

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS  
IN “DORAEMON GADGET CAT FROM  
THE FUTURE” VOLUME 2 BY DHINI AFATANTI  
AND VOLUME 4 BY YENNY HENDRAWATI**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

**By**

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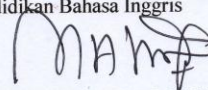
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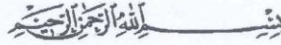
  
  
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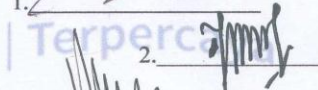

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## ABSTRACT

**Ariani, Rezky. 1502050122. “An Analysis of The Translation of Idiomatic Expression In ‘Doraemon Gadget Cat From The Future Volume 2 and 4’ By Dhini Afiatanti” Skripsi: English Education Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2019**

This study deals with the “An Analysis of The Translation of Idiomatic Expression In “Doraemon Gadget Cat From The Future Volume 2 ” By Dhini Afiatanti and volume 4 by “YennyHendrawati”. This research used qualitative research. “Doraemon comics” were taken as the source of data. The data were analyze to find out The Type of Idioms and idioms translations strategy. The type of idiom can be grouped into five categories, they are of colloquialisms, proverbs, slangs, allusions and phrasal verbs and the idiom translation strategies based on Baker can be grouped into 4, they are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

The result of this research found that 49 colloquialisms, 1 proverbs, 7 slangs, 8 allusions and 35 phrasal verb. Then, The Dominant type of idioms in this researcher is colloquialisms with 39 out of 100 the total idioms. For The number of idioms translations strategies are 38 the idiom translation strategies are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 19 using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 39 translation by paraphrase, and 4 translation by omission out of the 100 idioms translated in the Comic Doraemon

***Keywords : Type of idioms, Idioms translation strategy, Comic Doraemons***

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLE</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDIX</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
A. Background of the study .....	1
B. Identification of the problems .....	4
C. The scope of the research.....	4
D. Formulation of the Problems.....	4
E. The Objectives of the Research.....	4
F. Significance of the Study .....	5
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE</b> .....	<b>6</b>
A. Theoreticalof Framework.....	6
1. Translation.....	6
2. Idioms .....	8
3. Strategies of Translating Idioms .....	12
4. Comic .....	15
5. Doraemon .....	15
B. Relevant Studies.....	17
C. Conceptual Framework .....	18

<b>CHAPTER III METHOD OF THE RESEARCH .....</b>	<b>20</b>
A. Research design.....	20
B. Source of the Data.....	20
C. Techniques for collecting the data .....	20
D. Techniques for analyzing the data.....	21
<b>CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>23</b>
A. Data collection .....	23
B. Data analysis .....	28
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS .....</b>	<b>49</b>
A. Conclusions .....	49
B. Suggestions .....	49
<b>REFERENCES</b>	
<b>APPENDICES</b>	

## LIST OF TABLE

	Pages
Table 4.1 Idioms collected from the comic .....	23
Table 4.2 Classification of the idioms by Type in comic volume 2 by Dhini Afiantanti and volume 4 by Yenny Hendrawati .....	28
Table 4.3 The Number of Idioms by Type in comic volume 2 by Dhini Afiantanti and volume 4 by Yenny Hendrawati .....	39
Table 4.4 Strategies of translating the idioms in volume 2 by Dhini Afiantanti and volume 4 by Yenny Hendrawati .....	39
Table 4.5 The Number of idioms translated using each strategy in comic volume 2 by Dhini Afiantanti and volume 4 by Yenny Hendrawati	48

**LIST OF APPENDICES**

- Appendix 1 Comics “Doraemon Gadget Cat From The Future Volume 2 By DhiniAfiatanti and volume 4 by YennyHendrawati”
- Appendix 2 K-1
- Appendix 3 K-2
- Appendix 4 K-3
- Appendix 5 Surat PernyataanPlagiat
- Appendix 6 Berita Acara Seminar Proposal
- Appendix 7 LembarPengesahanHasil Seminar Proposal
- Appendix 8 PermohonanPerubahanJudulSkripsi
- Appendix 9Surat KeteranganSetelah Seminar
- Appendix 10Surat IzinRiset
- Appendix 11Surat BalasanRiset
- Appendix 12Berita Acara BimbinganSkripsi
- Appendix 13 Curriculum Vitae



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of the study**

Nowadays, English language can be found every time and everywhere in our life, such as we can find in the dictionary, magazine, comics, story book, song lyrics, and novel. Most of the people feel that written English is easier than spoken. For some people, reading is one of the most fanciest things that they can spend the time just only for their hobby. It caused that when reading English text, the processing of reading can push us to train the brain of understand the meaning of the text and also learn about the letter of the text, and the structure. For Indonesian sometimes it is difficult to understand books, magazines, newspapers, and novels even comics which are available with English version in Indonesia. Hence, there are also some books or novels that available in bilingual language, like English and Indonesia. Some translators make it seamless easy for the compilation. In the process of translating a text from a source language (SL) to a target language (TL), various strategies is used by the translator to discover the hidden structure of the source text.

In translation, the translator plays an important role in transferring information from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) because the process of translation is not about translating sentence per sentence, but also the meaning in the text must be equivalent. So, translation becomes the tools to convey the message of the source text to the target text and make the readers understand the text.

According to Newmark (2009) “a language can be transferred into another language by way of translation”. Translation is defined as conveying the meaning of a text into another language in the way of that the author intended the text. Translation becomes the main tools to transfer the purpose of the source text and create an understandable translated text for target readers.

Translating idioms have been a puzzling problem for many people. Someone must comprehend the translation and also idiomatic expression because they are interconnected. Take an example “*my hand are ful*” people tend to translate this idiomatic expression literally in Indonesian as “*tanganku penuh*”, then of course that is not the correct meaning, the correct meaning is that if someone ask for help to climb up but the person wants to refuse it then he or she should say “my hands are full”. Another axample “*you are such copy cat*” it is not literally cat. The meaning is that if people do some cheating or imitate to something, so we can say that “*you are such copy cat*”. Thus, encouraging us to have a good skill in translation. It happens also in the comic, eventhough there is picture in the comic to help the readers understand the meaning. But still, it still makes puzzling for the reader.

Idioms are the Idiosyncrasies of a languge. Sometimes defying rules of logic, Idiom can also be unrecognizable for non-native speakers, then consequently they translate them literally. The meaning would be stange and does not make any sense, thus making it far away from the intended meaning.

Idioms have their own characteristic. According to Berman (2000) “we cannot normally change the words, their order, or the grammatical forms in the same way as changing non-idiomatic expression”. In other words, idioms are

basically fixed expressions. If we find idioms, we cannot change the structure or translate it per words or per sentences as idioms tied to each other; means we cannot delete or add words. Another important thing to notice that the meaning of an idiom is metaphorical rather than literal which means it is not the result of the compositional function of the parts. Idioms stand for specific meaning that written into different forms to create a different image and it will create a more interesting part for the reader itself, after idioms will magnify the basic meaning.

We realize that, we can find idiom in many media. So the researcher select comic to be research. The researcher will analyse the comic because of in the comic we will find pictures on them. Those pictures can help the reader to understand the meaning. While we read the novel we only read so many paragraph there. But it will be different in the comic. The sentences in the comic are arranging in the conversation beside the pictures provided. The researcher select comic Doraemon gadget cat from the future volume 2 by Dhini Afiatanti and 4 by Yenny Hendrawati with the title how are you doing and I'm the wolfman because Doraemon is the prominent animation for Japan, so many people know Doraemon since young age to adults. Through media television, movie, and comics version about Doraemon is spreading well all around the world. In this research the researcher found that Doraemon in bilingual version. The comic Doraemon gadget from the future vol.2 and 4 will become the data for this research. The researcher interest to analyses this comic too because that has translated by Dhini Afiatanti in volume 2 and by Yenny Hendrawati in volume 4 from English version Indonesian version. The researcher want to know how many



idioms that can be found in the comics and what kind of type is used in the comics and also about the strategy of the translation in the comics.

### **B. Identification of the problems**

Based on the background of the research above the researcher finds and identifies the problems as follows:

1. To find out idioms that exist in the comics
2. The dominant types of idiom used in the comics
3. The strategies of translating idioms based on Baker's theory.

### **C. The scope of the research**

The research that is conducted in this research is limited only in the area of translation of idiomatic expressions found in the comics of Doraemon.

### **D. Formulation of the Problems**

The problems of this study are formulated as follows:

1. How many idioms can be found in the comics?
2. What type of idiom is dominantly used in the comics?
3. What strategies of translating idioms based on Baker's theory in the comics in volume 2 by Dhini Afiantanti and in volume 4 by Yenny Hendrawati?

### **E. The Objectives of the Research**

To answer the questions above, the aims of the study are:

- 1) To find out the idiom expressions which are found in the comics
- 2) To find out the types of idiomatic expressions which are found in the comics
- 3) To Find out the translation strategies of idiom used by the translators in the comics based on the strategies proposed by Baker

### **F. Significance of the Study**

This research is expected to be beneficial for the following parties:

- 1) For the writers, this study is expected to broaden knowledge about the translation of idiomatic expressions into writing skill later on.
- 2) For the readers: To make the readers comprehend in English as second language learner through idiomatic expressions and to give valuable information for the readers who are interested in learning English and also to make the readers can use idiomatic expression both in speaking and writing.
- 3) Theoretically, the result of the present study would enrich the knowledge of in idiom.

Practically, this study is also significant to improve translation skill in the writing skill, especially in translating idioms.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW Of LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

##### **1. Translation**

There are many theories proposed by some experts or linguists about the translation. Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. According to Willis in Choliludin (2007) translation is a procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text. Translation is related to the source language and target language that should be equivalent while trying to translate. Besides, Nida and Taber (2004) says that translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source- language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Both definitions above imply that translation involves two languages: the source language (SL) and the target or receptor language (TL or RL), and that an act of translating is an act of reproducing the meaning of the SL text into that of the TL text.

Translation is a process of communication, the objective of translating is to impart the knowledge of the original to the foreign reader. Many scholars define translation in many ways. However, the core of each is just the same. The elements of translation are Source Language (SL), Target Language (TL), and

Equivalency. The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL) Munday (2008). Another theory of translation constructed by Bassnet (2002) said that what is generally understood as translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely. That the TL structures will be seriously distarted.

Thus, from both of the opinion above, we can conclude that the process of translation includes changing the source text (ST) in the source language (SL) into target text (TT) in the target language (TL). The translation will never be translated a hundred percent into the target language, but it will be translated as closely as possible to the meaning of the target language, either in the meaning or in the structure.

According to Larson (1997) translation is classified into two main types, namely form-based and meaning-based translation. Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of source language (SL) and is known as literal translation, while meaning-based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language.

Larson (1997) says that idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It

sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically.

## **2. Idioms**

Seidl and McMordie (2000), idioms are an essential part of language; they have a different meaning from the individual meanings of each word. Peacock (2009) argues that “idioms are words and phrases that express more than the actual words themselves. Idiom is the collecting words that have new meaning that different from the first meaning (Pupututami 2010). It becomes new meaning after collecting the words and it different for the literally meaning in the first meaning. Idiom is an expression consisting of a combination of words that have a special meaning and must be understood as a single entity. Forexample: “small talk” or “how come” not to be interpreted individually or interpreted per unit. When interpreted one by one idiom would be meaningless “small talk” can not be understood as a “small”/ not big / and “talk”/ speak / but should be interpreted in one unit, “small talk” (basabasi).

Based on some of the definition, the experts have different ways of defining idiom. In general, most experts found idiom must be learned and understood because the idiom is an expression consisting of a combination of words that can not be translated word by word but should be interpreted as unity because when words that form the idiom stands alone, its meaning will different from these words when they appear together as an idiom.

## 2.1 Idiomatic Expression

Idiomatic expressions are daily expressions that are used by English speakers. Basically idiom has two or more phrases. The meaning of idiom are not obviously from each words and the words in idiom can not be replaced. According to Poole (1999) “ idiomatic expressions are phrases which have a different meaning with the words individual meaning.” Idiom is very important for us in mastering English. Meantime, is also useful to make colorful of conversation.

In addition, idiom has 3 characteristics as Fernando and Flavell said in Cedar (2008): ” The first characteristic is that the meaning of idiom is not the compositional function of its constituent. The second is idiom has literal counterparts but the expression should not be interpreted literally. The third is idiom is institutionalized. All three characteristics assist to deconstruct idioms.

Baker (2006) said there is a classification of Idioms. Idioms can be grouped into five categories, they are of colloquialisms, proverbs, slangs, allusions and phrasal verbs. Below is a brief definition of each with some examples.

### 1. Colloquialism

Colloquialism is an expression not used in formal speech or writing. Colloquialism or colloquial language is considered to be characteristic of or only appropriate for casual, ordinary, familiar, or informal conversation rather than formal speech or writing. They are used in daily conversations. Below are the examples of colloquialism:

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	He <i>died of laughter</i>	Diatertawaterbahak-bahak.
2	The cellphone has been <i>on the blink</i> for two weeks	Telepon seluler ini sudah <i>rusak</i> selama dua minggu.

## 2. Proverbs

Proverb is a simply way to speaking. It is used the time when we want to make our speech more concrete and more understandable. It is popularly used and repeated and expresses facts and truth based on common sense.

The reason to use proverb can be to choose a way of saying a fact gently and smoothly and to make it more reliable and valid. Other times, they are used to carry more weight in a discussion. Another reason can be to give more taste and beauty to speech. Good speakers try to make use of proverbs to attract their audience.

Examples of English proverb and their meaning in Bahasa Indonesia can be *actions speak louder than words* or the expression *no pain, no gain* which refers to the situation of suffering in order to gain the thing we have intended to achieve.

The following are two more examples of proverb:

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	Man Proposes and God Disposes	Manusia membuat rencana tapi Tuhan yang menentukan.
2	:A half of loaf is better than none.	Sedikititulebihbaikdaripadatidaksemasekali

## 3. Slang

Slang is the use of highly informal words and expressions that are not considered as the standard use of language. It is often used as a way to say words that are not appropriate or somehow taboo. Slang lowers the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing and replace a well-known conventional synonym. Slang is used to add humor add fun to one's speech. Below are examples of slang:

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	He has been such <i>a horse's ass</i> .	Dia itu memang <i>menyebalkan</i> .
2	Your friend over that corner is a <i>chicken</i>	Temanmu yang di pojok itu <i>penakut</i> .

#### 4. Allusion

Allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to a place, event, literary work, myth, or work of art, either directly or by implication. Allusion can also be defined as “a brief reference, explicit or indirect, to a person, place or event, or to another literary work or passage”. Below are examples of allusion:

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	I am so hungry, I could eat the horse	saya sangat lapar, saya bisa makan sangat banyak
2	He was a real Romeo with the ladies.	Dia benar-benar romantis terhadap gadis-gadis.

#### 5. Phrasal verb

Phrasal verb is the combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition. A phrasal verb often has a meaning which is different from the original verb.

They are usually used informally in everyday speech as opposed to the more formal verbs. For example the informal use these phrasal verbs:

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
1	Grace told me that she wanted to <i>start over</i> .	Grace bilang dia ingin <i>mulai dari awal lagi</i>
2	Let me speak to Jennifer before you <i>hang up</i> .	Ijinkan aku bicara dengan Jennifer sebelum kamu <i>teleponnya</i> .
3	If I have time I will call on your house	jika saya mempunyai waktu, maka saya akan singgah kerumah mu

### 3. Strategies of Translating Idioms



In providing ideal translation, some translators face difficulties on translating idioms. Baker (2006) summarized the difficulties involved in translating idioms, such as: an idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language, an idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of using it may be different; they may have different connotations or not be pragmatically transferable, an idiom may be used in the source language in both its literal and idiomatic sense at the same time and this play on idiom may not be successfully reproduced in the target language, and the regarding idioms in written discourse. The contexts can be used and their frequency of use may be different in the source language and target language. According to Machali (2009), translators might be mistaken in losing the tone or meaning of idioms in translating them as they think of the idioms as ordinary expressions. Therefore, in order to transfer the messages of idioms to be translated accurately and efficiently, the translator must choose the most appropriate strategy.

Therefore, Baker (2006), proposed four idiom translation strategies. The idiom translation strategies are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

The first strategy is translation by using an idiom with similar form and meaning in the target language. This strategy is to translate idioms by using an idiom very similar in its form and meaning to the source language which is idiom. It must express roughly the same meaning and be of equivalent lexical items.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
Nobody expected him to be a	Tak seorangpun menyangka ia adalah <i>pembunuh</i>

<i>cold-blooded murderer</i>	<i>berdarah dingin</i>
------------------------------	------------------------

The idiom *cold-blooded murderer* is translated literally by the translator. This move is acceptable because *pembunuhberdarahdingin* is the literal translation of cold-blooded murderer. Not to mention that *pembunuhberdarahdingin* is a natural idiom found in Indonesian. In this example, the translator successfully finds the idiom of similar meaning and form.

The second strategy is translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. It is translation of idiom by using an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form in the target language.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
He was tired and he was not a kind of person who <i>beat about the bush</i>	Ia lelah dan dia bukan tipe orang yang suka <i>berbasa-basi</i>

The idiomatic expression *beat about the bush* is defined as *to speak or write evasively or to talk around an issue*. This definition definitely matches the meaning of *berbasa-basi* in Indonesian. In addition, *berbasa-basi* is a natural and familiar idiom in Indonesian. This translation is an example of how an idiom equivalent has the same meaning but differs in lexical items.

The third strategy is translation by paraphrase. Paraphrase is one of the most common strategies in the translation of idioms. As sometimes it is impossible to find the right equivalent or any idiom in the target language, therefore, a translator can use translation by paraphrase. Using this kind of strategy a translator transfer the meaning of an idiom using a single word or a group of words, which roughly correspond to the meaning of idiom but is not an idiom itself.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
This is not the time to <i>lie down on the job</i>	Sekarangbukansaatnyauntuk <i>mengabaikantugas</i>

There is no Indonesian idiom that has equal meaning and lexical items like the idiom in the example above. Therefore, translator has to express the idiom with different words. *Mengabaikan tugas* is not an idiom, but it is acceptable because it conveys the same meaning as the original idiom. Translation by paraphrasing is used to avoid misunderstanding through the readers, to make readers easily understand the intention, and to make the translation natural.

The fourth strategy is translation by omission. Omission is allowed only in some cases: first, when there is no close equivalent in the target language; secondly, when it is difficult to paraphrase; finally, an idiom may be omitted for stylistic reasons.

Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)
I kick my car again <i>for good measure</i>	Aku menendang mobilku lagi

The expression *for good measure* is omitted in the translation. This is caused by the fact that there is no equivalent of this idiom in Indonesian. Not to mention that the expression cannot be easily paraphrased. As seen in the example above, this strategy may affect the style of writing.

#### 4. Comic

Mc.Cloud (1994) said that comic is juxtapose pictorial and other images in deliberate sequence, intended to convey information and or to producean aesthetic response from the viewer comics are really just visual supplement by text. Comics

combined in unify language. Comic is a series of visual that can illustrate or explain a process. Comica is similar with print cartoons, that shared some properties with photographs, as do animates cartoons with film, like in the researcher take cartoons of Doraemon as the sources of data. The comics start from left to right when we read. The pictures from the comics is making the reader more interest to read.

## **5. Doraemon**

Doraemon is a Japanese manga series written and illustrated by Fujiko F. Fujio, the pen name of the duo Hiroshi Fujimoto and Motoo Abiko. The series has also been adapted into a successful anime series and media franchise. The story revolves around a robotic cat named Doraemon, who travels back in time from the 21st century to aid a boy named Nobita Nobi.

The Doraemon manga series was first published in December 1969 in six different magazines. A total of 1,345 stories were created in the original series, which are published by Shogakukan. It is one of the best-selling manga in the world, having sold over 100 million copies as of 2015.

Awards for Doraemon include the Japan Cartoonists Association Award for excellence in 1973, the first Shogakukan Manga Award for children's manga in 1982, and the first Osamu Tezuka Culture Award in 1997. In March 2008, Japan's Foreign Ministry appointed Doraemon as the nation's first "anime ambassador." A Ministry spokesperson explained the novel decision as an attempt to help people in other countries understand Japanese anime better and to deepen their interest in Japanese culture. The Foreign Ministry action confirms that Doraemon has come to be considered a Japanese cultural icon.

Doraemon has appeared in a variety of manga series by Shōgakukan. In 2005 Shōgakukan published a series of five more manga volumes under the title *Doraemon+* (Doraemon Plus) which were not found in the forty-five original volumes. On December 1, 2014, a sixth volume of *Doraemon Plus* was published. This was the first volume in eight years.

There have been two series of bilingual, Japanese and English, volumes of the manga by shogakukan english comics under the title Doraemon: Gadget Cat from the Future, and two audio versions. The first series has ten volumes and the second six.

## **B. Relevant Studies**

In this research, the researcher summarizes the relevant previous researches related to analysis translation idiomatic expressions

The first research is by Cylas desidarius rianantang (2010) classification of translation strategies of pure idioms in the translation of pramoedya's rumah kaca into house of glass by max lane. there are two points in his discussed. first point is finding out what translation strategies that are applied i n the novel. second is the classification of applied strategies in terms of figurative and nonfigurative equivalences.

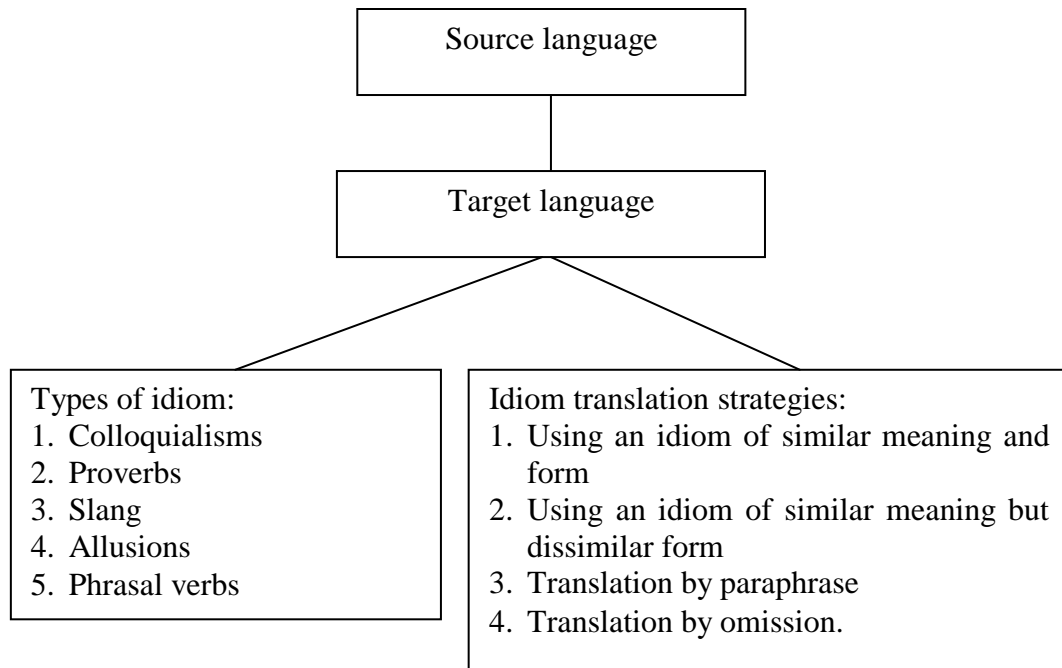
Second research is by Hevi indriani (2017), the translation strategy and accuracy of english idiom into indonesian in the great gatsby novel,her research focused to find the types of idiom and to examine the translation strategy and accuracy of english idiom into indonesian in the great gatsby novel/

Third is by Dewi arum sari, Achmad basari (2015) translation strategies of idiom in fast five movie script by Christ morgan. The researcher concentrated to analyze the mostly used strategies on translating the idioms founds. Lastly, Forth is by krisna, Ariyanto budi (2013) *strategies used in translating idiomatic expression in the subtitle translation of `the transporter 2` movie*. The research aimed at describing the strategies used by translator in the subtitle translation of The Transporter 2 movie.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

Many book story and comic used idioms in presenting their work. They used idiom as the variation to make their story more interesting for the readers. It sometimes become confusing the readers because idioms have different meaning from the literally meaning. To understand of idioms, people need to read and write, do the research.

It also become problem for the translation, when the translator to translate the idiom. There are some types of idioms, they are: colloquialisms, proverbs, slangs, allusions and phrasal verbs and also there are some ways to translate the idiom based on the expert (Baker 1992). They are: The idiom translation strategies are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. These things can enrich the knowledge of idiom expressions and improve the comprehension in translating idioms especially in comic. Therefore, the researcher is interest to analyze the comics.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF THE RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research design**

This research used descriptive qualitative design. The descriptions of this research tried to present the type of Idioms, idioms translation strategies and how many total idioms which find in the comic. The Type of Idioms can be grouped into five categories, they are of colloquialisms, proverbs, slangs, allusions and phrasal verbs and The idiom translation strategies are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

#### **B. Source of the Datam**

To collect the data, the researcher uses documentation method that is based on the Comics Doraemon gadget from the future volume 2 by Dhini Afiatanti and 4 by Yenny Hendrawati

#### **C. Techniques for collecting the data**

According to Ary (2010), Qualitative researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. Additionally, he also explain that documents may be such kind of personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official, such as files, reports, memoranda, or minutes; or documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and video.



The technique used to collect the data in this research is based on some steps, they are:

1. Reading comic doraemon gadget from the future volume 2 and 4
2. Understanding the context and checked the data based on the translation
3. The researcher identifies all the collected data and codes them.
4. The researcher classifies all the data
5. The researcher analyzes the data to know the type
6. The researcher analyzes the data to know idiom translation strategy

#### **D. Techniques for analyzing the data**

Qualitative data analysis of the Miles and Huberman (1994) models consists of three stages:

1. Data Reduction Phase

Data reduction becomes the first steps to do in analyzing the data in this research. According to Miles (1994), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field note or transcript.

2. Data presentation stage or data display

The second steps data display. According to Miles (1994), generally a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. In this step, the researcher shows or displays the data, not only as generally but specifically and clearly.

### 3. The stage of drawing conclusions the data

After finishing doing data reduction and data display the last steps to analyze the data in this research is drawing conclusion. In this step the researcher concludes the result of the research.

Analysis of qualitative research according to Miles and Huberman can be concluded to be able to answer qualitative research problems. This is based on the stages of research arranged systematically and coherently, naturally, logical, and actual.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**DATA ANALYSIS**

**A. Data Collection**

The data were collected from comic Doraemon gadget cat from the future volume 2 and 4 with the title how are you doing and I'm the wolfman.

There are five types of idioms, they are colloquialisms, proverbs, slangs, allusions and phrasal verbs base on baker. Also there are four idioms translation strategies, they are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

There are 100 idioms found by researcher in the Comic Doraemon gadget cat from the future volume 2 by DhiniAfiatanti and 4 by YennyHendrawati with the title how are you doing and I'm the wolfman. List of the total idiom can be seen in the table below.

**Table 4.1**  
**Idioms collected from the comic**

<b>Idioms in volume 2 by DhiniAfiatanti</b>		
No	Source Language	Target Language
1	Day after day	Setiap hari
2	I am just Slow by nature	Aku memang lamban dari sananya
3	It will speed up your feelings and actions	Bisa membuat pikiran dan tubuhmu menjadi cepat
4	Sounds good later	Sepertinya menarik,nanti

		saja ya
5	Don't slack off	Jangan kabur
6	Take it easy	Santai saja ah.
7	And rush in at the same time	Dan masuk disaat yang bersamaan
8	Hurry up	Cepat
9	Say hello while you take off your shoes	Ucapkan salam sambil buka sepatu
10	Pass gas before you eat baked sweet potatoes	Buang angin dulu sebelum makan ubi
11	What a guy!	Dasar nobita!
12	Hand it right to me	Berikan padaku
13	Catch up!	Kejar aku
14	You slowpoke!	Dasar lamban
15	The medicine has finally worn off.	Akhirnya, khasiat obatnya habis
16	Suit yourself	Terserah kamu
17	Don't forget to turn off the switch	Jangan lupa dimatikan ya.
18	I cant get out	Aku tidak bisa keluar
19	Put it away	Di simpan ya
20	I am going to beat you up	Akan ku hajar kamu
21	And you just came home with your tail between your legs?	Dan kamu diam saja. Lalu pulang seperti pengecut
22	Be, a man! Throw him down!	Jadilah laki-laki! Lawan gian!
23	I can get even with gian	Aku bisa balas dendam
24	Anyone you touch you will be flung away automatically	Siapa pun yang kamu sentuh, mereka akan langsung terlempar
25	I am just going to brush the dirt off your	Aku Cuma mau

	clothes	membersihkan tanah dari bajumu
26	Keep out of it	Menyingkirlah
27	We have to keep away from him	Sebaiknya kita menjauh dari ayah
28	He made it!	Berhasil
29	If you are going to hit me, go ahead and do it.	Kalau mau memukulku pukul saja.
30	He is an easy mark	Dia benar-benar mudah dibohongi
31	Let's sneak out at night	Ayo, kita kabur malam ini
32	Don't make light of me	Jangan anggap enteng aku
33	Time flies	Cepat sekali waktu berlalu
34	Sunetaro's mom is Blowing her top	Ibunya sunetaro sudah kesal sekali
35	Make up your mind	Tenanglah.
36	You are such a copycat	Kamu ini peniru, ya
37	I just want to catch a glance at her	Aku Cuma melihat dari jauh
38	If you pick on me,	Kalau kalian menjahiliku
39	Huko wont put up with it	Huko tidak akan tinggal diam
40	Get rid of her!	Buang saja dia!
41	Its blackout!	Lisrik padam
42	How on earth did you do it?	Bagaimana gerangan kamu melakukannya?
43	Some strange fish have showed up.	Yang datang ikan-ikan aneh

44	How come you can't get along?	Kenapa kalian tidak bisa akur sih?
45	Take some quick	Ayo minum cepat
46	Go for it!	Ayo semangat!
47	You go into the mirror	Kamu saja yang kembali ke dalam cermin
48	I can't get into the house	Aku tidak bisa masuk ke rumah
49	I can't get the lid off	Aku tidak bisa membuka tutupnya
50	Stick to it	Berusahalah
51	Sit up	Berdiri
52	Lie down	Berbaring
53	Get out of the way!	Awas
<b>Idioms in volume 4 by YennyHendrawati</b>		
No	Source language	Target language
54	Oh, a visitor. Come in.	Ada tamu. silahkan masuk
55	I can't stand it	Tidak akan kubiarkan
56	Come down	Cepat turun
57	Why on earth did you write such a thing!	Kenapa kamu menulis cerita seperti ini!
58	You can wash it off with water.	Bisa hilang kalau dibilas dengan air
59	I have to clear up round things	Aku harus membereskan benda-benda yang bulat
60	They finally threw me out	Akhirnya aku disuruh keluar
61	I am all set	Persiapan selesai
62	Stop eating. What a pig!	Hentikan. Dasar rakus!
63	What on earth is this?	Apa ini?
64	Ok, bring it on!	Ya, aku datang!

65	He just sauntered away	Dia malah pergi dengan santainya.
66	Lift off!	Meluncur
67	I just hope he can keep running until its fuel runs out.	Kuharap dia bisa terus lari sampai bahan bakar misil itu habis.
68	A person who does nothing but pose is sure to trip up someday	Orang yang Cuma kelihatan baik, suatu saat akan ketahuan sifat aslinya
69	Turn on the light.	Nya lakan lampunya
70	I forgot to switch off the machine	Aku lupa mematikan mesinnya
71	It dried up and shrank	Hantunya mengering dan kemps
72	Who on earth would grab a star?!	Kenapa kamu mengambil bintang sih?
73	I couldn't help myself!	Aku tidak bisa menahan diriku!
74	This is a blast!	Seru sekali!
75	You can get up	Sekarang bangun
76	let's catch him and let him have it	ayo kita tangkap dan hajar dia.
77	I'll never give up	Aku tidak akan menyerah
78	You came out of the mirror, didn't you?	Kamu keluar dari dalamcermin,kan?
79	Wow they just keep coming out!	Wah,makin banyak
80	What a jerk!	Dasar nakal
81	Get back in	Kembali
82	Run away!	Lari
83	They are useless	Mereka kalah

84	Now I can get away safely	Aku bisa melarikan diri dengan mudah
85	What's going on?	Ada apa ini?
86	I will take out the submarine	Akan kukeluarkan kapal selam
87	We'll take care of it	Kami akan menolongmu
88	And I pour water into it, but it won't spill out	Dan dituang air kedalamnya tidak akan tumpah
89	Hey, let's play tag	Ayo main kejar-kejaran
90	Let me take a look	Aku cek dulu ya
91	Sit down there	Duduk disana
92	It was hung out on a clothes pole at your house	Ini ada di jemuran rumahmu
93	You played a prank on me. Wait!	Ini ulahmu, ya.tunggu!
94	Let's see which of us can hold out longer	Kita lihat saja siapa yang akan bertahan
95	Take a pee	Mau ke toilet
96	I messed up again and grabbed the tree	Aku salah lagi, malah menangkap pohon
97	We got in trouble	Dimarahin, deh
98	You will pay for this!	Awas ya nobita!
99	What a piece of work!	Aku heran denganya.
100	Pull yourself together	Tenangkan dirimu

## B. Data analysis

After the data have collected, the researcher classify types of idiomatic expression from the Comic Doraemon gadget cat from the future volume 2 and 4 with the title how are you doing and I'm the wolfman into the table.



**Table 4.2 Classification of the idioms by Type in comic volume 2 by DhiniAfiatanti and volume 4 by YennyHendrawati**

Idioms in volume 2 by DhiniAfiatanti							
No	Source Language	Target Language	Colloquialism	Proverbs	Slang	Allusion	Phrasal verb
1	Day after day	Setiap hari	√				
2	I am just Slow by nature	Aku memang lamban dari sananya				√	
3	It will speed up your feelings and actions	Bisa membuat pikiran dan tubuhmu menjadi cepat	√				
4	Sounds good later	Sepertinya menarik,nanti saja ya	√				
5	Don't slack off	Jangan kabur			√		
6	Take it easy	Santai saja ah.	√				
7	And rush in at the same time	Dan masuk disaat yang bersamaan	√				
8	Hurry up	Cepat					√
9	Say hello while you take off your shoes	Ucapkan salam sambil buka sepatu					√
10	Pass gas	Buang angin	√				

	before you eat baked sweet potatoes	dulu sebelum makan ubi					
11	What a guy!	Dasar nobita!			√		
12	Hand it right to me	Berikan padaku	√				
13	Catch up!	Kejar aku					√
14	You slowpoke!	Dasar lamban			√		
15	The medicine has finally worn off.	Akhirnya, khasiat obatnya habis					√
16	Suit yourself	Terserah kamu	√				
17	Don't forget to turn off the switch	Jangan lupa dimatikan ya.					√
18	I cant get out	Aku tidak bisa keluar	√				
19	Put it away	Di simpan ya					√
20	I am going to beat you up	Akan ku hajar kamu					√
21	And you just came home with your tail between your legs?	Dan kamu diam saja. Lalu pulang seperti pengecut				√	
22	Be, a man! Throw him	Jadilah laki-laki! Lawan	√				

	down!	gian!					
23	I can get even with gian	Aku bisa balas dendam	√				
24	Anyone you touch you will be flung away automatically	Siapapun yang kamu sentuh, mereka akan langsung terlempar					√
25	I am just going to brush the dirt off your clothes	Aku Cuma mau membersihkan tanah dari bajumu					
26	Keep out of it	Menyingkirlah					√
27	We have to keep away from him	Sebaiknya kita menjauh dari ayah					√
28	He made it!	Berhasil	√				
29	If you are going to hit me, go ahead and do it.	Kalau mau memukulku pukul saja.	√				
30	He is an easy mark	Dia benar-benar mudah dibohongi			√		
31	Let's sneak out at night	Ayo, kita kabur malam ini					√
32	Don't make light of me	Jangan anggap enteng aku	√				

33	Time flies	Cepat sekali waktu berlalu				√	
34	Sunetaro's mom is Blowing her top	Ibunya sunetaro sudah kesal sekali	√				
35	Make up your mind	Tenanglah.					√
36	You are such a copycat	Kamu ini peniru, ya	√				
37	I just want to catch a glance at her	Aku Cuma melihat dari jauh	√				
38	If you pick on me,	Kalau kalian menjahiliku					√
39	Huko wont put up with it	Huko tidak akan tinggal diam					√
40	Get rid of her!	Buang saja dia!					√
41	Its blackout!	Lisrik padam					√
42	How on earth did you do it?	Bagaimana gerangan kamu melakukannya?				√	
43	Some strange fish have showed up.	Yang datang ikan-ikan aneh	√				
44	How come you can't get along?	Kenapa kalian tidak bisa akur sih?					√
45	Take some	Ayo minum	√				

	quick	cepat					
46	Go for it!	Ayo semangat!				√	
47	You go into the mirror	Kamu saja yang kembali ke dalam cermin					√
48	I can't get into the house	Aku tidak bisa masuk ke rumah					√
49	I can't get the lid off	Aku tidak bisa membuka tutupnya					√
50	Stick to it	Berusahalah	√				
51	Sit up	Berdiri				√	
52	Lie down	Berbaring				√	
53	Get out of the way!	Awas					√

**Idioms in comic volume 4 by YennyHendrawati**

No	Source Language	Target Language	Colloquialism	Proverbs	Slang	Allusion	Phrasal verb
54	Oh, a visitor. Come in.	Ada tamu.silahkan masuk					√
55	I can't stand it	Tidak akan kubiarkan	√				
56	Come down	Cepat turun		√			
57	Why on	Kenapa kamu					√

	earth did you write such a thing!	menulis cerita seperti ini!					
58	You can wash it off with water.	Bisa hilang kalau dibilas dengan air	√				
59	I have to clear up round things	Aku harus membersihkan benda-benda yang bulat	√				
60	They finally threw me out	Akhirnya aku disuruh keluar				√	
61	I am all set	Persiapan selesai	√				
62	Stop eating. What a pig!	Hentikan. Dasar rakus!			√		
63	What on earth is this?	Apa ini?	√				
64	Ok, bring it on!	Ya, aku datang!	√				
65	He just sauntered away	Dia malah pergi dengan santainya.	√				
66	Lift off!	Meluncur					√
67	I just hope	Kuharap dia bisa	√				

	he can keep running until its fuel runs out.	terus lari sampai bahan bakar misil itu habis.					
68	A person who does nothing but pose is sure to trip up someday	Orang yang Cuma kelihatan baik, suatu saat akan ketahuan sifat aslinya	√				
69	Turn on the light.	Nya lakan lampunya	√				
70	I forgot to switch off the machine	Aku lupa mematikan mesinnya	√				
71	It dried up and shrank	Hantunya mengering dan kemps			√		
72	Who on earth would grab a star?!	Kenapa kamu mengambil bintang sih?	√				
73	I couldn't help myself!	Aku tidak bisa menahan diriku!	√				
74	This is a blast!	Seru sekali!	√				

75	You can get up	Sekarang bangun					√
76	let's catch him and let him have it	ayo kita tangkap dan hajar dia.	√				
77	I'll never give up	Aku tidak akan menyerah	√				
78	You came out of the mirror, didn't you?	Kamu keluar dari dalamcermin,kan?			√		
79	Wow they just keep coming out!	Wah,makin banyak					√
80	What a jerk!	Dasar nakal					√
81	Get back in	Kembali	√				
82	Run away!	Lari	√				
83	They are useless	Mereka kalah					√
84	Now I can get away safely	Aku bisa melarikan diri dengan mudah	√				
85	What's going on?	Ada apa ini?	√				
86	I will take out the	Akan kukeluarkan kapal selam					√



	submarine						
87	We'll take care of it	Kami akan menolongmu	√				
88	And I pour water into it, but it won't spill out	Dan dituang air kedalamnya tidak akan tumpah				√	
89	Hey, let's play tag	Ayo main kejar-kejaran	√				
90	Let me take a look	Aku cek dulu ya	√				
91	Sit down there	Duduk disana					√
92	It was hung out on a clothes pole at your house	Ini ada di jemuran rumahmu	√				
93	You played a prank on me. Wait!	Ini ulahmu, ya.tunggu!	√				
94	Let's see which of us can hold out longer	Kita lihat saja siapa yang akan bertahan	√				
95	Take a pee	Mau ke toilet					√
96	I messed	Aku salah lagi,					√

	up again and grabbed the tree	malah menangkap pohon					
97	We got in trouble	Dimarahin, deh	√				
98	You will pay for this!	Awas ya nobita!	√				
99	What a piece of work!	Aku heran denganya.	√				
100	Pull yourself together	Tenangkan dirimu					

From the table above the research can make the conclusion of types idioms below:

**Table 4.3 The Number of Idioms by Type in comic volume 2 by DhiniAfiatanti and volume 4 by YennyHendrawati**

No.	Types of idioms	Number of types of idioms
1	Colloquialism	49
2	Proverbs	1
3	Slang	7
4	Allusion	8
5	Phrasal verb	35
Total		100

From the table above the researcher found that 49 colloquialisms, 1 proverbs, 7 slangs, 8 allusions and 35 phrasal verb with the total 100 idioms. The dominant type of idioms in this researcher is colloquialisms.

**Table 4.4 Strategies of translating the idioms in volume 2 by DhiniAfiatanti and volume 4 by YennyHendrawati**

No	Source Language	Target Language	idiom of similar meaning and form	using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	translation by paraphrase	translation by omission
1	Day after day	Setiap hari		√		
2	I am just Slow by nature	Aku memang lamban dari sananya			√	
3	It will speed up your feelings and actions	Bisa membuat pikiran dan tubuhmu menjadi cepat	√			
4	Sounds good later	Sepertinya menarik,nanti saja ya	√			
5	Don't slack off	Jangan kabur	√			
6	Take it easy	Santai saja ah.		√		
7	And rush in at the same time	Dan masuk disaat yang bersamaan	√			

8	Hurry up	Cepat	√			
9	Say hello while you take off your shoes	Ucapkan salam sambil buka sepatu		√		
10	Pass gas before you eat baked sweet potatoes	Buang angin dulu sebelum makan ubi			√	
11	What a guy!	Dasar nobita!			√	
12	Hand it right to me	Berikan padaku		√		
13	Catch up!	Kejar aku			√	
14	You slowpoke!	Dasar lamban			√	
15	The medicine has finally worn off.	Akhirnya, khasiat obatnya habis		√		
16	Suit yourself	Terserah kamu			√	
17	Don't forget to turn off the switch	Jangan lupa dimatikan ya.		√		
18	I cant get out	Aku tidak bisa keluar	√			
19	Put it away	Di simpan ya			√	
20	I am going to beat you up	Akan ku hajar kamu	√			
21	And you just came home with your tail between your legs?	Dan kamu diam saja. Lalu pulang seperti pengecut			√	
22	Be, a man! Throw him	Jadilah laki-laki! Lawan			√	

	down!	gian!				
23	I can get even with gian	Aku bisa balas dendam			√	
24	Anyone you touch you will be flung away automatically	Siapapun yang kamu sentuh, mereka akan langsung terlempar	√			
25	I am just going to brush the dirt off your clothes	Aku Cuma mau membersihkan tanah dari bajumu	√			
26	Keep out of it	Menyingkirilah		√		
27	We have to keep away from him	Sebaiknya kita menjauh dari ayah	√			
28	He made it!	Berhasil			√	
29	If you are going to hit me, go ahead and do it.	Kalau mau memukulku pukul saja.			√	
30	He is an easy mark	Dia benar-benar mudah dibohongi			√	
31	Let's sneak out at night	Ayo, kita kabur malam ini		√		
32	Don't make light of me	Jangan anggap enteng aku	√			

33	Time flies	Cepat sekali waktu berlalu			√	
34	Sunetaro's mom is Blowing her top	Ibunya sunetaro sudah kesal sekali			√	
35	Make up your mind	Tenanglah.			√	
36	You are such a copycat	Kamu ini peniru, ya			√	
37	I just want to catch a glance at her	Aku Cuma melihat dari jauh		√		
38	If you pick on me,	Kalau kalian menjahiliku			√	
39	Huko wont put up with it	Huko tidak akan tinggal diam			√	
40	Get rid of her!	Buang saja dia!			√	
41	Its blackout!	Lisrik padam			√	
42	How on earth did you do it?	Bagaimana gerakan kamu melakukannya?				√
43	Some strange fish have showed up.	Yang datang ikan-ikan aneh	√			
44	How come you can't get along?	Kenapa kalian tidak bisa akur sih?			√	

45	Take some quick	Ayo minum cepat	√			
46	Go for it!	Ayo semangat!				√
47	You go into the mirror	Kamu saja yang kembali ke dalam cermin	√			
48	I can't get into the house	Aku tidak bisa masuk ke rumah	√			
49	I can't get the lid off	Aku tidak bisa membuka tutupnya	√			
50	Stick to it	Berusahalah			√	
51	Sit up	Berdiri			√	
52	Lie down	Berbaring				√
53	Get out of the way!	Awas			√	
<b>Idioms in volume 4 by YennyHendrawati</b>						
No	Source Language	Target Language	idiom of similar meaning and form	using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	translation by paraphrase	translation by omission
54	Oh, a visitor. Come in.	Ada tamu.silahkan masuk	√			
55	I can't stand it	Tidak akan kubiarkan			√	

56	Come down	Cepat turun	√			
57	Why on earth did you write such a thing!	Kenapa kamu menulis cerita seperti ini!			√	
58	You can wash it off with water.	Bisa hilang kalau dibilas dengan air	√			
59	I have to clear up round things	Aku harus membereskan benda-benda yang bulat	√			
60	They finally threw me out	Akhirnya aku disuruh keluar	√			
61	I am all set	Persiapan selesai				√
62	Stop eating. What a pig!	Hentikan. Dasar rakus!			√	
63	What on earth is this?	Apa ini?			√	
64	Ok, bring it on!	Ya, aku datang!	√			
65	He just sauntered away	Dia malah pergi dengan santainya.		√		
66	Lift off!	Meluncur	√			
67	I just hope he can keep running until its fuel runs out.	Kuharap dia bisa terus lari sampai bahan bakar misil itu habis.		√		



68	A person who does nothing but pose is sure to trip up someday	Orang yang Cuma kelihatan baik, suatu saat akan ketahuan sifat aslinya	√			
69	Turn on the light.	Nya lakan lampunya	√			
70	I forgot to switch off the machine	Aku lupa mematikan mesinnya	√			
71	It dried up and shrank	Hantunya mengering dan kemps		√		
72	Who on earth would grab a star?!	Kenapa kamu mengambil bintang sih?			√	
73	I couldn't help myself!	Aku tidak bisa menahan diriku!	√			
74	This is a blast!	Seru sekali!	√			
75	You can get up	Sekarang bangun		√		
76	let's catch him and let him have it	ayo kita tangkap dan hajar dia.		√		
77	I'll never give up	Aku tidak akan menyerah			√	
78	You came out of the mirror,	Kamu keluar dari	√			

	didn't you?	dalamcermin, kan?				
79	Wow they just keep coming out!	Wah,makin banyak			√	
80	What a jerk!	Dasar nakal	√			
81	Get back in	Kembali		√		
82	Run away!	Lari		√		
83	They are useless	Mereka kalah		√		
84	Now I can get away safely	Aku bisa melarikan diri dengan mudah	√			
85	What's going on?	Ada apa ini?	V			
86	I will take out the submarine	Akan kukeluarkan kapal selam			√	
87	We'll take care of it	Kami akan menolongmu			√	
88	And I pour water into it, but it won't spill out	Dan dituang air kedalamnya tidak akan tumpah	√			
89	Hey, let's play tag	Ayo main kejar-kejaran	√			
90	Let me take a look	Aku cek dulu ya	√			
91	Sit down there	Duduk disana	√			
92	It was hung out on a clothes pole	Ini ada di jemuran	√			

	at your house	rumahmu				
93	You played a prank on me. Wait!	Ini ulahmu, ya.tunggu!	√			
94	Let's see which of us can hold out longer	Kita lihat saja siapa yang akan bertahan		√		
95	Take a pee	Mau ke toilet			√	
96	I messed up again and grabbed the tree	Aku salah lagi, malah menangkap pohon		√		
97	We got in trouble	Dimarahin, deh			√	
98	You will pay for this!	Awas ya nobita!			√	
99	What a piece of work!	Aku heran denganya.			√	
100	Pull yourself together	Tenangkan dirimu			√	

**Table 4.5**The Number of idioms translated using each strategy in comic

**volume 2 by DhiniAfiatanti and volume 4 by YennyHendrawati**

No.	Strategies of translating the idioms	Number of strategies of translating the idiom
1	The idiom translation strategies are using an idiom of similar meaning and form	38
2	using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	19
3	translation by paraphrase	39

4	translation by omission	4
Total		100

From the table above reseacher found that 38 the idiom translation strategies are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 19 using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 39translation by paraphrase, and 4 translation by omission out of the 100 idioms translated.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **A. Conclusions**

From this research, the researcher found the conclusions below:

1. There are five types of idioms, they are colloquialisms, proverbs, slangs, allusions and phrasal verbs. In this research, the researcher found that 49 colloquialisms, 1 proverbs, 7 slangs, 8 allusions and 35 phrasal verb. Then, The Dominant type of idioms in this researcher is colloquialisms with 39 out of 100 the total idioms.
2. There are four idioms translation strategies, they are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. The number of idioms translated using each strategy are that 38 the idiom translation strategies are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 19 using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 39 translation by paraphrase, and 4 translation by omission out of the 100 idioms translated.

#### **B. Suggestions**

In the end of this research, Some suggestions as follows:

1. For English education departement, the researcher expect that it can be encourage that to mastering the idioms and the translations strategy especially translated using by each idioms translations strategies.

2. for the next researcher, the researcher recommends that the next researcher can make the research with other resources to do more research about types of idiom and idiom translation strategies.
3. for the reader, the researcher suggests that the readers can take the content of this research, so it can increase not only the vocabulary of idioms but also the knowledge about idiom translation strategies.

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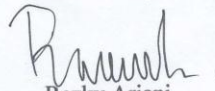
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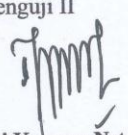
  
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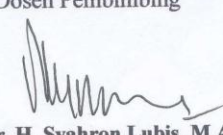
  
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Judul Proposal : An Analysis of The Translation of Idimatic Expressions in  
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Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Rabu, tanggal 22 bulan Mei, tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin dari fakultas.

Atas kesediaan dan kerja sama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

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Pada Rabu, tanggal 22 bulan Mei tahun 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

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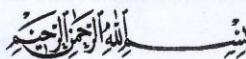
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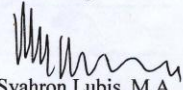
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Nama Lengkap : Rezky Ariani  
NPM : 1502050122  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : An Analysis of the Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in  
"Doraemon Gadget Cat From the Future Volume 2 and 4" by  
Dhini Afiatanti

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, Mei 2019  
Pembimbing

  
Prof. Dr. Syahron Lubis, M.A.



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**  
**Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238**  
 Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
 Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
 Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 Nama Lengkap : Rezky Ariani  
 N.P.M : 1502050122  
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 Judul Proposal : An Analysis of the Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in "Doraemon Gadget Cat from the Future Volume 2 and 4" by Dhini Afiatanti

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
17 maret 2019	Bimbingan cup I	
4 April 2019	Bimbingan cup II	
12 April 2019	Bimbingan cup II	
22 April 2019	Review	

Diketahui oleh:  
 Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, SPd., M.Hum.)

Medan, April 2019

Dosen Pembimbing

(Prof. Dr. Syahron Lubis., M.A.)





*Unggul, Cerdas & Terpercaya*

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
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 Website : <http://kip.umsu.ac.id> Email : [kip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:kip@umsu.ac.id)

Nomor : 243/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019  
 Lamp : ---  
 Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 28 Dzulqaidah 1440 H  
 31 Juli 2019 M

Kepada Yth. Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan  
 Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara  
 di-  
 Tempat


Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba'du. semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari. sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Rezky Ariani  
 N P M : 1502050122  
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 Judul Penelitian : An Analysis of The Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in "Doraemon Gadget Cat From The Future Volume 2 And 4" by Dhini Afiantanti.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan  
  
**Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.**  
 NIDN : 0115057302

\*\* Pertinggal \*\*



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN  
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Jl. Kapt. Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. 6624567 - Ext. 113 Medan 20238  
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**SURAT KETERANGAN**

Nomor: *426*/KET/II.9-AU/UMSU-P/M/2019

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

**Nama** : Rezky Ariani  
**NPM** : 1502050122  
**Univ./Fakultas** : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
**Jurusan/P.Studi** : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

*"an analysis of the translation of idiomatic expression in "doraemon gadget cqat from future 2 and 4" by dhini aflatanti"*

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 30 Muharram 1441 H  
30 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

  
Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd