

**THE ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH IDIOMS USING PART OF THE BODY
IN NOVEL “THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER” BY MARK
TWIN AND THEIR IDIOMATIC TRANSLATION INTO INDONESIAN**

I Gusti Agung Putri Wirastuti
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris; FKIP Unmas Denpasar
Email: *putri.wirastuti@unmas.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

According to Larson (1984) there are two kinds of translation, they are literal and idiomatic translation. Literalism can only be avoided by carefully analysis of the source language (SL) understanding clearly the message to communicate. Idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language (RL) and the basic overriding principle is that an idiomatic translation reproduces the meaning of the SL. Nida (1974) states that translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the message, first in meaning and secondly in term of style or it is called Dynamic Equivalent. Both theories are applicable to analyze the data which are collected from bilingual novel from Mark Twain “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” and in Indonesian from Abdoel Moeis “Tom Sawyer”. The analysis of the data is presented descriptively, in order to find the English Idioms using part of the body include the word ear, eye, face, hand, heart, head, nose, and tongue.

Keywords: English idioms, part of the body

***ANALISIS IDIOM BAHASA INGGRIS MENGGUNAKAN BAGIAN
TUBUH DALAM NOVEL “THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER”
OLEH MARK TWAIN DAN PENERJEMAHAN IDIOMATIK KE BAHASA
INDONESIA***

ABSTRAK

Menurut Larson (1984) ada dua macam terjemahan yaitu terjemahan literal dan terjemahan idiomatik. Literalisme hanya dapat dihindari dengan menganalisis secara cermat bahasa sumber (Bsu) memahami dengan jelas pesan yang akan dikomunikasikan. Terjemahan idiomatik menggunakan bentuk alami dari bahasa reseptor dan prinsip dasarnya adalah bahwa terjemahan idiomatik mereproduksi arti dari bahasa sumber. Nida (1974) menyatakan bahwa menerjemahkan terdiri dari mereproduksi dalam bahasa reseptor padanan alami terdekat dari pesan, pertama dalam arti dan kedua dalam istilah gaya atau disebut Dynamic Equivalent. Kedua teori tersebut dapat digunakan untuk menganalisis data yang dikumpulkan dari novel dua bahasa dari Mark Twain “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” dan dalam bahasa Indonesia dari Abdoel Moeis “Tom Sawyer”. Analisis data disajikan secara deskriptif, untuk mencari bahasa Inggris Idiom menggunakan bagian tubuh yang meliputi kata telinga, mata, wajah, tangan, hati, kepala, hidung, dan lidah.

Kata kunci: Idiom, bagian tubuh

Introduction

Beside as tool of International communication, English has an important position for knowledge development too because all scientific writings are written in English. In learning language, we often find a problem, especially in learning English in which the problems usually consist of the structure of language, pronunciation, and its translation into another language. In everyday conversation native speakers of English often use idioms in their communication. The main function of English is a mean in communication. By using idioms we can make the language more vivid and clear, even though we are generally difficult to comprehend the meaning of idioms since they are culturally bound and do not seem to fit our cultural context.

The vocabulary of language grows continually with new development in various knowledge, computer for instance. New ideas need new levels to name them. Without new labels, communication of these new ideas would be impossible. A part of it, word which already exist can take additional meaning in a special context and they could be an idiom. How we could find out the closest natural equivalent of English Idioms in process of translation while we do not have a better understanding of them, in the mean time to do an effective translation one must discover the meaning of source language (SL) form and use the receptor language (RL) from which express this meaning in a natural way.

Only by the translation we can get the information from the looks for instance, if we do not understand the language used in the book. Translation is also very important for people who study specific knowledge or technology which is written in foreign

language that are not understood by the people themselves.

Research Method

The research method of this study used qualitative approach. Qualitative approach can be classified into descriptive analysis. It aims to discover the closest natural equivalent of English Idioms from the special categories using part of the body include the word ear, eye, face, hand, heart, head, nose, and tongue from bilingual novel by Mark Twain “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” and in Indonesian from Abdoel Moeis “Tom Sawyer”. Methodology will involve some steps from the beginning until the analysis. The methodology of the research consist of three steps. They are data source, data collection and data analysis.

1. Data Source

All the data taken from bilingual novels. They are novel by Mark Twain “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” and in Indonesian from Abdoel Moeis “Tom Sawyer”

2. Data Collection

All the data used in the analysis are taken from those source mentioned above through reading. It means the researcher reads the English novel (original novel), and try to discover the English idioms and take the translation of the idioms in Indonesian novel (the Indonesian translation of the English novel). After that the researcher collects the data of the English idioms from special categories using part of the body include the word ear, eye, face, hand, heart, head, nose, and tongue.

3. Data Analysis

All the data which have been collected are analyzed, based on the theoretical basis. Each analysis will be viewed from the English idioms from special categories include the word ear, eye, face, hand, heart, head, nose, and tongue and their translation

Discussion

These idioms are composed by the words which are related with part of the body. Idioms involve collocation of using part of the body include the word ear, eye, face, hand, heart, head, nose, and tongue from the bilingual novel

The analysis of English Idioms from special categories using part of the body will be discussed one by one in discussion below

1. English idioms using word “ear”

- a. SL Tom kept his ear open idlers sauntered out the courtroom (Twain, 1986:151)

RL Tom mendengarkan kabar apa konon yang dibawahnya dari dalam (Moeis, 1986: 184)

- b. SL A noise fell upon his ear. He was all attention in an instant, the alley door closed softly (Twain, 1986: 184).

RL Sekonyong-konyong terdengar suara, Huck memasang telinga, pintu losmen terdengar ditutup perlahan-lahan (Moeis, 1986: 216)

Each language has its own idiomatic way of expressing meaning. It is accordance with Larson (1984: 16) states that a truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. In the underlined example above (a) meaning his ears is keen

to listen to what is about, and translated into “*mendengarkan kabar*” (b) meaning suddenly he hear something, and translated into “*sekonyong-konyong terdengar suara*”. The combination are fixed as a form and their meaning comes from the combination.

2. English idioms using the word “eye”

- a. SL Tom was tugging at a buttonhole and looking sheepish, he blushed now and his eyes fell (Twain, 1986:32)

RL Tom menarik-narik buah bajunya dan memandang dengan bimbang. Sekonyong-konyong dia pucat, maka tunduklah ia (Moeis, 1986:47)

- b. SL Sid said, “Tom, you pitch around and talk in your sleep so much, that keep me awake half the time. Tom blanched and dropped his eyes (Twain, 1986:79)

RL Sid berkata, “Tom! Setiap malam engkau terus mengigau hingga berjam-jam lamanya aku tak dapat tidur lelap. Tom menjadi pucat, lalu tunduk (Moeis, 1986:100)

- c. SL The prisoner raised his eyes for a moment, but dropped them again when his own counsel said, “I have no questions to ask him” (Twain, 1986:152)

RL Muff Potter memandang sejurus kepada yang bertanya itu, lalu menunduk. Kemudian berkatalah pengacara yang mempertahankan perkaranya: “Saya tidak hendak bertanya kepada saksi ini” (Moeis, 1986:185).

d. SL Huck started in bed, wild eyed:
“What! What was it?” said the
widow (Twain, 1986: 197)

RL Huck terperanjat lalu duduk
dengan membeliakkan
matanya: :Apa! Apa yang
terjadi?” kata nyonya Douglas
(Moeis, 1986: 232)

All data above showed us the way
of translator translating idiomatically. The
SL idioms from the underlined above have
a different meaning. Their meaning
equivalents are (a) to show one’s feelings
of shame, (b) to show one’s feeling guilty,
(c) to have look at someone with who he is
talking, and (d) a look that shows surprise.

We can see from the example (a)
and (b) there are same translation in RL,
but there is a differences can find in
meaning. The expression for both example
is the same especially by lowering one’s
eyes or looking down. Example (c) is
opposite of example (a) and (b), by “raised
his eyes”. And example (d) translated into
“*membeliakkan mata*”.

3. English idioms using word “face”

a. SL The more Tom started at the
splendid marvel, the higher he
turned up his nose. If one
moved, the other moved-but
only sidewise, in a circle; they
kept face to face all the time
(Twain, 1986:6).

RL Semakin lama Tom tidak
senang hatinya memandang
kepadanya. Masing-masing
tegak berdiri serta berpandang-
pandangan sejurus lamanya
(Moeis, 1986:13).

The above comparison shows us
about idiom using word face. There are two
meaning of “face to face” according to

Longman (1979:103). First, a position in
which one has to deal with (difficulty,
problem, etc) and second is of people in the
actual presence (of another person whom
one disagrees with, dislike or fears). In this
case, the example above is closely related
with the second one.

4. English idioms using word “hand”

a. SL Look at him, Jim! He’s a going
to shake hand with him! Don’t
you wish you was Jeff?”
(Twain, 1986:29).

RL Lihatlah, Jim! Jeff pergi
berjabat tangan dengan tuan
besar itu! Siapa tak ingin
hendak menjadi Jeff?” (Moeis,
1986:43).

b. SL Huck was always willing to
take a hand in any enterprise
that offered entertainment and
required no capital, for he had a
troublesome, superabundance
of that sort of time is not
money (Twain, 1986:157).

RL Huck memang bersedia buat
segala pekerjaan, asal akan
memberi hasil dan tidak
meminta ongkos, karena waktu
memang banyak tapi uang
tidak seduit jua (Moeis,
1986:190).

If we consider the idioms used in the
above comparison we can notice the
meaning (a) meaning (two people) to take
hold of each other’s right hand and move it
up and down, as a form of greeting, saying
goodbye, expressing friendship after
quarrel, expressing admiration, or a sign of
agreement. In this example shake hand
mean expressing friendship. The underlined
example (b) meaning to be concerned in
some action or play a part in activity.

We can see above that the equivalence of SL translate it into RL idiom which has their own meaning that we cannot change it into another translation. Although we can translate it into word to word but the meaning would be meaningless.

5. English idioms using word “head”

- a. SL She observed it “made a mouth” at him and give him the back of her head for the space of a minute (Twain, 1986:48).

RL Becky mengetahui ia sedang dipandang maka merentaklah ia dan membelakangi Tom semenit lamanya (Moeis, 1986:64).

- b. SL Shut you heads! And let Tom go on (Twain, 1986:123)

RL Diamlah kalian! Biarlah Tom bercerita (Moeis, 1986:150)

The translator’s goal should be to produce in the receptor language a text which communicates the same message as the SL by using the natural grammatical and lexical choice of the RL. The goal is idiomatic translation. SL idioms in example above have their idiomatic way of expressing meaning. The equivalent of SL idioms (a) are translated into “*membelakangi*” or in English meaning to turn around, and SL (b) translated into “*diamlah kalian*” or in English meaning to stop talking or say nothing.

6. English idioms using word “heart”

- a. SL I ain’t got the heart to lash him (Twain, 1986:2)

RL Tidaklah sampai hati aku untuk merotannya sungguh-sungguh (Moeis, 1986:9)

- b. SL Every time I hit him my old heart most breaks (Twain, 1986:2).

RL Setiap kali aku memukulnya, hatiku bagai diiris-iris (Moeis, 1986:9)

- c. SL Amy chatted happily along as she walked, for her heart was singing (Twain, 1986:127)

RL Amy yang berjalan seiring dengan dia, berasa gembira dalam hatinya (Moeis, 1986:155).

To translate the form of one language literally according to the corresponding form in another language would often change the meaning. Meaning must, therefore have priority over form in translation (Larson, 1984:10). It is meaning which is to be carried over from the source language to the receptor language, not the linguistic form.

Idiomatically, the example (a) in the SL meaning she is sympathy or she don’t want to hurt someone and translated into “*tidak sampai hati*”. The underline example (b) we can see that the SL idiom was substituted for RL idiom “*hatiku bagai diiris-iris*” based on the function of the idioms itself. Those idioms are used to describe a person who is being very unhappy. The idiom (c) “her heart was singing”. However, a heart cannot sing, so it translated into “*gembira dalam hatinya*”. A literal translation of this example would probably be nonsense in most language.

7. English idioms using word “nose”

- a. SL He tried to steal sugar under his aunt very nose, and got his knuckles rapped for it (Twain, 1986:19)

RL Waktu ia hendak mencoba mengambil gula yang terletak di dekat bibinya, tangannya dipukul dengan hulu pisau (Moeis, 1986: 31)

- b. SL Tom carried his exploits to Becky mediate vicinity. With her nose in the air, and heard her say: Mf! Some people think they are smart-always showing off!” (Twain, 1986:86).

RL Tom menghampiri Becky dan mempertunjukkan dua tiga rupa kepandaian di mukanya lalu berpalinglah Becky dan terdengarlah oleh Tom ia berkata, “Bah! Banyak sekali orang menyangka, bahwa ia sangat jenaka, segala kepandaian dilakukannya supaya ia dilihat orang saja!” (Moeis, 1986: 109).

From above example we can see that SL (a) meaning nearer his aunt. We can consider that a nose is placed in front near the eyes, so we can see directly. Example (b) meant that she cannot see or see does not want to see him.

8. English idioms using word “tongue”
1. SL Tom’s tongue had lost its function he did not hear what Amy saying (Twain, 1986:127).
RL Tom sudah menjadi bisu, apa yang diceritakan Amy tidaklah terdengar olehnya (Moeis, 1986:155)
 2. SL Tom glanced at Injun Joe’s iron face and tongue failed him (Twain, 1986:153).
RL Tom melayangkan sudut matanya kepada Injun Joe, lalu tunduk dengan tidak berkata sepatah jua (Moeis, 1986:186).

People usually think of meaning as something that a word or sentence refers to. In one language, tongue may be used with the meaning speech. In SL idioms (a) meaning he becomes unable to speak and in RL translated into “*menjadi bisu*”. Example (b) of SL meaning to say nothing because one is too afraid or in RL translated into “*tidak berkata sepatah jua*”.

It is clear now that a truly idiomatic translation does not sound like translation. It sound like it was written originally in the receptor language. A good translator will try to translate idiomatically. In the process of translating, the SL idiom is substitute for RL idiom which has the equivalent meaning, message, or function in both languages involved in the process of translating.

Conclusion

All language have idioms, i.e. a string of word whose meaning is different than the meaning conveyed by the individual word because of the special features of idioms, we have to learn the idiom as a whole and we often cannot change any part of it. English is very rich in idiomatic expressions. In fact, it is difficult to speak or write English without using idioms.

From discussion of the analysis previously, there are some important points that could be concluded:

1. To discover the closest natural equivalent in a translation, a translator has to comprehend the meaning, the message, and or the function of the SL. The meaning has priority over the stylistic form. The most important is to avoid misinterpretation and be able to translate them well.
2. One cannot translate the idiom literally, because the translation will be

meaningless or may even convey quite wrong meaning. By using idiomatic translation a language will produce the same meaning and message as the SL and we can understand clearly.

3. By using English idioms using part of the body, we can see clearly the equivalent in RL, by discovering what a word or sentence refers to.

Acknowledgement

First of all, the researcher would like to thank *Ida Sang Hyang Widi Wasa*, for His blessing so that this article can be completed. Furthermore the researcher would like to express her thank to all relatives and friends for the support and suggestions to finish this article.

References

- Larson, M.L. 1984. *Meaning-Based Translation*. USA: University Press of America
- Longman, 1979. *Longman Dictionary of English Idiom*. London: Longman Group.
- Moeis, A. 1986. *Tom Sawyer*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka
- Nida, E. A. and Taber, Charles R. 1974. *The Theory and Practice of Translation: Help for Translator*. Leiden: E.J Brill for United Binle Societies.
- Twain, M. 1986. *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. America: AERIE Book LTD.

