

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding

Research finding defined the types of idiomatic expression found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* and the translation strategies used in translating idiomatic found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe*.

1. The Types of Idiomatic Expression Found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe*

Idiom is series of words which the meanings cannot be literally translated, but represent a certain expression that implied. Based on the analysed data, there are three forms of idioms found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe*. They are irregular but the meaning is clear (first type), regular but the meaning is unclear (second type), and irregular but the meaning is unclear (third type).

a. Irregular Form Clear Meaning (First Type)

The writer finds 19 data or 54,29% data included into this type. The analysis of the data are as follows:

No: 011/TA/SL001/TL003

SL: "Oh, **come off it!**" said Edmund, who was tired and pretending not to be tired, which always made him bad-tempered.

TL: "Oh, **ya ampun**" kata Edmund, yang sebenarnya capek tapi berpura-pura tidak capek, ini selalu membuatnya mudah kesal.

The datum above belongs to the first type because the idiom "come off it" is an idiom that has irregular form and clear meaning. The translation above is suitable with the context of the story and the utterance does not change the message of the whole sentence. It is proven that the source text and the target text are coherent.

No: 033/TA/SL002/TL004

SL: "**Ten to one** it'll clear up in an hour or so. And in the meantime we're pretty well off. There's a wireless and lots of books."

TL: "**Kemungkinan besar** cuaca akan cerah dalam satu atau dua jam lagi. Dan sementara itu kita lebih baik menyibukkan diri. Ada radio dan banyak buku."

The idiom “ten to one” belongs to the first type because it has irregular form and clear meaning. The translation is appropriate and unites with the story. The message on the sentence also delivered through without any difference.

No: 033/TA/SL002/TL004

SL: "Ten to one it'll clear up in an hour or so. And in the meantime we're pretty **well off**. There's a wireless and lots of books."

TL: "Kemungkinan besar cuaca akan cerah dalam satu atau dua jam lagi. Dan sementara itu kita lebih baik **menyibukkan diri**. Ada radio dan banyak buku."

The expression “well off” belongs to the first type since it has irregular form and the meaning is clear. The translation is fit with the environment on the source text's story. The point of the utterance does not change. The other data classified into this category are as follows:

Table 1. Irregular Form Clear Meaning

No.	Code	No.	Code
1.	060/TA/SL002/TL006	9.	187/TA/SL006/TL014
2.	063/TA/SL002/TL006	10.	187/TA/SL006/TL014
3.	114/TA/SL004/TL009	11.	198/TA/SL007/TL015
4.	141/TA/SL005/TL011	12.	219/TA/SL008/TL017
5.	143/TA/SL005/TL011	13.	220/TA/SL008/TL017
6.	179/TA/SL006/TL014	14.	315/TA/SL011/TL024
7.	183/TA/SL006/TL014	15.	375/TA/SL012/TL028
8.	183/TA/SL006/TL014	16.	499/TA/SL017/TL038

b. Regular Form Unclear Meaning (Second Type)

The writer finds 13 data or 37,14% data included into this type. The analysis of the data are as follows:

No: 008/TA/SL001/TL002

SL: "We've **fallen on our feet** and no mistake," said Peter.

TL: "Kita **datang ke tempat yang tepat**, tidak salah lagi," k a t a P e t e r .

“Fallen on our feet” belongs to the second type for the reason the idiom above has regular form and unclear meaning or hard to be understood. The target text version of “fallen on our feet” is proper and link to the story’s circumstance. The meaning of the message does not shift.

No: 010/TA/SL001/TL003

SL: “I think he’s an **old dear**,” said Susan.

TL: "Kurasa dia **manis sekali**," kata Susan.

“Old dear” classifies to the second type since the idiom has regular form and unclear meaning. “Manis sekali” that written above as the translation of “old dear” is proper and correlate with the condition on the tale. The purpose between the source language and the target language does not change.

No: 153/TA/SL005/TL012

SL: "Do stop. Stop it at once! You ought to be ashamed of yourself, a great big Faun like you. **What on earth** are you crying about?"

TL: "Stop. Stop sekarang juga Kau seharusnya malu, faun besar seperti dirimu menangis begini. **Apa** yang membuatmu menangis?"

The term above belongs to the second type because “what on earth” has regular form and unclear meaning. “What on earth” is translated into “apa” which connected to the saga. The other data classified into this category are as follows:

Table 2. Regular Form Unclear Meaning

No.	Code	No.	Code
1.	212/TA/SL008/TL017	6.	428/TA/SL015/TL033
2.	216/TA/SL008/TL017	7.	428/TA/SL015/TL033
3.	232/TA/SL008/TL018	8.	499/TA/SL017/TL038
4.	285/TA/SL009/TL021	9.	545/TA/SL020/TL042
5.	393/TA/SL013/TL029	10.	554/TA/SL020/TL042

c. Irregular Form Unclear Meaning (Third Type)

The writer finds 3 data or 8,57% data included into this type. The analysis of the data are as follows:

No: 079/TA/SL003/TL007

SL: "**Goodness gracious me!**" exclaimed the Faun.

TL: "**Ya ampun**" teriak si faun.

"Goodness gracious me" belongs to the third type for the reason that it has irregular form and unclear meaning. "Ya ampun" as the translation of the source text is suitable with the circumstance on the narration. The utterance's intention does not change the entire sentence. So, it is coherent.

No: 518/TA/SL019/TL040

SL: "**By Jove**, you're right," said Peter, "and look there— and there.

It's trees all round. And this wet stuff is snow. Why, I do believe we've got into Lucy's wood after all."

TL: "**Ya ampun**, kau benar," kata Peter, "dan lihat di sana—dan di sana. Pohon-pohon ada di mana-mana. Dan benda basah ini salju. Wah, kurasa akhirnya kita masuk ke hutan Lucy."

That term belongs to the third type since the idiom "by jove" has irregular form and unclear meaning. The idiom "by jove" is apparently has same meaning as "ya ampun". The translation is proper and relate to the tale. Also, the message does not shift.

No: 605/TA/SL021/TL046

SL: "**Great Scotty**" said Peter,

TL: "**Ya ampun**" kata Peter.

"Great scotty" belongs to the third type due to its irregular form and unclear meaning. The idiom "great scotty" is translated properly into "ya ampun" and relate to the narration. The expression's message also does not change.

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that there are 35 data of idiomatic utterances found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* chapter one until chapter

six. The analysed data above shows that 19 data or 54,29% data belong to the first type, 13 data or 37,14% data belong to the second type, and 3 data or 8,57% data belong to the third type. So, the first type of idiom or the idiom that has irregular form and clear meaning is the most dominant on this novel.

2. The Translation Strategies Used in Translating Idiomatic Found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe*

Strategy is a plan of action to achieve the aim. In translating something from one language to other language, someone has to use strategy to achieve their goal, which is makes a suitable or appropriate translation. Based on the analysed data, there are three strategies used in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe*. They are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translating by omission of a play on idiom.

a. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form (First Strategy)

In this strategy, the translator should be able to find the similar or identical meaning and form of the source language and the target language. It is some time only occasionally be achieved. The writer finds 6 data or 17,14% data included into this strategy. The analysis of the data are as follows:

No : 153/TA/SL005/TL012

SL : "Do stop. Stop it at once! You ought to be ashamed of yourself, a great big Faun like you. **What on earth** are you crying about?"

TL : "*Stop. Stop sekarang juga Kau seharusnya malu, faun besar seperti dirimu menangis begini. Apa yang membuatmu menangis?*"

The term "what on earth" belongs to the first strategy of translation since that idiom translated into "apa", which the translation is using similar meaning and form. The target text is suitable and connects to the story. Moreover, the meaning of the message on the target text does not change.

No : 212/TA/SL008/TL017

SL : "**What on earth** are you talking about, Lucy?" asked Susan.

TL : "*Apa maksudmu, Lucy?*" Tanya Susan.

The datum above is the same with the prior analysis. The datum belongs to the first strategy of translation because the idiom of “what on earth” translated into “apa”, that the translator is using similar meaning and form. The meaning of the idiom above is an exclamation that showed an emotion, it can be shock, surprise, anger, and disgust. The translation is appropriate and the significance on the target language does not shift at all.

No : 219/TA/SL008/TL017

SL : "**Batty!**" said Edmund, tapping his head.

TL : "**Gila**" kata Edmund, mengetuk kepalanya.

“Batty” belongs to the first strategy of translation for the reason that the idiom of “batty” translated into “gila”. It is proven that the translation is using similar meaning and form. Based on the dictionary, the purpose of the expression above is used to annoy someone. In addition, the translator translated the meaning from source language to target language equally and properly. The utterance also does not change the message of the entire sentence. The other data classified into this category are as follows:

Table 3. Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

No.	Code
1.	220/TA/SL008/TL017
2.	392/TA/SL013/TL029
3.	554/TA/SL020/TL042

b. Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form (Second Strategy)

In this strategy, the translator should find the identical meaning in the target language, even though the form of the lexical item is different. The writer finds 22 data or 62,86% data included into this strategy. The analysis of the data are as follows:

No : 008/TA/SL001/TL002

SL : “We’ve **fallen on our feet** and no mistake,” said Peter.

TL : "*Kita **datang ke tempat yang tepat**, tidak salah lagi,*"
kata Peter.

“Fallen on our feet” classifies into the second strategy of translation since it translated into “datang ke tempat yang tepat”, which the translation is using similar meaning but different form. Based on the dictionary the utterance “fallen on our feet” or “datang ke tempat yang tepat” has a meaning that someone is in a good condition or situation after having a bad or terrible experience. The meaning is in line with the target language above. It is related into the story that Peter told his siblings that they were safe from a long journey of the war. So, the translation above is precise.

No : 010/TA/SL001/TL003

SL : “I think he’s an **old dear**,” said Susan.

TL : “*Kurasa dia **manis sekali**,” kata Susan.*”

“Old dear” classifies to the second strategy of translation by the reason of the idiom above translated into “*manis sekali*”, which the translation is using similar meaning but dissimilar form. In the narration on the novel, Susan tried to flatter the professor. So, the translation is relates to the tale and the message does not change. The translator’s work is great.

No : 011/TA/SL001/TL003

SL : “Oh, **come off it!**” said Edmund, who was tired and pretending not to be tired, which always made him bad-tempered.

TL : “*Oh, **ya ampun**” kata Edmund, yang sebenarnya capek tapi berpura-pura tidak capek, ini selalu membuatnya mudah kesal.*”

“Come off it” includes to the second strategy of translation since the target text of the idiom above is “*ya ampun*”, which the translation is using similar meaning but dissimilar form. Based on the dictionary, the utterance above has a meaning as an expression that used to order someone to stop the fool act, that in line with the target language text even using different form. Then, the translation is feasible.

No: 033/TA/SL002/TL004

SL: “**Ten to one** it’ll clear up in an hour or so. And in the meantime we’re pretty well off. There’s a wireless and lots of books.”

TL: “**Kemungkinan besar** cuaca akan cerah dalam satu atau dua jam lagi. Dan sementara itu kita lebih baik menyibukkan diri. Ada

radio dan banyak buku."

The utterance "ten to one" belongs to the second strategy of translation because on the target text translated into "*kemungkinan besar*", which the translation is using similar meaning but dissimilar form. Based on the dictionary, the idiom above has a meaning as an expression that used to show something which is totally like going to be happen. It can be seen that the target language has similar meaning to the source language. In addition, the message of the target language does not change the whole sentence and the translation is worthy. The other data classified into this category are as follows:

Table 4. Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

No.	Code	No.	Code
1.	033/TA/SL002/TL004	10.	284/TA/SL009/TL021
2.	060/TA/SL002/TL006	11.	374/TA/SL012/TL028
3.	063/TA/SL002/TL006	12.	427/TA/SL015/TL033
4.	079/TA/SL003/TL007	13.	427/TA/SL015/TL033
5.	114/TA/SL004/TL009	14.	498/TA/SL017/TL038
6.	141/TA/SL005/TL011	15.	498/TA/SL017/TL038
7.	143/TA/SL005/TL011	16.	518/TA/SL019/TL040
8.	216/TA/SL008/TL017	17.	545/TA/SL020/TL042
9.	232/TA/SL008/TL018	18.	605/TA/SL021/TL046

c. Translating by Omission of a Play on Idiom (Fifth Strategy)

In this strategy, the translator will render the literal meaning of the idiom in a context that allows for a concrete reading of an otherwise playful use of language. The writer finds 7 data or 20% data included into this strategy. The analysis of the data are as follows:

No : 179/TA/SL006/TL014

SL : "I had orders from the White Witch that if ever I saw a Son of Adam or a Daughter of Eve in the wood, I was to catch them and **hand** them **over** to her. And you are the first I've ever met. And I've pretended to be your friend an asked you to tea, and all

the time I've been meaning to wait till you were asleep and then go and tell Her."

TL : *"Aku mendapat perintah dari Penyihir Putih bahwa kalau aku melihat Putra Adam atau Putri Hawa di hutan, aku harus menangkap mereka dan **menyerahkan** mereka padanya. Dan kaulah yang pertama kutemukan. Dan aku berpura-pura jadi temanmu dan mengajakmu minum teh, dan selama itu aku bermaksud menunggu sampai kau tidur kemudian pergi dan memberitahunya."*

"Hand over" categorizes into the fifth strategy of translation as the idiom is translated into "*menyerahkan*". The translator is used a strategy called translating by omission of a play on idiom. The meaning of "hand over" and "menyerahkan" are to give or submit someone or something or to deliver someone into someone else's power or dominion. The translator provided the literal meaning of the expression above into target language. Based on the tale the faun tried to give Lucy into the witch, because she needed human to make her power got bigger and stronger. Besides, the translation is relates to the story and proper.

No : 183/TA/SL006/TL014

SL : *"she's sure to find out. And she'll have my tail **cut off** and my horns sawn off, and my beard plucked out, and she'll wave her wand over my beautiful clove hoofs and turn them into horrid solid hoofs like wretched horse's. And if she is extra and specially angry she'll turn me into stone and I shall be the only statue of a Faun in her horrible house until the four thrones at Cair Paravel are filled and goodness knows when that will happen, or whether it will ever happen at all."*

TL : *"dia pasti tahu. Dan dia akan memerintahkan supaya ekorku **dipotong**, tandukku digergaji, dan janggutku dicabuti, dan dia akan mengayunkan tongkat sihirnya ke arah tapal kedua kakiku dan mengubah keduanya menjadi tapal batu yang mengerikan seperti milik kuda terkutuk. Dan kalau dia benar-benar marah, dia akan mengubahku menjadi batu dan aku hanya akan menjadi patung faun dalam rumahnya yang mengerikan sampai keempat takhta di Cair Paravel terisi—dan tidak ada yang tahu kapan itu akan terjadi, atau apakah itu akan terjadi."*

"Cut off" belongs to the fifth strategy of translation because the expression above translated into "*dipotong*". The target language has the literal meaning of the idiom in source language. The meaning of "cut off" and "dipotong" are to remove a thing by cutting. It is relates to the story when the faun told Lucy that if the witch

knows he met a girl and released her, the faun's tail would be cut by the witch. So, the translation of the source text is appropriate.

No : 183/TA/SL006/TL014

SL : "she's sure to find out. And she'll have my tail cut off and my horns sawn off, and my beard **plucked out**, and she'll wave her wand over my beautiful clove hoofs and turn them into horrid solid hoofs like wretched horse's. And if she is extra and specially angry she'll turn me into stone and I shall be the only statue of a Faun in her horrible house until the four thrones at Cair Paravel are filled and goodness knows when that will happen, or whether it will ever happen at all."

TL : "*dia pasti tahu. Dan dia akan memerintahkan supaya ekorku dipotong, tandukku digergaji, dan janggutku **dicabuti**, dan dia akan mengayunkan tongkat sihirnya ke arah tapal kedua kakiku dan mengubah keduanya menjadi tapal batu yang mengerikan seperti milik kuda terkutuk. Dan kalau dia benar-benar marah, dia akan mengubahku menjadi batu dan aku hanya akan menjadi patung faun dalam rumahnya yang mengerikan sampai keempat takhta di Cair Paravel terisi—dan tidak ada yang tahu kapan itu akan terjadi, atau apakah itu akan terjadi.*"

The idiom “plucked out” classifies to the fifth strategy of translation since the idiom above is translated into “*dicabuti*”. The meaning on the target language text is identical to the source language text. The message of “plucked out” does not change the whole sentence and the translation is suitable. The other data classified into this category are as follows:

Table 5. Translating by Omission of a Play on Idiom

No.	Code
1.	189/TA/SL006/TL014
2.	189/TA/SL006/TL014
3.	198/TA/SL007/TL015
4.	314/TA/SL011/TL024

From the analysis above, it can be concluded that there are 35 data of translation strategies used in translating idiomatic found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* and its translation. There are 6 data or 17,14% data belong to the first strategy, 22 data or 62,86% data belong to the second strategy, and 7 data or 20% data

belong to the fifth strategy. Thus, the translator is mostly used the second strategy which is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

B. Discussion

In this research, the writer finds the type of idiomatic expression in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe* namely idioms that have regular form and the meaning is unclear (second type). From 35 data, the idioms that found are classified into; 19 data or 54,29% data belong to idiom that has irregular form but the meaning is clear, 13 data or 37,14% data belong to idiom that has regular form but the meaning is unclear, and 3 data or 8,57% data belong to idiom that has irregular form but the meaning is unclear. Finally, it shows that the first type of idiom or irregular form but clear meaning is the dominant.

Moreover, the writer defines the translation strategies used in translating idiomatic found in *The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe*. The strategy that used by the translator are 3 strategies, there are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translating by omission of a play on idiom. From 35 analysed data, they are divided into the strategies that used by the translator to translate the idiom into target language as the following; 6 data or 17,14% data belong to strategy that using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 22 data or 62,86% data belong to strategy that using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and 7 data or 20% data belong to strategy that translating by omission of a play on idiom. Based on the analysis above, the strategy that using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form is the dominant than the other strategies and the findings of those strategies support Baker's theory (2018) about strategies of translating idioms.

The results above verify some theories. First result is the first type is the dominant on the novel. It verifies the Seidl & McMordie theory about the type of idioms. Seidl & McMordie (1988) divided the kinds of idiom into three namely, form irregular but the meaning is clear (first type), form regular but the meaning is unclear (second type), and form irregular but the meaning is unclear (third type). Also, they proposed the theory as "An idiom can have a regular structure, an irregular structure or even a grammatically incorrect structure" (p.13). The second result is the translation strategies used in translating idiomatic found in the novel. It verifies the Baker's theory (2018). She elaborated the translation

strategies into 6 strategies namely, using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, borrowing the source language idiom, translating by paraphrase, translating by omission of a play on idiom, and translating by omission of entire idiom. The result shows that the first, second and fifth strategy is used on the novel. In addition, the second strategy or strategy that using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form is the dominant. The difference between this research's findings with the previous studies (the previous studies are generally explained about the translation's accuracy, acceptability, and readability, specific idioms, translation that related to local's culture, and the students' attitude when learn the idiom) are the result of this study shows about the type of idiom and the translation's strategies used by the translator.