause I’m coming at you like a **dark horse**

TT: *Karena aku kan datang padamu bak kuda hitam*

Datum number 25, the idiom “dark horse” means a person who does not talk too much to other about his plans, activities, especially someone who has a surprising ability or skills (Cambridge Dictionary). This idiom categories phrasal compound idiom because there is combination between two words into one. The word “dark horse” consist of two words “dark” as an adjective and “horse” as a noun.

5) 59/PCI/PHR/DU

ST: You are such a **dirty doggy**

TT: *Kau sungguh *guk-guk kotor**

Datum number 59, the idiom “dirty doggy” means a person who is low or sneaky (Cambridge Dictionary). The word “dirty doggy” is an idiomatic expression that categories phrasal compound verb idiom because there is combination two words into one. The idiom “dirty doggy” consist of two words “dirty” as an adjective and “doggy” as a noun.

### e. Incorporating verb idiom

Incorporating verb idiom is an idiom that is usually use in formal terms. This type of idiom is usually separated by hyphen (-), but some of them is not. There have a four formulation namely noun + verb, adjective + noun, noun + noun, and adjective + verb.

#### 1) 9/TVI/PHR/PC

ST: I went the **jaw-dropping**, eye popping, head turning, body shocking

TT: *Kuingin mulutku menganga, mata terbelalak, kepala menoleh, tubuh bergetar*

Datum number 9, the idiom “jaw-dropping ” means extremely surprising, impressive, or shocking causing an overwhelming (cambridge dictionary). The idiom “jaw-dropping is idiomatic expression that categories incorporating verb idiom since the idiom “jaw-dropping” consist of noun plus verb.

## 2. Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expression in the Song Lyrics **Katy Perry *Teenage Dream and Prism Albums***

Translation is a process transferred the meaning or the message of a text from source language into target language. The translator should understand the context that use especially in translating idiom. Translating idiom is challenging for non-native speakers, because idiom

is a word or phrase, which have unreal meaning and unpredictable of lexical item and grammatical structure. Furthermore, a strategy is needs in translation to get a purpose of meaning between source text and target text.

Strategy is planning something to achieve a particular purpose (Oxford dictionary, 2008). In this, case the strategy that applied in song lyrics translation strategy formulated by Bakker (1992). There are four strategies used by the researcher to classify song lyrics translation strategies applied by the translator in song lyrics Katy Parry Teenage dream and prism album. They are using similar meaning and form, using similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

In this case, the researcher found 3 strategies applied by the translator song lyrics Katy Parry Teenage dream and prism album. The data is shows in the table. Based on the table, the translation strategies to translate idiomatic expressions applied by the translator in translating song lyrics Katy Perry Teenage dream and Prism album is using similar meaning but dissimilar form as the most dominant of the data, followed by paraphrase, and the last is using similar meaning and form. Similar meaning dissimilar form with 37 data has a percentage of 46%, Paraphrase with 34 data has a percentage of 43%, and the last is similar meaning and form with 9 data has a percentage of 11%.

Table 8. Data Findings of Translation Strategies

No	Translation strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Using an Idiom Similar meaning and form	1	2%
2.	Translation by paraphrase	61	98%
Total		62	100%

**a. Using an idiom of Similar meaning and form**

This strategy, the idiom from the source text is transferred equivalently not only in the meaning but in lexical too.

1) 25/PCI/SMF/DH

ST: Cause I'm coming at you like a **dark horse**

TT: *Karena aku kan datang padamu bak kuda hitam*

Datum number 25, the idiom "dark horse" has a meaning a person who does not talk too much to other about his plans, activities, especially ability or skills (cambridge dictionary). This idiom does not understand by literal meaning because it's need more lesson to understand by checking dictionary for example. The idiom "dark horse" translated into "kuda hitam" is translate with the same meaning and form in source text and target text. However, the translator transferred the

idiomatic expression using idiom also both of idiom have a same lexical.

#### b. Translation by paraphrase

This strategy applied when an equivalence cannot found in the target text or the stylistic is different from the source text and the target text.

##### 1) 01/TVI/PHR/TD

ST: Lest go ***all the way*** tonight

TT: *Mari kita **bercinta** malam ini*

Datum number 01, the idiom “all the way” means something happens and it will help as much as possible or completely (Cambridge Dictionary). The translators translate the idiomatic expression using paraphrase strategy since the idiom “all the way” translated into “bercinta” is not found the equivalence in the target text.

##### 2) 02/PV/PHR/TD

ST: Let’s runaway and don’t ever **look back**

TT: *Mari lari dan jangan pernah menoleh kebelakang*

Datum number 2, the idiom “look back” means to remember something that happened in the past (Cambridge Dictionary). The translator translate the idiomatic expression using paraphrase since the meaning is not found in the target text. The idiom “look back”

translated into “menoleh kebelakang” has a different meaning from the original.

3) 54/TVI/PHR/WILF

ST: I can **see the writing on the wall**

TT: *Bisa kulihat tulisan di tembok itu*

Datum number 54, the idiom “the writing on the wall” means there is clear sign that something unlucky happen in the future (Cambridge Dictionary). The translator translate the idiomatic expression using paraphrase which is the idiom “the writing on the wall” translated into “tulisan di tembok itu” is no equivalence found in the target text. It transferred by literal meaning and its different meaning from the original.

4) 4/PCI/PHR/FW

ST: You don't have to feel like a **waste of space**

TT: *Kau tidak perlu merasa seperti sampah luar angkasa*

Datum number 4 the idiom “waste of space” means a person perceived as useless, worthless, or incompetent (cambridge dictionary). The translator translate the idiom “waste of space translated into “sampah luar angkasa” using paraphrase strategy, because there is no equivalence in target text. It is transferred by literal meaning and its different meaning from the original.

5) 17/TVI/PHR/HH

ST: **Spread my wings** and make me fly

TT: *Kepakan sayapku dan membuatku terbang*

Datum number 17, the idiom “spread my wing” means explore the activities and interest, or start new things for the first time (Cambridge Dictionary). The translator translate the idiom using paraphrase strategy since the idiom “spread my wings” translated into “kepakakan sayapku” has no equivalent in target text. It has transferred by literal meaning and has a different meaning from the original.

6) 20/PVR/PHR/RR

ST: You **held me down** but I got up

TT: *Kau jagal aku tapi aku bangkit*

Datum number 20, the idiom “held me down” means to keep someone or something in certain place or position and stop it from moving (Cambridge dictionary). The translator translate the idiomatic expression using paraphrase strategy, because the idiom “held me down” in source text translated into “jagal” in the target text has a different meaning from the original.

7) 62/TVI/PHR/LFN

ST: So we **hit the boulevard**

TT: *Maka kita pun berkeliaran*

Datum number 62, the idiom “hit the boulevard” means to leave a place or begin a journey (Cambridge Dictionary). This idiom is translated using paraphrase strategy since the idiom “hit the boulevard” translated into “berkeliaran” which is a different meaning from the original meaning.

8) 46/TVI/PHR /TGG

ST: Let the universe **call the bluff**

TT: *Biarlah alam raya membuktikan*

Datum number 46, the idiom “call the bluff” means to require someone prove that what they are saying is true, or to make someone prove that they really will do what they say, because you do not believe them (Cambridge Dictionary). The translator translate this idiom using paraphrase, because the idiom “call the bluff” translate into “membuktikan” has a different meaning from the original

9) 53/PCI/PHR/DH

ST: **Mark my words**

TT: *Tandai kata-kataku*

Datum number 53, the idiom “mark my words” has a meaning to pay attentions and remember when someone

say something that will be happen in the future (Cambridge Dictionary). The translator transferred the idiomatic expression using similar meaning and form, since the idiom “mark my words” translate into “tandai kata-kataku” is still have a similar meaning and form in source text and target text.

### 3. Translation Quality of Idiomatic Expressions in the Song Lyrics Katy Perry *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* Albums

According to Nababan (Et all, 2012), present that a criteria for assessing translation quality. They stated that a good translation have three components which are accuracy, acceptability and readability. Accuracy is a related to whether the source text and target text are equivalent or not. In addition, acceptability refers to how the reader receive the translation product in terms of cultural aspect, literary system, and how the reader determines whether the translation product meets requirements. Furthermore, readability refers to the readers understands or not the translation product.

Table 9. Result of translation quality

No	Translation Quality	Frequency			Percentage		
		3	2	1	3	2	1
1	Accuracy	43	11	8	69.35%	18%	13%
2	Acceptability	56	5	1	90%	8%	2%

3	Readability	58	3	1	94%	5%	2%
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The table presented the translation quality based on Nababan (Et al, 2012). They are stated that the parameter for assessing the translation quality which are accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Meanwhile, there are three of grades for scoring the translation quality, which are 3 for accurate, acceptable, and readable. 2 for less accurate, less acceptable, and less readable. In addition, 1 for not accurate, not acceptable, and not readable. The example of data presented below;

Table. 10 Example of translation quality

No	Code	Source Text	Target Text	Translation Quality		
				Accu	Accep	Reada
1	33/TVI/PHR/DH	She <b>eat your heart out</b>	Dia mengunyah habis hatimu	3	3	3
2	40/TVI/PHR/ITT	Yeah, it's easy to <b>throw you under the bus</b>	Yeah, mudah saja melemparmu kebawah bus	3	2	2
3	48/PCI/PHR/DU	Falling from <b>cloud nine</b>	Terjungkal dari kebahagiaan	1	1	1

4	44/TVI/PHR/ITT	<b>It takes two</b> , two sides to every story	Diperlukan dua, dua sisi untuk setiap cerita	2	2	2
5	62/TVI/PHR/LFN	So we <b>hit the</b> <b>boulevard</b>	Maka kitapun berkeliaran	1	3	3

The presentation of some samples data for translation quality are presents below:

1) 33/TVI/PHR/DH

ST: She **eat your heart out**

TT: Dia mengunyah habis hatimu

Datum number 33, the translation quality has a good quality since it has a 3 score for accuracy, acceptability, and readability. For the accuracy the translator transfers the source text into target text deals with literal meaning in dictionary. Meanwhile for the acceptability the translator transfers the message conveyed. For the readability is readable since the text easy to understand.

2) 40/TVI/PHR/ITT

ST: Yeah, it's easy to **throw you under the bus**

TT: Yeah, mudah saja melemparmu kebawah bus

Datum number 40, the translation quality has a good accuracy since the source text transferred into target text deals

with literal meaning in dictionary. For the acceptability has a less acceptable because the message is no equivalent of the culture in the target text. In addition for the readability is less readable since the text is needs more to understand by the reader.

3) 48/PCI/PHR/DU

ST: Falling from **cloud nine**

TT: Terjungkal dari kebahagiaan

Datum number 48, the translation quality has a low quality since the score is 1 for accuracy, acceptability, and readability. For the accuracy is not accurate since the source text transferred into target text with different context or meaning in dictionaries. For the acceptability is less acceptable because there is no equivalent in the target text. In addition, for a readability is less readable since the target text is understandable for the reader.

4) 44/TVI/PHR/ITT

ST: **It takes two**, two sides to every story

TT: Diperlukan dua, dua sisi untuk setiap cerita

Datum number 44, the translation quality has an average quality with the score 2. For the accuracy is less accurate because the message transferred accurate but there still distortion of the meaning in the target text. For the acceptability is less acceptable because the message is no equivalent of the

culture in the target text. In addition for the readability is less readable because it needs more to understand by the reader.

5) 62/TVI/PHR/LFN

ST: So we **hit the boulevard**

TT: Maka kitapun berkeliaran

Datum number 62, the quality translation has a less accuracy with the score 1 since the source text transferred into target text with different context or meaning in dictionaries. For the acceptability is acceptable since the meaning is equivalent in the target text. In addition, for readability is readable because it is easy to understand for the reader.

## **B. Discussion**

Table. 11 Componential Table

Type of idioms	Translation Strategies		Translation Qualities								
	SMF	PHR	Accu			Accep			Reada		
			3	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1
Phrasal Verb Idiom	1	16	14	3		14	1		14	2	1
Tournure Verb Idiom	5	24	19	5	4	26	2		24		
Irreversible Verb Idiom		3	2	1	1	4			4		
Phrasal Compound Idiom	1	5	4		1	4		1	4		1
Incorporating Verb idiom		1	3			3			3		
Total		62	40	9	6	49	3	1	47	1	1
			55			53			49		

In this section, the researcher discusses this study based on the research finding above that talk about the types, translation strategy and translation quality of idiomatic expression in song lyrics found from Katy Perry's albums. To answer the first formulation of the problem about types of idioms in Katy Perry's songs, based on Adam Makkai (1972) theory, the

researcher analyzed and found 62 data from 2 albums and 30 songs. Based on the data there are six types of idioms namely, phrasal verb idiom, tournure verb idiom, phrasal compound idiom, irreversible binomial idiom, incorporating verb idiom and pseudo idiom. The second formulation is translation strategy used in translating idiom based on Baker (1992). There are four idiom translation strategies namely, using similar meaning and form, using similar meaning dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. The last formulation is translation quality of translation strategies of idiomatic expressions in Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* Album. There are three aspect of translation quality based on Nababan (Et all, 2012) which are accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

#### **1. The result of types of idiomatic expression in Katy Perry *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* Albums**

The first problem statement in this study is ‘what types of idiomatic expression are found from Perry’s *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* album? To answer this problem statement, the researcher uses the theory from Adam Makkai (1972). There are six types of idioms namely phrasal verb idiom, phrasal compound idiom, irreversible binomial idiom, incorporating verb idiom, tournure verb idiom, and pseudo-idiom.

Based on the findings of types of idioms from the data, the highest frequency is tournure verb idiom with 29 data. Then followed by phrasal verb idiom 24 data, followed by phrasal compound idiom with data and the last is irreversible binomial idiom with 3 data. The dominant type of

idiomatic expressions found in the song lyrics Katy Perry Teenage Dream and Prism album is tournure verb idiom. The type of tournure verb idiom is widely applied in the song lyrics of Katy Perry Teenage Dream and Prism. Tournure verb idiom is a type that have three words or more and mostly verb, including definite and indefinite article. It can be seen the songwriters wants to express her lyrics with longer idioms so the lyrics have a deeper impression.

## **2. The result of translation strategies of idiomatic expressions from Katy Perry *Teenage Dream* and *Prism Albums***

The second problem statement in this research is “what are the translation strategy used to translate the idiomatic expressions in Katy Perry Teenage Dream and Prism album”. The researcher used Baker (1992) theory to answer this research questions. According to Baker (1992), the translation strategy divided into four strategies namely using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by omission, and translation by paraphrase.

Based on the finding of translation strategies of idiomatic expression from all the data with 62. There are two strategies used and applied in the song lyric of Katy Perry *Teenage Dream* and *Prism albums*. The strategies are using similar meaning and form, and translation by paraphrase. There is one of data that used similar meaning and form, and last is paraphrase with the data 61. Based on the finding above, translation using translation by paraphrase is widely used to translate the song lyrics of Katy Perry Teenage

Dream and Prism album. It because there has a literal translation, and there is no equivalent in translating the idiom in source language into target language.

Translation by paraphrase is a strategy that used in translating the song lyrics Katy Perry Teenage Dream and Prism album, since the meaning of idioms has a different meaning from the original. Furthermore, there is no equivalent found in translating the source text into target text. So, translating by paraphrase is accept to solve the problem of equivalence and make it familiar to the target audience.

### **3. The result of translation qualities of idiomatic expressions in Katy Perry *Teenage Dream* and *Prism Albums***

The last problem statement in this research is “How is the quality of translation strategies of idiomatic expressions in Katy Perry's Teenage Dream and Prism Albums?” to answer the translation quality, the researcher used theory based on Nababan ( Et all, 2012). They stated there are three aspect of translation quality, which are accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

Based on the finding of translation quality assessment of idiomatic expressions from all the data. There are three aspect of translation quality assessment, which are accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The first is accuracy aspect, there are three levels of accuracy of translation quality of idiomatic expressions in the Katy Perry *Teenage Dream* and *Prism Albums* are found which are accurate consist of 43 data or 69.35%, less accurate

consist of 11 data or 18%, and inaccurate consist of 8 data or 13%. From those explanations, it can conclude that the researcher found the most dominant is accuracy with the data 43 or 69.35%. It means the meaning of the idiomatic expressions in the Katy Perry *Teenage Dream* and *Prism Albums* is transferred appropriately from the source text into target text.

The second is acceptability, in the acceptability found three aspects such as acceptable with 56% data or 90%, less acceptable with 5 data or 8%, and unacceptable 1 data or 2%. From those analyses, it can conclude that the most dominant is acceptable which 56 data. It means that the translation quality of idiomatic expressions in the Katy Perry *Teenage Dream* and *Prism Albums* has been accepted, since there has an equivalent in the target text.

The last is readability there are three levels for the readability which are readable with 58 data or 94%, less readable with 3 data or 5%, and unreadable with 1 data or 2%. From that analysis, it can conclude that that translation quality of idiomatic expressions in the Katy Perry *Teenage Dream* and *Prism Albums* is readable. It means that the translation is easy to understand because it consist of the words, phrases, and the sentences.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data of the types of idiomatic expression and translation strategies in the song lyrics of Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* album, the researcher conclude the research as follows:

The researcher found four types of idiomatic expression for 62 data such as phrasal verb 24 data, tournure verb idiom 29 data, irreversible verb idiom 3 data, phrasal compound idiom 6 data, and incorporating verb idiom with 1 data. The dominant types of idiomatic expression in the song lyrics Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* album is tournure verb idiom because there are more than three words found and consist of definite article in the data.

The researcher found three strategies that applied in the translation of song lyrics Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* album. The strategies are using similar meaning and form 1 data, and translation by paraphrase 61 data. The dominant strategy that is applied to translate the idiomatic expression in the song lyrics Katy Perry's *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* album is translating by paraphrase.

Based on the finding in this study, it can be conclude that the idioms that are found in this translation of idiomatic expression is tournure verb idiom. The writer of song Katy Perry used tournure verb idiom because she wants to express her lyrics with longer idioms so the

meaning of the lyrics has a deeply of sense. Idiom in translation strategy most commonly use translating by paraphrase. This is because the meaning of the target text transferred by different meaning and literal meaning since there is no equivalent found in the target text.

Furthermore, the quality of the translation of idiomatic expression in the Katy Perry *Teenage Dream* and *Prism Albums* can be reflected from the rater's evaluation result. There are three aspect of translation quality assessment, which are accuracy, acceptability, and readability. For the accuracy has a frequency 55, acceptability has a frequency 53, and readability has a frequency 49. Based on the finding it can be seen that the dominant of the translation quality is accuracy, since the meaning or the purpose of message transferred well of the source text into the target text.

From the explanation above, it can concluded that the translations of idiomatic expressions in Katy Perry *Teenage Dream* and *Prism* albums the dominant of types idiom is tournure verb idiom because there are consist of three words and containing the compulsory definite and indefinite article. Furthermore, for the translation strategy using paraphrase strategy since the idiom in the source text is not find equivalent translation in the target text. The quality of translation is good translation with the accuracy score 3.

## **B. Suggestions**

The researcher gives some suggestions as follows;

1. For the translator

In translating idiom especially idiom in song lyrics the researcher should be careful, because idiom cannot be understood easily it should understand every word or phrase that will translate.

2. For the student

The students are expected to learn and explore more about idiomatic expressions and translation, especially idiom translation in song lyrics learning it can enrich English vocabulary and increase knowledge about source language idiom and the culture. In addition, idioms are important in social life.

3. For other researcher

The researcher hopes that this research will be useful and can be as a reference for readers and future researchers. The researcher took translation strategies on idiomatic expressions in the hope of understanding more about idiom translation and understanding more about idiom. Therefore, in translating idioms especially in song lyrics, the researcher must be careful because not all idioms can be understood easily. It must consider many aspects that the original meaning of the idiom is still conveyed.

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# APPENDICES

## VALIDATION

The thesis data titled **“Translation Startegies of Idiomatic Expressions From English To Indonesian Version of Katy Perry’s Teenage Dream And Prism Album”** had been checked and validated by Fatkhuna’imah Rhina Z, M.Hum. on:

Day: Wednesday

Date: August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2023

Surakarta, August 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2023

Validator



Fatkhuna’imah Rhina Z, M.Hum



**APPENDICES 1**

**Data Validation**

No	Code	Data	Context	Types of Idiom	T/ F	Idiom Translation Strategies	T/ F
1	1/TVI/PHR/TD	<p><b>ST:</b> Lest go <i>all the way</i> tonight</p> <p><b>TT:</b> mari kita <i>bercinta</i> malam ini</p>	<p><i>All the way</i> has a meaning as much as possible or completely. The idiom is tournure idiom that has a leading verb followed by preposition, the translation strategies used paraphrase because in target text there is a different stylistic.</p>	<p>Tournure</p> <p>Verb Idiom</p>	T	Paraphrase	T

2	2/PVI/PHR/TD	<p><b>ST:</b> Let's runaway and don't ever <b>look back</b></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Mari lari dan jangan pernah <b>menoleh kebelakang</b></p>	<p><b>Look back</b> mean to remember something that happened in the past. The meaning of this idiom can be understand just from its literal meaning. This type of idiom is phrasal verb that contain "look" as a verb and "back" adverb. The translation strategy is paraphrase since the idiom "look back" in the source language translated into "menoleh" which has a different meaning from the original.</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T
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3	3/PVI/PHR/TFN	<p><b>ST:</b> And got <i>kicked out</i> of the bar</p> <p><b>TT:</b> Dan <i>diusir</i> dari bar</p>	<p><i>Kicked out</i> the meaning of this idiom is to force someone out of some place or organization. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist “kicked” as a verb and “out” as the adverb. The strategy translation used similar meaning but dissimilar form in target text since the word “kicked out” translated into “diusir” there are form change in target text but has same meaning in source text.</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T
4	4/PVI/PHR/FW	<p><b>ST:</b> One blow from <i>caving in</i></p>	<p><i>Caving in</i> the mean to collapse and falls into the space below. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist of “caving” as</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p><b>TT:</b> Yang kan berantakan</p> <p><i>oleh satu hembusan</i></p>	<p>verb and “in” is a preposition. In the translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form, the meaning is same but there are form changes in target text, from the “caving in” translated into “berantakan”.</p>				
5	5/PVI/PHR/PC	<p><b>ST:</b> what you’re waiting for, it’s time for you to <b>show it off</b></p> <p><b>TT:</b> apalagi yang kau</p>	<p><b>Show off</b> mean to display something or someone to attract attention, which one is very proud. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist “show” as a verb and “off” as preposition. The translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar meaning. The idiom “show off”</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

		tunggu, inilah saatnya kau <i>tunjukkan</i>	translated into “tunjukkan” which has similar meaning but different form in target text.				
6	6/PVI/PHR/PC	<p><b>ST:</b> I’m a peace out if you don’t give me <i>the pay off</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Aku akan pergi jika kau tak memberiku <i>hadiah</i></p>	<p><b>The pay off</b> means if something that you have done get a result, it is successful. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist “pay” as a verb and “off” as a preposition. The translation strategy used paraphrase since this idiom “pay off” in source language translated into “hadiah” which has different meaning from the original.</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

7	7/TVI/PHR/PC	<p><b>ST:</b> Skip the talk, heard it all, time to <i>walk the walk</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> berhenti bicara, aku telah dengar semua, saatnya tuk <i>pergi</i></p>	<p><b>Walk the walk</b> means that something is true by the action rather than talk too much. This idiom is tournure verb idiom, which is “walk” as a verb and “the” as a definite article. The translation strategy used paraphrase, which is the idiom “walk the walk” translated into “pergi, has a different meaning from the original.</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T
8	8/IVI/PHR/PC	<p><b>ST:</b> I want the <b>jaw drooping</b>, eye popin’,</p>	<p><b>Jaw drooping</b> means is extremely surprising, impressive, or shocking causing an overwhelming. This idiom is incorporating verb idiom, which is the</p>	Incorporating verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p>head turnin', body shockin'</p> <p><b>TT: kuingin mulutku menganga, mata terbelalak, kepala menoleh, tubuh bergetar.</b></p>	<p>form noun (jaw) plus verb (droppn). In translation strategy used paraphrase strategy, which is a different meaning in translating idiom "jaw dropping" into "mulutku menganga" in target text.</p>				
9	9/TVI/PHR/CTD	<p><b>ST:</b> had the world <i>in the</i></p>	<p><i>In the palm of your hand</i> means under one's complete domination, or control. This idiom is tournure idiom that is the</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p><i>palm of your hands</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Ku miliki dunia <b>dalam genggamanku</b></p>	<p>leading verb is not follow by direct object but by preposition. The translation strategy used similar meaning and form which is the idiom “in the palm of your hand in source text is translated with the same meaning and form in target text into “dalam genggamanku.</p>				
<b>10</b>	<b>10/PVI/PHR/WILF</b>	<p><b>ST:</b> <i>Calling out</i> my name</p> <p><b>TT:</b> <i>Yang memanggil-manggil</i> namaku</p>	<p><b>Calling out</b> means to say something in a loud voice. This idiom is phrasal verb, which is “calling” as a verb and “out” adverb. The translation strategy used paraphrase which is the idiom “calling out” translated into “memanggil-</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

			manggil” has a different meaning from the original.				
11	11/TVI/PHR/WA	<p><b>ST:</b> yeah, I was <i>in the dark</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> yeah, dulu aku di dalam kegelapan.</p>	<p><i>In the dark</i> means not informed about something that might be useful to do.</p> <p>This idiom is tournure idiom, which is the leading verb is following preposition.</p> <p>The translation strategy used paraphrase strategy, which is the idiom “in the dark” in the source, text is translate with different meaning into “di dalam kegelapan” in target text.</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

12	12/TVI/PHR/HH	<p><b>ST:</b> <i>Spread my wings</i> and make me fly</p> <p><b>TT:</b> <i>kepakakan sayapku</i> dan membuatku terbang</p>	<p><b>Spread (one's) wings</b> means explore the activities and interest, or start new things for the first time. This idiom is tournure verb idiom that consist of verb "spread" and noun "wings". In the translation strategy used paraphrase strategy, the idiom "spread my wings" in source text translated "kepakakan sayapku" which has a different meaning from the original meaning.</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T
13	13/TVI/PHR/RR	<p><b>ST:</b> I used to <i>bite my tongue</i></p>	<p><b>Bite (one's) tongue</b> means trying desperately to avoid saying something or keep silent. This idiom is incorporating</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p>and hold my breath</p> <p><b>TT:</b> Dulu aku <i>diam saja</i> dan pasrah</p>	<p>verb idiom that consist of “bite” as a verb, “my” as a pronoun, and “tongue” a as noun. The translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “bite my tongue” in source text translated into “diam saja” which has similar meaning but different form in target text.</p>				
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14	14/TVI/PHR/RR	<p><b>ST:</b> I used to bite <i>my</i> tongue and <b><i>hold my breath</i></b></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Dulu aku diam saja dan <b><i>pasrah</i></b></p>	<p><b>Hold my breath</b> means to indicate that something is very unlucky happened.</p> <p>This idiom is incorporating verb idiom that consists of “hold” as a verb, “my” as a pronoun, and “breath” as a noun. The translation strategy used paraphrase since the idiom “hold my breath” in source, text is translate into the target text “pasrah” which has a different meaning from the original.</p>	Tournure Verb Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T
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15	15/PVI/PHR/RR	<p><b>ST:</b> you <i>held me down</i> but I got up</p> <p><b>TT:</b> kau <i>jagal</i> aku tapi aku bangkit</p>	<p><b>Held me down</b> means to keep someone or something in certain place or position and stop it from moving. This idiom is phrasal verb, which is “held” as a verb and “down” as an adverb. The translation strategy used paraphrase strategy; the idiom “held e down” in source text is translate into “jagal” which has a different meaning from the original meaning.</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T
16	16/PVI/PHR/RR	<p><b>ST:</b> you held me down but I <i>got up</i></p>	<p><b>Got up</b> means to rise from the bed or get into a standing position. This idiom is phrasal verb which is “got” as a verb and</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p><b>TT:</b> kau jagal aku tapi aku <i>bangkit</i></p>	<p>“up” as an adverb. The translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form, since the idiom “got up” in source text translated into ‘bangkit’ in target text. There are form changes but still has a same meaning from the original.</p>				
17	17/PVI/PHR/RR	<p><b>ST:</b> already <i>brushing off</i> the dust</p> <p><b>TT:</b> Telah aku <i>sikat debu</i> itu</p>	<p><b>Brushing off</b> means to ignore someone, rejection or be nice to someone. This idiom is phrasal verb that consists of “brush” as a verb and “off” as an adverb. In translation strategy used paraphrase, which is the idiom “brushing off” in target text translated into “sikat debu” in</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

			target text has a different meaning from the source text and target text.				
18	18/TVI/PHR/RR	<p><b>ST:</b> scared to <i>rock the boat</i> and make a mess</p> <p><b>TT:</b> aku takut <i>sampan akan terguncang</i> dan terjadi kekacauan</p>	<p><b>Rock the boat</b> means doing or saying something that would be upset people or cause problems. This idiom is tournure verb idiom that has a form containing compulsory definite article “the”. The translation strategy used paraphrase, the idiom “rock the boat” translated into “sampan akan terguncang” there has a different meaning from the original meaning.</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

19	19/PVI/PHR/LL	<p><b>ST:</b> <i>Take me down</i> to the river</p> <p><b>TT:</b> <i>antarlak aku</i> ke sungai</p>	<p><i>Take me down</i> means to kill or to defeat someone, or to stop someone from causing hurt. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist “take” as a verb and “down” as an adverb. The translation strategy used paraphrase since the idiom “take me down” translated into “antarlak aku” which has diffeerent meaning from the original.</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T
20	20/PVI/PHR/LL	<p><b>ST:</b> <i>Go down</i> together, into infinity, forever</p>	<p><b>Go down (with someone)</b> means to be accepted in a certain way by someone. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist “go” as a verb and “down” as an adverb.</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p><b>TT: tertulis</b> bersama, dalam keabadian, selamanya</p>	<p>In translation strategy used paraphrase strategy, which is the idiom “go down” in source text translated into “tertulis” in target text has a different meaning from the original.</p>				
21	21/IBI/PHR/BD	<p><b>ST: so hot and heavy</b>  <b>TT: Begitu asyik</b></p>	<p><b>Hot and heavy</b> means have a full of strong emotion and sexual feelings. This idiom is irreversible binomial that consist of two words separated by conjunction. In the translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form which is the idiom “hot and heavy” in source text translated into “begitu asyik”</p>	Irreversible binomial idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

			in target text has a similar meaning but dissimilar form in target text.				
22	22/TVI/PHR/BD	<p><b>ST:</b> so let me get you <i>in your birthday suit</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b>Ijinkanlah kupakaikan <i>kostum ultahmu</i></p>	<p><b>In your birthday suit</b> means no wearing any clothes. This idiom is tournure idiom, which is the leading verb is not follow by direct object but by the preposition. In the translation, strategy used paraphrase, which is the idiom “in your birthday suit” in source, language is translate with different meaning from the original meaning into “kostum ultahmu”.</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T
23	23/PVI/PHR/BD	<p><b>ST:</b> It’s time to <i>bring out</i> the</p>	<p><b>Bring out</b> means to go to bring something out of someone. This idiom is</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p>big, big, big, big bottles</p> <p><b>TT:</b> inilah saatnya <i>tuk</i> <i>keluarkan</i> botol besarnya</p>	<p>phrasal verb that consist of “bring” as a verb and “out” as an adverb. The translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form. There has similarities in meaning but dissimilar form in translating the idiom “bring out” into “keluarkan”.</p>				
24	24/TVI/SME/UT	<p><b>ST:</b> What’s really <i>on the inside</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Apa yang sesungguhnya <i>di dalam sana</i></p>	<p><b>On the inside</b> someone who is on the inside has a job or position that requires them to know special or secret information. The idiom is Tournure verb idiom, that is the leading verb is not following the direct object by a</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	TT

			preposition. In the translation strategy, used a paraphrase. The idiom “on the inside” in the source text is translated into “didalam sana” which has a different meaning from the original.				
25	25/PCI/SMF/DH	<p><b>ST:</b> Cause I'm coming at you like a <i>dark horse</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Karena aku kan datang</p>	<p><b>Dark horse</b> means a person who does not talk too much to other about his plans, activities, especially someone who has a surprising ability or skills.</p> <p>This idiom is phrasal compound idiom that made up from adjective (dark) and noun (horse). In translation strategy,</p>	Phrasal compound idiom	T	Similar meaning and form	T

		padamu bak <i>kuda hitam</i>	used similar meaning and form strategy, the idiom “dark horse” is translate with the same meaning and form into “kuda hitam” in target text.				
26	26/PVI/PHR/DH	ST: Try not to <i>lead her on</i>  TT: Cobalah jangan <i>menggodanya</i>	<i>Lead (someone) on</i> means to teas someone, to encourage someone’s romantic or sexual interest without sincerity. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist “lead” as a verb, “on” as a preposition and “her” as a pronoun. In the translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, the idiom “lead her on” in source text	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

			translated into menggodanya” which is different form in target text but still has a same meaning				
27	27/IBI/PHR/DH	<p><b>ST:</b> Make me <i>your one and only</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Jadikan aku <i>kekasihmu</i></p>	<p><i>Your one and only</i> means the only person or thing of this type. The idiom id irreversible binomial idiom type that consist are two words and separated by conjunction (and). In translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form strategy, there are form changes from the source text “your one and only” translated into “kekasihmu” in target text.</p>	Irreversible binomial idiom	T	Parapharse	T

28	28/TVI/SMF/DH	<p><b>ST:</b> it's <i>in the palm of your hand</i>, baby</p> <p><b>TT:</b> semuanya ditelapak tanganmu sayang</p>	<p><i>In the palm of your hand</i>, means have someone under your control or influence</p> <p>this idiom is tournure verb idiom, which is the leading verb is not follow by direct object but by the preposition. In translation strategy used similar meaning and from which is the idiom “in the palm of your hand” in source text translated into “ditelapak taganmu” has a similarity in target text.</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Similar meaning and form	T
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29	29/TVI/SMF/LM	<p><b>ST:</b> No more standing <i>in my own way</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Tidak usah lagi menghalangi <i>jalanku sendiri</i></p>	<p><i>In my own way</i> means doing something that you want rather than what other people do or expect. This idiom is tournure verb idiom because the leading verb is not following the direct object but by .preposition. In translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form, the idiom “in my own way” in the source text is translated into “jalanku sendiri” which has a similar meaning but different form in target text.</p>	Tournure idiom	T	Similar meaning and form.	T
30	30/PVI/PHR/LL	<p><b>ST:</b> <i>go down in history</i></p>	<p><i>Go down in history</i> means to be recorded for history as a significant person or</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p><b>TT:</b> <i>Tertulis dalam sejarah</i></p>	<p>event. This idiom is phrasal verb with the verb “go” and “down” as an adverb. In the translation strategy, used similar meaning dissimilar form, there are form changes and still has the same meaning from the idiom “go down in history” translated into “tertulis dalam sejarah”.</p>				
31	31/PVI/PHR/TTG	<p><b>ST:</b> wasn't gonna let love <i>take me out</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Tidak akan ku biarkan cinta</p>	<p><i>Take me out</i> means to destroy or critically damage something. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist of “take” as a verb and “out” as an adverb. In the translation strategy, used paraphrase. The idiom “take me out” in source text is</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

		<i>meninggalkan ku</i>	translated into “meninggalkanku” in target text which has a different meaning from the original meaning.				
32	32/PVI/PHR/TGG	<b>ST:</b> <i>Running on empty</i> , so out of gas  <b>TT:</b> <i>Berlari dengan bensin kosong melompong</i>	<i>Running on empty</i> means have exhausted all your resources or sustenance. This idiom is phrasal verb idiom, which is “running” as a verb, “on” as a preposition and “empty” as an adjective. In translation strategy used paraphrase which is the idiom “running on empty” in source text translated into “berlari dengan bensin kosong melompong” in target text is different	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

			from the original since it is translated by literal meaning.				
34	34/TVI/PHR/TGG	<p><b>ST:</b> <i>By the grace of god</i> (there was no other way)</p> <p><b>TT:</b> <i>Dengan rahmat tuhan</i> (tidak ada cara lain)</p>	<p><i>By the grace of god</i> means thought the kindness or help of god. This idiom is tournure idiom, which is the leading verb is not following by direct object but by preposition. In the translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form, the idiom “By the grace of god” n source text translated into “dengan rahmat tuhan” which has a similar meaning but different form in target text.</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

35	35/TVI/PHR/TGG	<p><b>ST:</b> Let the universe <i>call the bluff</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Biarlah alam raya <i>membuktikan</i></p>	<p><i>Call the bluff</i> means to require someone prove that what they are saying is true, or to make someone prove that they really will do what they say, because you do not believe them. This idiom is tournure idiom that consist of verb “call” and containing compulsory definite article “the”. In translation strategy, used similar meaning dissimilar form because the idiom “call the bluff” in source text is translate into “membuktikan”. There has a different form in source text but has a same meaning in target text.</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T
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36	36/PCI/PHR/ST	<p><b>ST:</b> To see <i>deep down</i> in my soul</p> <p><b>TT:</b> Untuk melihat <b>kedalam</b> jiwaku</p>	<p><i>Deep down</i> means feeling powerful and often hidden from others. This idiom is phrasal compound idiom that consist “deep” as an adjective and “down” as an adverb. The translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form, the idiom “deep down” in source text translated into “ke dalam” has a similar meaning but different form in target text.</p>	Phrasal compound idiom	T	Paraphrase	T
37	37/PVI/PHR/ST	<p><b>ST:</b> All of you charms have <i>worked on</i> me</p>	<p><i>Worked on</i> to be influence or to make sure someone. This idiom is phrasal verb which is consist of “worked as a verb and “on” as a preposition. In</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p><b>TT:</b> Semua jampimu telah <i>mempengaruhi</i> <i>iku</i></p>	<p>translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form, the idiom “worked on” in source text there has different form in the target text “mempengaruhi” but it has the same meaning from the original meaning.</p>				
38	38/PVI/PHR/ITT	<p><b>ST:</b> I had to <i>grow up</i>, I wish you could too</p> <p><b>TT:</b> Aku harus <i>tumbuh</i>, kuberharap kau pun begitu</p>	<p><i>Grow up</i> means to behave like an adult, usually to direct someone who you think is being ignorant or unreasonable. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist of “grow” as a verb and “up” as an adverb. The translation strategy used paraphrase, which is the idiom “grow up” in source</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

			text is translate into “tumbuh” which has a different meaning from the original.				
39	39/TVI/PHR/ITT	<p><b>ST:</b> Why all the lessons always learned <i>the hard way</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Meangapa semua perjalanan ini selalu saja di pelajari <i>dengan cara sulit</i></p>	<p><i>The hard way</i> means the way of doing something that makes it complicated than it needs to be. This idiom is tournure verb idiom, which is the form contain definite article. In the translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form, the idiom “the hard way” in source text translated into the target text “denan cara sulit” there has a similar meaning but different form.</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

40	40/TVI/PHR/ITT	<p><b>ST:</b> yeah, it's easy to <i>throw you under the bus</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> yeah, mudah saja <i>melemparmu kebawah bus</i></p>	<p><i>Throw you under the bus</i> means doing something harmful to others to get benefits for herself. This idiom is tournure verb idiom, which has the form containing indefinite article "the". The translation strategy used paraphrase strategy, in the translation strategy used paraphrase, which is the idiom "throw you under the bus" in the source text translated into "melemparmu kebawah bus" which has a different meaning form the original.</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T
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41	41/PCI/PHR/E.T	<p><b>ST:</b> I got a <i>dirty mind</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> <i>Pikiranku jorok</i></p>	<p><i>Dirty mind</i> means someone that has thoughts are perverted and focus on lewd or vulgar topics. This idiom is phrasal compound idiom, which consist of “dirty” as an adjective and “mind” as a noun. In translation strategy used paraphrase which is the idiom “dirty mind” translated into “pikiranku jorok”, there</p>	Phrasal compound idiom	T	Paraphrase	T
42	42/IBI/PHR/HH	<p><b>ST:</b> This is the story of <i>the birds and the bees</i></p>	<p><i>The birds and the bees</i> means the basic facts about sex and how babies are produces. This idiom is irreversible binomial idiom, which the form consist</p>	Irreversible binomial idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p><b>TT:</b> Inilah cerita tentang <i>burung dan lebah</i></p>	<p>of two words (birds and bees) separated by a conjunction (and). In the translation strategy used paraphrase, since the idiom “the birds and the bees” in source text translate into “burung dan lebah” in target text, there has a different meaning from the original meaning.</p>				
43	43/PVI/SMF/IS	<p><b>ST:</b> So get ready for <b>take off</b></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Maka siap-siaplah</p>	<p><b>Take off</b> means to leaves the grounds and begin to fly. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist of “take” as a verb and “off” as an adverb. In translation strategy used similar meaning and form since the</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Similar meaning and form	T

		untuk <i>lepas landas</i>	idiom “take off” translated into “lepas landas” has a similar meaning and from between source text and target text.				
44	44/TVI/PHR/ITT	<p><b>ST:</b> <i>It takes two</i>, two sides to every story</p> <p><b>TT:</b> <i>Diperlukan dua</i>, dua sisi untuk setiap cerita</p>	<p><i>It takes two</i> means a situation or argument involves two people and they are both therefore responsible for it. This idiom is tournure verb idiom, which is the form, contains compulsory “it”. In translation strategy used paraphrase strategy which is the idiom “it takes two” in source text translated into “diperlukan dua” in target text has a different meaning from the original.</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

45	45/TVI/PHR/TOT  GA	ST: Saw you  down town,  <i>singing the blues</i>  TT: Melihatmu di kota,  <i>nyanyikan lagu blues</i>	<i>Singing the blues</i> means the style of music's in which the singer typically sing about their difficult life or bad luck in love. This idiom is tournure verb idiom, there is consist of three words and the form containing compulsory definite article (the). In translation strategy used paraphrase which is the idiom "singing the blues" in source text translated into "nyanyikan lagu blues" has a different meaning from the original meaning.	Tournure  verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T
46	46/TVI/PHR/TOT  GA	ST: cause now  <i>I pay the price</i>	<i>Pay the price</i> means to experience the bad consequences of something you	Tournure  verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p><b>TT:</b> karena kini harus <i>kubayar</i> <i>semua itu</i></p>	<p>have done. This idiom is tournure verb idiom that is the form containing compulsory definite article “the”. In translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form. The idiom “pay the price” in source text translated with same meaning into “kubayar semua itu” but there has a form change in target text.</p>				
47	47/TVI/PHR/TOT GA	<p><b>ST:</b> you were <i>the one that</i> <i>got away</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Engkulah <i>satu hal</i></p>	<p><i>The one that got away</i> means someone or something desirable that has eluded capture. This idiom is tournure idiom that is the form containing compulsory definite article “the”. In translation</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

		<i>istimewa yang hilang</i>	strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form. The idiom “the one that got away” in source text translated into “satu hal istimewa yang hilang” which has a similar meaning but it has a different form in target text.				
48	48/PCI/PHR/DU	ST: Falling from <i>cloud nine</i>	<b>Cloud nine</b> means to be delighted and excited. This idiom is phrasal compound idiom, there is the form “cloud’ as a noun and “nine” as noun. In translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form that is the idiom “cloud nine” in	Phrasal compound idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p><b>TT:</b></p> <p>Terjungkal dari <i>kebahagiaan</i></p>	<p>source text translation into “kebahagiaan” in target text, there has a similar meaning but it has a change form in target text.</p>				
49	49/TVI/SMF/CYB	<p><b>ST:</b> but you somehow get me <i>on my knees</i>, defeated</p> <p><b>TT:</b> tapi entah bagaimana kau membatku <i>bertekuk lutut</i>, kalah</p>	<p><i>On my knees</i> means in a supplicatory position or manner. This idiom is tournure idiom that is the leading verb is not following by the direct object but by preposition. In the translation strategy used similar meaning and form which is the idiom “on my knees” is translated into “bertekuk lutut” has a similarities with the meaning and form</p>	Tournure idiom	T	Similar meaning and form	T

50	50/TVI/PHR/LFN	<p><b>ST:</b> I think we <b>broke the law</b></p> <p><b>TT:</b> kukira kita <i>langgar aturan.</i></p>	<p><b>Broke the law</b> means to disobey a law.</p> <p>This idiom is tournure verb idiom that is the form containing compulsory definite article also consist of verb “broke”. In translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form. There has a change form but still has a same meaning in the idiom “broke the law” in source text translated into “langgar hukum” in target text.</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T
51	51//TVI/PHR/LFN	<p><b>ST:</b> Trying to <b>connect the dots</b></p>	<p><b>Connect the dots</b> means to understand something from disparate pieces of evidence. This idiom is tournure verb</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p><b>TT:</b> berusaha <i>memecahkan</i> <i>teka-teki</i></p>	<p>idiom, which is the form containing the compulsory definite article “the” and consist of verb “connect”. In the translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form, which is the idiom “connect the dots” in source text is translated into “memecahkan teka-teki” in target text that has a similar meaning, but dissimilar form.</p>				
52	52/PVI/PHR/TD	<p><b>ST:</b> you think I’m pretty</p>	<p><b>Make-up</b> Means to put make-up on someone’s face such as lipstick, powder, and eye shadow to make themselves look</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p>without any</p> <p><i>make-up</i> on</p> <p><b>TT:</b></p> <p>menurutmu</p> <p>aku cantik</p> <p>tanpa</p> <p><i>berdandan</i></p>	<p>different. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist verb “make” and “up” as adverb.</p> <p>In the translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form. The idiom “make-up” in target text is translated into “berdandan” there has the same meaning in target text but dissimilar form in source text.</p>				
53	53/TVI/PHR /TD	<p><b>ST:</b> This is real, so <i>take a chance</i></p>	<p><b>Take a chance</b> means trying to do something that has a high risk of danger or failure. This idiom is tournure verb idiom that is the form containing indefinite article “a” and verb “take”. In</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p><b>TT:</b> Ini nyata, <i>maka</i> <i>manfaatkan</i></p>	<p>the translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form. There is form changes but similar in the meaning of the idiom “take a chance” translated into “memanfaatkan” in the target text.</p>				
54	54/TVI/PHR/WILF	<p><b>ST:</b> I can <i>see the writing on the wall</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Bisa klihat <i>tulisan di tembok itu</i></p>	<p><b>The writing on the wall</b> means there are clear sign that something unlucky happen in the future. This idiom is tournure verb idiom that is the form containing compulsory definite article “the” and verb “writing”. In the translation strategy is paraphrase which is the idiom “the writing on the wall”</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

			translated into “tulisan di tembok itu” there is no equivalence found in the target text.				
55	55/PVI/PHR/TGG	ST: now I have to <i>rise above</i>  TT: kini aku harus <i>bangkit</i>	<b>Rise above</b> means not allow something bad to influence your behavior or bother you. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist of verb “rise” and preposition “above”. In the translation strategy the idiom “rise above” translated into “bangkit” has a similar meaning but different form in target text.	Phrasal Verb	T	Paraphrase	T

56	56/IBI/PHR/IS	<p><b>ST:</b> But she's <i>footloose and fancy-free</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Tapi <i>bebas dan riang gembira</i></p>	<p><i>Footloose and fancy-free</i> means having no attachments or responsibilities, and free to do as you pleasures. This idiom is irreversible binomial idiom because there have two word and separated by conjunction "and". In the translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form. In the target text "bebas dan riang gembira" has a similar meaning but a different form from the source text "footloose and fancy free".</p>	Irreversible Binomial idiom	T	Paraphrase	T
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57	57/PVI/PHR /POM	<p><b>ST:</b> You <b>ripped me off,</b> your love was cheap</p> <p><b>TT:</b> Kau <b>curangi</b> aku, cintamu murahan</p>	<p><i>Rip someone off</i> means to cheat someone or steal something. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist of “rip” as a verb and “off” as an adverb. In the translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form. The idiom “ripped me off” in source text translated into “curangi aku” in target text, there has a similar meaning but different form in target text.</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T
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58	58/PVI/PHR /UT	<b>ST:</b> Walk through the storm I would  <b>TT:</b> Lewati badai, kan kulakukan	<b>Walk through</b> means to go through play or other performed piece. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist of verb “walk” and preposition “through”. In the translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form while the idiom “walk through” in source text translated into “lewati” in target text has a different form from the source text but still has a same meaning.	Phrasal Verb	T	Paraphrase	T
59	59/PCI/PHR/DU	<b>ST:</b> You are such a <i>dirty doggy</i>	<i>Dirty doggy</i> means a person who is low or sneaky. This idiom is phrasal compound idiom that consist of adjective	Phrasal compound idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p><b>TT:</b> Kau sungguh gug-gug kotor</p>	<p>“dirty” and noun “dog”. In the translation strategy used paraphrase, which is the idiom “dirty dog” has a different meaning from the original.</p>				
60	60/PVI/PHR/GT	<p><b>ST:</b> Now that I have <i>made up my mind</i></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Karena sekarang aku tlah <i>memutuskan</i></p>	<p><i>Made up my mind</i> means to decide what to do or choose. This idiom is phrasal verb that consist of verb “made” and an adverb “up”. In the translation strategy used similar meaning but dissimilar form. There has a different form from the source text “made up your mind” translated into target text “memutuskan”, but still has a same meaning.</p>	Phrasal verb	T	Paraphrase	T

61	61/TVI/PHR/TM	<p><b>ST:</b> Are the ones that <b>take the time</b></p> <p><b>TT:</b> Adalah mereka yang <i>menikmati waktu</i></p>	<p><i>Take the time</i> means to make the effort to do something. This idiom is tournure verb idiom that consist of three word and compulsory the definite article “the”. In the translation strategy used similar meaning dissimilar form. The idiom “take the time” in the source text is translated into “menikmati waktu” which has the same meaning but different form.</p>	Tournure Verb Idiom	T	Paraphrase	T
62	62 /TVI/PHR/LFN	<p><b>ST:</b> So we <i>hit the boulevard</i></p>	<p><i>Hit the boulevard (road)</i> means to leave a place or begin a journey. This idiom is tournure verb idiom because the word</p>	Tournure verb idiom	T	Paraphrase	T

		<p><b>TT:</b> Maka kita pun <i>berkeliaran</i></p>	<p>“hit” as a verb and the form following the compulsory definite article “the”. In the translation strategy used paraphrase strategy. The idiom “hit the boulevard” in source text translated into “berkeliaran” which has a different meaning from the original meaning.</p>				
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**APPENDICES 2**

**Translation Quality**

No	Code	Source Text	Target Text	Translation Quality
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				Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
1	1/TVI/PHR/TD	Lest go <i>all the way</i> tonight	mari kita <i>bercinta</i> malam ini	1	3	3
2	2/PVI/PHR/TD	Let's runaway and don't ever <i>look back</i>	Mari lari dan jangan pernah <i>menoleh kebelakang</i>	3	3	3
3	3/PVI/PHR/TFN	And got <i>kicked out</i> of the bar	Dan <i>diusir</i> dari bar	3	3	3
4	4/PCI/PHR/FW	One blow from <i>caving in</i>	Yang kan berantakan <i>oleh satu hembusan</i>	3	3	3
5	5/PVI/PHR/PC	what you're waiting for, it's time for you to <b>show it off</b>	apalagi yang kau tunggu, inilah saatnya kau <i>tunjukkan</i>	3	3	3

6	6/PVI/PHR/PC	I'm a peace out if you don't give me <i>the pay off</i>	Aku akan pergi jika kau tak memberiku <i>hadiah</i>	2	3	3
7	7/TVI/PHR/PC	Skip the talk, heard it all, time to <i>walk the walk</i>	berhenti bicara, aku telah dengar semua, saatnya tuk <i>pergi</i>	3	3	3
8	8/IVI/PHR/PC	I want the <b>jaw drooping</b> , eye popin', head turnin', body shockin'	<b>kuingin mulutku menganga</b> , mata terbelalak, kepala menoleh, tubuh bergetar	3	3	3
9	9/TVI/SMF/CTD	had the world <i>in the palm of your hands</i>	Ku miliki dunia <b>dalam genggamanku</b>	3	3	3
10	10/PVI/PHR/WILF	<i>Calling out</i> my name	<i>Yang memanggil-manggil</i> namaku	3	3	3

11	11/TVI/PHR/WA	yeah, I was <i>in the dark</i>	yeah, dulu aku di dalam kegelapan.	3	3	3
12	12/TVI/PHR/HH	<i>Spread my wings</i> and make me fly	<i>kepakan sayapku</i> dan membuatku terbang	3	3	3
13	13/TVI/PHR/RR	I used to <i>bite my tongue</i> and hold my breath	Dulu aku <i>diam saja</i> dan pasrah	2	3	3
14	14/TVI/PHR/RR	I used to bite <i>my tongue</i> and <i>hold my breath</i>	Dulu aku diam saja dan <i>pasrah</i>	1	3	3
15	15/PVI/PHR/RR	you <i>held me down</i> but I got up	kau <i>jagal</i> aku tapi aku bangkit	3	3	3
16	16/PVI/PHR/RR	you held me down but I <i>got up</i>	kau jagal aku tapi aku <i>bangkit</i>	3	3	3
17	17/PVI/PHR/RR	already <i>brushing off</i> the dust	Telah aku <i>sikat debu</i> itu	2	3	3
18	18/TVI/PHR/RR	scared to <i>rock the boat</i> and make a mess	aku takut <i>sampan akan terguncang</i> dan terjadi kekacauan	3	3	3
19	19/PVI/PHR/LL	<i>Take me down</i> to the river	<i>antarliah aku</i> ke sungai	1	3	3

20	20/PVI/PHR/LL	<i>Go down</i> together, into infinity, forever	<b>tertulis</b> bersama, dalam keabadian, selamanya	1	3	3
21	21/IBI/PHR/BD	so <i>hot and heavy</i>	<i>Begitu asyik</i>	1	2	3
22	22/TVI/PHR/BD	so let me get you <i>in your birthday suit</i>	Ijinkanlah kupakaikan <i>kostum ultahmu</i>	2	3	3
23	23/PVI/PHR/BD	It's time to <i>bring out</i> the big, big, big, big bottles	inilah saatnya <i>tuk keluarkan</i> botol besarnya	3	3	3
24	24/TVI/SMF/UT	What's really <i>on the inside</i>	Apa yang sesungguhnya <i>di dalam sana</i>	3	3	3
25	25/PCI/SMF/DH	Cause I'm coming at you like a <i>dark horse</i>	Karena aku kan datang padamu bak <i>kuda hitam</i>	3	3	3
26	26/PVI/PHR/DH	Try not to <i>lead her on</i>	Cobalah jangan <i>menggodanya</i>	3	3	3
27	27/IBI/PHR/DH	Make me <i>your one and only</i>	Jadikan aku <i>kekasihmu</i>	3	3	3

28	28/TVI/SMF/DH	it's <i>in the palm of your hand</i> , baby	semuanya <i>ditapak tanganmu</i> sayang	3	3	3
29	29/TVI/SMF/LM	No more standing <i>in my own way</i>	Tidak usah lagi menghalangi <i>jalanku sendiri</i>	3	3	3
30	30/PVI/PHR/LL	<i>Go down in history</i>	<i>Tertulis dalam sejarah</i>	3	3	3
31	31/PVI/PHR/TTG	wasn't gonna let love <i>take me out</i>	Tidak akan ku biarkan cinta <i>meninggalkanku</i>	3	3	3
32	32/PVI/PHR/TGG	<i>Running on empty</i> , so out of gas	<i>Berlari dengan bensin kosong</i> <i>melompong</i>	2	2	2
33	33/TVI/PHR/DH	She <b>eat your heart out</b>	Dia mengunyah habis hatimu	3	3	3
34	34/TVI/PHR/TGG	<i>By the grace of god</i> (there was no other way)	<i>Dengan rahmat tuhan</i> (tidak ada cara lain)	3	3	3
35	35/TVI/PHR/TGG	Let the universe <i>call the bluff</i>	Biarlah alam raya <i>membuktikan</i>	3	3	3
36	36/PCI/PHR/ST	To see <i>deep down</i> in my soul	Untuk melihat <b>kedalam</b> jiwa	3	3	3

37	37/PVI/PHR/ST	All of you charms have <i>worked on</i> me	Semua jampimu telah <i>mempengaruhiku</i>	3	3	3
38	38/PVI/PHR/ITT	I had to <i>grow up</i> , I wish you could too	Aku harus <i>tumbuh</i> , kuberharap kau pun begitu	3	3	3
39	39/TVI/PHR/ITT	Why all the lessons always learned <i>the hard way</i>	Meangapa semua perjalanan ini selalu saja di pelajari <i>dengan cara sulit</i>	3	3	3
40	40/TVI/PHR/ITT	yeah, it's easy to <i>throw you under the bus</i>	yeah, mudah saja <i>melemparmu kebawah bus</i>	3	2	2
41	41/PCI/PHR/E.T	I got a <i>dirty mind</i>	<i>Pikiranku jorok</i>	3	3	3
42	42/IBI/PHR/HH	This is the story of <i>the birds and the bees</i>	Inilah cerita tentang <i>burung dan lebah</i>	3	3	3
43	43/PVI/SMF/IS	So get ready for <b>take off</b>	Maka siap-siaplah untuk <i>lepas landas</i>	3	3	3

44	44/TVI/PHR/ITT	<i>It takes two</i> , two sides to every story	<i>Diperlukan dua</i> , dua sisi untuk setiap cerita	2	2	2
45	45/TVI/PHR/TOTGA	Saw you down town, <i>singing the blues</i>	Melihatmu di kota, <i>nyanyikan lagu blues</i>	1	3	3
46	46/TVI/PHR/TOTGA	cause now I <i>pay the price</i>	karena kini harus <i>kubayar semua itu</i>	2	3	3
47	47/TVI/PHR/TOTGA	you were <i>the one that got away</i>	Engkulah <i>satu hal istimewa yang hilang</i>	3	3	3
48	48/PCI/PHR/DU	Falling from <i>cloud nine</i>	Terjungkal dari <i>kebahagiaan</i>	1	1	1
49	49/TVI/SMF/CYB	but you somehow get me <i>on my knees</i> , defeated	Tapi entah bagaimana kau membatku <i>bertekuk lutut</i> , kalah	2	2	3
50	50/TVI./PHR/LFN	I think we <b>broke the law</b>	kukira kita <i>langgar aturan.</i>	3	3	3
51	51//TVI/PHR/LFN	Trying to <b>connect the dots</b>	berusaha <i>memecahkan teka-teki</i>	3	3	3

52	52/PVI/PHR/TD	you think I'm pretty without any <i>make-up</i> on	menurutmu aku cantik tanpa <i>berdandan</i>	3	3	3
53	53/TVI/PHR/TD	This is real, so <i>take a chance</i>	Ini nyata, <i>maka manfaatkan</i>	2	3	3
54	54/TVI/PHR/WILF	I can <i>see the writing on the wall</i>	Bisa klihat <i>tulisan di tembok itu</i>	3	3	3
55	55/PHV/PHR/TGG	Now I have to <i>rise above</i>	kini aku harus <i>bangkit</i>	3	3	3
56	56/IBI/PHR/IS	But she's <i>footloose and fancy-free</i>	Tapi <i>bebas dan riang gembira</i>	2	3	3
57	57/PHV/PHR/POM	You <b>ripped me off</b> , your love was cheap	Kau <i>curangi</i> aku, cintamu murahan	3	3	3
58	58/PHV/PHR/UT	<b>Walk through</b> the storm I would	<b>Lewati</b> badai, kan kulakukan	3	3	3
59	59/PCI/PHR/DU	You are such a <i>dirty doggy</i>	Kau sungguh guk-guk kotor	2	3	3
60	60/PHV/PHR/GT	Now that I have <i>made up my mind</i>	Karena sekarang aku tlah <i>memutuskan</i>	3	3	3

61	61/TVI/PHR/TM	Are the ones that <b>take the time</b>	Adalah mereka yang <i>menikmati waktu</i>	3	3	3
62	62 /TVI/PHR/LFN	So we <i>hit the boulevard</i>	Maka kita pun <i>berkeliaran</i>	1	3	3