THE TRANSLATION STRATEGY AND ACCURACY OF ENGLISH IDIOM INTO INDONESIAN IN *THE GREAT GATSBY* NOVEL

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for The Degree of Strata One

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
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This research focuses to find the types of idiom and to examine the translation strategy and accuracy of English idiom into Indonesian in The Great Gatsby novel by using qualitative method. The researcher collects the data by reading the original and translated novel and marks the idiom in the novel. After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data by classifying the types of idiom based on Seidl and Mc Mordie’s theory about the classification of idiom type, analyzing the translation strategy that has been used by the translator to translate idiom based on Baker’s theory, and analyzing the accuracy of idiomatic translation in accordance with the meaning and the context based on related theory about the translation accuracy by Larson. As the result, the types of idiom found in the novel are phrasal verb, verbal idiom, idiom from parts of the body, noun + preposition, noun phrase, and idiom of comparison. The translator seems prefer to use strategy of translating idiom by using similar meaning but dissimilar form. There are five idioms categorized into unclear translation and three idioms categorized into inaccurate translation, but overall the translation is accurate.

Keywords: Accuracy, Idiom, Strategy, Translation.
APPROVAL SHEET

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HEVI INDRIANI
NIM: 1113026000072

Approved by:
Moh. Supardi, M.Hum
NIP. 19760602 201411 1 003
(Day/Date: 02-05-2017)

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
JAKARTA
2017
LEGALIZATION

Name : Hevi Indriani
NIM : 1113026000072
Title : The Translation Strategy and Accuracy of English Idiom into Indonesian in The Great Gatsby Novel

This thesis entitled above has been defended before by Adab and Humanities Faculty's Examination Committee on June 8th, 2017. It has already been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, June 8th, 2017

Examination Committee

1. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd. (Chair Person)
   19640710 199303 1 006

2. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum. (Secretary)
   19781003 200112 2 002

   19760602 201411 1 003

4. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd. (Examiner I)
   19640710 199303 1 006

5. M. Agus Suriadi, M.Hum. (Examiner II)
   19780801 201411 1 001
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, April 2017

Hevi Indriani
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All praises and thanks to Allah SWT, the Lord of universe who has given ability and health to finish this thesis. *Shalawat* and *salam* always send to our prophet Muhammad SAW, peace and blessing of Allah may be upon him.

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Finally, the researcher realizes that this thesis is not perfect. Therefore, the researcher would like to accept any constructive suggestions to make this thesis better.

Jakarta, April 2017

The Researcher
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Translating the source language into the target language is not an easy job. Understanding both languages which will be translated, it does not guarantee high quality translation. This is because every language has different structure and culture that can complicate translators to convey the original message from the source text. So, it would be difficult to find translator who can translate text accurately.

One of the most difficult in the translation activities is translating literary works, such as novel. This is due to the novel contains of various types of idiomatic expression. As it has been known, idiomatic expression is difficult to be understood because a translator can not translate idiomatic expressions from each constituent word. A translator must know the context, the culture of source language and the strategy to translate it accurately. Sometimes, a translator tends to stuck on the meaning in the dictionary and forgets about the context. Therefore, the result of translation becomes unclear and inaccurate.

Idiomatic expression reproduces the message of the original, but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original (Newmark 47). Based on that statement, it can be concluded that idiom has special meaning which can not be translated literally. The problem of translation English idioms into Indonesian is a difficult challenge.
English idiom is often used in everyday conversation. The use of idiom is also often found in articles and literary works. Weinreich cited by Jackendoff revealed that at least there are more than 25,000 idioms in the English language (157). Because of that, idioms will often be found in English and a translator must be able to translate idioms in accordance with the target language but does not change the meaning of the source language.

_The Great Gatsby_ is a novel written by American author F. Scott Fitzgerald in 1925. This novel has been translated into many languages including Indonesian which was translated by Maria Masniari Lubis. The researcher finds the intensity of idiomatic expression usage on _The Great Gatsby_ novel. This novel contains various types of idiomatic expression, such as _I’ve got my hands full_ (90). If the translator translates it literally, it will be _Tangan saya penuh_. But that idiomatic expression is translated into _Aku sudah sibuk sekali_ (123). Based on Longman Idioms Dictionary, the meaning of idiomatic expression _I’ve got my hands full_ can be defined as someone who is too busy to do anything else (113). The translation is accurate because it is appropriate with the context. Barnwell stated that accuracy is correct exegesis of the source message and transfer of the meaning of that message as exactly as possible into receptor language (15). In addition, the way a translator translates the idiom can be classified into the translation strategy by translating idiomatic expression into non idiomatic expression.

There are several strategies for translating idioms which are interesting to analyze, because translators have to choose the right strategy to make the translation of idiom become more accurate. Therefore, the researcher is interested
In analyzing the strategy and the accuracy of idiomatic translation of the novel. Based on explanation above, the researcher chooses *The Great Gatsby* novel and the translated version as the corpus of this research to analyze the translation strategy of idiom and to prove the accuracy of idiomatic expression translation on the translated novel.

### B. Research Focus

Based on the background of the study above, the focus of the research is the translation strategy and accuracy of idiomatic expression in *The Great Gatsby* novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald from English into Indonesian which is translated by Maria Masniari Lubis.

### C. Research Question

From the focus of the study above, then the research questions are as follows:

1. What types of idiom are found in “*The Great Gatsby*” from English into Indonesian?
2. How are the using of translation strategy and the accuracy of idioms translation in “*The Great Gatsby*” from English into Indonesian?

### D. Research Objective

Based on research questions above, here are the aims of the research:

1. To identify the types of idiom in *The Great Gatsby* novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald from English into Indonesian.
2. To find out the translation strategy and accuracy of Idioms from English into Indonesian in *The Great Gatsby* novel.

E. Significance of the Research

This research will be advantageous for the reader to understand about idioms in *The Great Gatsby*. This research can also give contribution in the development of translation science and enrich the knowledge of translation strategy of idiom and the accuracy of translation for the researcher and readers. The result of this research can provide readers the information regarding to the problem in translating idioms, so that translators can choose the most appropriate strategies that can be used in translating idiom. In addition, the finding is expected to lead readers to do further research related to the translation of idioms in the future.

F. Research Methodology

1. The Method of the Research

This research uses qualitative method that is designed for getting information in order to find the conclusion with verbal describing which relies on verbal data and non numerical as the basic to analyze problem solving of the research (Farkhan 10). The researcher do following steps; (1) reads the novel, (2) marks the words that are considered as idiom, (3) looks the meaning of idiom in many dictionaries, (4) classifies the type of idiom, (5) describes the strategy and
the accuracy of idiomatic translation and explains the results of the analysis based on related theories.

2. **Instrument of the Research**

The researcher acts as the instrument of this research to get the data by reading, marking, classifying, and selecting the data of the idioms in *The Great Gatsby* and its translation.

3. **Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis in this research are *The Great Gatsby* novel written by American author F. Scott Fitzgerald, and Indonesian translated version by Maria Masniari Lubis. The unit of analysis in this research focuses on the idiomatic expressions and the researcher limits the research on the strategy and accuracy of idiomatic translation.

4. **Technique of Data Analysis**

According to Farkhan, qualitative data analysis is relating to the study towards the qualitative data reviewed from various view points based on approaches or relevant theories (61). Data will be analyzed in qualitative way by doing these following steps:

1. Classifying the type of idioms of the novel based on Seidl and Mc Mordie’s theory by using idiom dictionaries both in SL and TL;
2. Analyzing the translation strategy that has been used by the translator to translate idiom based on Baker’s theory;
3. Analyzing the accuracy of idiomatic translation as the result of using those strategies in accordance with the meaning and the context and also giving an explanation based on Larson’s theory.

5. Time and Venue

This research was begun on the 8th semester, started from the early January in 2017 at Adab and Humanities Faculty of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

There are some previous researches related with idiomatic translation. The first is the research which is conducted by Khalil Motallebzadeh and Seika Tousi (2011). Their international journal entitled *Employing Compensation Strategy in Translation of Idioms: A Case Study of the Translation of Mark Twain's Adventures of Huckleberry Finn in Persian*. They are analyzing kinds of translation strategies that have been used by the translator in translating idioms in *Mark Twain's Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* novel from English into Persian. The result found that the translator uses three strategies from Nida and Taber to translate idioms. Those strategies are translating English idiom with Persian idiom, translating English idiom with non idiomatic phrase and translating English non idiom with Persian idiom. The most frequently used translation strategy is translating English idiom with a non-idiomatic phrase in Persian.

The differences between their research and this research are this research classifies the data in the types of idiom and then describes the strategy of its translation and the explicatory of its accuracy. Meanwhile, their research only focuses on the translation strategies that is mostly applied by the translator in translating idioms in the novel and they do not analyze the accuracy of its translation.
The second is the research which is conducted by Bahador Sadeghi and Atefeh Farjad from Islamic Azad University (2014). Their journal is about *Translation Strategies of English Idioms by EFL Learners: Baker’s Model In Focus*. Their research aims to investigate strategies of translators employed when translating idiomatic expressions from English into the Persian language according to Mona Baker’s theory. They use respondents of 60 intermediate level students from Iran Islamic Azad University. The results of their research show that the mostly strategy used by translators to translate idiom is translating by paraphrase; 25.4% of all students use this strategy. The second popular strategy is translating idioms with non idioms with the percentage of 23.8%. The third strategy is translation idiomatic expression with using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form of TL idiom with the percentage of 21.3%. The fourth is translating by omission with 9.51%, and the last 7.8% students use literal translation strategy. The differences between their research and this research is they do not analyze the type of idiom and its accuracy.

The third is an international journal from Dania Adel Salamah (2015) which is conducted the research on *An Investigation of Idiom Comprehension and Translation by Translation Students at KSU (King Saud University)*. Dania found that the most common strategy used by the subject in her research is paraphrase the idiom (72.13%) and the next is translated the idiom literally (15.4%). The reason behind the high percentage of paraphrase use is the fact that many of idioms in Arabic do not have equal meaning with the source language idiom. The differences between her research and this research is Dania analyzed many
translation strategies from Baker, Migdadi, and Badawi, while this research uses Mona Baker and Nida & Taber’s translation strategy of idiom, and then she does not describe the accuracy of translation.

The fourth is the research which is conducted by Liesti Rahmagati and Dian Rivia Himmawati from State University of Surabaya (2015). Their journal entitled *The Accuracy and Strategies of Translating Idiomatic Expression found in Pramoedya Ananta Toer’s Child of All Nations Novel*. Their research is concerning with translation strategy and accuracy in *Child of All Nations* novel. The result of their research is the inaccuracy of translating idiomatic expression using back-translation method occurred only in three translation strategies. First, translation using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, inaccuracy occurred in this strategy because the translator failed to match the idiom from source language into target language. Second, translating idiom by paraphrase, the translator can not recognize and interpret the idiom correctly. Third, translation by omission of entire idiom. The translation becomes inaccurate when the idiom is included into contextual meaning and situation which has a relation with the context in the story. The differences between their research and this research are their research only focuses and analyzes about inaccurate idiom, but this research also analyzes accurate idiom and classifies the types of idiom.

Based on the previous researches, the researcher expects to accomplish the previous researches in order to make better research related to idiomatic translation.
B. Theory of Translation

1. The Definition of Translation

According to experts, there are some definitions of translation taken from many sources. First, Newmark stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (5). It means that translation is transferring the meaning of a text into another language in accordance with the author intended, but this definition is incomplete because it does not consider the form and the grammar of target language.

Second, Catford also stated that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language by equivalent textual material in another language (20). It means that the translation is the replacement of textual material in source language with the closest meaning in target language. He distinguished between total translation, which is the replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent TL grammar and lexis, and restricted translation that is based on the replacement of SL textual material at only one level.

Third, According to Larson, translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure (3). It means that translation is transferring the meaning of the source language into the form of target language.

In addition, Choliludin gives complete definition about translation by stated that 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 a translator of the 
original text (3). The similar statement was also stated by Nida and Taber, 
they stated that translating consist in 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 (12). Based on both definitions, it means 
that the translation does not only render the meaning from source language 
into target language, but a translator must also pay attention to the closest 
equivalent and know the knowledge of source language and target language.

Based on the definitions that have been stated by the experts, the 
researcher concludes that the translation is the process of transferring message, 
knowledge, and culture of source language into target language as natural as 
possible by considering the closest equivalent and the rules of target language, so 
that readers can understand the message easily.

2. The Process of Translation

The translation process is not simple like translating each word from 
source language into target language, but its also looking for the equivalence of 
message that must be transferred. Translators should follow a gradual process to 
make a good and accurate translation.

![Figure 2.1: The Process of Translation by Nida and Taber](image-url)
The figure 2.1 describes the translation process in three steps: (1) Analysis, at this step, a translator learns text of the source language in terms of both form and content. The translation must also look at the grammatical relationship, the meaning of the word, and the combination of word. The purpose of the analysis is to make a translator really understands the message contained in the text of the source language. (2) Transfer, the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of a translator from the source language to the target language. (3) Restructuring, a translator rearranges the text with a variety of appropriate and reasonable style in the target language (33). This theory emphasizes on transferring the same meaning from source language into target language and also considering semantic and grammatical aspects in the process of translation.

In addition, Ronald H. Bathgate stated that there are seven steps in the proses of translation (25):

a. turning, it means that a translator tries to get the context of the text, the language style and understand it. It can be done through reading and digging information about the content and the context.

b. analysis, it means that a translator analyzes the text in the sentence level. The source language text breaking into clauses and phrases and a translator examines the syntactical relation between the various elements of sentence.

c. understanding, after having split up the sentence to be translated into its elements, a translator will generally put it together again because a translator tries to catch the overall meaning of the text.

d. terminology, in this step a translator try to find equivalent and appropriate terms for target language.

e. restructuring, a translator tries to make new structure in target language after the source language text has been splitted structurally and semantically into clauses, phrases and words.

f. checking, in this step a translator checks the final draft and then consult it to experts or editor.

g. discussion, a good way to end the translation process is often with a discussion between a translator and the expert on the subject matter.
In this theory, the translation process is described in detail, from the beginning, a translator digs information about the source text, and the process ends with a discussion about the translation result.

Based on the explanation about the process of translation, it can be concluded that if a translator wants to make a good translation, he has to pass through the process gradually and he must check his work carefully to make an accurate translation.

3. The Principles of Translation

A translator needs some principles that should be considered in the world of translation. According to Savory cited by Sayogie, there are twelve principles of a good translation (138). Those principles are:

a. A translation must give the words of the original.
b. A translation must give the ideas of the original.
c. A translation should read like an original work.
d. A translation should read like a translation.
e. A translation should reflect the style of the original.
f. A translation should posses the style of a translator.
g. A translation should read as a contemporary of the original.
h. A translation should read as a contemporary of a translator.
i. A translation may add to or omit from the original.
j. A translation may never add to or omit from the original.
k. A translation of verse should be in prose.
l. A translation of verse should be in verse.

In addition, Sayogie gives some conclusions about the good principles of translation. First, a translation does not deviate from the content of the source language. Second, it must easily understood by readers. Third, a translation uses the sentences that follow the rule of target language and it does not look strange for readers. Fourth, the translation is more concerned with the disclosure of the
content than the semblance of speech. And the last, it does not seem as translation, but seems as an original work (138-139).

Therefore, the researcher concludes that translators have to apply the appropriate principle in accordance with the text of source language, in order to obtain a good translation.

C. Translation of Novel

1. The Definition of Novel

Literature may be classified into four categories or genres: (1) prose fiction, (2) poetry, (3) drama, and (4) nonfiction prose (Edgar V Roberts 2). Usually prose fiction, poetry, and drama are classed as imaginative literature. The prose fiction has some sub genres, they are: the folk tale, the epic, the romance, allegory, satire, novel, and short story. So, novel is a part of literature that included into prose.

Peter Rawling stated that novel derives from Italian word novella, which means ‘tale’ or ‘piece of news’. Novels came into prominence in the early eighteenth century, and novels were mainly concerned with the representation of everyday events, or (generally) the fairly recent past, rather than with the universal truth to which poets and playwrights often seemed to aspire (22).

R.J Rees also stated that a novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length in which characters and actions representatives of real life of past or present time are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity (106). Novel is usually called prose fiction. According to Roberts and Jacob statement,
fiction means anything made up, created or shaped, but today the words refers to prose stories based in the author’s imagination (2).

Based on the definition about novel that have been stated by the theorists, the researcher concludes that novel is a prose in long shape and it is also have some intrinsic elements such as theme, plot, point of view, characterization and setting.

2. The Criteria of a Good Novel Translation

According to Hu translation of fiction (novel) is much more complicated than the translation of other genres, as it deals not only with bilingual, but also bicultural and bi-social reference (1). Sayogie stated that criteria to assess the merits of a translation is readers of the translated version should have the same experience with readers of the original version (158). Moreover, Landers stated that all aspects of the translated text should reproduce the same emotional effect on the TL audience as produced via the original SL audience (27).

Sayogie also mentions several things that should be owned by a translator to translate the novel: (1) a translator should have a "sense of language", (2) a translator should master the source language, (3) a translator also has to master the target language to produce a good translation, (4) a translator should learns the culture of the source language in order to face some obstacles about cross-cultural understanding, (5) a translator also has to know the culture of the target language, (6) a translator should have a broad general knowledge, and (7) a translator should look for some information relating to a novel that would be translated (158-159).
Therefore, a translator should learn many things about the source language and the target language in order to have the ability to obtain a good novel translation.

D. The Translation Quality

Some experts have different statements to determine the quality of translation. House stated that hermeneutic translation scholars believe that the quality of a translated text is intimately linked to the translator. Most mentalist approaches to translation evaluation emphasize the belief that the quality of a translation depends largely on the translator’s subjective decisions, which in turn are based on his experience (10).

Jacobson also stated that A good translation is a highly complex activity that involves many diverse areas of knowledge and skill (24). In addition, Barnwell stated that the three most important qualities that are needed in good translation are (15):

1) Accuracy: Correct exegesis of the source message and transfer of the meaning of that message as exactly as possible into receptor language.

2) Clarity: There may be several different ways of expressing an idea, choose the way which communicative most clearly; the way which ordinary people will understand.

3) Naturalness: It is important to use the natural form of the receptor language if the translation is to be effective and acceptable. A translation should not sound foreign.
Based on the statements that have been stated by some theorists, the researcher concludes that translators who have extensive experiences and knowledges in the field of translation, they will be able to obtain and determine the quality of a good translation. In addition, if a translation has these three criteria (accuracy, clarity, and naturalness), so the translation can be considered as a good translation.

E. The Accuracy of Translation

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, accuracy is the quality or state of being correct or precise (11). According to Larson in Anari and Bouali, accuracy in representing the meaning of the source language and using natural idiomatic expressions in the target language are the primary goals of translators (80). Shuttleworth and Cowie in Anari and Bouali also stated that accuracy is a term used in translation evaluation to refer to the degree of correspondence between the translated and original text (80). Therefore, the researcher concludes that translators should transfer the message of the source language correctly to avoid inaccurate translation and a translation can be said accurate if the message from the source text is delivered appropriately into the target text and it does not deviate from the context, and if the message can not transfer correctly and the meaning is out of context, the translation can be said inaccurate.

F. The Definition of Phrase

A phrase is a unit made up of one or more words, having a head (normally a noun or verb) and its modifier (Bennett 17). In addition, based on Oxford
Learner’s Pocket Dictionary, a phrase is a group of two or more words which have particular meaning when used together (329). Bennett (17) stated that phrases can be classified by function:

1) Noun phrase is a phrase functioning as a noun. The head is a nominal; modifiers include adjectives and nouns marked as possessive. Example: a single bound, tall buildings.

2) Adjective phrase is a phrase functioning as an adjective. The head is a nominal; modifiers include adverbs. Example: His highly emotional speech won their sympathy.

3) Verb phrase is a phrase whose head is a verb, functioning as a predication. Modifiers include subjects, objects, and adverbs. Example: The atmosphere seemed stuffy.

4) Adverbial phrase is a phrase functioning as an adverb. The head may be an adverb; in many cases it is a noun with a preposition. In either case, the head may be modified by an adverb. Example: Terry cried on my shoulder.

G. The Definition of Idiom

Idiom is a combination of words whose meaning is different from the meaning of each individual words. In English to say that someone is bull-headed means that person is “stubborn” and the meaning has little to do with bull or head (Larson 23). Based on Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 8th edition idiom is a group of words whose meaning is different from the meanings of the individual words (672). McCarthy dan O’Dell also stated that idiom is expressions which
have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words (6). In addition, Beekman and Callow give complete definition about idiom, they stated that idioms are considered as one class of figurative expressions which occur in all expressions of at least two words which can not be understood literally and which function as a unit semantically (121).

Furthermore, idioms is frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which can not be deduced from their individual components (Baker 63). Based on the statements of the experts above, the researcher concludes that Idiom is a group of words which can not be understood from the meanings of the individual words and it can not be translated by word for word. For example: “let the cat out of the bag” is an idiomatic expression meaning “reveal a secret by mistake”.

H. Types of Idiom

McCarthy and O’Dell divide the idioms into eight types of idioms (22-32):

1. Verb + object/complement (and/or adverbial) are expression which constructed by the word or phrase that expresses an action with information added, example: Kill two birds with one stone (produce two useful results by just doing one action). The word kill indicates a verb, two birds indicates object, and with one stone indicates adverb.

2. Prepositional phrases are expression which constructed by a preposition and a noun phrase, example: In the blink of an eye (in an extremely short time). The word in indicates a preposition, and the blink of an eye indicates the object of preposition in the form of noun phrase.
3. Compounds are expressions which constructed by compound (a word made up of two or more other words), example: *a bone of contention* (something which people argue and disagree over). The phrase *a bone of* consist of two words that acts as single adjective for explain the *contention* as noun.

4. Similes are expressions which compare two things; simile always include the words as or like, example: *as dry as bone* (very dry).

5. Binomials are type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction (linking word), usually “and”, example: *rough and ready* (crude and lacking sophistication).

6. Trinomials are a similar type of idiom, in which three words are joined, example: *cool, calm and collected* (relaxed, in control and nervous).

7. Whole clause and sentence are type of idiom which constructed by a group of words which contains at least one main clause that express a statement, question, instruction, or exclamation. This idiom has a specific object, example: *to cut long story short* (to tell the main points, but not all the fine details).

In addition, according to Fernando, idioms can be grouped into three subclasses (35-37):

1. A pure idiom is a type of conventionalized, non-literal multiword expression whose meaning can not be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrase. For example the expression *spill the beans* is a pure idiom, because its real meaning has nothing to do with beans.
2. A semi-idiom, this idiom has at least one literal element and one with a non-literal meaning. *Foot the bill* (i.e. “pay”) is one example of a semi-idiom, in which foot is the nonliteral element, whereas the word bill is used literally.

3. A literal idiom, such as *on foot* or *on the contrary* is semantically less complex than the other two, and therefore easier to understand even if one is not familiar with these expression.

Seidl and McMordie also classify idioms into the following types:

1. Key words with idiomatic uses (14)
   a. Adverb, example: *bad news travels fast*
   b. Noun, example: *the baby blues*
   c. Miscellaneous, example: *all hours, how in the world*

2. Idioms with nouns and adjectives (58)
   a. Noun phrases, example: *food for thought, a breath of fresh air*
   b. Adjectives + noun, example: *a blind date, the eternal triangle*

3. Idiomatic pairs (79)
   This kind of idiom consists of some combination. Five different types are given as follows:
   a. Pairs of adjectives, example: *free and easy, short and sweet*
   b. Pairs of nouns, example: *body and soul, hustle and bustle*
   c. Pairs of adverbs, example: *In and out, back to front*
   d. Pairs of verbs, example: *do or die*
   e. Identical pairs, example: *over and over*

4. Idioms with prepositions, example: *against the clock, in a flash* (86).
5. Phrasal verbs, example: break up, go on, get out, settle down, get up (101).

6. Verbal idiom (155)
   a. Verb + noun, example: throw a party
   b. Verb + prepositional phrase, example: keep in touch

7. Idioms with keywords from special categories (197)
   a. Animals, example: a busy bee, crocodile tears
   b. Colours, example: a black day, the red carpet
   c. Parts of the body, example: work one’s finger to the bone, hands off

8. Idioms of comparison, example: as drunk as a lord, eat like a horse (237).

From the explanation about the theory of the type of idiom above, the researcher concludes that McCarthy and O’Dell classifies idiom into seven types that distinguished from structure of the word (compound, clause and sentence). While, Fernando classifies the type of idiom by considering the literal and non literal word that constructed the idiom. In addition, Seidl and McMordie also classifies idiom with structure of the word.

I. Strategies for Translating Idioms

Strategy is a plan of action designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim (Oxford Advanced’s Learner 1761). A translator have to use the appropriate strategy to be able to translate idiom accurately. Baker stated that there are some strategies which can be used to translate idioms (72-77), those strategies are:
1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source-language idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items.

Example:

Source text: “Don’t ask me”, said owl eyes, *washing* his *hands* of the whole matter (The Great Gatsby, p. 60).


2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items. This strategy uses different lexical items to express more or less the same idea.

Example:

Source text: He’s left Chicago and come East in a fashion that rather *took your breath away* (The Great Gatsby, p. 12).

Target text: Dia meninggalkan Chicago dan pergi ke Timur dengan gaya yang pasti *membuat napsmu tersekat*.

3. Translation by paraphrase

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when an match can not be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to
use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages.

Example:

Source text: Keep your **hands off** the lever (The Great Gatsby, p. 44)
Target text: **Jangan sentuh** tuas dengan tangan anda.

4. Translation by omission of entire idiom

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text this may be because it has no close match in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reason.

Example:

Source text: Kau sendiri ikut mengalami, utara selalu jadi **mata angin keramat** bagi bangsamu (Anak Semua bangsa, p.67).
Target text: The north has always been sacred to your people (Child of All Nations, p.55).

Nida and Taber also give strategies for translating idioms, they suggest three translation strategies to translating idioms (106):

1. Translating idioms with non-idioms

Frequently idioms are shifted to non idiom in the process of transfer. A translator can use this strategy if there is no equal idiom in the target language. For example: She is **locked up** can be translated into dia **dipenjara**.
2. Translating idioms with idioms

In certain instances it is possible to match one idiom by another. A translator can use this strategy if there is equal idiom in the target language which has the same meaning as the original source language idiom. For example: in English, *to be broken* (a phrase which if translated literally would mean “to have no money”), is transferred into *kantong kering* in Indonesian.

3. Translating non-idioms with idioms

Whereas one inevitably loses many idioms in the process of translation, one also stands to gain a number of idioms. For example: *peace* as in a number of African language, is *to sit down in the heart*. So, a translator can rendered the non idiom with idiom to make the translation come alive and the message can speak meaningfully to people in terms of their own lives and behavior.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that Baker considers the equal meaning in translating idiom and also notices a form change of the target language. While, Nida and Taber are emphasis on equal meaning of idiom and the message of idiom must be conveyed in the target language.

The researcher decides to use the theory of the strategy of idomatic expression from Mona Baker as reference to analyze the translation strategy of idioms in *The Great Gatsby* novel, because the translation strategy from Baker is more complete and detail than the translation strategy from Nida and Taber.
CHAPTER III
ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Description

In collecting data, the researcher reads the original and translated novel repeatedly and marks the words that are considered as idiom according to Seidl and McMordie’s theory. There are forty four data that have been found by the researcher in the novel, but the researcher only describes twelve samples to avoid repetition of similar data in the analysis.

Table 3.1: Data Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Type of Idiom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Took your breath away (12)</td>
<td>Membuat napasmu tersekat (16)</td>
<td>Verbal Idiom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Hard mouth (13)</td>
<td>Mulut tajam (17)</td>
<td>Idiom from parts of the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Heart to heart talk (26)</td>
<td>Bicara dari hati ke hati (35)</td>
<td>Idiom from parts of the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Keep your hands off the lever (44)</td>
<td>Jangan sentuh tuas dengan tangan anda (60)</td>
<td>Idiom from parts of the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Easy money (48)</td>
<td>Kemudahan finansial (65)</td>
<td>Adjective + noun (noun phrase)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Get out (51)</td>
<td>Keluar (69)</td>
<td>Phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>You may <strong>come</strong></td>
<td>Kau <strong>temukan</strong> empat atau</td>
<td>Phrasal verb</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td><strong>across</strong> four or five times in life (54)</td>
<td><em>lima kali dalam hidupmu</em> (74)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>8. Washing his hands</strong> of the whole matter (60)</td>
<td><strong>Mencuci tangan</strong> dari kericuhan ini (83)</td>
<td>Idiom from parts of the body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>9. As drunk as monkey</strong> (82)</td>
<td><em>Semabuk seekor monyet</em> (113)</td>
<td>Idiom of comparison</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>10. I had no choice expect to cut him off</strong> there (90)</td>
<td><em>Aku tak punya pilihan kecuali langsung memotongnya</em> (123)</td>
<td>Phrasal verb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11. I’ve got my hands full</strong> (90)</td>
<td><em>Aku sudah sibuk sekali</em> (123)</td>
<td>Idiom from parts of the body</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Data Analysis**

From the tabulated data above, there are twelve selected data of idioms. The researcher tries to analyze the selected idiom by using relevant theories. The researcher also uses some dictionaries for looking up the meaning of the idiom, such as: *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, English Idioms, Longman Idioms Dictionary, Kamus Inggris-Indonesia, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, www.kbbi.web.id, www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com, www.dictionary.cambridge.org, and www.macmillandictionary.com*. After that, the researcher analyzes the idiomatic translation strategy by using Mona Baker’s theory, then examines the accuracy of translation by using Larson’s theory.
Datum 1

SL: But now he’s left Chicago and come East in a fashion that rather took your breath away; for instance, he’d brought down a string of polo ponies from Lake Forest (12)

TL: Tetapi sekarang dia meninggalkan Chicago dan pergi ke Timur dengan gaya yang pasti membuat napasmu tersekat. Contohnya, dia membawa sekawanan kuda poni untuk bermain polo dari Lake Forest (16)

From the data above, the idiom took your breath away is classified into idiomatic expression in type of verb + noun phrase + particle (verbal idiom). It is because the verb (take), the noun phrase (your breath), and the particle (away) combine to form a verbal idiom expression. This idiom has different meaning from the meaning of the individual word.

The idiom took your breath away in the context of story is used to describe the fashion of a rich man like Tom Buchanan that make people who see it will be amazed. This context is appropriate with the meaning of that idiom in the source language. Based on Longman Idioms Dictionary, take your breath away means to be very beautiful, exciting, or surprising (35). In addition, Based on www.dictionary.cambridge.com, take your breath away means you feel surprise and admiration because it is so beautiful or exciting.

The researcher analyzes that the translator in translating English idiom into Indonesian applies Baker’s third strategy of translating idiom by paraphrasing the idiom. This idiom uses paraphrase strategy because the form and some words are
different from the source language, and the word *take away* is translating into *membuat tersekat* which is different with the meaning of the word itself. According to John M Echols and Hassan Shadily, *take away* means *membawa* (577). While, based on *www.kbbi.web.id*, *tersekat* means *stop* or *obstructed*. The translator assumes that people who see Tom’s fashion can stop breathing because Tom has a good fashion style that can be admired by many people. However, the use of the word *tersekat for napas* is not appropriate, the right choice of word in Indonesian is *tersendat*.

From the explanation above, the researcher assumes that the translation can be categorized as unclear idiomatic translation. Based on the accuracy theory by Larson, this translation has the characteristic of unclear translation. The translator’s intention is same with the meaning of the idiom, but it is still not communicated well to the target readers (Larson 531).

**Datum 2**

SL: Now he was a sturdy straw-haired man of thirty, with a rather *hard mouth* (13).

TL: Sekarang dia menjadi lelaki usia tiga puluhan yang gempal dan berambut sewarna jerami, dengan sifat **mulut tajam**. (17)

From the data above, the phrase *hard mouth* is classified into idiomatic expression in type of idiom from parts of the body. The translator applies Baker’s second strategy of translating idiom. It is the idiomatic translation strategy by using idiom with similar meaning, but dissimilar form.
These two idioms are considered to have dissimilar form, because the structure of the word in source language is adjective + noun, and the structure of the word in target language is noun + adjective. Actually, the source language idiom and the target language idiom has dissimilar meaning, because the phrase *hard mouth* in the context of story is to describe the characteristic of Tom Buchanan. The story describes Tom as a strong and stubborn man.

This context is appropriate with the meaning of *hard mouth* in the source language. According to www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com, *hard mouth* means *stubborn and obstinate*. While, the translator is translating this idiom into *mulut tajam* in the target language. According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *mulut tajam* is someone who likes to hurt the feelings of others by using words (1593). Therefore, the source language idiom and target language idiom do not have the equal meaning because *hard mouth* and *mulut tajam* have dissimilar meaning.

From the explanation above, the researcher assumes that the translation can be categorized as inaccurate idiomatic translation, because based on the accuracy theory by Larson, the difference of meaning between the source language idiom and the target language idiom is the characteristic of inaccurate translation (Larson 531). But, if the translator is translating this idiom into *keras kepala*, it will make the meaning of idiom is conveyed properly.
Datum 3

SL: Did you give Nick a little **heart to heart talk** on the veranda? (26)

TL: Kau sempat **bicara** dengan Nick **dari hati ke hati** di beranda? (35)

From the data above, the phrase *heart to heart talk* is classified into idiomatic expression in type of idiom from parts of the body. Many idiomatic expressions use parts of the body to describe something or situation. This idiom is classified into idiom from parts of the body because this idiom emphasizes the word “*heart*” which is a part of the human body.

The researcher analyzes that the translator applies Baker’s second strategy of translating idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form. The source language idiom has the same meaning with the target language idiom although the form between two idioms is different.

The idiom *heart to heart talk* in the context of story is used by Tom Buchanan when he wants to know the personal story that has ever been told by Daisy Buchanan to Nick Carraway. This context is appropriate with the meaning of *heart to heart talk* in the source language. According to Seidl and McMordie, *heart to heart talk* means *personal talk that is usually done by two friends* (227). In addition, According to kbbi.web.id, *bicara dari hati ke hati* means *talk honestly about something to someone*. Therefore, the source language idiom and target language idiom have the equal meaning because *heart to heart talk* and *bicara dari hati ke hati* have similar meaning.

From the explanation above, the researcher assumes that the translation can be categorized as accurate idiomatic translation. This translation has the
characteristic of accurate translation based on the accuracy theory by Larson. The characteristics are the meaning of idiom in the source language that is totally diverted into the target language; and the meaning of idiom in the source language that does not deviate in the target language (Larson 531).

Datum 4

SL: Keep your **hands off** the lever (44)

TL: **Jangan sentuh** tuas dengan tangan anda (60)

From the data above, the phrase **hands off** is classified into idiomatic expression in type of idiom from parts of the body. This idiom is classified into idiom from parts of the body because this idiom emphasizes the word **hands** which is a part of the human body. The phrase **hands off** in the context of story is used by the elevator boy to tell Mr McKee not to touch the lift lever. This is appropriate with the meaning of that idiom in the source language, according to Oxford Idioms Dictionary, **hands off** is used to warn someone against touching or interfering with something (134). In addition, in Indonesian, **jangan sentuh** is the phrase that also used to warn someone not to touch something.

The researcher analyzes that the translator applies Baker’s third strategy of translating idiom by paraphrasing the idiom. This idiom uses paraphrase strategy because the form and the words in target language are different from source language. In the target language, the translator does not translate the word “hand”, but she looks at the meaning of idiom and then paraphrases it into Indonesian.
From the explanation above, the researcher assumes that the translation can be categorized as accurate idiomatic translation, because based on the accuracy theory by Larson, this translation has the characteristic of accurate translation. The characteristics are the meaning of idiom in the source language that is totally diverted into the target language; and the meaning of idiom in the source language that does not deviate in the target language (Larson 531).

Datum 5

SL: They were at least agonizingly aware of the easy money in the vicinity and convinced that it was theirs for a few words in the right key (48)

TL: Setidaknya mereka sangat menyadari kemudahan finansial di area ini, dan yakin itu bisa menjadi rezeki mereka, hanya dengan sedikit kata dan nada yang tepat (65)

From the data above, the phrase easy money is classified into idiomatic expression in type of adjective + noun (noun phrase). According to John M Echols and Hassan Shadily, easy means mudah (205) and money means uang (384). The researcher analyzes that the translator applies Baker’s third strategy of translating idiom by paraphrasing the idiom. This idiom uses paraphrase strategy because in the target language, the translator translates the word “money” into “finansial”.

The phrase easy money in the context of story is used by Nick Carraway to describe the wealthy businessmen who takes an opportunity at the party to gain money easily or illegally. This is appropriate with the meaning of that idiom in the source language, according to www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com, easy money is
money that you earn with very little work or effort and often illegally. In addition, according to www.dictionary.cambridge.org, easy money is money that you obtain easily and sometimes dishonestly earned.

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, mudah is an action that does not require hard effort to work and obtain something (1045), and finansial is something related to money (415). As it has been seen in the target language, the translator uses kemudahan finansial to describe easy money, but some of target readers may have never know the meaning of kemudahan finansial and they will have different interpretation to guess the meaning. The translator can translate easy money into kemudahan mendapatkan uang to make readers understand about the context of story.

From the explanation above, the researcher assumes that the translation can be categorized as unclear idiomatic translation. Based on the accuracy theory by Larson, this translation has the characteristic of unclear translation. The translator’s intention is same with the meaning of the idiom, but it is still not communicated well to the target readers (Larson 531).

**Datum 6**

SL: Let’s get out (51)

TL: Ayo keluar (69)

From the data above, the phrase get out is classified into idiomatic expression in type of phrasal verb. Phrasal verb is a type of idiom that consist of a verb and preposition and it can not be understood from the individual words. The
phrase *get out* in the context of story is used by Jordan Baker to ask Nick Carraway to move into another place, because Jordan is bored in the Gatsby party. The researcher analyzes that the translator applies Baker’s second strategy of translating idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form. Both of the idiom imply a similar meaning although the form between two idiom is different. These two idioms are considered to have dissimilar form, because the structure of the word in source language is verb + preposition, and the structure of the word in target language is only verb.

According to Seidl and McMordie, *get out* is type of phrasal verb idiom which means *go out and enjoy oneself* (121). In addition, According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, *keluar* means *moving from the inside to the outside* (721). Therefore, a message from the source language is delivered appropriately in the target language.

From the explanation above, the researcher assumes that the translation can be categorized as accurate idiomatic translation, because based on the accuracy theory by Larson, this translation has the characteristic of accurate translation. The characteristics are the meaning of idiom in the source language that is totally diverted into the target language; and the meaning of idiom in the source language that does not deviate in the target language (Larson 531).
Datum 7

SL: It was one of those rare smiles with a quality of eternal reassurance in it, that you may **come across** four or five times in life (54)

TL: Itu adalah salah satu senyuman langka dengan ekspresi meyakinkan yang abadi di dalamnya, yang mungkin hanya akan kau **temukan** empat atau lima kali seumur hidupmu (74)

From the data above, the phrase **come across** is classified into idiomatic expression in type of phrasal verb. Phrasal verb is a type of idiom that consist of a verb and preposition and it can not be understood from the individual words. According to John M Echols and Hassan Shadily, the word **come** means **datang** (126), and the word **across** means **melewati** (9).

The researcher analyzes that the translator applies Baker’s second strategy of translating idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form. Both of the idiom imply a similar meaning although the form between two idiom is different. These two idioms are considered to have dissimilar form, because the structure of the word in source language is verb + preposition, and the structure of the word in target language is only verb. The phrase **come across** in the context of story is used by Nick Carraway to describe Gatsby’s rare smile that he has never seen before, because no one ever showed that expression to him.

According to Seidl and McMordie, **come across** is type of phrasal verb idiom which means **meet someone or find something by chance** (112). In addition, based on www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com, **come across** means **to find someone or something; to discover someone or something**. The definition of **come across** in
this context is to find something. Moreover, according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, menemukan means get something you have never seen before (1673). Therefore, a message from the source language is delivered appropriately in the target language.

From the explanation above, the researcher assumes that the translation can be categorized as accurate idiomatic translation, because based on the accuracy theory by Larson, this translation has the characteristic of accurate translation. The characteristics are the meaning of idiom in the source language that is totally diverted into the target language; and the meaning of idiom in the source language that does not deviate in the target language (Larson 531).

**Datum 8**

SL: “Don’t ask me”, said Owl Eyes, **washing his hands** of the whole matter (60)

TL: “Jangan tanya aku”, sahut si Mata Burung Hantu, **mencuci tangan** dari kericuhan ini (83)

From the data above, the idiom **washing his hands** (participle + noun phrase) is classified into idiomatic expression in type of idiom from parts of the body. Many idiomatic expressions use parts of the body to describe something or situation. This idiom is classified into idiom from parts of the body because this idiom emphasizes the word “hand” which is a part of the human body.

In the context of story, **washing hands** is used by Nick Carraway to the man that has owl eyes. The man tries to make people belive that he does not drive the
car until the car hits the wall and the wheel is off. He tries to defend himself because in fact the car is driven by his friend who is drunk.

The researcher analyzes that the translator applies Baker’s first strategy of translating idiom with similar meaning and form. These two idioms are considered to have similar form, because *washing hands* (participle + noun phrase) is translating into *mencuci tangan* (verb + noun), and then the source language idiom has the same meaning with the target language idiom.

Based on www.dictionary.cambridge.org, *washing hands* means to refuse to be responsible for involved with somebody or something. In addition, based on www.macmillandictionary.com, *washing hands* means to say or show that you do not want to be involved with someone or something and to refuse responsibility. Moreover, according to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, *cuci tangan* means you do not want to get involved in the mistake that have been made by others (293). It can be concluded that idiom in source language and idiom in target language have similar meaning and form.

From the explanation above, the researcher assumes that the translation can be categorized as accurate idiomatic translation, because based on the accuracy theory by Larson, this translation has the characteristic of accurate translation. The characteristics are the meaning of idiom in the source language that is totally diverted into the target language; and the meaning of idiom in the source language that does not deviate in the target language (Larson 531).
Datum 9

SL: I came into her room half an hour before the bridal dinner, and found her lying on her bed as lovely as the June night in her flowered dress and - as drunk as monkey. She had a bottle of Sauterne in one hand and a letter in the other (82).


From the data above, the idiom as drunk as monkey is classified into idiom of comparison. According to McCarthy and O’Dell, idiom of comparison is also called with simile. It is used to compare someone or something (22). This simile is an idiom because it conveys something different from the meaning of the individual words.

According to John M Echols and Hassan Shadily, drunk means mabuk (199), and monkey means kera; monyet (385). The researcher analyzes that the translator applies Baker’s second strategy of translating idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form.

In the context of story, as drunk as monkey is used by Jordan Baker to describe that Daisy is very drunk. It can be seen in the sentence “She had a bottle of Sauterne (wine) in one hand....”. Actually, the standard English idiomatic expression for this situation would be as drunk as lord or as drunk as newt which
means very drunk (Seidl and McMordie 237). But, Fitzgerald gives a little variation to this idiom to describe Daisy behavior which at that time was seen as aggressive as monkey.

The translator translates this idiom into *semabuk seekor monyet*, but the target readers may never see the drunk monkey and they will have different interpretation to imagine the situation. As an alternative suggestion, the translator can translate *as drunk as monkey* into *mabuk berat* to make readers understand about the context of story.

From the explanation above, the researcher assumes that the translation can be categorized as unclear idiomatic translation. Based on the accuracy theory by Larson, this translation has the characteristic of unclear translation. The translator’s intention is same with the meaning of the idiom, but it is still not communicated well to the target readers (Larson 531).

Datum 10

SL: I had no choice expect to cut him off there (90)

TL: Aku tak punya pilihan kecuali langsung memotongnya (60)

From the data above, the phrase *cut him off* is classified into idiomatic expression in type of phrasal verb. Phrasal verb is a type of idiom that consist of a verb and preposition and it can not be understood from the individual words. According to John M Echols and Hassan Shadily, the phrase *cut off* means *memutuskan komunikasi; memotong sesuatu* (162).
The researcher analyzes that the translator in translating English idiom into Indonesian applies Nida and Taber’s first strategy of translating idiom with non-idiom. In addition, the translator does not apply the idiomatic translation strategy in accordance with Baker’s theory, because the translator uses literal translation to translate this idiom.

The phrase *cut him off* in the context of story is used by Nick Carraway to interrupt Gatsby when he offers a job for Nick. The meaning of *cut him off* in the source language, based on [www.oxforddictionaries.com](http://www.oxforddictionaries.com), *cut someone off* is type of phrasal verb idiom which means *interrupt someone while they are speaking.* In addition, Based on [www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com](http://www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com), *cut someone off* means *prevent someone from continuing to speak.*

While, according to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, *memotong* means *cut something with a sharp object* (1208). It can be concluded that idiom in source language and idiom in target language has dissimilar meaning. The translator can change *memotongnya* into *menyelanya* to make a translation become accurate, because in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, *menyela* means *interrupt someone when they are talking.*

From the explanation above, the researcher assumes that the translation can be categorized as inaccurate idiomatic translation, because based on the accuracy theory by Larson, the difference of meaning between the source language idiom and the target language idiom is the characteristic of inaccurate translation (Larson 531).
Datum 11

SL: I’ve got my **hands full** (90)

TL: Aku sudah **sibuk sekali** (60)

From the data above, the phrase *hands full* is classified into idiomatic expression in type of idiom from parts of the body. Many idiomatic expressions use parts of the body to describe something or situation. This idiom is classified into idiom from parts of the body because this idiom emphasizes the word “*hand*” which is a part of the human body.

According to John M Echols and Hassan Shadily, *hand* means *tangan* (287), and *full* means *penuh* (259). If the idiom is translated word by word from English into Indonesian, it will be *tangan penuh*. This idiom has different meaning from the meaning of the individual words.

The researcher analyzes that the translator applies Baker’s third strategy of translating idiom by paraphrasing the idiom. This idiom uses paraphrase strategy because the form and the words in the target language are different from the source language.

The phrase *hands full* in the context of story is used by Nick Carraway to reject the job offer from Gartsby. This is appropriate with the meaning of that idiom in the source language, according to Seidl and McMordie, *hands full* means *be extremely busy; have a lot of work* (224). In addition, According to *Longman Idioms Dictionary*, *hands full* means *have a lot to do* (113).

According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, *sibuk* means *banyak pekerjaan “have a lot of work”* (1443). Therefore, the translator intention is same
with the meaning of the idiom. Therefore, a message from the source language is delivered appropriately in the target language.

From the explanation above, the researcher assumes that the translation can be categorized as accurate idiomatic translation, because based on the accuracy theory by Larson, this translation has the characteristic of accurate translation. The characteristics are the meaning of idiom in the source language that is totally diverted into the target language; and the meaning of idiom in the source language that does not deviate in the target language (Larson 531).

C. Research Finding

After analyzing the data, the researcher found six types of idiom in the Great Gatsby Novel, which are phrasal verb, verbal idiom, idiom from parts of the body, noun + preposition, noun phrase, and idiom of comparison. There are twenty eight idioms of phrasal verb, four idioms categorized into verbal idioms, six idioms from parts of the body, two idioms categorized into noun + preposition, one idiom categorized into noun phrase, and two idioms of comparison.

The researcher also found that the most common strategy used to translate English idiom to Indonesian in this novel is translating idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form. The next common strategy to translate idiom in this novel are translating idiom by paraphrase and translating idiom with similar meaning and form.
In addition, Maria Masniari Lubis has a good quality in translating English idiom into Indonesian, although there are five idioms categorized into unclear translation and three idioms categorized into inaccurate translation, but overall the translation is accurate.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data and based on the research findings, the researcher concludes that the translation of idiom is one of the most difficult challenges for translators. Therefore, translators should know some strategies to translate the idiom because the selection of appropriate idiomatic translation strategy can affect the accuracy of translation. In *The Great Gatsby* novel, there are six types of idiom. Those six types of idiom are phrasal verb, verbal idiom, idiom from parts of the body, noun + preposition, noun phrase, and idiom of comparison. The commonly found types of idiom in *The Great Gatsby* novel is phrasal verb.

The most frequent idiomatic translation strategy used by the translator to translate English idioms into Indonesian in *The Great Gatsby* novel is translating by using similar meaning but dissimilar form. Furthermore, there are five idioms categorized into unclear translation and three idioms categorized into inaccurate translation, but overall the translation is accurate. Finally, *The Great Gatsby*’s translated novel in Indonesian can be categorized into an accurate idiomatic translation.

B. Suggestion

According to the conclusion above, the researcher gives some suggestions, there are:
1. For translators, the researcher recommends translators to have deep comprehension about the source language idiom and the target language idiom. Translators also have to understand the culture and the context of idiom in order to produce an accurate idiomatic translation. Nowadays, idiom has become a part of daily conversation, therefore translators need to learn about idiom. The selection of appropriate idiomatic translation strategy can affect the accuracy of translation. In order to produce a good translation of idiom, translators should identify the expression which is an idiom or not, classify the idiom into the type of idiom, look for the meaning and the context of idiom, and select the suitable idiomatic translation strategy to translate the idiom.

2. For the next researcher, through this study, the researcher hopes that the next researcher can develop the research in the field of idiomatic translation with using better technique and analysis.

Finally, the researcher expects this study can fulfill the reference needed for all students who want to improve their knowledge about the translation of idiom.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books


**Dictionaries**


Journals


# APPENDICES

## A. The Accuracy of Translation by Larson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Criteria of Translation Accuracy</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Quality of Translation Accuracy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>The message of the source text is totally diverting into the target text, no distorting and no reorder of the sentence in that translation.</td>
<td><strong>SL:</strong> <em>De fisi de kai gede a de baaku ku weti. Basu bee feen noo tade wetiwet. Nusu buka feen tade baaibaai. A taabi bia a buka. A tade a sitonu baaku. A nango a kakisi. Ma de tasuti en ku goni.</em> <strong>TL:</strong> There is a kind of fish called Gede. It is black and white except for the belly which is all white. It has a flat, broad nose, and whiskers on its mouth. Gede fish live in rock crevices and feed on other fish. People catch them in</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2 The message of the source text (ST) is delivered imprecisely. In addition, Larson (531) also explains some characteristic of inaccurate translation, including:

1) Addition of some parts which did not exist in the original text
2) Difference of meaning between the original and translated texts
3) Omission of some parts which existed in the original text
4) Lack of communication (zero meaning).

TL: The fish called Gede is striped. The striped are black and white except on the stomach where it is solid white. Its nose is very long and it has whiskers. It lives in the holes in rocks. People catch Gede in traps and they also shoot them with guns. The people eat this fish which is very delicious.

The above translation is inaccurate in the following ways:

1) The addition of *striped* is not justified by the text.
2) The source language word *baaibaai* is
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>The message of the source text is transferring into the target text, but it still not communicates to the people who are to use that translation. The forms of the target text used should be easy to understand. Actually,</th>
<th>TL: There is a fish called Gede, black and white and white stomached. It is broad mouthed with whiskers on it. It is in holes of rocks. It goes into traps. People shoot it with guns. What it eats is fish.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>glossed as broad. It refers to the width, not the length of the nose. This is a wrong meaning.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The location of whiskers has been omitted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This information about what the fish eats, that it eats fish, has been omitted also or perhaps there is a wrong analysis of sentence (Larson 530-531).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) The location of whiskers has been omitted.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4) This information about what the fish eats, that it eats fish, has been omitted also or perhaps there is a wrong analysis of sentence (Larson 530-531).</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The message of the source text is transferring into the target text, but it still not communicates to the people who are to use that translation. The forms of the target text used should be easy to understand. Actually,</td>
<td>TL: There is a fish called Gede, black and white and white stomached. It is broad mouthed with whiskers on it. It is in holes of rocks. It goes into traps. People shoot it with guns. What it eats is fish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the information is the same as in the source text, but the message does not come through clearly in the target text.</td>
<td>People say “It is very sweet.” It is unclear if <em>Gede</em> is a single fish by that name or the name of a type of fish. It is unclear where the whiskers are. The sentence about <em>holes of rocks</em> is unclear. It is unclear why it goes in <em>traps</em>, although the reader might be also to guess. The word <em>sweet</em> is not normally used about fish. So, the above translation is unclear (Larson 531).</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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### B. Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Idiom in Source Language</th>
<th>Type of Idiom</th>
<th>Translate in Target Language</th>
<th>Strategy of Translating Idiom (Mona Baker)</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
<th>Alternative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gatsby <strong>turned out</strong> all right at the end (p, 8)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Pada akhirnya <strong>ternyata</strong> Gatsby pria yang lumayan (p, 11)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>He’s left Chicago and come East in a fashion that rather <strong>took your breath away</strong> (p, 12)</td>
<td>Verbal Idiom</td>
<td>Dia meninggalkan Chicago dan pergi ke Timur dengan gaya yang pasti <strong>membuat napasmu tersekat</strong> (p, 16)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>Membuat napasmu tersendat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>He’d <strong>brought down</strong> a string of polo ponies (p, 12)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Dia <strong>membawa</strong> sekawanan kuda poni untuk bermain polo (p,16)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><strong>Jumping over</strong> sundials and brick walk (p, 12)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td><strong>Melewati</strong> beberapa jam matahari dan tembok batu bata (p, 17)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hard mouth (p, 13)</td>
<td>Idiom from parts of the body</td>
<td>Mulut tajam (p, 17)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>Keras kepala</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb/Diagram</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Similarity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>He <strong>turned</strong> me <strong>around</strong> (p, 14)</td>
<td>Dia <strong>membalikkan tubuh ku</strong> (p, 19)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>I had <strong>stopped off</strong> in Chicago for a day (p, 16)</td>
<td>Aku <strong>mampir</strong> di Chicago selama sehari (p, 21)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>I meant nothing in particular by this remark, but it was <strong>taken up</strong> in an unexpected way (p, 19)</td>
<td>Aku tidak memiliki maksud tertentu saat mengatakan ini, tetapi mendapatkan reaksi yang tak terduga (p, 26)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>‘Civilization is going to pieces’ <strong>broke out</strong> Tom (p, 19)</td>
<td>‘Peradapan telah hancur berkeping-keping’ Tom <strong>memecah kesunyian</strong> (p, 26)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>This fellow has <strong>worked out</strong> the whole thing (p, 19)</td>
<td>Orang itu telah <strong>meneliti</strong> seluruh masalah (p, 27)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td><strong>Beat them down</strong> (p, 19)</td>
<td><strong>Mengalahkan</strong> mereka (p, 27)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Things <strong>went from</strong></td>
<td>Dari yang buruk menjadi</td>
<td>Verbal Idiom</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>bad to worse (p, 20)</td>
<td>sangat parah (p, 28)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Berhenti dari pekerjaannya (p, 28)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Give up his position (p, 20)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Berhenti</td>
<td>Sangat parah (p, 28)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Her voice broke off (p, 24)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Suranya pecah (p, 33)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td>Dia terdiam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Get up (p, 25)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Bangun (p, 34)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Did you give Nick a little heart to heart talk? (p, 26)</td>
<td>Idiom from parts of the body</td>
<td>Kau sempat bicara dengan Nick dari hati ke hati? (p, 35)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>The thing for Daisy was to do was to rush out of the house, child in arms (p, 27)</td>
<td>Noun + Prepositional phrase</td>
<td>Sepertinya yang harus Daisy lakukan adalah cepat-cepat kabur dari rumah, sambil membawa anaknya (p, 36)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>He turned up in popular cafe (p, 30)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Dia muncul di restoran populer (p, 40)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>We’re <strong>getting off</strong> (p, 30)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Kita akan <strong>turun</strong> (p, 41)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Mrs Wilson stood <strong>face to face</strong> discussing (p, 43)</td>
<td>Idiom from parts of the body</td>
<td>Mrs Wilson berdiri <strong>berhadapan</strong> sambil berdiskusi (p, 59)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Keep your <strong>hands off</strong> the lever (p, 44)</td>
<td>Idiom from parts of the body</td>
<td><strong>Jangan sentuh</strong> tuas dengan tangan anda (p, 60)</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>They were at least agonizingly aware of the <strong>easy money</strong> in the vicinity (p, 48)</td>
<td>Noun phrase</td>
<td>Setidaknya mereka sangat menyadari <strong>kemudahan finansial</strong> di area ini (p, 65)</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>Mudahnya mendapatkan uang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td><strong>Let’s get out</strong> (p, 51)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Ayo <strong>keluar</strong> (p, 69)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>That you may <strong>come across</strong> four or five times in life (p, 54)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Yang mungkin hanya akan kau <strong>temukan</strong> empat atau lima kali seumur hidupmu (p, 74)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>I wondered if the fact</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Aku bertanya-tanya apakah</td>
<td>Similar meaning</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>that he was not drinking helped to set him off from his guests (p, 56)</td>
<td>fakta bahwa dia tidak minum membantunya memisahkan diri dari tamu-tamu nya (p, 77)</td>
<td>but dissimilar form</td>
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<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>‘Don’t ask me’, said Owl Eyes, washing his hands of the whole matter (p, 60)</td>
<td>‘Jangan tanya aku’, sahut si mata burung hantu, mencuci tangan dari kericuhan ini (p, 83)</td>
<td>Similar meaning and form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>It came off (p, 61)</td>
<td>Rodanya lepas (p, 84)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>They’ll keep out of my way(p, 65)</td>
<td>Mereka akan menghindariku (p, 89)</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>Mereka menghalangi jalanku</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>I lived like a young rajah (p, 71)</td>
<td>Aku hidup bagaikan raja kecil (p, 97)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>My eyes picked him out (p, 75)</td>
<td>Mataku melihat Gatsby (p, 103)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Lying on her bed as lovely as the June</td>
<td>Berbaring di tempat tidurnya, secantik malam</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>Dalam keadaan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Original Sentence</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>Similarity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>night in her flowered dress and as drunk as monkey (p, 82)</td>
<td>bulan Juni, dengan gaun bermotif bunga dan semabuk seekor monyet (p, 113)</td>
<td>form</td>
<td>mabuk berat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>They came back to Chichago to settle down (p, 84)</td>
<td>Mereka kembali ke Chicago untuk menetap (p, 115)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>You can hold your tongue (p, 84)</td>
<td>Kita bisa menahan lidah (p, 115)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>You might pick up a nice bit of money (p, 89)</td>
<td>Kau bisa mendapat cukup banyak uang (p, 122)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>I had no choice expect to cut him off there (p, 90)</td>
<td>Aku tak punya pilihan kecuali langsung memotongnya (p, 60)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Inaccurate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>I’ve got my hands full (p, 90)</td>
<td>Aku sudah sibuk sekali (p, 60)</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>This was his day off (p, 104)</td>
<td>Ini adalah hari liburnya (p, 143)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Transcription</td>
<td>Accuracy</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Jay Gatsby had <strong>filled out</strong> to the substantiality (p, 107)</td>
<td>Jay Gatsby telah <strong>tumbuh</strong> besar menjadi seorang lelaki dewasa (p, 148)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>He <strong>built them up</strong> himself (p, 115)</td>
<td>Dia sendiri yang <strong>membangun jaringan</strong> itu (p, 161)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Your mother wanted to <strong>show you off</strong> (p, 123)</td>
<td>Ibu <strong>ingin memamerkan</strong>mu (p, 171)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td><strong>Come on</strong> Daisy (p, 127)</td>
<td><strong>Ayolah, Daisy</strong> (p, 177)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>If that’s the idea you can <strong>count me out</strong> (p, 136)</td>
<td>Yah, jika itu bayanganmu, <strong>lupakan saja</strong> (p, 190)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Unclear</td>
<td>Jika pemikiran mu begitu, kau bisa menganggap ku tidak ada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Let other people <strong>clean up</strong> the mess (p, 186)</td>
<td><strong>Membiarkan orang lain membereskan</strong> kekacauan (p, 260)</td>
<td>Phrasal Verb</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Accurate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Synopsis

The Great Gatsby is a novel written by F. Scott Fitzgerald. The story was narrated by Nick Carraway who lived next door to Jay Gatsby, a mysterious young millionare who often hold a lavish party at his house. Gatsby was a rich man who lived in Long Island, but he still in love with Daisy Buchanan, the beautiful woman whom he met a few years ago. One day, Gatsby asked Nick to invite Daisy to drink tea, so Gatsby can meet again with her. Although Gatsby knew that Daisy already married, but he still obsessed wit her. In the end, the obsession turned into a tragedy.

In Indonesia, this novel is published by Gramedia and translated by Maria Masniari Lubis with the same title.
D. Biography

1. F. Scott Fitzgerald (The Author)

F. Scott Fitzgerald was born on September 24, 1896 in St. Paul, Minnesota. He studied in Princeton University. In 1920, he published his first novel, *This Side of Paradise*. That same year, he married Zelda Sayre, and the couple divided their time between New York, Paris, and the Riviera, becoming a part of the American expatriate circle that included Gertrude Stein, Ernest Hemingway, and John Dos Passos. Fitzgerald was a major new literary voice, and his masterpieces include *The Beautiful and Damned*, *The Great Gatsby*, and *Tender is the Night*. He died of a heart attack in 1940 at the age of forty-four while working on *The Love of The Last Tycoon*. For his sharp social insight and breathtaking lyricism, Fitzgerald is heralded as one of the most important American writers of the twentieth century.

2. Maria Masniari Lubis

Maria Masniari Lubis was born in Bandung, on October 6, 1978. She finished her study at Bandung Institute of Technology. In 2004, she began her career in translating novel, fairy tale
and short story. She was an editor at Mizan in 2006 until she decided to resign. Currently, she becomes a freelance translator and editor. She is also translating many famous novel, such as *Anne of Rainbow Valley, All Our Yesterdays, The Walking Dead, The Great Gatsby, Manxmouse*, and many more.