

Chapter IV

Finding and Discussion

In this chapter the data analysis and finding of the study will be presented. It discusses the data description and finding, the types of idiom in English and Indonesia version of the novel, and the strategy of translating idiom in Mark Twain's "The Adventure of Tom Sawyer". The whole analysis of this study is placed in the appendix.

4.1 Data Description

After the data were collected through several steps related to the data collecting strategy found 50 Idiom found in Mark Twain's "The Adventure of Tom Sawyer" and the two translated novel by Translator A and Translator B both titled "Petualangan Tom Sawyer". All the Idiom found in the English novel were classified by using Fernando's (1996) classification of idiom such as pure idiom, semi idiom, and literal idiom; and all the idiom found in the translated novel by Translator A and Translator B were classified by using Chaer's (1993) type of idiom and Baker's (1992) strategy of translating idiom.

4.2 Findings

Here will be discussed about the type of idiom found in the Mark Twain's novel "The Adventure of Tom Sawyer" and the two translated version both titled "Petualangan Tom Sawyer" translated by Translator A and Translator B

4.2.1 Finding of Type of English Idiom

There are fifty idioms found in the source text, Mark Twain's novel "The Adventure of Tom Sawyer". The fifty idioms were classified into three types by using Fernando's (1996) Theory. The table below shows the percentage of English type idiom found in the novel.

English type Idiom		
pure	semi	Literal
5(10%)	29(58%)	16(32%)
Total: 50 (100%)		

Table 4 I Type of English Idiom

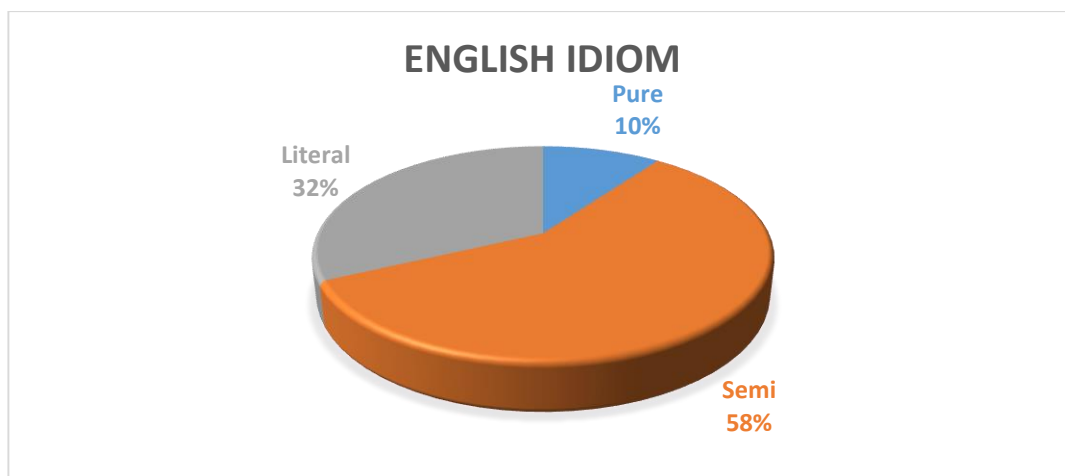


Figure 4 I Type of English Idiom

From table 4.1 and figure 4.1, it can be seen that most of the idiom found in the novel is semi idiom with the highest frequency and the percentage of 60%, followed by literal idiom with 32%, and last pure idiom with 4%.

4.2.2 Finding of Type of Indonesian Idiom

The idiom from the source text were translated by the translator into Bahasa Indonesia. The type of Indonesian idiom is classified by using Chaer's (1993) theory of type of Indonesian Idiom classification. However, most idiom was not translated into idiom. Thus the researcher add two other category "paraphrased" and "omission" into the classification. The tables below show the classification

Translator A			
Full	Semi	Paraphrased	Omission
7(14%)	5(10%)	38(76%)	0(0%)
Total: 50 (100%)			

Table 4 2Types of Idiom in Translator A

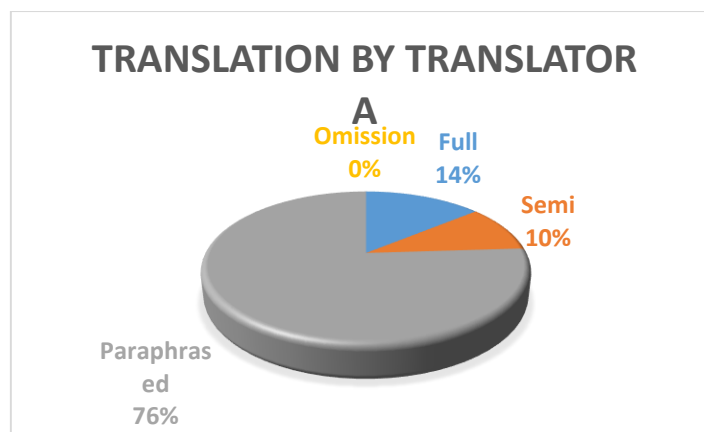


Figure 4 2Types of Idiom in Translator A

In the translated version of the novel by Translator A, as can be seen in table 4.2 and figure 4.2, most of the idiom were translated by paraphrasing with the percentage of 76%, followed by full idiom and semi idiom with both as equal as 12%, and nothing was in the form of omission (0%). The full analysis can be found in the appendix.

Translator B			
Full	Semi	Paraphrased	Omission
2(4%)	4(8%)	25(50%)	19(38%)
Total: 50 (100%)			

Table 4 3Types of Idiom in Translator B

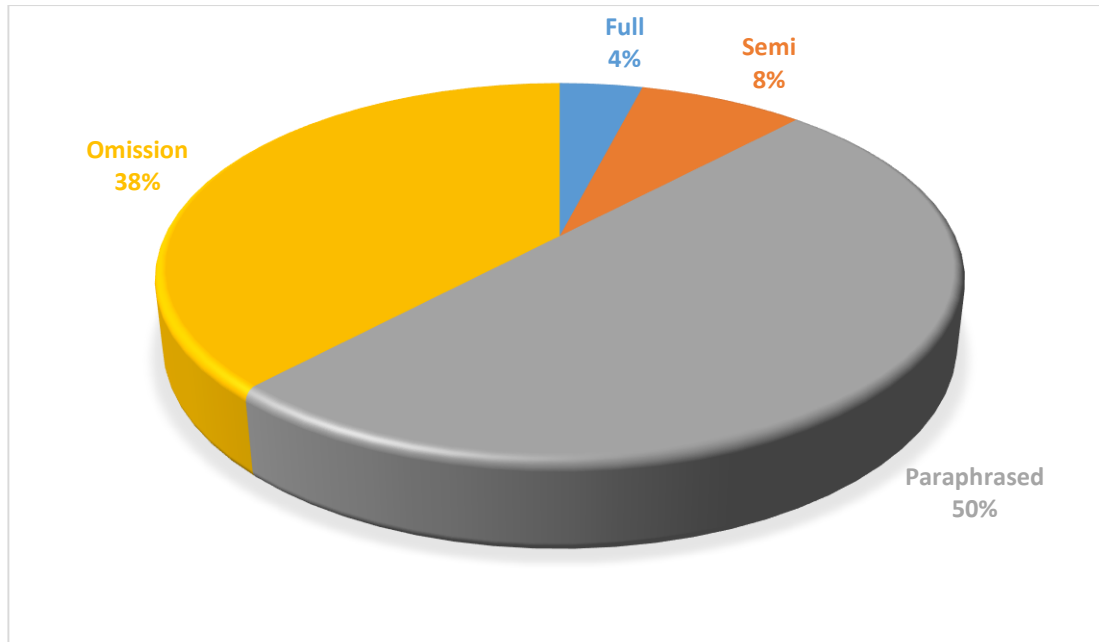


Figure 4 3Types of Idiom in Translator B

Meanwhile in the Translator B version of the translation, most of the idioms were paraphrased but only 48%, followed by omission with 40%, semi idiom by 8%, and lastly full idiom with 4%. The full analysis can be found in the appendix.

4.2.3 Finding on the Strategy of Translating Idiom

After analyzing the types of idiom in the English novel by using Fernando's (1996) theory of type of idiom and the translated novel by Translator A and Translator B by using Chaer's (1993) theory of type of idiom, it can be seen the strategy the strategy used by the translator on the table below.

Translator A			
Similar Meaning and Form	Similar meaning but Dissimilar Form	Translation by Paraphrase	Translation by Omission
1(2%)	11(22%)	38(76%)	0(0%)
Total: 50 (100%)			

Table 4 4Strategy of Translator A

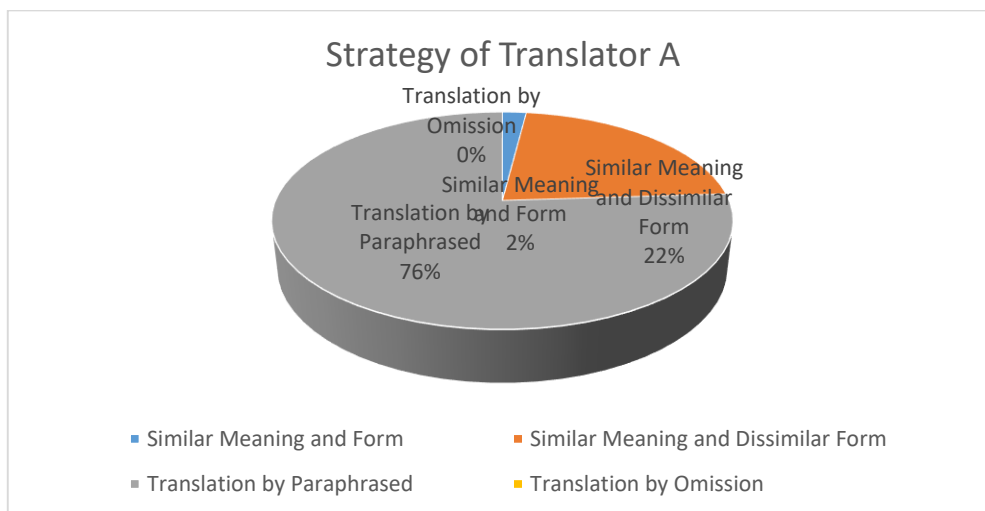


Figure 4 4Strategy of Translator A

Translator B			
Similar Meaning and Form	Similar meaning but Dissimilar Form	Translation by Paraphrase	Translation by Omission
0(0%)	6(12%)	25(50%)	19(38%)
Total: 50 (100%)			

Table 4 5Strategy of Translator B

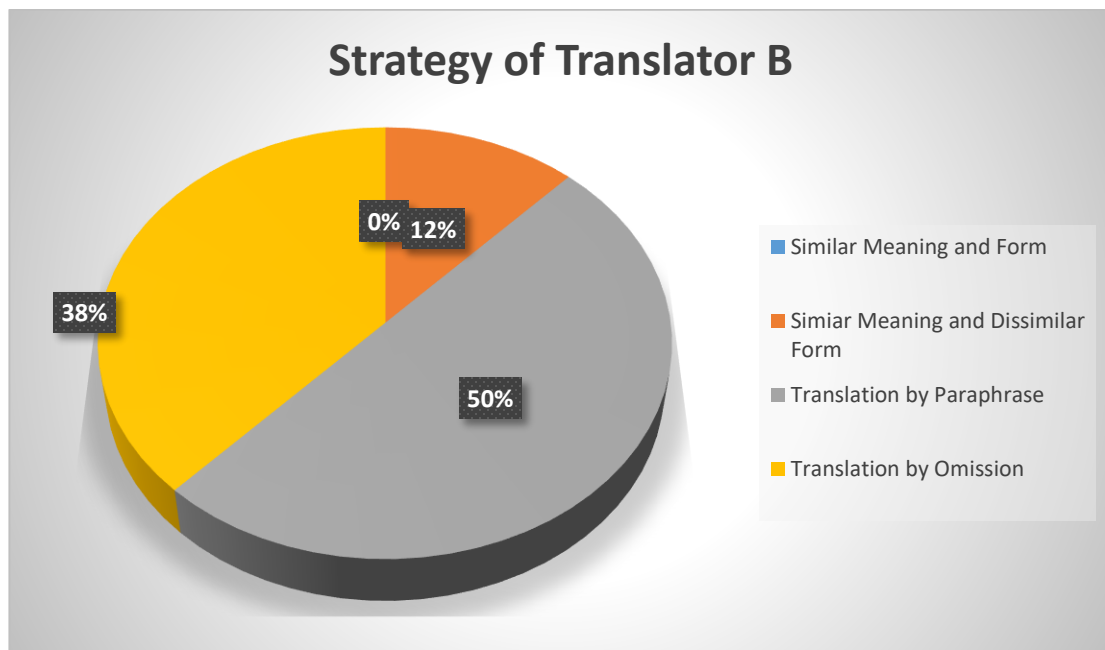


Figure 4 5Strategy of Translator B

From the table it can be seen that the strategy use by Translator A is mostly translation by paraphrased with the percentage of 76%, followed by similar meaning but dissimilar form with 22%, and similar meaning and form with only 1%, without omission. On the other hand, the strategy used by Translator B is quite different, although most of the idioms were translated using the strategy translation by paraphrase with the percentage of 48%, 40% of the idioms were omission, and the rest 12% was by translation into similar meaning but dissimilar form, no idioms were translated into similar meaning and form. The whole detail can be seen in the appendix.

4.3 Discussion

This part will discuss the type of English and Indonesian idiom, the strategy of translating idiom, and the comparison of type and strategy of translating idiom .

4.3.1 Types of English Idiom

As stated by Fernando (1996) idiom can be categorized into three types: pure idiom, semi idiom, and literal idiom. Idiom in Mark Twain's novel "The Adventure of Tom Sawyer", of course, can be categorized into the three classification of idiom by Fernando. Here will be discussed about the classification of English idiom.

4.3.1.1 Pure Idiom

A pure idiom a type of conventionalized, non-literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrase. Pure idiom can be found in the Mark Twain's novel "The Adventure of Tom Sawyer". Below will be discussed about pure idiom found in the novel.

Source text

"Tom still **hung fire**."

Hang fire has the literal meaning of "unexpected delay between the triggering of a firearm and the ignition of propellant". This "silent" delay used by Mark Twain to describe that Tom was silent when he was asked. This idiom is categorized into pure

because the element constitute the idiom has nothing to do with the real meaning of the idiom.

Source Text

“That’s just like a girl— they’re so thin-skinned and **chicken-hearted.**”

Chicken-hearted has the literal meaning of “coward”. This idiom is categorized into pure because the element constitute the idiom has nothing to do with the real meaning of the idiom.

Source text

I’ll stick to the widder till I rot, Tom; and if I git to be a reg’lar ripper of a robber, and everybody talking ‘bout it, I reckon she’ll be proud she **snaked me in out of the wet.**’

Snaked in out the wet has the literal meaning of “get out of trouble”. This idiom is categorized into pure because the element constitute the idiom has nothing to do with the real meaning of the idiom.

4.3.1.2 Semi Idiom

Semi-pure has at least one literal element and one with a non-literal meaning. This type of idiom is easier to understand compared to pure idiom. Semi idiom can be found in the Mark Twain’s novel “The Adventure of Tom Sawyer”. Below will be discussed about pure idiom found in the novel.

Source Text

The boys were **all eaten up with envy** — but those that suffered the bitterest pangs were those who perceived too late that they themselves had contributed to this hated splendor by trading tickets to Tom for the wealth he had amassed in selling whitewashing privileges.

All eaten up with envy has true meaning of “feel so envy”. It refer to Tom’s classmate because Tom has the tickets .This idiom is categorized into semi because the word “envy” has a literal meaning.

Source Text

After a few moments, however, the boy got a little of his strength back, and managed to put enough of it into his voice to **make part of the house hear**

Make part of the house hear is categorized into semi because the word “hear” has a literal meaning. “Part of the house” does not refer to a house, but it refer to the people inside. Thus the real meaning of the idiom is “make some of the people hear”.

Source Text

He told how he went back for Becky and **broke the good news** and she told him not to fret her with such stuff, for she was tired, and knew she was going to die, and wanted to.

“Broke the good news” is categorized into semi because the word “news” has a literal meaning. . “Broke” does not refer to break the news, but it means to tell the news. Thus the real meaning of the idiom is “to tell the good news”.

4.3.1.3 Literal Idiom

Source Text

He worshipped this new angel with furtive eye, till he saw that she had discovered him; then he pretended he did not know she was present, and began to '**show off**' in all sorts of absurd boyish ways, in order to win her admiration.

“Show off” is categorized into literal idiom because the meaning can be interpreted easily. The true meaning of “show off” is to ”behave in a way that is intended to attract attention or admiration”. In this context, Tom is literally show his ability to Becky.

Source Text

God'll **take care** of HIM — never you trouble YOUR-self, sir!

“Take care” is categorized into literal idiom because the meaning can be interpreted easily. The true meaning of “take care” is to protect. In this context, God will protect Tom.

Source Text

There was finally a waiting pause, an expectant dumbness, and then Aunt Polly entered, followed by Sid and Mary, and they by the Harper family, **all in deep black**, and the whole congregation, the old minister as well, rose reverently and stood until the mourners were seated in the front pew.

“All in deep black” is categorized into literal idiom because the meaning can be interpreted easily. The true meaning of “all in deep black” is wearing a black clothes.

4.3.2 Type of Indonesian Idiom by Translator A

In the Indonesian type of idiom, Chaer's (1993) theory is used. Chaer categorize idiom into two type: full idiom and semi idiom. Full idiom occur when an expression has a completely different meaning from the element that make up the expression. While semi idiom occur when an expression has the meaning of one of the element.

4.3.2.1 Full Idiom

Source Text	Translator A
I'll stick to the widder till I rot, Tom; and if I git to be a reg'lar ripper of a robber, and everybody talking 'bout it, I reckon she'll be proud she snaked me in out of the wet.	Aku akan tinggal bersama Nyonya Janda sampai aku mati, Tom. Dan bila kelak aku aku telah menjadi seorang perampok yang termasyhur, pastilah Nyonya Janda bangga telah menolong aku dari dalam lumpur.

The English idiom “snaked me in out of the wet” was translated into “menolong aku dari dalam lumpur”. The translation is categorized as full idiom because none of the element related to the real meaning of the idiom. The true meaning of the idiom is “get out of trouble”.

Source Text	Translator A
That's just like a girl— they're so thin-skinned and chicken-hearted.	Tapi begitulah anak perempuan; kulit mereka tipis, hati mereka mudah kuncup.

The English idiom “chicken-hearted” was translated into “hati mereka mudah kuncup”. The translation is categorized as full idiom because none of the element related to the real meaning of the idiom. The true meaning of the idiom is “coward”.

Source Text	Translator A
At last he spied her, but there was a sudden falling of his mercury .	Akhirnya Tom melihat Becky tapi hatinya sendirilah yang hancur dengan tiba-tiba .

The English idiom “sudden falling of his mercury” was translated into “hatinya sendirilah yang hancur dengan tiba tiba”. The translation is categorized as full idiom because none of the element related to the real meaning of the idiom. The true meaning of the idiom is “feeling so sad”

4.3.2.2 Semi Idiom

Source Text	Translator A
Tom heaved a great sigh as she put her foot on the threshold. But his face lit up , right away, for she tossed a pansy over the fence a moment before she disappeared.	Tom menghela napas panjang waktu si gadis masuk ke dalam rumah. Tetapi air muka Tom menjadi cerah sebab sebelum lenyap ke dalam rumah si gadis melemparkan bunga melati melewati pagar!

The Idiom “lit up” was translated into “menjadi cerah”. The translation is categorized into semi idiom because the word “menjadi” still have the literal meaning. The true meaning of the idiom is “look happy”

Source Text	Translator A
At last she grew entirely miserable and wished she hadn't carried it so far.	Kesedihannya makin berkoar , ia kecewa dan menyesal telah begitu bersungguh-sungguh menjalankan pembalasan dendamnya.

The idiom “grew entirely miserable” was translated into “kesedihannya makin berkoar”. The translation is categorized into semi idiom because the word “kesedihannya” still has literal meaning. The true meaning of the idiom is “become very sad”.

Source Text	Translator A
At that moment a shadow fell on the page and Tom Sawyer stepped in at the door and caught a glimpse of the picture.	Tepat pada saat itu bayangan jatuh di halaman buku itu. Tom Sawyer masuk dan dengan selintas melihat buku itu di tangan Becky.

The idiom “fell on the page” was translated into “jatuh di halaman buku”. The only word that does not have literal translation is “jatuh”. The true meaning of this idiom is “a shadow show up on the page”, thus this idiom is semi idiom.

4.3.2.3 Paraphrase

Source Text	Translator A
Tom still hang fire	Tom masih bungkam

The literal meaning of “hang fire” is “the delay between triggering and ignition of firearm”. This “silent” delay is translated by paraphrase by translator A into “bungkam”

Source Text	Translator A
The old lady sank down into a chair and laughed a little, then cried a little, then did both together.	Nyonya tua itu menjatuhkan diri di sebuah kursi , kemudian ia tertawa, menangis, dan akhirnya tertawa dan menangis.

The true meaning of the idiom is to “sit down”. The idiom is translated into “menjatuhkan diri di kursi” which is categorized into paraphrase.

Source Text	Translator A
Tom was about to take refuge in a lie , when he saw two long tails of yellow hair hanging down a back that he recognized by the electric sympathy of love; and by that form was THE ONLY VACANT PLACE on the girls’ side of the school-house.	Tom hendak berdusta , tapi pada sat itu dilihatnya seorang anak perempuan berambut pirang yang segera dikenalnya sebagai anak yang dicintanya. Di kelas itu hanya di sebelah gadis itulah tempat yang kosong.

The idiom “take refuge in a lie” is categorize as semi idom because the word “lie” still has literal meaning. Translator A did not translate the idiom into idiom, because “berdusta” has literal meaning.

4.3.2.4 Omission

The case of omitted idiom does not exist in “Petualangan Tom Sawyer” by Translator A

4.3.3 Type of Indonesian Idiom by Translator B

In the Indonesian type of idiom, Chaer’s (1993) theory is used. Chaer categorize idiom into two type: full idiom and semi idiom. Full idiom occur when an expression has a completely different meaning from the element that make up the expression. While semi idiom occur when an expression has the meaning of one of the element.

4.3.3.1 Full Idiom

Source Text	Translator B
<p>He described how he labored with her and con-vinced her; and how she almost died for joy when she had groped to where she actually saw the blue speck of daylight;</p>	<p>Akhirnya Becky menurut juga setelah melihat sendiri titik hijau itu barulah ia percaya, dan tidak terkira pula sukacitanya</p>

The English idiom “blue speck of daylight” was translated into “titik hijau”. The translation is categorized as full idiom because none of the element related to the real meaning of the idiom. The true meaning of the idiom is “the small amount of sunlight”

Source Text	Translator B
I'll stick to the widder till I rot, Tom; and if I git to be a reg'lar ripper of a robber, and everybody talking 'bout it, I reckon she'll be proud she snaked me in out of the wet. '	Sampai aku mati aku suka tinggal di rumah Nyonya Douglas. Dan juka sudah menjadi penyamun yang gagah berani, yang menjadi pembicaraan orang di seluruh negeri, tentu Nyonya Douglas akan bersenang hati, bahwa ia sudah mengeluarkan "anak sampah" ini dari dalam lumpur.

The English idiom “snaked me in out of the wet” was translated into “mengeluarkan anak sampah ini dari dalam lumpur”. The translation is categorized as full idiom because none of the element related to the real meaning of the idiom. The true meaning of the idiom is “get out of trouble”.

4.3.3.2 Semi Idiom

Source Text	Translator B
' Hang the boy , can't I never learn anything?	Anak setan! Pintar sekali ia menipu bibinya.

The idiom “hang the boy” was translated into “anak setan”. The word “anak” still has the literal translation. The true meaning of this idiom is “ungrateful boy”, thus this idiom is semi idiom.

Source Text	Translator B
I do too, Tom. Lord, I hear ‘em say he’s the bloodiest looking villain in this country, and they wonder he wasn’t ever hung before.’	Demikian pula yang kurasakan sepanjang waktu, Tom. Kata orang yang tidak mengetahui, Muff Potter itu orang yang paling busuk di seluruh negeri, dan heranlah mereka bahwa ia tidak digantung dari dulu.

The idiom “bloodiest looking villain” was translated into “orang yang paling busuk”. The word “orang” still has the literal translation. The true meaning of this idiom is “the most evil person”, thus this idiom is semi idiom.

Source Text	Translator B
He felt sure he never could draw a safe breath again until that man was dead and he had seen the corpse.	Tentu Tom akan hidup dalam ancaman bahaya . Yang menyenangkan hatinya jika saja ia bisa melihat mayat Injun Joe terhampar di depannya.

The idiom “draw a safe breath” was translated into “ancaman bahaya”. The word “bahaya” still has the literal translation.

4.3.3.3 Paraphrased

Source Text	Translator B
Tom heaved a great sigh as she put her foot on the threshold. But his face lit up , right away, for she tossed a pansy over the fence a moment before she disappeared.	Tom mengeluh panjang. Tapi ia segera bersukacita karena sebelum masuk ke dalam, anak itu melempar bunga ke luar pagar.

The idiom “lit up” is categorized into literal idiom because it is easy to understand. Translator B did not translate the idiom into idiom, because “bersukacita” has literal meaning.

Source Text	Translator B
That’s just like a girl— they’re so thin-skinned and chicken-hearted .	Sebegitu pengecutnya anak perempuan itu. Bah! Tidak mempunyai keteguhan hati seperti anak laki-laki; yang memang berani memukul dan berani dipukul.

The idiom “chicken-hearted” is categorized as full idiom because the true meaning of the idiom is “coward”. The translation is categorized as paraphrase because “pengecut” has literal meaning.

Source Text	Translator B
Tom glanced at her face — it was white with terror	Tom memandangi wajah Becky yang sangat pucat .

The idiom “white with terror” is categorized as semi idiom because the word “white” has literal meaning. The translation categorized as paraphrase because “sangat pucat” is literal translation.

4.3.3.4 Omission

Source Text	Translator B
Tom still hung fire .	(No Translation)

The idiom “hung fire” is categorized as full idiom because the true meaning is “silent”. However, Translator B did not translate the sentence.

Source Text	Translator B
At last the frantic sufferer sheered from its course, and sprang into its master’s lap; he flung it out of the window, and the voice of distress quickly thinned away and died in the distance .	Akhirnya anjing itu lari menuju tuannya. Ia meloncat mencari tempat perlindungan di atas pangkuannya. Dengan segera tuan itu melemparnya ke luar jendela. Sampainya di tanah anjing itu lari dari halaman gereja sambil menjerit, membawa lari kumbang itu bersamanya.

The idiom “thinned away and died in the distance” is categorized as semi idiom because the true meaning is “fading away in the distance”. The translator omitted the idiom and replace it with a sentence.

Source Text	Translator B
He was so homesick that he could hardly endure the misery of it.	Yang tidak dapat menahan rasa rindunya adalah Joe.

The idiom “homesick” is categorized as semi idiom because the true meaning is “missing home”. The translator did not translate the idiom.

4.3.4 Discussion on the Similarities and Differences of the Types of English and Indonesian Idiom

The types of English and Indonesian idiom are different. There are three types of English idiom, but there are only two types of Indonesian idiom. The table below

shows the differences and similarities of types of idioms for both languages, English and Indonesian:

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

Table 4 6Table of Similarities and Differences between English and Indonesian Idioms

The above table shows the differences and similarities of types of English and Indonesian idioms. Although the numbers of types are slightly different yet there are some similar types or those that can be considered having similar form.

The similarities are:

- 1) In English idiom type of ‘pure idiom’ can be considered having similar form with Indonesian type of idiom “full idiom”.
- 2) English idiom type of “semi idiom” have similar form with Indonesian idiom type of “semi idiom”.

The difference is only in one type, English type of “literal idiom” has no similar form with Indonesian types of idiom.

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

Translator A	Translator B	Comparison	
		Similar	Different
Full Idioms (6 times)	Full Idioms (2 times)		✓
Semi Idioms (6 times)	Semi Idioms (4 times)		✓
Paraphrased or (38 times)	Paraphrased (25 times)		✓
Omission 0	Omission (19 times)		✓

Table 4 7Table of Differences and Similarities on the Types of Indonesian Idioms between Translator A and Translator B

From the above table, it is clearly seen that both translators mostly translate the idiom into paraphrase. Both translators also rarely translate idiom into full idiom or semi idiom. However Translator B several times omitted the idiom translation while Translator A did not.

4.3.6 Strategy of Translating Idiom by Translator A

The strategy of translating idiom used in this research, as mentioned in chapter two, is Baker's (1992) theory of strategy of translating idiom. Baker stated that there

are four strategy of translating idiom. Those are: Similar meaning and similar form, similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

4.3.6.1 Similar Meaning and Form

The strategy of similar meaning and form means that the translation in the target text has similar form and meaning. The term of “same form” and “same meaning” means that the idiom in the target text, if possible, convey similar or almost similar meaning as the idiom in the source text. In this strategy, the idiom in the target language should be similar to the idiom in the source language as it is possible to find idiom that similar in form but different in meaning. The term “similar” not only in meaning, but also in the lexical term.

Source Text	Translator A
That’s just like a girl— they’re so thin-skinned and chicken-hearted.	Tapi begitulah anak perempuan; kulit mereka tipis , hati mereka mudah kuncup.

The translator translate the idiom “thin-skinned’ which means “sensitive” into “kulit tipis” in Indonesia that has the same meaning and form.

4.3.6.2 Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

The strategy of similar meaning but dissimilar form means that the translation use an idiom in target language that similar semantically, but different lexically. The

use of this strategy can be found in the translated novel “Petualangan Tom Sawyer” by Translator A,

Source Text	Translator A
He worshipped this new angel with furtive eye, till he saw that she had discovered him; then he pretended he did not know she was present, and began to 'show off' in all sorts of absurd boyish ways, in order to win her admiration.	Dipujanya bidadari baru ini dengan mata tak berkedip sampai ia menyaksikan bidadari itu melihatnya. Tom berpura pura tidak tahu bahwa si gadis berada di situ. Maka ia mulai 'jual tampang' mempertontonkan berbagai keanehan cara anak lelaki untuk menarik perhatian si gadis cilik.

The translator translate the idiom “show off” which means “behave in a way that is intended to attract attention or admiration” into “jual tampang” in Indonesia that has the same idiomatic meaning. Here the translator used the strategy of translating idiom to similar meaning but dissimilar form because the translation of the idiom is in the idiom form with same meaning but in has different lexical category.

Source Text	Translator A
Tom heaved a great sigh as she put her foot on the threshold. But his face lit up , right away, for she tossed a pansy over the fence a moment before she disappeared.	Tom menghela napas panjang waktu si gadis masuk ke dalam rumah. Tetapi air muka Tom menjadi cerah sebab sebelum lenyap ke dalam rumah si gadis melemparkan bunga melati melewati pagar!

The translator translate the idiom ‘lit up’ which means ‘to seem happier’ into “menjadi cerah” in Indonesia that has the same idiomatic meaning. Here the translator

used the strategy of translating idiom to similar meaning but dissimilar form because the translation of the idiom is in the idiom form with same meaning but in has different lexical category.

Source Text	Translator A
The boys were all eaten up with envy — but those that suffered the bitterest pangs were those who perceived too late that they themselves had contributed to this hated splendor by trading tickets to Tom for the wealth he had amassed in selling whitewashing privileges.	Murid-murid lelaki setengah mati menahan rasa iri . Tapi yag paling menderita adalah mereka yang terlambat sadar bahwa merekalah yang membantu Tom mendapatkan kedudukan yang tertinggi itu dengan menukar karcis mereka dengan benda-benda yang didapat Tom dari mereka juga karena menjual hak untuk mengapur.

The translator translate the idiom “all eaten up with envy” which means ‘very envy’ into “setengah mati menahan rasa iri” in Indonesia that has the same idiomatic meaning. Here the translator used the strategy of translating idiom to similar meaning but dissimilar form because the translation of the idiom is in the idiom form with same meaning but in has different lexical category.

4.3.6.3 Translation by Paraphrase

The strategy of Translation by paraphrase means that the idiom from the source text is not translated into idiom in the target text, but paraphrased in the target language.

Source Text	Translator A
Tom still hung fire .	Tom masih bungkam

The literal meaning of “hang fire” is “the delay between triggering and ignition of firearm”. This “silent” delay is translated by paraphrase by translator A into “bungkam”

Source Text	Translator A
At last the frantic sufferer sheered from its course, and sprang into its master’s lap; he flung it out of the window, and the voice of distress quickly thinned away and died in the distance .	Akhirnya si penderita yang yang sangat bingung itu meninggalkan jalan yang sedang ditempuhnya dan melompat ke pangkuan pemiliknya yang serta merta melemparnya ke luar jendela. Di luar masih terdengar lengkingan kesakitan, yang makin lama makin jauh .

“Thinned away and died in the distance” has the real meaning of fading in the distance. Translator A translated the idiom by paraphrase.

Source Text	Translator A
The old lady sank down into a chair and laughed a little, then cried a little, then did both together.	Nyonya tua itu menjatuhkan diri di sebuah kursi , kemudian ia tertawa, menangis, dan akhirnya tertawa dan menangis.

The true meaning of the idiom is to “sit down”. The idiom is translated into “menjatuhkan diri di kursi” which is categorized into paraphrase.

4.3.6.4 Translation by Omission

Translation by omission means that the translator omitted the idiom. The case of omitted idiom does not exist in “Petualangan Tom Sawyer” by Translator A.

4.3.7 Strategy of Translating Idiom by Translator B

The strategy of translating idiom used in this research, as mentioned in chapter two, is Baker's (1992) theory of strategy of translating idiom. Baker stated that there are four strategy of translating idiom. Those are: Similar meaning and similar form, similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

4.3.7.1 Similar meaning and form

The strategy of similar meaning and form means that the translation in the target text has similar form and meaning. The term of "same form" and "same meaning" means that the idiom in the target text, if possible, convey similar or almost similar meaning as the idiom in the source text. In this strategy, the idiom in the target language should be similar to the idiom in the source language as it is possible to find idiom that similar in form but different in meaning. The term "similar" not only in meaning, but also in the lexical term. In the translation of "The Adventure of Tom Sawyer" titled "Petualangan Tom Sawyer" by Translator B, this strategy is not used.

4.3.7.2 Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

The strategy of similar meaning but dissimilar form means that the translation use an idiom in target language that similar semantically, but different lexically, for example, the English idiom that contain noun, might be translated into verb. The use of this strategy can be found in the translated novel "Petualangan Tom Sawyer" by Translator B.

Source Text	Translator B
'Hang the boy, can't I never learn anything?	Anak setan! Pintar sekali ia menipu bibinya

The translator translate the idiom “hang the boy’ which means “naughty boy” into “anak setan” in Indonesia that has the same idiomatic meaning. Here the translator used the strategy of translating idiom to similar meaning but dissimilar form because the translation of the idiom is in the idiom form with same meaning but in has different lexical category. The lexical category of the source text is a verb, while the translation is a noun.

Source Text	Translator B
I do too, Tom. Lord, I hear ‘em say he’s the bloodiest looking villain in this country, and they wonder he wasn’t ever hung before.’	Demikian pula yang kurasakan sepanjang waktu, Tom. Kata orang yang tidak mengetahui, Muff Potter itu orang yang paling busuk di seluruh negeri, dan heranlah mereka bahwa ia tidak digantung dari dulu.

The translator translate the idiom “hang the boy’ which means “bloodiest looking villain” into “orang yang paling busuk” in Indonesia that has the same idiomatic meaning. Here the translator used the strategy of translating idiom to similar meaning but dissimilar form because the translation of the idiom is in the idiom form with same meaning but in has different lexical category.

Source Text	Translator B
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He felt sure he never could draw a safe breath again until that man was dead and he had seen the corpse.	Tentu Tom akan hidup dalam ancaman bahaya . Yang menyenangkan hatinya jika saja ia bisa melihat mayat Injun Joe terhampar di depannya.
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The translator translate the idiom “hang the boy’ which means “draw a safe breath” into “ancaman bahaya” in Indonesia that has the same idiomatic meaning. Here the translator used the strategy of translating idiom to similar meaning but dissimilar form because the translation of the idiom is in the idiom form with same meaning but in has different lexical category. The lexical category of the source text is a verb, while the translation is a noun.

4.3.7.3 Translation by Paraphrase

The strategy of Translation by paraphrase means that the idiom from the source text is not translated into idiom in the target text, but paraphrased in the target language.

Source Text	Translator B
Tom heaved a great sigh as she put her foot on the threshold. But his face lit up , right away, for she tossed a pansy over the fence a moment before she disappeared.	Tom mengeluh panjang. Tapi ia segera bersukacita karena sebelum masuk ke dalam, anak itu melempar bunga ke luar pagar.

The true meaning of the idiom is to “become happy”. The idiom is translated into “bersukacita” which is categorized into paraphrase.

Source Text	Translator B
That's just like a girl— they're so thin-skinned and chicken-hearted .	Sebegitu pengecutnya anak perempuan itu. Bah! Tidak mempunyai keteguhan hati seperti anak laki-laki; yang memang berani memukul dan berani dipukul.

The true meaning of the idiom is “coward”. The idiom is translated into “sebegitu pengecutnya anak perempuan itu” which is categorized into paraphrase.

Source Text	Translator B
Tom glanced at her face — it was white with terror	Tom memandangi wajah Becky yang sangat pucat .

The true meaning of the idiom is “very pale”. The idiom is translated into “sangat pucat” which is categorized into paraphrase.

4.3.7.4 Translation by Omission

Translation by omission means that the translator omitted the idiom. The case of omitted idiom does not exist in “Petualangan Tom Sawyer” by Translator B.

Source Text	Translator B
Tom still hung fire .	(No Translaton)

The idiom “hung fire” is categorized as full idiom because the true meaning is “silent”. However, Translator B did not translate the sentence.

Source Text	Translator B
At last the frantic sufferer sheered from its course, and sprang into its master's lap; he flung it out of the window, and the voice of distress quickly thinned away and died in the distance .	Akhirnya anjing itu lari menuju tuannya. Ia meloncat mencari tempat perlindungan di atas pangkuannya. Dengan segera tuan itu melemparnya ke luar jendela. Sampainya di tanah anjing itu lari dari halaman gereja sambil menjerit, membawa lari kumbang itu bersamanya.

The idiom "thinned away and died in the distance" is categorized as semi idiom because the true meaning is "fading away in the distance". The translator omitted the idiom and replace it with a sentence.

Source Text	Translator B
He was so homesick that he could hardly endure the misery of it.	Yang tidak dapat menahan rasa rindunya adalah Joe.

The idiom "homesick" is categorized as semi idiom because the true meaning is "missing home". The translator did not translate the idiom.

4.3.8 Similarities and Differences in Strategies used by Translators

Translator A	Translator B	Comparison	
		Similar	Different

Using Idioms with Similar Meaning and Form (1 times)	Using Idioms with Similar Meaning and Form (0 time)		✓
Using Idioms with Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form (12 times)	Using Idioms with Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form (6 times)		✓
By Paraphrasing (38 times)	By Paraphrasing (25 times)		✓
By Omission (0 time)	By Omission (19 times)		✓

Table 4 8 Similarities and Differences in Strategies used by Translators

There is no similarities of strategies which are used by both translators. The difference are: Translators A use idiom of similar meaning and form but Translator B is not. Translator B use translation by omission while Translator A is not.