TRANSLATION STRATEGY OF ENGLISH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION
AND ITS READABILITY IN THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER
NOVEL BY TWO INDONESIAN TRANSLATORS

A Thesis
Submitted to The Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Strata One (S1)

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ABSTRACT

The focus of this research are: (1) to identify the types of idiom consisted in *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* novel, (2) to compare the translation strategy of idiom indicated by two translators, (3) and to analyze its readability level. The researcher was applied qualitative research method by collecting and analyzing the data. The data were : (1) the types of idiom classified by Jennifer Seidl and Mcmordie (1988), (2) the idiom translation strategy indicated by two translators based on Mona Baker’s theory (1992), (3) and readability level measurement based on Nababan’s theory (2012). Based on research findings, there were found 54 idioms, but only 18 samples was analyzed, 3 of each 6 types of idiom. The idiom based on special category was the most frequent idiom found followed by the idiom combining adjective and noun, verbal idiom, phrasal verb idiom, idiomatic pair, and idiom with preposition. From 18 samples, TL1 (Target Language 1) translation was dominated by Similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy whereas TL2 (Target Language 2) translation was subjugated by the paraphrase strategy. Furthermore, the readability level measurement for TL1 obtained 2,2 point on average while the TL2 acquired 2,4 point on average. Although the readability level of two translators counted overally as medium readability, the TL2 was slightly higher than TL1. It was occurred because the Paraphrase Strategy (Standar language) was applied mostly by TL2. Meanwhile, the similar meaning but dissimilar form (idiomatic language) was employed frequently by TL1 which is less familiarized by target language readers.

Keyword : Types of Idiom, Translation Strategy of Idiom, The Readability Level of Translation
APPROVAL SHEET

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before Faculty of Adab and
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been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata
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I hereby declared 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 of diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

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The Writer
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Translation is one of the communication forms across languages. Translation is related to the association of two languages or more in rendering the content of a message or information. As stated by Nida and Taber (16) translation is an activity to reconstruct the communication message in the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) with a pure equivalent as close as possible. This process is carried out by searching its word, sentences, or discourses equivalent from the source language into the target language without changing the contents of the information and communication comprehended in the source language.

In the process of its implementation, translation does not only involve the delivery process of oral conversation but also it includes conveying the delivery process of writing text. One of those writing forms is the information comprehended in the translation of the novel. Kejiya and Tokala (7) stated that novel as a literary work may contain numerous figurative languages including idiomatic expression. Several idiomatic phrases and clauses in the source language (SL) novel are confusing when these forms were understood literally by the target language reader without recognized its meaning and its usage.

Related to this problem, how the target language reader would understand the novel’s storyline if they did not have any adequate information about the idiom forms and its meaning. The idiom has different meaning and usage
according to the context in the novel. Idioms can be found in almost any languages. Some idioms are even dominantly specific in the structure of linguistic rules. Motallebzadeh and Tousi (2) defined that idiom is a set of phrases which is contained of more than one word. Its meaning cannot be recognized by only knowing its individual words meaning.

The practice of idiom usage is almost unavoidable in the communication process, especially in translation work. Astuti (24) argued that idiom is a unique style of language. The source language (SL) idiom’s grammatical structure is less translated literally, and it was have a tendency to form a new meaning according to the grammatical structure and semantic feature in target language idiom.

Translating the Idiom has been considered as a challenge for every translator. It is needed a lot of practice, knowledge, and creativity. As stated by Kovacs (86), sometimes, the competent translator who is very expert to the target language and its grammatical structure still doesn’t have the ability like a native speaker in deciding whether the translation object is considered as an idiom or not based on the context of the text. The comprehensive information about idioms and a good skill to understand the discourse context is needed to translate the source language idiom and target language idiom in order to make the essential translation.

In providing a good translation, some translators face difficulties in translating the idiom. Machali (3) stated that a translator may be mistaken in losing the meaning of idiom as it is considered to be a usual expression. Thus,
idioms constitute peculiar and original phrases commonly used in one language and not necessarily in another. It means what is understandable for a native speaker could be impossible for a foreigner to figure out. Therefore, in order to transfer the messages of idioms to be translated understandably and efficiently, the translator must choosen the most appropriate strategy to make the reader understood the translation of idiom according to the context.

In this research, the author chose *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* novel (1876) by Mark Twain and its two translation version. There are several things that make the writer interested in investigating the idioms and its translation in the original novel and its two translated version. First, the novel is widely translated into Indonesian. For example, this research uses two translated version of *the Adventure of Tom Sawyer* novel, namely *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1973)* by Djokolelono and *Petualangan Tom Sawyer (2010)* by M. Baihaqqi. Secondly, in the span of almost 40 years, there are many differences of writing style both in terms of spelling, diction, and grammatical structure used to translate idioms. Thirdly, the language structure and the cultural representation of source language idiom may also be similar or dissimilar to the target language idiom although those idioms and its translation may comprise similar meaning according to the context. Definitely, the translator requires well-known information on idiom and its translation strategy, so both of original idiom and translated idioms can be understood by the target language readers. In conclude, it is interesting to compare the idiom translation strategies used by those two translators in translating idioms.
B. Focus of Study

Based on the background of study above, the writer limits the scope of the study by focusing on identifying the type idioms on Mark Twain's novel, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and its idiom translation strategy comparison indicated in Djokolelono’s translation, *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and M. Baihaqqi’s translation, *Petualangan Tom Sawyer*. This research also focuses on comparing those translated idiom’s readability level in its two Indonesian translation through questionnaire.

C. Research Question

From the background of study and focus of the research above, the writer is arranging the research question:

1. What are the types of idioms found in *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* Novel?
2. How are the idiomatic expression translation strategy of Djokolelono’s translation and M. Baihaqqi’s translation based on Mona Baker’s theory?
3. How are the readability level of those translated idioms based on reader’s opinion?

D. Significance of The Study

In this research, the analyzed data and its result are expected to have some benefits. The benefit of this research can be classified into a theoretical benefit and practical benefit.
Theoretically, this research is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding to the readers and writer himself about the types of figurative language, especially idiomatic expressions included in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* novel by Mark Twain. Furthermore, this research is expected to assist in learning the translation of figurative language, especially idioms. In addition, this research is expected to support the reader about the comparison of the idiom translation strategy used by two translators in two translated work with different timespan and writing style.

Practically, this research is expected for the translator to be more precise and accurate in applying the translation strategy of idiomatic expressions both in the meaning and grammatical structure of the target language idiom or non-idiom, so the target language reader can understand the message or information of the original idiom. In addition, this research can be used as comparison research or previous research for anyone who is interested in conducting the related research.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of Research

Based on research question above, this research aims as follows:

a. To identify the types of idioms contained in the novel *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer*.

b. To analyze the idiomatic expression translation strategy by two translators of *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, namely Djokolelono and M. Baihaqqi based on Mona Baker theory.
c. To explain the readability level of those translated idioms based on reader’s opinion.

2. **The Method of Research**

   In conducting this research, the writer uses a qualitative research method. Farkhan (9-10) stated that qualitative method is a type of research relying on non-numerical data and verbal data such as basic analysis and creative problem-solving. To conclude, non-numerical data like ideas, official documents, and the data in the other discourses form are described in a systematic, detail and complete manner in explaining the answers or results based on the research question. This research method explains the data in the form of speech and writing document which is obtained from people and other observing objects.

   In this research, the writer will identify the type of idiom based on Jennifer Seidl and Memordie Theory in *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* Novel. Then, the translated idioms will be analyzed the translation strategies of idiomatic expressions based on Mona Baker’s theory which is indicated in two translated version of *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* Novel. Furthermore, the writer also compare the readability level of those two translated idioms based on the reader’s understanding.

3. **The Instrument of Research**

   The research instrument is important for conducting the research. Wilkinson and Birmingham (3) argued that the research
instrument is a set of tools used to get the relevant information regarding the research object. It becomes a medium or a tool to obtain and to analyze the obtained data.

Since this study uses qualitative research methods, the writer himself will become research instrument. In this research, the writer will be collecting, marking, classifying, selecting, analyzing, and comparing the data of idiom found in the novel and the translation strategy of idiomatic expression used by two translators. In addition, the opinion from readers about the translation readability level will help the writer to analyze and to compare the providing data.

4. The Source of The Data

Source of the data is the most vital thing in conducting research. Source of the data is the basis of an object to be studied by the researcher. Arikunto (192) argued that the source of the data is a description of the object of how the data was obtained. Source of the data becomes an orientation for researchers in organizing their research, so the results of the research become well-defined and validable to be defended.

Source of the data used in this research is divided into two sources. They are Primary data sources and secondary data sources. According to Satori and Komariah (103) Primary data sources and secondary data sources included:

a. The primary data source is the data which is obtained directly in the field by the researcher itself or the respondent either through interview
or questionnaire. The primary data source in this research is 7 students of English Letters Department, Faculty of Letter and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta as respondents. The writer is asked their understanding of the translated idiom which is conducted by two translators of *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer novel*, namely Djokolelono in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and M. Baihaqqi in *Petualangan Tom Sawyer* through the readability level questionnaire.

b. Meanwhile, secondary data source presents the obtained data indirectly in the form of a written document which is recorded and referred to relating with research problems. The data collecting could be formed either as phrases or clauses of idiomatic expressions the types of idiom by Jennifer Seidl & Macmordie., its translations strategy comprised in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer novel* written by Mark Twain, and its two translated versions by Dokolelono and M. Baihaqqi as the table below described:

### Table 1. 1: Secondary Data Source

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Information</th>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language 1</th>
<th>Target Language 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>The Adventures</td>
<td>Petualangan Tom Sawyer</td>
<td>The Adventures of Tom Sawyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>of Tom Sawyer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Author / Translator</td>
<td>Mark Twain</td>
<td>Djokolelono</td>
<td>M. Baihaqqi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. **The Technique of Data Collecting**

The technique of collecting data is the most strategic technique in research because the research itself is a step to achieve the results from providing data. The technique of collecting data used in this research divides into two techniques. They are documentary study method and questionnaire method.

Arikunto (158) stated that documentation study is a technique of collecting data derived from a written record or written source. This technique includes tabulating the data based on words, phrases, clauses, sentences, even a paragraph which is contained in a literary source.

The data of idiom and its translation in this research will be taken randomly through each three of six type of idiom based on Jennifer Seidl and Mcmordie’s theory.

The technique of collecting data in this research was conducted by the writer with the following steps:


b. Marking idiomatic expressions found in the source language novel.
c. Classifying the obtained idiom into the types of idiomatic expression based on Jennifer Seidl and McMordie’s theory. Then, looking for its target language (TL) in the translated version.

d. Selecting those classified idioms as representative data and writing it into the table filled with detail as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>Type of idioms</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Translation Strategy of idiom</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TL1</td>
<td>TL2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Got (have) the heart of (Ch.1, P.8, L.24)</td>
<td>Idiom with special category</td>
<td>Sampai hati (Ch.1, P 11, L 17)</td>
<td>Tega (Ch. 1, P 4, L 6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TL1</td>
<td>TL2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. 2: The Example of Data Description

Notes:

a. Source Language (SL) means *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* novel by Mark Twain (1876)

b. Target Language 1 (TL1) means *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* by Djokolelono (1973)

c. Target Language 2 (TL2) means *Petualangan Tom Sawyer* by M. Baihaqqi (2010)

d. Ch. means Chapter

e. P. means Page

f. L. means Line
Meanwhile, according to Sutopo (87) the questionnaire technique is a written technique used to get information from informant or respondent without face to face meeting. Respondents were only asked to fill out a questionnaire that is consisted the providing questions. In this research, 7 respondents will be given a questionnaire containing instruments on the level of translation readability level which contains indicators and reasons for the readability, for example:

Table 1.3: Indikator Tingkat Keterbacaan Hasil Terjemahan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skala</th>
<th>Indikator</th>
<th>Kesimpulan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat terjemahan dapat dipahami dengan mudah oleh pembaca.</td>
<td>Tingkat keterbacaan tinggi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Pada umumnya terjemahan dapat dipahami oleh pembaca; namun ada beberapa bagian tertentu yang harus dibaca lebih dari satu kali untuk memahami terjemahan.</td>
<td>Tingkat keterbacaan sedang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Terjemahan sulit dipahami oleh pembaca.</td>
<td>Tingkat keterbacaan rendah</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table of Indikator Tingkat Keterbacaan Hasil Terjemahan above shows the scale ranged from 1-3. The scale 3 is indicated that the word, phrase, clause, and the sentence of translation result is fully understand by the reader. Meanwhile, The scale 2 is denoted as the word, phrase, clause, and the sentence of translation can be understood by the reader. However, the reader of target language should be read more than
once to understand the translation. Lastly, the scale 1 is implied that the target language reader do not fully understand the translation.

Table 1.4: Example of Questionnaire Readability Level Form

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I ain’t got (have) the heart to lash him, somehow.”</td>
<td>“Aduhai tak sampai hati aku mencambuknya.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scale (check one)</td>
<td>High Readability Level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>..................</td>
<td>..................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reason

In the table of Example of Questionnaire Readability Level Form above, it shows some abbreviations and terms which is needed to be defined furtherly. The SL means the source language idiom which is taken from the sentence of dialogue in The Adventure of Tom Sawyer Novel. On the other hand, TL1 means the translation of idiom which is derived from Djokolelono’s translation, namely The Adventure of Tom Sawyer. Meanwhile, the TL2 means the result of idiom translation which is obtained from M, Baihaqqi’s Translation, namely Petualangan Tom Sawyer. The target language reader need to check the scale based on whose translation did they understand. Lastly, Reason means the target reader opinion about the choice they made in checklist box from each TL box.
6. The Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis is the step for the data to be studied deeply. Moleong (280-281) stated that the technique of data analysis is the process of data sorting and organizing into a category and a basic description, so a deep conclusion can be drawn from the hypothesis formulation in research.

In this research, an interactive analysis technique by Miles and Hubberman is used as the technique analysis. According to Miles and Hubberman (5-19) interactive analysis techniques are divided into 4 steps, namely:

a. Collecting the data at the research location by conducting observations, interviews, and documentation. In this research, the data will be collected with a documentation technique and questionnaire technique, namely, idiomatic expressions data in the form of phrases, clauses, and sentences. In addition, the reader's response through a questionnaire is used to know the readability level and the reader’s understanding of the translated idiom rendered by each translator.

b. The next step is the data reduction which is focusing on reducing the idiomatic expression based on Seidl&Mcmordie’s types of the idiom. Since the idiom data found in the novel is formed as a grammatical idiom and thematic idiom (such as part of the body, animal, and death idiom), those idiom data will be used in this research.
c. The third step is the data presentation stage as a sequence of data organizing that allows a data to be analyzed. The data will be presented based on the types of idiom and in the form of a discourse.

d. And the final step is analyzing, elaborating, comparing and making conclusions regarding a data by designing a pattern of direction and causal effect. The data analysis consisting in the table will be compared to the results of the translation using the Mona Baker translation strategy, and it will be seen that the meaning can be either understand or not by respondent through questionnaire.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Previous Research

The idiom is an interesting figurative language to be analyzed because the grammatical structure of the idiomatical expression is different from its original meaning, and its representation across language is different regarding the different culture. Regarding the comparative translation strategy of idiomatic expressions research, there has been three previous research that has been done by various researchers, namely:

The first research is conducted by Mouhammad Ahmadi (2017) entitled "A Contrastive Analysis of Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions in Three English and Persian Novels for Translation Purposes." This research aims to identify the kind of translation idioms strategy used and the most strategy used to translate idioms in 3 English novels translated into Persian. The three novels used are Lord of the Flies (1954) by Golden W, translated by Amirshahi, A. into to Qal‘eye Heyvanat (2010), The Old Man and The Sea (1952) by Hemmingway E. translated by Daryabandari, N into Topiremard Va Darya (1994), and Animal Farm (1945) by Orwell G translated by Didari, R. into Salare Magasha (1985). The research method used in this study is a qualitative method. There are 90 data taken in this research. The strategy used in the study is 4 idiom translation strategies, among others, 1) Translating with the same meaning and similar form, 2). Translating with same meaning but
dissimilar form, 3). Translating with paraphrase, and 4). Translation with the omission.

From this research, there are some data findings including 21 data using strategy 1, 29 data using strategy 2, 38 data using strategy 3, and 2 data using strategy 4 in the three translated novels. The conclusions of this study are that the type of translation strategy used is the translation strategy of the Mona Baker idiom. In addition, the dominant translation strategy used is paraphrased the idiom translation strategy. The differences between Mouhammad’s research and the writer’s research are that the writer focuses on the types of idiom based on Seidl&Macmordie while Mouhammad’s didn’t give the specific explanation about the types of idiom in his research. In addition, the writer also more emphasized on comparing the translation strategy of idiom in an English novel and its two Indonesian translation version while Mouhammad’s research compares 3 English novels and each Persian translation version.

The second research that was relevant to this topic was carried out by Mihaela-Raluca Stefan (2014) entitled "Somatic Verbal Translating Idioms from Oliver Twist." This research aims to describe the similarities and differences between the use of idiom translation strategy in translating somatic verbal idioms from two Charles Dickison's Oliver Twist Novel into Romanian and its equivalence based on its lexicographic material. The research method used in this study is a qualitative research method based on deductive and descriptive methods.
In this research, there are several findings including, there are 5 somatic verbal idiom data that are compared between one translator and another. From its five data, it is found that there are 3 idiom data whose translation is out of context so that the meaning of the translated idiom is less equivalent to the target language. Meanwhile, there are 2 somatic verbal idiom data that have differences in translating namely, the first translator tends to translate idioms with paraphrases while the second translator tends to translate the idiom literally. The conclusion of the research is that idioms cannot be translated perfectly into the target language if the translator does not understand the context conveyed in translation work. What distinguishes this research from the writer’s research is this study did not use the type of somatic verbal idiom but using the types of the idiom from Seidl&Mcmordie. In addition, the author did not discuss the equivalence of the idiom translation strategy performed by two translators, but the writer is used the readability level indicator to observe and to analyze the reader’s understanding of the translated idiom done by each translator.

The last research which is taken as previous research is the research conducted by Mahmoud Hashemian and Atefeh Arezi (2017) entitled "A Study of Applied Strategies in Translating Idiomatic Expressions in Two Movie Subtitles: Bring It On & Mean Girls.” The purpose of this study was to identify the application of the idiom translation strategy on two subtitles in two different movie subtitle, i.e. Bring It On and Mean Girls from English into Persian. Furthermore, This research also aims to find out the distribution
frequency of idiom translation strategy from its two subtitles translation using the Chi-square test result. The method used in this study is a qualitative method. The type of idiom used in this study is the type of idiom from Mona Baker.

The results found in this research are that there are four Idiom translation strategies by Mona Baker used, namely 1) translation with similar meaning and form, 2) translation with similar meaning but dissimilar form, 3) Translation with paraphrase and 4) Translation with omission. There are also 70 (100%) data used from its two subtitles idiom translation with the details as follows, 18.57% (13 data) using strategy 1, 22.85% (16 data) using strategy 2, 1.42% (1 piece) data using strategy 3, and 57.14% (40 data) using strategy 4. Based on the distribution data of the idiom translation strategy using the Pearson Chi-Square method. It was found that there was a sign of the non-significant value of 0.05 so that the strategy distribution data became uneven and had different frequencies. It can be concluded that the most strategy used by each translator is translating with omission. From the data above, it was also found that the distribution of idiom translation strategy used was not distributed equally in the movie subtitle. The differences between this research and the writer's research are the writer compares the idiom translation strategy used by the different translator in the two translated novel of *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* while those researchers are compared the idiom translation strategy in two movie subtitles and its each translated version. Another difference is that Mahmoud and Atefeh’s research
is compared the distribution level of idiom translation strategy, but the writer’s research compares the readers’s opinion about the translated idiom through a questionnaire of translation readability level.

B. Theoretical Review

1. The Definition of Translation

Translation is an activity which involves the role of two or more languages. Translation is a motion that attempts to transfer the meaning and structure of source language (SL) in accordance with the meaning and the grammatical structure in the target language (TL). Translation engages communication which is carried out by humans both in oral and written form.

Previously, there were several definitions of translation theory proposed by some experts which were described in a various way and in different theoretical backgrounds including:

Translation is an activity carried out by a person to interpret or to render a source language (SL) into target language (ST) in accordance with the author’s purpose. Newmark refers translation as a method which is divided into two language orientations namely, the source language orientation (word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation), and the target language orientation (adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation).
Same as Newmark opinion, Machali (5) stated that translation is a way to reprocess source language discourse into the similar equivalent translation in target language discourse. The text of source language is translated regarding to the author’s intention. A translator should understand what information or message would be conveyed by the author of the original text in order it does not significantly deviated from the context defined by the author.

Meanwhile, Brislin (1) argued that translation is an activity which is carried out by transferring an ideas and an argument from the source language into the target language either from oral or written form. Its activity is not only limited to replace the source language (SL) into the target language (ST). However, it is also necessary to make an adaptation form linguistic part such as grammatical structure and semantic feature from source language to the target language.

From various definitions above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of transferring or restructuring a language feature from the source language into the target language by a particular method. Translation is not only limited to be a language replacement activity, but also it is not trying to decrease the meaning and the context of the translated text. Translation attempts to adapt linguistic feature such as grammatical structure of the source language to the target language because one language and others may have different grammatical structure and semantic feature.
2. The Readability of Translation

Translation which involves transferring process of source language to target language cannot be regarded as an easy work. Whether the translated text is understood or not understood by target language reader, it is determined by how good the results of its translation. This assessment can be measured through the translation readability level assessment.

The readability level assessment is one of a quality translation assessment that measured how the translation results well-understood by target language reader. According to Crystal (326), readability is an easiness level for the target language reader to comprehend the translated text. How a text is well-translated and well-written in order to make target language reader easy to enjoy a translated text is essential for a translator.

A readable text not only involves translator rendering capability but also it requires native speaker or native reader capability to recognize the language meaning and grammatical structure of target language. O'brien (144) stated that readability depends on the reader’s comprehension about the object presented by a text, both determined by the level of knowledge and the level of education. Whether the translation is well-understood or not by the target language readers, it is determined by how far they understood the object discussed in translation text. Whether it is source language or target language grammar, spelling,
diction, even figurative language would be also understood by readers if they want to know the substance discussed in both of source text and target text.

In line with these statement above, an assessment to find out how far the reader is understand about the translated object is needed through a test of the readability level or degree of readability translation. The readability measurement is carried out by reading the translated object or asking the reader’s opinion through questionnaire about the translated object contained in the sentence. According to Larson (490-501), the readability level assessment is a test to prove how far a reader can understand the results of translation. A translation with the highest level of readability would be verified if the substance of translation text was easily understood by the reader. However, If the reader was stop and reread the translated object, the translation readability would be considered to be unfavorable and difficult for the reader.

In conducting the translation readability, an indicator is needed to measure and to identify whether the translation results is deviated or not from the message in original text. Nababan (50) proposed the indicator to assist in measuring readability level of translation by the scale from 1-3. Here it is the indicator table and its detail explanation as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skala</th>
<th>Indikator</th>
<th>Kesimpulan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table of *Indikator Tingkat Keterbacaan Hasil Terjemahan* above shows the scale ranged from 1-3. The scale 3 is indicated that the word, phrase, clause, and the sentence of translation result is fully understand by the reader. Meanwhile, The scale 2 is denoted as the word, phrase, clause, and the sentence of translation can be understood by the reader. However, the reader of target language should be read more than once to understand the translation. Lastly, the scale 1 is implied that the target language reader do not fully understand the translation.

### 3. The Definition of Idiomatic Expression

Idiomatic expression are closely related to the syntactical structure and cultural expression which specifically consisting in one language. Idiomatic expression or usually called idiom can be confusing when it is understood literally by the non-native reader or speaker of English language. As a part of figurative language, idiom cannot be understood
literally by only seeing its organized words and its literal meaning. Idiom have an unique formation and somehow fixed expression.

There were several definition of idiom proposed by some scholars which were described in various way and in different theoretical backgrounds. Since the meaning of idiom itself is still unspecific and ambiguous, it is important to know idiom as comprehensive as possible.

Judickaite (127) defined an idiom as a group of words that have different meaning from its individual word. Idiom is an multiword expression. idiom is not like any other figurative language which is sometime consist only one word. However, idiom consist at least either two words or more. Idiom can be formed as a phrase or as a clause. Idiom need to be understand by of its entire organized word because it cannot be understood by only seeing its individual words.

Similar with judickaite’s statement, McCarthy and O’Dell (2010: 6) defined idiom as fixed combinations of words. Its meaning is often difficult to identify because idiom have an connotative meaning rather than denotative meaning. As a group of words, idiom definitely consist more than one word with connotative meaning. For example, the word hung fire cannot be understood literally as an activity to hang the fire itself. It is need to be comprehended as to be delayed or to be wait to do further action, or can be interpreted to be confused to take an action.
A similar definition is stated by Seidl and Mcmordie (12-13) which describe idiom as a number of words when taken together consisted different meaning from its individual word’s meaning.

as stated above, idiom can be concluded as an a set of word which is consisted by two or more words, and it has connotative meaning rather than dennotative meaning. Idiom has particular form and meanings. In order to understand idiom meaning, a speaker or a reader needs to know the definition of idiom, any information about idiom or even background culture of both the source language idiom and the target language idiom or non-idiom since idiom become a part of human daily life. Thus, there is no any misunderstanding happened when idiom is used in converstaion or communication.

4. The Characteristics of Idiomatic Expression

Sometimes, when people are communicating both in oral and written form, someone can realize it or not to express an idiom. However, without basic knowledge of idiom, it is difficult for someone to recognize idiom because idioms is closely related to the grammatical structure and cultural interpretation of languages. For this reason, characteristic of idiom is needed to be recognizeed in order to consider whether the expression is considered as an idiom or non-idiom.

In their work, Khosravi and Khatib (1854-1859) give six different characteristics of idioms namely:

a) lexical and syntactic flexibility
idiom may have at least one or more lexical variants to create an idiomatic expression. Most of them are lexically inflexible. However, there are less idiom that are more often to replace a lexical substitution and syntactic variation. For example:

the idiom under (someone’s) eye can be under Mila’s eye. It may be create the lexical substitution to replace the word someone’s with either any other pronoun such as first person (I, My, Me, ), second person (You), or Third person (She, He, They, It), or even to replace it with Proper Noun (such as Name of Person).

b) Transparency

The transparency of idiomatic expression means that the degree of idiom understanding between a literal meaning and figurative meaning of an idiom is clearly described. Whether it is idiom or not can be judged as the idiom may contain the connotative meaning. For example, the idiom suck egg has not any relation with the activity to suck the egg literally. It is the expression when someone is angry to other, and tell the other to go away.

c) Idiom familiarity

The idiom could be easier to be familiarly known if its occurrences were ensued more frequently in the language than less familiar one.

d) Non-compositionality

Non-Compositionality may be one of the idiom characteristic to know an expression is idiomatic or not. It is happened when the
The meaning of an idiom is typically not predictable from its structured words, as in the often cited. For example, the phrase *kick the bucket* means die or death. It is not tell about to kick the bucket with the foot, but it is expresses about the death for someone.

**e) syntactic modifications**

When many idioms are lexically specific and do not permit substitution of even close synonyms, the idioms with fixed lexical items may replace in syntactically diverse forms. For example, the word *mouth* in the phrase *shut your mouth!* can be replaced by the word *head*, and it is become the phrase *shut your head!*. This idiom is similar to tell someone to be quiet or to stop talking in rude way.

**f) Opacity**

The semantic feature or idiomatic expression source are may be unclear, and its have no particular underlying image may come to mind. This criteria defined that the idiom meaning is difficult to be understand.

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**5. The Classification of Idiomatic Expression**

As a Figurative Language, Idioms can be either short or long, and they can have different forms or structures. Based on its function, Jenifer Seidl and McMordie (58-237) divided the types of idiom into six groups which are combined the types both in grammatical idiom and thematic idiom:

a) Idioms with The Adjectives and Nouns (58)
Idioms with adjective and noun is performed as main subject. It means that the adjective or noun will be the subject which is later followed by an any other part of speech. For example: *domino effect* (when something, usually bad, happens and causes a series of other things to happen).

- It was just one disaster after another today, a sort of *domino effect*.

b) Idiomatic Pairs

This type of idiom is used two same part of speech to be an idiomatic expression. This similar part of speech is joined by a conjunction of *and, but, and or*. There are five pattern proposed by Seidl and McMordie in this type which is follow:

1) Pair of adjectives

This pattern combines two adjective which is connected by the conjunction of *and, but and or*. For example:

- The match between Persija and Persib was ended with *fair and square* (just and honest within the rules).

2) Pair of noun

This is the pattern that linking two nouns by a conjunction to create an idiomatic phrases, for example:

- You’ll enjoy summer school this year, but it won’t be *fun and games* (pleasurable activity) at all.

3) Pair of adverb
The two adverbs in this pattern is joined by the conjunction to create an idiom. For examples: First and foremost (the most important thing),

- First and foremost, the thesis should not written by plagiarizing someone's work.

4) Pair of verb

Verb as a part of speech which is illustrating an activity will be an idiom if those two verbs are connected by a conjunction. For instance: sink or swim (success or fail)

- It will be sink or swim in the audition, Rose. You won’t get another chance to act in the film with a famous celebrity.

5) Identical pair

This idiom pattern means that the two identical words with similar part of speech may create an idiom linking by a conjunction. For example: again and again (repeatedly)

- I told Maria again and again to turn off the tv when he went to sleep last night.

c) Idioms with preposition (86)

This idioms is begin with a preposition or a noun or a noun phrase that is connected with prepositions. The example of idioms created by noun or noun phrases with prepositions are:

- Henry finally managed to become a police officer although he had met with opposition at every turn (always and everywhere).
d) Phrasal verb idiom

Many expression in idiomatic expression was organized by a verb. Seidl and McMordie (101-155) was divided the verb idiom as phrasal verb which consist the verb with particle and preposition. Meanwhile, the verbal idiom consist the verb and noun as two words or more to create an idiom.

There are six patterns in this phrasal verb which includes:

1) Intransitive + Particle  e.g. *slowed down something/slowed something down* (become slower or less energetic)

For example: Amar has *slowed down* his working activity since he have an heart attack.

2) Intransitive + Preposition  e.g. *gone off someone/something* (lose one’s liking or taste of someone or something)

Example: We have *gone off* summer camp this year due to the bad weather.

3) Intransitive + Particle + Preposition e.g. *come up with something/come with something up.*

Example: Sometimes, in this situation, Elena *come up with something* (produce a good idea or solution).

4) Transitive + Particle e.g. *pack something in/pack in something* (end at relationship, job, etc)

Example: Nina is seriously *packing her job in* and looking for the another one.
5) Transitive + Preposition e.g. *put someone through something*  
(connect someone on the telephone)

Example: Could you *please put me through* the fire department?

6) Transitive + Particle + Preposition e.g. *put someone up/put up someone* (give accommodation for someone)

Example: We would be glad to *put you up* in this resort if you wish to stay.

e) Verbal Idiom (155)

Many verbal idioms are formed by the combination of verb + noun or verb+ adjective.

1) verb + noun/noun phrase e.g. *bury the hatchet* (to end the hostility and become a friend again)

Example: Surely, the old quarrel is long forgotten! Why Maya and Mia *bury the hatchet* at last?

2) verb+adjective phrases, for example: *come clean* (admit the truth, confess a guilt)

Example: He told *to come clean* to the police that he had murder his son.

f) Idioms Based on Special Categories

Idiom as an expression of languages is not only organized or described by the grammatical structure. Since idiom is become a part of human’s daily life, it may described or expressed the idiom which consist in several sosial issues. This later known as Idiom based on
special category which expresses the idiom used the term in several category. Since the idiom data found in this research is consisted with three special categories, the idiom is only used 3 kind of special category idiom, namely:

1) Animal Idiom

Animal idiom is an idiom that used the animal names or term to express an idiom. Animal idiom may both expresses the idiom for human activity or animal activity. In this types of idiom animal become a main subject rather than word completer in the idiomatic expression, for example : *A guilefull snake in the grass* is an idiom which tells about the sneaky and despised person

2) Death Idiom

Death idiom is consisted by the term death. It is may describe both of the death phenomenon or human activity which is related to be death person. For example, the idiom *dead to the world* is may not interpreted as the death phenomenon rather than an phenomenon where human is sleeping very deeply.

3) Part of body idiom

Similar to the those two thematic idiom type, the part of body idiom consist of the term of human body to create an idiom. this types of idiom may use to express or to illustrate the condition of people activity or emotion using human body. This term may be a main subject rather than completer one, for example the phrase
**thin-skinned** idiom is not illustrated someone who has a thin skin literally. It is tells about someone who easily upset and offended by criticism.

6. **Translation Strategy of Idiomatic Expression**

Idioms are found in almost every language. To describe an idiomatic expression is very difficult task. By understanding the roots of idiom, a translator can translate it easily. Poshi and Lacka (26) stated that idioms are difficult for users, learners, and translators, since idiom is also defined the cultural background. A little knowledge of cultural background that was kept it a mind for a long time can be used as idiom according to the situation and context. Idiom cannot be translated literally because it meaning cannot be understood by only its literal word’s meaning.

Translating idioms is not an easy matter for the translator. Idioms are sometimes translated poorly if the idiom is translated into words per word. It makes the meaning of an idiom far deviated from what is understood by the target language readers. Sometimes translators also find it difficult to translate idioms. (Judickaite, 129) stated that one of the reasons why idioms are difficult to translate is their multi-functionality. Indeed, it can be claimed that idioms are comprised of several constituent elements which serve different functions.
Due to the language-specific criteria of idiomatic expression, their translation sometimes can be very challenging. The ability to identify idiomatic expression is needed since the idiom meaning should never be understood literally. Concerning the to the translation of idiom, Larson (143) states that the most important issue in translating idioms is the ability to distinguish the difference between the literal meaning and the real meaning of the idiomatic expression.

In order to produce a clear and understandable idiom translation, the translator should choose the most appropriate strategy, taking into consideration of function, cultural background, grammatical structure, and semantic feature in target language idiom. Baker (71-78) stated that the strategy to translating idiom after explaining the areas of translation difficulties proposes several translations. Strategies to translate the idiom, they are as follows:

1) Similar meaning and form Strategy

It is explained that this strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as the source language idiom. In addition, this strategy tries to seek the equivalent lexical items of idiom in Target Language. This is the best way of rendering all aspects of the idiom’s semantic feature. This strategy showed the the translated idiom which has the identical figurative meaning, for instance containing the same image as in the source language idioms, and which preserves the same emotive,
stylistic and similar characteristics. Although this strategy sounds to be an ideal solution, it cannot be implemented comprehensively because the different lexical item and idiomatic structure applied between English and Indonesian idiom. For example:

SL: Tom took his whipping and went back to his seat not at all broken-hearted. (Tom Sawyer: Ch.21 P.133 L.28)

TL: Tom menerima hukumannya dan duduk kembali ke bangkunya tanpa terlihat sakti hati. (Petualangan Tom Sawyer by M. Baihaqqi: Ch.20, P.224, L.5)

2) Similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy.

Baker explains 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 grammatical structure and lexical item.

SL: No friendly hand to wipe the death-damps from his brow (Tom Sawyer: Ch.3 P.26 L.1).

TL: Tanpa tangan bersahabat yang mengusap keringat kematian dari keningnya (Petualangan Tom Sawyer by M. Baihaqqi :Ch.3, P 36, L 28).

3) Paraphrase strategy

Paraphrase is one of the most common strategies in the translation of idioms. As sometimes it is impossible to find or translate the right equivalent or any source language idiom into the target language idiom. Sometimes, the implementation of this strategy may be miss the
context of communication. This kind of strategy transfers the meaning of an idiom using a single word or a group of words, which roughly corresponds to the meaning of idiom but is not an idiom itself. This strategy is also used when the translator tries to make the reader understood about unfamiliar idiom to be translated as non-idiom expression.

SL: Tom still **hung fire** (Tom Sawyer: Ch.4, P.36, L.22)

TL: Tom masih **bungkam** The Adventure of Tom Sawyer by Djokolendo:

   Ch.4, P.51, L.27

4) **Omission strategy**

   In explaining this strategy Baker says 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 target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons.

SL: **Land alive**, go on, Tom!” (Tom Sawyer: Ch.19 P.122 L.10)

TL: Lakukan! Teruskan, Tom!” (The Adventure of Tom Sawyer by Djokolendo: Ch.18, P.207, L.12)
CHAPTER III
DATA FINDINGS

A. The Data Description

In tabulating the analyzed data, the writer reads *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* novel and its two translated version by Djokolelono and M. Baihaqqi. Then, the writer marks any idiom found and its translation, and it was classifying according to Jennifer Seidl and McMordie’s types of idiom. There are fifty four idiom (see appendices 1) was found, and six types of idiom (see appendices 2) was found. However, the writer only uses eighteen data taken randomly by each three sample from six types found, in addition, The sample data taken has different translation strategy used by those two translators. The data sample is also taken by eighteen because it is needed to avoid the repetition and similar data in the analysis.

B. The Data Analysis

From the collecting data above, there were eighteen idiom data to be analyzed. The writer analyzed those selected idioms used the relevant theories which has been described in theoretical framework. The writer is also used dictionaries as a secondary data sources to assist in seeking the meaning and translation of idiom or non-idiom both in source language and target language. The dictionaries used in this research is: McGraw-hill’s Dictionary of American Idiom and Phrasal Verbs, Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, [www.kbbi.web.id](http://www.kbbi.web.id), [www.thefreedictionary.com](http://www.thefreedictionary.com), and [www.urbandictionary.com](http://www.urbandictionary.com).

Then, the writer compares the readability level of translated idiom and its
translation strategy using Nababan’s readability indicator. Here it is the analysis data as follows:

1. Phrasal Verb Idiom
   a. Sample 1 no 7

SL: He pretended he did not know she was present, and began to ‘show off’ in all sorts of absurd boyish ways, in order to win her admiration. (Ch.3, P.22, L.23)

TL1: Tom berpura-pura tak tahu, si gadis di situ. Maka ia mulai jual tampang mempertontonkan berbagai keanehan cara anak lelaki untuk menarik perhatian si gadis cilik. (Ch.3, P.33, L.5)

TL2: Tom berpura-pura tidak melihatnya, dan mulai berlagak dalam berbagai polah bocah laki-laki yang tidak jelas demi merebut perhatiannya. (Ch.3, P 30, L 18)

In the context of the novel, this idiom is used to describe Tom admiration to Becky Tatcher, the girl who moving to his neighbor. Since Tom feels shy to talk directly with Becky, he is doing any activity even absurd activity to gain Becky’s attention. The phrase show off in McGrawhill’s idiom dictionary (603) is described as to do things in a way that is meant to attract one’s attention. This idiom is contained the structure of intransitive verb and particle as one of the phrasal verb idiom’s pattern. The phrase show off is categorized into the type of phrasal verb idiom.

In this Translation, The first translator, Djokolelono, translates the SL idiom’s show off into Jual Tampang in TL idiom. Jual tampang in KBBI is also known as jual muka which means menarik hati orang lain.
supaya disayangi (977). The phrase *jual tampang* has different structure and lexical item from the SL idiom. *Show off* is contained the structure of intransitive verb+particle while *jual tampang* is organized by verb+noun as verbal idiom. This is categorized as similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy. Meanwhile, the second translator, M. Baihaqqi, translates the SL idiom *show off* into the word *berlagak* in Target language. The world *berlagak* in KBBI means *menyombongkan diri* (792). the word *berlagak* is not an idiom. This word also doesn’t contain any figurative language, and it can be understood literally. This is categorized as paraphrase strategy. The Paraphrase strategy is used as the translator wants to make the target language reader easier to understand about the idiom *show off*. Instead paraphrasing the SL idiom into *berlagak*, the second translator can translate *show off* into tebar pesona or cari muka in target language.

The result of readability level for two translators show the different score that can be comparable. The idiom *Jual Tampang* from TL2 is not familiarized by target language reader. They have reread the idiom several times to interpret the meaning of *jual tampang* in order to fit with the context. Meanwhile, the standard word *berlagak* from TL1 is easier to be recognized by the target language reader. From the seven informants, 2 point was gave by five informants, followed by the rest give 1 and 3 point of each for TL1. On contrary, from the seven informants, six people give 3 point, and the rest give 2 point for TL2.
The TL1’s translation get 2 points on average considered as medium readability level while the TL2’s translation get 2.857142 on average considered as slightly high readability. In conclusion, The TL2’s translation is more understanding than TL1’s translation as the TL2’ readability score is higher than TL1’s readability score.

b. Sample 2 no 39

SL ; ‘Shut up, Sid! A body does just the same in a dream as he’d do if he was awake.’ (Ch.19 P.123 L.18)

TL1 ; “Tutup mulutmu, Sid! Apa yang dikerjakan seseorang dalam mimpi pasti bisa dikerjakannya, bila ia dalam keadaan sadar.” (Ch.18, P.175, L.3)

TL2 ; “Diam kau, Sid! Tubuh seseorang melakukan hal yang sama dalam mimpi seperti apa yang akan dia lakukan jika sadar.” (Ch.18, P.208, L.27)

This idiom is used when Aunt Polly’s want to know about the story of Tom’s dream, but Sid is doubted and refused his story. So, Aunt Polly makes Sid to shut his mouth. She makes sure Tom’s dream is not fake story just because it was only a dream. The idiom shut up according to McGrawhill’s idiom dictionary (605) means to silence someone (impolite when used as an imperative). It consists with a word shut as intransitive verb and up as a particle . Phrasal verb idiom is an idiom that contained a verb (transitive or intransitive) followed by a preposition or a particle. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the idiom shut up is categorized as phrasal verb idiom.
From the translation result above, there are different idiom translation strategy showed by two translators. The first translator translates the SL idiom *Shut up* into *tutup mulut*. *Tutup mulut does not mean the activity to close the mouth with the hand, but it means diam, tanpa berkata apa-apa* (KBBI, 1764). *Tutup mulut* is also known as an Idiom. The SL idiom is translated into TL idiom which has different structure and lexical item. The words *shut up* is formed by intransitive verb (*shut*)+particle (*up*) while the words *Tutup mulut* is organized by verb (*tutup*)+noun (*mulut*). This translation is also using different lexical item as *up* and *mulut* has different image. *Up* is a direction while *mulut* is part of body. From this explanation, the translation categorized as similar meaning but dissimilar form. On the contrary of the first translator, the second translator translates the idiom *shut up* into *diam kau* as non-idiom. *Diam kau* is consist of the words *diam* means *tidak bersuara* (*berbicara*). It means Sid is asked to silence while Aunt Polly heard Tom’s dream story. From this translation, it can be proven that the words is non-idiom hence it can be understood clearly, and it does not contain any implicit meaning. Translating the idiom as non-idiom is one of the characteristics for paraphrase strategy.

The idiom *tutup mulut* is more confusing for the reader as it is used to hide something bad. However, Tom that explaining his dream to Aunt Polly and Sid is not considered as bad action. Meanwhile, the words *diam kau* is rather familiar although the translation is considered as rough
language for the target readers. From seven informants, three peoples gave 2 points, the other three peoples gave 1 points, and the rest gave 3 points for TL1 which is get 1,714285 points on average. On the other hand, the TL2 get 3 points from three peoples, 2 points from two peoples, and 1 points from other two peoples which is get 2,142857 points on average. It means that the TL2’s Translation is more readable than TL1’s translation by target language reader.

c. Sample 3 no 3

SL: ‘I dare you to knock it off.’ (Ch.1 P.12 L.17)

TL1: “Ayuh kalau berani. “Ch.1, P 16, L24)

TL2: “Kutantang kau untuk menjatuhkannya.” (Ch.1, P 10, L 14-16)

Knock it off is said by Joe Harpers to Tom Sawyer. They are meet for the first time, and they are involved by the conflict for Tom’s jealous to the appeal of Joe Harper which attracts people’s attention. Knock it off in Mc’Grawhll’s Idiom Dictionary means to cause something fall off a surface by striking or colliding with it (379). It consist of the words knock (verb)+ it (pronoun or direct object) which are identified as transitive verb (verb is needed an object to inform the verb’s act upon), and off (particle). So, it can be concluded the idiom knock it off is organized by transitive verb + particle as one of the phrasal verb idiom.

From translation result above, the different translation strategy applied by two translator. Djokolelono does not translate the idiom, and he reduce the translation only with the clause ayuh kalau berani. This clause is dependent since it was not inform about what to do with the
challenge. As the *knock it off* may not have any equal idiom, and it is hard to be paraphrased in TL, the translator is not including the idiom in translation. Deleting and reducing the translation of idiom is a part of omission strategy. Meanwhile, M. Baihaqqi try to translate the idiom *knock it off* into *menjatuhkannya*. *Menjatuhkannya* can be described as *menjatuhkan menyebabkan, membuat, atau membiarkan sesuatu jatuh* (KBI, 621) while –nya refers to the Joe Harper’s hat. It is paraphrased by the related word which is not an idiom. This is identified as paraphrase strategy since the idiom is translated as non-idiom and the equivalent idiom is not found in the target language.

Although the idiom in TL1 is confusing with the word *ayuh* and no additional information about what action could be done by Tom and Joe, the TL1 got 2.285714 points on average from seven informants. Three peoples gave 3 points, the other three gave 2 points, and the rest gave 1 point. Meanwhile, the TL2 got 2.142857 points on average defeat slightly from TL1. From seven informants, the TL2 got 2 points from 4 peoples, 3 points from 2 peoples, and 1 point from one people. The readers supposed that the TL1 is more understanding to fit with the context than TL2 translation.

2. Verbal Idiom
   a. Sample 4 no 9

   SL : There would be nothing so good in the world as to see that pet model ‘catch it’. (Ch.3, P.23, L.35)

   TL1 : Akan sangat menyenangkan untuk melihat anak terbaik di
The idiom *catch it* in McGrawhill’s Idiom Dictionary means *to get into trouble and receive punishment* (90). It is contained the structure of *catch* as a verb and *it* as a noun. The phrase *catch it* is categorized as verbal idiom.

In this datum, there are different idiom translation strategy used by two translators. Djokolelono, the first translator, translates the idiom *catch it* into *mendapat hajaran* as non-idiom expression. In KBBI, the word *mendapat* means *menerima sesuatu* (314) while the word *hajaran* means *hantaman atau pukulan* (514). The translated phrase contains literal meaning, and it does not consist any implicit meaning. So, the phrase is categorized as idiom paraphrase strategy. Besides, the second translator renders the SL idiom *catch it* into *tertangkap basah*. *Tertangkap basah* is familiarly known as idiom in target language. *Tertangkap basah* is not means *catch someone in the state of wetness or in the water area*. However, In KBBI, *tertangkap basah* known as *terpergoki dan tertangkap (orang yg sedang melakukan kejahatan atau perbuatan terlarang* (1625). The idiom *catch it* may contain same
meaning with *tertangkap basah*, but its have different lexical item between *it* and *basah*. So, the idiom translation is using similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy.

The result of readability level for two translators show the different score that can be comparable. The words *mendapat hajaran* in TL1 is not familiar to be understood by the readers. They have reread the words several times to interpret the meaning of *mendapat hajaran* in order to fit with the context. Meanwhile, the idiom *Tertangkap basah* from TL2 is easier to be recognized comprehensively by the target language reader. From the seven informants, 2 point is given by three informants, followed by 1 point gave from other three informants, and only one person gave 3 points for TL1. On contrary, from the seven informants, 4 peoples gave 3 point, and the rest give 2 point. The TL1’s translation get 1,714285 points on average considered as slightly low readability level while the TL2’s translation get 2,571428 on average considered as slightly high readability. In conclusion, The TL2’s translation is more understanding than TL1’s translation as the TL2’ readability score is higher than TL1’s readability score.

b. Sample 5 no 19

SL : He had contemplated a good part of the performance before he contributed his bit of variety to it. (Ch.7 P.56 L.3)

TL1 : agak lama juga gurunya memperhatikan permainan kutu itu, sebelum ia turun tangan. (Ch.7 P.78 L.18)

TL2 : dia telah merencanakan untuk ikut terlibat dalam pertunjukkan
itu sebelum akhirnya dia menyumbangkan gagasannya untuk menghentikan perkelahian itu. (Ch.7 P.90 L.25)

In the story, Tom and Joe is playing to pinned the tick. For the beginning it was smoothly act, but in the middle time it was a chaos. Both Joe and Tom stir the tick as it was not in their respective line. So, Joe and Tom was fighting each other while their teacher was seeing the fight and put his hand into it. Contributed his (one’s) bit is an idiom since it consists the implicit meaning of to do a small amount of something (https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/do+one%27s+bit). It is contained by verb (contributed) + noun (his bit of) which is categorized as verbal idiom.

This idiom is translated by different translation strategy which can be compared. The first translator translates the idiom contributed his bit into turun tangan. The meaning of original idiom is also has parallel meaning with idiom turun tangan which means bertindak untuk membereskan sesuatu masalah (KBBI, 1761). Turun tangan is an idiom since it imposed the implicit meaning in the context of the story. The idiom turun tangan which is contained by verb and noun has similar form with idiom contributed his bit which is also constructed by verb and noun. This strategy is called similar meaning and similar form. Meanwhile, the second translator translate it with non-idiom phrase that may be correlating to the idiom by paraphrase the idiom. It is shown by the phrase menyumbangkan gagasan that was not an idiom. this phrase can be understood literally as memberikan gagasan atau ide.
menyumbangkan gagasan can means *ikut campur* since it was correlated to the original idiom. However, this phrase is too general. This translation can be out of context because *menyumbangkan gagasan* would not be useful to calm the fighting people. The non-idiom translation and misinterpretation of the context can be categorized as paraphrased strategy.

The idiom *turun tangan* in TL1 is more understanding because it fits with the context for stop the fighting. However, it is not added the words *menghentikan perkelahian* in order to complete the translation. Meanwhile, *menyumbangkan gagasan* is confused the readers because it not fit with the context for stop the fighting people. From seven informants, four peoples gave 3 points, two peoples gave 2 points, and the rest gave 1 points for TL1 which is get 2,285714 points on average.

On the other hand, the TL2 get 1 points from three peoples, 2 points from two peoples, and 3 points from other two peoples which is get 1,857142 points on average. It means that the TL1’s Translation is more readable than TL2’s translation by target language reader.

c. Sample 6 no 21

SL : He would **run away** from home and enter upon it. (Ch. 8 P.61 L.34)

TL1: Ia akan **melarikan diri** dan mewujudkan cita-citanya. (Ch. 8 P.87 L.15)

TL2: Dia akan **kabur dari rumah** dan menyongsong dunia baru. (Ch.8 P.101 L.15)
The idiom *run away* in the story describes about Tom’s condition. Tom feels miserable as his life is full of trouble. He was broken by Becky, and His Aunt, Polly, was confined himself as he still a children. Tom miss a freedom. He would imagine if he was dissapeared immediately and never came back. What are Becky and Aunt Polly feel. The ideas are filled in Tom’s head before he decided to leave home and to become a pirate. *Run away* in McGrawhill’s idiom dictionary means *to flee someone or something* (573). The idiom *run away* is formed by verb (*run*) + adjective (*away*) as a formula of verbal idiom. According to Mcmordie and Seidl, this idiom is categorized as verbal idiom.

In translating the original idiom, the idiom translation strategy between two translator showed different result. The first translator, Djokolelono, is translating the SL idiom *run away* which is translated into *melarikan diri* as a target idiom. *Melarikan diri* according to KBBI is *menyelamatkan diri atau pergi dari sesuatu yang dianggap membahayakan* (884). Both of *run away* and *melarikan diri* contained the dissimilar form. *run away* as stated previously is formed by verb+adjective while *melarikan diri* is constructed by verb (*melarikan*)+noun (diri) or predikat+kata benda in Indonesian grammatical. Similar meaning but dissimilar grammatical structure is an indicator for the similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy. In contrary, M. Baihaqqi, the second translator is translating the original idiom into non-idiom with paraphrase strategy. *Run away* is rendered into *kabur dari rumah*. This translation may correlation to the SL idiom, but It is not an
idiom. *kabur dari rumah* is not contain any implicit meaning. It can be understood by its explicit meaning as going home and never come back.

Basically, based on the translation result there is no any problem with the idiom, but The TL1 translation is more understanding that TL2 translation hence *menyongsong dunia baru* in TL2 makes the reader confused with the context. From seven informants, TL 1 got 3 points from five peoples and 2 points from two peoples which is got 2,714285 or slightly high readability. Besides, the TL2 got 3 points from 4 peoples and 2 points from three peoples which directs to 2,571428 point on average or medium readability level. It seems that the target readers more understand the TL1 translation than TL2 translation based on the whole translated sentence.

3. **Idiom Based On Special Category**

a. **Sample 7 no. 14**

SL : These despite themselves as being the dupes of a willy fraud, a *guileful snake in the grass* (Ch.4, P.34, L.34).

TL1: Anak-anak itu tak habis-habisnya menyesali diri sendiri sebagai korban sang penipu ulung, *si musang berbulu ayam*. (Ch.4, P.49, L.24)

TL2: itu membuat mereka membenci diri sendiri, karen menjadi korban penipuan yang licik, oleh *ular cerdik yang melata di rerumputan*. (Ch.4, P 53, L 6-7)

In the original novel, this idiom is explained about the Tom’s friends who feel tricked by Tom act. They made Tom got all Bible reading ticket by selling their ticket for whitewashing privileges. It makes Tom
get a reward of the Bible. For this reason, His friend call him a guileful snake in the grass. The idiom *a guileful snake in the grass* is originated by the idiom *a snake in the grass* which means *a sneaky and despised person* (McGrawhill, 620). There is the word snake as an animal which represent its characteristic to the human character. So, this idiom is categorized as animal idiom.

Based on the translation result, the two translator translate the idiom using different strategies that can be comparable. The first Translator, Djokolelono, translates the SL idiom with the expression *musang berbulu ayam*. In KBBI *musang berbulu ayam* means *orang licik yang berlaku sebagai orang baik* (1057) This translation is using different lexical item compared to the SL idiom. The translated idiom is constructed by the word *musang, berbulu, and ayam* while the SL idiom contained by the word *snake and grass* which would has different mental image and meaning if it was described one by one. So, this translation may be categorized as similar meaning but dissimilar form idiom. In contrary, the second translator, M. Baihaqi, translates the SL idiom by the phrase *ular cerdik yang melata di rerumputan* which is not an idiom in target language. This translation is not familiarized by target language reader neither as an idiom nor *peribahasa*. This translation is only write *ular cerdik yang melata di rerumputan* without give another explanation. This is unclear what is the translator is trying to intended with the translation. In conclude, this translation is
categorized as paraphrase strategy since the translation may unclear and deviate to the context.

The *idiom musang berbulu ayam* from TL1 is highly understanding than the word *ular cerdik yang melata di rerumputan* from TL2. The readers said *musang berbulu ayam can be understand* because it refers to the cunning people. As in TL2 the readers not familiar with the expression *ular cerdik yang melata di rerumputan* both as idiom or non-idiom expression. From seven informants, TL1 got 3 points from four peoples, 1 points from two peoples, and 2 point from the rest one which is got 2.285714 or medium readability level. Besides, the TL2 got 2 points from three peoples, 1 points from other three peoples, and 3 point from one people which directs to 1.714285 point on average or slightly low readabality. It seems that the target readers more understand the TL1 translation than TL2 translation based on the whole translated sentence.

b. Sample 8 no. 16

SL: By this time the whole church was red-faced and suffocating with suppressed laughter, and the sermon had come to a dead standstill. (Ch.5 P.41 L.35)

TL1: Pada saat itu seluruh gereja berwajah merah dan menahan tawa, khotbah berhenti sama sekali. (Ch.5 P.59 L.1)

TL2: Keseluruhan jemaah di gereja tampak memerah wajahnya dan tersedak karena menahan tawa, khotbah terhenti sama sekali. (Ch.5 P.65 L.17)
In the context of the novel *red faced* is described about the worshiper’s reaction about the dog behave toward the pinched bug. As the dog plays with the bug, it was bitten. The dog was suffered, and it was ran around the church aisle. The whole church is sufocating with supressed laughter, and the sermon is going a dead standstill. The idiom *red faced* means blushing from embarassment (https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/red+faced). This idiom is using the human body and express human reaction toward body language. It is classified as the type of part body idiom.

In translating the SL idiom, the first translator is translated the idiom *red faced* into berwajah merah Berwajah merah is originated form *merah muka* or *merah wajah* that means tertawa sedikit sembari menahan malu (https://kbbi.web.id/merah). *Red faced* is constructed by *red* as a noun and *faced* as an adjective, and *berwajah merah* is formed by *noun+adjective* structure. The word *berwajah* works as a noun or *kata benda*, and the word *merah* act as an adjective or *kata sifat*. The lexical item equivalence and similar grammatical structure is a part of similar meaning and similar form strategy. Meanwhile, the second translator is using different strategy to render the SL idiom. *Red faced* is translated into memerah wajahnya which also verified as an idiom in target language. *Red faced which* is apparently formed by noun+adjective is different with *memerah wajahnya*. It is created by the word *memerah* as an adjective and *wajahnya* as a noun. Similar to
the statement above, *memerah wajahnya* is originated from the idiom merah wajah or merah muka. The different structure between the original idiom with its translation is verified as the similar meaning but dissimilar form.

*The idiom berwajah merah* seems confused the reader as it was supposed there are creature that have red face on the church. Meanwhile, *memerah wajahnya* can be understood easier by target reader. It explains the change of human face because of shy or sad reaction of something. As a result, TL 1 got 2 points from four peoples, and 1 point from three peoples which leads to 1.571428 on average or slightly low readability. Besides, the TL2 got 3 points from six peoples, 2 point from one people which directs to 2.857142 point on average or slightly high readabality. It seems that the target readers more understand the TL2 translation than TL1 translation based on the whole translated sentence.

c. Sample 9 no. 23

SL : It meant that *somebody’s days were numbered*. (Ch. 9, P.65, L.17)

TL1: Suara itu menandakan bahwa seseorang akan *menemui ajal-nya*. (Ch.9, P.92, L.17)

TL2: Dan itu berarti *sisa hidup seseorang sedang dihitung*. (Ch.9 P.108 L.11-12)

In the context of story, Tom is asleep to wait Huckleberry Finn for their ritual arrangement. By that time, Tom heard any disturbing sound
that made him scared. From the crack sound of stairs, the crack of an old beam, the ticking of the clock, the chirping of cricket, and the ghastly ticking of dead watch, Tom believed that was the sign for a dead people. The idiom *somebody’s days were numbered* is categorized as a death idiom since it is used to express the death condition or state.

From the translation result, the first translator translates SL idiom is translated *menemui ajal*. It does not mean to meet any people or object that was named *ajal*. *Menemui ajal* means *menghadapi batas (waktu hidup) atau mati* (23). *Menemui ajal* is contained connotative meaning, and it is an idiom in TL. *This translation* has different structure to the SL idiom. *Menemui ajal* is formed by verb (*menemui*) and noun (*ajal*) as one phrase while *somebody’s days were numbered* is constructed by possessive noun (*somebody’s*)+ noun (*days*)+ verb (*were numbered*). This translation is categorized as similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy. On the other side, the second translator seems paraphrased the SL idiom which is translated literally into *sisa hidup seseorang sedang dihitung*. It may be contained similar form and lexical item to the SL idiom, but this expression is not an idiom. *Sisa hidup seseorang sedang dihitung* is a common expression. Paraphrase strategy may deviate the idiom from its context. For instance, as this idiom is translated literally, the target readers would confuse to the phrase if they did not inspect further its expression with the context of story.
The idiom *menemui ajal* seems familiarized by the readers as it was explain about the death phenomenon. Meanwhile, the expression *sisa hidup seseorang sedang dihitung* can be confused by target reader since the expression is translated literally without give further explanation. As a result, TL 1 got 3 points from the whole seven informants which leads to 3 point on average or high readability. Besides, the TL2 got 2 points from three peoples, 1 point from the other three people, and only one gave 3 point which directs to 1,714285 point on average or slightly low readability. It seems that the target readers more familiar with the TL1 translation than TL2 translation based on the whole translated sentence.

4. **Idiom Combining Adjective And Noun**

a. **Sample 10 no. 37**

SL: "Tom! The spirit was upon you! You was a prophesying— that's what you was doing! **Land alive**, go on, Tom!" (Ch.19 P.122 L.10)

TL1: “Tom! Kau dilindungi roh suci! Kau bernubuat--- ya, itulah yang kau kerjakan! **Masya Allah!** Teruskan, Tom!” (Ch.18, P.173, L.26)

TL2: “Tom! Tuhan besertamu! Kamu bisa meramal. Itu yang kamu lakukan! Teruskan, Tom!” (Ch.18, P.207, L.12)

According to the story, the idiom was said by Aunt Polly when he was heard the unbelievable story about the Tom’s dream. Tom tells his aunt about his dream about her expression about tom dissapearance. The time, the place, the people, and their expression in
Tom’s dream is as real as to the real story. Aunt Polly feel amazed, and she expressed it with an idiom *land alive*. The idiom *land alive means My goodness!* (A mild oath) (McGrawhill’s, 384). This idiom could be expressed an awe-inspiring thing which may be amazed people. This idiom is formed by noun+noun as a noun phrase pattern of idiom combining adjective and noun category. The idiom is categorized as the idiom combining adjective and noun.

Based on the translation result, The first translator translated the SL idiom into *masya Allah* as non-idiom expression. *masya Allah* in bahasa Indonesia can be interpreted as *kata seru untuk menyatakan rasa heran, kagum, dsb atas apa saja yg dikehendaki Allah (bisa terjadi)* (KBBI, 994). The SL idiom is not translated as an idiom rather than as a common word related to the idiom. however, this translation may be biased hence the phrase *masya Allah* is an expression for the moslem people. The Tom Sawyer story is adapted from American society which more familiarized with christianity religion and culture, and it is used numerous christianity term in the storyline. The translation may be deviate to the context. This is categorized as the paraphrase strategy. However, the second translator uses the different strategy. The SL idiom is not translated, or it is not mentioned in the sentence. This strategy is called ommision strategy. Ommision would be commonly used if the SL idiom may not have equivalent TL idiom, and the SL idiom is hardly paraphrase to fit with the context.
Meanwhile, this strategy is better than the first translation does. The word may be deleted in order it is not diverged by the context. Nevertheless, the writer suggests to use *ya Tuhan* or *ya ampun* to express the astonishment in the neutral religious way.

*The* expression *masya Allah* in TL1 seems familiarized by the target readers as it was explain about the grateful expression for the God for moslem. However, the readers disagree and confused as this expression is used for translating the Tom Sawyer story which is more exploited Christianism. besides, the omission strategy in TL2 which does not translated the idiom is feels better for the readers to fit it with the context. As a result, TL 1 got 2 points from the four informants, 1 points from two informants, and the rest gave 3 points which directs to 1,857142 point on average or slightly low readability. Besides, the TL2 got 3 points from five peoples, and 2 point from the rest which leads to 2,857142 point on average or slightly high readability. It seems that the target readers more familiar with the TL2 translation than TL1 translation based on the whole translated sentence.

b. Sample 11 no. 6

SL: ‘Ben, I’d like to, honest injun; but Aunt Polly--well, Jim wanted to do it, but she wouldn’t let him.’ (Ch. 2 P.18 L.32)

TL1: “Ben *sungguh mati* akupun tak keberatan kau mencoba mengapur; tetapi Bibi Polly....hhh, Jim ingin mengerjakannya, tetapi tidak boleh; Sid juga ingin, juga tak diijinkan. (Ch. 2 P. 26 L.20)

TL2: “Ben *sejurnya* aku nggak keberatan; tapi bibi Polly iya. Baru
This sentence tells about the request of Joe Harper to Tom about whitewashing the fence. Joe Harper is asking in any other way to decorate the fence with paint. However, Tom Sawyer is refusing it as he thought Aunt Polly will know the real worker. Thus, Tom used *honest injun* to emphasize that Joe really can not do the work. *Honest injun* means *an expression used to emphasize the veracity of one’s statement* (https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/honest+Injun). The idiom is constructed by adjective (*honest*) and noun (*injun*) and categorized as the idiom combining the adjective and noun.

From the table, Djokolelono is translated *honest injun* as *sungguh mati* which may be regarded as an idiom in TL. *Sungguh mati* in KBBI means *benar-benar (untuk menyatakan bahwa betul-betul)* (1558). Both of *honest injun* and *sungguh mati* is roughly conveyed the same meaning, but it is used different lexical item and grammatical structure. Lexical item used in SL idiom is using *Injun* as indigenous people from America which has not similar meaning to *mati* as dead people. this strategy is known as similar meaning but dissimilar form. Meanwhile, the second translator translate the SL idiom into *sejujurnya* which is not regarded as an idiom. *Sejujurnya* means *lurus hati; tidak curang (KBBI, 644)*. *Sejujurnya* is a common expression. The word *sejujurnya* may be correlating to the idiom. it is used to ease
the reader about this SL idiom. Since *honest injun* is not familiarized by target reader, the common expression is used to make target reader more understand about the translation. This translation categorized as paraphrase strategy. 

*The* expression *sungguh mati* from *honest injun* translation in TL1 seems ambiguous for the target readers. Whether it is tells about the death phenomenon or oath expression, this expression is ambiguous. Meanwhile, the readers more understand with the word *sejujurnya* in TL2 to express the honest attitude. As a result, TL 1 got 1 points from the five informants, and 2 points from two informants which directs to 1,285714 point on average or low readability. Besides, the TL2 got 3 points from five peoples, and 2 point from the rest which leads to 2,714285 point on average or slightly high readability. It seems that the target readers more familiar with the TL2 translation than TL1 translation based on the whole translated sentence.

c. **Sample 12 no. 20**

SL: But the **elastic heart of youth** cannot be compressed into one constrained shape long at a time. (Ch.8 P.60 L.31)

TL1: Tetapi **hati muda yang masih kembang** tak bisa ditekan untuk waktu yang lama. (Ch.8 P.86 L.11)

TL2: Namun, Tom bukanlah anak yang mudah terhanyut dalam kesedihan terus-menerus. (Ch.8 P.99 L.26)

In the story, Tom feels broken-hearted as Becky left him. Becky leave him because she was tricked by Tom. Tom confessed he never kiss any girl except becky, but tom accidentaly said about the kiss with
Amy. Tom feels troubled, and he thinks to give up. However, he manages to upon his spirit to face his trouble. *Elastic heart of youth* is described about *the ability to bounce back from hurt such as heartbreak*([https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=elastic%20heart](https://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=elastic%20heart)). It is constructed by adj+noun phrase. *The elastic heart of youth* is an idiom which is categorized as idiom with noun and adjective.

In this sample, the first translator is translated the *Elastic heart of youth* as *hati muda yang telah berkembang* in TL. This is non-idiom expression. This translation is categorized as paraphrase strategy because the translation is using the common expression. This translation may be related to the idiom, but it is unclear what *hati muda yang telah berkembang*. It is better to translate the SL idiom into *jiwa muda* which may be familiarized by target reader. In contrary, the writer found that the second translator is used the different strategy to translate the idiom. the SL idiom is not translate the idiom neither in idiom form nor non-idiom form. The translator omits the idiom. it is supposed that the idiom is have no equivalent in TL or hardly paraphrased by using common expression.

The expression *hati muda yang telah berkembang* TL1 seems ambiguous for the target readers. the readers may be reread the translation to get what *hati muda yang berkembang* means. This expression is not familiarized with target readers. Meanwhile, the
readers more understand with TL2 translation although it ommites the whole idiom in TL2. As a result, TL 1 got 1 points from the four informants, and 2 points from three informants which directs to 1,428571 point on average or slightly low readability. On the other side, the TL2 got 3 points from five peoples, and the rest gave 1 and 2 points which leads to 2,571428 point on average or medium readability. It seems that the target readers more familiar with the TL2 translation than TL1 translation based on the whole translated sentence.

5. Idiom With Preposition
   a. Sample 13 no.5

   SL: To which Tom responded with jeers, and started off in high feather. (Ch.1 P.14 L.12)
   TL1: Ancaman itu dijawab oleh Tom dengan tertawa mengejek, ia berpaling dengan membusungkan dada..(Ch. 1 P.20 L.13)
   TL2: Tom membalasnya dengan ejekan, dan mulai beranjak dengan riang..( Ch.1 P.13 L.16).

   In the story of the text Tom was fighting with Joe Harper. Joe is threatening what he would do to Tom ‘next time he caugth him out’. Tom responded with jeers, and he showed his pride to the boy. In dictionary of idiom, in high feather means in good form; in good spirits (Mcgrawhill, 334). In high feather is an idiom that is formed by preposition+adjective+noun as prepositional phrase. It is shown that the idiom is categorized as idiom with preposition.
from the data above, the different translation strategy is applied by two translator which can be comparabale. The first translator, Djokolelono translates *in high feather* with *membusungkan dada*. *Membusungkan dada* is regarded as an idiom since In Indonesian language *membusungkan dada* is *menyombongkan atau membanggakan diri* (KBBI, 242). Both of *in high feather* and *membusungkan dada* have different grammatical structure and lexical item used. *Membusungkan dada* is contained by verb + noun while *in high feather* is constructed as mentioned by paragraph one. The lexical item used is also different. The lexical item of SL idiom is used animal aspect *a feather* while the TL idiom used human body *dada*. This translation is known as similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy.

In contrary, the second translator is renders SL idiom into *dengan riang* which has slightly different meaning to the first translator. *Dengan riang* means *dengan bergembira hati*. Based on that statement, *dengan riang* is non-idiom expression. The common word is used in this translation. Maybe the translator is hardly found the equivalent idiom from target language. This translation is used paraphrase strategy hence non-idiom expression is part of paraphrase strategy. *In high feather* shows an high spirit attitude while *dengan riang* shows happy expression with general idea used.

*The expression membusungkan dada* in TL1 is more understood by target readers because it fit with the context as Tom try to annoy
Joe Harper. Besides, the phrase *dengan riang* seems ambiguous for the target readers. The readers may be reread the translation to fit with the context because *dengan riang* seems ambiguous to use in annoying people context. As a result, TL1 got 3 points from the four informants, 2 points from two informants, and 1 point from the rest one which directs to 2.428571 point on average or medium readability. On the other side, the TL2 got 2 points from four peoples, 1 points from two peoples, and 3 point from one people which leads to 1.857142 point on average or slightly low readability. It seems that the target readers more familiar with the TL1 translation than TL2 translation based on the whole translated sentence.

**b. Sample 14 no. 48**

SL: ‘Tom, you — why, you ain’t in your right mind.’ (Ch.26 P.155 L.30)

TL1: “Tom, kau—wah, betul-betul kau sudah hilang akal.” (Ch.25, P.225, L.8)

TL2: ”Tom, kau…. Ah, kau gila.” (Ch.25, P.270, L.12)

In the context of story, Tom and Huck imagine to found treasure. If they had the treasure money, they would be do anything as an adult. Tom thinks to marry, but Huck regards that as an crazy idea. Huck said that why should be marry if Tom will divorce same as Huck’s parent. So, Huck supposed that Tom’s ain’t his right mind. *Ain’t his right mind* originated from *not* and *in one’s right mind* that means *not sensible or rational (often negative)* (McGrawhill, 567). this idiom is began by preposition. This is categorized as idiom with preposition.
The first translator translates the idiom with using the similar meaning but dissimilar form. It is conveying roughly the same meaning but with different grammatical style. The SL idiom is prepositional phrase while the translated one is noun phrase. Hilang akal means *tidak dapat berpikir lagi; bingung* (KBBI, 786). Meanwhile, the second translator translates the SL idiom as *sudah gila* which is not an idiom. The translator may paraphrase the idiom with the common word related to its meaning. *Gila as stated in KBBI* (567) means *berbuat yang bukan-bukan*. *Sudah gila* does not contain any implicit meaning.

Based on the readability result above, the two translation versions got similar point on average of 2,714285 or slightly high readability. It seems that the two translation is both understood clearly by the reader. However, they stated that the TL2 translation is more better because it was short and concise than TL1 translation.

c. **Sample 15 no.54**

SL: The widow said she meant to give Huck a home **under her roof** and have him educated (Ch.35 P.215 L.6)

TL1: Nyonya Janda Douglas berjanji untuk memberi Huck **tempat bernaung** di rumahnya serta menyekolahkannya. (Ch.34, P.310, L.19)

TL2: Janda itu berkata bahwa dia berniat untuk mengajak Huck tinggal **satu atap** bersamanya dan menyekolahkannya. (Ch.34, P.375, L.6)

In this sample, **under her roof** described about Widow Douglas offering to give Huck a house to live with her. **under her roof** is
originated from *under one’s roof* which means *living in the same house* (McGrawhill, 885). This idiom is categorized as idiom with preposition (prepositional phrase) because it was began by the preposition.

To translate the idiom, the first translator translates *Under her roof* into *tempat bernaung* which is not an idiom in target language. Tempat bernaung means *berada di bawah lindungan sesuatu (panas, hujan, dsb.)* (KBBI, 654). This translation is using the paraphrase strategy. Meanwhile, the second translator translates The SL idiom into *satu atap* which means *hidup serumah; tinggal dalam satu rumah yang sama*. *Satu atap* and *under her roof* are constructed by different grammatical structure. While *under her roof* is prepositional phrase, *satu atap* is a noun phrase constructed by noun+noun. So, the meaning must be same, but the structure of the word may be dissimilar. This translation is categorized as the similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy.

*The expression tempat bernaung in* TL1 *is ambiguous by the target readers because the word can be formed anything but house. The readers may be reread the translation to fit with the context. Besides, the phrase* satu atap *is an idiom that seems better for target readers. Satu atap refers to the house, and it fits with Widow Douglas offering a house for Huck in the context. As a result, TL 1 got 3 points from the four informants, 2 points from two informants, and 1 point from the rest one which directs to 2.428571 point on average or medium readability. On the other side, the TL2 got 3 points from six peoples, and only 1 point
from one people which leads to 2.714285 point on average or slightly high readability. It seems that the target readers more familiar with the TL1 translation than TL2 translation based on the whole translated sentence.

6. Idiomatic Pairs

a. Sample 16 no. 17

SL: No — never mind. It’ll be over by and by, maybe. Don’t call anybody.’ (Ch.6 P.43 L.31)

TL1: “Jangan.., jangan pedulikan aku, Sid. Akan hilang juga nanti, jangan panggil siapapun.” (Ch.6, P.61, L.28)

TL 2: Jangan, nggk perlu. Lama-lama akan hilang, mungkin. Jangan panggil siapa-siapa. “(Ch.6 P.69 L.22)

In this sample, by and by mentioned in the context when Tom Sawyer pretended to have a footache. He was scream that he would die. Sid approaches him, he is searching for help. However, Tom forbids him, he says his pain will over soon. By and by means as sometimes in the future or as the time passes (McGrawhill, 187). This idiom is constructed by two identical words (by), and it was linked by the connector and. So, this idiom is called Identical pairs.

To translate the idiom, the first translator translates by and by into nanti in the target language. The word nanti in KBBI means suatu saat; kelak (765). This word is not an idiom, but it is a standar language in TL. this translation may carried out when the SL idiom is not match with TL idiom or is used to ease the target readers. this strategy is categorized as paraphrase strategy. Meanwhile, the second translator translates The SL
idiom into *lama-lama* which means *lambat laun; akhirnya; makin lama makin* (KBBI, 785). *Lama-lama* is not an idiom. this idiom can be judged literally by only knowing its individual word. This strategy is also called as paraphrase strategy.

In this sample, the same strategy used by two translator namely, paraphrase strategy. As a result, TL 1 got 3 points from the four informants, 2 points from two informants, and 1 point from the rest one which directs to 2,428571 point on average or medium readability. On the other side, the TL2 got 3 points from three peoples, 2 points from the other three, and 1 point from the rest which leads to 2,285714 point on average or medium readability. It seems that the target readers more familiar with the TL1 translation than TL2 translation based on the whole translated sentence.

b. Sample 17 no. 19

**SL:** He cried, he pleaded for forgiveness, promised to reform *over and over* again. (Ch. 10 P. 78 L.17)

**TL1:** Ia menangis, mohon ampun dan berjanji akan menjadi baik. Semua itu diucapkannya *berkali-kali* dan akhirnya ia diperbolehkan pergi. (Ch.10, P.109, L.25)

**TL 2:** Dia menangis, memohon ampun, dan berjanji tak akan melakukannya lagi. (Ch.10 P.127 L.14)

In this sample, *over and over* mentioned in the context when Tom made his Aunt angry. His Aunt, Polly, is sad and she tells Tom how broken his heart is . Then, Tom ask for forgiveness repeatedly until he was forgiven by his aunt. *Over and over* means *repeatedly; again and
again; many times (McGrawhill, 187). This idiom is constructed by two identical words (over), and it was linked by the connector and. So, this idiom is called idiomatic pairs.

To translate the idiom, the first translator translates over and over into berkali-kali in the target language. The word berkali-kali in KBBI means berulang kali; berulang-ulang (765). This word is not an idiom, but it is a standard language in TL. This translation may be carried out when the SL idiom is not match with TL idiom or is used to ease the target reader. This strategy is categorized as paraphrase strategy. Meanwhile, the second translator does not translate the SL idiom. The idiom may be hard to be paraphrased, or there is no equivalent idiom in the target language. So, this translation is considered as omission strategy.

From readability result, different strategy was applied by two translator. As a result, TL 1 got 3 points from the four informants and 2 points from the rest which directs to 2,571428 point on average or medium readability. On the other side, the TL2 got 3 points from six peoples, and 1 point from the rest which leads to 2,857142 point on average or slightly high readability. It seems that the target readers more familiar with the TL2 translation than TL1 translation based on the whole translated sentence.

c. Sample 18 no. 44

SL: By and by the tempest spent itself and died without accomplishing its object. (Ch.23 P.144 L.31)
**TL 1:** **Lama-kelamaan** badai itu reda dan menghilang tanpa mencapai tujuannya. (Ch.22, P.208, L.26-30)

**TL 2:** **Beberapa selang waktu** kemudian prahara itu reda dan berlalu tanpa menyelesaikan tugasnya. (Ch.22, P.249, L.3)

In this sample, *by and by* mentioned in the context when Tom Sawyer and his friend suffering from the storm in the forest. *By and by* means *as sometimes in the future or as the time passes* (McGrawhill, 187). This idiom is constructed by two identical words (by), and it was linked by the connector *and*. So, this idiom is called idiomatic pairs.

To translate the idiom, the first translator translates *by and by* into *lama-kelamaan* in the target language. The word *nanti* in KBBI means *suatu saat; kelak* (765). This word is not an idiom, but it is a standard language in TL. This translation may carried out when the SL idiom is not match with TL idiom or is used to ease the target readers. This strategy is categorized as paraphrase strategy. Meanwhile, the second translator translates The SL idiom into *beberapa selang waktu*. *Selang waktu* in target language known as the break time for drink a medicine. However, it doesn't mean Tom and his friends drink medicine in the center of storm, but it describe about as the time passes when the storm is not around. This translation is known as similar meaning but dissimilar from strategy.

In this sample, The TL 1 is more understanding than TL2 translation. As a result, TL 1 got 3 points from the 5 informants, 2 points
and 1 point from the rest two informants which directs to 2.571428 point on average or medium readability. On the other side, the TL2 got 2 points from all seven informants which leads to 2 point on average or medium readability. Although the indicator show the same indication of medium readability from two translation, It seems that the target readers more familiar with the TL1 translation. The TL1 translation is higher than TL2 translation based on the whole translated sentence.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on data analysis of the comparative translation strategy of idiom used by two translator and its readability in *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* Novel, there are some conclusion drawn related to the focus of the study as follows:

1. There are total 54 idiom found in The novel, but the researcher only uses 18 samples, 3 each 6 types of idiom found in *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer*. The 6 types of idiom found Based on Jennifer Seidl and McMordie’s are Idiom Combining Adjective and Noun, Verbal Idiom, Idiom Based on Special Category, Phrasal Verb Idiom, Idiom with Preposition, and Idiomatic Pairs. out of 54 data, The most idiom types found are Idiom with Special Category with 21 frequencies, followed by Idiom Combining of Adjective And Noun with 11 frequencies, Verbal Idiom with 9 frequencies, Phrasal Verb Idiom with 6 frequencies, Idiomatic Pairs with 4 frequencies, and Idiom with Preposition with 3 frequencies.

2. Form 18 samples taken, based on Mona Baker’s translation strategy of idiom indicated in two translator’s work, The First Translator, Djokolelono and the second translator, M. Baihaqqi are using the different strategy to translate the SL idiom into the target language. The first
Translator, Djokolelono tend to use more poetic and beautiful language to translate the idiom. Djokolelono prefer to translate SL idiom into idiom in TL. It was proven that the most strategy indicated in Djokolelono’s work to translate the idiom is similar meaning but dissimilar form with 8 frequencies, followed by paraphrase strategy with 7 frequencies, similar meaning and form with 2 frequencies, and omission strategy with 1 frequencies. So, the most idiom translation strategy used by the first translator is similar meaning but dissimilar form.

3. Meanwhile, the second translator, M. Baihaqqi is tending to use the non-idiom translation to translate the SL Idiom. The Translation of M. Baihaqqi is maybe easier to understand. He uses the standard and familiar language to make the target reader familiarized with the SL idiom and its translation. It was proven that the paraphrase strategy is dominated by 14 frequencies, followed by Similar meaning but dissimilar form with 2 frequencies, and omission strategy with 2 frequencies. To conclude, the most strategy used by the second translator is paraphrased strategy.

4. Based on readability level measurement level for two translator taken from 18 samples and 7 informants, TL1 got 2.2 point on average with 42% for 3 point, 34% for 2 point , and 24% for 1 point. Meanwhile, the TL2 got 2.4 point on average with 52 % for 3 point, 34% for 2 point, and 14% for 1 point. It means that the readability result of TL2 is higher and understandable by target language readers than TL1. Although the readability level of two translator counted overally as medium readability,
the TL2 is slightly higher than TL1. It is occurred because the TL2 is most applied standard language (paraphrase strategy). Meanwhile, the TL1 is most applied with idiomatic language (similar meaning but dissimilar form) which is unfamiliarized by target language reader.

B. Suggestion

After completing all the process of the research, the writer would like to offer suggestions for the translator and the next researcher.

1. The translator of the novel

In the translation field, there are various theories can be used in the translation process. Generally, a translator more relies on their experience and their sense of language when translating the idiom. They pay less attention to the theories of idiom translation, yet the theories can ease them to do their job to easily translating the idiom. In this case, for example, knowing about theory of idiom and the translation strategy of idiom can assist them to select the appropriate and acceptance words in translating the idiom, which can be emphasized either on the SL or the TL. Therefore, they will know which idiom translation can be easily understood or is familiar for the target reader.

2. The further researchers

In conducting a research of translation studies, this thesis is able to be a reference in doing a further research related to translation strategy of idiom and the quality of translation, in this case is the readability level of translation. Moreover, those who want to do a similar research, the
researcher suggest you to explore more about the accuracy and the acceptability of the idiom translation. Moreover, you can use different version of translation to find the other translation strategy used by different translator, object of the research, *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* novel by using the findings of this research provided in the appendices.
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Survey


# APPENDICES

Appendix 1. The List Of Whole Data Findings

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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Types of Idiom</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Translation Strategy of idiom</th>
</tr>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>‘Can’t learn any old dog new tricks (Ch.1, P.8, L.13))</td>
<td>Idiom with special category</td>
<td>“Bagai Anjing tua yang tidak bisa diajari lagi.” (Ch.1, P 11, L 4)</td>
<td>tidak mampu mempelajari tipuan baru bahkan dari seekor anjing. (Ch.1, P 3, L 19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>‘dander up. ‘ (Ch.1, P.8, L.16))</td>
<td>Idiom based on special category</td>
<td>“amarahku memuncak.” (Ch.1, P 11, L 8)</td>
<td>“mulai marah.” (Ch.1, P 3, L 26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Idiom Type</td>
<td>Example</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Notes</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><em>old scratch,</em></td>
<td>Idiom combining adj and noun</td>
<td>“Nakalnya bukan main!”</td>
<td>“setan!” (Ch.1, P 4, L 4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Ch.1, P.8, L.22)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Ch.1, P 11, L 16)</td>
<td>Paraphrase, paraphrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
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<td>Phrasal verb Idiom</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>“Siapapun yang berani melangkahi garis ini, pastilah pencuri domba.”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(Ch.1, P.13, L.20)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Ch.1, P 19, L 8)</td>
<td>Paraphrase, paraphrase</td>
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<td>6.</td>
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<td>Idiom with preposition</td>
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<td>dengan riang (Ch.1 P.13 L.16)</td>
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<td>(Ch.1 P.14 L.12)</td>
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<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form, paraphrase</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>‘honest injun.’ (Ch. 2 P.18 L.32)</td>
<td>Idiom combining adj and noun</td>
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Similar meaning and similar form: paraphrase
Similar meaning but dissimilar form: paraphrase
Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Paraphrase
Similar meaning but dissimilar form: Paraphrase
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<th>Paraphrase</th>
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<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
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<td>Mandarin</td>
<td>Pinyin</td>
<td>Translation</td>
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<td>---------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>‘dirty business.’ (Ch.9, P.70, L.27)</td>
<td>Idiom combining adj and noun</td>
<td>“busuk sekali.” (Ch.9, P.99, L.11)</td>
<td>“pekerjaan kotor.” (Ch.9 P.115 L.26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>‘a goner.’ ‘(Ch.10 P.77 L.24)</td>
<td>Idiom combining adj and noun</td>
<td>“Meninggal dunia.” (Ch.10, P.108, L.22)</td>
<td>“Korban.” (Ch.10 P.126 L.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>‘a goner.’ (Ch.10 P.77 L.25)</td>
<td>Idiom combining adj and noun</td>
<td>Nasib yang sama. (Ch.10, P.108, L.24)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Hearts sank. (Ch.10, P.75, L.28)</td>
<td>Idiom based on special category</td>
<td>Hati kedua anak itu penuh ketakutan. (Ch.10, P.106, L.4)</td>
<td>Jantung keduanya copot. (Ch.10, P.123, L.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Heart sink. (Ch. 10 P.78 L.7)</td>
<td>Idiom based on special category</td>
<td>Hati yang makin berat. (Ch.10, P.109, L.12)</td>
<td>Jantungnya kian terasa lemas. (Ch.10 P.127 L.2)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td><strong>over and over</strong></td>
<td>Idiomatic pair</td>
<td>Berkali-kali. (Ch.10, P.109, L.25)</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Ch. 10 P. 78 L.17)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>paraphrase</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>omission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td><strong>Final feather broke the camel’s back.</strong></td>
<td>Idiom based on special category</td>
<td><strong>Penderitaan yang ditanggungnya menjadi melewati batas.</strong> (Ch.10, P.110, L.12)</td>
<td><strong>Hatinya hancur berkeping-keping.</strong> (Ch.10 P.128 L.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Ch.10 P.78 L.35)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>paraphrase</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td><strong>Stony-hearted,</strong></td>
<td>Idiom based on special category</td>
<td><strong>Keras hati.</strong> (Ch.11, P.114, L.20)</td>
<td><strong>Berhati batu.</strong> (Ch.11, P.132, L.22)</td>
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<td>(Ch.11, P.80, L.14)</td>
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<td>Similar meaning and similar form</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td><strong>‘Whistle her down the wind’.</strong></td>
<td>Verbal idiom</td>
<td><strong>membuang jauh-jauh</strong> (Ch.12, P.118, L.6)</td>
<td><strong>Melupakannya.</strong> Ch.12, (P.138, L.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>(Ch.12 P.83, L.5)</td>
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<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
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<td>paraphrase</td>
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<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>Translation Notes</td>
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<td>---------</td>
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<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>TOM'S MIND was <strong>made up</strong> now. (Ch. 13 P.88 L.1)</td>
<td>Pikiran Tom bulat <strong>sudah</strong>. (Ch. 13 P.125 L.1)</td>
<td><strong>Menetapkan keputusan.</strong> (Ch.13, P.147, L.1)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td><strong>with all her heart.</strong> (Ch.15 P.105 L.12)</td>
<td><strong>Sepenuh hati.</strong> (Ch. 15 P.148 L.22)</td>
<td><strong>Penuh perasaan.</strong> (Ch.14, P.176, L.24)</td>
<td>Similar meaning and form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35.</td>
<td>'<strong>long time.</strong>' (Ch.16 P. 109 L.33)</td>
<td>&quot;<strong>bagai berabad-abad.</strong>&quot; (Ch. 16 P.154 L.31)</td>
<td>&quot;<strong>sangat lama.</strong>&quot; (Ch.26 P.185 L.20)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Talk ran on. (Ch. 16 P.111 L.36)</td>
<td><strong>Percakapan makin-melantur-melantur.</strong> (Ch.16, P.158, L.21)</td>
<td><strong>Obrolan itu terus berlanjut.</strong> (Ch.16, P.189, L.5)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>‘It is a pity you could be so <strong>hard-hearted</strong> as to let me suffer so.’ (Ch. 19 P. 120 L.11)</td>
<td>Idiom based on special category</td>
<td>“Sungguh mengecewakan, engkau begitu <strong>keras hati</strong> untuk membuatku menderita.” (Ch.18, P.170, L.20)</td>
<td>“Tapi bibi menyesalkan mengapa kau bisa begitu <strong>tega</strong> membiarkan bibi menderita.” (Ch.18, P.204, L.5)</td>
</tr>
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<td>38.</td>
<td>&quot;<strong>Land alive!&quot;</strong> (Ch.19 P.122 L.10)</td>
<td>Idiom combining adj and noun</td>
<td>“<strong>Masya Allah!</strong>” (Ch.18, P.173, L.26)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>“<strong>Shut your heads!</strong>” (Ch.19 P.122 L.14)</td>
<td>Idiom based on category</td>
<td>“<strong>Tutup mulut kalian!</strong>” (Ch.18, P.173, L.32)</td>
<td>“<strong>Diamlah!</strong>” (Ch.18, P.207, L.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40.</td>
<td>‘<strong>Shut up.</strong>’ (Ch.19 P.123 L.18)</td>
<td>Phrasal verb Idiom</td>
<td>“<strong>Tutup mulutmu,</strong>” (Ch.18, P.175, L.3)</td>
<td>“<strong>Diam kau.</strong>” (Ch.18, P.208, L.27)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 41. | ‘chicken-hearted.’
    (Ch.21 P.132
    L.29) | Idiom based on special
category | “hati mereka mudah
kuncup.” (Ch.20, P.189,
L.26) | “pengecut.” (Ch.20,
P.226, L.18) | similar
meaning and
form | paraphrase |
| 42. | Dead to the
world.
(Ch.23
P.143 L.36) | Idiom based on special
category | Tak mengetahui
bagaimana
perkembangan
dunia.
(Ch.22, P.207,
L.26-27) | Lenyap dari keramaian
dunia. (Ch.22, P.247,
L.15-16) | paraphrase | Paraphrase |
| 43. | Heart broke.
(Ch.23
P.144
L.16) | Idiom based on special
category | Hancur hati.
(Ch.22,
P.208,
L.14) | Hati Tom hancur
berkeping.
(Ch.22, P.248,
L.11) | Similar
meaning and
form | Similar
meaning and
form |
| 44. | By and by.
(Ch.23
P.144
L.31) | Idiomatic pairs | Lama-kelamaan.
(Ch.22,
P.208,
L.26-30) | Beberapa selang waktu.
(Ch.22, P.249,
L.3) | Paraphrase | Paraphrase |
| 45. | ‘a goner.’
(Ch.24
P.146
L.17) | Idiom combining adj and
noun | “meninggal dunia.”
(Ch.23, P.211,
L.24) | “mati.” (Ch.23,
P.252, L.7) | Similar
meaning but
dissimilar
form | paraphrase |
<table>
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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<th>Source</th>
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<th>Tip 2</th>
<th>Tip 3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>46.</td>
<td>Long talk. (ch.24 p.147 1.2)</td>
<td>Idiom combining adj and noun</td>
<td>Bercakap-cakap. (ch.23 p.212 l.20)</td>
<td>Mengobrol panjang lebar. (ch.23, p.253, l.11)</td>
<td>paraphrase</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47.</td>
<td>kept his ears open. (Ch.24 P.148 L.8)</td>
<td>Idiom based on special category</td>
<td>Memasang telinga. (Ch.23, P.214, L.11)</td>
<td>Telinganya dibuka lebar-lebar. (Ch.23, P.255, L.15)</td>
<td>Similar meaning and form</td>
<td>Similar meaning and form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>'ain’t in your right mind.’ (Ch.26 P.155 L.30)</td>
<td>Idiom with preposition</td>
<td>“hilang akal.” (Ch.25, P.225, L.8)</td>
<td>“kau gila.” (Ch.25, P.270, L.12)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>paraphrase</td>
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<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>ill luck (Ch.27 P.167 L.14)</td>
<td>Idiom combining adj and noun</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nasib jelek (Ch.26, P.290, L.18)</td>
<td>Omission</td>
<td>paraphrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>hair-trigger, (Ch.31 P.182 L.4)</td>
<td>Idiom based on special category</td>
<td>tidur yang tak lelap (Ch.30, P.262, L.3)</td>
<td>tidur dalam kewaspadaan tinggi. (Ch.30, P.317, L.5)</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>paraphrase</td>
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<td>No.</td>
<td>English Idiom</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Target 1</td>
<td>Translation</td>
<td>Note 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Put our hands</td>
<td>Verbal idiom</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>“memperlakukan”</td>
<td>Omission</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Ch.31 P.182 L.32)</td>
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<td>(Ch.30, P.318 L.24)</td>
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<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Heart-sinking</td>
<td>Idiom based on special category</td>
<td>Berputus asa!</td>
<td>Hati mereka pun tenggelam</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Similar meaning and form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Ch.32 P.198 L.26)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Ch.31, P.284 L.24)</td>
<td>(Ch.31, P.344, L.20-21)</td>
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<td>53.</td>
<td>Tongue-tied.</td>
<td>Idiom based on special category</td>
<td>Lidahnya kelu.</td>
<td>Terkunci lidahnya.</td>
<td>Similar meaning and form</td>
<td>Similar meaning form</td>
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<td>(ch.35 p.215 l.20)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Ch.34, p.311, l.3)</td>
<td>(ch.34, p.375, l.23)</td>
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<td>54.</td>
<td>Under Her roof</td>
<td>Idiom with preposition</td>
<td>Tempat bernaung</td>
<td>Satu atap.</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
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<tr>
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<td>(ch.35 p.215 l.6)</td>
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<td>(Ch.34, P.310, L.19)</td>
<td>(Ch.34, P.375, L.6)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Notes:

- g. Source Language (SL) means *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain (1876)
- h. Target Language 1 (TL1) means *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* by Djokolelono (1973)
i. Target Language 2 (TL2) means *Petualangan Tom Sawyer* by M. Baihaqqi (2010)

j. Ch. means Chapter

k. P. means Page

l. L. means Line
Appendix 2. The Whole Finding Types of Idiom

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Idiom</th>
<th>The frequency of Idiom</th>
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<td>1.</td>
<td>Idiom combining adjective and noun</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Idiom based on special category</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Phrasal verb idiom</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Idiom with preposition</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>idiomatic pairs</td>
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
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Appendix 3. The Whole Idiom Translation Strategy Findings

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<th>No.</th>
<th>Djokolelono</th>
<th>M.Baihaqqi</th>
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<tr>
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<td>SMSF</td>
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<td>SMDF</td>
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<td>3.</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>Omission</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>54</strong></td>
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Notes:
- Smsf Means Similar Meaning And Similar Form
- Smdf Means Similar Meaning But Dissimilar Form
Appendix 4. Readability Level Result Measurement For Two Translator

a. The Readability Result for TL1

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Data No.</th>
<th>SL</th>
<th>TL</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Point on Average</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>In 1</td>
<td>In 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>show off</td>
<td>jual tampang</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shut up</td>
<td>Tutup mulutmu</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>knock it off</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>catch it</td>
<td>mendapat hajaran</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>contributed his bit of</td>
<td>turun tangan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>run away</td>
<td>melarikan diri</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>A guileful snake in the grass</td>
<td>Si musang berbulu ayam</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>red-faced</td>
<td>Berwajah merah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>somebody’s days were numbered</td>
<td>Menemui ajal</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Land alive</td>
<td>Masya Allah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>honest injun</td>
<td>Sungguh mati</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elastic heart of youth</td>
<td>Hati muda yang sedang berkembang</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>In high feather</td>
<td>Membusungkan dada</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Ain’t in your right mind</td>
<td>Hilang akal</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>15.</td>
<td>Under her roof</td>
<td>Tempat bernaung</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>16.</td>
<td>By and by</td>
<td>nanti</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Over and over</td>
<td>Berkali-kali</td>
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<td>18.</td>
<td>By and by</td>
<td>Lama-kelamaan</td>
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**Notes:**

In : Informants
SL : Source Language (The Adventure of Tom Sawyer Novel by Mark Twain)
TL1 : Target Language 1 (The Adventure of Tom Sawyer Indonesian version by Djokolelono)

3 Point: 42% (52 of Point 3)
2 point: 34% (42 of Point 2)
1 point: 24% (32 of point 1)
### The Readability result for TL2

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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>In 1</td>
<td>In 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>show off</td>
<td>berlagak</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shut up</td>
<td>Diam kau</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>knock it off</td>
<td>menjatuhkannya</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>catch it</td>
<td>Tertangkap basah</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>contributed his bit of</td>
<td>Menyumbangkan gagasannya</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>run away</td>
<td>kabur</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>A guileful snake in the grass</td>
<td>Ular cerdik yang melata di rerumputannya</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>red-faced</td>
<td>Memerah wajahnya</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>somebody’s days were numbered</td>
<td>Sisa hidup seseorang sedang dihitung</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Land alive</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>honest injun</td>
<td>Sejujurnya</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Elastic heart</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>of youth</td>
<td>Dengan riang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>In high feather</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Ain’t in your right mind</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Under her roof</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>By and by</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Over and over</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>By and by</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals on average</strong></td>
<td>2,6</td>
<td>2,3</td>
<td>2,5</td>
<td>2,5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**

In : Informants

SL : Source Language (The Adventure of Tom Sawyer Novel by Mark Twain)

TL2 : Target Language 2 (Petualangan Tom Sawyer by M. Baihaqqi)

3 point : 52% (65 of Point 3)

2 point : 34% (42 of Point 2)

1 point : 14% (19 of point 21)