THE TRANSLATION STRATEGY OF ENGLISH–INDONESIAN IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN THE LIFE WE BURY NOVEL BY HILMI AKMAL

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

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ABSTRACT


This research focuses on the type of idiom, the translation strategy and its equivalence in The Life We Bury novel by using qualitative method. The writer collecting and analyzing 30 data by classifying the type of idiom based on McCarthy and O’dell’s theory, analyzing the translation strategy used by the translator based on Baker’s theory and analyzing the equivalence by Nida and Taber theory. From 30 data collected, but only 15 samples to be analyzed, six type of idioms, namely three verb + object/complement, four idioms preposition phrases, two idioms compounds, three idioms of simile, one idiom of binomial and two idioms of whole clause or sentence. The writer found, three strategies of translation, four similar meaning but dissimilar forms, four similar meaning and forms and seven paraphrases. The writer also analyzes meaning equivalence in The Life We Bury novel. There are dynamic equivalence and formal correspondence. The novel seems to use eleven dynamic equivalence with and four formal correspondence. The translator was more likely to use translation at a level of using paraphrase strategy of translation by paraphrases with clear and understandable translations. As well as implemented target culture words.

Keyword: Translation strategy, Idiomatic expression, and Meaning equivalence
APPROVAL SHEET

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Jakarta, May 07th, 2019

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DECLARATION

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

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The Writer
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Idiom is phrases or construction of words that have implied meaning. McCarthy and O'Dell (2010: 6) stated that idiom is the combination of words that has different meanings from its individual words themselves. Idiom is an unusual variation of the used word. Simply, phrase is always associated with emotion or something else. Idiom is used in daily conversation, especially in informal conversation. It was found in literary book for instance, novel or poem. Idioms are commonly used in inter-faith dialogue in novels or narratives. Idiom became one of the linguistic units used as intermediaries for the author to communicate his ideas with his novel readers. It became the problem for the reader of literary work because it is hard to understand the meaning of the idiom directly. The problem is not all readers can understand idiom. Therefore translation work is needed, especially in translating of idiomatic expression from foreign languages. Translating the idiom has its own uniqueness in the world of translation. A translator must recognize the strategy to translate idiomatic expression.

Translation is an attempt to render a foreign language or source language into target language. This statement is supported by Newmark (1981: 7). Translation is a craft that is focused in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language. In conclude, translation is an attempt to divert the source language
into the target language in order to convey the content of the message in a text. The strategy of one part of translation is the way or step the translator uses in translating words or phrases including translating idioms. In translation process, translator certainly will encounter many problems, such as translating idiomatic expression. Idioms are words that have a special meaning that expresses the expression in the form of figures, idioms can not be translated literally so it requires a strategy to translate the idiom.

*The Life We Bury* is a novel written by American author Allen Eskens in 2014. This novel has been translated into Indonesian language by Hilmi Akmal. The research finds the intensity of idiomatic expression usage on *The Life We Bury* novel. There are various type of idiomatic expression in this novel.

The Strategy translation become interested to be analyzed, because the translator need to choose the right strategy translation in idiomatic expression translated. Therefore, the writer is interesting in analyze *The Life We Bury* and equivalence in *The Life We Bury* novel in Indonesian version with the same title as the corpus of the research to analyze strategy translation and equivalence on the translated novel.

The research is interested in analyzing *The Life We Bury* novel because there is a translation of the strategy found in translating idioms. The research classified the type of idiom, the strategy used and the translation equivalence of the novel.

**B. Focus of the Study**

Based on the background of the study, the writer focuses on the classified
type of idioms, strategy translation and equivalence of idiomatic expression in
*The Life We Bury* novel by Allen Eskens from English into Indonesian which
is translated by Hilmi Akmal.

C. Research Question

Based on what has been described in the focus, it can be concluded some
research questions are:

1. What type of idiomatic expression are there in novel *The Life We Bury*?
2. What are the translation strategy used by the translator to translate idiomatic
expression in novel *The Life We Bury*?
3. How does the strategy deal with the meaning equivalence in translating
idiomatic expression?

D. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to be useful for the reader to understand the
idiomatic expression contained in *The Life We Bury* novel. This research can
contribute to the development of translation science and provide knowledge
about idiomatic expression translation strategies and equivalency of
translation for researchers and readers. The results of this research can give
readers an idea of the problem of translating idioms, so that the translator can
choose the most appropriate strategy that can be used in translating idioms.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objectives of Research

Based on the Research Question, then the following is the purpose of
research:
a. To know the type of idiomatic expression in novel *The Life We Bury*;

b. To know the strategy that the translator uses to translate idiomatic translation in novel *The Life We Bury*;

c. To describe the strategy deal with the meaning equivalencies in translating idiomatic expression of novel *The Life We Bury*.

2. The Method of Research

   In this study, the approach is through a qualitative descriptive. The writer tried to describe the translation of strategies and meaning equivalence in *The Life We Bury* novels.

3. The Instrument of the Research

   The instrument in the research is the writer herself as a subject that is by reading novel, marking, classifying and selecting data included in idioms and discover the strategies translation used by translator to translate those idioms and analyze its meaning equivalence in *The Life We Bury* novel and its translation.

4. The Unit of Analysis

   The unit of analysis in this research is a novel written by Allen Eskens, under the title *The Life We Bury* and Indonesian translation, *The Life We Bury* which was translated by Hilmi Akmal. This book was published by Seventh Street Books, an imprint of Prometheus Books Publishing, in 2014. Meanwhile, *The Life We Bury* in the Translation by Hilmi Akmal was published by Noura Books Publishing, in 2017.
5. **The Technique of Data Analysis**

The writer uses descriptive analysis technique to find out related equivalence of idiomatic expression in *The Life We Bury* novels. To analyze data the research does the following steps:

a. Reading *The Life We Bury* novels in both language;

b. Observasing and Marking the phrases that are condered as idiomatic expression;

c. Selecting those phrases containing idiomatic expression translated into Indonesian using McCarthy and O’Dell idiomatic expression theory there are: Verb + Object Complement, Prepositions Phrases, Compounds, Similes, Binomials, Trinominals, and Whole Clause and Sentence;

d. Analyzing and describing the translation strategies used by translator to translate the selected data based on Mona Baker’s translation strategies theory there are Using an idioms of similar meaning and form, Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, Translation by paraphrase and Translation by omission;

e. And then analyzing meaning equivalence of the selected data with explanations through descriptive analysis technique with theory equivalence by Nida and Taber there are Formal Correspondence and Dynamic Equivalence;

f. Concluding the analyzed the results of their analysis.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

Based on some researches that have been done, there are some research related to this research.

First, related study was done by Eva Novianti’s research (2012) entitled An Analysis of The Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expression in Lewis Carrol’s Alice In Wonderland. Her study is aimed at examining the translation strategies used the translation of idioms in the novel Alice in Wonderland from English into Indonesian with the same title by Khairi Rumantati.

She also identified the idioms by classifying the idioms found using Seidi and McMordie’s theory about classification idiom of type. She obtained data were analyzed by using idiom translation strategies proposed by Mona Baker. The frequent translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrasing and by omission. The findings of this study reveal the most idiomatic expression occurring in novels translated into non-idiomatic Indonesian expressions (439 out of 445 cases).

The study found that there are 10 types of idioms in the original novel. The highest frequency of idiom occurrences belongs to the phrasal verb, with the occurrence of 374 of the 445 cases. Temporary translation, there are only 6 idiomatic Indonesian phrases. Four of them include verbal idioms and 2 other
idioms belonging to idioms in comparison. It can be concluded that since each language has its own way of expressing certain things, the corresponding expression cannot be found in other languages. Thus, most of the idiomatic expressions in the source language text are translated into non-idiomatic expressions in the target text. The use of the strategy itself can affect the meaning in the text. The meaning can be equivalent even though the text message has been paraphrased, generally its meaning has reached a complete meaning. This is supported by a high frequency complete meaning with the occurrence of 404 or 96.2%. A high level of complete meaning implies that the translator is successful in transferring the meaning of idiomatic expression to the same level as possible and the translation can meet the reader's needs for equivalent translation.

The different between Eva Novianti’s research and this research is in her research, she uses Seidi and McMordie’s theory about classification idiom of type and accuracy of idioms translation meanwhile this study uses McCarthy's theory in classifying types of idioms.

The second research was conducted by Bahador Sadeghi and Atefeh Farjad (2014) entitled Translation Strategies of English Idioms by ELF Learners: Baker’s Model in Focus. Their study aimed to investigate strategies of translators employed when translating idiomatic expressions from English into the Persian language. This study also makes an effort to analyze subjects used strategies according to Mona Baker's (1992) classification of strategies.

The results of this study reveal that each idiom can be translated from the
language into the target language by different strategies, not necessarily specific. Even in some cases of the same target idiom for idioms, subjects use paraphrase and idiom translation with non-idiom strategies instead of unique language translations using similar idiom meanings and the form of target language idiom. The logical writing that can be done is the subject whose preference for choosing a specific strategy for translating an idiom depends heavily on the subject Knowledge of the language and target language idiom, their ability to express and reflect as a single language. Besides the subject's preference for storing the meaning of idiom and not its idiom form for fear of loss of idiom called by the author is another reason for the strategy of choice. That subjects employed six basic strategies for translating idioms: translation of SL idiomatic expression by using an idiom of similar meaning and form of TL idiom, translation SL idiomatic expression with using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form of TL idiom, translating by paraphrasing, translation by deletion, Literal translation, Translating idioms with non-idiom strategies. In addition, the results revealed are that they can translate it with different strategies. Material developers must develop materials and courses to improve idiom translation strategies as predictors of translation. Allocating some material and courses to teach students to achieve the most effective way to choose an appropriate translation strategy can make them translate idioms based on the most efficient strategies to get rich and powerful translations rather than paraphrases which are basically based on student intuition.

The different between Bahador Sadeghi and Atefeh Farjad’s research and
this research are in their research, their research only focused on changing the translation strategy from English words from English to Persian. Their research made an attempt to analyze subjects using strategies based on Mona Baker's strategy. While this research, besides using strategies from the theory of Mona Baker also classifies the type of idioms and also proves idioms equivalence in translation.

The last research, Dyah Rachmawati (2016) entitled *The Strategies and Problems of Idiomatic Expression Translation by Google Translate*. Her study aimed to disclose the relation between the readability measures and the comprehensibility levels of source texts and their translation, as well as back-renderings. The strategies which are used by Google Translate as proposed by Mona Baker are going to be illustrated more by using some examples of idiomatic expressions in both Indonesian and English as the source and target languages. This research was meant to be a preliminary study resulting in a relatively fervent assumption that text comprehensibility levels are truly attributed to their readers where as readability is more text-dependent. Using an idiom of Similar Meaning and Form, Using an Idiom of similar Meaning but dissimilar form, Translation by Paraphrase and Translation by Omission.

The results reveal that (1) Google searches for Google Translate: free translations, equivalent translations, omissions, and literal translations, and (2) there are two main issues of Google Translate. The first is its ability to recognize and interpret idioms correctly. The latter is the difficulty in making various aspects of the meaning that a phrase or expression still conveys into
the target language. In closing, machine translators need to improve the naturalness and legibility of translations produced. The different between Dyah Rachmawati’s research and this research is in her research, her research the strategies which are used by Google Translate as proposed by Mona Baker and difficulty in making various aspects of the meaning that a phrase or expression still conveys into the target language. meanwhile this research, besides using strategies from the theory of Mona Baker also classifies the type of idioms and also proves idioms equivalence in translation.

B. Theoretical Review

1. Theory of Translation

Translation is to move one language into another language so that the reader can read as well, that opinion corresponds to Larson (1984: 3) says that translation is basically a change of form. These forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the form of the target language. In agreement with Baker (1992: 24) that the form of the source language in translation is replaced by the equivalent lexical item (form) of the target language. However, there is often no equivalent in the target language for a particular form in the source text.

According to Machali (2009: 26) says that translation is the attempt to "substitute" the source language text with a text that is commensurate in the target language and which is translated is the meaning as the author intended.
Wilss (1982:3) defines Translation is a transfer process, which aims to convert the text of the source language into the most acceptable target language text, requiring syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic understandings and the ability to analyze the source language. Almost the same statement from Bassnett-McGuire in Ordudari (2008) explains that translation is a process for converting the source language text into the text of the target language, provided the explicit meanings of the two text. must remain similar and the structure of the source language should be maintained as strong as possible but not to impair the structure of the target language itself.

2. Process of Translation

The process of translation can be defined as a translation activity. The translation process is usually used by the translator as a guide in translating text from source language into the target language.

![Figure 2 1: The process of translation by Nida and Taber](image)

The process of translation is a series of actions in which the translator devotes his knowledge, skills, abilities, and habits to divert the message from source language into the Target Language. Nida and Taber
(2003; 33) divides the translation process into three stages there are, (1) Analyzing the message of the source language, in the analysis phase the translator explores the meaning and grammatical relationships of the source language (2) Transfer, the material that has been analyzed, reviewed and traced in the first stage was transferred or transferred in the mind of the translator from the source language into the target language (3) Reconstructing the message in the target language, The reconstruction phase is the stage where the translator rewrote or revisit the material already processed in step 1 and stage 2 in such a way that the results of the translation have reasonable, acceptable legibility, styles and rules in the target language.

More specifically, Larson (1984: 3) asserts that the diversion only changes the form of language from the source language to the target language, while the meaning contained in the source language must be maintained. This statement asserts that in translation, the sentence structure used in the target language may be different from the source language as long as they convey the same meaning. In other words, a person reading a translated text will come to the same understanding when reading the text either in the source language or in the target language.
The diagram above explains that translation must begin from the discovery of the meaning contained in the source language. Furthermore, the meaning is recalled by using acceptable expressions in the target language. Thus, the phrase conveyed in the target language is called the translation product.

3. The Definition of Idioms

Idioms are the order of words or sentences that have meaning not in accordance with the true meaning. Idioms are often used in conversations, but not many people can interpret or understand the meaning in idioms. Idioms have special or special meanings or meanings, the elements contained in idioms cannot be replaced or eliminated and deviate from the lexical meaning or grammatical meaning.

Chaer (1994) argues that idiom is "a unit of language whose meaning can not be drawn from the general grammatical rules prevailing unpredictable from the lexical meaning of the elements that constitute it."
However, Chaer adds that the whole meaning of idiom to the lexical meaning of the element the elements that form it can still be searched for in a historically comparative and etymological relationship. So, this means that there is a predictable idiom meaning from its lexical meaning.

Idioms are forms of speech whose meanings are united and not can be interpreted from the meanings of its constituent elements, both lexically or grammatically. According to Krialaksana (1993: 80) states that idioms are generally considered a style of language that is contrary to the principle of compassion (Principle of Compositionality). Idioms are constructions whose meaning is not the same as the combined meaning of its members.

According to Kunjana (2001: 93-95) texts as well as phrases that a special meaning can be categorized into compound words. Compound words are a combination of morphemes or words that have patterns grammatical and special semantic patterns. In compound words, the relationship between the parts are so tight and completely inseparable. Closeness the relationship is seen from the impossibility of insertion within parts of compound words. Additionally, if there is an explanatory word or phrase in behind the compound form, the word or phrase it will give an explanation on compound words in their entirety.

Idioms are often referred to as a combination of words, constructs, groups words, language units and others. This is due to the form of idiom indeed tangible combination of words with words or a combination of two words
or more. Basically, the composite of the word forms a single word has a new meaning and figurative meaning. Badudu (1992: 154) says the meaning of idiom, as well as its deviation from the common language, that Idioms are not limited to two or more words that are combined and contain new meanings and do not highlight the meaning of each component.

4. Kind of Idioms

Idiom has many kinds of, there are categorizing from the expert. According to Fernando (1996:35), idioms can be grouped into three sub-classes:

1) Pure Idioms

Is a type of "conventionalized, non-literal multiword expression" whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrase (ibid.: 35-36).

Example: The expression spill the beans is a pure idiom, because its real meaning has nothing to do with beans.

2) Semi-Idioms

On the other hand, has at least one literal element and one with a non-literal meaning (ibid.).

Foot the bill i.e pay is the one example of a semi-idiom, in which foot is the nonliteral element, where as the word bill used literally.

3) Literal Idioms
Are semantically less complex than the other two, and therefore easier to understand even if one is not familiar with these expressions (ibid.).

A categorizing provided by Cowie, Mackin and McGraig (1984: xii-xiii) is similar to that of Fernando’s, they are has classified idioms into three categories on the basis of the degree of opacity in the expressions.

The classification provided by Cowie, Mackin and McGraig (1984: xii-xiii) has grouped idioms into three categories based on the level of opacity in expression. However, Cowie really replaces idioms with figurative idioms, to provide the following idiom categories: pure idioms, figurative idioms, and limited or semi-idiom collocation. In semi pure and semi idiom types, they are the same as Fernando’s classification. Idiom figurative overlaps to some degree with pure idioms, but in this case even the slightest expression or replacement cannot usually be made (ibid.: Xiii). However, Cowie replace Fernando’s literal idioms by figurative idioms, thus providing the following idiom categories.

Halliday (1985, as quoted by Fernando 1996: 72) has grouped idioms into ideational, interpersonal and relational idioms. Ideational idioms "either signify message content, experiential phenomena including the sensory, the affective, and the evaluative, or they characterize the nature of the message" (ibid.).
Meanwhile, McCarthy and O’Dell divided the idiomatic into 7 types. There are the types of idiomatic that were described by McCarthy and O’Dell (2010: 22-33).

There are details of the categorizing idioms from McCarthy and O’Dell:

1) Verb + Object /Complement

Are an expression built by words or phrases that express action with additional information.

Example: Kill two birds with one stone (produce two useful results by just doing one action). The word kill indicates a verb, two birds indicates object, and with one stone indicated adverb

SL : Beat it, Kid. TL : Pergilah, Nak.

The phrase is classified into idiomatic expression in type Verb + Object/Complement.

2) Preposition Phrases

Are an expression built by prepositions and noun phrases.

Example: In the blink of an eye (in an extremely short time).

The word in indicates a preposition, and the blink of an eye indicates the object of preposition in the form of noun phrase.

SL : I’m on a roll, big brother! And there is no stopping me!
18

TL : Aku sangat beruntung, kak! Tak ada yang hentikanku! The phrase on a roll is classified into idiomatic expression in type of prepositional phrase.

3) Compounds

Are an expression which built by compound (a word made up of two or more other words),

Example: A bone of contentions (something which people argue and disagree over).

The phrase A bone of consist of the two words that acts as single adjective for explain the contention as noun.

SL : Get up! Get up!

TL : Bangun! Bangun!

The phrase get up is classified into idiomatic expression in type of compound.

4) Similes

Are an expression which built compare two things; simile always include two words as or like.

Example: As dry as bone (very dry)

SL : He cannot resis the occasional tease, of course. Old habits die hard.

5) Binomials

Are type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction (inking word), usually “and”.

Example: Rough and ready (crude and lacking sophistication)

SL : But he’s here, all right clear as day. I’m seeing something else too.

TL : Tapi, dia memang ada di sini sangat jelas. Aku juga melihat hal lain.

6) Trinomials

Are a similar type of idiom which three words as joined,

Example: cool, calm and collected (relaxed, in control and nervous).

SL : I've looked here, there and everywhere for my glasses but can't find them.

TL : Saya sudah mencari di sini, di sana dan di mana-mana untuk saya gelas tetapi tidak dapat menemukannya.

7) Whole Clause and Sentence

Are type of idiom which built by a group of words which contains at least one main clause that express a statement, question, instruction, or exclamation. This idioms has a specific object,
Example: To cut long story short (to tell the main point, but not all the fine details).

SL : You better **make this up to Aunt Cast**

TL : Sebaiknya kau perbaiki ini sebelum Bibi Case makan semua yang di kafe.

The phrase make up (to someone) is classified into idiomatic expression in type of whole clause and sentence.

5. **Translation of Idioms**

In translating the idiom, Nida and Taber (1969: 106) divide it into three types of translation there are,

a) **Idioms are translated into non-idioms**

This translation is done because there is an idiom that represents the source language. In addition, translation to non-idioms is intended to follow the basic rules of translation that are concerned with the transfer of message content rather than the word form itself.

b) **Idioms are translated into idioms**

Translation of source language idiom into target language idiom can be done if in target language there is idiom which have same or similar meaning.

c) **Non-idioms are translated into idioms**
Translation is not an idiom being an idiom done to make the target language translations become more alive. This is intended to make the message delivered more meaningful to the target language reader.

According to Mona Baker (1992: 68-69) the translation of idioms is difficult because the source language idiom has no equivalent in the target language, or the idiom may have a similar form in the target language but different contexts of use and connotation, or an idiom has literal meaning and meaning idiomatic. Translation of idiom according to Mona Baker (1992: 72-77) can be done as follows,

a) Using target language idioms that have similar meanings and forms.
b) Using target language idioms that have similar meanings, but different forms.
c) Translating by paraphrasing.
d) No translation of idioms (omission) because in the target language there is no equivalent or idiom does not affect the source language message if not translated.

6. Strategy for Translation Idioms

Mona Baker (1992: 72) proposes some strategies that can be used to translate idioms.

a) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source- language
idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items (Baker, 1992: 72). The example is given as follows.

SL: It seemed I was not very clever at putting on an act at being two-faced.
TL: Rupanya aku kurang pandai bersandiwara, bermuka dua.

The idiom bermuka dua defined as tidak jujur (dishonest).

b) Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items (Baker, 1992: 74). This strategy uses different lexical items to express more or less the same idea. The example is presented below.

SL: Everyone knew that the children in Holland were working their guts out in their studies.
TL: Semua pun tahu, anak-anak di Holland membanting tulang dalam kuliah mereka.

The idioms membanting tulang and working their guts out are quite similar in meaning.

c) Translation by paraphrase

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when an equivalent cannot be found in the target language or when it seems
inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language (Baker, 1992: 74). Below is the example of the paraphrase strategy.

SL: And don’t pretend you haven’t got enough reliable men.

TL: Jangan berlagak punya anak buah yang dapat diandalkan.

In this translate, men translated into anak buah.

d) Translation by omission

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. It is because it has no close equivalent in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons (Baker, 1992: 77). The example is presented below.

SL: I shall have to ask them what the name of the country is, you know.

TL: Tapi aku harus bertanya pada mereka nama negeri ini.

It can be seen in the example above that you know is not realized in Bahasa Indonesia.

7. Theory of Equivalence

The difficulty with translation problems is in the search for equivalent matches or equivalents between the source language and the target language, so that it requires a more understanding translation activity at that level, in order to produce an appropriate translation. According to Barnstone (1993) equivalent problem is a core part of the theory of
translation. And the practice of translating as the realization of the translation process involves always matching searches. Benny Hoed said that the main problem in translation is the difficulty of finding equivalence between two languages. Suppose a match is found, every element of the matching language is still open to interpretations.

But Nida, as quoted by M. Zaka Al-Farizi, says, equivalence can be generated when considering (1) delivering messages from source language into the target language by aligning the vocabulary and grammatical aspects, (2) prioritizing content equivalence rather than form, (3) the most reasonable selection of equivalents in the target language while considering the proximity to the meanings contained in the source language, (4) the prioritization of meanings rather than styles, although the style of language is also important, (5) and the preference of the reader of translation.

In conformity with the topics and approaches that will be used in this study, meaning that the equivalence possessed by Nida, will be explained in this chapter. Equivalence theory from Dr. Nida has an influence on translation.

Nida and Taber explained two equivalence theories, namely Formal Correspondence and Dynamic Equivalence (2008). These two theories have differences, this difference is explained in Sayogie:

*Pemadanan formal mengacu pada teks bahasa sumber baik dalam bentuk dan isi. Bentuk mengacu pada aspek linguistik dan isi mengacu*
Formal correspondence, as described above, focuses on the form and content of the original text. In formal correspondence, a translator can use literals or words for translations in order to memorize as many forms and contents of the original message as possible. It can be concluded that this equivalence focuses on foreign languages or source languages in the target language.

Example Formal Correspondence:

SL: Then you know to stay out of my head.

TL: Kalau begitu, tetaplah menjauh dari pikiranku.

The sentence above is called formal correspondence because the meaning of source language is maintained in the target language, and it shows that translation tries to replicate content to maintain originality.

Different from formal correspondence, dynamic equivalence is based on naturalness and translators must not be attached to the form or content of the source language. The extent to which message targets in language respond substantially to the receptors in the source language.

Example Dynamic Equivalence:

SL: A small slip-up is one thing. A big one does not bear thinking
about.

TL : Membuat kesalahan kecil adalah satu masalah.

Kesalahan besar tak akan sanggup dibayangkan.

According to Nida’s theory the translation of idiomatic phrasal verb above is intended to follow dynamic equivalence, because form the uses of common words in target language that;ś make it simple for the reader or it can be said reader-oriented.
CHAPTER III
DATA ANALYSIS

A. The Data Description

In the data description, the research tabulated the data which are taken from the novel. The writer marked the words, the phrase and the sentence that are classified into the idioms according to McCarthy and O’dell theory. There are thirty data that are found in the novel, the research only uses ten data to avoid irrelevant and repetition of similar data in analysis.

B. The Data Analysis


After that, the research analyze the idiomatic translation strategy by Mona Baker’s theory, then inspects the equivalence of translation by Nida and Taber’s theory.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
<th>Type of Idiom</th>
<th>Degree of Equivalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I’d place my bet—maybe she knew who my mother was and igured <strong>that no one can change the sound of an echo.</strong> (7)</td>
<td>Aku berani bertaruh soal yang ini-mungkin dia tahu siapa ibuku dan berpikir <strong>buah tak akan jatuh jauh dari pohonnya.</strong> (8)</td>
<td>a whole clause or sentence</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’d left my home in Austin, Minnesota, sneeking <strong>off like a boy running away to join circus.</strong> (9)</td>
<td>Aku pergi dari rumahku di Austin, Minnesota, menyelinap <strong>bagai anak kecil yang kabur untuk bergabung dengan sirkus.</strong> (10)</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>Formal Correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When the sound of rain splashing against a window panel would seep into my subconscious. (11)</td>
<td><strong>Ketika bunyi rintik hujan menerpa jendela</strong> dan membuatku jatuh dan tertidur. (13)</td>
<td>a whole clause or sentence</td>
<td>Formal Correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of course, that went over like <strong>a kick to the nuts,</strong> and the strike began. (17)</td>
<td><strong>Tentu saja hal itu ditentang keras</strong> dan demonstrasi pun dimulai (21)</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I went into the bathroom, half to get away from my mother and half to be with Jeremy in case he got scared. (20)</td>
<td>Aku pergi ke kamar mandi, sebagian karena ingin <strong>terhindar</strong> dari omelan ibuku dan sebagian lagi ingin bersama Jeremy kalau-kalau dia merasa takut. (25)</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I wanted to shoot back my own clever retort, but my mind had seized up like a rusty bolt. (27)</td>
<td>Aku ingin membalas dengan mengucapkan sesuatu yang lebih cerdas, tapi <strong>pikiranku membeku.</strong> (37)</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’d seen her stumble into the apartment <strong>cross-eyed drunk</strong> with her shoes in one hand and wadded-up undergarments in the other. (57)</td>
<td>Aku pernah menyaksikannya terhuyung-huyung masuk apartement dengan <strong>mata redup</strong> sembari memegangi sepasang sepatunya di satu tangan dan gumpalan pakaian di tangan yang lain. (73)</td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I would run out of money midway through my next semester. (58)</td>
<td>Begitu para anggota legislator membuat yangundang-undang yang jelas bahwa mereka ingin pembunuh sekalgus pemerkosa dipenjara selamanya. (93)</td>
<td>Prepositional Phrase</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Once the legislature made it clear that they want murdering rapists locked up for good. (71)</td>
<td>Aku tak pernah menangkap ikan sebelumnya, dan perasaan menangkap ikan itu, merasakan sentukan di joranku, melihat kakekku menarik ikan yang berkelojot dari air, membuatku senang. (166)</td>
<td>Binomial</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I had never caught a fish before, and the feel of catching that fish, the twitching of my rod, seeing him lit out of the water lipping and lopping, thrilled me. (124)</td>
<td>Tapi di persidangan jaksa membesar besarkan masalah itu dengan mengatkan bahwa Crystal ketakutan karena menangkap basah sedang. (211)</td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Formal Correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But at the trial the prosecutor made such a big deal out of it, saying that Crystal thought her life would be ruined because of us getting caught having well, you know. (158)</td>
<td>Aku sudah dalam perjalanan menuju Hillview Manor (155)</td>
<td>Prepositional Phrase</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I was already on the road driving to Hilliew Manor. (115)</td>
<td>Dan berpaling ke jendela untuk melihat jalan yang kami lalui dan berpikir. (366)</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And turned toward the window to watch the miles go by and think. (269)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The aroma sailed on a light breeze and swirled around my head. (302)</td>
<td>Aroma itu disebarkan oleh embusan angin yang lembut dan berputar- putar di sekeliling kepala. (404)</td>
<td>Prepositional Phrase</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl had told me that heaven cold be here on Earth. (302)</td>
<td>Dikatakan Carl kepala bahwa surge bisa saja berada di Bumi. (404)</td>
<td>Prepositional Phrase</td>
<td>Formal Correspondence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Datum 1

SL : I’d place my bet—maybe she knew who my mother was and figured that no one can change the sound of an echo. (7)

TL : Aku berani bertaruh soal yang ini- mungkin dia tahu siapa ibuku dan berpikir buah tak akan jatuh jauh dari pohonnya. (8)

From the data above, the sentence no one can change the sound of an echo is classified into type of a whole clause or sentence idioms. It is classified into this type of idioms because it is constructed by a group of words which contain one main clause that express statement. The translator uses the second idiom strategy of Mona Baker by translating idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form. The idiom no one can change the sound of an echo in the context of story used to tell that children will not be much different from their parents. The context is accordance with the meaning of idioms in the source language but different form from the sentence. The target language tell the main point source language, but not all the fine details.

In the Indonesian proverb dictionary, the meaning of "Buah tak akan jatuh jauh dari pohonnya" means that the nature of a child is not much different from that of his father or mother, the decline of his ancestors will certainly have similarities with his parents. Source language with background stories from America expresses the word "echo" to express it, but in contrast to the target language with an Indonesian background express it with the word
"buah".

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as Dynamic Equivalence. Based on theory Nida and Taber about dynamic equivalence, naturalness and translators must not be attached to the form or content of the source language. the extent to which message targets in language respond substantially to the receptors in the source language. This translation has same with the meaning, but the target language not in accordance with the source language.

Datum 2

SL : I’d left my home in Austin, Minnesota, sneaking off like a boy running away to join circus. (9)

TL : Aku pergi dari rumahku di Austin, Minnesota, menyelinap bagaikan anak kecil yang kabur untuk bergabung dengan sirkus. (10)

From the data above, the sentence like a boy running away to join circus. is classified into idiomatic expression in type of simile. It is classifies into this type because it is an expression which built compare two things; simile always include two words as or like. The translator uses the first idiom strategy of Mona Baker by translating idiom with similar meaning and form.

The idioms like a boy running away to join circus in the context of the story used tell that Joe left home to avoid a fight with his mother. This context correspondes to the idioms in the source language. Based on McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms, run away means to flee or escape from someone or something.
The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English into Indonesian using first Mona Baker’s theory is using similar meaning and form. Because translation in the target language matches the source language.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as formal correspondence. Based on theory Nida and Taber about formal correspondence, as described above, focuses on the form and content of the original text. in formal correspondence, a translator can use literals or words for translations in order to memorize as many forms and contents of the original message as possible. This translation has the same meaning and communicative, but has a different form from the source language to the target language.

Datum 3

SL : When the sound of rain splashing against a window panel would seep into my subconscious. (11)

TL : Ketika bunyi rintik hujan menerpa jendela dan membuatku jatuh dan tertidur. (13)

From the data above, the sentence when the sound of rain splashing against a window is classified into type of a whole clause or sentence idioms. It is classified into this type of idioms because it is contructed by a group of words which contain one main clause that express statement. The translator uses the first idiom strategy of Mona Baker by translating idiom with similar meaning and form.

The idiom when the sound of rain splashing against a window in the
context of story used to tell when the sound of rain fell and made me fall and fall asleep. The context matches the meaning of idioms in the source language and has the same form as the target language. Based on McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms, *splashing* means to slash or spatter onto someone or something.

The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English into Indonesian using first Mona Baker’s theory is using similar meaning and form. Because translation in the target language matches the source language.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as formal correspondence. Based on theory Nida and Taber about formal correspondence, as described above, focuses on the form and content of the original text. In formal correspondence, a translator can use literals or words for translations in order to memorize as many forms and contents of the original message as possible. This translation has the same meaning and communicative, but has a different form from the source language to the target language.

**Datum 4**

SL : of course, that went over **like a kick to the nuts**, and the strike began.

(17)

TL : Tentu saja hal itu **ditentang keras** dan demonstrasi pun dimulai (21)

From the data above, the sentence **like a kick to the nuts** is classified into idiomatic expression in type of simile. It is classifies into this type because it is an expression which built compare two things; simile always include two
words as or like. The translator uses the third idiom strategy of Mona Baker by translating idiom with paraphrasing.

The idioms *like a kick to the nuts* in the context of the story used tell explain loudly and demonstrations about cutting workers' wages. This context this context is translated paraphrase. Based on McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms, *run away* means slang in poker, the winning or best possible hand of cards.

The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English into Indonesian using Mona Baker’s third strategy of translating idiom by paraphrasing the idioms. The translator uses a paraphrasing strategy because the target language does not find the equivalent of the source language and the form of the source language is different from the target language.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as Dynamic Equivalence. Based on theory Nida and Taber about dynamic equivalence, naturalness and translators must not be attached to the form or content of the source language. The extent to which message targets in language respond substantially to the receptors in the source language. This translation has same with the meaning, but the target language not in accordance with the source language.

**Datum 5**

SL : I went into the bathroom, half to get away from my mother and half to be with Jeremy in case he got scared. (20)  

TL : Aku pergi ke kamar mandi, sebagian karena ingin terhindar dari omelan
ibuku dan sebagian lagi ingin bersama Jeremy kalau-kalau dia merasa takut. (25)

From the data above, the words *get away* is classified into idiomatic expression in type of verb idiom (verb + Adverbial). It is classified into this type idioms because the get (verb) and away (adjective).

The idiom *get away* in the context of the story is used to tell Joey go to avoid his mother's anger. This context corresponds to the meaning of idioms in the source language. Based on www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com, *get away* means to evade or escape someone or something. Furthermore, based on www.dictionary.cambridge.org, *get away* means to leave or escape from a person or place, often when it is difficult to do this.

The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English into Indonesian using Mona Baker’s second strategy of translating idiom by using idiom with similar meaning but different form. These two idioms are considered to have different form, because the structure of words in source language is verb + adjective. In KBBI the word "terhindar" has the same meaning that is, terlepas (dari); terjauhkan (dari); luput (dari). That means the source language is in accordance with the target language and language context.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as Dynamic Equivalence. Based on theory Nida and Taber about dynamic equivalence, naturalness and translators must not be attached to the form or content of the source language. The extent to which message
targets in language respond substantially to the receptors in the source language. This translation has same with the meaning, but the target language not in accordance with the source language.

Datum 6

SL : I wanted to shoot back my own clever retort, but my mind had seized up like a rusty bolt. (27)

TL : Aku ingin membalas dengan mengucapkan sesuatu yang lebih cerdas, tapi pikiranku membeku. (37)

From the data above, the sentence like a rusty bolt, is classified into idiomatic expression in type of simile. It is classifies into this type because it is an expression which built compare two things; simile always include two words as or like. The translator uses the second idiom strategy of Mona Baker by translating idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form.

The idioms like a rusty bolt in the context of the story used tell Joe wanted to reply by saying something smarter, but my mind froze. This context correspondees to the idioms in the source language. Based on McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms, run away means to leave; to go away. (Not necessarily fast.)

The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English into Indonesian using Mona Baker’s second strategy of translating idiom by using similar meaning but dissimilar form the idioms. Because translator uses a similar meaning but dissimilar form because the source language is expressed according to the target language but different forms.
From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as Dynamic Equivalence. Based on theory Nida and Taber about dynamic equivalence, naturalness and translators must not be attached to the form or content of the source language. the extent to which message targets in language respond substantially to the receptors in the source language. This translation has same with the meaning, but the target language not in accordance with the source language.

Datum 7

SL : I’d seen her stumble into the apartment cross-eyed drunk with her shoes in one hand and wadded-up undergarments in the other. (57)

TL : Aku pernah menyaksikannya terhuyung-huyung masuk apartement dengan mata redup sembari memegangi sepasang sepatunya di satu tangan dan gumpalan pakaian di tangan yang lain. (73)

From the data above, the words cross-eyed drunk is classified into idiomatic expression in type of Compound. The idiom cross-eyed drunk in the context of the story is used to tell Joe had seen Lila stagger into the apartment with dim eyes, holding a pair of shoes in one hand and lumps of clothes in the other. Based on www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com, cross-eyed drunk means alcohol intoxicated. Besides, based on Merriam – Webster cross-eyed drunk means to strabismus in which the eye turns inward toward the nose. In the Indonesian dictionary the word mata redup means faint; dull or sleepy.

The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English into Indonesian using Mona Baker’s third strategy of translating idiom by
paraphrasing the idioms. The translator uses a paraphrasing strategy because the target language does not find the equivalent of the source language and the form of the source language is different from the target language.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as Dynamic Equivalence. Based on the dynamic equivalence theory of Nida and Taber, naturalness and translators must not be attached to the form or content of the source language. The extent to which message targets in language respond substantially to the receptors in the source language. This translation has the same meaning, but the target language does not match the source language.

Datum 8

SL : I would run out of money midway through my next semester. (58)

TL : Aku akan kehabisan uang untuk membayar biaya kuliah semester depan. (74)

From the data above, the words run out is classified into idiomatic expression in type of verb. The idiom run out in the context of the story is used to tell Joe's feeling of guidance because he would run out of money to pay for tuition and to redeem his mother who was in prison. Based on McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms, run out means depleted of something; to use or sell all of something that is available. Often followed by "of (something).

The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English into Indonesian using Mona Baker’s third strategy of translating idiom by paraphrasing the idioms. The translator uses a paraphrasing strategy because
the target language does not find the equivalent of the source language and the form of the source language is different from the target language.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as Dynamic Equivalence. Based on the dynamic equivalence theory of Nida and Taber, naturalness and translators must not be attached to the form or content of the source language. The extent to which message targets in language respond substantially to the receptors in the source language. This translation has the same meaning, but the target does not match the source language.

**Datum 9**

SL : Once the legislature made it clear that they want murdering rapists locked up for good. (71)

TL : Begitu para anggota legislator membuat yangundang-undang yang jelas bahwa mereka ingin pembunuh sekaligus pemerkosa dipenjara selamanya. (93)

From the data above, the words *for good* is classified into idiomatic expression in type of prepositional phrase. It is classified into this type idioms because it is contructed by preposional word on the sentence. The translator uses the third idiom strategy of Mona Baker of Translating idiom with paraphrasing.

From the data above, the words *for good* is classified into idiomatic expression in type of prepositional phrase. It is classified into this type idioms because it is contructed by preposional word on the sentence. The translator
uses the third idiom strategy of Mona Baker by translating idiom with paraphrasing.

The idioms *for good* in the context of the story used to tell Legislators enact legislation so that both murderers and rapists are imprisoned forever. This context corresponds to the meaning of idioms in the source language. Based on www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com, *for good* means For one's benefit, even though it may not be enjoyable or desired.

The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English into Indonesian using Mona Baker’s paraphrasing of translating idiom by paraphrase. Because because there are no exact words or sentences or keywords with the language used by the paraphrase to translate it.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as Formal Correspondence. Based on the theory of Nida and Taber this idiom is categorized Formal Correspondence, as described above, focuses on the form and content of the original text. in formal correspondence, a translator can use literals or words for translations in order to memorize as many forms and contents of the original message as possible. This translation is appropriate or the target languageis very well translated with the source language. So that it can be concluded that the transaltion is formal correspondence.

**Datum 10**

SL : I had never caught a fish before, and the feel of catching that fish, the twitching of my rod, seeing him lift out of the water **flipping and**
flopping, thrilled me.. (124)

TL : Aku tak pernah menangkap ikan sebelumnya, dan perasaan menangkap ikan itu, merasakan sentakan di joranku, melihat kakekku menarik ikan yang berkelojot dari air, membuatku senang. (166)

From the data above, the words flipping and flopping is classified into idiomatic expression in type of binominal. It is classified into this type idioms because it is contructed by word + and + word on the sentence. The translator uses the third idiom strategy of Mona Baker by translating idiom with paraphrasing.

The idioms flipping and flopping in the context of the story used to tell a fish movement or fish reaction after being caught like a seizure spasm. This context corresponds to the meaning of idioms in the source language. Based on https://www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com, flipping and flopping means A backward somersault or handspring.

In https://kbbi.web.id berkelojot means kejang yang sifatnya bergantian kaku dan lemas secara cepat.

The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English into Indonesian using Mona Baker’s paraphrasing of translating idiom by paraphrase. Because there are no extract word or sentences or keywords with the language used by the paraphrase to translate it.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as Dynamic Equivalence. Based on the theory of Nida and Taber this idiom is categorized Dynamic equivalence. Dynamic Equivalence
is naturalness and translators must not be attached to the form or content of
the source language. the extent to which message targets in language respond
substantially to the receptors in the source language. This translation has the
same meaning but it develops back to the target language.

**Datum 11**

SL: But at the trial the prosecutor made **such a big deal out of it**, saying that
Crystal thought her life would be ruined because of us getting caught
having well, you know. (158)

TL: Tapi di persidangan jaksa **membesar besarkan masalah itu** dengan
mengatakan bahwa Crystal ketakutan karena menangkap basah sedang
berhubungan intim. (211)

From the data above, the words **a big deal** is classified into idiomatic
expression in type of Compound. The idiom **a big deal** in the context of the
story is used to tell in a trial the prosecutor made a big deal about the problem
by saying that Crystal was afraid of getting caught doing something.

This context corresponds to the meaning of idioms in the source
language. Based on www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com, **a big deal** means
Something that is considered important or consequential. Besides, based on
Merriam – Webster **a big deal** means to treat (something) as very important
or too important.

The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English
into Indonesian using Mona Baker’s second strategy of translating idiom by
using similar meaning but dissimilar form the idioms. Because translator uses
a similar meaning but dissimilar form because the source language is expressed according to the target language but different forms.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as Formal Correspondence. Based on the Formal Correspondence theory of Nida and Taber formal correspondence, as described above, focuses on the form and content of the original text. In formal correspondence, a translator can use literals or words for translations in order to memorize as many forms and contents of the original message as possible. This translation is appropriate for the target language is very well translated with the source language. So that can be concluded that the translated it.

Datum 12

SL : And turned toward the window to watch the miles go by and think. (269)

TL : Dan berpaling ke jendela untuk melihat jalan yang kami lalui dan berpikir. (366)

From the data above, the words go by is classified into idiomatic expression in type of verb. The type of verb idiom is formed from verb + object/ complement (and/or adverbial). It is classified into this type idioms because the verb (go) and adverbial (by).

The idiom go by in the context of the story is used to tell Lila and Joe have done an activity, after that, enjoying the view in front of the window, looking at the road they have gone through and thinking. This context corresponds to the meaning of idioms in the source language. Based on

The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English into Indonesian using Mona Baker’s second strategy of translating idiom by using similar meaning but dissimilar form the idioms. Because translator uses a similar meaning but dissimilar form because the source language is expressed according to the target language but different forms.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as Dynamic Equivalence. Based on the theory of Nida and Taber this idiom is categorized dynamic equivalence. Dynamic equivalence is naturalness and translators must not be attached to the form or content of the source language. the extent to which message targets in language respond substantially to the receptors in the source language. This translation has the same meaning, but it develops back to the target language.

**Datum 13**

SL : I was already *on the road* driving to Hillview Manor. (115)

TL : Aku sudah dalam *perjalan* menuju Hillview Manor (155)

From the data above, the words *on the road* is classified into idiomatic expression in type of prepositional phrase. It is classified into this type idioms because it is contracted by prepositional word on the sentence. The translator uses the second idiom strategy of Mona Baker by translating idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form.

The idioms *on the road* in the context of the story used to tell Joe is on his way to Hillview Manor to continue his search for Crystal Hagen's
diary. This context corresponds to the meaning of idioms in the source language. Based on www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com, *on the road* means In the act of driving to some destination.

The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English into Indonesian using Mona Baker’s second strategy of translating idiom by using similar meaning but dissimilar form the idioms. Because translator uses a similar meaning but dissimilar form because the source language is expressed according to the target language but different forms.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as Formal Correspondence. Based on the theory of Nida and Taber this idiom is categorized Formal Correspondence, as described above, focuses on the form and content of the original text. In formal correspondence, a translator can used literals or words for translations in order to memorize as many forms and contents of the original message as possible. This translation is appropriate or the target language is very well translated with the source language, so that it can be concluded that the translation is Formal Correspondence.

**Datum 14**

SL : The aroma sailed on a light breeze and *swirled around* my head. (302)

TL : Aroma itu disebarkan oleh embusan angin yang lembut dan *berputar putar disekeliling* kepalaku (404)

From the data above, the words *swirled around* is classified into idiomatic expression in type of prepositional phrase. It is classified into this
type idioms because it is constructed by prepositional word on the sentence. The translator uses the third idiom strategy of Mona Baker by translating idiom with paraphrasing.

The idioms *swirled around* in the context of the story used to tell Joe was enjoying a gentle breeze and swirling around his head. This context corresponds to the meaning of idioms in the source language. Based on www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com, *swirled around* means To move around in a twisting, winding, gyrating motion.

The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English into Indonesian using third Mona Baker’s theory is paraphrasing of translating idiom by paraphrase. Because there are no exact words or sentences or keywords with the language used by the paraphrase to translate it.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as dynamic equivalence. Based on the theory of Nida and Taber this idiom is categorized dynamic equivalence. Dynamic equivalence is naturalness and translators must not be attached to the form or content of the source language. the extent to which message targets in language respond substantially to the receptors in the source language. This translation has the same meaning, but id develops back to the target language.

**Datum 15**

SL : Carl had told me—*that heaven could be here on Earth.* (302)

TL : Dikatakan Carl kepadaku *bahwa surga bisa saja berada di Bumi.* (404)
From the data above, the words *a heaven on the Earth* is classified into idiomatic expression in type of prepositional phrase. It is classified into this type idioms because it is contstructed by prepositional word on the sentence. The translator uses the third idiom strategy of Mona Baker by translating idiom with paraphrasing.

The idioms *a heaven on the Earth* in the context of the story used to tell Carl told Joe that surge could be on Earth. This context corresponds to the meaning of idioms in the source language. Based on www.idioms.thefreedictionary.com, *a heaven on the Earth* means something that is very enjoyable, pleasurable.

The research analyzes that the translator translates idioms from English into Indonesian using third Mona Baker’s theory is paraphrasing of translating idiom by paraphrase. Because there are no exact words or sentences or keywords with the language used by the paraphrase to translate it.

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that translation can be categorized as Dynamic Equivalence. Based on the theory of Nida and Taber this idiom is categorized Dynamic equivalence. Dynamic Equivalence is naturalness and translators must not be attached to the form or content of the source language. the extent to which message targets in language respond substantially to the receptors in the source language. This translation has the same meaning, but it develops back to the target language.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the writer concluded that the translation of idioms was one of the hardest to be used by the translator. The writer collecting and analyzing 30 data by classifying the type of idiom based on McCarthy and O’dell’s theory, analyzing the translation strategy used by the translator based on Baker’s theory and analyzing the equivalence by Nida and Taber theory.

From 30 data collected, but only 15 samples to be analyzed, six types of idioms, namely verb + object/complement, preposition phrases, compounds, similes, binomials and a whole clause or sentences. There are three verb + object/complement, four idioms preposition phrases, two idioms compounds, three idioms of simile, one idiom of binomial and two idioms of whole clause or sentence.

Furthermore, The Life We Bury Novel was indicated to applied three strategies of translation there are, four using an idiom of similar meaning and forms, four similar meaning but dissimilar forms, and seven translation by paraphrases. The dominant the novel using paraphrase strategy of translation by paraphrases.

The last, the writer also analyzes meaning equivalence in The Life We Bury novel. There are dynamic equivalence and formal correspondence. The novel seems to use dynamic equivalence with the number eleven and four formal correspondence. The translator was more likely to use translation at a
level of using paraphrase strategy of translation by paraphrases with clear and understandable translations. As well as implemented target culture words.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the writer gives several suggestions, namely:

1. For translator, the writer recommends to produce a good idiom translation, the translator must identify idiomatic expressions or not, classify idioms into idiom types, find the meaning and context of idioms, and choose an idiomatic translation strategy that is suitable for translating idioms.

2. For the next researcher, after this research, the author hopes that the next researcher can develop research in the field of idiomatic translation using better strategies and analysis

3. For the student of UIN, the research hope that this research will fulfill the references needed for all students who want to increase their knowledge of the translation of idioms.
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A. Equivalence of Translation by Nida and Taber.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Criteria of Translation Equivalence</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Degree of Equivalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>It focuses attention on the message itself, in both of form and content. Once is concerned that the message in the receptor language should match as closely as possible the different elements in the source language.</td>
<td>SL: <em>When the sound of rain splashing against a window panel</em> would seep into my subconscious. (11) TL: <em>ketika bunyi rintik hujan menerpa jendela dan membuatku jatuh dan tertidur.</em> (13)</td>
<td>Formally Correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>It is the principle equivalent effect, where the relationship between receptor and message should be substantially the same as that which existed between the original receptor and the message.</td>
<td>SL: <em>She stood in front of me and read a few lines to herself to get into character.</em> (78) TL: <em>dia berdiri di depanku dan membaca beberapa kalimat agar bisa menjiwai karakter.</em> (101)</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## B. Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Idiom in Source Language</th>
<th>Type of Idiom</th>
<th>Translate in Target Language</th>
<th>Strategy of Translating Idiom (Mona Baker)</th>
<th>Meaning Equivalence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I’d place my bet—maybe she knew who my mother was and igured that no one can change the sound of an echo.</td>
<td>a whole clause or sentence</td>
<td>Aku berani bertaruh soal yang ini- mungkin dia tahu siapa ibuku dan berpikir buah tak akan jatuh jauh dari pohonnya.</td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form.</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>I’d left my home in Austin, Minnesota, sneking off like a boy running away to join circus.</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>Aku pergi dari rumahku di Austin, Minnesota, menyelinap bagaikan anak kecil yang kabur untuk bergabung dengan sirkus.</td>
<td>Similar Meaning and Form</td>
<td>Formal Correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>There were days when I sought out his memory, I needed his wisdom to deal with the tidal swells in my life.</td>
<td>Whole Clause or Sentence</td>
<td>Adakalanya aku mengenang dirinya ketika aku membutuhkan nasihat untuk menghadapi gelombang badai dalam hidupku.</td>
<td>Similar meaning and form.</td>
<td>Formal Correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>When the sound of rain splashing against a window panel would seep into my subconscious. (11)</td>
<td>She said, whispering like a schoolgirl telling a story out of turn. (12)</td>
<td>In her inebriation and exhaustion, her words swung and lurched like a decrepit rope bridge. (15)</td>
<td>“Dammit Joey get down here.” (15)</td>
<td>Of course, that went over like a kick to the nuts, and the strike began. (17)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Whole Clause or Sentence</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Simile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Similar Meaning and Form</td>
<td>Similar meaning and Form.</td>
<td>Similar meaning and form</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Formal Correspondence</td>
<td>Formal Correspondence</td>
<td>Formal Correspondence</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>but I remember that one: <strong>walls as thin as crackers.</strong> (18)</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>Namun, aku ingat kamar yang satu itu: <strong>dindingnya tipis seperti biskuit.</strong> (22-23)</td>
<td>Similar Meaning and Similar Form</td>
<td>Formal Correspondence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>A wedge of glass stuck out of the top of his head <strong>like an oversized coin jammed in an undersized piggy-bank slot.</strong> (18)</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td>Sekaping kaca menancap di atas kepalanya <strong>seperti sebuah koin yang terlalu besar tersangkut di sebuah lubang celengan.</strong> (23)</td>
<td>Similar meaning but Dissimilar Form</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>I went into the bathroom, half to get away from my mother and half to be with Jeremy in case he got scared. (20)</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Aku pergi ke kamar mandi, sebagian karena ingin <strong>terhindar</strong> dari omelan ibuku dan sebagian lagi ingin bersama Jeremy kalau-kalau dia merasa takut. (25)</td>
<td>paraphrase</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>As I <strong>pulled out</strong> of the driveway. (22)</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Saat aku <strong>mengeluarkan</strong> mobil dari parkiran apartemenku. (28)</td>
<td>Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>English</td>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>Meaning and Form</td>
<td>Type</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Black hair that whipped around her face  <strong>like water dancing of rocks.</strong> (27)</td>
<td>Rambut hitam pendek menghias wajahnya <strong>bagai air yang menari di batu karang.</strong> (36-37)</td>
<td>Similar Meaning and form</td>
<td>Formal Correspondence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>I wanted to shoot back my own clever retort, but my mind had seized up <strong>like a rusty bolt.</strong> (27)</td>
<td>Aku ingin membalas dengan mengucapkan sesuatu yang lebih cerdas, tapi <strong>pikiranku membeku.</strong> (37)</td>
<td>Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Her geniality faded <strong>like a toy succumbing to a dead battery,</strong> her eyes no longer weightless, her dimples gone. (38)</td>
<td>Keramahtamahannya memudar bagai <strong>mainan yang batrainya hampir habis,</strong> matanya tak lagi memancarkan keringanan, lesung pipinya pun sirna. (51)</td>
<td>Similar Meaning and Form</td>
<td>Formal Correspondence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>I’d seen her stumble into the apartment <strong>cross-eyed drunk</strong> with her shoes in one hand and wadded-up undergarments in the other. (57)</td>
<td>Aku pernah menyaksikannya terhuyung- huyung masuk apartement dengan <strong>mata redup</strong> sembari memegangi sepasang sepatunya di satu tangan dan gumpalan pakaian di tangan yang lain. (73)</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Original Sentence</td>
<td>Part of Speech</td>
<td>Paraphrase</td>
<td>Paraphrase Type</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>I would <strong>run out</strong> of money midway through my next semester. (58)</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Aku akan <strong>kehabsan</strong> uang untuk membayar biaya kuliah semester depan. (74)</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Once the legislature made it clear that they want murdering rapists locked up <strong>for good</strong>. (71)</td>
<td>Prepositional Phrase</td>
<td>Begitu para anggota legislator membuat yang undang-undang yang jelas bahwa mereka ingin pembunuh sekaligus pemerkosa dipenjara <strong>selamanya</strong>.</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>She stood in front of me and read a few lines to herself to <strong>get into</strong> character. (78)</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Dia berdiri di depanku dan membaca beberapa kalimat agar bisa <strong>menjiwai</strong> karakternya. (101)</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>I couldn’t refuse because I needed to <strong>make up</strong> for the three thousand dollars. (83)</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Aku tidak bisa menolaknya karena butuh uang untuk <strong>mengganti</strong> tiga ribu dolar. (109)</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Hell, you could <strong>make up</strong> a story. (87)</td>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Dia punya kisah <strong>menarik</strong> yang harus diceritakan. (118)</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>22.</strong></td>
<td>I raised the folder cover quickly, like <em>tearing of a bandage</em>, and opened my eyes to see a beautiful young girl smiling back at me. (96)</td>
<td>Simile</td>
<td><strong>Similar Meaning and form</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>23.</strong></td>
<td>Feeling the <em>blood in</em> my cheeks heating up. (101)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Formal Correspondence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>24.</strong></td>
<td>I had never caught a fish before, and the feel of catching that fish, the twitching of my rod, seeing him lit out of the water <em>lipping and lopping</em>, thrilled me. (124)</td>
<td>Binomial</td>
<td><strong>Paraphrase</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>25.</strong></td>
<td>But at the trial the prosecutor made <em>such a big deal out of it</em>, saying that Crystal thought her</td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td><strong>Similar Meaning and form</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Translation**

22. Kusingkap sampul map dengan cepat, seperti *mencopot perban*, membuka mataku dan melihat wajah seorang gadis yang cantik tengah tersenyum kepadaku. (130)

23. Terasa *amarahku* mulai mendidih. (137)

24. Aku tak pernah menangkap ikan sebelumnya, dan perasaan menangkap ikan itu, merasakan sentakan di joranku, melihat kakekku menarik ikan yang *berkelojot* dari air, membuatku senang. (166)

25. Tapi di persidangan jaksa *membesar besarkan masalah itu* dengan mengatkan
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>26. life would be ruined because of us getting caught having well, you know. (158)</th>
<th>27. “Does it mean I have to give up college and everything I want in my life?” (167)</th>
<th>28. I was already on the road driving to Hilliew Manor. (115)</th>
<th>29. And turned toward the window to watch the miles go by and think. (269)</th>
<th>30. The aroma sailed on a light breeze and swirled around my head. (302)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“bahwa Crystal ketakutan karena menangkap basah sedang...”</td>
<td>“Apa itu artinya aku harus <strong>berhenti</strong> kuliah dan meninggalkan semua yang ingin kugapai dalam hidupku?” (224)</td>
<td>Aku sudah dalam perjalanan menuju Hillview Manor (155)</td>
<td>Dan berpaling ke jendela untuk melihat jalan yang kami <strong>lalui</strong> dan berpikir. (366)</td>
<td>Aroma itu disebarkan oleh embusan angin yang lembut dan <strong>berputar- putar</strong> di sekeliling kepalaku. (404)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Similar meaning but dissimilar form</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
<td>Dynamic Equivalence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26.</td>
<td>27.</td>
<td>28.</td>
<td>29.</td>
<td>30.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
berada di Bumi. (404)
C. Biography

1. Allen Eskens

Allen Eskens is the bestselling author of *The Life We Bury*, *The Guise of Another*, *The Heavens May Fall*, *The Deep Dark Descending*, and *The Shadows We Hide*. He is the recipient of the Barry Award, Minnesota Book Award, Rosebud Award (Left Coast Crime), and Silver Falchion Award and has been a finalist for the Edgar® Award, Thriller Award, Anthony Award, and Audie Award. His books have been translated into 21 languages and his novel, *The Life We Bury* is in development for a feature film.

Allen has a journalism degree from the University of Minnesota and a law degree from Hamline University. After law school, he studied creative writing in the M.F.A. program at Minnesota State University-Mankato, as well as the Loft Literary Center and the Iowa Summer Writer’s Festival. Allen grew up on the hills of central Missouri. He now lives with his wife, Joely, in greater Minnesota where he recently retired after practicing criminal law for 25 years.
2. Hilmi Akmal

Hilmi Akmal was born in Jakarta on September 18. Since he was a child, he has enjoyed reading literature so he studied at the Faculty of Literature, English Literature Department, National University, Jakarta and earned a Bachelor of English Literature. After graduating, he continued his studies at the Linguistics Studies Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Indonesia and earned a Masters of Humanities in Linguistics. Then he chose a career as a lecturer at the English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities Sciences, State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta. Aside from being a lecturer, he is also a translator and book editor - a career he has practiced since the year 2000. One of his translation novels entitled *Humaira Ibunda Kaum Beriman*, translated from Kamran Pasha's *Mother of Believers* novel and published by Zaman Publishers in 2011, was nominated as the best translation of fiction in the Indonesian Islamic Book Fair of 2012. Another his work of translation novels, *Live We Burry* written by Allen Eskens, published by the Noura Publisher in 2018, was declared as one of the 2018 top ten best seller book. Hilmi Akmal now lives in South Tangerang with his wife and three daughters.