

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the writer presents the findings and discussions of the study. This chapter is filled with data description, findings of types of idioms and strategies used in translating idioms, discussions on idioms appeared in the novel and its translations and strategies used by the translators on translating idioms, and similarities and differences on types of idioms and strategies used in translating idioms in George Orwell's novel "Animal Farm". The examples for discussion will be taken randomly and the whole data are placed on appendix.

4.1. Data Description

The data in this study are 50 English idioms in Animal Farm novel and its Indonesian translations. The data were analysed based on Fernando's theory about types of English idioms, Chaer's theory of Indonesian idioms, and Baker's strategies in translating idioms. In Fernando theory, idioms are divided into three types that are pure idioms, semi idioms, and literal idioms. Meanwhile, Chaer divided Indonesian idiom to two types, full idioms and semi idioms. Both of the theories used to categorize the idioms. Words that are not translated as idioms by the translator are listed as idioms to non-idioms. To check on what strategies used by the translators on translating the data, idioms, the writer is using the strategies Baker (1992) proposes

on translating idioms. Those strategies are: translating the idioms using idioms with similar meaning and form, using idioms with similar meaning but dissimilar form, by paraphrasing, and by omission.

4.2. Findings

After analysed the data, the writer found the most frequent occurred idioms in the source text and target text and the most used strategies used by two translators in translating the idioms. The data findings are listed in the following tables and charts.

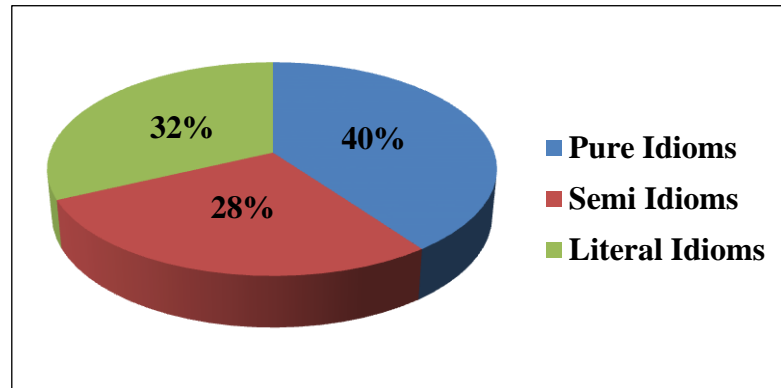
4.2.1. Findings on Types of English Idioms

There are 50 of English idioms found in source text, *Animal Farm*. The data, after being listed, are then categorised by using Fernando's types of idioms (1996). The following table shows the frequencies of each type of idioms in the source text.

Table 4.2.1 Types of Idioms in English Source Text

No	Fernando's types of idioms	Frequency	Percentages
1	Pure Idioms	20	40%
2	Semi Idioms	14	28%
3	Literal Idioms	16	32%
Total		50	100%

Figure 4.2.1 The Percentages of Types of Idioms in English Source Text



Based on the table 4.1.1 and figure 4.1.1, pure idiom has the highest occurrence and percentage among others types of idioms which is 40%. Following after pure idiom, literal idiom is the second highest with 32% of occurrence. The last, least frequency of all types is semi idioms which reached 28%, a bit less than literal idioms. That being stated, the difference of the amount of frequency of each idiom is no more than 10%.

Some of examples from each type of idioms are presented in the following analysis and the list of all idioms found in “Animal Farm” can be seen in the appendix.

4.2.2. Findings on Types of Indonesian Idioms

After categorising the English idioms, the writer then categorise the translation of those idioms in two Indonesian translated versions of the source text. The writer categorise the types of the idioms translation using Chaer’s types of

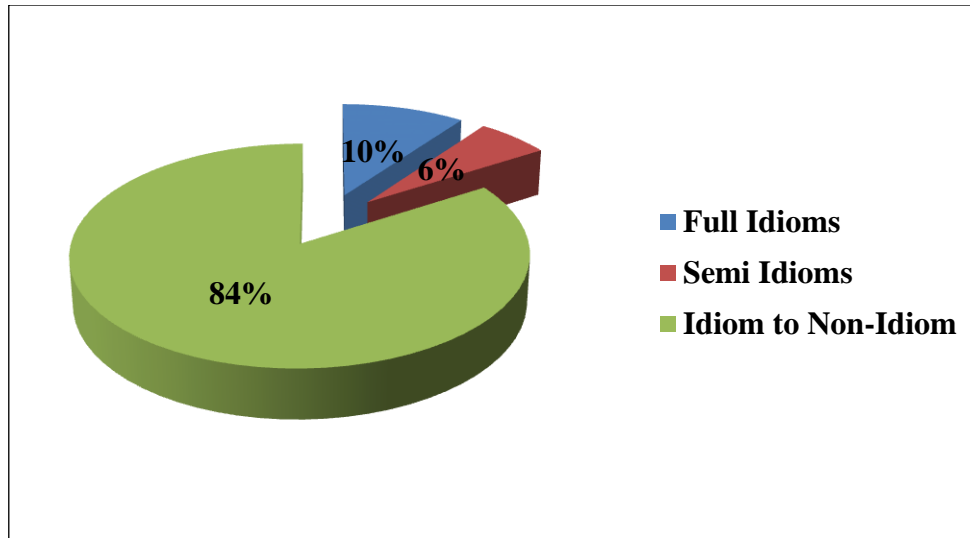
idioms. The following tables show the frequency and the percentage of the types of Indonesia idioms used by both translators.

Table 4.2.2 Types of Indonesian Idioms in Two Target Texts

No	Chaer's types of idioms	Translator A		Translator B	
		Frequency	Percentages	Frequency	Percentages
1	Full Idioms	5	10%	7	14%
2	Semi Idioms	3	6%	4	8%
Total		8	16%	11	22%
3	Idiom to Non-Idiom	42	84%	39	78%
Total		50	100%	50	100%

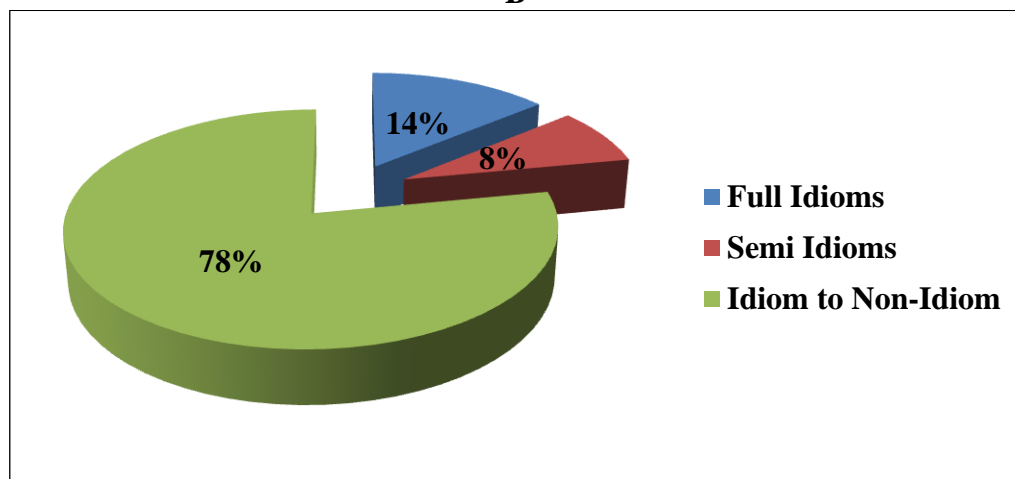
As the table above and the figures below show, both of the translators heavily translated the idioms into non-idioms. Theoretically, Chaer only propose two types of idioms in Indonesian language, which are full idioms and semi idioms. Despite of it, the result of data analysis shows that not all idioms in English have their equivalent in Indonesian. Thus, the writer adds one category in Indonesian types of idioms and names it “Idiom to Non-Idiom”.

Figure 4.2.2 The Percentages of Types of Indonesian Idioms Used by Translator A



The highest frequency of Indonesian idioms, using Chaer's theory of idioms, used by translator A is full idioms which is 10%. Following full idioms, semi idioms used in the text is only to 6%. Seen in the figure 4.2.1, more than half of the idioms are translated into non-idioms in Indonesian, which is up to 84%.

Figure 4.2.2 the Percentages of Types of Indonesian Idioms Used by Translator B



As seen in the figure 4.2.2 translator B also translates half of the idioms in the novel into non-idioms, up to 78%. The highest frequency of types of idioms used by translator B is full idioms which is 14 %. The other type of idioms, pure idioms, is used only to 8%.

4.2.3. Findings of the Strategies Used in Translating Idioms

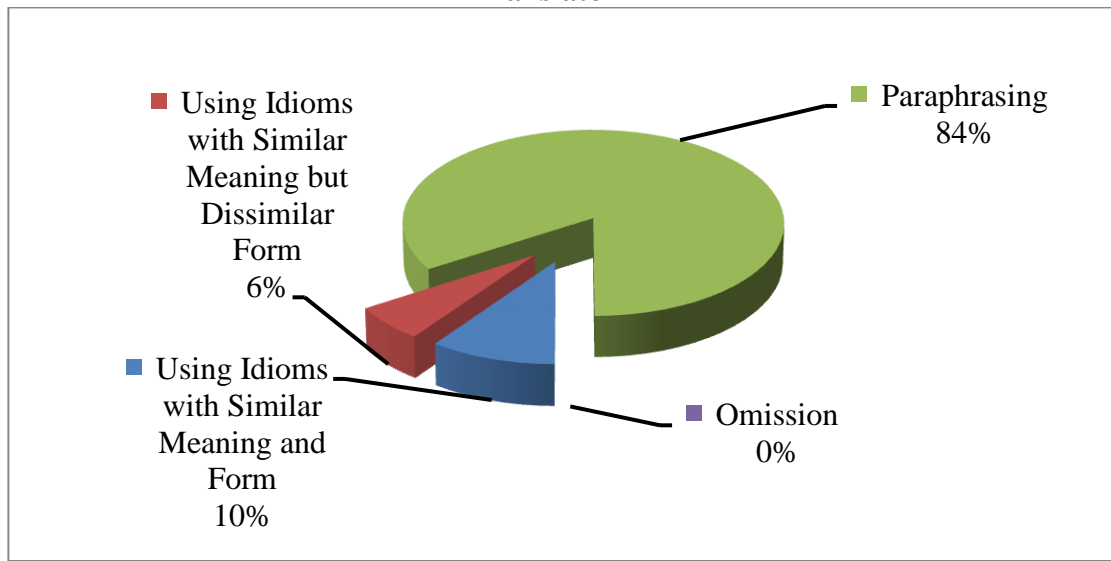
The writer then sorts the strategies both of the translators used when they translated the idioms into Indonesian. The classification used in this analysis is based on Baker's strategies in translating idioms. The following tables and figures below show the result of the classification.

Table 4.2.3 Types of Strategies Used in Translating Idioms by Translator A

No	Baker's Strategies of Translating Idioms	Frequency	Percentages
1	Translating an idiom by using an idiom of similar meaning and form	5	10%
2	Translating an idiom by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	3	6%
3	Translating an idiom by paraphrasing	42	84%
4	Translating an idiom by omission	0	0%

Total	50	100%
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Figure 4.2.3 The Percentage of Strategies Used in Translating Idioms by Translator A

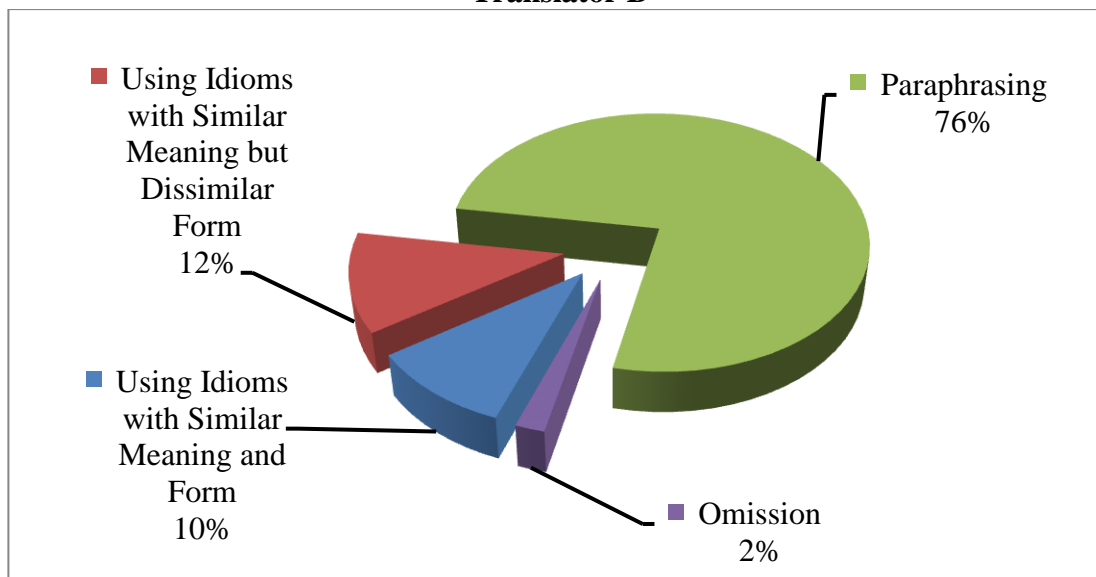


Based on the table and figures, the most heavily used strategies in translating English idioms into Indonesian by translator A is by paraphrasing, which is 84%. After that strategy, the strategies of using idioms with similar meaning and form to translate the idioms is the secondly used by translator A, counted to 10%. The strategy of using idioms with similar meaning but dissimilar form is only used up to 6%. The last strategy, by omitting the idiom in target text, is not used by the translator A, thus get 0% overall.

The next table and figure is showing the frequency of the strategies used by Translator B in translating idioms and the percentage of each strategy.

Table 4.2.3 Types of Strategies Used in Translating Idioms by Translator B

No	Baker's Strategies of Translating Idioms	Frequency	Percentages
1	Translating an idiom by using an idiom of similar meaning and form	5	10%
2	Translating an idiom by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	6	12%
3	Translating an idiom by paraphrasing	38	76%
4	Translating an idiom by omission	1	2%
Total		50	100%

Figure 4.2.3 The Percentage of Strategies Used in Translating Idioms by Translator B

The most used strategies by translator B is by paraphrasing, which is 76%. After that, the strategy of using idioms with similar meaning but dissimilar form is used only to 12%. The strategy of using idioms with similar meaning and form to translate the idioms is following not far for the previous strategy by 10% of use, the same amount of percentage with translator A. The last strategy, by omitting the idiom, is used by translator B up only to 2%.

4.3. Discussions

According to the findings above, the most frequent types of English idioms appears in English is pure idiom, with literal idioms and semi idioms following chronologically. When translated into Indonesian language, not all idioms can be retained into same category. This happens because the translators cannot found the equivalent idioms when translating in the target language. Thus, the most used strategy in translating the idioms is by paraphrasing for both translators. In this section, the writer will first discuss about the English idioms and its translation in Indonesian, then move to discuss the strategies used by translator A and B.

4.3.1. Types of English Idioms appeared in Animal Farm

In this study, the idioms appeared in source text is classified into three using Fernando's types of idioms: the pure idioms, semi idioms, and literal idioms. In English, semi idioms and literal idioms are separated. Semi idioms still had the part that cannot be predict only from its lexical element. On the other side, literal

idioms meaning can be predicted because it's not as complex as semi or pure idioms, but still counted as idioms because they are either completely invariant or allow only restricted variation.

The following discussion will presents the description of each English idiom using Fernando's category and some examples of idioms found in Animal Farm to illustrate to illustrate the description.

4.3.1.1. Pure Idioms

Pure idiom is a type of idiom whose meaning cannot be understood by combining the meanings of the words that constitute the phrase, according to Fernando (1996). In other words, one cannot understand its idiomatic meaning only by looking or knowing each of the words' literal meaning. To understand this idioms, readers have to know the contexts where or when this idioms used and what language or culture that used the idioms. Some examples below taken from the data will illustrate how pure idioms are like.

1. Keep his eyes very wide open (original: keep eyes open)

"I warn every animal on this farm to **keep his eyes very wide open**. For we have reason to think that some of Snowball's secret agents are lurking among us at this moment!"

In this part, I or Squealer, warned everyone in the farm to be cautious and not let their guard down because he argued that there is a dangerous traitor

inside their circle. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the idiom "keep his eyes very wide open" has the meaning of "to be quick to be notice of something". In this context, the idiom means to be alert and cautious to something or the surrounding. Therefore, the idiom belongs to the category of pure idiom, a classification of idioms Fernando purpose, as none the words 'keep', 'eyes' and 'open' have the meaning of being alert or cautious.

2. **Inch by inch**

To see him toiling up the slope **inch by inch**, his breath coming fast, the tips of his hoofs clawing at the ground, and his great sides matted with sweat, filled everyone with admiration.

The idioms "inch by inch" means moves very slowly with great care, according to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. In the context, the idiom has the meaning of doing work slowly. It helps to illustrate how Boxer (or him in the sentence) worked very hard to bring the boulder, slowly but sure, up to the slope. This idiom belongs to pure idiom because the word 'inch' literal meaning is "a unit of measurement length", meanwhile its idiomatic meaning is "move very slowly".

3. **In the hands of**

The whole of the big pasture, including the windmill, was **in the hands of** the enemy.

The idiom “**in the hands of**” itself has the meaning of ‘being taken care of or controlled by somebody’, according to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary. This idiom is used in a part when the human, the enemy of all animals, attacks Animal Farm and takes control of the pasture and the windmill, the symbol of animal’s proudest achievement. In that context, the idiomatic meaning of that idiom is “in enemy’s control”. The word ‘hand’ does not reflect the idiomatic meaning of ‘in control’, as its literal meaning is a part of the body, thus making it belong into pure idiom.

4.3.1.2. Semi Idioms

As Fernando purposes, semi idiom is an idiom that contains at least one constituent that contributes its literal meaning to the final meaning of the idiom. To sum up, one word’s literal meaning helps the reader to understand the general idea of the intended meaning of the idiom. The examples below are taken from data randomly to illustrate this type of idioms.

1. **Brings him to justice (original: bring somebody to justice)**

Comrades, here and now I pronounce the death sentence upon Snowball. 'Animal Hero, Second Class,' and half a bushel of apples to any animal who **brings him to justice**. A full bushel to anyone who captures him alive!"

In this part, Napoleon, the self-appointed leader in Animal Farm, gave a death punishment to Snowball, the traitor. He asked for everyone to bring Snowball to him to be punished and then rewarded them for it. The idiom “brings him to justice” in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary means “to arrest somebody for a crime and put them on trial in court”. Within the context, the idiom gets the whole meaning of arresting and punishing somebody for the crime they do.

Here the idiom belongs to semi idiom in terms of Fernando’s category. The lexical word ‘bring’ acts as the literal word and the lexical word ‘justice’ as the non-literal word. The word ‘bring’, according to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, means to make somebody or something move in a particular way. It corresponds to the idiom’s meaning of ‘arresting’, as it makes impression ‘to make somebody stop moving freely’. Meanwhile, the word ‘justice’ literal meaning is “the principle of moral rightness”. The word ‘justice’ in the context becomes ‘a punishment’ or ‘to be punished’ rather than ‘a principle’, therefore makes it a non-literal word.

2. **Kept their distance (original: keep one's distance)**

She was telling them that all animals were now comrades and that any sparrow who chose could come and perch on her paw; but the sparrows **kept their distance**.

In this context, the phrase “kept their distance” literal meaning connected to its idiomatic meaning. Its literal meaning is to retain or keep some distance from something, while its idiomatic meaning, according to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, “keep their distance” is to make sure you are not too near or to avoid getting too friendly with. When the cat tells the sparrow to come closer to her, who its natural instinct to hunt the sparrow, the sparrow does not want to stay near the cat because lack of trust and fear of being eaten, thus choose to avoid getting too friendly with her. Within this context, the idiom has the meaning of ‘to avoid getting too friendly with someone’.

The idiom “kept their distance” falls under category of semi idiom. The words ‘keep’ and ‘distance’ reflect half of the idiomatic meaning of ‘to avoid someone’. The other half ‘getting too friendly’ is reflected by taking the context in when understanding the context.

3. **No longer**

When Mr. Jones got back he immediately went to sleep on the drawing-room sofa with the News of the World over his face, so that when evening came, the animals were still unfed. At last they could stand it **no longer**.

The idiom ‘no longer’ has the meaning of “not true or possible anymore”. In this context, the idiom means ‘not possible anymore’ as the animal feel it is not possible to hold their hunger after being unfed all day. The word ‘no’ retains its literal meaning in the idiom. The word ‘longer’ acts as non-literal word because, while its literal meaning is about a period of time or distance, it reflects the meaning of ‘not anymore’.

4.3.1.3. Literal Idioms

Literal idiom is less complex than the previous two and therefore is easier to understand. The idiomatic meaning of this type can be easily understood by looking to the words’ literal meaning in the phrase. Even so, all expressions that belong to literal idioms are classified as idiom because they are either completely invariant or allow only restricted variation. The following examples and its explanation are taken to show how literal idiom is used.

1. To tell you the truth

To tell you the truth, I had been looking forward to my retirement. And perhaps, as Benjamin is growing old too, they will let him retire at the same time and be a companion to me.

The idiom “To tell you the truth” means admitting something or trying to be honest. Here Boxer saying that he actually has been waiting for retiring from the work. In this context, the idiom means to say what somebody actually thinks or wants. It belongs to literal idioms because all the words, ‘tell’ and ‘truth’ can reflect its idiomatic meaning as whole that is ‘saying the true feeling.

2. **Out of the corner of his eye (original: out of the corner of one’s eye)**

He walked heavily round the shed, looked closely at every detail of the plans and snuffed at them once or twice, then stood for a little while contemplating them **out of the corner of his eye**; then suddenly he lifted his leg, urinated over the plans, and walked out without uttering a word.

“Out of the corner of his eye” means ‘to see not very clearly because you see it from the side of your eye and are not looking straight at it’. Within this context, this idiom means ‘not look at something properly because lack of respect’. The idiom belongs to the category literal idiom because the idiomatic meaning can be understood by understanding the meaning of the words ‘corner’ and ‘eyes’. The lack of respect itself can be gained from understanding the context.

3. **For sale**

Pre-eminent among the pigs were two young boars named Snowball and Napoleon, whom Mr. Jones was breeding up **for sale**.

“For sale” is an idiom that has the meaning of available to be bought especially from the owner, according to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary. This idiom is used in a sentence where Mr. Jones has two eminent young boars that he is bred for the intention to be sold. In this context, the idiom “for sale” means to be sold. It falls to literal idiom category because the word ‘sale’ literal meaning is ‘the act of selling’ can be easily understood and closely connected with its idiomatic meaning.

After discussing the types in English idioms, the writer is going to discuss about the types of Indonesian idioms appeared in two translated versions of Animal Farm. The explanation will be followed with some examples taken from the data, as the whole data is placed on appendix.

4.3.2. Types of Indonesian Idioms

While English idioms are sorted using Fernando’s category of idioms, Indonesian idioms will be classified using Abdul Chaer’s category of Indonesian idiom. Within Chaer’s categorization, the idiom in Indonesia is divided to two similar types in Fernando’s type of idioms. Those idioms are full idioms and semi

idioms. The description of both idioms is similar to the description of Fernando's pure and semi idioms.

The only different aspect from this categorization is that Chaer does not propose any similar types that matched with the literal types in English idiom. In Chaer's perspective, group of words that can easily understand through one of its word literally is not an idiom. The following discussion will explain more information about Indonesian idioms proposed by Chaer with adding some examples of them.

4.3.2.1. Full Idioms

Full idiom, according to Chaer, is an idiom in which its elements already constitute a unity of meaning and every element has lost its lexical meaning so that the meaning of the idiom is formed from its constituent elements as a whole (Chaer, 1993). It means that full idiom is a group of words that forms a new whole different meaning from all of its literal meaning. The follows will give some examples of full idioms taken from the data of this study.

1. Translations of kept their distance

She was telling them that all animals were now comrades and that any sparrow who chose could come and perch on her paw; but the sparrows kept their distance.

TT A	TT B
Ia sedang bercerita kepada mereka bahwa sekarang semua binatang adalah teman dan setiap burung gereja boleh datang dan bertengger dikakinya; tetapi para burung gereja itu tetap mengambil jarak .	Kucing itu bilang, sekarang semua binatang bersahabat, dan kalau sudi, burung gereja boleh saja hinggap dan bersarang di sini. Tapi, burung gereja itu tetap saja menjauh, menjaga jarak .

The idiom “kept their distance” falls under category of semi idiom. The words ‘keep’ and ‘distance’ reflect half of the idiomatic meaning of ‘to avoid someone’. The other half ‘getting too friendly’ is reflected by taking the context in when understanding the idiom.

The translators both translate the semi idiom into full idiom in Indonesia. Translator A translate the idiom to ‘mengambil jarak’ while translator B translate it to ‘menjaga jarak’. Both idioms mean ‘does not want to be friendly with’. The words ‘mengambil’, ‘menjaga’ and ‘jarak’ as lexical items do not reflect the meaning of ‘does not want to be friendly’. Those phrases can only have that meaning only if they are taken into a certain context.

2. Translations of keep his eyes very wide open

"I warn every animal on this farm to **keep his eyes very wide open**. For we have reason to think that some of Snowball's secret agents are lurking among us at this moment!"

TT A	TT B
<p>"Aku memperingatkan setiap binatang di peternakan ini untuk membuka mata lebar-lebar. Karena, kita punya alasan untuk mengira bahwa beberapa agen rahasia Snowball berkeliaran di antara kita saat ini!"</p>	<p>"Aku peringatkan kepada tiap binatang di peternakan ini supaya membuka mata selebar-lebarnya. Ada alasan untuk curiga bahwa kaki tangan rahasia Snowball ada di antara kita saat ini!"</p>

The idiom “keep his eyes very wide open” belongs to the category of pure idiom, a classification of idioms Fernando purpose, as none of the words ‘keep’, ‘eyes’ and ‘open’ literal meanings have connection to become alert or cautious.

Both translator A and B translate the pure idioms into an idiom with similar meaning and form, which is “membuka mata lebar-lebar”. The only difference is translator B using affixes se-nya in the repetitive word “lebar”. Membuka mata lebar-lebar is counted as full idiom in Indonesian because inside the context it constructs an idiomatic meaning that is “be on alert” when each lexical element translated their literal meaning means “open eyes widely”.

Those idioms can be easily misunderstood by the reader if they did not know the context. After applying the context, the phrases have meaning greatly different from their literal meaning, thus making them belong to category pure idiom in English or full idiom in Indonesian.

3. Translations of to tell you the truth

To tell you the truth, I had been looking forward to my retirement. And perhaps, as Benjamin is growing old too, they will let him retire at the same time and be a companion to me.

TT A	TT B
Terus terang saja , aku menantikan masa pensiunku. Dan mungkin, karena Benjamin juga semakin tua, mereka akan membiarkannya pensiun pada waktu yang sama dan menemaniku.	Terus terang kubilang padamu , aku memang menghendaki pensiun. Dan karena Benjamin juga makin tua usia; mereka juga akan mengijinkannya sama-sama aku pensiun.

The idioms in source text belongs to literal idioms because all the words, ‘tell’ and ‘truth’ can reflects its idiomatic meaning as whole that is ‘saying the true feeling. The translators both translate that literal idiom to the different type of idioms in Indonesian, which is full idiom. The translators both translate it to full idioms “terus terang”. ‘Terus’ as lexical item means ‘lurus menuju’ or ‘straight to’ in English, while ‘terang’ means ‘cerah’ or ‘bright’ in English. Both of the words do not reflect the idiomatic meaning ‘saying honestly’, which makes the pair a full idiom as both the words are non-literal words.

4.3.2.2. Semi Idioms

Semi Idiom, or Idiom Sebahagian in Bahasa Indonesia, is an idiom in which one of the constituent elements still remains in its lexical meaning, and another one is not or lost its literal meaning (Chaer, 1993). Thus, semi

idiom has one of their words be understood easily because its literal meaning helps the reader to understand the idiomatic meaning of the idiom. The following examples are taken randomly from the data as the whole data is placed on appendix.

1. Translations of brings him to justice

Comrades, here and now I pronounce the death sentence upon Snowball. 'Animal Hero, Second Class,' and half a bushel of apples to any animal who **brings him to justice**. A full bushel to anyone who captures him alive!"

TT A	TT B
Kamerad, sekarang juga aku menjatuhkan hukuman mati atas Snowball. 'Pahlawan Binatang, Peringkat Dua', dan setengah keranjang apel bagi siapa saja yang berhasil menyeretnya ke pengadilan . Satu keranjang penuh pada siapa saja yang menangkapnya hidup-hidup!"	Sahabat, sekarang aku jatuhkan hukuman mati buat Snowball! Kepada siapa saja yang bisa menangkapnya hidup-hidup dan menyeretnya kemari buat diadili , dia akan kuberi bintang "Pahlawan Binatang, Kelas Dua", dengan hadiah tambahan sekeranjang buah apel!"

Here the idiom belongs to semi idiom in terms of Fernando's category. The lexical word 'bring' acts as the literal word and the lexical word 'justice' as the non-literal word. In the target texts, the idiom is translated to "menyeretnya ke pengadilan" by translator A and "menyeretnya kemari untuk diadili" by translator B.

Both are semi idiom because one of the words acts as literal word with the other one becomes the idiomatic word. The word “menyeretnya” is a non-literal word as its idiomatic meaning in this context is to arrest someone, while its literal meaning is to pull something along with effort. Translator A translates ‘justice’ to ‘pengadilan’ that means trial or the court in English. Translator B uses a passive voice “untuk diadili” that means ‘to be punished’ when translates ‘justice’, that makes it the literal word of the idiom.

2. Translations of inch by inch

To see him toiling up the slope **inch by inch**, his breath coming fast, the tips of his hoofs clawing at the ground, and his great sides matted with sweat, filled everyone with admiration.

TT A	TT B
Melihat Boxer bekerja keras mendaki lereng itu inchi demi inchi , napasnya terengah-engah, ujung kuku kakinya mencakar tanah, dan pinggangnya yang gemuk bersimbah peluh, hati setiap binatang diliputi, hati setiap binatang dipenuhi kekaguman.	...selalu saja Boxer menahan tambang jengkal demi jengkal , napasnya memburu, kukunya menghujam mencekam tanah, tubuhnya banjir keringat, penuhlah kekaguman rekan-rekan terhadapnya.

The idioms “inch by inch” belongs to pure idiom because the word ‘inch’ literal meaning is “a unit of measurement length”, meanwhile its idiomatic meaning is “move very slowly”. The translators both translate the idiom in the same types of idiom that is semi idiom. The only difference is that the translator A borrows the word “inch” and do not use the equivalent word for

it, only generalises the word into ‘inchi’. Meanwhile translator B translates the word ‘inch’ as ‘jengkal’, which means span of a hand, roughly nine inches.

What makes the phrases are counted as idiom is that the words ‘inchi’ and ‘jengkal’ is not taken literally as a measurement. Rather than that, it referred to as how the process has been done. The idiomatic of those words in Indonesian is ‘sedikit’ which means ‘a bit’ in English. It could be also means as “perlahan-lahan” or “gradually” within the context.

As the writer has explained briefly before, most of the idioms are translated into non-idiom forms. In practice, most of the time translators choose to translate the idioms into another form other than idiom form. Either the translators translate them into its intended meaning or choose to not translate (omit) the idioms translation altogether. This phenomenon happens because mostly the translators cannot find the equivalent idioms in the target text. Thus the writer makes a sub unit to show the examples of the above phenomena. The following examples will be presented with a brief explanation about why the translations do not belong to idioms category which taken from both translators’ works.

4.3.2.3. Idioms Translated to Non-Idiom

In practice, the lacks of equivalent idioms in Bahasa Indonesia makes the translators face difficulty in maintain the form of the idiom along with its

idiomatic meaning. Most of the time the translators translate the idioms into its intended meaning to avoid misinterpretation of the message in source text. In a rare occasion, a translator decides to omit the idioms or not translate the idioms altogether, even though this decision is not advisable because of the probability losing a crucial message slips in the idioms mayhap high.

The following examples are taken randomly from the data to show the often-happened case when translating idioms.

1. Translations of at heart

At heart, each of them was secretly wondering whether he could not somehow turn Jones's misfortune to his own advantage.

TT A	TT B
Dalam batinnya , masing-masing petani itu diam-diam berpikir bagaimana caranya mengubah nasib malang Jones menjadi keuntungan bagi diri mereka.	Di hati mereka masing-masing, diam-diam mereka berpikir, apakah mereka bisa menarik keuntungan dari kemalangan tuan Jones.

“At heart” as an idiom has the meaning, as in this context, ‘the true feeling of somebody’ or “what somebody really feels”. The phrase’s literal meaning does not make sense if it was put out of the context, thus making it an idiom.

Both translator A and B translate the idiom into a non-idiom phrase. The phrase ‘dalam batin’, as the translator A use to translate the idiom, does not fall into any category of idiom in Indonesian. It is because the phrase does

not form a whole different meaning beside of its literal meaning, which is ‘inside someone’s feeling’. The word ‘batin’ means something that often related to feeling. The same case also happens with translator B, as the translator translates it as ‘di hati’ which can be easily understood by the reader. The word ‘hati’ is closely connected with ‘batin’ in Indonesia, which makes them even or same in meaning and easy to understand.

For this reason, both of the phrases do not belongs into any category of idiom as they failed to meet the criteria of idiom proposed by Chaer.

2. Translations of no longer

When Mr. Jones got back he immediately went to sleep on the drawing-room sofa with the News of the World over his face, so that when evening came, the animals were still unfed. At last they could stand it **no longer**.

TT A	TT B
Ketika Pak Jones kembali, ia segera pergi tidur di sofa kamar tamu dan menutup wajahnya dengan koran News of the World sehingga saat malam tiba, binatang-binatang itu belum mendapatkan makan. Akhirnya, mereka tidak tahan.	Ketika tuan Jones kembali, ia segera jatuh tertidur di sofa dengan lembaran mingguan "News of the World" menutupi mukanya, sehingga waktu malam tiba, binatang-binatang itu belum juga makan. Akhirnya, binatang-binatang itu tidak bisa menahan lagi .

The idiom ‘no longer’ has the meaning of “not true or possible anymore”.

In this context, the idiom belongs to semi idioms because it consists of one literal word and one non-literal or idiomatic word. The translators both

translate it into non-idiom form. Translator A only translates it into one word ‘tidak’ or ‘no’ in English, thus makes it does not belong to category of idiom. An idiom must be consists of at least two words to form a new meaning. While translator B translate it to ‘tidak bisa lagi’ or ‘not able anymore’ which the meaning is clear and easy to understand.

3. Translations of out of the corner of his eye

He walked heavily round the shed, looked closely at every detail of the plans and snuffed at them once or twice, then stood for a little while contemplating them **out of the corner of his eye**; then suddenly he lifted his leg, urinated over the plans, and walked out without uttering a word.

TT A	TT B
<p>Dengan berat ia berjalan mengelilingi sketsa itu, meneliti dari dekat hingga yang terperinci, sekali-dua kali mengendus-endus sketsa itu dan kemudian berdiri beberapa saat sambil merenungi sketsa itu dengan sinis. Tiba-tiba ia mengangkat satu kakinya lalu mengencingi seluruh sketsa itu, kemudian berjalan ke luar tanpa mengucapkan satu patah kata pun.</p>	<p>Dengan langkah berat ia jalan keliling ruang, meneliti detail-detail, mencibir-cibir, berpikir seraya melirik dengan sudut matanya, dan... mendadak dia angkat dia punya kaki, dan kencing sejadi-jadi. Sesudah itu ia jalan melenggang tanpa bilang apa-apa.</p>

Within this context, the idiom means ‘not look at something properly because lack of respect’. The idiom belongs to the category literal idiom because the idiomatic meaning can be understood by understanding the meaning of the words ‘corner’ and ‘eyes’.

The translator A translates the idiom into the intended meaning of the idiom rather than translate it into its equivalent idiom in Indonesian. Meanwhile translator B translate the idiom word by word, which the translation of it is not an equivalent form of the idiom as the phrase does not form an idiomatic meaning from its literal meaning in Indonesian.

After analysing and classifying the types of idioms in the source text and target text, the writer is going to discuss any differences or similarities between the types of idiom in English and Bahasa Indonesia used in ‘Animal Farm’.

4.3.3. Differences and Similarities on Types of English and Indonesian Idioms

In this study, the categorisation of the English idioms is sorted using Fernando’s category of idioms, while Indonesian idioms will be categorised using Abdul Chaer’s classification of Indonesian idiom. There is one noticeable difference between English idioms and Indonesian Idioms. Idioms in Bahasa Indonesia do not have a categorisation similar with literal idioms in English idioms. The rest of the idioms types in Indonesia have the equivalent form in English. The following table will show the brief summary of the above explanation.

Table 4.3.3 Similarities and Differences between English and Indonesian Idioms

English Idioms	Indonesian Idioms	Comparison	
		Similar	Different
Pure Idioms	Full Idioms	✓	
Semi Idioms	Semi Idioms	✓	
Literal Idioms	–		✓

The similarities between English and Indonesian idioms are, first, they both have categorisations for idioms that cannot be guessed literally. Those categorisations are pure idioms in English with full idioms in Bahasa Indonesia and semi idioms in both languages. Pure idioms and full idioms have the same definition that is a type of idiom whose meaning cannot be understood if only by knowing its literal meanings of the words. Semi idioms, on the other hand, have also the same description on both accounts. A semi idiom, or idiom sebahagian in Bahasa Indonesia, is a type of idioms that contains at least one word that can be understood by its literal meaning and influence the overall meaning of the idiom.

The difference, as it is already stated above, Bahasa Indonesia does not have the equivalent idioms form with literal idiom in English. In Bahasa Indonesia, what counts as idioms is words that clearly have idiomatic meaning (or at least one of the words in the phrase) and cannot be interpreted easily just by reading its literal meaning. Meanwhile in English idioms, there is literal idiom, an idiom that its idiomatic meaning is made up from its literal meaning. This type of idiom is not

exist in Bahasa Indonesia, because Indonesian idioms are set to have idiomatic meaning that is different from its literal meaning.

In sum, the idioms in Bahasa Indonesia are almost similar with idioms in English, pure idiom with full idiom and semi idiom with semi idiom, looking from its description. The only difference is Bahasa Indonesia does not have the same type with literal idiom in English types of idiom.

4.3.4. Differences and Similarities on Types of Indonesian Idioms Used Between Translators A and Translator B

Using Chaer's categorisation of types of Indonesian idioms, the writer tries to compare types of Indonesian idioms the translators used to find if there are any similarities and or differences. The following table shows the comparison of the Indonesian idioms between translator A and translator B.

Table 4.3.4 Differences and Similarities on the Types of Indonesian Idioms between Translator A and Translator B

No	Translator A	Translator B	Comparison	
			Similar	Different
1	Full Idioms 5	Full Idioms 7		✓
2	Semi Idioms 3	Semi Idioms 4		✓
3	Idiom to Non-Idiom 42	Idiom to Non-Idiom 38		✓

From the above table, it is seen that both translators are using all types of Indonesian idioms, full idioms and semi idioms. Both translators also heavily use non-idiom in their translation. The difference is lies on the amount of the types of idioms they use. Translator A uses full idioms in the translation 5 times, less than translator B that is up to 7 times. Translator A also uses less semi idioms than translator B that is 3 to 4. Even so, translator A is using more non-idioms in the translation than translator B, which is 42 times, 4 times more than translator B.

To sum up, translator A uses more non-idioms and less idioms than translator B in the translation. Translator B is able to use more types of idioms than translator A, which means translator B able to deliver the idioms in English to Bahasa Indonesia more than translator A.

4.3.5. Strategies in Translating Idioms Used by Translators

In this subchapter, the writer is now going to analyse the strategies both of the translators use to translate the idioms in English to Bahasa Indonesia. Based on the theoretical framework, Strategies in Translating Idioms by Baker (1992) will be applied. Those strategies are: (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (3) translation by paraphrase, and (4) translation by omission. The analysis is given as follows.

4.3.5.1. Translating an Idiom by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

This strategy is using an idiom as the translation in the target language that has the same meaning, or roughly so, with the idiom in source language and has lexically similar word. Some examples and explanation are given as follows:

1. Kept their distance

She was telling them that all animals were now comrades and that any sparrow who chose could come and perch on her paw; but the sparrows **kept their distance**.

TT A	TT B
Ia sedang bercerita kepada mereka bahwa sekarang semua binatang adalah teman dan setiap burung gereja boleh datang dan bertengger dikakinya; tetapi para burung gereja itu tetap mengambil jarak .	Kucing itu bilang, sekarang semua binatang bersahabat, dan kalau sudi, burung gereja boleh saja hinggap dan bersarang di sini. Tapi, burung gereja itu tetap saja menjauh, menjaga jarak .

The idiom “kept their distance” is translated from semi idiom into full idiom by both translators. “Kept their distance” means “to avoid getting too friendly’ by taking the context in when understanding the idiom. Translator A translate the idiom to ‘mengambil jarak’ while translator B translate it to ‘menjaga jarak’. They count as idioms because both of the translated idioms have the idiomatic meaning of ‘does not want to be friendly with’, which have similar meaning with the English idioms “kept their distance”.

The form of the idioms is also similar with idiom in English. The words ‘mengambil’ and ‘menjaga’ is lexically equivalent with the word ‘kept’ and ‘jarak’ is direct translation of ‘distance’ with the same lexical class. Both of the idioms in Bahasa Indonesia are directly translated from source language to target language, without any addition or reduction.

2. Inch by inch

To see him toiling up the slope **inch by inch**, his breath coming fast, the tips of his hoofs clawing at the ground, and his great sides matted with sweat, filled everyone with admiration.

TT A	TT B
Melihat Boxer bekerja keras mendaki lereng itu inchi demi inchi , napasnya terengah-engah, ujung kuku kakinya mencakar tanah, dan pinggangnya yang gemuk bersimbah peluh, hati setiap binatang diliputi, hati setiap binatang dipenuhi kekaguman.	...selalu saja Boxer menahan tambang jengkal demi jengkal , napasnya memburu, kukunya menghujam mencekam tanah, tubuhnya banjir keringat, penuhlah kekaguman rekan-rekan terhadapnya.

The pure idioms “inch by inch” is translated by both translators into full idiom. The idiom is translated using idiom with similar meaning and form because the translated idiom has the same idiomatic meaning that is “move very slowly” and also the words are lexically similar. The only difference is that the translator A borrows the word “inch”, only generalises the word into ‘inchi’. Meanwhile translator B translates the word ‘inch’ as ‘jengkal’. Even

so, the word ‘inchi’ and ‘jengkal’ both have the same lexical category that is a noun, make it a direct translation from source language to target language.

3. **Keep his eyes very wide open**

"I warn every animal on this farm to **keep his eyes very wide open**. For we have reason to think that some of Snowball's secret agents are lurking among us at this moment!"

TT A	TT B
<p>"Aku memperingatkan setiap binatang di peternakan ini untuk membuka mata lebar-lebar. Karena, kita punya alasan untuk mengira bahwa beberapa agen rahasia Snowball berkeliaran di antara kita saat ini!"</p>	<p>"Aku peringatkan kepada tiap binatang di perternakan ini supaya membuka mata selebar-lebarnya. Ada alasan untuk curiga bahwa kaki tangan rahasia Snowball ada di antara kita saat ini!"</p>

The idiom “keep his eyes very wide open” belongs to the category of pure idiom and is translated by both translator into an idiom with similar meaning and form, which is “membuka mata lebar-lebar”. The only difference is translator B using affixes *se-nya* in the repetitive word “lebar”. The translated idioms both have the same meaning of ‘become alert or cautious’ which also the idiomatic meaning of the ‘keep his eyes very wide open’. The words also lexically similar; ‘membuka’ is similar with ‘keep open’, ‘mata’ with ‘eyes’, and ‘lebar’ with ‘wide’. This means that idiom in the source text is directly translated into Bahasa Indonesia without any reduction.

4.3.5.2. Translating an Idiom by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

This strategy is a translation of idiom to idioms with similar meaning but lexically different form. Sometimes an idiom has same form but has different meaning. To able to deliver the intended message, a translator should priorities the meaning first, then the form or the look of the translation. Thus, this strategy is often used by translator to translate the idiom. Examples and analysis are described as follows:

1. Translations of brings him to justice

Comrades, here and now I pronounce the death sentence upon Snowball. 'Animal Hero, Second Class,' and half a bushel of apples to any animal who **brings him to justice**. A full bushel to anyone who captures him alive!"

TT A	TT B
Kamerad, sekarang juga aku menjatuhkan hukuman mati atas Snowball. 'Pahlawan Binatang, Peringkat Dua', dan setengah keranjang apel bagi siapa saja yang berhasil menyeretnya ke pengadilan . Satu keranjang penuh pada siapa saja yang menangkapnya hidup-hidup!"	Sahabat, sekarang aku jatuhkan hukuman mati buat Snowball! Kepada siapa saja yang bisa menangkapnya hidup-hidup dan menyeretnya kemari buat diadili , dia akan kuberi bintang "Pahlawan Binatang, Kelas Dua", dengan hadiah tambahan sekeranjang buah apel!"

The idiom 'brings him to justice' belongs to semi idiom as its idiomatic meaning means 'to arrest and punish someone for their crime'. In the target

texts, the idiom is translated using idioms with similar meaning but dissimilar form that is “menyeretnya ke pengadilan” by translator A and “menyeretnya kemari untuk diadili” by translator B.

The word “menyeretnya” is lexically similar with the word ‘bring’. They have same lexical category and idiomatic meaning. Meanwhile ‘justice’ here translated into ‘pengadilan’ by translator A that means trial or the court in English, while the intended meaning is supposed to ‘to be punished’. Translator B translates the word ‘justice’ to “untuk diadili” that means ‘to be punished’ which is equivalent in term of meaning. What makes it belongs to strategy with similar meaning but dissimilar form is that translator B decides to add a word ‘kemari’ which means ‘here’ in English, that is not exist in the idiom source language makes it not even in terms of form.

2. Turned upside-down

It was as though the world had **turned upside-down**.

TTA	TTB
Saat itu seakan dunia sudah jungkir balik .	Rasanya bumi ini seperti terbalik sungsang . Rasanya malam jadi siang. Rasanya batu jadi lunak dan bubur jadi keras.

The idiom ‘turned upside-down’ is a pure idioms that is translated into ‘jungkir balik’ by translator A and ‘terbalik sungsang’ by translator B. Both of the translations are belongs to full idiom. The idiomatic meaning of

‘jungkir balik’ and ‘terbalik sunsang’ is the same with the idiomatic meaning ‘turned upside down’, which is “something change completely”. This idiom is translated using idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form because one of the words in the phrases is translated into different lexical word. It is the word ‘turned’ translated into ‘jungkir’ and ‘terbalik’, which those two words have the meaning of ‘flip’. The word ‘turn’ refers more to ‘become’ rather than ‘flip’, which is in this case, the word is not translated, or rather, ignored as both translators focus onto the other words in the phrase.

4.3.5.3. Translating an Idiom by Paraphrasing

The paraphrasing strategy is used by the translator when the translator cannot find the equivalent idioms in the target language. In result, the translator has to translate the idiom in its intended meaning. The following examples and analysis will illustrate this case.

1. Above all

And **above all**, pass on this message of mine to those who come after you, so that future generations shall carry on the struggle until it is victorious.

TTA	TTB
Dan, diatas semuanya , sampaikan pesan ini pada mereka sesudah kamu, sehingga generasi mendatang akan melaksanakan perjuangan ini sampai mencapai kemenangan.	Dan di atas segala-galanya , sebarkan dan teruskan pesanku ini kepada keturunan-keturunanmu, sehingga generasi mendatang bisa melaksanakan perjuangan ini hingga mencapai kemenangan gemilang!

‘Above all’ has the idiomatic meaning of ‘most important of all’. Here the idiom is translated by both translators using paraphrasing strategy. Translator A translates it to ‘diatas semuanya’ which is the direct translation of the idiom. Translator B renders it almost the same with translator A that is ‘di atas segala-galanya’, in which translator B using exaggeration in the translation; but still, it is the rough translation of the English idiom. Both of the translations is not idiom because in Bahasa Indonesia those phrases do not contain idiomatic meaning and can be understood easily just by looking to its literal meaning.

2. By heart

Even the stupidest of them had already picked up the tune and a few of the words, and as for the clever ones, such as the pigs and dogs, they had the entire song **by heart** within a few minutes.

TTA	TTB
Bahkan, binatang paling bodoh pun sudah hafal nadanya dan beberapa patah kata, dan bagi yang pintar, misalnya babi dan anjing, beberapa menit kemudian mereka sudah hafal .	Bahkan binatang yang paling tolol pun sudah bisa tangkap iramanya dan beberapa bait lagu, sedangkan yang lebih cerdik seperti anjing dan babi, sudah hapal seluruh bait hanya dalam beberapa menit.

The idiom ‘by heart’ means ‘knows very well, by memory’. This idiom belongs to category pure idioms and translated by both translators using paraphrasing. The translators both translate it to ‘sudah hapal’ or ‘already

memorised' which is not an idiom and is the intended meaning of the idioms. The translator used this strategy because there is no idiom in Bahasa Indonesia that matches with the idiom "by heart".

3. On the spot

Any animal caught singing it was given a flogging **on the spot**.

TTA	TTB
Semua binatang yang kedapatan menyanyikannya terkena hukuman cambuk di tempat itu juga .	Setiap binatang yang ketangkap basah menyanyikan lagu itu langsung digebuk di tempat .

The idiom 'on the spot' has idiomatic meaning of 'at exactly the actual place'. This idiom is translated by both translators using paraphrasing to 'di tempat itu' or 'di tempat itu juga' which is the intended meaning of the idioms. Once again, the translator used this strategy because Bahasa Indonesia has no idiom for expressing the said meaning.

4. Dropped dead

The pellets scored bloody streaks along Snowball's back, and a sheep **dropped dead**.

TTA	TTB
Pelurunya menciptakan garis berdarah sepanjang punggung Snowball, seekor biri-biri roboh dan mati .	Pelur itu menyerempet punggung Snowball. Seekor domba langsung tewas .

'Dropped dead' is an idiom with the idiomatic meaning 'to die suddenly'. This idiom is translated using paraphrasing strategy. Translator A translates

it to ‘roboh dan mati’ or ‘fell and died’ in English, which is not an idiom but a rough translation of the idiom interpretation. Translator B translates it to ‘langsung tewas’ which is direct translation of the idiom. Both translators used this strategy because Bahasa Indonesia has no idiom that matches with the idiom “drop dead”.

4.3.5.4. Translating an Idiom by Omission

This strategy is deleting the possibility of the idiom’s translation, which accompanied by the thinking of the message of the said idiom is not important or vital in target text. An example and analysis are given as follows:

1. For dear life

Frederick shouted to his men to get out while the going was good, and the next moment the cowardly enemy was running **for dear life**.

‘For dear life’ is a pure idiom that means ‘as hard as possible’. This idiom is translated by translator A by using paraphrasing to ‘menyelamatkan diri’ or ‘save own life’, but translator B decides to not translate the whole paragraph, thus omits the translation of the idioms. The case with translator B is, mayhap, caused by the non-necessity the translator B believe to deliver the paragraph into target text.

4.3.6. Differences and Similarities in the Strategy in Translating Idioms

Using Baker's strategy in translating idioms, the writer tries to compare the strategy used by the translators to find if there are any similarities and or differences. The following table shows the comparison of the strategy used between translator A and translator B.

Table 4.3.6 Differences and Similarities on Strategies Used in Translating Idioms between Translator A and Translator B

No	Translator A	Translator B	Comparison	
			Similar	Different
1	Translating an idiom by using an idiom of similar meaning and form 5	Translating an idiom by using an idiom of similar meaning and form 5	✓	
2	Translating an idiom by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form 3	Translating an idiom by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form 6		✓
3	Translating an idiom by paraphrasing 42	Translating an idiom by paraphrasing 38		✓
4	Translating an idiom by omission 0	Translating an idiom by omission 1		✓

From the above table, it is clearly seen that both translators are using three similar types of Indonesian idioms that is using idiom of similar meaning and form, using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and by paraphrasing. Another

similarity is that both translators using the strategy of using idiom of similar meaning and form five times. They also heavily use paraphrasing as their strategy.

The noticeable difference between them is that only translator B use the strategy of omission, while translator A does not use that strategy at all. The amount of using the strategy of using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form and by paraphrasing is also not the same. Translator A is using the paraphrasing strategy more than translator B that is 42 to 38. Meanwhile, translator B able to use more of the using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy more than translator A does, which is 6 to 3.

In sum, both translators have their own preferable of strategy when translating the idiom into idiom, but agree on translating the idiom into non-idiom by heavily using the paraphrasing strategy.