

**CHAPTER III**  
**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

**A. Findings**

In this section, the writer presents the result of research. The data were taken from Lewis Carroll's Novel "Alice in Wonderland" and "Alice di Negeri Ajaib" by Khairi Rumantati in electronic book. The genre of this novel is fiction which first publication on november 26<sup>th</sup> 1865 in United Kingdom.

The writer makes a list about Idiomatic Expressions that found and strategies for translating idiomatic expressions on Lewis Carroll's Novel "Alice in Wonderland" and "Alice di Negeri Ajaib" by Khairi Rumantati.

**1. Idiomatic Expressions that found in *Alice in Wonderland* and *Alice di Negeri Ajaib***

There are twenty-one idiomatic expressions of the original text entitled Alice in Wonderland. For the brief analysis, it can be seen in the following table :

**Table 3.1 The Idiomatic Expressions in Chapter I : Down the Rabbit Hole**

| No | SL   | Page | TL   | Page |
|----|--|------|--|------|
| 1. | Alice run across the field after it, and was just in | 3    | Alice (Dia) lalu mengikuti kelinci yang sedang berlari | 12   |

|    |   |   |  |    |
|----|---|---|--|----|
|    | time to see it <i>pop down</i> a large rabbit-hole under the hedge.   |   | ke halaman itu, untungnya kelinci itu masih terlihat saat hendak <i>memasuki</i> sebuah lubang di bawah tanaman pagar. |    |
| 2. | She had <i>plenty of time</i> as she went down to look about her.   | 3 | Alice pun punya <i>banyak kesempatan</i> untuk mengamati sekelilingnya.  | 12 |
| 3. | First, she tried to look down and <i>make out what she was coming to</i> .  | 3 | Awalnya, ia melihat ke dasar sumur dan <i>berusaha menduga ia akan jatuh sampai mana</i> .                             | 12 |
| 4. | “Well !” thought Alice to herself “ <i>After such a fall as this</i> , I shall think nothing of tumbling down-stairs! | 4 | “Hmm...!” ucap Alice dalam hati “ <i>dengan pengalaman ini</i> , aku tidak akan takut lagi jatuh dari tangga!          | 13 |
| 5. | Down, down, down. <i>Would the fall never come to an end ?</i>  | 4 | Meluncur ke bawah, terus dan terus ke bawah. <i>Mungkinkah akan berhenti ?</i>   | 13 |
| 6. | Suddenly she <i>came upon</i> a little three-legged table, all  | 7 | Tiba-tiba ia <i>mendapati</i> sebuah meja kaca kecil   | 15 |

|    |  |    |   |    |
|----|--|----|---|----|
|    | made of solid glass.   |    | berkaki tiga.   |    |
| 7. | <i>And so it was indeed</i> , she was now only ten inches high.  | 11 | <i>Keinginan itupun terkabul</i> , kini tinggi badanya mengecil hanya tinggal 10 inci.  | 16 |
| 8. | Come, there's no use in crying like that!" said Alice to herself rather sharply, " <i>I advise you to leave off this minute!</i> " | 12 | Sudahlah, tak ada gunanya lagi menangis !" hibur Alice dalam hati pada dirinya sendiri dengan agak keras, " <i>Sekarang berhentilah menangis!</i> " | 17 |
| 9. | <i>So she set to work</i> , and very soon finished off the cake.   | 14 | <i>Tanpa ragu lagi</i> , Alice langsung menghabiskan kue itu  | 18 |

Table 3.1 above shows that in the first chapter of the novel, there were 9 idiomatic expressions. The phrase *pop down, plenty of time, make out what she was coming to, after such a fall as this, would the fall never come to an end, came upon, and so it was indeed, I advise you to leave off this minute, so she set to work* are translated into *memasuki, banyak kesempatan, berusaha menduga ia akan jatuh sampai mana, dengan pengalaman ini, mungkinkah akan berhenti, mendapati, keinginan itupun terkabul, sekarang berhentilah menangis, tanpa ragu lagi* in the target

language. The translator tries to make the translation in the target language sounds clear and natural. The translator classified the word as an idiomatic expression because it is impossible to translate it word by word. If this translation is applied in the target language then the meaning of the target language will be awkward and the readers will be very confused to understand the context of the novel as well as the meaning itself.

**Table 3.2 The Idiomatic Expressions in Chapter II : The Pool of Tears**

| No  | SL  | Page | TL   | Page |
|-----|---|------|--|------|
| 10. | “I wish I hadn’t cried so much!” Said Alice as she swam about, <i>trying to find her way out.</i> | 23   | “Semoga aku tidak terus-menerus menangis” harap Alice sambil berenang dan <i>berusaha mengentaskan diri.</i> | 25   |

Table 3.2 above shows that in the second chapter of the novel, there was 1 idiomatic expressions. The translator translated the phrase *trying to find her way out* into *berusaha mengentaskan diri* are because the translator wants to make an appropriate translation in the target language

in order that the translation is easy to understand. Besides that, the translator also tries to produce a natural text of the target language.

**Table 3.3 The Idiomatic Expressions in Chapter III : A Caucus Race and a Long Tale**

| No  | SL  | Page | TL   | Page |
|-----|---|------|--|------|
| 11. | <i>“Hand it over here”</i> , said the Dodo.   | 34   | <i>“Bawa kesini”</i> , kata si Dodo.   | 32   |
| 12. | This speech caused a remarkable sensation among the party. Some of the birds <i>hurried off at once</i> . | 39   | Tentu saja cerita Alice itu membuat kerumunan jadi ketakutan. Sejumlah burung langsung <i>bergegas terbang dan pergi menjauh</i> . | 37   |

Table 3.3 above shows that in the third chapter of the novel, there were 2 idiomatic expressions. If the phrase *hand it over*, *hurried off at once* are translated word by word into *tangan itu berakhir*, *tergesa-gesa mati pada sekali* in target language will be awkward. So, the translator chose to translate the phrase as idiomatic expressions into *bawa kesini*, *bergegas terbang dan pergi menjauh* in the target language considering to

the context of the text in the novel. The translations become more communicative because it is readily understandable for readers.

**Table 3.4 The Idiomatic Expressions in Chapter IV : The Rabbit in a Little Bill**

| No  | SL   | Page | TL  | Page |
|-----|--|------|---|------|
| 13. | “Why Mary Ann, what are you doing out here ? <i>Run home this moment</i> and fetch me a pair of gloves and a fan! Quick now! | 42   | “ Aduh, Mary Ann, apa yang sedang kau lakukan disini ? <i>Ayo pulang sana</i> dan segera ambilkan sarung tangan dan kipasku! Ayo cepat!               | 38   |
| 14. | Next came an angry voice the Rabbit’s “Pat! Pat! Where are you ?” and then a voice she had <i>never heard</i> before.        | 48   | Beberapa saat kemudian terdengarlah suara marah-marrah kelinci “ Pat! Pat! Kamu dimana ?” disusul suara lain yang <i>masih asing</i> ditelinga Alice. | 43   |
| 15. | Oh, it’s <i>coming down!</i> Heads below! (a loud crash)   | 50   | Oh, apa itu yang <i>terlempar!</i> Awas kepala kalian!  | 44   |
| 16. | After a minute or two, they began <i>moving about</i>  | 52   | Setelah beberapa saat, mereka mulai <i>kesana-</i>  | 46   |

|  |               |  |                     |  |
|--|---------------|--|---------------------|--|
|  | <i>again.</i> |  | <i>kemari lagi.</i> |  |
|--|---------------|--|---------------------|--|

Table 3.4 above shows that in the fourth chapter of the novel, there were 4 idiomatic expressions. The translator of the novel translated the phrase *run home this moment, never heard, coming down, moving about again*, as idiomatic expressions into *ayo pulang sana, masih asing, terlempar, kesana kemari lagi* because the translator wants the readers to understand well when they read the novel. Therefore, the translator used communicative and natural language.

**Table 3.5 The Idiomatic Expressions in Chapter VI : Pig and Pepper**

| No  | SL   | Page | TL  | Page |
|-----|--|------|---|------|
| 17. | “I shall sit here“, he said,<br>“On and off, <i>for days and days.</i> ” | 80   | “Saya akan duduk di sana,” katanya, “Terus-menerus, <i>selama berhari-hari.</i> ” | 66   |

Table 3.5 above shows that in the sixth chapter of the novel, there was found 1 idiomatic expression. The translator did not translate the phrase *to, for days and days* into word by word such as *for days and days* which means *untuk hari dan hari*. If the translator translated that phrase *untuk*

*hari dan hari* then the result of its translation would not be accepted and accurate because the context happened in the novel would not be appropriate. In this case, the translator needs to translate as idiomatic expressions to be clearer and more natural.

**Table 3.6 The Idiomatic Expressions in Chapter VII: A Mad Tea Party**

| No  | SL   | Page | TL  | Page |
|-----|--|------|---|------|
| 18. | When the Queen jumped out and bawled out, “He’s murdering the time! <i>Off with</i> his head!” | 104  | Saat sang Ratu melompat bangun dan menghardik, “Dia telah mengacaukan waktu! <i>Penggal</i> kepalanya!” | 83   |

Table 3.6 above shows that in the seventh chapter of the novel, there was 1 idiomatic expressions. The phrase *off with* are translated as idiomatic expressions into *penggal* in the target language. The translator classified the phrase as an idiomatic expression because it is impossible to translate it word by word. If the translator translated word by word in the target language then the meaning of the target language will be awkward and not be appropriate with the situation in the novel. Therefore, make it more communicative and natural for the readers.

**Table 3.7 The Idiomatic Expressions in Chapter VIII : The Queen’s Croquet Ground**

| No  | SL  | Page | TL   | Page |
|-----|---|------|--|------|
| 19. | “ <i>Leave off that!</i> ”<br>screamed the Queen. | 118  | “ <i>Kalian jangan bertingkah!</i> ” bentak sang Ratu. | 93   |

Table 3.7 above shows that in the eighth chapter of the novel, there was 1 idiomatic expression. The translator of the novel translated the phrase *leave off that* as idiomatic expressions into *kalian jangan bertingkah* because the translator wants to make an accurate, natural and communicative translation in the target language in order that the translation is easy to understand by the readers.

**Table 3.8 The Idiomatic Expressions in Chapter IX : The Mock Turtle’s Story**

| No  | SL  | Page | TL  | Page |
|-----|---|------|---|------|
| 20. | “ <i>Drive on,</i> old fellow!<br>Don’t be all day about it!” | 137  | “ <i>Cepat lanjutkan,</i> kawan!<br>Kalau tidak ceritamu nanti<br>bisa seharian tak selesai!” | 107  |

Table 3.8 above shows that in the ninth chapter of the novel, there was 1 idiomatic expression. The translator did not translate the phrase *drive on* word by word . If the translator translated that phrase word by word then the result of its translation would not be natural because the context happened in the novel would not be appropriate. The translator tried to make the result of translation to be accepted by the readers.

**Table 3.9 The Idiomatic Expressions in Chapter XI : Who Stole the Tarts ?**

| No  | SL  | Page | TL  | Page |
|-----|---|------|---|------|
| 21. | “ I can’t <i>help it</i> ,” said Alice very meekly. | 169  | “Aku tak bisa <i>menghindarinya</i> ,” kata Alice tanpa berusaha membantah. | 130  |

Table 3.9 above shows that in the eleventh chapter of the novel, there was 1 idiomatic expression. If the phrase *help it* are translated word by word in the target language, it will be awkward and not be appropriate with the context of the novel. Therefore, the translator chose to translate as idiomatic expressions because it can make the translation in the target language sounds clear and natural.

## 2. How these Idiomatic Expressions are Translated into Indonesian

**Table 3.10 Strategies for Translating Idiomatic Expressions**

| No  | SL                                      | TL  | Translation Strategies                     |
|-----|---|---|--|
| 1.  | Pop down                                | Memasuki                                    | Paraphrase                                 |
| 2.  | Plenty of Time                          | Banyak kesempatan                           | Paraphrase                                 |
| 3.  | Make out what she was coming to.        | Berusaha menduga ia akan jatuh sampai mana. | Paraphrase                                 |
| 4.  | After such a fall as this,              | Dengan pengalaman ini,                      | Paraphrase                                 |
| 5.  | Would the fall never come to an end ?   | Mungkinkah akan berhenti ?                  | Paraphrase                                 |
| 6.  | Came upon                               | Mendapati                                   | Omission                                   |
| 7.  | And so it was indeed                    | Keinginan itupun terkabul                   | Paraphrase                                 |
| 8.  | I advise you to leave off this minute ! | Sekarang berhentilah menangis !             | Paraphrase                                 |
| 9.  | So she set to work                      | Tanpa ragu lagi                             | Paraphrase                                 |
| 10. | Trying to find her way out              | Berusaha mengentaskan diri                  | Using an idiom of similar meaning and form |
| 11. | Hand it over here                       | Bawa kesini                                 | Omission                                   |

|     |                      |                                    |   |
|-----|----------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 12. | Hurried off at once  | Bergegas terbang dan pergi menjauh | Paraphrase  |
| 13. | Run home this moment | Ayo pulang sana                    | Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form |
| 14. | Never heard          | Masih asing                        | Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form |
| 15. | Coming down          | Terlempar                          | Paraphrase  |
| 16. | Moving about again   | Kesana-kemari lagi                 | Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form |
| 17. | For days and days    | Selama berhari-hari                | Using an idiom of similar meaning and form            |
| 18. | Off with             | Penggal                            | Paraphrase  |
| 19. | Leave off that !     | Kalian jangan bertingkah !         | Paraphrase  |
| 20. | Drive on             | Cepat lanjutkan                    | Paraphrase  |
| 21. | Help it              | Menghindarinya                     | Paraphrase  |

Source Baker (1992 : p.72-78)

## B. Discussion

### 1. Idiomatic Expressions that Found in *Alice in Wonderland* and Translated into *Alice di Negeri Ajaib*

The data analysis consists of the source language and the target language. All the data and the analysis can be seen in appendices. To analyze the data easily, the analysis uses symbols, such as (SL) for the source language, and (TL) for the target language. From the analysis that has been done 21 (twenty-one) idiomatic expressions are found, which are existed in the novel. The sentence can be the idiomatic expressions, if it is translated based on the meaning. In the idiomatic expressions, the translator needs to add and/or remove the words from the source language into the target language.

Ammer (1997) in her preface in *The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms* stated that an idiom is a set phrase of two or more words that means something different from literal meaning of the individual words. For instance, the phrase to *change one's tune* has nothing to do with the music but means "to alter one's attitude." Similarly, *to hit the nail on the head often* has nothing to do with carpentry but means simply "to be absolutely right." Idioms are the idiosyncrasies of a language. Often defying the rules of logic, they pose great difficulties for non-native speakers.

MC Mordie (1980, p.4) said that idiom is a number of words which taken together, mean something different from individual words

of the idiom when they stand alone. The way in which the words are put together is often odd, illogical or even grammatically incorrect.

It can be seen from the finding above that the translator tries to make the translation in target language sound clear and natural. The translator classified the word as an idiomatic expressions because it is impossible to translate it word by word. If this translation is applied in the target language then the meaning of the target language will be awkward and the readers will be very confused to understand the context of the novel as well as the meaning itself.

## **2. How these Idiomatic Expressions are Translated into Indonesian**

Baker (1992: p.72-78) suggests the following strategies for translating idioms:

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

This strategy is to translate an idiom by using idiom in the target language, which roughly have the same meaning as the source language idiom (Baker 1992: p.72). It is a kind of matching idiom from the target language with idiom from the source language. Not all idioms have the same form the meaning with the source language. So we have to remember that this strategy can only be used for certain idioms.

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

Knowing that it is impossible to translate all idioms in the source language into the same form as idioms in the target language. Baker

(1992: p.74) says that it is possible for the translator to find an idiom in the target language, which has a meaning that similar to the source idioms have the same form, and meaning. The writer concretizes that the similarity in meaning is the priority for the translator in translation. In other words, meaning is the priority and form is the following.

a. Translation by paraphrase

A passage or a text is usually paraphrased when it expresses the meaning in other words. It can be said that paraphrasing is rewording a passage or a text. When a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems strange to use idiomatic language in the target language because of differences in style of the source and the target language, the translator can use the strategy of paraphrase Baker (1992: p.24).

b. Translation by omission

If there is no close match in the target language and its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, an idiom may sometimes be omitted together in the target text Baker (1992: p.77). In order to make the result text, this strategy is whom the translator unable to translate the meaning of the idioms.

From the analysis that has been done there are 1 (one) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 4 (four) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 14 (fourteen) using paraphrase and 2

(two) using omission in translating idiomatic expressions, which are existed in the novel.

Nida and Taber in Choliludin (2006: p.3) propose that “Translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. According to above the results of translation should not sound as translation but without changing the meaning of the source language.

Translation is not easy work, the translator should be careful with such idioms because it has to be translated accurately. The accuracy is important in the translation work because it can influence the acceptability in society. Sometimes, the translators find some difficulties and problem in translating texts. Therefore, this requires highly qualified translators, who have good knowledge about Indonesian and the language they have to transform, in this case English. To produce a good translation, a competent translator has to be able to understand ideas and thought, including the message expressed in the source language and representing into the target language.