# TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF IDIOMS IN NOVEL CRAZY RICH ASIANS: SEMANTIC APPROACH

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of the research is to figure out how to translate idioms from English into Indonesian. The data were taken from a novel Crazy Rich Asian by Kevin Kwan and its translation into Kaya Tujuh Turunan by Cindy Kristanto. Because the meaning of an idiom cannot be translated from each of its terms, the application of appropriate methodologies to translate idioms affects the idiom translation. Many English idioms have the same meaning as idiomatic expressions, but they are expressed in different ways. Other idioms do not have equivalent idioms, so they were translated using the free translation method.. The method of this study is a descriptive qualitative method research. There were 325 data which were analyzed qualitatively to determine the types of idioms and what semantic strategies were employed. The result shows that paraphrase dominated of all idiom types with 83 data, followed by synonym 73 data, Emphasis change 66 data, abstraction change 62 data and distribution change 41 data. The author conducted research on the relevance of understanding idioms and how to use them more effectively.

**Keywords**: Translation strategies, idiomatic expression, translations idiom.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Novel is the one of the information conductors by text. The author can communicate by sharing their thoughts, teaching us in words, or giving us with a new perspective. Text not far in the sense. Plenty of literature is translated into some language because have interesting contents. Translating text

from English to Indonesian is not easy as we read the result. One of the responsibilities of a translator is to translate Idiom Cultural features, religious beliefs, culture-specific goods, superstitions, and distinct ideologies of people from other countries or nations are all included in idioms. Translation strategies is to look at translation as an action, to place it in the wider context of action theory (Chesterman, 2016:86). According to Catford (1965) "defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". Translating an idiomatic or slang word into a target language is difficult because the translator must synchronize the meaning so the readers understand the sentence. The last is the context and the frequencies of using the idiomatic 2 expression in SL might have different meaning when it is translated into TL (Baker, 2018:71). This research analyzed the idioms from Novel Crazy Rich Asian. The method of this study is a descriptive qualitative method. According to Creswell (2009: 98) said that in a qualitative project, the author will describe a research problem that can best be understood by exploring a concept or phenomenon.

The novel was chosen because it has an interesting meaning in the simplicity of the story and contains an enlightenment of the mind. The Types of Data analysis is objective data. The research data were taken from a novel entitled a novel Crazy Rich Asian by Kevin Kwan and its translation into *Kaya Tujuh Turunan* by Cindy Kristanto. There are some examples of translating the idiomatic from source text (ST) into target text (TT) on Crazy Rich Asian.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW
### 2.1. Theory of the Research

Translation is to change the Source Language into Target Language. Translation play an important rules to exchanging the information. According to Catford (1965) "defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". Although each translator has his or her own view and comprehension, translation has many different meanings.. This Research have a mission to analyze the phrasal verb idioms in A Crazy Rich Asians Novel using strategies of similar meaning and form. Idiomatic in translation it also a verb phrase in English. Idiomatic is a sentence or a clause that cannot be translated word-to-word or as Grammarly. So they may be no idiomatic concept. The translator cannot using paraphrase strategy because paraphrase strategy usually descriptive explanatory. As it is often tricky to find the correct comparable or any idiom in the target language, this technique has some disadvantages, as in a lack of quality and stylistic coherence.

1. A process

A strategy is understood here as a planned way of doing something. To speak of translation strategies is to look at translation as an action, to place it in the wider context of action theory.

2. A classification

Comprehension strategies have to do with the analysis of the source text and the whole nature of the translation commission; they are inferencing strategies, and they are temporally primary in the translation process. Production strategies are the results of

various comprehension strategies: they have to do with how the translator manipulates the linguistic material in order to produce an appropriate target text.

There are some opinions about the translation of idioms, While using this strategy not only components of sense will be missing or added, but the emotive or pragmatic impact will be reduced or lost (Newmark , 1988: 109).

3. Theory of translation strategy

The idioms in translation occasionally means that idioms can not be translated with any other idiom. Sometimes the search for the target language idiom may be hard because idioms not word-to-form translated method. In English, as a many other languages there are maybe no idiomatic concepts.

## 2.2. Previous Study

In this chapter Review of Related Story will contain about discusses similar topic with this research. And additionally analysis the equivalent of English idiomatic translation and therefore the applied methods which is used to translate the Indonesian idioms in Crazy Rich Asians Novel. Monica Ardita (2017) in The Translation Analysis of the Idiomatic Expression In Kinney's Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw Into *Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Usaha Terakhir.* In this research the researches trying to identities the strategies translating by phrasal verb, idioms, and slang. The second consideration is that because people nowadays used idiomatic word to their daily conversation especially the teenagers. Ardita Analysis focuses on the identities strategy translating by the phrasal verb, idioms and slang. And

my thesis different from Ardita in the object of the research that will be analyzed although have similar dealing with the translation strategy of idiomatic expression. The different between this studies are on the object and the equivalence theory.

The Second Yessie Aldriani (2019) in Euphemistic Expressions of the Late Princess Lady Diana Marriage Life on the Online Newspaper. This research describe study the different the use of euphemistic language on the online daily Express, which was about the late Princess Diana and The Prince Charles of the United Kingdom's marriage life. Aldriani research focuses on the euphemistic. And, though my thesis differentiates from Aldriani in terms of the research object to be examined, we both deal with the same type of semantic. The object and the equivalency theory are the differences between these studies.

The third Martinus Christian Adi Putranto (2018) in The Equivalence and The Strategies in Translating Idiomatic Expression Applied in Sherlock Holmes Novel A Study in Scarlet. Researches conduct analyzing this novel as the media for learning about idiomatic expression. And also analyzing the equivalence and the strategies in translation. Related to this study to the translation of the English idioms in Novel A study in Scarlet, there are so many idiomatic words translated into Indonesian idioms. Putranto Analysis with my thesis have similar in the equivalence discussion and have the different on the object of the research also the different in his linguistic analysis research.

Next Research was Julius and Ambalegin (2021) in Negative

Politeness Strategies Used by Main Character in "The Imitation Game" Movie. The point of the study is to discover the different sorts of negative politeness techniques which are expressed, and the data was analyzed using the pragmatic identity method. In the pragmatic identity method, Julius and Ambalegin Analysis and my thesis are similar. But have different in the Discussion and variations in the research object, and also differences in his pragmatic analysis research.

The comparative study on idiomatic translation strategies was Astari Hendrawati, I Wayan Budiarta in The Translation of idiomatic Expression in Bloodline Into *"Garis Darah"*. The focus of this research is to identify the approaches and processes used in translating English idioms into Indonesian language, and the lack of idiom equivalence. And, while my thesis differs from Hendrawati and Budiarta in terms of the study object under consideration, we both work with the same form of identity: the idiomatic expression. The distinctions between these studies are the object and the equivalence theory.

## 3. RESEARCH METHOD

There were 325 data which the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. The subject of this research focuses on the two versions of novels, the original version written by Kevin Kwan entitled "Crazy Rich Asians" and the Indonesian version "*Kaya Tujuh Turunan*" by Cindy Kristanto. The object of the study is Indonesian translation of English idioms in the novel of Crazy Rich Asians and its original book. Those idioms are analyzed to know what types of idioms and the translation

strategies used by Andrew Chesterman theory.

Read the English novel and then the Indonesian version (Cindy Kristanto), Putting some notes towards the sentences, phrases or clauses related to the Andrew Chesterman theory, highlighting words, phrases, and clauses and collecting them for further analysis. After all the data was found, the researcher analyzed the data according to Chesterman's translation strategies. And the last step is, reporting the result of the analysis and make the conclusion about the implementation of translation strategies in translating idioms in Crazy Rich Asians Indonesian translation novel and giving suggestions related to the result of the problem. Based on the transfer process and shift in conveying messages from the source language to the target language would be the same for both translation and translation techniques.

## 4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
### 4.1. Sub Bab 1

Chesterman (2016:86) said that translation strategies is to look at translation as an action, to place it in the wider context of action theory. Chesterman (2016: 91) states that the strategies provide useful conceptual tools for talking about translation, for focusing on particular things that translators seem to do, and for improving translation skills, then that is justification enough the implementation of a translation strategy theory is stated inside the data and analyzed using Andrew Chesterman theory of translation strategies. Moreover, by (Chesterman, 1965) definition, there are three main

types of translation strategy, Syntactic strategies, Semantic strategies, and Pragmatic strategies. The result occurring in the Crazy Rich Asians Novel are categorized as Pragmatic strategies, such as Cultural Filtering, Information Change, Interpersonal Change, and Illocutionary Change, and Explicitness Change. And Semantic strategies such as Paraphrase, Synonym, Emphasis Change, Abstraction Change, Distribution Change. The explanation of the translation theory can be found in the data analysis below.

**Data 1**
01/CRA/ENG/P03

| No. | Source Text | Target Text |
|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 1.  | Bloody hell. | *Sialan* . |

Pragmatically, the idiom **"Bloody Hell"** in SL is translated into a word in TT, " *Sialan"* therefore, the pragmatic strategy used here is a **Cultural Filtering.** Because there is an cultural adaptation in the translation process from English into Indonesian. According to Chesterman (2016:104), "This strategy is also referred to as naturalization, domestication or adaptation; it describes the way in which SL items, particularly culture-specific items, are translated as TT cultural or functional equivalents, so that they conform to TL norms." The supporting theory from the data used here is a free translation. Because there is a change the translate ST to TT.

According Newmark (1988:46), "Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original."

Semantically, the idiomatic **"Bloody Hell"** in SL is translated into a word in TT, " *Sialan"* therefore, the semantic strategy used here is a **Paraphrase.** Because there is an reproduce TT version in the translation process. According to Chesterman (2016:101) "The paraphrase strategy results in a TT version that can be described as loose, free, in some contexts even undertranslated. Semantic components at the lexeme level tend to be disregarded, in favour of the pragmatic sense of some higher unit such as a whole clause." The supporting theory from the data used here is a **Idiomatic Translation**. Because there is a change the translate ST to TT. According Newmark (1988:47), "Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original."

The idiomatic "**Bloody hell**" means "a rude way of expressing great anger" (*Cambridge Dictionary, 2021*). And according to *KII* (2021) **"Bloody Hell!"** mean "*Sialan*". According to *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia* based on the TT "*Sialan.*" (*Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia; Sialan p. 456).*

**Data 2**
02/CRA/ENG/P09

| No. | Source Text | Target Text |
|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | …and **how on earth** did she end up here? The Dorchester or the Ritz might let this kind in. | *Dan **bagaimana** dia bisa berada disini? Dorchester atau Ritz mungkin membiarkan mereka masuk.* |

Pragmatic technique, the phrase **"…how on earth…"** did she end up here?**"** in SL is translated into a word in TT, "…***bagaimana…"*** therefore, the pragmatic strategy used here is a **Information Change.** Because there is the supply of new information to the TT readership that is not included in the ST, or the deletion of ST information judged irrelevant to the TT readership in the translation process. According to Chesterman (2016:106), "the addition of new (non-inferrable) information which is deemed to be relevant to the TT readership but which is not present in the ST, or the omission of ST information deemed to be irrelevant (this latter might involve summarizing, for instance".

The supporting theory from the data used here is a **The Informative Function**. Because a completely intelligible translation can fulfill the instructive role of language in translation process. According to Nida and Taber (1982:24), "The informative function in language can only be served by a translation which is thoroughly understandable. This means that a phrase such as "the God of peace" (He b. I3: zo) must be rendered so that people will realize that this is a reference not to "a peaceful God." but to "God who makes peace" or "causes peace."

Semantically, the sentence **"how on earth** did she end up here?**"** in SL is translated into a word in TT, " ***bagaimana** dia bisa berada disini?**"** As a result, the semantic strategy utilized in this data is **Synonymy**. Because this method chooses a synonym or near-synonym for the "obvious" equivalent in the translation process.

According Newmark (1988:52), "This conveys all the information in a non-literary text, sometimes rearranged in a more logical form, sometimes partially summarise, and not in the form of a paraphrase." The phrase **"how on earth** did she end up here?**"** means "to ask a question when you are very surprised**"** (*Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, 1978:533*). And according to *KII* (2021:1271) **"Surprised"** mean "*peranjat*". According to *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia* based on the TT "*kaget*" (*Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia; peranjat p. 369*).

**Data 3**
03/CRA/ENG/P46

| Source Text | Target Text |
|-------------|-------------|
| **"Uncle Eddie**, look out! **There's food right behind you!"** his nephew Jake shouted. | *"Paman Eddie **awas!** Ada makanan persis dibelakangmu!" teriak keponakannya Jake.* |

Pragmatically, the phrasal verb **"look out!"** in SL is translated into a word in TT, " ***Awas"*** therefore, the pragmatic strategy used here is a **Information Change.** Because there is

an add new (untraceable) information that is considered relevant to the TT reader but not included in ST in the translation process from English into Indonesian. According to Chesterman (2016:106), "The addition of new (non-inferrable) information which is deemed to be relevant to the TT readership but which is not present in the ST, or the omission of ST information deemed to be irrelevant (this latter might involve summarizing, for instance)." The supporting theory from the data used here is a **Information Translation**. Because this delivers work in a more logical order not in the form of a paraphrase. According to Newmark (1988:52), "This conveys all the information in a non-literary text, sometimes rearranged in a more logical form, sometimes partially summarised, and not in the form of a paraphrase."

Semantically, the phrasal verb **"look out!"** in SL is translated into a word in TT, " **Awas"** therefore, the semantic strategy used here is a **Emphasis Change.** Because there is changes emphasis or subject focus for any reason in TT version in the translation process. According to Chesterman (2016:101) "This strategy adds to, reduces or alters the emphasis or thematic focus, for one reason or another." The supporting theory from the data used here is a **Cognitive Translation**. Because a pragmatic component is incorporated to achieve a semantic in the data above. According Newmark (1988:52), "This reproduces the information in a SL text converting the SL grammar to its normal TL transpositions, normally reducing any figurative to literal language. I do not know to what extent this is mainly a

theoretical or a useful concept, but as a pre-translation procedure it is appropriate in a difficult, complicated stretch of text. A pragmatic component is added to produce a semantic or a communicative translation."

The phrasal verb "**Look out!**" means "to tell sb to be careful" (*Oxford Phrasal Verb Dictionary 2001: 177*). And according to *KII* (2001:1259) **"Look Out!"** mean "*Pengintai*". According to *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia* the word "*mengawasi*" from "awas" ,could also means "*peninjau*" (P.205), and the synonym for that is "*mengawasi*" (P.204), and the synonym for "*pengintai*" is "*awas*" (P.204).

### Data 4
04/CRA/ENG/P64

| No. | Source Text | Target Text |
|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | She was said to be having long, intimate lunches at Le Voltaire with a married philosopher **playboy**. | *Dia dikabarkan pergi makan siang yang lama dan intim di Le Voltaire bersama filsuf* **hidung belang** *yang sudah beristri.* |

Pragmatically, the noun word **"Playboy"** in SL is translated into a word in TT, "*Hidung belang"* therefore, the pragmatic strategy used here is a **Ilocutionary Change.** Because the translator switch ST to TT from direct to indirect speech telling performing representational in the translation process. According to Chesterman (2016:107), "Illocutionary changes (changes of speech act) are usually linked with other strategies too. There can also be changes within particular

classes of speech acts. For example, within the class of acts known as representatives (such as stating, telling, reporting), a translator may choose to shift from direct to indirect speech". The supporting theory from the data used here is **Unit Shift**. Because the differences of the amount of meaning component in different concept changes that departure from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the ST is a unit at a different rank in the TT in translation process. According to Catford (1965:79), "By unit-shift mean changes of rank-that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL"

Semantically, the noun word **"Playboy"** in SL is translated into a word in TT, "***Hidung belang"*** therefore, the semantic strategy used here is a **Abstraction Change.** Because this data make the transition from concrete to abstract. According to Chesterman (2016:100) "A different selection of abstraction level may either move from abstract to more concrete or from concrete to more abstract." The supporting theory from the data used here is a **Abstract Translation**. Because there is the semantic class of expressions with abstracts is referred *to* as. According Nida and Taber (1982:38) "Abstract refers to the semantic class of expressions which have as their only referents the qualities, quantities, and degrees of objects, events, and other abstracts.."

The noun word **"Playboy"** means "a rich man who does not work and who spends his time enjoying himself

with beautiful women". _(*Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English 1978: 1326*). And according to *KII* (2021:481) **"**a rich man who does not work and who spends his time enjoying himself with beautiful women**"**. Based on the TT "Hidung Belang" (*Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia; mata keranjang p. 43).*

**Data 5**
05/CRA/ENG/P41

| No. | Source Text | Target Text |
|-----|-------------|-------------|
| 5. | Yet somehow with her delicate nose, **bee-stung lips**, and long naturally wavy hair. | *Meski demikian, entah bagaimana, dengan hidungnya yang lembut, **bibir merekah,** dan rambut panjang bergelombang alami,* |

Pragmatically, the adjective word **"Bee-stung lips"** in SL is translated into a word in TT, "***Bibir merekah"*** therefore, the pragmatic strategy used here is a **Explicitness Change.** Because the data has a change in meaning from indirect to direct (clearly) in the translation process from English into Indonesian. According to Chesterman (2016:105), "This change is either towards more explicitness (explicitation) or more implicitness (implicitation)" The supporting theory from the data used here is a **Implicature**. Because there is rather than what the data actually says, to what she indicates.  According Baker (2018:240), "Implicature to refer to what the speaker means or implies rather than what he or she literally says".

Semantically, the adjective word **"Bee-stung lips"** in SL is translated into a word in TT, *"**Bibir merekah**"* therefore, the semantic strategy used here is a **Distribution Change.** Because there is an expansion that occurs in the translation process. According to Chesterman (2016:100) "This is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion)". The supporting theory from the data used here is a translation strategy **Expansion**.

According to Urban Dictionary (2022, Januari). The adjective word 'bee-stung lips' means "(of the lips) pouting and sensuous" and according to *KII* (2008), "pouting" means, *"monyong"* (P.1195). According to *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia* the word *"monyong"* from *"merekah"* ,could also have synonym for *"bibir merekah"* (P.111).

**Data 6**
06/CRA/ENG/P132

| No. | Source Text | Target Text |
|-----|-------------|-------------|
| **6.** | He would say soothing things like, "**Honey**, I'm soooo sorry I can't make it. Are you sure you'll be okay going on your own?" | *Suaminya akan mengatakan hal-hal yang menenangkan seperti, "**Sayang**, maaaf sekali aku tidak bisa datang. Yakin kau tidak apa-apa pergi sendiri?"* |

The data above shows the Pragmatic Technique the word **"Honey"** has literal translation as

*"Sayang"*. **Cultural Filtering** technique as adaptation applied in the translation of idiom **"Sayang"**. Because there is an cultural adaptation in the translation process from English into Indonesian. According to Chesterman (2016:104), "This strategy is also referred to as naturalization, domestication or adaptation; it describes the way in which SL items, particularly culture-specific items, are translated as TT cultural or functional equivalents, so that they conform to TL norms." The support theory for the data is **Free Translation**. Because there is a shift the translate from ST to TT. According Newmark (1988), "Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original." (P.46).

Semantically, the word **"Darling"** in SL is translated into a word in TT, " **Sayang"** therefore, the semantic strategy used here is a **Paraphrase.** Because there is an reproduce TT version in the translation process. According to Chesterman (2016:101) "The paraphrase strategy results in a TT version that can be described as loose, free, in some contexts even undertranslated. Semantic components at the lexeme level tend to be disregarded, in favour of the pragmatic sense of some higher unit such as a whole clause." The supporting theory from the data used here is a **Idiomatic Translation**. Because there is a change the translate ST to TT. According Newmark (1988:47), "Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original."

Related in the *Oxford English Dictionary* (1884) **"Honey"** mean darling. [old English] (P.1775) and according to *KII* (2016 *Versi* 1.0) **"Darling"** mean "*Sayang*" (P. 175). According to *Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia* based on the TT "*Sayang*" (*P.30)*. The supporting theory from the data used here is a free translation. Because there is a change in the translation from ST to TT.

### 4.2 Sub Bab 2

In view of the analysis, the following table represents the frequency of occurrence of each kind Translation strategies in the Crazy Rich Asians novel. There are 325 data collected and studied and then classified based on Chesterman's translation strategies.

| Andrew Chesterman Theory | Qty Data |
|---|---|
| Paraphrase | 83 |
| Synonym | 73 |
| Emphasis Change | 66 |
| Abstraction Change | 62 |
| Distribution Change | 41 |
| Total | 325 |

Table 1. Frequency of Chesterman Theory

Based on the table from the collected data out of 325 examples, the Paraphrase makes up 83 data of the occurrence. The second most frequent shift is synonym with 73 data of occurrence, followed by Emphasis change 66 data, Abstraction change 62data of occurrence, and Distribution change 41 data of occurrence. The Distribution change took last place with 41 data of occurrences.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Translation is an instrument of education as well as of truth precisely because it has to reach readers whose cultural and educational level is different from. (Newmark, 1988), as according to (Newmark, 1988:6), the only good translation is one "which fulfils the same purpose in the new language as the original did in the language in which it was written". While Chesterman added the definition, "translation is itself a theory: a theory of the source text.. (Chesterman,2016)". He also stated a theory of Translation strategies "Translation Strategies is to look at translation as an action, to place it in the wider context of action theory" (Chesterman, 2016:86). The main highlight of the definition in essence that both translation and translation strategies would be the transfer process and change in conveying messages from the source language to the target language appropriately. The translation strategies, on the other contrary, has helped the author to deliver the message to the TL while retaining its originality and purpose. The data found and the most dominant technique that is applied in this study is paraphrase with 83 data. The second most frequent shift is synonym with 73 data of occurrence, followed by Emphasis change 66 data, Abstraction change 62data of occurrence, and Distribution change 41 data of occurrence. The Distribution change took last place with 41 data of occurrences.

We can see from the analysis that the contribution of the paraphrase inside the novel is greater than any other strategies. The tabel show that

the paraphrase has been utilized more than other strategies. It is possible to conclude that the paraphrase is the most effective change in enhancing the meaning of the interpretation, whereas the another strategies with the lowest rate is the least effective.

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