

# **STUDENTS' STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS INTO INDONESIAN**

## **THESIS**

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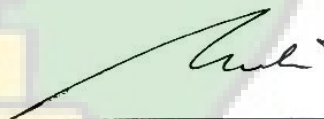
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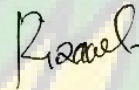
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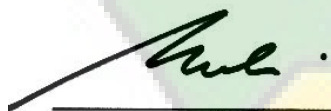
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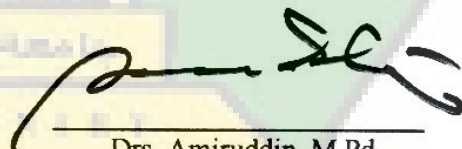
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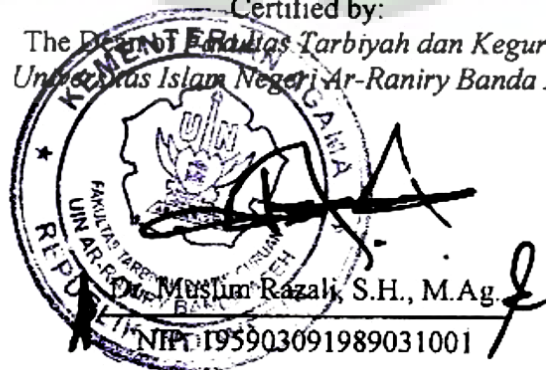
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## SURAT PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN

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Adalah benar-benar karya saya, kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan di dalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggungjawab saya. Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

Banda Aceh, 5 Januari 2020

Saya yang membuat surat pernyataan



Syamsul Rizal

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful

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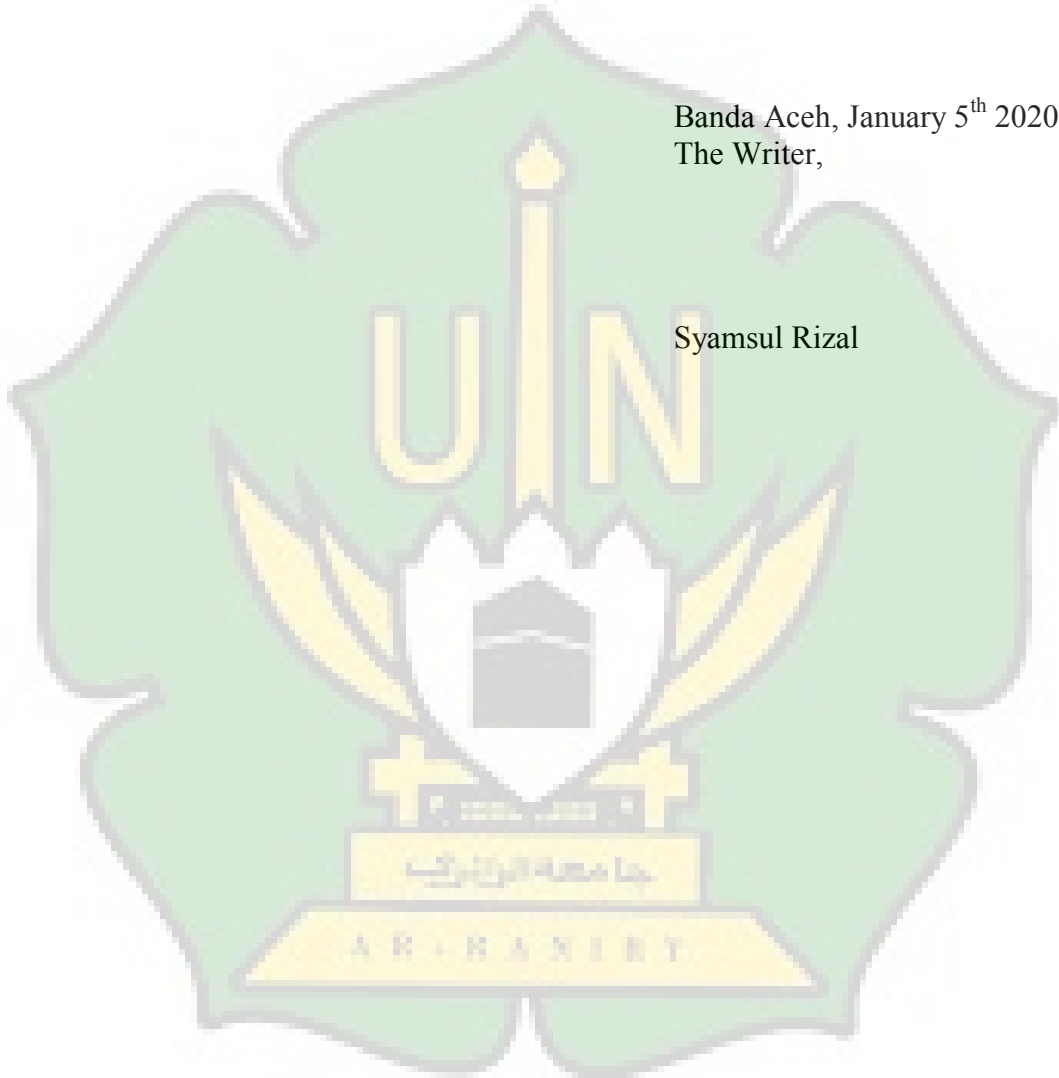
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## ABSTRACT

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This reseach is entitled "Students' Strategies in Translating English Idiomatic Expression into Indonesian". This research was conducted to know whether the students have knowledge in translating from English into Indonesian and what strategies are mostly used by the students in translating English idiomatic expression. The population of this reseach was the students of English Education Department at fifth semester consisted of 196 students who had learnt translation I and II course at UIN Ar-Raniry. The sample of this research was 12% of the population and they were selected by using purposive sampling. In this research, the research collected the data by applying questionnaire and analyzed the data using percentage fomula. Based on the result, the researcher found more than 70% of the students have good knowledge in translating from English into Indonesian related to students' questionnaire answers and the result of the writing test. Moreover, the students also chose the strategy of paraphrase (91.6%) which was mostly used by them while translating English idiomatic expression into Indonesian and followed by using an idiom of similar form and meaning (79.1%), using an idiom of similar meaning but disimilar form (45%), and the lowest one was translation by omission Strategy (41%).

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>vii</b>

### CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study .....	1
B. Research Question .....	3
C. Objective of Study .....	4
D. Significance of Study .....	4
E. Terminology .....	4
1. Strategy .....	4
2. Translating .....	4
3. Idiomatic Expression .....	5

### CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Definition of Strategy .....	6
B. Translating .....	6
C. Process of Translation .....	8
1. Analysis .....	9
2. Transfer .....	9
3. Restructuring .....	9
D. Methods in Translation .....	9
1. Word-for-word translation .....	10
2. Literal translation .....	11
3. Faithful translation .....	11
4. Semantic translation .....	12
5. Adaptation .....	12
6. Free translation .....	13
7. Idiomatic translation .....	13
8. Communicative translation .....	14
E. Idiom Translation Strategies .....	15
1. Using idiom of similar form and meaning .....	15
2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form .....	15
3. Translation by paraphrase .....	16
4. Translation by omission .....	16
F. Idiomatic Expression .....	17
G. Types of Idiom .....	18
1. Proper name .....	18
2. English Phrasal Compounds .....	18



3. Figure of Speech .....	19
4. Abbreviation .....	19
5. Substitute .....	19
6. Slang .....	20
H. Relevant Studies .....	20
<b>CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY</b>	
A. Research Design .....	23
B. Population .....	23
C. Sample .....	24
D. Data Collection .....	25
E. Data Analysis .....	26
<b>CHAPTER 4: RESEACRH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION</b>	
A. Research Findings .....	27
B. Discussion .....	37
<b>CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	
A. Conclusion .....	39
B. Suggestion .....	40
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
<b>AUTOBIOGRAPHY</b>	

## LIST OF APPENDICES

- Appendix A Appointment Letter of Supervisor
- Appendix B The Recommendation Letter for Conducting the Research from The *Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry*
- Appendix C The Confirmation Letter of Conducting the Research from English Language Education of *Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry*
- Appendix D Instruments of Data Collection
- Appendix E Documentation
- Appendix F Autobiography



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of Study

Language is a tool that is used by everyone in all over the world to share and express ideas, informations, and feelings with each other. Finegan (2004, p.185), explains that “language has two different parts, and each of them deliver meaning”. According to Guralnik (1996, p.15) “language is a system in combining vocal sounds to deliver meaning, and it has some units and structures which are used to communicate or express thoughts and feelings”. Saeed (2005, p.3) claims that “semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language”. Furthermore, sharing thoughts, feelings, and information in the same way actually is an easy thing.

However, there will be difficulties and misconceptions while the activity of sharing information occurs between two persons who have different language and culture backgrounds. Consequently, translation is a required way to overcome this problem. Brislin (1976, p. 1) argued that translation as “the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source language) to another (target language) whether the languages are in written or oral form”. It is also important for us to know about the importance of knowing and studying about translation for fluency in communicating with people who have different culture and language backgrounds.

Catford (1965, p.20) stated that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). It means that cultural element of translation of the source language (SL) has to be translated and understood in the target language (TL).

Therefore, it is important for everyone who wants to translate a word or sentences should be able to know the cultural aspects of the target language.

According to Boers (2008) in MED Magazine, every language has its own idioms. Idiomatic expressions are vastly used by people in their daily life communication whether in speaking and writing aspects. Laflin (1996) has argued that English idiomatic expressions are used in both formal and informal communications. In Linguistics, idioms are interpreted as fixed expressions and they have arbitrary meanings. Moreover, In English language, idiomatic expressions are used by native speakers in their daily life. It is logical that non-native speakers will find difficulties especially in translating English idiomatic expression. English idioms are a part of the cultural elements of the language which should be mastered by English foreign learners. For example, many idioms such as “neck and neck” meaning “it is hard to say who will win”; "win hands down" meaning "to win easily"; and "go off the rails" meaning "to go wrong or out of control". These three idioms are derived from horse racing due to the popularity of horse racing as a sport in England (Boers, 2008). So, it is also important for us to know and learn about their culture to make it easier for us to understand the English idiomatic expressions.

Therefore, for non-native speaker who is unfamiliar with the idiomatic expression will get difficulties to imagine and translate the meaning of idiomatic expression itself. That is why, sometimes idioms become very difficult to be understood for people, especially students. Dixon (1983) states that “idiomatic expressions have long played an important role in the English language” (p. 1). In fact, the use of idioms is so widespread that an understanding of these expressions is essential to successful communication, whether in listening, speaking, reading, or writing. As Nida says, “Finding satisfactory equivalents for idioms is one of the most difficult aspects of translating.” (Nida, 2001, p. 28).

In spite of understanding English idiomatic expressions are extremely hard, they are also very important to be learnt and understood because they are always used in every English aspect such as English conversation, movies, sports, and so on.

In accordance with the fact above, the researcher is highly motivated to find out whether the fifth semester students have knowledge about translation and what strategies are mostly used by the students in translating English idiomatic expression into Indonesian.

## **B. Research Questions**

1. Do the fifth semester students have knowledge in translating from English into Indonesian?
2. What strategies are mostly used by the fifth semester students in translating English idiomatic expressions into Indonesian?

### **C. Objective of Study**

The aim of this study is to know; 1. whether the fifth semester students have knowledge in translating from English into Indonesia, 2. what strategies are mostly used by the fifth semester students in translating English idiomatic expressions into Indonesian.

### **D. Significance of Study**

This study is expected to be a benchmark for students in learning and exploring more about English idiomatic expressions and also can be a reference for students and English teacher or lecturer in doing translation of English idiomatic expression. This research also to fulfill one of the requirements of S1 at Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan, UIN Ar-Raniry, Banda Aceh.

### **E. Terminology**

#### **1. Strategy**

Strategy can be interpreted as a high level plan to achieve one or more goals under conditions of uncertainty. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, strategy is a plan that is intended to achieve a particular purpose.

#### **2. Translating**

Translating or translation has the meaning which consists an action or a process in deliver meaning of words into target language. According to

Siregar (2016), translation process is a process of transferring meaning to words or sentences from source language (SL) into target language (TL) without changing the meaning of the words or sentences. On the other hand, the translation process can be consisting of word, sentences, paragraphs, and writing or longer text (Nida& Taber, 1964).

### 3. Idiomatic expression

Idiom or also known as idiomatic expression is a set of words or phrases that have figurative meanings generally understood by native speakers. This meaning is different from the individual literal meaning of the element. In other words, the expression does not mean exactly what the words say. Idiomatic expressions also have the most important part in forming communication. According to Langacker (1968, p. 79), “an idiom is a kind of complex lexical item. It is a phrase whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of the morphemes it comprises”.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **A. Definition of Strategy**

Strategy is a way to achieve goals based on many factors to gain goal. Strategy term is also similar to technique term. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1995, p. 89), technique is a method of doing or performing something whereas strategy is a plan to accomplish a specific goal. Strategy can also define as a very systematic process and is interpreted as a process in terms of decision making to achieve goals. Many experts use this term with the same purpose. Ellis (1994) states that strategy is certain stages in the whole process of using language which is related to mental and behavioural activities. Scammel (2018) defines that translation strategy is a problem solving procedure that will be used by individual when trying to translate a text from one language to other language. Strategy can also be defined as a very systematic process and is interpreted as a process in terms of decision making to achieve goals.

#### **B. Translating**

Generally, Translating is defined as the way or process of changing texts or sentences from source language (SL) into target language (TL) without changing the meaning that occur in the source language itself. Translation is not only about translating language from source language (SL) into target language (TL) but also being able to transfer the meaning as a whole. Newmark (1988) has



claimed that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (p. 5).

According to Bell (1991, p. 13), there are three distinguishable meanings of a 'translation' word that can refer to:

1. Translating: the process (to translate; the activity rather than tangible object).
2. A translation: the product of the process of translating (i.e. the translated text).
3. Translation: the abstract concept which encompasses both the process of translating and the product of that process.

Consequently, the word of translation can be defined as the process and the product.

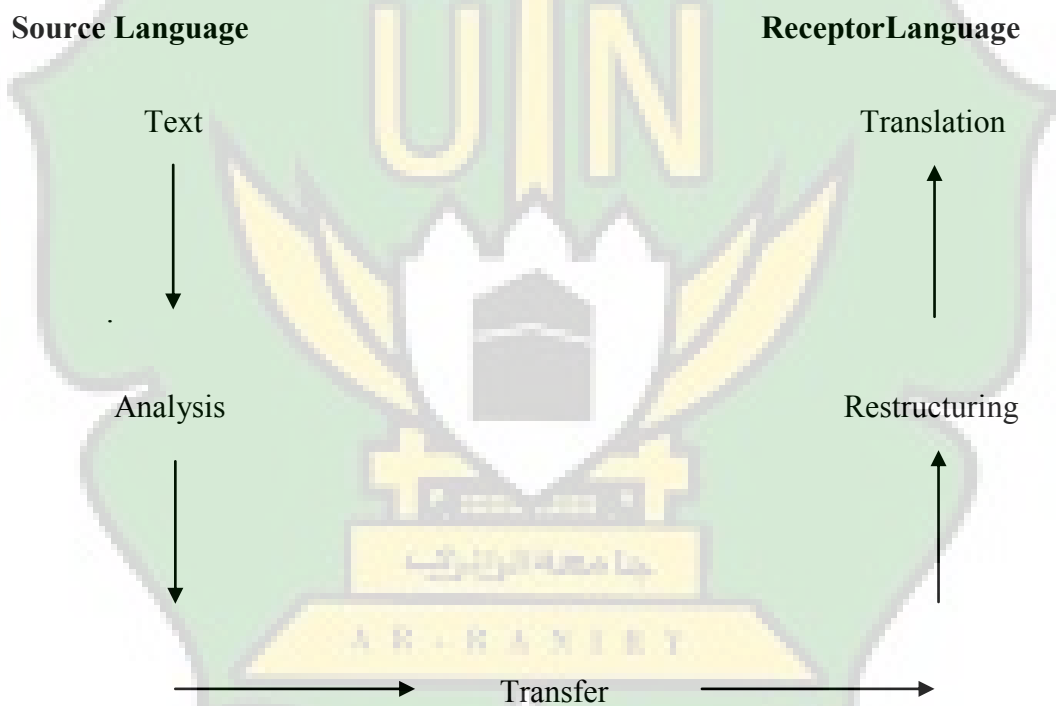
In addition, as Nida(1964) found that there are five fundamental translation principles (pp. 15-16), as follows:

1. The translator must understand perfectly the content and intention of author who he is translating.
2. The translator should have a perfect knowledge of the language from which he is translating and an equally excellent knowledge of the language into which he is translating.
3. The translator should avoid the tendency to translate word for word, for to do so is to destroy the meaning of the original and to ruin the beauty of the expression.
4. The translator should employ the forms of speech in common usage.

5. Through his choice and order of word, the translator should produce a total overall effect with appropriate tone.

### C. Process of Translation

Translation process is a translator's activity while he is doing translation. Nida (1975), claimed that translator can use three steps of translation process while doing translation, they are:



Translation Process (Nida, 1975, p. 80)

### **1. Analysis**

In this case, the meaning of the source language text should be understood culturally by the translator to make a right decision in translating the correct translation.

### **2. Transfer**

Firstly, the meaning of the source language should be analyzed by the translator, then the analyzed meaning must be transferred from SL to TL.

### **3. Restructuring**

Restructuring of the transferred meaning is to make the final message of the SL to be understandable and acceptable into TL.

### **D. Methods in Translation**

A good translation process requires appropriate methods to influence the result of the overall text translation that will produce a good translation according to the translator's purpose. Newmark (1988) suggests that there are eight methods of translation, which some types emphasize on SL and the other emphasize on the TL, or better known as V diagram.

**SL emphasis****TL emphasis**

Word-for-word Translation

Adaptation Translation

Literal Translation

Free Translation

Faithful Translation

Idiomatic Translation

Semantic Translation

Communicative Translation

**(Newmark, 1988, p. 45)****1. Word-for-word translation**

It is a translation method which people translate it into Word by word (word for word translation). In this method, one by one the words are translated without regard to context. This method can also be used to solve difficult problems, namely by doing initial translation (pre-translation) word-for-word translation, then reconstructing it into an appropriate translation There are some examples taken from (Djuharie, 2004, pp. 109-110) and (Soegeng, 1990, p. 12):

English (SL) : Children should not play in the high way

Indonesian (TL): Anak-anak harus tidak bermain di jalan tinggi

English (SL) : you can use it only

Indonesian(TL) : kamu dapat menggunakannya saja.

Based on examples above, the sentences above can be translated better than before: (1) anak-anak sebaiknya tidak bermain di jalan raya, and (2) kamu hanya dapat menggunakan itu saja.

## 2. Literal translation

This method can be used as an initial step in translating a SL by changing the SL grammatical constructions to the nearest TL equivalent. Furthermore, the lexical words must be translated singly, out of context. In the translation process, the translator looks for the grammatical construction of the source language that is near to grammatical construction of the target language and then adjusts word order to the grammatical form of the target language. The example is the sentence *it's raining cats and dogs* which means literally *hujan kucing dan anjing*. Yet, the sentence would be better if it translated into *hujan lebat*.

## 3. Faithful translation

The use of this faithful method is to form a meaning contextually but still bound to the grammatical structure of the source language. The faithful translation method tries as faithfully as possible to the source language and also will cause incompatibility in the rules of the source language, especially in the rules of translating cultural terms. For instance:

English (SL) : He was sent to the prison.

Indonesian (TL) : Dia telah dikirim ke penjara.

The word “sent” in the sentence cannot be defined “dikirim”, because the subject is not a package or a mail. However, the sentence would be more

understood if we interpreted the word “dikirim” become “dijebloskan” or “dimasukkan”.

#### **4. Semantic translation**

Semantic translation method emphasizes the use of terms, keywords, or expressions that must be presented in the translation results. This method In contrast to faithful translation, semantic translation is more flexible and considers the aesthetic elements of the source language text by compromising the meaning as long as it is within the reasonable limits. Semantic translation is also more flexible than faithful translation that is more bound by the source language. For example:

English (SL) : He is a philanthropist.

Indonesian (TL) : Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang murah hati.

The word “philanthropist” is flexibly translated based on the cultural context. Yet, the word “philanthropist” above should be translated to “dia seorang yang dermawan”.

#### **5. Adaptation**

Adaptation method is the freest and closest translation method to the target language. The adaptation translation method emphasizes the content of the message while the form is adjusted to the reader’s needs. Newmark (1988) has defined that adaptation method is used mainly for plays (comedies and poetry; the themes, characters, plot are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to

the TL culture and the text rewritten” (p. 46). Nugraha, Nugroho, and Rahman (2017) give the example:

English (SL) : The rising sun is found not to be rising sun. It is the world which goes around

Indonesian (TL) : Matahari terbit ternyata bukan matahari terbit.  
Dunialah yang sebenarnya mengorbit.

## 6. Free Translation

Free translation is a translation method that prioritizes content rather than text form of source language. This method emphasizes the transfer of messages while the expression of SL is adjusted to the needs of the reader. Usually, this method takes a paraphrase form which can be longer or shorter than the original text. For example:

English (SL) : You have to pay for it.

Indonesian (TL) : Anda harus membayar atas apa yang telah anda perbuat.

The example above shows that the meaning is usually longer than the original text or sentence.

## 7. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation is a method of translation where the original message from the source language into the target language becomes more natural. The idiomatic translation method seeks to find equivalent terms,

expressions, and idioms in the target language. This method is done by reproducing the original meaning by distorting the nuances of its meaning into the target language where the idiom does not exist in the original. For instance:

English (SL) : I hand in my salary to my mother.

Indonesian (TL) : Saya serahkan gaji saya kepada ibu saya.

Here, the phrase 'hand in' cannot be interpreted as "tangan di dalam" because it is one the idioms. But, the phrase 'hand in' can be interpreted as "serahkan".

## 8. Communicative Translation

Newmark (1988) has stated that "communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership" (p. 47). The effectiveness of the translation language is also highly considered in using this method making it easier for readers to get the core from source language text to the target language. For example:

English (SL) : Beware of the dog!

Indonesian (TL) : Awas anjing galak!

Based on two examples above, the sentence 'beware of the dog' should be interpreted as 'anjing galak' although the word 'vicious' is not stated on the sentence. The purpose is to make the core meaning of the sentence can be understood in the target language.



## **E. Idiom Translation Strategies**

There are many translation strategies that are used by translation experts in translating a text or sentences. The way in translating an idiom into another language depends on many factors such as the availability of an idiom with a similar meaning and the appropriateness of using idiomatic language to the target language.

Baker (1992) has found four strategies that can be used by translator to translate idioms, they are:

### **1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form**

This strategy requires the translator to find an idiom which is equivalent to the source language both in terms of meaning and lexical items. In addition, in this strategy, the translator changes the words of source language by discovering its same lexical item in the target language. For example:

(SL) : Step by step

(TL) : Langkah demi langkah

### **2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form**

It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items” (Baker, 1992, p. 74).

In this case, the translator has to find an idiom and uses it in the TL which has the similar meaning as the SL idiom although the similarity of the form is not same. For instance:

(SL) : Time is up

(TL) : waktu habis

### 3. Translation by paraphrase

“This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when an equivalent cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language” (Baker, 1992, p. 74).

Example:

(SL) : You must win the trophy Jack, We **count on** you.

(TL) :Kamu harus memenangkan piala itu Jack, kami **mengandalkan**mu.

Based on the example above, this strategy used to reach suitable meaning in TL by considering several aspects and comprehending the situation of the meaning context from SL.

### 4. Translation by omission

“As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. It is because it has no close equivalent in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons (Baker, 1992,

p. 77). Therefore, sometime an idiom may not be translated or should be omitted by translator because of the different stylistic or grammatical matters.

For instance:

(SL) : I bought a new car yesterday, **by the way**.

(TL) : Saya membeli sebuah mobil baru kemarin.

Based on example above, the idiom **by the way** is not translated and omitted into TL. The reason why it is not translated because the stylistic reason. As we know that the idiom **by the way** is usually placed at the beginning of the conversation topic.

#### F. Idiomatic Expression

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, idiom is a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word on its own. Idiom is also a part of language that is usually used by people for internal communication in their particular social group.

According to Dixon "Idiomatic expressions have long played an important role in the English language. In fact, the use of idioms is so widespread that an understanding of these expressions is essential to successful communication, whether in listening, speaking, reading, or writing" (1983, p. 1). Benson (1987) has argued that "an idiom is a fixed phrase the meaning of which does not reflect the meanings of its component parts" (p. 84). As Carter (1987) found that "idioms as special combinations with restricted forms and meanings

that cannot be deduced from the literal meanings of the words which make them up (p. 65). Idiomatic expression can be understood as an implicit expression which cannot be understood only by interpreting word by word, but it must be comprehended as a whole.

## G. Types of Idiom

Charles F. Hockett, a professor of linguistics and anthropology Cornell University, in his book, he classified idiom into six types (Hockett, 1958).

### 1. Proper Names

Hockett (1958) has defined that “Proper Name is a symbol with designates an entity of which there is only one (Hockett, 1958, p. 312). In all of social communities, there are certain recurrent idioms-creating events called *naming*. Naming process appears as identity of existence of things such as people, places, animal, or even vehicles are named. For the example is *Flying Fox*. Flying Fox is an activity of gravity using a zip line (consisting of a pulley hung onto a wire or a steel cord). In Indonesia, Flying fox is known as a fun and challenging game.

### 2. English Phrasal Compounds

According to Hockett (1958, p. 317) “English phrasal compound is a compound of words that the structural signal has no particular meaning save precisely that of making the form as idiomatic”. English phrasal compound can be comprehended as two or more words place together to invent a complex idea. For example, *I count on you for this job*. The word *count* and *on* cannot

be translated word by word because they are inseparable words and have idiomatic meaning.

### 3. Figure of Speech

Figure of speech is a phrase that has a deep meaning and not intended to be interpreted literally. There are many types of figures of speech such as hyperbole, simile, metaphor and personification.

For example, *I have a ton of things to do when I get home*. The meaning of *a ton of things* is not about the specific amount of things that he has to do, but he tries to make overstated terms for the purpose of heightened effect. The example is called hyperbole.

### 4. Abbreviation

Abbreviation is a shortened form of a phrase that is used to represent part of the complete form. For example, “approx.” from “approximately”, “CNN” from “Cable News Network”, “BBC” from “British Broadcasting Corporation”, and many more.

### 5. Substitute

Substitute is word refers to something already introduced to the context (Larson, 1984:72). In this type, the existence of a word such as pronoun, he, she, and it have connection to the previous context and they stand to refer before, even though the sentence is not correct in grammatical structure. Ahsan (2016) give an example:

“**Him** carve out **him** heart”

When we look at the sentence above, we agree that the sentence is incorrect grammatically. The word **him** should be substituted to word **he**. But in this case, the word **him** refers to **he**.

## 6. Slang

Partridge (1972) has claimed that “slang language comes from Norway, “Slenja-ord”, which means the language of insult or as unofficial language varieties, and not raw seasonal nature” (p. 2). As Swan (2005) found “slang is a very informal kind of vocabulary, used mostly in speech by people who know each other well” (p. 526). There are many varieties of slang which depend on the society where it appears. The meaning of the slang is also highly informal language that is more often spoken than written.

## H. Relevant Studies

### 1. Ali and Al-Rushaidi's Research

The previous research of the thesis is from Department of English Language and Literature (2016). Rustaq College of Applied Sciences, Oman. Entitled “Translating Idiomatic Expressions from English into Arabic: Difficulties and Strategies”.

The researcher of previous study found that the major difficulty when translating English idioms into Arabic is not the lack of equivalence, but it is in the linguistic ability that enables a translator to find a suitable equivalent. On the other hand, the writer of previous study also found that most students used paraphrasing the meaning of the idioms as the translation strategy.

## **2. Nugraha, Nugroho, and Rahman's Research**

In their research, they analyze English-Indonesian translation methods in the short story "A Blunnder" by Anton Chekhov (2017). The participants of the research were from English education department students. The data from the research were collected by doing observation and document analysis. They used translation method of Newmark's theory in analyzing the data.

The result of the research indicated that there are 6 method which is applied by the participants. They were word-for-word, literal, faithful, adaptation, free, and communicative translation methods.

## **3. Robingul Ahsan's Research**

The last relevant study came from Ahsan's research (2016), Education and Teacher Training Faculty, Walisongo State Islamic University, Semarang. Entitle "English-Indonesian Translation of Idiomatic Expression in Pirates of the Caribbean: the Dead Man's Chest Movie Script".

It is a qualitative research. In the research, The data on this research was "Piratesof the Caribbean : the Dead Man's Chest", it was written by TedElliot and Terry Rossio and published in 2005. The data were collected by doing several stepssuch as watching, downloading the movie script, writing, reading, identifying, listing and classifying idioms found from the movie script.

The result of the research found that: (1) there were 6 types of idiomatic expressions used in the Pirates of The Caribbean: The Dead Man's Chest movie script. There were substitutes (3, 15%), proper name (3, 15%), abbreviation (1, 05%), figure of speech (26, 3%), English phrasal compounds (43, 1%) and slang (23, 1%). The most number belongs to English phrasal compounds.

(2) There were four strategies of translation used by the translator found in translating Idiomatic Expressions in the Pirates of The Caribbean: The Dead Man's Chest movie script. There were translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form (4, 2%), translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (21, 05%), translation by paraphrase (73, 7%), and translation by omission (1, 05%)



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

This research is conducted in descriptive quantitative method restricted to students' strategies in translating English idiomatic expressions into Indonesian. Descriptive research is a study that only describes a variable without testing the hypothesis (Arikunto, 2006). Creswell (2014) has argued that "the process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher doing interpretations of the meaning of the data and the final written report has a flexible structure" (p. 32).

#### **B. Population and Sample**

##### **1. Population**

According to Sugiyono (2012, p. 80), "population is a generalized region consisting of: object/subject that have certain quality and characteristics set by researcher to learn and then withdrawn in conclusion". Thus, researcher chose the students of Department of English Language Education, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan, UIN Ar-Raniry. The population was the fifth semester students and the total number of the population in this research was 196 students. The consideration is taken because the students had learnt translation I while they were at the third

semester and the students have learnt translation II at fifth semester at this department.

## **2. Sample**

Sample is a part of population that want to be researched by the researcher. Sugiyono (2012) has stated that “sample is part of the number and characteristic that the population belongs to” (p. 81). In sampling, there are certain ways based on the considerations that exist.

The sample in this research was chosen by researcher used non-probability sampling. Sugiyono (2012, p. 84) has claimed that “non-probability sampling is a sampling technique that does not provide the same probability for each element (member) of the population to be selected into sample”. This research also used purposive sampling where this sampling technique is done by taking sample based on considerations raised for a particular purpose (Arikunto, 2006).

Arikunto (2006) said that if the population is less than 100, it is better to take all of the population as sample. But, if the population is more than 100, the researcher can take the number of population between 10% - 15% or 15% - 25% or more depends on researcher's capability. The total number of population in this research is 196 students. Thus, related to the purposive sampling technique above, the researcher chose the fifth semester students who had learnt subject of translation I while they were at third semester and the students have learnt translation II at fifth semester. Furthermore, the

researcher took 12% out of 196 student population and equal to 24 students as the sample and researcher used formula as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}
 n &= \frac{12}{100} \times N \\
 &= \frac{12}{100} \times 196 \\
 &= \frac{2,352}{100} \\
 &= 23.52 \\
 n &= 24
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the sample (n) = 24 students.

Where:

n = Sample

N = Population

100% = Constant Value

### C. Data Collection

In this research, the technique of collecting data was applied a questionnaire. Sugiyono (2012, p. 142) has stated that “questionnaire is a data collection techniques conducted by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to be answered”. According to Arikunto (2006, p. 128), questionnaire is "A number of written questions used to obtain information

from the respondent in the sense of his personal report, or the things he knew”. The questionnaire is designed inclose-ended questionnaire form and used Likert scale where the scale is aimed at measuring students’ knowledge and strategies are mostly used by the students in translating English idiomatic expressions. The Likert scale has five categories such as Strongly Agree, Agree, Netral, Disagree, Strongly Disagree. The scale was adopted from Sugiyono (2012).

#### **D. Data Analysis**

This research was a quantitative descriptive research by using descriptive analysis or descriptive statistics. Sugiyono (2012) has said that “descriptive statistics is statistics used to analyze data by describing data that has been collected without intending to make conclusions that apply to the public or generalizations” (p. 147). The data from the questionnaires were analyzed in descriptive percentage by using formula as follows:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Source: Arikunto (2006, p. 81)

Note:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Respondent Number

100% = Constant Value

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **A. Research Findings**

This chapter elaborates the research finding and discussion based on data obtained from questionnaires to the participant. The aims are to know whether students have knowledge in translating from English into Indonesia and to discover the strategies are mostly used by them in translating English idiomatic expression into Indonesian.

##### **1. Questionnaire Analysis**

The questionnaires were distributed by the researcher on 13th December 2019 and the questionnaires were in Indonesian language consisting of 10 statements. The data would draw the students' knowledge about translation and there were 24 students who completed the questionnaires.

The results of the questionnaire would be interpreted in tables, the table was divided into two categories, there are table of knowledge and table of strategy as can be seen in the following tables:

##### **❖ Students' translation knowledge (Tables 4.1 - 4.6)**

The tables below would present the students' knowledge in doing translation from SL into TL. The result can be seen as follows:

**1. Methods of translation can make you easy in translating word and sentence into target language.**

**Tabel 4.1**

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	11	47.8%
Agree	13	54.1%
Netral	0	0%
Disagree	0	0%
Strongly Disagree	0	0%
Total	24	100%

Based on the table above, it could be seen that (47.8%) of the students chose *strongly agree* and the rest (54.1%) of the students chose *agree*. Moreover, no one chose *netral*, *disagree*, and *strongly disagree*. so, the conclusion is the majority of the students are agree that the methods of translation can make them easy in doing translation.

**2. Translation is a process of changing text or sentence from source language (SL) into the target laguage (TL) without changing the meaning that occur in SL.**

**Tabel 4.2**

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	12	50%
Agree	8	33.3%
Netral	4	16.6%
Disagree	0	0%
Strongly Disagree	0	0%
Total	24	100%

As shown in the table above, half of the students (50%) chose *strongly agree*, 33.3% of the students also chose *agree*, (16%) were *netral*, *disagree* (0%), and *strongly disagree* (0%). It clearly showed that more than half (83.3%) of the students were *agree* that translation is a process of changing text or sentence from source language (SL) into the target laguage (TL).

**3. Knowing both SL culture and TL culture is a way to get appropriate meaning in translation process.**

**Tabel 4.3**

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	13	54.1%
Agree	10	41.6%
Netral	1	4.1%
Disagree	0	0%
Strongly Disagree	0	0%
Total	24	100%

From the table above, it showed that 54.1% of the students were *strongly agree*, 41.6% of the students chose *agree*, 4.1% chose *netral*, and none chose both *disagree* (0%) and *strongly disagree*(0%). The result concluded that almost all of the students *agree* in finding an appropriate meaning in translation, they had to know both SL culture and TL culture.

#### 4. Analyzing is one of the translation processes

**Tabel 4.4**

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	5	20.8%
Agree	17	70.8%
Netral	1	4.1%
Disagree	1	4.1%
Strongly Disagree	0	0%
Total	24	100%

The data showed that still most of students were *agree* with statement made that analyzing is one of the translation processes. 20% of the students chose *strongly agree*, more than half of students were *agree* (70.8%), 4.1% was *netral*, 4.1% of the students chose *disagree*, and 0% of the students chose *strongly disagree*.

#### 5. Idiomatic expression is an implicit expression which cannot be understood only by interpreting word by word, but it must be comprehended as a whole.

**Tabel 4.5**

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	12	50%
Agree	10	41.6%
Netral	0	0%
Disagree	2	8.3%
Strongly Disagree	0	0%
Total	24	100%



The result showed that 50% of the students was *strongly agree*, 41.6% of the students chose *agree*, no one chose *netral* (0%), 8.3% of the students were *disagree*, and no one chose *strongly disagree* (0%). It was clear that students agree the idiomatic expression cannot be interpreted word by word, but it must be comprehended as a whole.

#### 6. In translating idiomatic expression, strategy is really needed.

**Tabel 4.6**

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	5	20.8%
Agree	9	37.5%
Netral	9	37.5%
Disagree	1	4.1%
Strongly Disagree	0	0%
Total	24	100%

The table above identified 20% of the students chose *strongly agree*, 37.5% of the students were *agree* and the others (37.5%) chose *netral*, only 4.1% of the students chose *disagree*, and *strongly disagree* was 0%. It deduced that 57.5% (20% + 37.5%) of the students were *agree* to use strategy while doing translation of indiomatic expression.

#### ❖ Strategy used by the students (Tables4.7- 4.10)

The tables below would show the result of the strategies used by the students in translating English idiomatic expression into Indonesian as follows:

7. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form is a strategy used to find an idiom in TL which is equivalent to the SL in term of both meaning and lexical items.

Tabel 4.7

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	2	8.3%
Agree	17	70.8%
Netral	3	12.5%
Disagree	1	4.1%
Strongly Disagree	1	4.1%
Total	24	100%

The result from the table above was 8.3% of the students chose *strongly agree*, 70.8% of the students chose *agree*, only 12.5% of students was netral, 4.1% *disagree*, and the last 4.1% of students chose *strongly disagree*.

8. Using an idiom of similar meaning but disimilar form is a strategy used to find idiom in TL which has similar meaning to the SL although the form and lexical items are not same.

Tabel 4.8

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	2	8.3%
Agree	9	37.5%
Netral	11	45.8%

Disagree	1	4.1%
Strongly Disagree	1	4.1%
Total	24	100%

The table above elaborated only 2 students (8.3%) were *strongly agree* and 37.5% chose *agree*. However, it is nearly half of students (45.8%) were *netral*, the rests are 4.1% chose *disagree* and 4.1% chose *strongly disagree*.

**9. Paraphrase is a strategy used when a translator get hard to find equivalent of an idiom in TL or because different stylistic preferences of the SL and TL.**

**Tabel 4.9**

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	4	16.6%
Agree	18	75%
Netral	1	4.1%
Disagree	1	4.1%
Strongly Disagree	0	0%
Total	24	100%

The table above indicated that the students (16.6%) were *strongly agree* and more than half of students (75%) chose *agree*. Moreover, 4.1% of the students was *netral*, 4.1% of students chose *disagree*, and none chose *strongly disagree* (0%).

**10. Omitting word or idiom itself is a strategy used when the idiom meaning of SL cannot be easily paraphrase into TL.**

**Tabel 4.10**

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	2	8.3%
Agree	8	33.3%
Netral	6	25%
Disagree	7	29.1%
Strongly Disagree	1	4.1%
Total	24	100%

The result showed that students (8.3%) chose *strongly agree*, *agree* (33.3%), *netral* (25%), *disagree* (29%), and *strongly agree* (4.1%). The result indicated that almost 40% ( $29.1+4.1=33.2\%$ ) of the students chose *disagree*.

**2. The result of the test**

In addition, to prove students' knowledge in translating from English into Indonesian, the reseacher had written test to the paricipant consisting of 10 questions in multiple choice and maximum score is 100. The result of the test can be seen in the following table.

**Tabel of writing test result**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Initial</b>	<b>Correct Answer</b>	<b>Score: 1 x 10 =100</b>
1.	RR	7	70
2.	RS	8	80
3.	GNB	9	90
4.	PM	9	90
5.	MHM	8	80
6.	EA	7	70
7.	SNP	7	70
8.	RP	5	50
9.	BN	9	90
10.	LE	7	70
11.	ZDF	5	50
12.	AA	9	90
13.	RO	5	50
14.	DS	10	100
15.	LM	6	60
16.	AD	5	50
17.	CRAN	7	70
18.	NH	7	70
19.	S	10	100
20.	MJ	5	50
21.	CH	9	90
22.	MRS	5	50

23.	NS	6	60
24.	TZNZ	6	60

In order to make it easy in discussing about the result, it is necessary to put in table based on absolute score applied for English department education as follows:

Score	Frequency	Percentage
86 – 100 (Excellent)	7	29.2%
72 – 85 (Very Good)	2	8.3%
60 – 71 (Good)	9	37.5%
50 – 59 (Fair)	6	25%
0 – 49 (Poor)	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100%</b>

The result from the table above showed that 29% of the students have the highest score of the test with *excellent* criteria, 8.3% of the students get *Very Good* score, 37.5% of the students get *Good*, 25% of the students got *Fair*, and no one (0%) got *Poor* score. Based on the result of the test, we can conclude that students who have knowledge in translating from English into Indonesia could easily to answers questions of the test which had been given by

researcher. It could be proved by the score that the students got previously from the test.

## **B. Discussion**

The research questions of this reasearch were; 1.) Do the students have knowledge in translating from English into Indonesian?, and 2.) What strategies are mostly used by the students in translating English idiomatic expression into Indonesian?.

In order to answer the questions above, the researcher analyzed the questionnaires. The result of the questionnaires (see pp. 32-35), most of the students was agree about the theories and methods of translation. It could indicate that students have knowledge in translating from English into Indonesia related to their answers from the questionnaires. So, to support the questionnaires result, the researcher had given writing test to the students to see whether the students' answers were relevant to the students' knowledge about theories and translation method or not. Then, the result of the writing test also proved that both questinnaire answers and wrting test answers were relevant.

Besides, to know what strategies are mostly used by the students in translating English idiomatic expression, researcher provided 4 strategies based on Baker' strategy, as follows: 1) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 2) Using an idiom of similar meaning but disimilar form, 3) Translation by paraphrase, 4) translation by omission. Based on the result of the tables (see pp. 36-38), the strategy of paraphrase was 91.6% and was the highest percent among the other strategies such as; using an idiom of similar form and meaning (79.1%),

using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (45%), and the last one is translation by omission (41%). It could be concluded that paraphrase is a strategy mostly used by the students in translating English idiomatic expression into Indonesian.

Hence, from the result which was explained before, the result could be indicated that most of the students has very good knowledge in translating from English into Indonesian and it proved from students' questionnaire answers and the result of the test. Moreover, the strategy of paraphrase was mostly used by the students in translating English idiomatic expression into Indonesian.





## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

This chapter deals with conclusions and suggestions acquired from research finding and discussion in the previous chapter. Hence, researcher would like to draw conclusions as follows:

1. The average of the fifth semester students of English Education Department at UIN Ar-Raniry, have good knowledge in translating from English into Indonesian. The result showed that most of the students was agree about the theories and methods of translation adopted from Nida and Newmark. Based on the result, the students (>50%) were dominant to choose *agree* from each statement of the questionnaire of knowledge aspect.
2. Based on strategies are mostly used by the students in translating English idiomatic expression into Indonesia, the strategy paraphrase was the highest choice (91.6%), followed by using an idiom of similar meaning and form (79.1%), using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (45%), and the last one translation by omission (41%).

## **B. Suggestions**

After drawing conclusion, the researcher wants to suggest some ideas as follows:

1. The students are recommended to improve their knowledge about translation and learn more about idiomatic expression.
2. The lecturer are suggested to increase the intensity of learning about idiomatic expression continually.
3. The research only focuses on the students' knowledge and strategies of idiomatic expression without knowing the difficulties faced by the students in translating English idiomatic expression. The reseacher hopes there will be an additional instrument to know what difficulties are faced by the students in translating English idiomatic expression into Indonesian.

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**SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY**  
**Nomor : B-4779/UN.08/FTK/KP.07.6/04/2019**

**TENTANG**  
**PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**  
**UIN AR-RANIRY**

**DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN AR-RANIRY**

- Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk kelancaran bimbingan skripsi dan ujian munaqasyah mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, maka dipandang perlu menunjuk pembimbing skripsi tersebut yang dituangkan dalam Surat Keputusan Dekan;
- b. bahwa saudara yang tersebut namanya dalam surat keputusan ini dipandang cakap dan memenuhi syarat untuk diangkat sebagai pembimbing skripsi.
- Meningat : 1. Undang-undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Undang-undang Nomor 14 Tahun 2005, tentang Guru dan Dosen;
3. Undang-undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
4. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 74 Tahun 2012 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Pemerintah RI Nomor 23 Tahun 2005 tentang Pengelolaan Keuangan Badan Layanan Umum;
5. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 4 Tahun 2014, tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Tinggi dan Pengelolaan Perguruan Tinggi;
6. Peraturan Presiden RI Nomor 64 Tahun 2013, tentang Perubahan IAIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Menjadi UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
7. Peraturan Menteri Agama RI Nomor 12 Tahun 2014, tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
8. Peraturan Menteri Republik Indonesia No. 21 Tahun 2015, tentang Statuta UIN Ar-Raniry;
9. Keputusan Menteri Agama Nomor 492 Tahun 2003, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang, Pengangkatan, Pemindahan dan Pemberhentian PNS di Lingkungan Departemen Agama Republik Indonesia;
10. Keputusan Menteri Keuangan Nomor 293/KMK.05/2011 tentang Penetapan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh pada Kementerian Agama sebagai Instansi Pemerintah yang Menerapkan Pengelolaan Badan Layanan Umum;
11. Keputusan Rektor UIN Ar-Raniry Nomor 01 Tahun 2015, tentang Pendelegasian Wewenang kepada Dekan dan Direktur Pascasarjana di Lingkungan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh;
- Menperhatikan : Keputusan Sidang/Seminar Proposal Skripsi Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Tanggal 01 April 2019

**MEMUTUSKAN**

Menetapkan  
PERTAMA

Menunjuk Saudara:

1. Drs. Lukmanul Hakim, MA

2. Mulia, M. Ed

Sebagai Pembimbing Pertama

Sebagai Pembimbing Kedua

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Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : Students' Strategies in Translating English Idiomatic Expression into Indonesian

KEDUA

Pembiayaan honorarium pembimbing pertama dan kedua tersebut diatas dibebankan pada DIPA UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh Tahun 2019; No.025.04.2.423925/2019 tanggal 5 Desember 2018.

KETIGA

Surat keputusan ini berlaku sampai akhir semester Genap Tahun Akademik 2019/2020

KEEMPAT

Surat Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan dengan ketentuan segala sesuatu akan diubah dan diperbaiki kembali sebagaimana mestinya apabila kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam penetapan ini.

Ditetapkan di: Banda Aceh  
Pada Tanggal: 23 April 2019

Rektor



Muslim Razali





**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY BANDA ACEH**  
**FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

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Nomor : B-16439/Un.08/FTK.1/TL.00/12/2019

10 Desember 2019

Lamp : -

Hal : Mohon Izin Untuk Mengumpul Data  
Menyusun Skripsi

Kepada Yth.

Di -

Tempat

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan (FTK) UIN Ar-Raniry Darussalam Banda Aceh dengan ini memohon kiranya saudara memberi izin dan bantuan kepada:

N a m a : Syamsul Rizal  
N I M : 140 203 262  
Prodi / Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Semester : XI  
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Darussalam.  
A l a m a t : Jl.Makam T.Nyak Arief Lambreung Aceh Besar

Untuk mengumpulkan data pada:

**Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh.**

Dalam rangka menyusun Skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat untuk menyelesaikan studi pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry yang berjudul:

**Students' Strategies in Translating English Idiomatic Expression into Indonesian.**

Demikianlah harapan kami atas bantuan dan keizinan serta kerja sama yang baik kami ucapkan terima kasih.

An. Dekan,  
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik  
dan Kelembagaan,

f-Mustafa

Kode 7848



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI AR-RANIRY  
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN  
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**SURAT KETERANGAN**

Nomor: B-593/Un.08/PBI/TL.00/12/2019

Sehubungan dengan surat An. Dekan, Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik dan Kelembagaan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry, Nomor: B-16439/Un.08/FTK.I/TL.00/12/2019 tertanggal 10 Desember 2019, Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry Darussalam Banda Aceh menerangkan bahwa yang namanya tersebut di bawah ini:

Nama : Syamsul Rizal  
NIM : 140 203 262  
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry

Benar telah melakukan penelitian dan mengumpulkan data pada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Ar-Raniry dalam rangka penyusunan Skripsi yang berjudul:

**Students' Strategies in Translating English Idiomatic Expression into Indonesian.**

Demikianlah surat ini kami buat agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Banda Aceh, 27 Desember 2019  
Ketua Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris,

  
**T. Zulfikar**



Name :

Student ID :

Semester :

**Direction:**

(\*) **Answer the questions below by crossing (X) one of the answers for each question based on your perception.**

1. Methods of translation can make you easy in translating word and sentence into target language.
  - a. Strongly Agree
  - b. Agree
  - c. Netral
  - d. Disagree
  - e. Strongly Disagree
2. Translation is a process of changing text or sentence from source language (SL) into the target laguage (TL) without changing the meaning that occur in SL.
  - a. Strongly Agree
  - b. Agree
  - c. Netral
  - d. Disagree
  - e. Strongly Disagree
3. Knowing both SL culture and TL culture is a way to get appropriate meaning in translation process.
  - a. Strongly Agree
  - b. Agree
  - c. Netral
  - d. Disagree
  - e. Strongly Disagree
4. Analyzing is one of the translation process.
  - a. Strongly Agree
  - b. Agree
  - c. Netral
  - d. Disagree
  - e. Strongly Disagree

5. Idiomatic expression is an implicit expression which cannot be understood only by interpreting word by word, but it must be comprehended as a whole.

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. Strongly Agree | d. Disagree          |
| b. Agree          | e. Strongly Disagree |
| c. Netral         |                      |

6. In translating idiomatic expression, strategy is really needed.

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. Strongly Agree | d. Disagree          |
| b. Agree          | e. Strongly Disagree |
| c. Netral         |                      |

7. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form is a strategy used to find an idiom in TL which is equivalent to the SL in term of both meaning and lexical items.

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. Strongly Agree | d. Disagree          |
| b. Agree          | e. Strongly Disagree |
| c. Netral         |                      |

8. Using an idiom of similar meaning but disimilar form is a strategy used to find idiom in TL which has similar meaning to the SL although the form and lexical items are not same.

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. Strongly Agree | d. Disagree          |
| b. Agree          | e. Strongly Disagree |
| c. Netral         |                      |

9. Paraphrase is a strategy used when a translator get hard to find equivalent of an idiom in TL or because different stylistic preferences of the SL and TL.

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. Strongly Agree | d. Disagree          |
| b. Agree          | e. Strongly Disagree |
| c. Netral         |                      |

10. Omitting word or idiom itself is a strategy used when the idiom meaning of SL cannot be easily paraphrase into TL.

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| a. Strongly Agree | d. Disagree          |
| b. Agree          | e. Strongly Disagree |
| c. Netral         |                      |

(\*\*) Choose one of the following answers by crossing out the answers that you think are the most correct!

1. We ran out of gass.

a. Kehabisan	c. Menjauhkan
b. Melarikan	d. Mengurangi
2. You must win the trophy, we count on you!

a. Menghitung	c. Mengandalkan
b. Mempertimbangkan	d. Mengawasimu
3. I will call on my grandmother tomorrow morning.

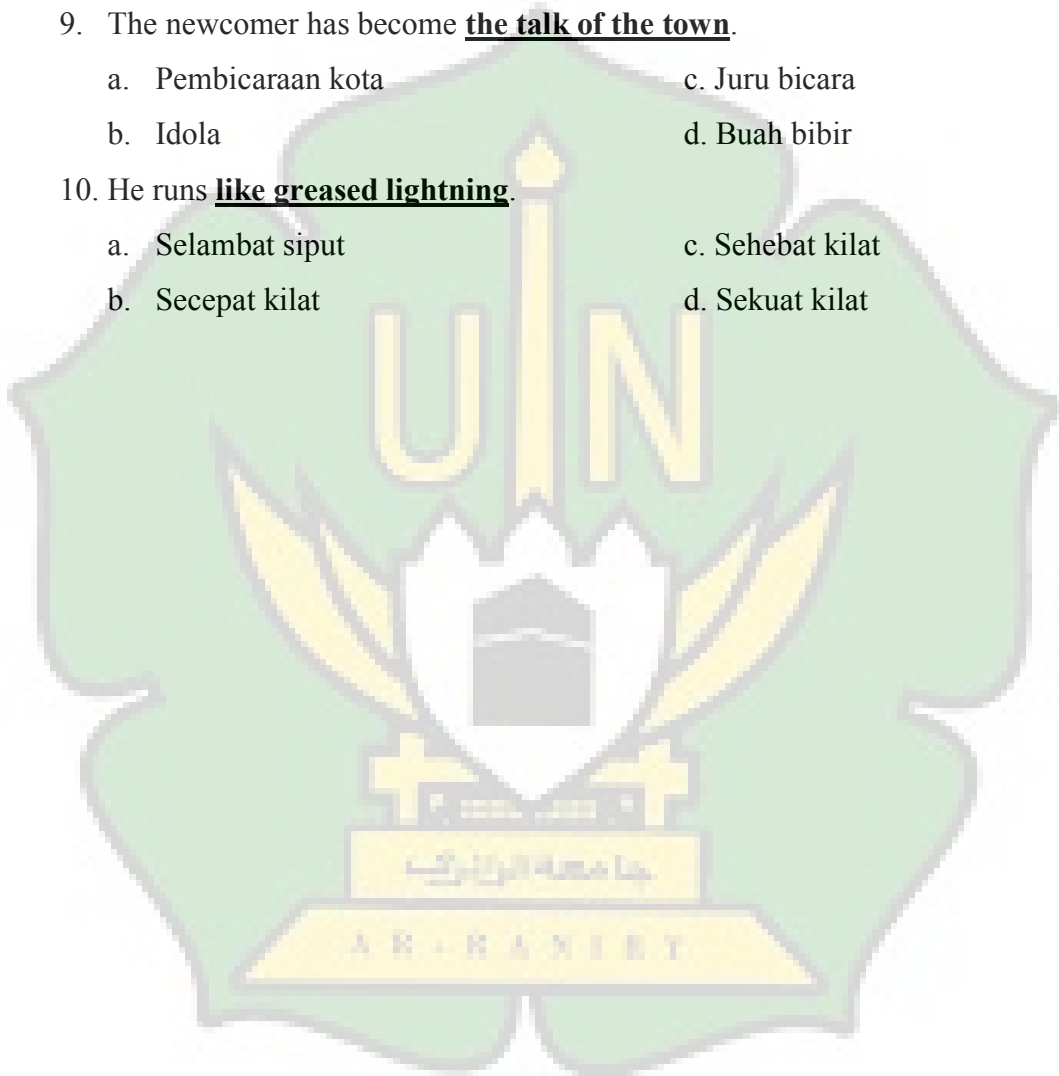
a. Menelepon	c. Mengunjungi
b. Mengabarkan	d. Menjumpai
4. He did everything to get rid of his debt

a. Menyingkirkan	c. Menghilangkan
b. Menghapus	d. Membuang
5. Father works his fingers to the bone for our family.

a. Kerja lembur	c. Banting tulang
b. Jari ke tulang	d. Kerja ringan
6. He is rolling in money.

a. Memutar uang	c. Bergulir dalam uang
b. Bergelimang harta	d. Menggunakan uang
7. Sarah and Julia walked at the park hand in hand.

- a. Bersama-sama  
b. Beriringan  
c. Bergandengan tangan  
d. Bersalaman
8. I **hand in** my friend's task to his teacher.  
a. Menyerahkan  
b. Mengerjakan  
c. Memeriksa  
d. Memamerkan
9. The newcomer has become **the talk of the town**.  
a. Pembicaraan kota  
b. Idola  
c. Juru bicara  
d. Buah bibir
10. He runs **like greased lightning**.  
a. Selambat siput  
b. Secepat kilat  
c. Sehebat kilat  
d. Sekuat kilat



## DOCUMENTATIONS



