

THE IDIOMS AND CULTURE-SPECIFIC ITEMS TRANSLATION STRATEGY FOR A CLASSIC NOVEL

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A B S T R A C T

A translator must have a thorough grasp of a language and its culture in order to determine the most appropriate interpretation while being true to the culture's intent. They must understand the translation technique and category to maintain consistency while translating cultural texts such as idioms and culture-specific items. This study explored translation procedures for idioms and culture-specific items, as well as their categories, in light of these considerations. The researcher did a descriptive qualitative study utilizing two instruments from Lucy M. Montgomery's original novel "Anne's House of Dreams," which was first published in 1917 and had 275 pages. Meanwhile, Maria M. Lubis released a 275-page Indonesian translation in 1998. According to the findings, there were 146 data points for idioms and 26 data points for culture-specific things. The most common translation approach utilized was Translation by Paraphrase, and the least common was Translation by Omission, according to the initial statistics on idioms. Meanwhile, the second set of data on Culture-specific Items revealed that Transfer was the most regularly utilized translation approach, while Deletion was the least. Finally, the most often used category for classification was Ecology. Overall, we believe that this study will aid readers in comprehending translation.

Introduction

According to Warwal's (2015) definition, translation is the apprehension of the text definition and the consequent production of the substitute text, in like manner named "translation" that gives the equal message to another language. Hence, it can be inferred that to translate material. The translator needs to find the equivalent text of the source language to the target language. In translating, we have minimally two and more different languages. It is also essential to attentively look at its message before translating.

Furthermore, an idiom is a phrase that cannot be translated by the actual meaning but refers to the allegorical meaning commonly used. It has an essential role in everyday verbal communication (Morid et al., 2021). However, it may be the hardest thing to learn English Foreign Language as the same idioms have different figurative meanings in every country or even culture. As Fitriani (2020) argued the fact that English is a foreign language may cause a number of issues, such as the disparity between English and Indonesian laws. Sometimes, same idiom had by different countries has different meaning for each.

In addition, an idiom can also be inferred as an expressive communication of a society that is naturally influenced by cultural and social things. The general issue that psycholinguists are interested in is how idioms are represented and analyzed in the mind. According to constraint-based methods to figurative language processing, various

publications may give support in favor of either literal or nonliteral readings of a figurative expression such as sarcasm.

In addition, according to Hubers et al (2020), specific features of idioms, including those of frequency, familiarity, transparency, imageability, and L1-L2 similarity, have been revealed to affect L1 and L2 idiom processing. The most common way to gather data on these idiom properties is to use subjective assessment scales to capture people's intuitions. These can be intuitions that people have even if they don't understand the meaning of an idiom or intuitions that people have created after knowing the meaning.

When translating idioms, the translator may become perplexed when attempting to decipher the metaphorical meaning. One of the challenges that translators face while translating idioms is the capacity to detect and identify between idiomatic and non-idiomatic statements. One method to learn about it is to seek for them in a novel and then figure out what they imply in the translated version. Readers will absorb specific cultural connotations of every translated phrase if they do it frequently, which is why many well-known novels are translated into many languages. It will also make it easier for readers to comprehend the original work.

Moreover, we may come across words/phrases/sentences in a novel that we are unable to comprehend. This seldom-used form arose from the fact that a given term could only be translated in a certain culture, necessitating the understanding of vocabulary in order to communicate across cultures. According to most experts and translators, literary translations are often regarded as one of the most difficult undertakings in translation studies (Floranti & Mubarak., 2020). Literary translators must be connected to writers' originality in order to replicate the source text's literary quality.

It is critical to have a better knowledge of English statements and phrases, particularly when it comes to interpreting idioms. It indicates that we are one step closer to be able to communicate in English now, that we have this information. As a result, learning idioms through novels may be the most straightforward first step to take. Readers may learn English by deciphering the true meaning of each phrase and then using it in their everyday conversations. Hence, they can communicate as fluently as native English speakers.

Pupils learned that idioms should be memorized (Thyab, 2016). However, there will be no relationship between the meaning of an idiom and the phrase itself. This is why, before translating, the idiomatic phrase must be examined. Idioms are one of the most challenging things to master. It can't only be memorized; it has to be examined as well. Translators must first comprehend its meaning in certain respects before determining its true meaning in the context of a specific culture. One thing to keep in mind is that the same idioms might have distinct metaphorical meanings in various cultures.

The first study conducted by Ardhiani in 2018. The researcher tried to classify the translation strategies used by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions found in the *Little House on the Prairie* by Laura Ingalls Wilder. Moreover, this research also contains the description of the equivalent meaning's degree in the novel stated before. This study used descriptive qualitative research where the data are the idiomatic expressions and their Indonesian version. Thus, the finding of this research can be concluded that most of the idiomatic expressions were translated using Translation by Paraphrase strategy and the less was Translation by Omission.

Meanwhile, this research entitled *The Idioms and Culture-Specific Items Translation Strategy of An Old Novel: Anne's house of Dreams*. In deciding the Ardhiani (2018) study as supporting the previous study, the writer uses it as the reference of the findings where the topic is similar but in a different object.

The second study was a mixed-method research conducted in 2015 by Persson, the Linneuniversitet Kalmar Vaxjo student. This study aims to analyze the problems found

in translating Culture-Specific Items in a text that contains Australian and New Zealand colonial and post-colonial children's literature into Swedish. It describes the translation procedures used in the text and presents other different strategies as he argued that the text has more than one possible choice. This study showed that the most commonly used translation strategy was Transference with 292 token (67%). However, for the most common CSIs found were proper nouns and literary works with 87% of the cases.

In short, the first previous study has a similar focus of this study. That was analyzing the idioms translation strategy. This previous study has many theories by experts that also can be the supporting idea. Thus, due to its similarity, it can be concluded that the previous study can support this study. Meanwhile, the second supporting research shows that the main point of the research is similar to this research. That was the translation strategy and categorization used in translating CSI. The writer also used the translation strategy by Baker (1992) and culture specific-items categorization by Newmark (1988). Furthermore, its way of categorizing and translating the culture-specific items were the reference of this study.

So, from the explanation of the two previous studies, both are eligible to be used as the main references in order to achieve the idea of this research's goals. The differences of those focuses on the previous study above are also explained to show the gap that appears in this study.

The novel entitled "Anne's House of Dreams" by Canadian author Lucy Maud Montgomery was the focus of this study as it claimed by the researcher that it contains lot of idioms and culture-specific items. This novel is written from eight series, which has several unique idioms. The novel itself is a best seller novel that has an Indonesian translation version. The Indonesian version translator that the researcher will investigate is Maria M. Lubis. Since Anne's House of Dreams novel is the favorite novel of certain quarters, the limited circumstance tells the translator to be careful in translating into the target language. The target readers should have the same attraction as in reading the original one.

This study investigated the strategies in translating the idioms and culture-specific items also its categories found in Anne's of House of Dreams novel used by M. Lubis.

Research Method

This study used a descriptive-qualitative method where the researcher analyzed the data descriptively and presents the result through the words explanation rather than the number of statistics. It is used to describe the strategies of translating the idiomatic expressions in the novel stated and its culture-specific items. According to Rist (cited in Taylor et al., 2015), he stated that qualitative methodology is more than an approach to collect data. It is a process of proceeding towards the experiential world.

The main reason in conducting a research is to get the data that must be relevant with the problems of the study. The data of this study is in the form of descriptive qualitative data. The researcher uses a qualitative data procedure for the data analysis. The data of this research will be obtained from reviewing the document (in the form of novel) then interpreting it into words.

In addition, as the data comes from the original and translated literature this research applied qualitative descriptive as a method. This is in line with Bungin's (2009) assertion that the goal of descriptive qualitative research is to characterize and encapsulate numerous contexts, situations, and occurrences of the current social reality. This study used idioms translation approaches by Baker (1992) and culture-specific item categories also its translation strategy by Newmark (1988) to assess the data. The English and Indonesian versions of Anne's novel House of Dreams served as the primary data for this study.

In collecting the data, the researcher used two instruments as the data source of this research. Those are; the original novel of Anne's House of Dreams by Lucy M. Montgomery that was first published in 1917 in 275 pages and its Indonesian translation version entitled Rumah impian Anne by Maria M. Lubis was published in 1998 in 275

pages. Furthermore, the data will be divided into two main points which the second will be divided again into two. Those are; first, the translation strategies used in translating Idioms and the second, the translation strategies used in translating Culture-Specific Items also its categorization found in the novel mentioned before.

Furthermore, the concept of the data is the data reduction where the population of this data is the whole idiomatic expression sentences and the culture specific items words/phrases. This is concept should be implemented because the researcher felt that the data is too much so it should be reduced.

The researcher adapted the phases of qualitative research from A. J. Veal & S. Darcy (2014). The phases proposed could be seen through the chart below;

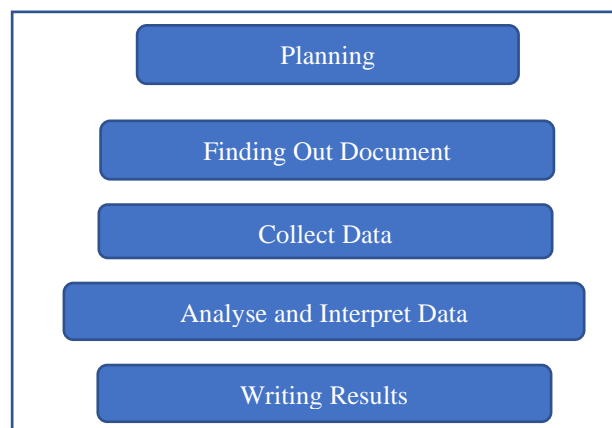


Figure 1. Chart of Phase Adapted from A. J. Veal & S. Darcy (2014)

Result and Discussion

In this section, the researcher lists and discusses the data uncovered in Anne's House of Dreams' original novel. The researcher explains the data of tactics in translating idioms and categories, as well as translation strategies in translating CSI, in this section. It will be the subject of a lengthy debate. However, in order to save time, those points are only given two instances each. All of the research's conclusions are represented by these data examples. The first section will provide the tactics for translating idioms, while the second will cover the categories and translation strategies for CSI.

4.1.1 The Translation Strategies Used in Translating Idioms

Baker's (1992) idiom translation techniques and Newmark's (1988) culture-specific item categories and translation strategies are used to classify the data. The findings of this study will be compared to the findings of the current study to see if they are comparable or dissimilar. Baker (1992) divides the idiom translation technique into four categories in his book. In other words, a translation textbook. 1) Using a comparable meaning and form idiom, 2) Using a similar meaning but differing form idiom, 3) Translation by omission, and 4) Translation by paraphrase. These four tactics are detailed below and may be found in this novel.

1) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

In this technique, the idioms will be translated to have the same precise meaning as the original language. In addition, the sentence contains the propositional lexical component. **[Datum (1) 5]**

SL: You musn't expect that everything will always **go smoothly**

TL: *kau tidak bisa berharap segalanya akan selalu **berjalan lancar***

The English idiomatic expression of **go smoothly** is translated into Bahasa Indonesia colloquial term *berjalan lancar*. According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's*

Dictionary, *go* implies to move or travel from one location to another. The word *go* has the synonym *walk*, which implies *berjalan*. In short, both idioms refer to the same meaning and form. Therefore, they are considered as equivalent.

[Datum (1) 22]

SL: Then she **shut** her **mouth tightly**, ...

TL: Kemudian, **dia menutup mulutnya rapat-rapat**, ...

According to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, the utterance of *shut (someone's) mouth* is a nasty manner of instructing someone to be quiet or stop talking. Furthermore, The English idiomatic expression of **she shut her mouth tightly** is translated into Bahasa Indonesia **dia menutup mulutnya rapat-rapat**. The word *shut* means to close something and firmly means securely in a situation or manner that in Bahasa Indonesia could be translated as *rapat-rapat*. The use of the term *her* is optional. It depends on the context. In this context, *her* refers to *she* (Mrs. Jasper Bell). As a result, those two idiomatic expressions have the same purpose and refer to the same lexical items.

2) Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

Baker (1992) claimed that this method used a variety of lexical elements to convey essentially the same message. In many cases, an idiom or fixed phrase in the target language may be found that has a similar meaning to the source idiom or expression but contains different lexical elements. The following are some instances.

[Datum (1) 38]

SL: “.. and I **swallowed the pride** of years and spoke to you”

TL: “.. lalu aku **menelan kesombonganku** selama bertahun-tahun dan berbicara denganmu”

The sentence *swallow the pride* is an idiomatic saying that refers to deciding to act in a way that you are ashamed of or humiliated by because you really desire or need something. It cannot be termed as equivalent in lexical items since lexical translation differs between SL and TL. The word *pride* is translated into *kesombongan*. Despite the fact that the lexicon is different, the meaning is the same, or we can say both are equivalent.

[Datum (1) 63]

SL: “.. not like a dove ‘**to fly away and be at rest**’, ..”

TL: “.. tidak seperti seekor merpati yang ‘**terbang dan beristirahat di sarangnya**’, ..”

According to The Free Dictionary by Farlex, the idiomatic word *fly away* implies to depart a region or area by flying. As it alludes to a bird in the context, the translator translated it into *terbang*. Furthermore, *be at rest*, according to the exact Bahasa Indonesia meaning, is *beristirahat*. When we refer to the context, the topic is a bird at rest. Thus the translator turned it into *di sarangnya* to rectify the term. Both idiomatic statements have the same meaning but are expressed differently.

3) Translation by Omission

In this strategy, the translator may eliminate a unit of idioms from the target language text for aesthetic reasons or even when the meanings are difficult to paraphrase.

[Datum (1) 66]

SL: “I don't think Mrs Moore is **built on** those lines”

TL: “Kupikir Mrs. Moore tidak memiliki sosok seperti itu”

In this datum, the translator employs the omission approach by leaving the statement *built on* untranslated. It implies utilizing anything as a starting point or foundation for creating something else. The definition of this idiom makes it challenging to rephrase the meaning in this line.

[Datum (1) 95]

SL: “**A good riddance!**”

TL: “.. Syukurlah dia melakukannya!”

Good riddance, according to *the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, is an impolite way of indicating that you are relieved that someone or something has left. Besides, according to its Indonesian meaning, it means *pembebasan yang bagus*. The translator does not translate it into its precise meaning since it will not be equal; instead, the implication is substituted with that of thankfulness as expressed in the context of the text in order to achieve the same aim in the target language. This Indonesian interpretation clarifies the translation.

4) Translation by Paraphrase

According to Baker (1992), this method is utilized when the sentence appears improper to translate into its target language idiomatic expression or when the equivalent cannot be discovered due to stylistic preferences in both the source and target languages.

[Datum (1) 9]

SL: with an added note of sweetness and maturity, ***rang through*** the garret.

TL: *tetapi dengan sedikit nuansa manis dan kedewasaan, **terdengar** di loteng*

Rang is the adverbial form of *Ring*. The idiomatic term of *ring through*, according to *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, indicates to make a phone call to someone, especially within the same building. If it is translated literally, it will be *berdering melalui*. As a result, it is substituted with *terdengar* to achieve the target language's comparable meaning. Both phrases have the same meaning in the target language, but they are paraphrased.

[Datum (1) 10]

SL: We should never have got the line if they hadn't **taken the matter up** and carried it through

TL: *Kita pasti tidak akan pernah mendapatkan kabel telepon jika mereka tidak **mengusulkan** dan memperjuangkannya*

The idiom *taken the matter up*, if it is rendered literally, will be *membawa masalah ke atas*. However, to make the statement more acceptable, the translator changes it into *mengusulkan*, as the sentence indicates that the subject will express an opinion. This colloquial term is translated into the same meaning but in a different manner to help readers grasp the text better.

The next section will go through the categories and translation procedures utilized to translate CSI. This section will be split into two parts. These are CSI's classifications and translation techniques.

4.1.2 Categories and Translation Strategies Used in Translating CSI

This section will explore two points concerning the categories and translation procedures used in translating culture-specific things based on Peter Newmark (1988).

A. Categories of Culture-specific Items

To decide every type of CSIs, the researcher refers to Peter Newmark's (1988) classification, which separates CSIs into five categories: “ecology”, “material culture”, “social culture”, “organizations, customs and ideas”, as well as “gestures and habits”. However, the researcher only discovered a few of them, and the following explanation will be provided:

1) Ecology

This category only comes to the terms of local winds, animals, plants, mountains, and plains.

[Datum (2) 1]

Example of CSI: The wind of evening in the poplars sounded like some sad, weird, old rune.

Populus (genus Populus) is a genus containing 35 species of trees of the willow family (Salicaceae) belonging to the Northern Hemisphere, according to the *online encyclopedia Nationalencyklopedin*. Cottonwoods, aspens, and balsam poplars are the three types of poplars native to North America. It displays the names of plants that this item is classified as Ecology type, according to Newmark.

[Data (2) 4 and 5]

Example of CSI: That was the night Gilbert recited “**Bingen on the Rhine**”, and looked at you ..

The first item is *Bingen*. *Bingen* is a city in the Rhineland-Palatinate Land (state) in southern Germany, according to the *online encyclopedias Nationalencyklopedin*. *Bingen* is a port town at the junction of the *Rhine* and the Nahe rivers, near the Binger Loch whirlpool. As a result, the *Rhine* is a river and canal in western Europe, culturally and historically one of the continent's major rivers and one of the world's most significant industrial transportation routes. *Bingen* and *Rhine* are categorized as Ecology kinds, according to their description.

2) Material Culture

According to Newmark (1988), the idea of this kind is similar to that of shelter, clothing, food, transportation, and communications.

[Datum (2) 3]

Example of CSI: I remember the first party dress I ever had – the brown gloria Matthew gave me for our school concert.

Gloria is the brand name of a well-known cloth in Canada. *Gloria* is not described as a textile name, but it is defined with the phrase party dress in the first sentence, which might explain the brown color further. *Gloria* refers to a brown-colored cloth with the name *Gloria* on it that she utilized during the first celebration. According to Newmark (1988), clothing (which includes textiles) is classified as Material Culture.

[Datum (2) 20]

Example of CSI: The table was heaped with Mrs. Doctor’s delicacies, but the pièce de résistance was undoubtedly the big platter of sea-trout.

According to Merriam-Webster, the word *piece de resistance* refers to the main course of a meal. It is a French term that was later used by the British to describe a

supper or dish. Material Culture is the definition of this word, which illustrates the phrase of a meal or food.

3) Organizations, Customs, Ideas

According to Newmark (1988), if the terms incorporate political, legal, religious, social, and aesthetic components, they all fall under the category "organisation, tradition, concept." It might be referring to a country's political, social, or historical institutional parameters. However, the researcher only discovered the following example of Organization and Idea:

[Datum (2) 15]

Example in Organization,

Example of CSI: Miss Cornelia Bryant. She'll likely be over to see you soon, seeing you're Presbyterians.

Presbyterianism is a Protestant Christian denomination that is recognized as the focused service denomination and one of the most liberal Christian churches, according to Urban Dictionary. *Presbyterian* refers to a group or, more accurately, an organization inside a religion.

[Datum (2) 25]

Example, in Organization,

Example of CSI: If you were Methodists, she wouldn't come at all. Cornelia has a holy horror of Methodists.

Methodists, like Presbyterians, are a Christian denomination founded by John Wesley. He was a firm believer in bringing the church to the people and in welcoming individuals from all walks of life. When it comes to communion, this is why there is an "open table" policy. Regardless of their religious affiliation, anyone is welcome to take communion in the Methodist church. It's a fantastic organization.

[Datum (2) 2]

Example. in Idea,

Example of CSI: "a buster of a good thing"

Buster, according to the *Urban Dictionary*, is a person who does not hang or acts like a little punk bitch. It is a social life to refer to someone who is classed as an idea in this culture.

[Datum (2) 6]

Example, in Idea,

Example of CSI: Mrs. Inglis – née Jane Andrews, to quote from the Daily Enterprise, came with her mother and Mrs. Jasper Bell.

Née is a term that, according to an online *Urban Dictionary*, is used to name a lady after marriage in order to introduce the family name by which she was known before she married; it is also used when anything is renamed. We may conclude that this culture-specific notion is classified as an idea based on the explanation.

4) Social Culture

Social Culture refers to an object that depicts activities such as working and leisure. It can also be used to denote ethnicity. The researcher, however, only discovered one datum for this group.

[Datum (2) 12]

Example of CSI: 'I never did think I'd come down to marrying **a Yankee**, Miss Shirley, ma'am,' she said

The phrase is a disparaging word used by Brits, Canadians, Australians, and others to characterize Americans, but it is also used in the United States to designate an American from the Northern States, such as New England and the Mid-West. It is a social culture that describes the ethnicity of a person.

Furthermore, the explanation of the CSI translation methodologies featured in the story will be discussed further down.

B. Translation Strategy Used in Translating CSI

Newmark (1988) also lists 12 strategies for translating CSIs: "transference," "cultural equivalent," "neutralisation" (i.e. functional and descriptive equivalent), "literal translation," "label," "naturalisation," "componential analysis," "deletion," "couplet," "recognized translation," "paragraph, gloss, notes, etc.," and "classifier," but not all of these strategies are included in the datum.

1) Transference

Names of all living and most deceased people, geographical names if no recognized translations exist, names of periodicals and newspapers, titles of untranslated literary works, names of companies and institutions unless recognized translations exist, street names and addresses are all classified as Transference, according to Newmark (1988). Furthermore, when concepts from the category "ecological" have a significant element of local color, they are usually translated into the TT. Those terms are commonly referred to as transference. Transference, according to Newmark, indicates that the SL term is transmitted into the TT but does not become a "loan word".

[Datum (2) 1]

SL: Owen Ford stood before her, leaning against the bronze column of a yellow **birch**.

TL: Owen Ford berdiri di hadapannya, bersandar di batang sebuah **pohon birch** kuning bernuansa perunggu.

According to the online *Encyclopaedias Nationalencyklopedin*, *Birch* is a tree that belongs to the genus *Betula*. Which has about 40 species of short-lived ornamental and timber trees and shrubs distributed throughout cool regions of the Northern Hemisphere and is classified as an Ecology for the CSI. Ecology(s) is generally transmitted by Transference. The translator rendered *birch* into *pohon birch* in this phrase. The word *pohon* is used to describe that *birch* is a tree and that we, as Indonesians, do not have that sort of tree, or to make the point clearer.

[Datum (2) 16]

SL: Anne wondered secretly why, if this were so, Miss Cornelia had never mentioned **Mrs. Dick Moore** to her.

TL: Anne diam-diam bertanya-tanya alasannya, karena jika memang begitu, Miss Cornelia belum pernah menyebutnyebut **Mrs. Dick Moore** kepadanya

The use of a Transference strategy to translate a person's name is also prevalent. There are three names in this statement. *Mrs. Dick Moore*, *Miss Cornelia*, and *Anne*. Those three names are precisely translated into the target language to demonstrate that they are the names of people.

2) Addition

According to Newmark (1988), more information in the translation may be required when the cultures of the TT and ST differ. Therefore it is dependent on the

readership's needs. When it comes to the classifier, one example is when the word Malang is translated as the city of Malang in East Java. He goes into detail about it under the category "paragraphs, additions, gloss, notes, and so on."

[Datum (2) 17]

SL: There's a whole colony of MacAllisters – you can't throw a stone, but you hit one.

TL: Ada satu koloni Keluarga besar MacAllister, hingga kita tak bisa lempar batu tanpa kena salah seorang dari mereka.

MacAllister is translated as *Keluarga besar MacAllister* in this phrase. The words *Keluarga besar* are added to clarify that the original language's meaning is not a person's name but rather a large family name. It has been included since the readership has requested it.

3) Neutralization

As for the functional equivalent, according to Newmark (1988), this technique entails the employment of a culture-free word or a new specialized term in the target text. It broadens the meaning of a cultural term.

[Datum (2) 13]

SL: .. and the urchin who had brought it slipped away with a sympathetic grin,

TL: .. dan bocah lelaki yang membawanya menyelinap pergi dengan seringai penuh simpati

Urchin, according to the *Urban Dictionary*, is a street person or a person from the street. These individuals typically live in abandoned automobiles, warehouses, squatting holes, gutters, garbage cans, boxes, parks, opium dens, public restrooms (bus/train station, airport), bushes, soup kitchens, and other locations. The translator, on the other hand, changes it into *bocah lelaki* to make it more communicative and intelligible in the context. This is the phrase for a homeless person, and the translator of this line, according to Newmark, employs the neutralization technique to translate it. To translate this term, further cultural understanding is required.

[Datum (2) 2]

SL: "a buster of a good thing"

TL: 'suatu benda bagus yang cacat'

As previously stated in the Idea section, a *buster* is someone who cannot hang or act like a little punk bitch. It is a phrase used in social life to refer to someone who is classed as an idea in this culture. Furthermore, if translated literally into Bahasa Indonesia, it will be *roket peluncur*. To get the best comparable meaning, this phrase should be translated with a solid understanding of the culture, and the translator should use a decent paraphrasing that is intelligible.

4) Deletion

Newmark (1988) defines "deletion" as "the omission of particular sections, components, or phrases from the ST in the translation." To achieve the aim of being authentic to the original text, the translator should only utilize this approach as a last resort. In the data, the researcher only identified one case, which will be detailed below.

[Datum (2) 9]

SL: Charlotta and I were at a wedding long syne.

TL: Charlotta dan aku bersama-sama menghadiri pernikahan Miss Lavendar dulu

There are no corresponding terms in the translation. However, in order to achieve the statement's purpose, the translator removed it and substituted it with another term, *Miss Lavendar dulu*, which better conveyed the content of the line. In essence, *long syne* refers to a wedding style or refinement from the past.

5) Recognized Translation

This approach is utilized when a word in a particular culture has an official or generic institutional name. In this situation, the translator should choose that option above his or her own. A constitutional state, for example, is defined as *negara konstitusional/negara hukum*.

[Datum (2) 10]

SL: We mean to be married in the orchard –

TL: Kami bermaksud menikah di kebun buah –

According to Indonesians, *orchard* might be translated as *kebun buah*, which is also a frequent phrase among the locals. In this statement, the translator literally translated the word by looking at the Indonesian people's common term (the target reader).

[Datum (2) 14]

SL: rambling grey one surrounded by huge willows through which its windows peered, like shy, seeking eyes, into the dusk.

TL: dikelilingi pohon-pohon dedalu raksasa, dan di antaranya jendela-jendela mengintip, bagaikan mata malu-malu yang mengamati, di kegelapan malam.

Willow might be in the shape of shrubs and trees of the genus *Salix*, family *Salicaceae*, generally native to north temperate countries and prized for decoration, shade, erosion control, and lumber, according to the online *Encyclopaedias Nationalencyklopedin*. However, in Bahasa Indonesia, this type of tree is known as *Pohon Dedalu*. This phrase is chosen since Indonesians are familiar with this tree due to a moniker established by their own culture. As the target tongue already has its own word for this tree, the translator employs the Recognized Translation approach.

Following that, after reviewing the data's findings, this research provided a complete explanation of the results. Finally, It will expand on the contrast between the findings of this study and the findings of the two previous investigations.

Discussion

The first previous study comes from Ardhiani, A (2018) entitled Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions in Laura Ingalls Wilder's *Little House on The Prairie* in Djokolelono 'S Translation of *Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput*. Ardhiani's study had two objectives of the study. Those are; to find out the translation strategy of the idioms found in the novel mentioned before and to describe the degrees of the equivalent meaning in its translation. The first result of this study shows that most of idioms are translated by using translation by paraphrase. Ardhiani (2018) said that the translator mostly used translation by paraphrase because its equivalent meaning cannot be found in the target language and should be paraphrased. Furthermore, the less strategy was translation by omission. The frequency was 6 out of 141 data. Meanwhile, the second result of this study shows that the frequency of the equivalent meaning is more than the non-equivalent meaning. There were 77.92% of the equivalent meaning and 21.95% of the non-equivalent meaning. The instrument of Ardhiani's study was similar to this study, which was the original version of a novel and its translated version. Moreover, the first objective of Ardhiani's study was also similar to this study. It is to

find out the idiom translation strategy. Hence, the result was exactly the same where this research also found out that the most translation strategy used was translation by paraphrase and the less was the translation by omission.

The second previous study comes from Persson (2015) entitled Translation Procedures for A Text about Australian and New Zealand Children's Literature. Persson's study had two objectives of the study. Those are; to find out the translation strategy of CSI, and to find out the categorization of it by Peter Newmark. The result of this study shows that the frequency of each translation procedure depends on the type of CSI, and the chosen translation method. It was argued that transfer is the most commonly used procedure, and recognized translation are not as frequent as could have been expected with the choice of domestication. As for the category of CSI, neutralisation is the most commonly used. The objectives of Persson's study were similar to the second objective of this study where this study tried to find out the translation strategy used in translating CSI and also its categorization by Peter Newmark. For the translation strategy of CSI, in the data only found 5 out of 12 categories. Those are Transference, Addition, Neutralisation, Deletion, and Recognized Translation. Most of them was also transfer and the less was Deletion. Meanwhile, for its categorization, the researcher found that the instrument had Ecology as the most common categorization used. Hence, the results of both studies are not exactly the same.

Conclusion

The tactics used by a translator to translate idioms in Anne's House of Dreams novel and its CSI categories were studied in this study. The researcher collected 146 data on idioms and 26 data on CSI for this investigation. The most general approach used by translators was Translation by Paraphrase, in which a translator must translate the same idea into other words while maintaining the same meaning as the TL. Translation by omission, on the other hand, was a less prevalent strategy used.

Likewise, the most common strategy for translating its cultural term was Transfer, while the least common was Deletion, in which the researcher only discovered one instance. Interestingly, the researcher found that the most general classification utilized for this novel was Ecology. It provides information on the environment, including organisms, populations, communities, and ecosystems, all of which are essential things to include in a tale.

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