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**KINDS OF ENGLISH VERBAL IDIOMS AND THE TECHNIQUES
USED IN TRANSLATING THEM AS FOUND IN THE NOVEL ANNE
OF AVONLEA BY LUCY MONTGOMERY TRANSLATED INTO
INDONESIAN BY MARIA M. LUBIS**

THESIS



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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini penulis mengambil semua jenis *verbal idioms* secara representatif dan menganalisa teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkannya. *Verbal idioms* merupakan kelompok kata yang terdiri dari sebuah kata kerja yang dikombinasikan dengan partikel atau preposisi. Kombinasi tersebut menciptakan arti baru yang berbeda dari kata-kata yang membentuknya.

Data diambil dari novel yang berjudul *Anne of Avonlea* karangan Lucy Maud Montgomery dan diterjemahkan oleh Maria M. Lubis. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode *purposive sampling* dimana ada 18 *verbal idioms* yang dikategorikan ke dalam 6 jenis *verbal idioms* yakni: verba intransitif dengan partikel, verba intransitif dengan preposisi, verba intransitif dengan partikel dan preposisi, verba transitif dengan partikel, verba transitif dengan preposisi, dan verba transitif dengan partikel dan preposisi. Penulis mengambil 3 data yang representatif untuk mewakili masing-masing kategori. Tujuan penulisan skripsi ini adalah untuk mengetahui teknik-teknik penerjemahan dari semua jenis *verbal idioms* yang diambil sebagai sampel. Dalam menganalisa data, penulis menggunakan teori-teori penerjemahan yang dikemukakan oleh Ronald E. Feare, Vinay dan Darbellnet serta Nida dan Taber.

Dalam menerjemahkan *verbal idioms*, penerjemah menggunakan dua teknik penerjemahan yaitu teknik transposisi dan teknik modulasi. Teknik transposisi merupakan teknik yang digunakan untuk semua *verbal idioms* oleh penerjemah. Dalam menggunakan teknik ini, penulis menemukan bahwa penerjemah mengubah bentuk idiom yang terdiri dari beberapa kata menjadi satu kata sebanyak 17 data dan ada juga yang mengubah susunan kata sebanyak satu data. Dari kesemua data tersebut, ada dua data yang menggabungkan teknik transposisi dan modulasi. Teknik modulasi yakni mengganti bentuk aktif dari bahasa sumber kedalam bentuk pasif dalam bahasa target maupun sebaliknya mengganti bentuk pasif dari bahasa sumber menjadi bentuk aktif dalam bahasa target. Sedangkan dari hasil penerjemahan, penulis menemukan bahwa penerjemah lebih sering mengganti bentuk idiom di bahasa sumber kedalam bentuk non idiom dalam bahasa target yakni 17 data dan hanya satu data yang mengganti bentuk idiom dari bahasa sumber ke bentuk idiom dalam bahasa target.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Nowadays the translation is very important in international communication. Transfer of science, culture and other social activities are mostly done through translation. Therefore translation is an access to the science, technology and art as well as media from the perspective of global communications.

Especially in the context of Indonesia as a developing country, translation becomes a fast, an effective and efficient way to transfer knowledge. Indonesia is one of the countries which also do a lot of translations. The translation in Indonesia had better to pay attention to the techniques and principles of translation in order to obtain the good translation results. The techniques and principles of translation are crucial in improving the quality of translation. Sometimes the source language text can be translated literally into target language. But when the source language text can not translate literally anymore or its meaning is not relevant to the target language, the translation should be done idiomatically. By doing idiomatically, the readers will understand the results of translation better and they can get the meanings that are relevant to source language.

For many people, the translation is often assumed as an art, so to do it well the theory is needed. The theory can help translators to translate more efficiently and effectively. In translating, a translator must know the techniques of translation

to get the results of translations that can be understood easily by TL readers. There are many techniques that can be used in translating. As in translating idiom, a translator must know the changes of form that will likely to occur in the target language, so that it can be received by the readers.

Idioms are a special of set expressions that have developed within a language. In some senses, idioms are the reflection of the environment, life, historical culture of the native speakers. Translators often find difficulties to catch the meaning of the idiom and to translate it correctly. In translating idioms, translator will face both linguistics problems (such as grammatical differences, lexical, meaning, and ambiguity), and cultural problems (meaning of idiom how and when the idiom is used). Idioms are commonly used in a novel and their meanings are different from the words that construct them. Translator should be looking for the forms in the target language which accurately represents the meaning of idioms because an idiom cannot be translated word for word. The translator also has to consider cultural aspects and context because each language has its own way to express their idea.

Idioms are divided into several types; one of them is verbal idiom. Many idioms can be found in literary works. There are many literary works which is translated into TL text like novel. This research will analyze the translation techniques used in translating all kinds of English verbal idioms in the novel Anne and Avonlea and its translation in Indonesian.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Translating idioms is difficult to be done by the translator, because the translators have to know how to translate idioms accurately. In doing this research, the writer focuses on the questions:

- What are the translation techniques used in translating the English verbal idioms as found in the novel *Anne of Avonlea* into Indonesian version?

1.3. Objective of the Study

Based on the research question above, the aim of the research is to identify the translation techniques that are used by the translator to translate the English verbal idiom in the novel *Anne of Avonlea* by Lucy Maud Montgomery and its translation. This research is intended to give contributions to the translation study, especially in choosing the most appropriate techniques.

1.4. Scope of the Study

Boatner and Gate (1975) in Yemi Yunita's article (2010) "Kinds of idioms" states the meaning of lexemic idioms is idiom which collate with the familiar part of speech. Lexemic idioms are form of idiom which indicated a specific class of grammatical word. They divide lexemic idioms into four kinds: Verbal idiom, Nominal idiom, Adjectival idiom and Adverb idiom. This research limits the study only in Verbal Idioms which is included part of lexemic idioms. Therefore, this study is focused on the kinds of English verbal idioms and the translation techniques used in translating them.

1.5. Method of the Research

1.5.1. Collecting Data

1.5.1.1. Source of Data

The data are taken from Novel entitled *Anne of Avonlea* in the second series by Lucy Maud Montgomery (2003) and its translation into Indonesian by Maria M. Lubis (2009). This novel was chosen because *Anne of Avonlea* is a bestselling novel. This novel was written by Canadian author Lucy Maud Montgomery published in 1909. It was written as fiction for readers of all ages, but in recent decades, it has been considered a children's book because Montgomery found her inspiration for the book on an old piece of paper that she had written at a young age. Since its publication, *Anne of Avonlea* has sold more than 50 million books and has been made for film which won some awards. This book is taught to students in some parts of the world. The success of this novel has inspired people to do something with it. If it is seen, many sentences which contain English verbal idiom are also found in this novel.

1.5.1.2. Procedure

The process of collecting data is done by using Purposive sampling method. Purposive sampling method is handpicking supposedly typical or interesting cases (Blaxter, 2006: 163). In this method, the samples are taken based on criterium or special characteristics which is related close to the criterium or population characteristics. The writer collects the all English verbal idioms found

in the novel. Then the writer categorizes them based on the kinds of English verbal idioms. After categorizing them, the writer purposely takes three representative data to represent each category. Therefore, the writer gets eight teen data to be analyzed.

1.5.2. Analyzing Data

After categorizing the data above, the writer analyzes the data in several steps. First, the data from the original (English) version are compared to the translation (Indonesian) version. The next step is looking for the meaning of verbal idioms in Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000). The next work is analyzing the translation techniques used by translator based on translation techniques by Vinay and Darbellnet (1995) to identify how the translator translate English verbal idiom into Indonesian. For the last step, the writer finds out the types of adjustment in translating idioms by Nida and Taber (1974).

1.5.3. Presenting the Result of Analysis

The results of analysis are represented by using formal and informal methods by Sudaryanto (1993: 145). In formal method, the writer presents the result of analysis in form of table. In informal method, the result of analysis is written in the form of simple and explanatory sentences

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Review of Previous Study

There are several researchers had analyzed about verbal idioms and their translations. The first related study is written by Sayamon Sornsuwannasri entitled "*Translation of Idioms in Children Literatures into Thai*". The writer of this research has collected 204 idioms. He found there are 9 devices of idioms as classified by Seidl and McMordie (1988) used. 27 idioms found in form of idioms with key words from special categories, 2 in form of Idioms from special subjects, 6 found in form of idioms with nouns and adjectives, 6 in form of idiomatic pairs, 8 in form of idioms with prepositions, 104 found in form of phrasal verb, 45 in form of verbal idioms and 6 in form of idioms with comparisons. The techniques employed by the translator include free translation, equivalent translation, omission, and literal translation. It is also found that the technique most frequently used is the free translation, which is target-oriented, and the technique least frequently used is literal translation, which reflects differences between idioms used in both languages. The translator used free translation strategy the most, 489 times in frequency or 83.59 %. This strategy was applied by the translator when trying to simplify the meanings of idioms. The translation strategy which has less frequency is equivalent translation. It was used for 38 times, or 06.50 %. For this strategy, the translator had to understand the meanings of English idioms very well before comparing them to Thai idioms and choosing the equivalent idioms in

the translated versions. The other strategy which has equal frequency as the equivalent translation is omission. It was used for 38 times, or 06.50 %. The translator used this strategy when there was no equivalent word in Thai or the meaning of English idiom would make the Thai versions too long. The last strategy is literal translation which was used the least, 20 times in frequency, or 03.42%. The strategy kept direct meanings of individual words in an idiom. However, the difference between English and Thai languages shows that there are not many opportunities to have the same words usage in an idiom and express the same meaning. Therefore, this strategy is occurred for the least frequency.

The second study is from Qiu ji xin. In this research, she wrote about "On translatability of English idioms". The research focused the translatability of idioms and different approaches in English-Chinese/Chinese-English idiom translation. Translating English idiom to Chinese is done by linguistically and culturally. In the research, she proved that translation of an idiom is linguistically and culturally possible in most cases. For example, English people use the idiom, *as stubborn as a mule* when describing an obstinate person, while the Chinese say: *jiang dei xiang tou niu*, meaning *bull headed*. If a person or a book is very boring or uninteresting, and in English *as dry as sawdust*, while the Chinese would think *he/it as dull as chewing wax*. The data shows the similarity of English and Chinese. It proves that translation of English idiomatic expression to Chinese is linguistically and culturally possible. Qiu ji xin found that culture is translatable from English idiom into Chinese, but loss of information to a certain extent completely and unavoidable. Translating idioms are mostly possible. They are

equally translatable as other linguistic forms. For approaches to cultures involved in English-Chinese/Chinese-English idiom translation may be mainly divided into two methods: alienation (source language culture oriented) and adaptation (target language culture oriented). The method of “alienation” in translation represents properly the associative meanings of the original idiom and makes the readers know something about the formal features of the original text. Then, the method of “adaptation” is to replace the cultural expressions of the source text with those of the target language. Alienation approach and adaptation approach adopted in translation are not in contradiction. In fact, they depend on each other for existence.

The last previous study is a journal by Martine Smets and Arul Menezes “*Translation of verbal idioms*”. They state that their idiomatic meaning is compositional, in that it is possible to determine which part of the idiom carries which part of the idiomatic meaning. Verbal idioms can participate in a variety of constructions, which can result in discontinuities, and vary according to the idioms. Verbal idioms are assigned their own entries in the monolingual lexicon. These entries specify the arguments, modifiers, and other morph syntactic attributes that need to be present in the input for a given verbal idiom to be identified. The goal of idiom translation is to ensure that we learn, during training, a transfer mapping for the idiom as a whole, rather than literal word-for-word mappings for portions of the idiom. Once we have learned such a mapping, during translation, it will automatically be preferred over word-for word alternatives, since we prefer larger mappings over smaller ones.

Those three researches are relevant with this present research. They entirely work through idiomatic expressions and similarly study the process of translating idioms and categorizing them. This research is rather different with those previous studies because the writer focuses on the translation of the techniques to find out which is the best one to use in translating English verbal idioms. Meanwhile, the data are taken from different object of study and analyzed in different way. That is why the finding should also be different.

2.2. Definition of Key Terms

Translation

Translation can be simply defined as transferring the message from the source language (SL) into the Target Language (TL), both in terms of meaning and style. So the ideal translation should make sense and be easily understood by the target readers such Nida and Taber states: Translation consists of the reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in term of style (1974:12). The meaning of the source language is the main thing to be noticed by a translator. In translation, the message or meaning is transferred while the form of language may be altered in an attempt to achieve equivalence of meaning in source language.

Idiom

Idiom is frozen patterns which its meaning cannot be deduced from the word that make it up and the meaning is arbitrary. Mona baker states: Idioms are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often

carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components (1992: 63). Every Idiom has a special meaning which is different from the meanings of all the individual words.

Verbal Idiom

A verbal idiom is a group of words, containing a verb that has a meaning different from the meaning of any individual word within it (Michael A. peal and Mary Ellen, 1991: 215). For example: I've been working too hard lately. It's time for me to *take off* a couple of weeks of vacation. *Take off* made by the construction of transitive verb *take* and particle *off* means to have free time, to open.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

2.3.1. Concept of Translation

Translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language (Larson 1984: 3). Larson explicitly stated that the main of the translation is to transfer the messages. In translation, the meaning is being transferred must be constant because meaning is a central part of a translation activity and only the form is being changed. The form from which the text is translated is called the source language (SL) and the form changed is called receptor language (RL) or target language (TL).

In translating a text, a translator faces process of translation. Translation process begins by identifying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and the structural context of the source language text. The next step is

analyzing to find meaning in the text, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate with the form in the target language. In other words, in the process, a translator change the surface structure of a text that are word, phrases, clauses and sentences in order to convey as closely as possible to deep structure in the source language text that are the meaning, message or information. It means that the change in translation is the surface structure while the deep structure, that is meaning is maintained as closely as possible (Larson 1984: 2).

In translation, linguistics aspects are not the only aspect to be considered. The culture and norm of both languages also need to be considered in order to make a good translation. A good translation is one which has a natural and easy form of expression and it has to make sense. In doing translation, a translator has to represent source language to target language as natural as possible.

2.3.2. Types of Translation

Translation is all about transferring one language into another language. Language mainly contains form and meaning that is why form and meaning become the attention of a translator. There are two kinds of translation suggested by Larson (1984: 15):

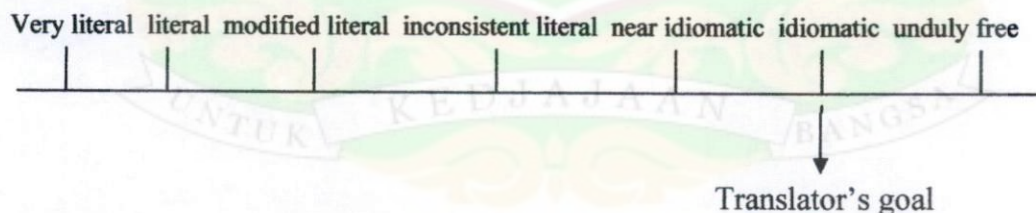
1. Literal translation (form-based translation)

Literal translation of form-based translation attempts to follow the form of source language (SL). This kind of translation is not designed to

communicate meaning. It is designed to reproduce the linguistics feature of source text. Therefore, this kind of translation is the one which follows the form of source language, not only the form but also the sentence structure of source language. Literal translation can be understood easily since the general grammatical form is similar.

2. Idiomatic translation (meaning-based translation)

Idiomatic translation or meaning based-translation is the opposite of literal translation. This translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text into the natural forms of the receptor language. It is not easy for translator to translate idiomatically. A translator may translate in a natural form for some parts but sometimes he will back to the literal form for other parts. There is a continuum (a coherent whole characterized as a collection, sequence, or progression of values or elements) in the process of translation as stated by Larson (1984: 16):



It is clear that translation falls from the continuum very literal until unduly free translation. The diagram also indicates that idiomatic translation is the goal of translator. Unduly free translation is not acceptable in the translation purpose because it adds extraneous information that does not

exactly exist in source text. However a good translator should communicate the same message as in the source text.

2.3.3. Techniques of Translation.

There are several techniques of translation introduced by Vinay and Darbellnet (1995: 85). The techniques are divided into two types; the first is *Direct Translation Techniques* are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. Direct translation includes borrowing, calque and literal translation. The second one is *Oblique Translation Techniques* are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language. Oblique translation includes transposition, modulation, reformulation or equivalence, and adaptation. Peter Fawcett in his book "*Translation and Language*" added one more technique that is compensation which included into Oblique translation.

2.3.3.1. Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking of words directly from one language into another without translation. Borrowing is occasionally used in order to create a stylistic affect. It means that it is used in order to introduce the flavour of the SL culture into a translation that may be use foreign term. Borrowing has the meaning parts of a source word and directly translating them to the SL, instead of using a native term from the SL. The meaning parts of the source word are directly translated to equivalent

meaning parts of the SL. Sometimes the borrowing is partial, with part of a term borrowed and part of it native in form. Borrowed terms often pass into general usage, for examples *software* in the field of technology and *funk* in culture. English also borrows numerous words from other languages such as *résumé* from French, *hamburger* from German and *sugar* from Sanskrit. In Indonesian like word *email* in English is translated into email and *dollar* into dollar. Borrowing is one of seven procedures described by Vinay and Darbelnet.

2.3.3.2. Calque

A calque or loan translation is a phrase borrowed from another language. It is a special kind of borrowing which is not borrowed whole, but its part is translated separately and a new word formed. Examples that have been absorbed into English such as *beer garden* from German *Biergarten*, breakfast from French *déjeuner*. Words *service user* in English is also translated into *service user* and *transceiver cable* into *kabel transceiver* in Indonesian.

2.3.3.3. Literal Translation

Literal translation is also called word-for-word translation. It is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators' task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. Literal translation may be performed as long as the meaning can be secured. Like the sentence: *I come to visit you*, in English can be translated literally into Indonesia *Saya datang untuk mengunjungi kamu*. The word "I" is replaced by "saya", "come" becomes "datang", "to" becomes "untuk", "visit"

becomes “mengunjungi” and “you” becomes “kamu”. There is no grammatical difference from these two languages (English-Indonesia) where the sentence in SL has the same meaning and form with sentence in TL. Literal translation cannot be used if it gives a different meaning or even no meaning in target language.

2.3.3.4. Transposition

Transposition is the procedure which involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. This is the process where parts of speech change their sequence when they are translated. It is also a change in the grammar from source language to target language (singular to plural; position of the adjective, changing the word class or part of speech, changing of syntactical form either from word into phrase, phrase into clause or sentence, and clause into sentence or otherwise). In transposition, lexical form, syntactical form, word order and word class can be replaced in order to maintain the meaning of source language (Moentaha, 2006: 57).

SL: The neighbors were *hostile* to our family

TL: Para tetangga itu *memusuhi* keluarga kami

There is a change part of speech from *adjective* into *verb* (*hostile* into *memusuhi*).

SL: Lending bank

TL: Bank yang memberikan pinjaman

There is a change part of speech from *adjective+nomina* into *nomina+clause*.

SL: The explanation differs

TL: Berbeda penjelasannya

A change part of speech is from *noun + verb* into *verb + noun*.

SL: The houses in Jakarta are built beautifully

TL: Rumah di Jakarta bagus-bagus

There is different nuance of meaning here, that is the phrase of *built beautifully* is more specifically than in TL version *bagus-bagus*.

The examples above involve the transposition of grammatical form from source language into target language. Transposition is a translation technique which is formulated in terms of the techniques proposed by Nida (1969: 226).

They are:

2.3.3.4.1. Replacement. Replacement is the way of replacing the internal construction of sentence, phrase, or noun with the same or another kind of construction that have appropriate meaning. For example:

SL: The employee's *pay pocket* is getting thinner and thinner

TL: *Gaji* para karyawan menjadi semakin kecil

The word *pay pocket* translated into *gaji* in Indonesian. It is seen that the word *pay pocket* is replaced into *Gaji* to make it comprehend. This example has the same case with transposition's examples above where the word of *hostile* is replaced to be *memusuhi* as well as the replacement from *adjective* in source language into *verb* in target language.

2.3.3.4.2. Exchanging position. In exchanging position technique, the translator may shift the position between two or among component of the word or phrase due to the grammatical adjustment into the receptor language. Bahasa Indonesia has what it called by D-M rule (Diterangkan-Menerangkan) or (Head-Modifier). Contrarily to Bahasa Indonesia, English structure of modification whose single head-modifier is stated to be M-D (Menerangkan-Diterangkan) or (Modifier-Head). For example:

SL: *Love* (menerangkan/modifier) *Admirer* (diterangkan/head)

TL: *Pemuja* (diterangkan) *cinta* (menerangkan)

It is meaningless in English if *Love admirer* is translated into *cinta pemuja*. Therefore, *Love admirer* should be translated into *pemuja cinta* based on Indonesian structure D-M rules. As like transposition's example above where the position of SL text is changed from *the explanation differs* is translated into *berbeda penjelasannya*.

2.3.3.4.3. Technique of addition. Technique of addition is used for restoring the elliptical head noun into its original position in order to make easier for the translator to grasp the meaning. The translator may add the lexical to get the meaning in target language if the meaning of source language text is expressed by other ways such a grammatical way. For example:

SL: Employees of all *industries* took part in the conference

TL: karyawan-karyawan dari semua *cabang industri* mengambil bagian dalam konferensi tersebut.

Based on the example above, the words of *cabang industry* convey the meaning that is illustrated in English by plural noun *industries*. The word *cabang* is added to make it clear. Such in transposition's example above where the word *memberikan* is also added to make it clearer in the sentence of *lending bank*.

2.3.3.4.4. Technique of deletion. Technique of deletion may reduce a part or some part of component in phrases or sentences due to grammatical adjustment into the receptor language. For example:

SL: The nature of communication studies is *necessarily* reflected in this book

TL: Hakikat kajian komunikasi tercermin dalam buku ini.”

From the example above, the translator deletes word *necessarily* in order to get a good translation. This example has also same case with transposition's example above where the word of *build* is deleted in the sentence *the houses in Jakarta are built beautifully*.

2.3.3.5. Modulation

Modulation consists of using a phrase that is different in the source and target languages to convey the same idea. Through modulation, the translator generates a change in the point of view of the message without altering meaning and without generating a sense of awkwardness in the reader of the target text.

SL: The problem is *not hard* to solve

TL: masalah itu *mudah* di pecahkan

In this case, the word *not hard* is change into *mudah*. It changes negative form into positive form. The sentence is also changed from active voice in SL into passive voice in TL.

2.3.3.6. Reformulation or Equivalence

We have to express something in a completely different way, for example when translating idioms or advertising slogans. The process is creative, but not always easy.

SL: sell down the river

TL: menikam dari belakang

The translator finds the best equivalence words to transfer the meaning of SL which is an idiom into an idiom in TL.

2.3.3.7. Adaptation

Adaptation is the extreme limit of translation which is used in cases the translator has to create a new situation that can be considered equivalent. Adaptation occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. It involves changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture. For examples *Dear sir* in formal greeting of letter is translated into *Dengan hormat*, not *Tuan yang terhormat*, *Peekaboo* into *cilukba* and *hide and seek* into *petak umpet*.

2.3.3.8. Compensation

In general terms compensation can be used when something cannot be translated, and the meaning that is lost is expressed somewhere else in the translated text. Peter Fawcett defines it as (1997:31): "making good in one part of the text something that could not be translated in another". One example given by Fawcett is the problem of translating nuances of formality from languages that use forms such as Spanish informal *tú* and formal *usted*, French *tu* and *vous*, and German *du* and *sie* into English which only has 'you', and expresses degrees of formality in different ways.

2.3.4. English Verbal idioms

Verbal idioms are useful and commonly used in English, because various verb can be joined with different particle or preposition to form unique combination of meaning. Michael A. peal and Mary Ellen define verbal idiom is a group of words, containing a verb that has a meaning different from the meaning of any individual word within it (1991: 215).

The governing part of a verbal idiom is always formed by a verb functioned as the core of the meaning in its construction. English verbal idioms must be translated through idiomatic translation to make the meaning understandable by TL reader.

2.3.5. Kinds of English verbal idiom

Feare (1980: 3) defines idiom as an expression which has a special meaning and this meaning can not be understood completely by looking at the individual words in the idiom. Feare (1980: 3) divides verbal idiom into two kinds. Kinds of English verbal idiom are:

1) Intransitive Verbal Idioms

Intransitive verbal is a verb which is not directly followed by an object in a sentence. It can be joined with a particle or a preposition and forms new meaning. Intransitive verbal idioms can never be separated from the preposition. There are three kinds Intransitive verbal idioms:

1. Intransitive verb with particles

A particle is combined with verbs often form idiomatic compound. Particles are most commonly found as a part of compound verbs (or phrasal verb).

For example:

- a) It would be very regrettable if the air conditioning *broke down* on a very hot day.

- b) Pleased *hold on* a second!

From example above the verbal idiom are *broke down* and *hold on*. *Broken down* is constructed by intransitive verb *broken* and particle *down* means

to stop working properly or to fail function, and the verbal idiom of *hold on* is constructed by intransitive verb *hold* and particle *on* means to wait or to pause.

2. Intransitive verb with prepositions

A preposition usually comes before the words. It indicates various relationships between words or phrases, space (position) and mental or emotional attitudes. For example:

- a) Right before a test, you should *run over* your notes briefly to refresh your memory.
- b) I was quite sad about my friend's death, but slowly I *got over* it

From example, the verbal idiom is *run over* is formed by intransitive verb *run* and preposition *over* means to review. And from verbal idiom of *got over* is formed by intransitive verb *got* and preposition *over* means to recover from, to become normal.

3. Intransitive verb with particles and prepositions

This is the combination of the idioms. An Intransitive verb can be followed by preposition and particle. For example:

- a) To lose weight, you have to *cut down on* sugar and other sweet things.

- b) We tried for hours to solve our problem; Sally *came up with* an answer after she studied the problem carefully.

Cut down on is constructed by intransitive verb *cut*, particle *down* and preposition *on* means to reduce the use of or to lessen and *came up with* is constructed by intransitive verb *come*, particle *up* and preposition *with* means to find and to suggest.

2) Transitive Verbal Idioms

Transitive verb is a verb followed by direct object in a sentence. Most of transitive verb that are combined with a particle and preposition will form idiomatic meaning. Some transitive verbal idioms are separable. The verb can be separated from the particle by a direct object. If the direct object is a noun it may or may not come between the verb and the particle; however, if the direct object is a pronoun, it must come between the verb and the particle. There are three types of transitive verbal idioms. They are:

1. Transitive verb with particles

For example:

- a) I'll *think over* your idea carefully before I make a final decision about it.
- b) I've been working too hard lately. It's time for me to *take off* a couple of weeks of vacation.

Think over is made by the construction of transitive verb *think* and particle *over* means reconsider and *take off* made by the construction of transitive verb *take* and particle *off* means to have free time, to open.

2. Transitive verb with prepositions

For example:

- a) The successful student *drew* pleasure *from* the fact that he had passed all his exams
- b) My talkative friend called me and *engaged* me *in* a long boring conversation

The verbal idiom *drew from* is formed by transitive verb *think* and particle *from* means to get from, while *engaged in* is formed by transitive verb *engaged* and particle *in* means to make busy and to make occupied.

3. Transitive verb with particles and prepositions

For example:

- a) At first I was arguing against him, but then he *brought* me *around to* his side.
- b) Unfortunately, I *got* nothing *out of* his poor lecture.

The verbal idiom *Brought around to* is constructed by transitive verb *brought*, particle *around* and preposition *to* means to convince about, to change

someone's mind about and *get out of* constructed by transitive verb *got*, particle *out* and preposition *of* means to obtain from, to gain from.

From the explanation of verbal idioms, English verbal idiom can not be translated in such a way of form based on translation which attempts to follow the form of the SL. However, English verbal idioms should be translated through idiomatic translation to make every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language and it is known as idiomatic translation.

2.3.6. Types of idioms in Indonesian

Chaer: (2003:296) states two types of idioms in Bahasa Indonesia : *idiom penuh dan idiom sebagian*. *Idiom penuh* is idiom which its constituent elements are a single unit of meaning. All of its elements mixed become one structure and the meaning resulted derive from the entire structure. For examples: *membanting tulang*= *bekerja keras*, *meja hijau*=*pengadilan* and *kambing hitam*= *orang yang menjadi pelimpahan suatu kesalahan yang tidak dilakukannya*. On the other hand, *idiom sebagian* is idiom which one of its elements has its own lexical meaning. For examples: *buku putih*= *buku yang memuat keterangan resmi mengenai suatu kasus*, and *daftar hitam*= *daftar yang memuat nama-nama orang yang diduga atau dicurigai berbuat kejahatan*. The words of *buku* and *daftar* still have their own lexical meaning.

2.3.7. Types of Adjustment in Translating Idioms

Nida and Taber (1974:106) state that there are three types of adjustment to translate idioms:

2.3.7.1. Idioms to Non Idiom Translation

Idiom has their own meaning because they depend on the context, but the meaning also can be found in idioms dictionary, not the ordinary one. Usually, the idiom in SL is translated into non-idiom in real meaning, for example, "My plan did not get *off the ground* because nobody supported it". The idiom *off the ground* in SL is translated as *to start something* in TL, which is equal meaning of the SL idiom. On the other word, the idiom in SL translated in real meaning in TL.

2.3.7.2. Idioms to Idioms Translation

Idioms founded in the SL is comparing with the translation in TL. In these types of translation, the idioms in SL are also translated into idioms in TL with the same meaning. For example in SL, the idiom is to *sell down the river* (Fromkin and Rodman, 1988:237 in Apriani 2004) and in TL is *menikam dari belakang*. These two idioms from different language have equal meaning. They have same meaning, a betrayal.

2.3.7.3. Non Idioms to Idioms Translation

Idioms usually use to strengthen the meaning of something. This does not often happen in translation. For example, *blaming some of the mistake he does not*

do. In this case the real meaning in SL is translated into idiom in the TL. The Idiom of this real meaning in Indonesian language as the TL is *kambing hitam*, based on Indonesian cultural context as the TL.



CHAPTER III

THE ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the analysis of the techniques used in translating English verbal idioms into Indonesian by applying theories as written in chapter two. The data are categorized based on the each kind of English verbal idioms. They are: 1) intransitive verb with particle, 2) intransitive verb with preposition, 3) intransitive verb with particle and preposition, 4) transitive verb with particle, 5) transitive verb with preposition, 6) transitive verb with particle and preposition.

3.1. Intransitive verb with particle

Datum 1

Source Language	Target Language
"It's no benefit to the settlement, just a place for young folks to meet and carry on when they're better be home in their beds." (p. 28)	"tidak ada keuntungan yang bisa didapatkan dari bangunan itu, hanya sebuah tempat bagi anak muda untuk bertemu dan beromong kosong , saat mereka sebaiknya masih di rumah, di tempat tidur masing-masing." (p. 81)

Carry on is categorized an idiom since the expression can not be interpreted literally. This idiom is called as intransitive verbal idiom. Intransitive verbal idiom has no a directly object in a sentence. It combines with a particle or a preposition will form a new meaning. *Carry on* is intransitive verbal idiom made from the construction of intransitive verb *carry* and particle *on*. *On* is preposition but it functions as a particle. *Carry on* does not has a direct object. The verb in

intransitive verbal idioms can never be separated from the particle. So, this idiom is intransitive verbal inseparable idiom with particle.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: carry on
Target Language	: beromong kosong

According to Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 77), there are eight meanings of *carry on*. Among the five meanings, there is only one meaning that is relevant to the meaning of the datum *carry on* that is *keep talking about something that is annoying*. There will be different meanings when the words of *carry on* is used in an example of sentence "They *carried on* until all the work was finished", *carry on* here means *to continue doing something*. Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 76). These different meaning is determined by communication situation happens. The translator sees the communication situation in translating verbal idiom *carry on* in the datum. The situation tells that Eliza disagree to build the hall because there no benefit to the settlement. That is why the translator translates *carry on* into *beromong kosong* because it is regarded for appropriate translation as seen from the communication situation happens.

The translation of verbal idiom *carry on* cannot be done literally because it will make meaningless in target language. It must be translated idiomatically by combining the verb *carry* to the particle *on*. So that it will make a new form that is *beromong kosong*. Transposition techniques can be used in translating this verbal

idiom. By using transposition, the whole lexical forms *carry on* (verb+particle) is changed by translator to be *beromong kosong*. *Beromong kosong* is in form of phrase in target language. So that, there is a change of syntactical form from the phrase becomes phrase. The meaning of particle *on* has been integrated by translator from verbal idiom *carry on* becomes *beromong kosong*. In conclusion, transposition technique is used by translator to find meaning idiomatically. The translator changes this idiom into idiom in TL.

Source Language : *carry on* (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : *beromong kosong* (idiom)

Datum 2

Source Language	Target Language
“You always put such a nice lot of butter on it, Anne. Mariella spreads it pretty thin. It slips down a lot easier when there’s plenty of butter.” (p. 91)	“Kau selalu ngasih banyak sekali mentega di atas roti, Anne. Kalau mariella tipis banget. Roti lebih mudah ditelan kalau menteganya banyak.”(p. 213)

Slip down is recognized an idiom since the expression can not be translated literally. This idiom is called intransitive verbal idiom. Intransitive verbal idiom is a verb which has no a direct object in a sentence. *Slip down* is intransitive verbal idiom made from the pattern of intransitive verb *slip* and particle *down*. *Slip down* does not take a direct object. In intransitive verbal idiom, the verb can never be separated from the particle. So this idiom is intransitive verbal inseparable idiom with particle.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: slip down
	↓
Target Language	: ditelan

According to Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 489), the idiomatic meaning of *slip down* is *if a drink slips down easily, nicely, it easy and enjoyable to drink*. This meaning is relevant to the datum of *slip down*. The translator looks at the communication situation in translating this verbal idiom. The situation happens when Anne gives bread to Davi. The translation of *slip down* in the datum is appropriately translated into *ditelan* by translator as seen from the communication situation happens.

Translating verbal idiom of *slip down* cannot be translated word for word. It must be translated idiomatically by combining the verb *slip* to the preposition *down*, so that it will occur a new form in target language that is *ditelan*. The translator translates this verbal idiom by using transposition and modulation techniques. In transposition technique, the translator changes the whole lexical form of *slip down* (verb+particle) into word *ditelan* (verb). So, there is a change of syntactical form from verb phrase into verb. *Ditelan* is in form of passive voice in target language. Changing the point of view from active voice into passive is called modulation technique. The verbal idioms of *slips down* is verb phrase where the words of *slip* as *head* and *down* as *modifier*. The preposition *down* is translated by integrating its meaning from verbal *slip down* to be *ditelan*. In translating this verbal idiom, the translator uses transposition and modulation

techniques to translate the meaning idiomatically. The translation of *slip down* is translated into non idiom in target language.

Source Language : slip down (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : ditelan (idiom)

Datum 3

Source Language	Target Language
<p>“She found him stretched out on the grassy bank beside the thick fir grove that sheltered the house on the north, absorbed in a book of fairy tales.” (p. 111)</p>	<p>“Dia menemukan Paul sedang berbaring di atas rumput di sebelah segerumbul pohon cemara rapat, yang membatasi rumahnya dari arah utara, tenggelam dalam buku tentang kisah-kisah fantasi.”(p.254)</p>

Stretched out is categorized as an idiom since the expression can not be translated word for word. This idiom is called intransitive verbal idiom. Intransitive verbal idiom is not directly followed by an object in a sentence. *Stretched out* is intransitive verbal idiom made from the pattern by intransitive verb *stretched* and particle *out*. *Out* is adverb which functions as particle. *Stretched out* is not followed by a direct object. In intransitive verbal idioms, the verb can not be separated from the preposition. So, this idiom is kind of intransitive verbal inseparable idiom with particle.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: stretched out
	↓
Target Language	: berbaring

There are six meanings of *stretch out* found in Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 527). Yet, there is only one meaning which relevant to the datum *stretch out* that is *to lie down in a relax way with your legs straight especially in order to rest*. If the word of *stretch out* is used in another sentence “I was stunned by the beauty of the rolling hills that stretched out towards the Mustang Mountains”. The meaning of *stretch out* here is *if an areas of land stretches out, it continues for a very long distances*, Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 527).). It is clear that the meaning of verbal idiom *stretch out* in the datum is different from the example above. These different meanings are determined by communication situation happens. This is what the translator does in finding the meaning by looking at the communication situation happens. The situation happens when Anne walks down to the old Irving to see Paul. Since the communication reflects the situation of to lie down in a relax way, the translation of *stretch out* is accurately translated into *berbaring*.

The translation of verbal idiom *stretch out* must be translated idiomatically. The translator applies transposition technique to translate this verbal idiom. The translator changes the whole lexical form *stretch out* (verb+particle) to be *berbaring* (verb). Thus, there is a change of syntactical form from the verb phrase becomes a single word that is a verb. The meaning of particle *out* in source language has been integrated by the translator from verbal idiom *stretch out* to be *berbaring*. The translator uses transposition techniques to interpret the meaning idiomatically. This idiom is changed into non idiom in target language.

Source Language : stretched out (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : berbaring (non idiom)

3.2. Intransitive verb with preposition

Datum 4:

Source Language	Target Language
“Anne knew that she made herself ridiculous and that the accident would be laughed over that night at a score of tea-tables.” (p. 65)	“Anne menyadari bahwa sikapnya ini menggelikan dan dia akan menertawakan insiden tadi pada saat minuman the nanti.”(p. 277)

Laughed over is regarded an idiom since the expression can not be inferred from the word that set it up. This idiom is called intransitive verbal idiom. Transitive verbal idiom combines with a particle or a preposition to make a new meaning. It is not followed by a direct object in a sentence. *Laughed over* is intransitive verbal idiom constructed by transitive verb *laughed* and preposition *over*. *Laughed over* does not take a direct object. The verb *laughed* is inseparable from the preposition *over*. So in the datum, this idiom is kind of intransitive verbal inseparable idiom with preposition.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: laughed over
	↓
Target Language	: menertawakan

According to Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000:311), the idiomatic meaning of *laugh over* is *to think that an idea, suggestion etc is very silly and should not be considered in a serious way*. This meaning is related to the datum of *laugh over*. In translating this verbal idiom, the translator concerns to communication situation. The situation tells about Anne's behavior when she meets Ned Clay and she feels awkward in front of him. The more she remembers that incident, the more it makes her laugh. Therefore, the translator decides to translate *laugh over* into *menertawakan* as looking at the situation happens.

The translator uses some techniques to translate this verbal idiom. In transposition technique, the translator changes the whole lexical form of *laugh over* (verb+preposition) into word *menertawakan* (verb). So, there is a change of syntactical form from phrase into a single word. *Menertawakan* is in form of active voice in target language. Here, the translator uses modulation technique by changing the point of view from passive voice into active. The verbal idiom of *Laughed over* is verb phrase where the words of *laughed* as *head* and *over* as modifier. The meaning of preposition *over* in source language has been integrated from verbal idiom *laugh over* to be *menertawakan*. In translating this verbal idiom, the translator uses the transposition and modulation techniques to produce the meaning idiomatically.

This idiom is changed into non idiom in target language.

Source Language	: laughed over (idiom)
	↓
Target Language	: menertawakan (non idiom)

Datum 5

Source Language	Target Language
“He was, indeed. To be sure, he insisted on remaining in the kitchen, for his curiosity wanted to see all that went on.” (p. 97)	“Sebenarnya memang begitu. Meski dia bersikeras tetap berada di dapur, penasaran ingin melihat kesibukan mereka. .”(p. 226)

Insist on is identified as an idiom because it has different meaning from the word that set it up. It is called as intransitive verbal idiom. *Insist on* is intransitive verbal idiom constructed by intransitive verb *insist* and preposition *on*. *Insist on* is not directly followed by a direct object. In intransitive verbal idioms, the verb can never be separated both the particle and the preposition. So this idiom is kind of intransitive verbal inseparable idiom with preposition.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: insist on
Target Language	: bersikeras

There are two meanings of *insist on* found in Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 273). The first meaning of words *insist on* is *to demand to do something because you think it is important or refuse to accept or do anything else*. The second meaning of *insist on* is *to behave in different way especially when other people think that your behavior is surprising, annoying or may cause*

something bad happen. From the two meanings, the first meaning is very relevant to the datum. The translator translates verbal idiom *insist on* by looking at the situation communication. The situation is when Davy does not want to leave at kitchen because he wants to see what Anne and Diana do. Therefore, verbal idiom of *insist on* is accurately translated into *bersikeras* by translator as looking from the situation happens.

The translator uses transposition to translate this verbal idiom. In transposition, the whole lexical form *insist on* (verb+preposition) in English is changed by translator to be *bersikeras* (verb) in Indonesian. Thereby, there is a change of syntactical form from the verb phrase becomes a single word that is a verb. The translator translates preposition *on* in source language by combining its meaning with verbal idiom *insist on* to be *bersikeras*. The type of idiom translation is idiom into non idiom.

Source Language : insist on (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : bersikeras (non idiom)

Datum 6

Source Language	Target Language
“If we climbed up on the roof of that little house we could look into the pantry and might be able to see the platter.” (p. 106)	“Jika kita memanjat ke atap rumah kecil itu, kita bisa mengintip ke dapur dan mungkin dapat melihat piringnya.”(p.244)

Climbed up is recognized as an idiom since the meaning of this expression can not be deduced from the word that set it up. This idiom is called intransitive verbal idiom. *Climbed up* is intransitive verbal idiom made from the construction

of intransitive verb *climbed* and preposition *up*. *Climbed up* does not take a direct object. The verb of *climbed* is inseparable of preposition *up*. Therefore, this idiom is kind of intransitive verbal inseparable idiom with preposition.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: climbed up
	↓
Target Language	: memanjat

According to Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 50), the meaning of *climb up* which is relevant to the meaning of the *climbed up* that is *to go towards the top of something*. In translating the verbal idiom *climbed up*, the translator apparently looks at communication situation. The communication talks that Anne wants to make sure the platter she finds by climbing up the roof. Since the communication refers to the situation of to go towards the top of something, the translation of *climbed up* becomes *memanjat*.

The verbal idiom of *climbed up* cannot be translated literally. It has to be translated idiomatically to find the appropriate meaning in target language. Transposition technique can be used in translating this verbal idiom. By transposition technique, the translator changes entirely of lexical forms *climbed up* (verb+preposition) in English to be *memanjat* (verb) in Indonesia. So that, there is a change of syntactical form from the phrase becomes a single word that is a verb. While the meaning of particle *up* is united by translator with verbal idiom *climbed up* translated into *memanjat*. The translator uses the transposition technique in

translating this verbal to acquire meaning idiomatically. This idiom is altered into non idiom in target language.

Source Language : *climbed up* (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : *memanjat* (non idiom)

3.3. Intransitive verb with particle and preposition

Datum 7

Source Language	Target Language
<p>“You might suppose I’d have grown out of it by this time. I’ll be seventeen next March. But it seems that I haven’t.” (p. 13)</p>	<p>Anda mungkin berfikir saya sudah terlalu dewasa untuk bikin masalah. Saya akan berulang tahun ketujuh belas Maret depan. Tapi tampaknya, saya memang belum pantas menjadi dewasa. (p. 44)</p>

Grown out of in the table above is identified as an idiom because it has different meaning from its lexical meaning. This is a kind of intransitive verbal idiom. Intransitive verbal idiom can be joined with a particle, a preposition, or particle and preposition that form new meaning. *Grown out of* is intransitive verbal idiom constructed by intransitive verb *grown*, particle *out* and preposition *of*. *Out* is adverb which functions as a particle. In intransitive verbal idioms, the verb can never be separated either with the particle or the preposition. So, this idiom is intransitive verbal inseparable idiom with particle and preposition.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: grow out of
	↓
Target Language	: dewasa

There are three meanings of *grow out of* found in Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 241). Moreover, there is only one meaning which is close to the meaning of the datum *grow out of* that is *if children grow out of something, they stop doing it or are no longer interested in it as they get older*. When the words of *grow out of* is in a sentence "The book *grew out of* our work with dozens of business and professional organization" the meaning of *grew out of* here is *to develop as the result of something* Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 241). It is clearly seen that the meaning of verbal idiom *grow out of* in the datum has different meaning from the sentence above. The translator involves the communication situation in looking for meaning of the datum *grows out of*. The situation happens when Anne makes herself and other people get into trouble and she feel that she is not adult yet. Therefore, the translator decides to translate *grow out of* into *dewasa* as looking at the situation. Since the communication reflects the situation of if children grow out of something, the translation of *grow out of* becomes *dewasa*.

When the verbal idiom of *grow out of* is translated literally, it will make an ambiguity of meaning in target language. It should be combined by verb *grow* to the particle *out* and preposition *of*, then, it will make a new form in target language that is *dewasa*. Transposition techniques is used by translator to translate this verbal idiom. Using transposition, the translator changes the whole lexical forms *grow out of* (verb+particle+preposition) to be *dewasa*. *Dewasa* is a single word and it is included as adjective in Indonesian. So that, there is a change of

syntactical form from verb phrase becomes a verb and a change of word class from verb into adjective. Meanwhile, the meaning of particle *out* and preposition *of* in verbal idiom of *grow out of* in source language has been integrated from verbal idiom *grow out of* to be *dewasa*. Translating this idiom is done by changing the idiom into non idiom in target language.

Source Language : grow out of
 ↓
 Target Language : dewasa

Datum 8

Source Language	Target Language
“Well, she has, of course, but I think I’d rather put up with far worse faults than see Rachel go away from Avonlea.” (p. 158)	“Yah, memang begitu, tentu saja, tapi ku pikir aku akan lebih memilih menerima kekurangan-kekurangannya daripada melihat Rachel pergi dari Avonlea.”(p. 358)

Put up with in the table above is regarded as an idiom because it has different meaning from the word that set it up. This idiom is called intransitive verbal idiom. Intransitive verbal idiom combines with a particle, a preposition, or particle and preposition to form new meaning. *Put up with* is intransitive verbal idiom constructed by intransitive verb *put*, particle *up* and preposition *with*. *Up* is preposition which functions as a particle. In intransitive verbal idioms, the verb can never be separated either with the particle or the preposition. So, this idiom is intransitive verbal inseparable idiom with particle and preposition.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: put up with
	↓
Target Language	: menerima

According to Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 417), the idiomatic meaning of *put up with* is *to accept an unpleasant situation or someone annoying behavior without complaining*. This meaning is compatible to the datum of *put up with*. The translator translates verbal idiom *put up with* into *menerima* by looking at the communication situation happens. The situation describes about Mrs. Lynde who will move to Marilla's place and Marilla should accept her although she has faults. Since the communication reflects the situation of accepting someone annoying behavior without complaining, the translation of *put up with* in the datum is appropriately translated into *menerima*.

The translator translates this verbal idiom by using transposition techniques. The translator replaces the whole lexical form of *put up with* (verb+particle+preposition) into *menerima* (verb). So, there is a change of syntactical form from phrase into a single word in form of a verb. In translating the particle *up* and preposition *with*, the translator unites its meaning from verbal *put up with* into *menerima*. The translator translates *put up with* into non idiom in target language.

Source Language	: put up with (idiom)
	↓
Target Language	: menerima (non idiom)

Datum 9

Source Language	Target Language
“But for anyone so hopelessly given over to making mistakes as I seem to be its tempting fate to meddle with them.” (p. 181)	“Tapi untuk orang-orang yang sering kali membuat kesalahan sepertiku, tampaknya itu hanya menyebabkan kesialan semata.”(p. 408)

Given over to is identified as an idiom because it has different meaning from the word that set it up. This idiom is called intransitive verbal idiom. *Given over to* is intransitive verbal idiom made from the construction of intransitive verb *given*, particle *over* and preposition *to*. *Over* is an adverb function as particle. The verbal idiom of *given over to* does not take a direct object. So, this idiom is intransitive verbal separable idiom with particle and preposition.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: given over to
	↓
Target Language	: sering kali

Based on Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 417), the idiomatic meaning of *given over to* is *to be used only for particular purpose or activity*. This meaning is relevant to the datum of *given over to*. In finding the meaning of verbal idiom *given over to* into target language, the translator looks at the communication situation happens. The situation tells about Anne who tries to get any beautifying messes but she thinks the careful and deliberate people can do that

while she can does not do that because she often makes mistakes . Therefore, the translator appropriately translated the verbal idiom *given over to* into *sering kali*.

The verbal idiom of *given over to* should be translated idiomatically by combining the verb *given* to the particle *over* and preposition *to*, so it will make a new form that is *sering kali*. The translator uses transposition and deletion techniques to translate this verbal idiom. In transposition technique, the translator changes entirely of lexical forms. *Given over to* (verb+particle+preposition) in English to be *sering kali* (verb+noun) in Indonesia. *Sering kali* is a phrase. So that, there is a change of syntactical form from verb phrase becomes a phrase in Indonesian. The meaning of particle *over* and preposition *to* are integrated to the verbal idiom of *given over to* translate into *sering kali*. Transposition technique is used by translator to find meaning idiomatically. The type of idiom translation found here is translating an idiom in source language into non idiom in target language.

Source Language : *given over to* (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : *sering kali* (non idiom)

3.4. Transitive verb with particle

Datum 10

Source Language	Target Language
"I am sorry that my cow should have broken into your oats. She is my cow and not Miss Cuthbert's." (p. 3)	"Saya sangat menyesal karena sapi itu telah menerobos ladang oat anda. Sapi itu milik saya bukan milik Miss Cuthbert."

(p. 20)

Broken into is identified as an idiom because it has different meaning from the word that set it up. This idiom is called transitive verbal idiom. Transitive verbal idioms combine a verb with a particle or preposition. This combination will form idiomatic meaning. Transitive verbal idioms must have a direct object in a sentence. *Broken into* is transitive verbal idiom constructed by transitive verb *broken* and particle *into*. *Into* is a preposition which functions as a particle. *Broken into* is followed by a direct object *my cabbages*. Some transitive verbal idioms are separable and some are inseparable. The verb can be separated from the particle by a direct object. Therefore, the verb of *broken* is inseparable from the particle *into* by the direct object *my cabbages*. In inseparable verbs, the object comes after the particle. So, this idiom is transitive verbal inseparable idiom with particle.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: broken into
	↓
Target Language	: menerobos

According to Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 50), there are eight meanings of *break into*. From the eight meanings, there is only one meaning which is relevant to the meaning of the datum *break into* that is *to get into*

building or vehicle illegally by using force, especially in order to steal something.

When the words of *broken into* is used in an example of sentence “Manion read the letter and his face *broke into* a smile”, the meaning of *broken into* here is *suddenly start doing something* Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 50). It is clear that the meaning of verbal idiom *broken into* in the datum is different from the example above. It depends on where or when the communication situation happens. This is what the translator does in finding the meaning. In transferring the meaning of this idiom, the translator looks at the communication situation. The situation explains about Anne’s cow which entered Mr. Harrison’s oat and destroy it, then Anne apologized to him. Since the communication reflects the situation of to get into Mr. Harrison’s oat illegally by using force, the translation of *broken into* becomes *menerobos*. Therefore, the translator decides to translate the verbal idiom of *broken into* to be *menerobos*.

The verbal idiom of *broken into* cannot be translated literally, because that translation does not give the appropriate meaning in target language. The words *break into* must be translated idiomatically by combining the verb *broken* to the particle *into*, so it will make a new form that is *menerobos*. The translator translates this verbal idiom by using transposition techniques. In transposition, lexical form, syntactical form, word order and word class can be replaced in order to maintain the meaning of source language. The translator changes the whole lexical forms of *broken into* (verb + particle) in English to be *menerobos* in Indonesian. *Menerobos* is in form of a verb. So that, there is a change of syntactical form from the verb phrase becomes a single word that is a verb. The

meaning of particle *into* has been integrated to the verbal idiom of *broken into* which its translation becomes *menerobos* in TL. The translator uses the transposition in order to translate the meaning idiomatically. It can be concluded that the translator changes the idiom in source language into non idiom in target language.

Source Language : broken into (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : menerobos (non idiom)

Datum 11:

Source Language	Target Language
“It’s a disgraceful looking place and must attend to it even before we try to get MR. Levi Boulter to pull his house down. ” (p. 7)	Tempat itu benar-benar tidak enak dilihat dan kita harus mengurusnya lebih dulu sebelum berusaha membujuk Mr Levi Boulter untuk merobohkan rumahnya.” (p. 30)

Pull down is recognized as an idiom since the meaning of this expression can not be translated literally. This idiom is called transitive verbal idiom. *Pull down* is transitive verbal idiom formed by transitive verb *pull* and particle *down*. *Pull down* takes a direct object *his house*. Some transitive verbal idioms are separable. The verb can be separated by a direct object. Noun or pronoun as a direct object can be inserted between them. The verbal idiom of *pull down* is separated by a direct object *his house* which is a possessive pronoun. The direct

object comes between the verb *pull* and the particle *down*. So, this idiom is transitive verbal separable idiom with particle.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: pull down
Target Language	: merobohkan

Based on Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 400), there are five meanings of *pull down*. Although it has five meanings, but there is only one meaning which relevant to the meaning of the *pull down* that is *to deliberately destroy a building or other structure, for examples because it is not safe or because the land it is on is needed for something else*. If the words of *pull down* is used in an example of sentence “This unpleasantness with the neighbours is really *pulling her down*, the meaning of *pull down* here is *it makes you feel unhappy or it makes you less healthy or less successful*, Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 400). Comparing the examples above with the datum, there are different meanings between them. This different is caused by the communication situation happens is also different. The translator concerns to the communication situation in translating verbal idiom *pull down* in order to find the appropriate meaning in target language. The situation describes about Diana’s planning in doing improvement to Avonlea by persuading Mr. Levi Boulter to destroy his shoddy house. Since the communication refers to the situation of to deliberately destroy a building or other structure, the translation of *pull down* becomes *merobohkan*.

That is why the translator decides to translate *pull down* into *merobohkan* as looking at the situation.

The verbal idiom of *pull down* cannot be translated word for word. It has to be translated idiomatically in order to get the accurate meaning in target language. By combining the verb *pull* to the preposition *down*, so it will gain a new form that is *merobohkan*. In translating this verbal idiom the translator uses transposition techniques. In transposition technique, the translator changes entirely of lexical forms *pull down* (verb+particle) in English to be *merobohkan* in Indonesia. *Merobohkan* is a verb. Therefore, there is a change of syntactical form from the verb phrase becomes a single word in form of a verb. The meaning of particle *down* in source language has been united to the verbal idiom *pull down* that is translated to be *merobohkan*. Transposition techniques is used by translator for translating meaning idiomatically. As conclusion, this verbal idiom is translated into non idiom in target language.

Source Language : pull down (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : merobohkan (non idiom)

Datum 12

Source Language	Target Language
“It’s very bad habit to put off disagreeable things, and I never mean to again,”(p. 118)	“ Menunda pekerjaan yang menyebalkan memang kebiasaan buruk, dan aku tidak pernah bermaksud melakukannya lagi,”(p. 270)

Put off is identified as an idiom because it has different meaning from the word that makes it up. This idiom is called transitive verbal idiom. *Put off* is transitive verbal idiom formed by transitive verb *put* and particle *off*. *Put off* is followed by a direct object *disagreeable things*. Some transitive verbal idioms are separable and some are inseparable. The verbal idiom of *put off* is inseparable in this sentence. The verb of *put* is inseparable from the particle *off* by the direct object *disagreeable things*. In inseparable verbs, the object comes after the particle. So, this idiom is transitive verbal inseparable idiom with particle.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: put off
Target Language	: menunda

According to Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 411), there are six meanings of *put off*. From the eight meanings, there is only one meaning which is relevant to the meaning of the datum *put off* that is *to delay doing something until later, or arrange for something happens at a later time, especially because there is a problem*. When the words of *put off* are used in an example of sentence “MCEnroe complained that the photographers were putting him off his game”, the meaning of *put off* here is *to make it difficult for someone to pay attention to what they are doing* (2000: 411). Seeing the example above, it is obvious that the meaning of verbal idiom *put off* in the datum is different. It depends on where or when the communication situation happens. In transferring the meaning of this

idiom, the translator looks at the communication situation. The situation explains that Anne has so much to do and she intends to finish them, but she always delays them. Since the communication reflects the situation of to delay doing something, the translation of *put off* is correctly translated into *menunda*.

Translation techniques are applied by translator in translating this verbal idiom. In transposition technique, the translator changes entirely lexical forms of *put off* (verb+particle) in English to be *menunda* in Indonesian. *Menunda* is in form of verb. So that, there is a change of syntactical form from the verb phrase becomes a single word that is a verb. The particle *off* in source language is translated by translator by combining its meaning from verbal idiom *put off* to be *menunda*. The translator uses the transposition technique in finding meaning idiomatically. In conclusion, the change of this idiom is found as non idiom in target language.

Source Language : put off (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : menunda (non idiom)

3.5. Transitive verb with preposition

Datum 13

Source Language	Target Language
“They lived in a little brown house built in a sunny corner scooped out of Mar’s beech woods.” (p. 35)	“Mereka tinggal di sebuah rumah cokelat mungil di sudut cerah, pinggir hutan pohon beech milik Mark.”(p. 92)

Lived in is identified as an idiom because it has different meaning from the word that set it up. This idiom is called transitive verbal idiom. *Lived in* is transitive verbal idiom made from the construction of transitive verb *lived* and preposition *in*. The verbal idiom of *lived in* is directly followed by an object *a little brown house*. The verb *lived* is not separated with the particle *in*. So, this idiom in the datum is transitive verbal inseparable idiom with particle.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: lived in
	↓
Target Language	: tinggal

Based on Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 312), the meaning of *lived in* related to the datum *lived in* that is *to if someone who is employed in a house or school lives in, they live at the place where they work*. In transferring this verbal idiom, the translator sees communication situation. This is what the translator does in finding the meaning. The situation describes about Mrs Eliza's house where they live. Therefore, the translator decides to translate *lived in* into *tinggal* as seen from the situation communication happens.

The translation of verbal idiom *lived in* cannot be done literally. The translator uses the transposition technique to translate this verbal idiom. By using transposition technique, the translator changes the whole lexical form *lived in* (verb+preposition) into *tinggal* (verb) in Indonesian. Thus, there is a change of syntactical form from the phrase becomes a single word in form of a verb. The

meaning preposition *in* in source language has been united to the verbal idiom *lived in* into *tinggal*. The type of this idiom translation by Nida and Taber is called as idiom to non idiom.

Source Language : lived in (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : tinggal (non idiom)

Datum 14

Source Language	Target Language
“When Priscilia had gone to the parlor, and before Anne could escape upstairs, Diana walked into the kitchen.”(p. 122)	“Saat priscilia masuk ke ruang tamu, dan sebelum Anne bisa naik ke lantai atas, Diana memasuki dapur.” (p. 278)

Walked into is categorized an idiom since the expression can not be translated literally. This idiom is called as intransitive verbal idiom. Transitive verbal idiom is a verb which is directly followed by an object in a sentence. It can be joined with a particle or a preposition and forms new meaning. *Walked into* is transitive verbal idiom made from the construction of transitive verb *walk* and preposition *into*. *Walked into* is followed by an object *the kitchen*. The verb of *walk* is inseparable from the preposition *into* by the direct object *the kitchen*. In inseparable verbs, the object comes after the preposition. So, this idiom is transitive verbal inseparable idiom with preposition.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: walked into
	↓
Target Language	: memasuki

Based on Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 578), the meanings of *walked down* that is *to go into a room or to get a job very easily*. This meaning is related to the datum in verbal idiom *walked into*. The translator looks at the communication situation in finding the real meaning of the datum *walked into*. The situation happens when Diana goes into the kitchen to take some breads for Priscilia. Since the communication reflects the situation of to enter a room, the translation of *walked into* becomes *memasuki*.

Translating verbal idiom of *walked into* literally will not deliver the right meaning in target language. To avoid the literal translation, the words *hang up* is translated idiomatically. The translator translates this verbal idiom by using transposition techniques. In transposition, the translator changes the whole lexical forms of *walked into* (verb+preposition) to be *memasuki* in order to make it acceptable in target language. *Memasuk* is a verb. Therefore, there is a change of syntactical form from verb phrase becomes a single word in form of a verb. In translating verbal idiom of *walked into*, the translator combines the meaning of preposition *into* in source language with the verb *walked* from verbal idiom *walked into* to be *memasuki*. In conclusion, the translator uses transposition techniques to get meaning idiomatically. The type of idiom translation found in this translation technique is changing an idiom in SL into non idiom in TL.

Source Language walked into (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : memasuki (non idiom)

Datum 15

Source Language	Target Language
“Anne liked to sleep with her window open and let the cherry fragrance blow over her face all night.” (p. 143)	“Anne sedang tidur dengan jendela terbuka dan membiarkan aroma buah ceri berembus ke wajahnya sepanjang malam.”(p. 324)

Blow over in the table above is identified as an idiom because it has different meaning from its literal meaning. This idiom is called transitive verbal idiom. *Blow over* is transitive verbal idiom formed by transitive verb *blow*, and preposition *over*. *Over* is adverb which functions as a particle. *Blow over* takes a direct object that is *her face*. The verb *blow* is not separated with the preposition *over*. This idiom is kind of transitive verbal inseparable idiom with preposition.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: blow over
	↓
Target Language	: berembus

Based on Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 41), there is only one meaning related to the meaning of the datum *blow over* from the three meanings found. That is *if the wind blows something over, the wind makes it fall*. When the word of *blow over* is used in the sentence: “I know she’s angry but it’ll soon blow

over". The meaning of *blow over* here is *it is forgotten or no longer seems important*". The meaning of *blow over* in the sentence above is obviously different with the meaning in the datum. Communication situation plays role here. Since the communication reflects the situation of the wind makes something fall, the translation of *blow over* is accurately translated into *berhembus*.

Translating verbal idiom of *blow over* literally will not convey the right meaning in target language. That is why the translator needs techniques to translate it in order to get the acceptable meaning. The translator translates this verbal idiom by using transposition technique. The translator changes the whole lexical forms of *blow over* (verb+particle) to be *berembus*. *Berembus* consist of one word in form of a verb. Therefore, there is a change of syntactical form from verb phrase becomes a verb. The translator translates particle *over* in source language by making its meaning integrated to the verbal idiom *blow over* becomes *berembus*. The translator uses the transposition technique to translate meaning idiomatically. As conclusion, the translator transforms this idiom into non idiom.

Source Language : blow over (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : berembus (non idiom)

3.6. Transitive verb with particle and preposition

Datum 16

Source Language	Target Language
"I told him he might," said Marilla wearily. "I thought it would keep him out of worse mischief. (p. 41)	"Aku berkata dia boleh main lumpur," kata Marilla. Kupikir itu akan mencegahnya melakukan lebih banyak kenakalan." (p. 110)

Keep out of in the figure above is recognized as an idiom because it has **figurative meaning**. This idiom names transitive verbal idiom. *Keep out of* is transitive verbal idiom formed by transitive verb *keep*, particle *out* and preposition *of*. Some transitive verbal idioms are separable. Noun or pronoun as a direct object can be inserted between them. *Keep out of* takes a direct object of pronoun *him*. The verbal idiom of *keep out of* is separated by a direct object *him* which is a pronoun. The direct object comes between the verb *keep* and the particle *out* followed by preposition *of*. So, this idiom is transitive verbal separable idiom with particle and preposition.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: keep out of
Target Language	: mencegah

Based on Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 283), there are two meanings of *keep out of*. The first meaning of words *keep out of* is *to prevent someone or something from getting involved in a situation*. The second meaning of *keep out of* is *to not get involved in a situation*. From the two meanings, the first meaning is very relevant to the datum. The translator translates verbal idiom *keep out of* by looking at the situation communication. The situation is when Mariila allows Davy to make mud pie to prevent him from worse mischief. Since the communication reflects the situation of to prevent someone the translation of *keep out of* is accurately translated to be *mencegah*.

The translator uses transposition in translating this verbal idiom. In transposition, the whole lexical form *keep out of* (verb+particle+preposition) in English is changed by translator to be *mencegah* (verb) in Indonesian. Thereby, there is a change of syntactical form from the verb phrase becomes a single word that is a verb. The meaning of particle *out* and preposition *of* has been linked up to the verbal idiom *keep out of* into *mencegah* in TL. Transposition technique is used by translator to translate meaning idiomatically. The translator changes idiom *keep out of* into non idiom in TL.

Source Language : keep out of (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : mencegah (non idiom)

Datum 17

Source Language	Target Language
“How was she to keep up her prestige among her schoolmates if she were forbidden to make out of the family ghost.” (p. 155)	“Bagaimana Mirabel bisa menjaga gengsinya diantara teman-teman sekolah jika dia dilarang menceritakan hantu keluarga?.”(p. 350)

Make out of is categorized an idiom since the expression can not be translated literally. This idiom is called transitive verbal idiom. Transitive verbal idiom is a verb which is directly followed by an object in a sentence. It can be joined with a particle or a preposition and forms new meaning. *Make out of* is transitive verbal idiom made from the construction of transitive verb *make*, *particle out* and preposition *of*. *Make out of* takes a direct object that is *the family*

ghost. The verb *make* is not separated with the particle *out* and preposition *of*. So, this idiom is transitive verbal inseparable idiom with particle and preposition.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: make out of
Target Language	: menceritakan

Based on Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 323), the meaning of *make out of* which is relevant to the meaning of the datum *make out of* that is *to describe something or someone usually wrongly, as particular type of things or person because you want people to believe that is true*. Communication situation is involved here by translator to find the meaning. The communication explains that Mirabel Cotton is prohibited to tell something related to the Cotton family. Therefore, the translator decides to translate verbal idiom of *make out of* into *menceritakan* as looked at the communication situation happens.

Translating verbal idiom of *make out of* literally will not give the right meaning in target language. By combining the verb *make* to the particle *out* and preposition *of*, so the verbal idiom of *make out of* will make a new form that is *menceritakan*. The Translator uses the transposition and deletion techniques to translate it. In transposition, the translator changes the whole lexical forms of *make out of* (verb+particle+preposition) to be *menceritakan*. *Menceritakan* is a verb. Therefore, there is a change of syntactical form from the phrase becomes a single word in form of a verb. The meaning of preposition *up* is combined by

translator from verbal idiom *make out of* to be *menceritakan*. Through transposition techniques, the translator can translate meaning idiomatically. It can be concluded that this idiom is changed into non idiom in target language.

Source Language : make out of (idiom)
 ↓
 Target Language : menceritakan(non idiom)

Datum 18

Source Language	Target Language
“Thomas Lynde faded out of life as quickly and unobtruisly as he had lived in.” (p. 156)	“Thomas Lynde mengakhiri hidupnya dengan tenang dan sama sekali tidak menarik perhatian, sama saat dia menajalani hidupnya dengan tenang.”(p. 355)

Faded out of is recognized as an idiom since this expression can not be translated literally. This idiom is called transitive verbal idiom. *Faded out of* is transitive verbal idiom constructed by transitive verb *fade* and particle *out* and preposition *of*. *Faded out of* takes a direct object *life*. The verbal idiom of *carry off* is separated by a direct object *her* which is a pronoun. This idiom is kind of transitive verbal separable idiom with particle and preposition.

The technique used in translating this verbal idiom:

Source Language	: faded out of
	↓
Target Language	: mengakhiri

According to Longman Phrasal Verbs Dictionary (2000: 154), there is only one meaning related to the datum *faded out of* that is *to gradually disappear or stop happening*. In transferring this verbal idiom *faded out of*, the translator sees communication situation. This is what the translator does in looking for meaning. The situation describes when Rachel tells about her husband life who passed away. Therefore, the translator prefers to translate *faded out of* into *mengakhiri*.

The translation of verbal idiom *faded out of* must be translated naturally in order to get the acceptable meaning in target language. Transposition can be applied by translator in translating this verbal idiom. Using transposition technique, the translator changes totally of lexical form *faded out of* (verb+particle+preposition) into *mengakhiri* (verb). Thereby, there is a change of syntactical form from the phrase becomes a single word in form of a verb. The translator translates particle *out and preposition of* in source language by combining its meaning to the verbal idiom *faded out of* to be *mengakhiri*. Transposition technique is used by translator to find the appropriate meaning idiomatically. The type of idiom translation found is changing an idiom into non idiom.

Source Language	: faded out of (idiom)
	↓
Target Language	: mengakhiri (non idiom)

CHAPTER IV

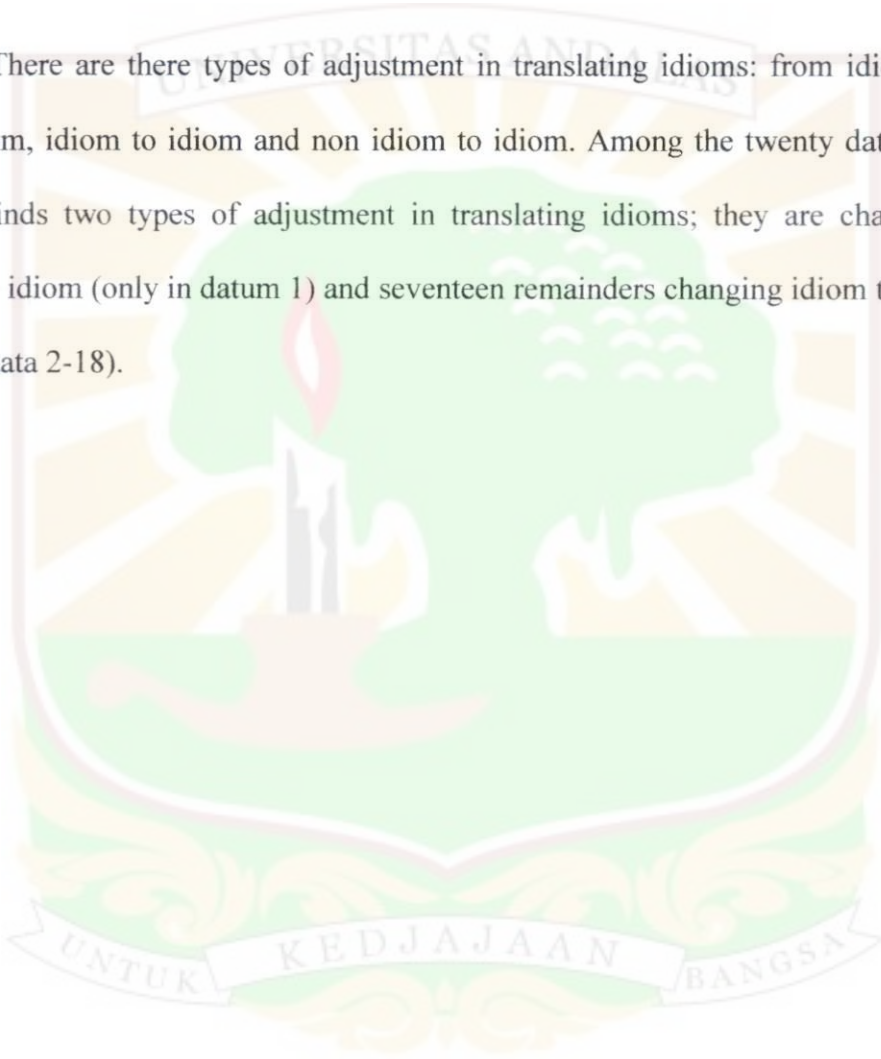
CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the result of analysis of eighteen data. All of data are included in two kinds of verbal idioms. The first is *intransitive verbal idioms* which are divided into three kinds: intransitive verb with particle, intransitive verb with preposition, and intransitive verb with particle and preposition. And the second is *transitive verbal idioms* which are also divided into three kinds: transitive verb with particle, transitive verb with preposition, and transitive verb with particle and preposition. In transitive verbal idioms, it can be found transitive verbal separable idiom with particle. The writer categorizes all data based on the kinds of English verbal idioms and takes purposely three representative data to represent each category.

In translating verbal idioms from English into Indonesian, the writer finds two techniques that used by the translator. The two techniques are transposition and modulation. Transposition technique is mostly used by translator in translating this English verbal idiom. It appears in all of eighteen data. Transposition can be done by changing lexical form, syntactical form, word order and word class. The changes of lexical and syntactical forms are found in all of the data. Syntactical form can be done by changing English idiom in form of verb phrase into phrase or word in Indonesian. The change from verb phrase into phrase is only found in one datum and seventeen is changed from verb phrase into word. The other technique is used by translator in translating this verbal idiom is

modulation technique. Modulation is done by changing the negative form into positive form, and changing the passive voice into active voice. The writer finds two data which uses modulation technique in the analysis. The two data change the active voice into passive voice.

There are three types of adjustment in translating idioms: from idiom to non idiom, idiom to idiom and non idiom to idiom. Among the twenty data, the writer finds two types of adjustment in translating idioms; they are changing idiom to idiom (only in datum 1) and seventeen remainders changing idiom to non idiom (data 2-18).



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