

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter shows the findings and the discussion of the study which is about comparative study of idiom in two translated novels. All the research questions and the purposes of the study are answered here.

4.1 Finding on the Type of English Idioms

The writer found 80 types of English idiom in *the Scarlet Letter* novel. The data are then classified into 6 types of English idiom: 1) phrasal verb, 2) prepositional verb, 3) idiom with verb, 4) idiom with noun, 5) idiom with adjective, and 6) idiomatic pairs. Below is the table of types of English idiom.

No.	Types of English Idiom	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	Phrasal Verb (PV)	29	36.25
2.	Prepositional Phrases (PP)	18	22.5
3.	Idiom with Verb (IV)	12	15
4.	Idiom with Noun (IN)	11	13.75
5.	Idiom with Adjective (IA)	2	2.5
6.	Idiomatic Pairs (IP)	8	10
TOTAL		80	100

Table 1. Types of English Idiom

The table above shows that there are 80 idioms which are found in *the Scarlet Letter*. Idiom formed by phrasal verb is the highest; the frequency is 29 of

80 idioms (36.25%). Then, idiom which is formed by prepositional phrases, with 18 idioms (22.5%), idiom with verb with 12 idioms (15%), idiom with noun with 11 idioms (13.75%), idiomatic pairs with 8 idioms (10%), and the last is idiom with adjective with 2 idioms (2.5%).

4.2 Finding on the Types of Indonesian Idioms

Indonesian idioms have three types: 1) complex idiom consists of affixation and reduplication; 2) phrasal idiom consists of verbal idiom and nominal idiom; and 3) is idiomatic expression or proverb. The finding for Indonesian idioms in the translation of *the Scarlett Letters* is presented in table below.

4.2.1 Types of Idioms for Translator A

No.	Types of Indonesian Idiom		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Complex Idiom	Affixation	0	0
		Reduplication	0	0
2.	Phrasal Idiom	Verbal Idiom	0	0
		Nominal Idiom	1	1.25
3.	Idiomatic Expression	Proverb	0	0

Table 2. Types of Indonesian Idioms by Translator A

Based on the table above, it is shown that the type of Indonesian idioms found in the translated version of *Scarlett Letters* is only one type, Phrasal Idioms

in the form of Nominal Idioms. It has only one occurrence means 1.25%. In conclusion, translator A uses only phrasal idioms in the form of nominal idioms.

4.2.2 Types of Idioms for Translator B

No.	Types of Indonesian Idiom		Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Complex Idiom	Affixation	1	1.25
		Reduplication	0	0
2.	Phrasal Idiom	Verbal Idiom	0	0
		Nominal Idiom	2	2.5
3.	Idiomatic Expression	Proverb	0	0

Table 3. Types of Indonesian Idioms by Translator B

Meanwhile the table above shows that there are only two types which are used by translator B to translate the idiom. First is, two idioms in phrasal idiom, exactly in nominal idiom with percentage 2.5%. Secondly is complex idiom, which the frequency is 1.25%. In conclusion, translator B uses two types of idioms, complex idiom in the form of affixation and phrasal idioms in the form of nominal idiom.

4.3 Finding on the Strategy Used by Translators in Translating Idioms

To find the strategies used by the translators (A and B) in translating English idioms in the novel of *the Scarlet letter*, the writer uses Mona Baker's theory. The strategies are divided into idiom of similar meaning and form, using

idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. The result is the writer found there are three similar strategies which are used by both translators (A and B) which the dominant strategy used is translation by paraphrase. The strategies of both translators are presented in the table of finding below.

4.3.1 Type of Strategy for Idioms Translation from Translator A

This sub-chapter presents the frequency and the percentage of strategy of idiom translation from translator A. The table is given below.

Strategy of Idiom Translation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form	1	1.25
Using Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form	0	0
Translation by Paraphrase	72	90
Translation by Omission	7	8.75
TOTAL	80	100

Table 4. Strategy of Idiom Translation by Translator A

The table above shows that the strategy of idiom translation by paraphrase is 72 idioms (90%) which also be the highest strategy used, and for the second is translation by omission with 7 idioms (8.75%). Then using idiom of similar meaning and form is the third strategy used with one idiom (1.25%), unfortunately there is no idiom using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy.

4.3.2 Type of Strategy for Idioms Translation from Translator B

This sub-chapter presents the frequency and the percentage of strategy of idiom translation from translator B. The table is given below.

Strategy of Idiom Translation	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form	1	1.25
Using Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form	1	1.25
Translation by Paraphrase	69	86.25
Translation by Omission	9	11.25
TOTAL	80	100

Table 5. Strategy of Idiom Translation by Translator B

The table above shows that the dominant strategy used is translation by paraphrase with frequency 69 idioms (86.25%). Then the second is translation by omission strategy with frequency 9 idioms (11.25%). The least strategy used which also has the same frequency with one idiom (1.25%) is using idiom of similar meaning and form, and using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

4.4 Finding on the Quality of Translation

The writer uses Nababan's theory to find the quality of translation by the translators (A and B) in the *Scarlet Letter* novel. The quality of translation consists of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Then the result shows translator B is better than translator A. The quality is presented below.

4.4.1 Quality of Translation from Translator A and Translator B

This sub-chapter presents the frequency of quality of translation from both translators (A and B). The table is given below.

NO	Quality of	Text A	Score	Average	Text B	Score	Average

	Translation						
1.	Accurate	13	39	2.05	20	60	2.17
	Less Accurate	49	98		46	92	
	Not Accurate	9	9		7	7	
2.	Acceptable	46	138	2.51	48	144	2.54
	Less Acceptable	20	40		17	34	
	Not Acceptable	8	8		8	8	
3.	High Readability	54	162	2.63	48	144	2.48
	Medium Readability	13	26		15	30	
	Low Readability	7	7		10	10	

Table 6. Quality of Translation by Translator A and Translator B

The tables above presents score average of each translator. Seeing by accuracy aspect, score average of text B (2.17) is higher than text A (2.05). Then seeing by acceptability aspect, text B (2.54) is also higher than text A (2.51), but for readability aspect, text A (2.63) is higher than text B (2.48). On accuracy and acceptability aspect, translator A is better than translator B, while readability aspect of translator A is better than B.

Score Average						
NO	Target Text	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability	Score	Average
1.	Text A	2.05	2.51	2.63	13.8	2.3
2.	Text B	2.17	2.54	2.48	14.07	2.34

Table 7. Quality Value Instrument of Translator A and Translator B

The table above shows that score average of text B is higher than text A. Score average of text B is 2.34 while text A is 2.3. Based on three aspects, accuracy, acceptability, and readability, total score average of text B is 2.34. It shows that those aspects are not going well. Its score means the translation is less accurate, less acceptable, and in medium readability position. So, the Source Language is not transferred well into Target Language, in this case, Bahasa Indonesia.

From both text (A and B), the writer concludes that translator B is better than translator A. It has clearly showed from the table of quality value instrument.

Besides, mostly translator A translates the novel literally and it makes sounding unnatural, while translator B is more creative. Translator B plays with words and form, he or she is braver to change the sentence's structure but not the meaning. The meaning is still appropriate to the context. So, the translation sounds more natural than text A.

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

Types of English and Indonesian idiom are different. In English idiom, the types are divided into six types, but in Indonesian idiom, the types are only divided into three types. Below table shows the differences and similarities of types of idioms for both languages, English and Indonesian:

English Idiom	Indonesian Idiom	Comparison	
		Similar	Different
Idiom with Verb	Phrasal Idiom	√	
Idiom with Noun			
-	Complex Idiom		√
-	Idiomatic Expression		√
Phrasal Verb	-		√
Prepositional Phrase	-		√

Idiom with Adjective	-		√
Idiomatic Pairs	-		√

Table 8. Similarities and Differences between English and Indonesian Idioms

The above table shows the similarities and differences of types of English and Indonesian idioms. Although most of numbers of types are different yet, there are two types or those that can be considered having similar form. The similarities are: 1) Idiom with verb is similar with phrasal verb, especially verbal idiom and 2) Idiom with noun is also similar with phrasal verb, especially nominal idiom. Meanwhile the rest of types are different.

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

Translator A		Translator B		Comparison	
				Similar	Different
Phrasal Idiom		Phrasal Idiom			√
Verbal	Nominal	Verbal	Nominal		
0	1	0	2		
Complex Idiom		Complex Idiom			√
Affixation	Reduplication	Affixation	Reduplication		
0	0	1	0		
Idiomatic Expression		Idiomatic Expression		√	
0		0			

Tabel 9. Similarities and Differences on the Types of Indonesian Idioms between Translator A and Translator B

From the above table, it is clearly seen that similarity of both translators are, they do not use type of idiomatic expression at all. Meanwhile the difference is, both translators use phrasal idiom, especially nominal idiom, but the frequency of their using is different. Translator B uses nominal idiom type two times, whilst translator A only uses one time. Another difference is translator B uses complex idiom but translator B does not.

4.7 Discussion on the Strategy Used in Translating Idiom

This sub-chapter will discuss the strategy used in translating idiom by translator A and translator B.

4.7.1 Discussion Translator A

This sub-chapter discusses the strategy used in translating idiom by translator A.

4.7.1.1 Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

This strategy is usually chosen by translator due to the Target Language has the same meaning as idiom in Source Language, then the idioms itself have equivalent word as the Source Language. Below are some examples of this strategy.

Sentence 1:

Source Language	Target Language
He has violated, in cold blood , the sanctity of a human heart.	Dia telah melanggar, dengan darah dingin , kesucian hati manusia.

The idiom of sentence above is translated using idiom of similar meaning and form because the form is translated literally as Source Language. The translator chooses *darah dingin* as translation of “in cold blood”. Besides the translation’s form is same and literal, but the meaning is similar. In Source Language idiom “in cold blood” means without feeling with cruel intent, while in Target Language in this case, Bahasa Indonesia also has idiom *darah dingin* which means cruel, do not care with something, and without feeling. So, the translator chooses this strategy is appropriate.

4.7.1.2 Using Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

The translator A does not use this strategy at all to translate the idioms.

4.7.1.3 Translation by Paraphrase

This strategy is chosen by translator due to sometimes the idiom does not has the equivalent words in Target Language, so the translator translate the Source Language depends its context, which is the words are more acceptable and understandable. The examples are given below.

Sentence 1:

Source Language	Target Language
Why, gossips, what is it but to laugh in the faces of our godly	Nah, teman-teman, bukankah ini artinya menertawakan para

magistrates, and make a pride out of what they, worthy gentlemen, meant for a punishment?	hakim kita yang mulia, dan membanggakan yang mereka maksud sebagai hukuman?
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Idiom “laugh in the faces” means laughing in insult someone’s face or showing ridicule at something. Then that idiom is translated become *menertawakan* in Target Language. *Menertawakan* also means insult, mock, or ridicule. Although *menertawakan* counts to verb and it is not part of Indonesian idiom, the writer thinks that the translator has chosen the appropriate words in translating that idiom.

Sentence 2:

Source Language	Target Language
He bowed courteously to the communicative townsman, and whispering a few words to his Indian attendant, they both made their way through the crowd.	Ia membungkuk dengan sopan pada penduduk kota yang telah memberinya banyak keterangan itu, dan, setelah membisikkan beberapa kata kepada teman Indian-nya, ia dan pendampingnya menghilang di antara kerumunan orang banyak.

Idiom “made their way through” means to move along a route full of obstacles, or through a crowd of people or things. Then the translator translates that idiom become”, which has been appropriate with the context of the sentence. Although the translation is not part of Indonesian idiom, it is acceptable to the readers because *menghilang di antara* means through a crowd of people.

Sentence 3:

Source Language	Target Language
Speak out the name!	Sebutkan nama itu!

“Speak out” means speak too loud or speak to be heard. Then it is translated into Target Language become *sebutkan*. It is appropriate to the context because its dialog happened when Prynne is force to admit and speak the man who is her daughter’s father.

Sentence 4:

Source Language	Target Language
Nor did his demeanour change when the withdrawal of the prison keeper left him face to face with the woman, whose absorbed notice of him, in the crowd, had intimated so close a relation	Pembawaannya pun tidak berubah setelah sipir meninggalkan kamar itu, dan tinggal ia berdua berhadapan dengan si wanita yang sikapnya tadi siang menunjukkan adanya

between himself and her.	hubungan erat antara mereka berdua.
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Idiom “face to face” in the sentence above is translated using translation by paraphrase and then the translation become *berhadapan*. “Face to face” means when someone meets with someone else in the same place or location. A word *berhadapan* means face (with), contrary (with), and meet (with) someone, or compete (with). Seeing by its context, a word *berhadapan* is appropriate because in Source Language the idiom has described that there are two persons who the position is close and contrary. As we know that it is suit with the meaning. So, the writer thinks that the translator has translated it well.

Sentence 5:

Source Language	Target Language
Sooner or later , he must needs be mine.	Cepat atau lambat , dia akan menjadi milikku!

In translating idiom “sooner or later”, the translator also uses translation by paraphrase. “Sooner or later” means some time in the future at unspecified time or time in the short term or in the long term. Actually the translator translate it literally become *cepat atau lambat*, the meaning is also same with the meaning and form in Source Language, but it cannot be categorized as using idiom of

similar meaning and form due to in Target Language in case, Bahasa Indonesia, there is no idiom *cepat atau lambat*.

4.7.1.4 Translation by Omission

This strategy is usually used by translator due to in Target Language there is no equivalent words, or its meaning hard to be paraphrased in target Language, or even due to stylistic reasons.

Sentence 1:

Source Language	Target Language
But, out of the whole human family, it would not have been easy to select the same number of wise and virtuous persons, who should be less capable of sitting in judgment on an erring woman's heart, and disentangling its mesh of good and evil, than the sages of rigid aspect towards whom Hester Prynne now turned her face. (p. 98)	-

Idiom "sitting in judgment" means making judgments about someone or something or in Bahasa Indonesia can be said *menghakimi*. Unfortunately, that idiom is not translated even a whole sentence is omitted.

Sentence 2:

Source Language	Target Language
Hester repelled the offered medicine, at the same time gazing with strongly marked apprehension into his face.	Hester menolak obat yang disodorkan itu, dan memandang pria itu dengan tatapan yang tampak amat khawatir.

“At the same time” is an idiom which means the same moment or simultaneously, but in the sentence above, the idiom is not translated and it is omitted. The translator omits the idiom perhaps to make the sentence is more effective, because without the idiom is translated, the meaning is still understandable.

Sentence 3:

Source Language	Target Language
dancing up and down like a little elf whenever she hit the scarlet letter.	dan setiap kali bidikannya mengena ia menari-nari seperti peri kecil.

The sentence above, the translator also uses omission strategy. “Up and down” in this sentence does not need to be translated. Moreover idiom “up and down” context is to express success and failure, or condition of happy and sad.

Sentence 4:

Source Language	Target Language
They sat down again, side by side , and hand clasped in hand, on the mossy trunk of the fallen tree.	-

The omission strategy is not only used to omit the idiom, but the translator omits a whole sentence.

Sentence 5:

Source Language	Target Language
Perhaps there was a more real torture in her first unattended footsteps from the threshold of the prison than even in the procession and spectacle that have been described, where she was made the common infamy, at which all mankind was summoned to point its finger .	-

The omission strategy is not only used to omit the idiom, but the translator omits a whole sentence.

4.7.2 Discussion of Translator B

This sub-chapter discusses the strategy used in translating idiom by translator B.

4.7.2.1 Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

Sentence 1:

Source Language	Target Language
He has violated, in cold blood , the sanctity of a human heart.	Ia telah melukai hati manusia, dengan darah dingin .

The idiom is translated using idiom of similar meaning and form. The translator chooses *darah dingin* as translation of “in cold blood”, due to the translation’s form is same and literal, but the meaning is similar. In Source Language idiom “in cold blood” means without feeling with cruel intent, while in Target Language in this case, Bahasa Indonesia also has idiom *darah dingin* which means cruel, do not care with something, and without feeling. So, the translator has chosen the right strategy.

4.7.2.2 Using Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

Sentence 1:

Source Language	Target Language
With all my heart!	Nyonya, aku akan menerimamu dengan tangan terbuka!

Idiom “with all my heart” is translated become *tangan terbuka* in Target Language. “With all my heart” means cliché very sincerely, with great willingness or pleasure, or with the deepest feeling. Meanwhile *tangan terbuka* means generous, like to help, or with great pleasure. The meaning of idiom in Target Language is same with the Source Language, but the words’ form is different and that is not equivalent word. If the idiom is translated literally, then it cannot be called as Indonesian idiom, because in literally the translation is *dengan sepenuh hatiku* and in Indonesian there is not that idiom. So, the writer thinks that the translator using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

4.7.2.3 Translation by Paraphrase

Sentence 1:

Source Language	Target Language
they have not been bold to put in force the extremity of our righteous law against her.	mereka tidak berani menghalang-halangi hukum untuk mengambil tindakan tegas terhadap wanita ini.

“Put in force” means making something take effect, or enforcing a policy or procedure. The translator translates it become *mengambil tindakan tegas* which is the words are not an idiom in Target Language, in case, Bahasa Indonesia. Although it is not an idiom, the meaning is acceptable in Target Language, and the context does not change at all. Even the translation makes the sound is natural. So translation by paraphrase is strategy which is used in the sentence above.

Sentence 2:

Source Language	Target Language
‘The learned man,’ observed the stranger with another smile, ‘should come himself to look into the mystery.’	“Pria cerdas tersebut,” Tanya si pria asing, dengan senyum, ”harus datang sendiri untuk memecahkan misteri ini.”

According to McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms, “look into” in figurative meaning is investigating something. Then the translator translates that idiom become *memecahkan*. In spite of word *memecahkan* is not Indonesian idiom, but the meaning is breaking, solving, or finishing. It means when the translator translates “look into” become *memecahkan*, the context is appropriate and it is acceptable. So the strategy used in this sentence is paraphrase.

Sentence 3:

Source Language	Target Language

‘Why not announce thyself openly, and cast me off at once?’	“Mengapa kau tidak mengumumkan dirimu secara terbuka pada semua orang, dan menyerangku pada saat yang bersamaan?”
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Idiom “cast me off” in figurative meaning means throwing away, or rejecting and discarding someone. Then the translator translates it become *menyerangku*, which is it is not part of Indonesian idiom. As we know that word *menyerang* means to break through, to come out, to attack, or to beat up. So, what the translator do is acceptable, because *menyerangku* is appropriate with the context. Although it has a different meaning, it makes the readers more understand.

Sentence 4:

Source Language	Target Language
Perhaps there was a more real torture in her first unattended footsteps from the threshold of the prison than even in the procession and spectacle that have been described, where she was made the common infamy, at which all mankind was summoned to point its finger .	Mungkin itu adalah penyiksaan yang lebih kejam pada saat kakinya melangkah keluar dari penjara, daripada prosesi yang pernah dijalaninya sebelumnya, .ketika ia menjadi objek penghinaan .

“Point its finger” in Target Language is translated become *menjadi objek penghinaan*. It clearly uses translation by paraphrase strategy. In figurative meaning, “points its finger” means blaming someone or identifying someone as a guilty person. Then *menjadi objek penghinaan* has meanings that it blames someone and makes someone as a guilty person. Although it is not an idiom in Target Language and the translation becomes longer, but the context does not change. So what the translator do is right.

Sentence 5:

Source Language	Target Language
Over and over again, the tempter of souls had thrust this idea upon Hester’s contemplation, and laughed at the passionate and desperate joy with which she seized, and then strove to cast it from her.	Terus menerus, gagasan itu ingin menyeruak dari jiwa Hester dan menertawakan keputusasaan yang dirasakannya.

The sentence above is translated by paraphrase strategy. It is due to “over and over again” is translated become *terus menerus*. “Over and over again” means repeatedly. In Target Language, *terus menerus* is repeatedly. So the translator translates it literally, but *terus menerus* is not Indonesian idiom. Therefore, this translation does not count to using idiom of similar meaning and form or dissimilar form.

4.7.2.4 Translation by Omission

Sentence 1:

Source Language	Target Language
Children, too young to	Anak-anak, terlalu muda untuk

comprehend wherefore this woman should be shut out from the sphere of human charities.	mengerti masalah yang sebenarnya.
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Idiom “shut out” is formed by phrasal verb. It has meaning excluding someone or something, and refusing entrance to someone or something. In the sentence above, the translator chooses to omit the idiom. Perhaps it is done to make the sentence more effective and make the sentence is brief. Moreover the translation is acceptable and easier to understand.

Sentence 2:

Source Language	Target Language
the whole peculiarity, in short , of her position in respect to other children.	keanehannya, dan posisinya terhadap anak-anak lainnya.

“In short” means stated briefly and it is usually used as adverb. In the sentence above, “in short” is omitted due to it is not too important. Although the idiom is omitted, the context does not change and the meaning is also clear. So, the translator uses translation by omission as its strategy.

Sentence 3:

Source Language	Target Language
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By no means!	-
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The omission strategy is not only used to omit the idiom, but the translator omits a whole sentence. Whereas “by no means” can be translated using paraphrase strategy become *sama sekali tidak*. Actually, that idiom does not need to be translated, but that words is not part of sentence and become own sentence. So it is better to be translated.

Sentence 4:

Source Language	Target Language
Would he not suddenly sink into the earth, leaving a barren and blasted spot, where, in due course of time, would be seen deadly nightshade, dogwood, henbane, and whatever else of vegetable wickedness the climate could produce, all flourishing with hideous luxuriance?	Apakah ia tidak tiba-tiba tenggelam di telan bumi dan meninggalkan tanda gersang?

Idiom “in due course” means in a normal expected amount of time. Then the translator omits that idiom to brief the sentence. Moreover the idiom is only as

explanation of time. When it is not translated, the context also does not change, and the meaning is understandable.

Sentence 5:

Source Language	Target Language
'Hold thy tongue, naughty child!'	-

The omission strategy is not only used to omit the idiom, but the translator omits a whole sentence. "Hold thy tongue" in figurative meaning means refraining from saying something unpleasant. Whereas that idiom can be translated using paraphrase strategy become *jaga ucapanmu* or *jangan bicara sembarangan*.

4.8 Discussion on Similarities and Differences on the Strategy Used by Translators (A and B)

There are some similarities and a difference of strategies which are used by both translators (A and B). The writer found there are three similar strategies which are used. Those are 1) Using idiom with similar meaning and form, 2) Translation by Paraphrase, and 3) Translation by Omission. Another similarity is the most dominant strategy used is translation by paraphrase, while the second is translation by omission. For difference, the writer found one of translators use using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form but one else is not. Below is the example of similarities and differences of strategy's table.

No	Source Text	Target text	ISMF	ISMDF	TP	TO
1.	Why, gossips, what is it but to laugh in the faces of our godly magistrates, and make a pride out of what they, worthy gentlemen, meant for a punishment?’	Nah, teman-teman, bukankah ini artinya menertawakan para hakim kita yang mulia, dan membanggakan yang mereka maksud sebagai hukuman?			√	
		Apa tujuannya? Apakah untuk menertawakan para pendeta dan pejabat pemerintah kita, dan mengangkat harga diri keluar dari hukuman?			√	
2.	But, out of the whole human family, it would not have been easy to select the same number of wise and virtuous	-				√
		Namun tidak mudah untuk memilih sejumlah orang yang bijak dan adil untuk menghakimi seorang wanita yang muda dan lemah seperti			√	

	<p>persons, who should he less capable of sitting in judgment on an erring woman's heart, and disentangling its mesh of good and evil, than the sages of rigid aspect towards whom Hester Prynne now turned her face.</p>	Hester Prynne.				
3.	<p>With all my heart!</p>	Dengan senang hati!			√	
		Nyonya, aku akan menerimamu dengan tangan terbuka!	√			

4.	He has violated, in cold blood , the sanctity of a human heart.	Dia telah melanggar, dengan darah dingin , kesucian hati manusia.	√			
		Ia telah melukai hati manusia, dengan darah dingin .	√			

Table 8. Similarities and Differences of Strategy Used

4.9 Discussion on the Quality of Translation

Quality of translation can assess based on three aspects, such as 1) Accuracy aspect, when a text has the same or equivalent meaning with the text of Source Language, 2) Acceptability aspect, when a translation has appropriated with norms and culture which is applied in Target Language, and 3) Readability aspect, the way of translator can make the translation is easy to understand.

4.9.1 Discussion on the Quality of Translation from Translator A

NO	Source Language	Target Language	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
1.	But she— the naughty baggage— little will she care what they	Tapi dia — perempuan nakal itu — takkan mengindahkan apa yang	1	1	1

	put upon the bodice of her gown....	dilekatkan pada bajunya!			
2.	He has violated, in cold blood , the sanctity of a human heart.	Dia telah melanggar, dengan darah dingin , kesucian hati manusia.	2	2	2
3.	But in days to come he will walk hand in hand with us.	Tapi di hari-hari yang akan datang dia akan berjalan bergandengan dengan kita.	3	3	3

First sentence, the translator does not translate the sentence accurately, it is also not acceptable, and low readability. The meaning is less accurate, word *dilekatkan* is not appropriate to the context, the translation also does not sound natural. So, the readability aspect is not good enough due to it is hard to understand. Second sentence, the idiom has translated accurately but the rest of words is less acceptable and in medium readability due to the translator mostly translates the words literally, so it sounds quite natural. Basically the translation is easy to understand, but in some parts, readers have to read more than once. The

last sentence, the translation is accurate, acceptable, and classified to high readability. It is due to the sentence is transferred accurately from Source Language into Target Language; there is also no meaning distortion. Besides, it sounds natural, choice of words is familiar to readers and it is also compatible with Target Language rules. So the sentence is easy to understand.

4.9.2 Discussion on the Quality of Translation from Translator B

NO	Source Language	Target Language	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability
1.	—here Mr. Wilson laid his hand on the shoulder of a pale young man beside him—	Tuan Wilson melambaikan tangannya pada seorang pria pucat yang berdiri di sebelah.	1	1	1
2.	‘It is too deeply branded. Ye cannot take it off. And would that I might	“Ini tertanam terlalu dalam. Kau tidak dapat mencabutnya.”	2	2	2

	endure his agony as well as mine!’				
3.	‘I will not speak!’ answered Hester, turning pale as death, but responding to this voice, which she too surely recognized.	“Aku tidak akan bicara,” jawab Hester lagi, wajahnya sepucat mayat, ketika ia mengenali suara itu.	3	3	3

First sentence, the translation is not accurate, not acceptable, and not readability. “Laid his hand on” is translated becomes *melambaikan tangannya*, it is clearly not accurate. The translator should translate it becomes *meletakkan*, so the translation is accurate. Then the sentence is translated literally and sounds unnatural. Although the sentence is not too hard to understand, but it sound unnatural, so the readability is low. Second sentence, the translation is less

accurate due to there are some words are not translated and omitted, so it perhaps cause missing context. The third sentence, the translation is good enough. The sentence is accurate, acceptable, and high readability. The translation is easy to understand, the words is also transferred accurately, and sounds natural.