

---

## STUDENTS' STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH IDIOMS INTO BAHASA INDONESIA

Nadilla Ariyani, Rina Listia, Elvina Arapah

Lambung Mangkurat University  
[nadillaariyani08@gmail.com](mailto:nadillaariyani08@gmail.com)

First Received: November 28<sup>th</sup> 2020

Final Proof Received:

### Abstract

The Students' Strategies in Translating English Idioms into Bahasa Indonesia of English Language Education Students batch 2017 Lambung Mangkurat University. Sarjana's Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Teachers Training and Education. Lambung Mangkurat University, Banjarmasin. Advisors: (1) Dr. Rina Listia, M.Pd., (2) Elvina Arapah, M.Pd. Translating idioms are tricky, since people might find it hard to find the equivalent meaning in the target language. This might be caused by their culture and different terms. The aim of this study is to describe the strategies that students use of English Language Education batch 2017 in translating the English idioms into Bahasa Indonesia at Lambung Mangkurat University. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research and the subjects of this research were 50 students batch 2017 in translation class. The instruments to collect the data were test and questionnaire. The data analysis applied is descriptive analysis which involves organize it, divide into manageable units, and summarize. The finding of these study students used four strategies to translate the idioms. First, using the idioms of similar meaning and form strategies, students used this strategy because they thought easily to find the meaning by translating directly. Second, students translate using the idioms of similar meaning, but dissimilar form strategies, for students idioms cannot be translated directly because idiom is have indirect meaning. Students who don't know the same idioms from the SL use the third strategy, translation by paraphrase to see the entire context and paraphrase to find the meaning, change the idiom to non-idiom is more easier to understand the meaning. The last strategy is translation by omission, if paraphrasing idioms is difficult then students will be omitted the entire idioms or sentences. It is hoped this study will inform the students the better ways to translate or analyze idioms from SL to TL. For teachers, the result can be used to reflect the students' strategies in translation.

**Keywords:** *translation, translation strategies, translating English idioms, idioms, English idioms.*

### INTRODUCTION

Translation of English, which is a foreign language, has many problems due to the difference between the source language and the target language. These differences can be cultural or linguistic. The conversion occurs when the source language is changed to the target language. There are many types of translation methods. One of them is a conditional transformation. Traditional translation is a complex process in which two translators transfer meaning from the source language to the target language, each with its own translation and the inability to translate words. Idioms can be difficult to translate, as people may find it difficult to find the equivalent meaning of the target language. This can be due to different cultures and vocabulary. For example, in Western culture milk is an important part of the diet, but in the East it is considered rice. In connection with the

above explanation, researchers have learned that "Strategy for Students to Translate English Idioms into Courses at Lambung Mangkurat University in 2017" is how students can translate their original language. The purpose is to find out what to use. Teachers who read later will discover common English idiom translation strategies used by students.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The design used in this study is descriptive in terms of qualitative data. Qualitative research shows the meaning of something, its definition, its characteristics, its symbolism, and its explanation. In this study, the authors simply collected, categorized, and analyzed the data, and finally came to a conclusion based on the information collected.

## DATA INSTRUMENT

The tools used in this study were quizzes and questionnaires, with one test per sample, which was used to determine a student's ability to translate English words into Indonesian.

*Table 1. The Idioms Use for Test*

No.	Idioms	Translation	No.	Idioms	Translate
1.	Hit the books	Belajarkeras	9.	Silver spoon in his mouth	Kaya dari lahir, kaya raya
2.	Cry over spilt milk	Menyesali yang telah terjadi	10.	A hot potato	Sesuatu yang hangat dibicarakan, kontroversial
3.	A bad egg	Seseorang yang tidak dapat dipercaya	11.	Wolf in sheep's clothing	Seseorang yang terlihat baik sebenarnya berbahaya/jahat
4.	Curiosity killed the cat	Penasaran membawa masalah besar	12.	Break a leg	Semoga berhasil, semoga beruntung
5.	Can't judge a book by its cover	Jangan menilai seseorang dari penampilan luarnya	13.	A piece of cake	Hal yang sangat mudah
6.	Every cloud has a silver lining	Setelah kesulitan ada kemudahan	14.	Action speak louder than words	Tindakan lebih penting daripada ucapan
7.	Killing two birds with one stone	Menyelesaikan masalah dalam satu waktu dengan sekali tindakan	15.	Raining cats and dogs	Hujan (sangat) lebat, hujan deras
8.	Barking on the wrong tree	Berpendapat tentang sesuatu dengan cara yang salah, melakukan hal yang sia-sia			

Table 2. The Questions Use for Questionnaire

1. Have you heard about English Idioms? Where? (Movie, book, class, or others)
2. Have you ever translated the English Idioms into Bahasa Indonesia? (Give the example of English Idioms and translate to Indonesia)
3. Do you have strategy to do in translation process? How?
4. What strategies that you usually used in translating English idioms?
  - a. Translate the idioms directly with the same form as the source language (word by word)
  - b. Translate with idioms that have similar meaning in Bahasa Indonesia
  - c. Paraphrase the idioms into another form
  - d. Shorten/leave out the part of the translation/idioms
5. Why do you choose one of them to your strategies in translation process?

### Technique of data Collection

The the techniques of analysis of the data were:

1. Researcher compared both expressions Translate English and Student into Indonesian.
2. Researchers analyze and classify the data collected according to their translation strategies.
3. Researchers create classifications of data to facilitate analysis.
4. Researchers analyze student translation results and classify translation strategies into four categories for word translation. (1) Use words with the same meaning and format (2) Same format with meaningful words (3) Subtitles with translations and remixes and (4) deletions.

The following table shows the translation strategies for each term used in the tool.

Table 3. Strategies in translating idioms possibly used by the students

No	Strategy	Description	Example
1.	Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.	In this strategy, the idiom in source text is rendered equivalently, not only in meaning, but also lexical items.	SL: nobody expected him to be a cold-blooded murderer TL: tak seorangpun menyangka dia adalah pembunuh berarah dingin
2.	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.	There are many idioms in one language that has their equivalents in another language with difference in form. Translator is allowed to use different lexical items to translate idiom as long as the meaning remains the same.	SL: He was tired and he was not a kind of person who <i>beat about the bush</i> . TL: Ia lelah dan dia bukan tipe orang yang suka <i>berbasa-basi</i> .
3.	Translation by paraphrase.	This strategy is often used when no equivalent idiom can be found to	SL : This is not the time to <i>lie down on the job</i>

		translate an idiom. This strategy is applied due to different stylistic preferences of the source and target languages.	<b>TL:</b> Sekarang bukansaatnya untuk mengabaikan tugas
4.	Translation by omission.	If none of the previous strategies above can be applied, translators often have to leave out a part of the idiom.	<b>SL:</b> I kick my car again for good measure. <b>TL:</b> Aku menendang mobilku lagi.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.

### Findings

Study was conducted in 2017 on December 2, 3, and 5, 2019 in the English Department Translation Class of the Faculty of Training and Teacher Education at Lambung Mangkurat University. A total of 60 translators have selected 50 students for their 2017 class. Researchers conducted data collection tests for students. The test consists of 15 sentences, including English vocabulary, and students are asked to translate them into Bahasa, Indonesia within 60 minutes of the test. Students with COVID 19 will answer, so 12 students will randomly select 3 students for each question strategy. By filling out a Google form of data, researchers categorized student translations into four categories: (1) use words and patterns that have the same meaning, and (2) use words that have the same meaning. .. But different (3) translation by transcription, (4) translation by subtraction.

Table 4. Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form Result

Num of Quest.	Idioms	Students' Translation	Real Translation
1	Hit the books	Bertarung dengan buku-buku	Belajar keras
2	Cry over spilt milk	Menangisi susu yang tumpah	Menyesali yang telah terjadi
3	A bad egg	Telur busuk	Seseorang yang tidak dapat dipercaya
4	Curiosity killed the cat	Rasa penasaran dapat membunuh kucing	Penasaran membawa masalah besar
5	Can't judge book by its cover	Jangan menilai buku dari sampulnya	Jangan menilai seseorang dari penampilan luarnya
6	Every cloud has silver lining	Setiap awan memiliki garis perak	Setelah kesulitan ada kemudahan
7	Killing two birds with one stone	Membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu	Menyelesaikan banyak masalah dalam satu waktu dengan sekali tindakan
8	Barking on the wrong tree	Menggonggongi pohon yang salah	Berpendapat tentang sesuatu dengan cara yang salah; melakukan hal yang sia-sia
9	Silver spoon in his mouth	Sendok perak dimulutnya	Kaya dari lahir; kaya raya
11	Wolf in sheep's clothing	Serigala berbulu domba	Seseorang yang terlihat baik sebenarnya berbahaya/licik
13	A piece of cake	Sepotong kue; potongan kue	Hal yang sangat mudah
14	Action speak louder than words	Aksinya terdengar lebih keras daripada kata-katanya	Tindakan lebih penting daripada ucapan

Based on the results in the table above, students use similar expressions and model strategies to translate English sentences, including vocabulary. Students who don't understand the true meaning either translate literally or try to translate the source language directly into the target language. Some idioms, literally translated, cry for spilled milk, can't judge a book on the cover, kill two birds with one stone, or put a wolf in place. Etc., which is acceptable because it has the same format as the original language. Each cloud lamb that hides, translated with similar meanings and shapes, has a layer of silver words. It resembles the same word in the target language and can be used in the target language or Indonesian.

*Table 5. Using Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form Result*

Num of Quest.	Idioms	Students' Translation	Real Translation
2	Cry over spilt milk	Nasi sudah menjadi bubur	Menyesali yang telah terjadi
3	A bad egg	Brengsek	Seseorang yang tidak dapat dipercaya
4	Curiosity killed the cat	Rasa penasaran (dapat) membunuhmu	Penasaran membawa masalah besar
6	Every cloud has silver lining	Badai pasti berlalu; setelah gerimis terdapat pelangi	Setelah kesulitan ada kemudahan
7	Killing two birds with one stone	Sekali dayung dua tiga pulau terlampaui	Menyelesaikan banyak masalah dalam satu waktu dengan sekali tindakan
8	Barking on the wrong tree	Sia-sia menjaring angin; menabur biji diatas batu	Berpendapat tentang sesuatu dengan cara yang salah; melakukan hal yang sia-sia
10	A hot potato	Berita panas/hangat	Sesuatu yang hangat dibicarakan; kontroversial
13	A piece of cake	Sesuatu yang kecil; gampang	Hal yang sangat mudah
14	Action speak louder than words	Tong kosong nyaring bunyinya; banyak bertindak sedikit berucap	Tindakan lebih penting daripada ucapan

Student translations include the word "rotten egg" which means "bad / unreliable person". "Curiosity killed a cat" means "Curiosity can lead to dangerous situations" "Every cloud has a bright side" "There is hope in the most difficult situations / Every bad situation has a good element. "But using different modeling strategies to find a vocabulary from a target language that is not much different from the source language, the" Storm Everywhere "student's translation It means "kill two birds with one stone", that is, "achieve two goals at the same time". "Barking at the wrong tree" means "blaming the wrong person and making the wrong decision." That means "very easy". "Action is more eloquent than words," that is, "what you do is more important than what you say."

*Table 6. Translation by Paraphrase Result*

Num of Quest.	Idioms	Students' Translation	Real Translation
1	Hit the books	Belajar (dengan) keras	Belajar keras
2	Cry over spilt milk	Menyesali/ menangis yang	Menyesali yang telah terjadi

		telah terjadi	
3	A bad egg	Seorang yang tidak dapat dipercaya; seseorang yang jahat	Seseorang yang tidak dapat dipercaya
4	Curiosity killed the cat	Penasaran dapat membawa masalah	Penasaran membawa masalah besar
5	Can't judge book by its cover	Jangan menilai seseorang dari penampilan luarnya saja	Jangan menilai seseorang dari penampilan luarnya
6	Every cloud has silver lining	Setiap kegagalan adalah awal kesuksesan; setiap kesulitan terdapat harapan; setelah kesulitan terdapat kemudahan	Setelah kesulitan ada kemudahan
7	Killing two birds with one stone	Melakukan dua hal (masalah) dalam satu waktu	Menyelesaikan banyak masalah dalam satu waktu dengan sekali tindakan
8	Barking on the wrong tree	Melakukan hal yang salah; melakukan hal yang sia-sia	Berpendapat tentang sesuatu dengan cara yang salah; melakukan hal yang sia-sia
9	Silver spoon in his mouth	Terlahir dari keluarga berada; terlahir kaya raya; keluarga kaya; sangat kaya	Kaya dari lahir; kaya raya
10	A hot potato	Berita yang sedang banyak dibicarakan; berita kontroversial	Sesuatu yang hangat dibicarakan; kontroversial
11	Wolf in sheep's clothing	Seseorang yang hanya berpura-pura; seorang yang licik; pengkhianat	Seseorang yang terlihat baik sebenarnya berbahaya/licik
12	Break a leg	Semoga berhasil; semoga beruntung; semoga menang	Semoga berhasil; semoga beruntung
13	A piece of cake	Sangat mudah; lebih mudah	Hal yang sangat mudah
14	Action speak louder than words	Yang dilakukan lebih penting dari yang diucapkan; perbuatan lebih penting dari perkataan	Tindakan lebih penting daripada ucapan
15	Raining cats and dogs	Hujannya sangat deras; hujan deras (lebat)	Hujan (sangat) lebat, hujan deras

This strategy is often used when no grammar can be found in word translation. This strategy applies because the different form definitions for SL and TL are different. Other Indonesian languages do not have the same meaning and vocabulary structure as the example above. Therefore, translators need to describe them in different words. Thorough study is not a vocabulary, but it is acceptable because it has the same meaning as the original term. Transcript translation is used to help the reader understand the meaning and to make the translation natural and to avoid misunderstandings by the reader. The table above shows the transfer results of translation students used in the transition strategy.

Table 7. Translation by Omission Result

Num of Quest.	Idioms	Students' Translation	Real Translation
1	Hit the books	Belajar	Belajar keras
2	Cry over spilt milk	Menangis sia-sia	Menyesali yang telah terjadi
4	Curiosity killed the cat	Rasa penasaran; kamu penasaran	Penasaran membawa masalah besar
5	Can't judge book by its cover	Jangan langsung menilainya	Jangan menilai seseorang dari penampilan luarnya

6	Every cloud has silver lining	Bersabarlah/ aka nada hikmahnya	Setelah kesulitan ada kemudahan
8	Barking on the wrong tree	Salah; sia-sia	Berpendapat tentang sesuatu dengan cara yang salah; melakukan hal yang sia-sia
9	Silver spoon in his mouth	Orang kaya; berada	Kaya dari lahir; kaya raya
10	A hot potato	Isu tersebut	Sesuatu yang sedang hangat dibicarakan; kontroversial
11	Wolf in sheep's clothing	Licik; pengkhianat	Seseorang yang terlihat baik sebenarnya berbahaya/licik
12	Break a leg	Semangat	Semoga berhasil; semoga beruntung
14	Action speak louder than words	Bertindaklah; tindakan lebih penting	Tindakan lebih penting daripada ucapan
15	Raining cats and dogs	Hujan	Hujan (sangat) lebat, hujan deras

The table above is explained by the fact that students translating sentences have the word "multiplication book" which means serious study. This strategy involves reckless translation. Although this translation is still rational and ambiguous. But still acceptable. Studies show that students using this strategy abandon words and phrases if they don't know what they really mean. Students simplify meaning when translating sentences and expressions.

After analyzing the data, each term is divided into four classification strategies. Details are given in the table below.

*Table 8. The Description of Students' Translation Result*

Idioms	Classification				
	1	2	3	4	5
Hit the books	4	0	19	10	17
Cry over spilt milk	18	13	11	5	3
A bad egg	14	5	19	0	12
Curiosity killed the cat	10	5	26	9	0
Can't judge a book by its cover	19	0	24	7	0
Every cloud has a silver lining	10	12	20	6	2
Killing two birds with one stone	13	28	9	0	0
Barking on the wrong tree	16	4	21	9	0
Silver spoon in his mouth	14	0	13	17	6
A hot potato	0	16	24	8	2
Wolf in sheep's clothing	29	0	16	5	0
Break a leg	0	0	30	5	15
A piece of cake	5	5	22	0	18
Action speak louder than words	10	14	18	4	4
Raining cats and dogs	0	0	31	13	6



\*Classification:

- (1): using an idiom of similar meaning an form
- (2): using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form
- (3): translation by paraphrase
- (4): translation by omission
- (5): no/error translation

Based on the above survey, many students translate using a reformed translation strategy. This test aims to investigate the strategies students use when translating idioms, but students can see contextual sentences when translating words. This is often useful for students who do not know the meaning of a word to see the context of a sentence, and sometimes for students. But sometimes they make a mistake. However, most students translate words by transcribing the entire sentence. However, some people translate words literally or are looking for the same meaning in Indonesian.

### *Findings of Translating Strategy Questionnaire*

After completing the translation test, 12 students were selected to complete the questionnaire. Twelve students were selected to represent each strategy used to answer the translation quiz. The first question a student must answer is "Have you heard an English word?" Students' reactions range from movies, books, songs, classes to the internet. Second question: "Have you translated English into Indonesian? (Take examples of English words and translate them into Indonesian) Students show examples of words and translations into Indonesian Some of the examples given by the students are broken leg (lucky), killing two birds with one stone (rowing several islands at once), cake (very easy), rain, Cats and dogs (heavy rain), and more ... Third question: Is there a strategy to apply during the translation process? How? Students can translate words using free or literal translations.

Some students look for and answer simple words. If you don't understand a word, ask Google for help or a dictionary. What are the commonly used strategies for translating English idioms? "And the fifth question:" Why choose one of them for the strategy of the translation process? "Here, the researchers offer four options based on the strategies they have learned. Of the 12 students selected to answer the question, 3 believed that the direct translation would reveal the true meaning of the word, so the word was directly translated in the same format as the original language. I chose to translate. Another option (3 students) is to use expressions that have the same meaning in Indonesian. Students who choose this strategy argue that vocabulary has indirect meaning and is often related to the culture of the community and cannot be translated directly. Another answer is that three students have decided to reform their requirements. Students using this strategy stated that they are following their feelings for some idioms that students can understand by translating them into one form of vocabulary. Common in Indonesian, but for unfamiliar expressions, students use strategies to understand For them, if the word format is a single sentence, the word format is based on sentence patterns It will be easy. Another opinion is that switching to a non-idiomatic format helps the reader to understand the meaning of the sentence more easily. The last strategy the three students choose is "translate / cut / retain some of the terms". Students who choose this strategy say it's easy to cut out idioms / sentences and it's easy if they don't know the meaning of the word. In the text, focus on the text and ignore the terms.



*Table 9. The Students Translating Strategy Questionnaire Results*

5	Why do you choose one of them to your strategies in translation process?	Strategy 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To make easiest and I can know the true meaning of the idioms</li> <li>- It is easier for me to translate using word by word</li> <li>- When I used word by word translation, I can imagine the meaning then</li> </ul>
		Strategy 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Because an idiom cannot be translated directly. It has indirect meaning, and it is often related to the culture of a community.</li> <li>- I think it will be easier to translate by finding a similar meaning to Indonesian.</li> <li>- Because by finding the similar idiom meaning, we can actually understood what is the idiom in English about, rather than translating it literally.</li> </ul>
		Strategy 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- So it will make sense if someone read it.</li> <li>- By changing it to a non-idiom form, the reader will more easily understand the meaning of the sentence.</li> <li>- There is many times where I know what the idioms mean, but due to my unfamiliarity with Indonesia's idioms, I cannot find its equivalents. I would rather explain what the idioms entails rather than translating it word-for-word as it would sound ridiculous if the other party does not understand the idiom</li> </ul>
		Strategy 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It is more easy to cut off the idiom/sentence</li> <li>- Easier to find the short form of the idioms in Bahasa Indonesia</li> <li>- If I don't know the meaning of the idioms in a sentence, I'll focus to the sentence and ignore the idiom</li> </ul>

### *Discussions*

In the discussion of testing translation strategies, researchers used Baker's theory to translate English idioms. It consisted of the four strategies presented (1) and the use of expressions that had the same meaning as the form (2). Use words that have similar meanings. However, in different formats, (3) translation by changing the phrase (4) translation by deletion.

First, if you use expressions with similar meanings and styles, this strategy applies when the target language separates words that have the same meaning in the lexical composition. This means that the terms TL (target language) and SL (source language) are similarly structured and have the same lexical text meaning. In this case, the Indonesian idiom has the same meaning and vocabulary structure as that of English.

However, not all English have the same Indonesian language as they are different languages. For this reason, this strategy is rarely used to translate idioms. However, many of the students in this study used these terms.

Second, when using expressions that have similar meanings. However, there are different styles. This strategy uses different lexical elements to represent the same concept. This strategy is used when a translator finds a word in the target language that does not have a similar vocabulary component. However, they still have the same

meaning Some students use this strategy more than others because they already know the same vocabulary differently in the target language. Researchers have found a difference between this study and previous studies.

Third, translation, transcription, and transcription are the most preferred strategies when translating English words into non-idiomatic expressions in Indonesian. In this study, researchers found that the majority of students used this strategy to translate expressions. Remind students that transcription translation makes it easier for both the author and the reader to understand the content of the sentence. In addition, students often use this strategy due to their lack of knowledge of Indonesian vocabulary. Students are unaware that English idioms have the same meaning in Indonesian patterns, but some students prefer to modify Indonesian patterns to make them easier to understand and read.

Based on the student answers and their choices in the questionnaire, when taking the translation test, it was found that not all student choices matched their choices. The results of the translation test show that most students change and translate sentences and new words, but they are familiar with why they choose strategies for translating English idioms. It depends on what. Students often choose direct translation or switch to jargon / transcription. In testing, students prefer to translate using this strategy because it makes the student's work easier. Students familiar with Indonesian language variations choose this strategy because it is easier for the reader to read and does not compromise the aesthetics of the vocabulary.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

### **Conclusions**

Researchers have concluded that the strategies students use depend on their understanding of their expressions. Students believe that they can find the meaning of these words directly through translation, so they translate using expressions and formation strategies that have similar meanings. Students translating using a similar vocabulary strategy. However, there are many forms and vocabulary has indirect meaning, which is why it is not possible to translate vocabulary directly. Students need to be more familiar with the idioms of the target and source languages. This is because if the student cannot find or know the same vocabulary in the source language, he will use the reformatted translation and the student will see the full context of the source language. A sentence containing expressions or phrases to clarify the meaning. The final strategy is to translate by exclusion. Students translated using this strategy have a reason to remove their terminology if it is inconvenient to reformat the vocabulary.

Some students in this study do not have formal English and no knowledge of translation. Therefore, students cannot understand the true meaning of English idioms, draw inferences from sentences, and then translate them into Indonesian.

### **Suggestion**

1. For students and teachers of English training programs.

Students can remember the words and interpret them correctly. This study shows that the most common strategy students use when translating expressive English

sentences is the iterative strategy. Trainers are expected to show that there are other strategies that can be used to translate words.

## 2. For translators

When translating an expression, translators should carefully and carefully choose the most appropriate strategy. Translators also have a deep understanding of the culture and language of the source and target languages, as well as expressions, in order to obtain quality translations.

## 3. For researchers

This is an important phenomenon for the development of translation studies and can greatly contribute to the improvement of students' abilities. Other researchers may investigate the comparison of English and Indonesian in other strategies in more detail.

## REFERENCES

- Akbari, M. (2012). Structural shifts in translation of children's literature. *International Journal of Linguistics*, 576-593.
- Ardhiani, A. (2018). Translation Strategies of Idiomatic.
- Ardhiani, A. (2018). Translation Strategies of Idiomatic expression in Laura Ingalls Wilder's 'Little House on the Prairie' in Djokolelono's translation of 'Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumput.
- Babbie, E. R. (2010). *The Practice of Social Research*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Cengage.
- Baker, M. (2011). *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation Second Edition*. New York: Routledge.
- Bell, R. (1998). *Routledge encyclopedia of translation studies*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Catford, J. C. (1978). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Chaer, A. (1984). *Kamus Idiom Bahasa Indonesia*. Ende: Penerbit Nusa Indah.
- Danbaba, M. (2017). *Qualities of Good Translation*. Nigeria.
- Dian Paaramita Ayuningtyas, M. I. (2018). Students' Difficulties in Translating Idiomatic Expression from English into Indonesia. *English Language and Literature Internation Conference* (p. 494). Indonesia: Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang.
- Duff, A. (1989). *Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.

- 
- Faradila. (2014). *A Descriptive Study on Students' Ability in Translating Idioms Text From English into Bahasa Indonesia*. Banjarmasin: Lambung Mangkurat University.
- Akbari, M. (2012). Structural shifts in translation of children's literature. *International Journal of Linguistics*, 576-593.
- Ardhiani, A. (2018). Translation Strategies of Idiomatic.
- Ardhiani, A. (2018). Translation Strategies of Idiomatic expression in Laura Ingalls Wilder's 'Little House on the Prairie' in Djokolelono's translation of 'Rumah Kecil di Padang Rumpit.
- Babbie, E. R. (2010). *The Practice of Social Research*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Cengage.
- Baker, M. (2011). *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation Second Edition*. New York: Routledge.
- Bell, R. (1998). *Routledge encyclopedia of translation studies*. London & New York: Routledge.
- Catford, J. C. (1978). *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Chaer, A. (1984). *Kamus Idiom Bahasa Indonesia*. Ende: Penerbit Nusa Indah.
- Danbaba, M. (2017). *Qualities of Good Translation*. Nigeria.
- Dian Paaramita Ayuningtyas, M. I. (2018). Students' Difficulties in Translating Idiomatic Expression from English into Indonesia. *English Language and Literature Internation Conference* (p. 494). Indonesia: Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang.
- Duff, A. (1989). *Translation*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Faradila. (2014). *A Descriptive Study on Students' Ability in Translating Idioms Text From English into Bahasa Indonesia*. Banjarmasin: Lambung Mangkurat University.
- Fraenkel, J. R. (2006). *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education*. Boston: McGraw-Hill.
- Hartono, R. (2009). *Teori Penerjemahan (A Handbook for Translator)*. Semarang: Cipta Prima Nusantara.
- Hatim Basil, J. M. (2004). *Translation: An advanced resource book*. USA and Canada: Routledge.
- Hockett, C. F. (1998). *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. New York: The Maemillan Company.
- Larson, M. L. (1984). *Meaning--Based Translation: A guide to Cross Language Acquisition*. USA: University Press of America Inc.
- Newmark, P. (1988). *A Textbook of Translation*. Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall.

- 
- Nida, E. (1969). *The Theory and Practice of Translation, vol III*. Netherlands: The United Bible Societies.
- Palmer, F. R. (1983). *Semantic explanations for the syntax of the English Modals*. London: Longman.
- Radiah Hamid, R. P. (2013). Improving the Students' Ability in Translating English into Indonesian based on Duff's Principle. *Exposure Journal*, 201-223.
- Sangadji, E. M. (2010). *Metodologi Penelitian Pendekatan Praktis dalam Penelitian*. Yogyakarta: Andi.
- Setyapranata, S. (2005). *TRANSLATION I*. Malang: Universitas Negeri Malang.
- Sugiyono, D. (2010). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan R & D*. Bandung: Penerbit Alfabeta.
- Wright, J. (2002). *Idioms Organiser*. Australia: Thomson Heinle