

**AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING
IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS AT THE SIXTH SEMESTER OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF IAIN LANGSA**

SKRIPSI

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STATEMENT OF APPROVAL

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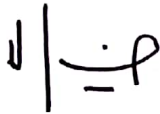
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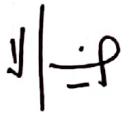
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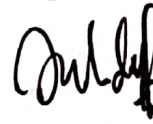
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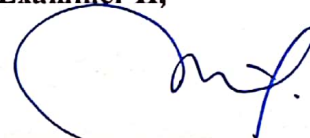
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Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa skripsi yang ditulis dengan judul “**An Analysis of Students Difficulties in Translating Idiomatic Expression at the Sixth Semester of English Department of Iain Langsa**” untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Pendidikan merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri.

Apabila di kemudian hari terbukti atau dapat dibuktikan bahwa skripsi ini adalah hasil jiplakan, maka saya bersedia menerima segala sanksi yang diberikan atas perbuatan saya tersebut.

Langsa, Desember 2021

Yang membuat pernyataan



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ABSTRACT

Balqis, Riqqah. 2021. An Analysis Of Students Difficulties in Translating Idiomatic Expression At the Sixth Semester Of English Department Of IAIN Langsa.

Supervisor (1). Shafrida Wati, MA **(2).** Zahratul Idami, M. Pd

This study aims to analyze the students' difficulties in translating idiomatic expression sentences at the sixth semester of English department of IAIN Langsa. It further discussed factors that cause difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions. This research approach used Qualitative Content Analysis. The subject of this research is 10 students of the sixth-semester of English education department, IAIN Langsa. Data collection techniques were tests and interviews. The finding of this research showed that students experienced lexical difficulties, grammatical difficulties, cultural difficulties, and stylistic difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions. These were due to the difficulty in finding the closest equivalent source language and the difficulty in finding the meaning that matches the meaning of the idiomatic expression. The factors that caused these difficulties were students' knowledge of idiomatic expressions were very lacking, cultural differences between English and Indonesian, students rarely used idiomatic expressions in speaking or writing in everyday life, and the difficulty in interpreting idiomatic expressions.

Keywords: *Students Difficulties, and Idiomatic Expression.*

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

A language is a communication tool used by someone whose purpose is to convey messages to other people. From learning the language, we can interact with friends, family, and many people. However, each country and region has a different language. For either reason, an international language, namely English, is provided to connect the two countries that speak another language. Listening, reading, speaking, and writing are the four skills that students must master as part of the English language learning process. However, there is a skill that students often forget, namely translation.

The process of transferring thoughts or meanings from the source language to the target language is defined as translation.¹ To conclude, translation is the search for the same meaning in a second language. Therefore, translation plays an important role in the process of oral and written communication, which aims to convey information or ideas from different languages so that the message conveyed the source language. Besides, translation can avoid miscommunication during the communication process.

Translation does not just change word for word or sentence for sentence literally from the source language to the target language. While learning a language, knowledge or understanding of the equivalent or closest to the target language is

¹Arono, Nadrah, "Students' Difficulties In Translating English Text, " *JOALL (Journal Of Applied Linguistics And Literature)*, vol.4, no 1. (2019): 2502-7816, 89.

needed so that the message can be conveyed through the source language. Also, it is important to study linguistic theory related to translation studies, which has different systems and structures. And determining the equality of meaning between the two languages has difficulties such as cultural differences, text structure, and the translation process in English into Indonesian and vice versa.

A skill that is rarely introduced in detail in the language learning process is translation. Nevertheless, when students speak, read, listen, and write in English, they are unwittingly translating messages. However, the equivalents in the source language and the target language are not quite the same; the target language has the equivalent but not the same context of use, linguistic situation, and text type as the source language. Students will face difficulties learning English as a result of this. Another big obstacle is the difference in cultural content in the form of language elements in the source language, which the target language lacks.² Besides, English has many words or idioms that cannot be translated literally and cannot be predicted.

Idioms are a unique form of translation in a language. The uniqueness can be seen from the meaning of the elements that make up its formation, which is not reflected in the translation itself or the lexical and grammatical meanings, so that the elements cannot be predicted and require more knowledge to understand.³

This is in line with the opinion of Mona Baker in her book entitled *"In Other Words"*. Baker stated that idioms are cold shapes of language that allow little or no form variation and frequently carry meanings that cannot be concluded from their

²Susan Bassnet, *Translation Studies (Third Edition)*, (London: Routledge, 2002), 32.

³Abdul Chaer, *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2009), 74.

individual elements.⁴ Novels, poetry, and prose, in the form of metaphors, also include idiomatic expressions. Moreover, idiomatic expressions can be found in literary writing as well as formal writing. Therefore, idiomatic expressions are familiar to English students.

Even though the students' understanding of English is quite good, many students make mistakes, such as still translating English not literally but word for word or still bringing their Indonesian thoughts to English. A lack of understanding of grammar theory and potential vocabulary leads to errors in translation. Moreover, another obstacle is the difficulty of understanding idiomatic expressions. Idiomatic expressions cannot be translated based on word-for-word order alone, students must first understand the contents. As previously explained, idiomatic expressions have an unpredictable translation.

Some of the sixth-semester students majoring in English at IAIN Langsa still have difficulty translating idiomatic expression texts. This was triggered because of their lack of understanding of idiomatic expressions and, in the learning process in the translation class, the lecturer translating the subject did not explain in detail how idiomatic translation works. Also, most English students still translate sentences into words only and still bring their Indonesian thoughts into English. Whereas in English, not all sentences can be translated like that and there are ambiguous words that have many meanings.

Therefore, this research aims to determine the difficulties and factors that cause students to have difficulty translating idiomatic expressions from English to

⁴Baker, M, *In Other Words: A Course Book on Translation*, (London:Routledge, 1992), 63.

Indonesian. Furthermore, we can provide references or solutions to overcome this for students and lecturers who teach English, especially on translation courses.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in organizing the research about "**An Analysis Of Students Difficulties in Translating Idiomatic Expression At *the Sixth Semester Of English Department Of IAIN Langsa***".

B. Problem of Study

1. What are the students' difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions at the sixth semester of English department of IAIN Langsa?
2. What are the factors that cause students' difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions?

C. Purpose of Study

1. To find out students' difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions at the sixth semester of English department of IAIN Langsa.
2. To find out factors that cause students' difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions.

D. Significance of Study

1. The theoretical significance

It is hoped that this research will enrich readers' understanding of translation theory, particularly translation from English to Indonesian. Furthermore, to provide a better understanding of idiomatic expressions in English, this research is also a reference in researching and studying translation, especially in translating idiomatic expressions that may be encountered by students during the learning process.

Hopefully, this research will help Indonesian learners learn English, especially about idioms and expressions.

2. Practical significance

This study aims to provide information about student difficulties during the translation process, especially in translating idiomatic expressions. This research will also reveal the factors causing the difficulties experienced by students in translating idiomatic expressions. Teachers or students of English education can create solutions based on the difficulties and factors causing students' difficulties in translating idiomatic expression allowing students' translation skills to grow.

E. Terminology

There are 2 keys to describe this research, namely translation, translation difficulties, and idiomatic expressions.

1. Difficulty translating

Translation difficulty is an obstacle that often occurs for English students. Things that often happen are lack of vocabulary, understanding of grammar, still translating using their Indonesian minds into English, and still translating not literally but the word for word.

2. Idiomatic expression

Idiomatic expression is a proverb, metaphor, prose and is found in novels, poetry and is even used in daily conversations and formal and non-formal scientific works.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Frameworks

1. Translation Definitions

According to Hatim and Munday, translation is something related to processes and products.⁵ The process that is meant here is that the translation is carried out by transferring the meaning of the written text from the source language to the target language. Meanwhile, the product emphasizes the translation results that have been translated by the translator. So it can be said that when someone translates a text he will go through several processes such as the process of understanding the source language, making decisions, and so on until after that, it will produce a product in the form of a translated text.

Panagiotis stated that translation in practice is an action taken by a person to translate text from the source language to the target language.⁶ The results of this translation are used by the translator for certain purposes that are personal or shared with many people. For example, the translator translating English films into Indonesian or vice versa.

Meanwhile, according to Nida and Taber, translating consists of producing a target language that has the closest equivalent in the form of an equivalent meaning to the source language so as to produce meaning and language style that can be

⁵Hatim, B and Munday, J, *Translation an Advanced Resource Book*, (New York: Routledge, 2004), 6.

⁶Panagiotis G, Krimpas, *Current Profesional Profiles of The Legal Translator in Greece: A Function-Oriented Comparison*, *Internasional Journal of Language, Translation and Intercultural Communication*, Vol.03, (2015), 21.

understood in the source language.⁷

Based on some definitions above about translating, the researcher can be concluded that translation is transferring or changing the meaning and delivery of language messages from one language to another without changing the content of the text.

2. Difficulties in translation

There are certain difficulties that a translator could face during the translation process. These problems are categorized as follows:

a. Lexical difficulties

According Moentaha in Hartono points out that there are three problems with translation related to the lexical category.⁸ The first is the polysemic meaning, which can make it difficult for the translator to choose the most appropriate words. Therefore, to cope with the difficulty, the translator must be critical in choosing the lexical category of a word during the translation process. The second is the differential and non differential of a word. It means a word that can have a broader or more limited meaning in the target language. For example, the word “rice” in Indonesian can be translated as “*padi*”, “*beras*” and “*nasi*”. This means that the word “*rice*” in Bahasa Indonesian has a more restricted meaning, as it translates to the more specific words mentioned above. In other words, we can say that “*rice*” is not differential because it has a broader meaning, while “*padi*”, “*beras*” and “*nasi*” are differential because they have a more restricted meaning than “*rice*”. Some other words have the same meaning, such as “*house*”, which could be translated into the

⁷ E.A. Nida and Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation*, (United Bible Societies, 1982), 12.

⁸ Hartono, Rudi, *Teori Penerjemahan (A Handbook for Translators)*, Semarang: Cite Prima Nusantara, 2009, 66

closest counterparts “*rumah*”, “*gedung*”, “*graha*”. The third is the semantic area of the word context. Which regard to the semantic area, the translator must obtain the appropriate terminology.

If the translator cannot find the meaning of a word, the translator can guess the meaning of the Idiomatic phrase by looking through the context and replacing idioms with the appropriate word based on th given context. However, if the translator encounters lexical difficulties at this stage, the translator or student may inadvertently establish the equivalence of the other context. These kinds of things lead to translation problems, such as awkward translations or further misinterpretation of the message.

b. Stylistic difficulties

Stylistic difficulties are translation difficulties that relate to all language style, which can be in the form of sentences, collocations, writing styles, and figurative language. This is the area where difficulties can arise in translating idiomatic expressions, since language is part of figurative language along with metaphors, similes, etc. in terms of style, the difficulty can be related to the meaning of the statement, depending on the context and intention.⁹ A sentence or a statement can have the same form. However, in different contexts and intentions, be it figurative or literal, connotative or denotative, it can play a different role.

Furthermore, to support the style of the language, the trasnslator must convey the message without changing the style or aesthetic value of the language. As with the use of idiomatic expressions, it is generally used for stylistic reason. Therefore,

⁹Ibid., 71

trying to find idioms in the target language as a substitute for SL idioms will not only convey the meaning, but also successfully convey the style. Since translation can be inextricably linked to foreign language learning, students in the English Faculty should also focus on translation.

Therefore, the result of the translation of the students of the English Faculty should differ from the translation of the regular students. In other words, if the standard students translation can understand the correct meaning, then the English Faculty students should be able to convey the message correctly and beautifully when it comes to visual language translation. To do this, students will have to face the stylistic difficulty of translation.

c. Grammatical Difficulties

Structural grammatical differences can also be one of the problems in translation. Not only is it different, but sometimes the grammatical structure in the source language does not exist in the target language and vice versa. The main differences lie in the pattern of the sentences, the structure of the passive voice and the absence of the articles the, be and `s, which can lead to difficulties in translation.

Moentaha in Hartono also explains some difficulties that may arise due to some grammatical problems in translating from English to Indonesian.¹⁰ The first is the singular and plural form of nouns. Most nouns in English have the indicator in the plural form, such as -s in the books, parents, or -es in words like foxes, boxes, and so on. In Indonesian, there is no suffix as an indicator of plural or singular form. However, the difference mentioned above can lead to translation errors, as

¹⁰Ibid., 62

Indonesians are not used to using suffixes for plural nouns. As a result, the translator, in this case, the student, will encounter grammatical difficulties. The error often encountered due to grammatical difficulties is:

a) ST: Mother cooks dinner for her children.

TT: Ibu memasak makan malam untuk anaknya.

b) ST: Anne mempunyai empat saudara laki-laki.

TT: Anne has four brother.

The second is the problem of aspect. Aspect is the grammatical category used to explain whether an event is still ongoing, habitual, repeating, or has happened. It is usually identified by prefixes, suffixes, and auxiliary verbs added to a verb. For example, the way is to write, write, have written, write. What makes it difficult is that such things do not exist in the Indonesian grammar system. Instead of using prefixes and suffixes, Bahasa Indonesia uses the adverb of time as an indicator.

The last problem with the grammatical structure is the difficulty of translating genders. The gender indicator in Indonesia is different from the gender in English. For example, hero-heroine, waiter-waitress, aviator-aviatrix, and other irregular forms like Jack Ass-Jenny Ass, Kater-Tabby Cat, Billy Got-Nanny Got. On the other hand, Bahasa Indonesia only has wanita dan pria/ataujantan dan betina. The fact that English has a more diverse generic indicator presents difficulties for Indonesian students as they may not be familiar with these generic words.

d. Cultural Difficulties

From the beginning, cultural knowledge and difference have become a significant cause of discomfort in translation, specifically in phrases or expressions

that are entirely entrenched in one culture, making translation nearly impossible.¹¹ As a result, in relation to cultural differences, the translator's prior understanding of the target language's culture has an effect mostly on the process of translation.

It also occurs with the translation of Idioms. There are some expressions that are mostly present in one culture and do not exist in the other. It's easy to see how we can identify something that does not really exist in our culture. We all know that the key to recognizing things is to be familiar with them. For example, students who only use English as a means of communication and never study culture will be unable to recognize cultural expressions in the form of language, such as Idiomatic expression.

Notwithstanding those predicaments, the result of Idiomatic expression translation should not only be accurately translated into the target language, but also be culturally accepted. It is as if a culture may have disparate accords compared to the other cultures. One of the examples is the expression "*loose tongued*", which means free or unencumbered in speech, given to talking. In western culture, they use their tongue to express the bearing of unaccountable talk. On the other hand, Indonesian, which belongs to the East Asian culture, uses the mouth instead of the tongue for the expressions that are related to utterance in its culture. Accordingly, the conformity of "*loose tongued*" in Indonesian is "*besar mulut*", not "*besar lidah*".

3. The Concept Of Idiomatic Expression

a. Definition of Idiom

According to Lazar, an idiom is a group of words whose meaning cannot be

¹¹ Douglas Robinson, *Becoming A Translator* (2nd Ed.), (New York: Routledge,2003), 186.

derived from the meaning of each constituent word.¹² When translated, idioms are difficult to understand for laymen and confusing when interpreted literally or word for words. Even machine translators like google translate are incapable of translating idioms. For example, the idiom in English is "*Let the cat out of the bag*" which if interpreted literally means "*biarkan kucing keluar dari tas*" but what the idiom means is "*to tell a secret accidentally*".

Chaer argues that an idiom is a unique form of occurrence in a language. This can be seen from the language units in the form of words, phrases, and sentences that cannot be "*predicted*" from the constituent elements such as lexical and grammatical meanings.¹³ This situation makes it difficult to find the closest equivalent to the idiom in the target language. In addition, cultural content also becomes an obstacle in translation because the source language and target language have different cultures. Therefore, idioms are an indispensable challenge for translators.

Meanwhile, according to Newmark, idiomatic translation produces messages from the original but deviates from the nuances of everyday language meanings and idioms that do not exist in the original language.¹⁴ Therefore, idiomatic translation produces messages that tend to be different from the original meaning which is translated literally and in the translation of different idioms. For example, in the source text "*hit the books*" is translated as "*memukul buku*", but idiomatic expression it means "*belajar*". This takes on a different meaning.

¹² Lazar, G, *Meanings and metaphor: Activities to practise figurative language*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,2006), 3

¹³ Chaer, Abdul, *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*, (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta,2009), 74.

¹⁴Peter Newmark, *A Text Book of Translation*, (London: Central London Pergamon Press Polytechnic,1988), 47.

b. Classification of Idioms

Idioms are divided into five categories based on their classification: Colloquialism, Proverb, Slang, Allusion, and Verb Phrases.¹⁵

a) Colloquialisms

Colloquialisms are words or expressions which are not frequently used in formal writing or speaking. Colloquialisms or colloquial communication are concepts used in informal, everyday, acquainted, or casual discussions rather than formal speech or writing. They are often used in regular conversation. Examples of colloquialisms:

SL: He died of laughter.

TL: Dia tertawa terbahak-bahak.

b) Proverb

A proverb is a straightforward means of expressing something. It is used whenever we want to make our communication more concrete and comprehensible. It is widely used and repeated, and it reflects facts and truths based on logic. Proverbs in English include “*actions speak louder than words*” and “*no pain, no gain,*” which refer to the scenario of suffering to achieve the aim we set out to accomplish.

SL: A half of loaf is better than none

TL: Sedikit itu lebih baik dari pada tidak sama sekali

a) Slang

Slang is the informal utilization words and idioms which are not information

¹⁵ Muchamad Suliman, *Ananalysis of the translation of the idiomatic expressions used in the subtitles of tangled*, <http://library.uwp.ac.id/digilib/files/disk1/2/--muchamadsu-83-1-muchamad-t.pdf>, accessed on 25th july 2021, 29.

published. It is commonly used to say things that are inappropriate or forbidden in some way. Besides substituting a well known conventional synonym, slang degrades formal or serious speech or writing. Slang is used to make one's speech more enjoyable and funny.

SL: Your friend over that corner is a chicken.

TL: Temanmu yang dipojok itu penakut.

b) Allusion

Allusion is a common expression that refers to a place, incident, work of literature, myth, or work of art, whether direct or indirect. The allusion is also defined as *“a brief, and explicit or indirect reference to a person, place, or event, or another work of literature or quotation.”*

SL: He was a real Romeo with the ladies.

TL: Diabentar-bentar romantic terhadap gadis-gadis.

c) Phrasal verb

A phrasal verb is a mixture of a verb and a preposition, a verb, and an adverb, or a verb with an adverb and a preposition. A phrasal verb's meaning is different due to the previous verb. In comparison to the more formal verbs, they are commonly used informally in everyday conversation. In informal situations, use these phrasal verbs:

a) SL: Grace told me that she wanted to star over

TL: Grace bilang dia ingin mulai dari awal lagi

b) SL: Let me speak to Jennifer before you hang up.

TL: Ijin kan aku bicara dengan Jennifer sebelum kau tutup teleponnya.

c. Difficulties in Translating Idiomatic Expressions

The idiom is one of the challenges in literary translation therefore it is very culture-related. Not to state that idiom is a very unique, colorful expression which is ordinarily significant to a particular language. This situation creates translating idioms that can be quite taxing.

Translating idioms is a difficult task for anyone especially if he or she is not aware of the cultural differences of the source and target languages. The main problems are recognizing idioms and distinguishing idiomatic from non-idiomatic expressions.

According to Baker's summary there are some obstacles in translating idioms as follows:¹⁶

1. An idiom might not have an equivalent in the target language. Some idioms are tied to a culture that does not exist in other languages or places. For instance, consider the idiom feather in (one's) cap. This idiom refers to a noteworthy accomplishment. This idiom derives from the culture of some countries, particularly those in Europe, where wearing a feather in one's cap is regarded as a sign of significant achievement by the wearer. This idiom has no equivalent in Indonesian. Even presuming the meaning of the idiom is unlikely for Indonesians because the act of putting a feather in a hat is not found anywhere in Indonesian culture.
2. In the target language, an idiom may have a similar counterpart, but its context of use may be different. In this case, the equivalent in the target

¹⁶ Baker, M, *In Other Words: a Course book on Translation*, (London & New York: Routledge, 2001), 70.

language exists but is used in a different context, rendering the idiom translation inapplicable. Expressions in the source and target languages may have different connotations or be pragmatically inapplicable.

3. In the source text, an idiom may be used in both its literal and idiomatic senses. The idiom cannot be successfully rendered in the target language unless it corresponds to the source language idiom in form and meaning.
4. The use of idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and the frequency with which they are used may differ between source and target languages.

According to Baker's practical point of view, the main problems found in translating idioms and fixed expressions are:¹⁷

1. The ability to correctly recognize and interpret idioms.
2. The difficulties in translating the aspects of meaning conveyed by an idiom or fixed expression into the target language.

B. Previous of Study

There are some previous studies related to this research as follow:

1. Mustiani, Quality of Student Translation in Translating Idiomatic Expressions from English to Indonesian in the Seventh Semester of Iain Palopo's English Department, this research was conducted in 2017. In this study, the quality of student translation in translating idiomatic expressions from English to Indonesian in the seventh semester The English Department of IAIN Palopo has good quality in terms of accuracy and is relatively fair in terms of clarity and naturalness. From the

¹⁷ Ibid., 70.

data analysis, there are three aspects of translation quality assessment, namely accuracy, clarity, and naturalness.

However, some students have difficulty translating idiomatic expressions from English to Indonesian because they translate word by word, whereas idiomatic expressions cannot be translated word by word because they change the meaning of the text. Furthermore, the majority of the students do not understand the meaning of idiomatic expression.¹⁸

2. WijiAstuti, *The Analysis Of The Students' Ability In The Of Use Idiomatic Expressions In Writing Recount Text (A Descriptive Qualitative Study in the Vocabulary Class of The Second Semester Student of English Education Department of IAIN Salatiga in The Academic Year 2016/2017)*.

The writing test results demonstrate the extent of the students' ability. Five students thrived at using idioms to write recount text. The percentage was 25%. They were skilled with using idioms. Seven students managed to pass their writing test with a score of 35%. There were two students with a percentage of 10% in a fairly good predicate. They were able to correctly use a few idioms. Then, four students were labeled as poor because of their inability to use idioms. This predicate accounted for 20% of the total. Two students failed the predicate in having written a criteria for recounting text with a percentage of 10%. Because more students came to the good predicate than to the other predicates, the report concluded that the students' ability to use English idioms to write recount text was good.¹⁹

¹⁸ Mustiani, *Students' Translation Quality In Translating Idiomatic Expression From English Into Indonesian At The Seventh Semester Of English Department Of Iain Palopo*, (Palopo: Iain Palopo, 2017), 87.

¹⁹ WijiAstuti, *The Analysis Of The Students' Ability In The Of Use Idiomatic Expressions In Writing Recount Text (A Descriptive Qualitative Study in the Vocabulary Class of The Second Semester Student of*

3. Dian Paramita Ayuningtyas, *Students' Difficulties In Translating Idiomatic Expression From English Into Indonesian*, this research was conducted in 2016. In this study, The majority of the idiomatic expressions were translated word for word by the students. They only translate idiomatic expressions by transferring meaning, not by converting English idioms into Indonesian idiom equivalents. The students were also helped by the information they found primarily on the internet to determine the meaning of the idiom. As a result, only 100 of the total 270 translation data, or 38%, can be classified as accurate translation because it produces a good translation product that is read as originally written in the target language.

The results showed that what was not successful was a consequence of the difficulties faced by students during the translation process. The students' difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions are as follows: (1) lexical difficulty in 73%, (2) style difficulty in 67.5%, (3) cultural difficulty level 66%, and (4) grammar difficulty level 64%.²⁰

Previous studies have similarities and differences where they examine translation and idiomatic expressions. Research conducted by Mustiani in his research on the quality of translating idioms to 113 seventh semester students and taking 20 students as samples. In his research, he used a quantitative descriptive research method by conducting tests on seventh-semester students and the data results were analyzed in percent form.

According to Wiji Astuti's research, which examined the ability to translate

English Education Department of IAIN Salatiga in The Academic Year 2016/2017, (salatiga: IAIN Salatiga, 2016), 59

²⁰ Dian Paramita Ayuningtyas, *Students' Difficulties In Translating Idiomatic Expression From English Into Indonesia*, (Semarang : Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang, 2016), 56.

idiom expressions in recount text to 30 students semester students in class c vocabulary and got 20 student test results data. In his research using qualitative research methods by distributing questionnaires and conducting tests, then the results of data analysis are in the form of a percent.

Meanwhile, research was conducted by Dian Paramita Ayuningtyas about the difficulty of translating idiomatic expressions to 18 sixth and eighth-semester students and 8 students to be interviewed. In his research using qualitative research methods by distributing questionnaires, conducting tests, and interviews, then the results of data analysis are in the form of a percent.

The gap between previous research and mine is that this research will focus on the difficulty of translating idiom expressions to sixth-semester students from English to Indonesian. In addition, in this study, there are differences in subjects and research methods conducted previously. This study does not use percent to determine the results of the study but in the form of sentence content analysis by showing evidence of the results of tests and interviews conducted to sixth-semester students. Another difference is in the research questions that focus more on the factors that cause why idioms are difficult to translate.

Furthermore, in this study, with research conducted by Dian Paramita Ayuningtias, there are other differences, namely in the idiomatic expression sentence test questions taken from the Jakarta Post (official newspaper), so that students find it difficult to identify the meaning of idioms that are less familiar to them. Therefore, in this study, the researchers also conducted a test by using idiomatic expressions in everyday life that are often used by native speakers, which were taken from the

youtube channel "7ESL Learning English" entitled "What is an Idiom?" "90 common English idioms that are often used in everyday English conversation" and "86 super common English idioms that you will use all the time".

Moreover, there are differences in data analysis methods and research questions that focus on the factors causing difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions. Moreover, the research subjects in this study were 10 students, and the year of this research was carried out in 2021 at IAIN Langsa.

Meanwhile, the similarities between the previous research and this research both examine the same topic, namely the translation of idiomatic expressions. Research conducted by Dian Paramita Ayuningtyas with the same topic about the difficulty of translating idiomatic expressions by discussing the difficulties of translating idiomatic expressions in four aspects, namely lexical difficulties, grammatical difficulties, stylistic difficulties, and cultural difficulties.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The approach used in this study is qualitative content analysis. Arikunto said that qualitative research is descriptive research because this research tries to describe the data with words or sentences separated by category to obtain conclusions.²¹ Creswell asserts that the process of qualitative research entails developing questions and procedures, collecting data from participants' settings, inductively analyzing the data from particulars to general themes, and making interpretations of the data's meaning.²²

This study used the method of content analysis (content analysis). Fraenkel and Wallen stated that content analysis is a technique that researchers can use to examine human behavior indirectly through analysis of their communication such as textbooks, essays, newspapers, novels, magazine articles, songs, advertising images, and all types of communication that can be analyzed.²³

Content analysis is a research tool that focuses on the actual content and internal features of the media. It is used to determine the presence of certain words, concepts, themes, phrases, characters, or sentences in texts or a series of texts. Texts can be broadly defined as books, book chapters, essays, interviews,

²¹ Arikunto, Suharsimi, *Manajemen Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2009), 195

²² Creswell, John W, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design Choosing among Five Approaches. Third Edition*, (United States of America: SAGE Publications Ltd, 2013), 32

²³ Fraenkel, J. R. & Wallen, N. E, *How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education*, (Singapore: The McGraw-Hill Companies, 2007), 483

discussions, news headlines and newspaper articles, historical documents, speeches, conversations, advertisements, or in the form of documents. To perform content analysis, the text is coded first.

The phenomenon in this study is about the difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions from English to Indonesian experienced by sixth-semester English education students at IAIN Langsa. Researchers will describe the difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions experienced by students without manipulating data and drawing conclusions based on the results of data analysis that has been obtained.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at IAIN Langsa, which was located in Meurandeh Street, Kec Langsa Lama, Langsa City, Aceh, Indonesia. IAIN Langsa was a State Islamic Institute in Langsa which was founded in 1980. IAIN Langsa has various fields of study that prospective students can take. Some of these fields of study are the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, the Faculty of Sya'riah, the Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business, and the Faculty of Ushuluddin, Adab, and Da'wah. However, because the researcher was in the faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, the researcher will research this Faculty. This research was carried out in the English Education study program from August 2-10, 2021. This place was chosen because the researchers found a match with this study, where researchers found problems faced by students in translating idiomatic expressions.

C. Research Subject

According to Sugiyono, the research subject was an attribute, nature, or value of a person, object, or activity that had certain variables that were set to be studied and conclusions drawn..²⁴ In this study, the research subjects were 10 sixth-semester students in English education. The researcher used purposive sampling by taking 10 participants and considering that they had studied material about idiomatic expressions in the translation class.

D. The Procedure of Data Collection

Data collection techniques used in this study are:

1. Test

The test is used to assess the ability of the research object. In this study, the test results were only used as evidence or as a complement to the results of interviews conducted by researchers to find out students' mistakes in translating idioms. The form of the text used in this study was 15 sentences of idiomatic expressions taken from the Youtube channel "*7ESL Learning English*" entitled "*what is an idiom? 90 common English idioms frequently used in daily English conversations*" and "*86 super common English idioms you'll use all the time*" must be translated by students from English to Indonesian. When the test result data is collected, the researcher analyzes and describes the research results in the form of sentences.

2. Interview

The interview technique was used for data collection to obtain information about the informant's thoughts, concepts, or deep experiences. This technique was

²⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*, (Bandung: Alfabeta,2013), 32

frequently used as the primary data collection technique in the design of qualitative research.²⁵ In this study, the writer will use a semi-structured interview to collect data. It was an interview that used a question list but allowed the interviewer greater flexibility in asking for clarification and elaboration.²⁶ This technique, those interviewed were expected to express their opinions, problems, or experiences in translating idiomatic expressions that cause difficulties for students so that researchers could obtain the expected information. In this study, the researcher interviewed 10 sixth-semester students by asking 6 related questions about their experiences and difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions. Then the researcher used the results of interviews and tests to answer research questions.

E. The Technique of Data Analysis

The content analysis data will be analyzed using content analysis techniques according to Dornyei by describing it inductively in 3 ways, namely: pre-coding and coding, growing ideas and interpreting the data and drawing conclusions.²⁷ This inductive data analysis aims to discuss the data more deeply on the research focus so that a conclusion can be drawn.

Moreover, if there are some students' translation results that are close to the meaning of the idiomatic expression sentences that the researcher gives, this is related to polysemy texts that have multiple meanings and multiple interpretations. However, it does not mean that the text interpreter can interpret the text as desired. It is based on the fact that meaning is carried by code (words), conventions, and, more

²⁵ Musfiqon, *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan*, (Jakarta:Prestasi Pustaka, 2012), 117.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, 320

²⁷ Dornyei, Z, *Research Methods in Applied Linguistics*, (United Kingdom: Oxford University Press,2007), 245

importantly, by the style (genre) of how the text is written and the social, cultural, historical, and ideological context that surrounds it. Everything comes together to deliver the meaning of the text as a whole. Thus, the reviewer of the text cannot freely interpret the text based on his will and personal interests.²⁸

To analyse the difference in meaning from students' translations the researcher used the KBBI as a source to indicate the difference. Moreover, the meaning of each idiom sentence was also taken from the idiom and phrase dictionary application and the Cambridge online dictionary.

Furthermore, the data qualitative will be analyzed using Miles and Huberman's interactive model. (Miles and Huberman's data analysis activities include data reduction, display, and conclusion drawing / verification data that is done interactively and continuously to completion, so that the data reaches saturation).²⁹

1. Data Reduction

The purpose of data reduction is to process the raw data that appears in the written-up field notes so that it can be analyzed. The procedure may consist of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming. The process of selecting data is the first step in this study's data reduction. The text will be divided into sentences during this process. The translation is then prioritized after the data has been selected. Following that, the researcher will describe the data analysis in the tabulation, as well as the research findings in this study. The final step is transformation, in which the researcher will display the data by creating a written summary of the translation.

²⁸ Sharon Lockyer, "*Textual Analysis*", (London: A SAGE Reference Publication, 2008), 855.

²⁹ Djam'an Satori and Aan Komariah, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017), 218.

2. Data Display

Data presentation techniques in qualitative research can take many forms, including tables, graphs, and so on. Furthermore, data can be presented in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and so on. According to Miles and Huberman, *"the most common form of display data for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text"*. As a result, the difficulties in translating idiom expression text are displayed in this study in the form of narrative text.

3. Conclusion Drawing or Verification

This was the final step in which the researcher drew research conclusions based on findings.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Findings

The researcher carried out various activities during the study, such as conducting tests to students by distributing idiomatic expression sentences by asking them to translate and conducted an in-depth interviews about the participants' difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions. The following will discuss the findings of the research:

1. The findings from the Test

From the results of the students' translation test, the researcher wanted to find out the difficulties in translating the text by analyzing the errors made by them. The idiomatic expression was adapted from Youtube channel "*7ESL Learning English*" entitled "*what is an idiom? 90 common English idioms frequently used in daily English conversations*", and "*86 super common English idioms you'll use all the time*".

In conducting the test, the researcher instructed students not to translate by using Google translate. In the translation process, there were 4 indicators of difficulty in translating, namely lexical difficulties, cultural difficulties, grammatical difficulties, and language stylistic difficulties. Moreover, according to Mona Baker, difficulties in translating idioms mean difficulties to find the closest equivalent to the source language and some English idioms have different cultures from other

languages. Therefore, the researcher will find out the students' difficulties in translating the text of idiomatic expressions by first analyzing their mistakes in translating the text. The following are the idiomatic expression test.

1. I was **sick as a parrot** after my group lost in the international dance competition.
2. Did you hear about Rani getting married soon? Oh, **speak of the devil**, she sent her wedding invitation now. Watch this!
3. I've never spoken in front of a large group of people. So I feel like **I have Butterflies in my stomach**.
4. I like to do all of my home cleaning. Because I can **kill two birds with one stone** and get exercise as well.
5. My colleague was looking a little **green around the gills** when he came to work today.
6. Passing this quiz will be **like shooting fish in a barrel**. I've studied a lot.
7. I tried to **break the ice** by offering her a glass of juice.
8. It's been **raining cats and dogs** all day. I'm afraid the roof is going to leak.
9. It'll be **a cold day in July** when our team wins the championship. We're terrible.
10. He has escaped of the **house of correction** 2 days ago.
11. The name Susan Thomson **rings a bell**. I think she worked here. Let me look it up.

12. Tom stole cameras when he worked here. I'll hire him back **when hell freezes over**.
13. I'm afraid that if we don't reduce staff. We'll **go belly up** within a year.
14. The company had **pulled the plug** since 12 years ago due to debt.
15. Better **hit the books** than watching Korean drama.

Table 1. The result showed:

P1. RRH	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aku tidak bisa berkata apapun lagi setelah grup ku kalah di pertandingan tari internasional. 2. Apakah kamu mendengar tentang Rani yang akan segera menikah? <u>Oh ini dia</u>, dia mengirimkan undangan Pernikahan nya sekarang. Lihat ini! 3. Aku tidak pernah berbicara didepan sekelompok besar orang. Jadi, saya merasa seperti saya memiliki kupu kupu dalam perut saya. 4. Saya suka melakukan semuanya ketika membersihkan rumah saya. Karna saya <u>mengerjakan nya secara bersamaan</u> dan bisa berlatih dengan baik. 5. Rekan ku kelihatan <u>pucat</u> sekali ketika dia datang bekerja hari ini. 6. Melewati kuis ini <u>sangat mudah</u>. Saya sudah banyak belajar. 7. Aku mencoba memecahkan es dengan menawarkan segelas jus. 8. Hari ini <u>hujan sangat lebat</u> sepanjang hari. Saya takut atap nya akan bocor. 9. Ini menjadi hari yang bagus di bulan Juli karna tim kami
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	<p>memenangkan kejuaraan. Kami mengerikan.</p> <p>10. Dia telah melarikan diri dari penjara 2 hari yang lalu.</p> <p>11. Nama susan sudah sangat familiar. Saya pikir dia bekerja disini, biarkan aku mencarinya.</p> <p>12. Tom mencuri kamera ketika dia bekerja disini. Aku akan memperkerjakan dia kembali ketika neraka membeku atas.</p> <p>13. Aku takut jika kita tidak mengurangi staf, kita akan bangkrut dalam waktu satu tahun.</p> <p>14. Perusahaan telah menarik steker sejak 12 tahun yang lalu karena utang.</p> <p>15. Lebih baik tekan buku yang menonton drama Korea.</p>
P2. SN	<p>1. Saya mengalami sakit setelah grup saya kehilangan kesempatan mengikuti kompetisi menari internasional.</p> <p>2. Apakah kamu mendengar tentang Rani yang akan segera menikah? Oh itu benar, dia mengirimkan undangan Pernikahan nya sekarang. Lihat ini!</p> <p>3. Saya tidak pernah berbicara didepan sekelompok orang hebat. Jadi, saya merasa gugup.</p> <p>4. Saya suka melakukan semua pekerjaan rumah. Karena saya bisa sambil berolahraga.</p> <p>5. Kolega saya terlihat bersemangat ketika dia datang untuk bekerja hari ini.</p>

	<p>6. Melewati kuis ini akan seperti akan memotret ikan dalam barel. Saya sudah banyak belajar.</p> <p>7. Mencoba memecahkan kebekuan dengan menawarkan segelas jus.</p> <p>8. Saat ini <u>hujan lebat</u>. Saya takut atapnya akan bocor.</p> <p>9. Ini akan menjadi bulan July yang dingin ketika kami memenangkan pertandingan. Saksikan kami.</p> <p>10. Dia melarikan diri dari rumahnya sejak dua hari yang lalu.</p> <p>11. Nama susan Thomson sudah <u>sangat familiar</u>. Saya pikir dia bekerja disini, biarkan aku mencarinya.</p> <p>12. Tom mencuri kamera ketika dia bekerja disini. Saya akan memasukkannya ke penjara.</p> <p>13. Aku takut jika kami kekurangan staff, kami akan lembur setiap tahun.</p> <p>14. Perusahaan ini telah <u>bangkrut</u> sejak 12 tahun yang lalu karena terlilit hutang.</p> <p>15. Lebih baik <u>belajar dengan sungguh</u> sungguh daripada menonton drama Korea.</p>
P3.MAA	<p>1. Saya sakit seperti burung beo setelah kelompok saya kalah dalam kompetisi tari internasional.</p> <p>2. Apakah anda mendengar tentang Rani akan segera menikah? Oh, berbicara tentang iblis, dia mengirim undangan pernikahannya</p>

	<p>sekarang. Menonton ini!</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Saya tidak pernah berbicara didepan banyak orang. Jadi, aku merasa sangat <u>gugup</u>.4. Saya tidak pernah berbicara didepan banyak orang. Jadi, Saya merasa seperti ada kupu kupu diperut saya.5. Rekan saya terlihat agak hijau di sekitar insang ketika dia datang untuk bekerja hari ini.6. Rekan saya terlihat agak hijau di sekitar insang ketika dia datang untuk bekerja hari ini.7. Saya mencoba berkenalan dengan nya dan menawarkan dia segelas jus jeruk.8. Sudah hujan kucing dan anjing sepanjang hari. Saya takut atapnya bocor.9. Sudah hujan kucing dan anjing sepanjang hari. Saya takut atapnya bocor.10. Dia telah kabur dari rumahnya 2 hari yang lalu.11. Nama susan Thomson mengingatkan pada bel. Saya pikir dia bekerja disini biarkan aku mencarinya.12. Tom mencuri kamera ketika dia bekerja hari ini. Saya akan memburu dia sampai dapat.13. Saya takut jika kita tidak mengurangi karyawan, kita akan <u>bangkrut</u> di tahun ini.14. Perusahaan sudah <u>tutup</u> sejak 12 tahun yang lalu karena hutang.
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	15. Lebih baik belajar dari pada menonton Korea drama.
P4. SHA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saya sakit seperti burung beo setelah kelompok saya kalah dalam kompetisi tari internasional. 2. Apakah Anda mendengar tentang Rani akan segera menikah? Oh, berbicara tentang iblis, dia mengirim undangan pernikahannya sekarang. Menonton ini! 3. Saya tidak pernah berbicara di depan kelompok besar. jadi, saya merasa seperti ada kupu kupu di perut saya. 4. Saya suka melakukan semua pembersihan rumah saya. Karena saya bisa membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu dan berolahraga juga. 5. Rekan saya tampak sedikit hijau di sekitar insang ketika dia datang untuk bekerja hari ini. 6. Melewati kuis ini akan seperti menembak ikan dalam tong. Saya telah belajar banyak. 7. Saya mencoba memecahkan es dan menawarkan segelas jus kepadanya. 8. Sudah hujan kucing dan anjing sepanjang hari. Takut atapnya bocor. 9. Ini akan menjadi hari yang dingin di bulan Juli ketika tim kami memenangkan kejuaraan. Kami mengerikan. 10. Dia telah bersembunyi di rumah nya tepat 2 hari.

	<p>11. Nama Susan Thomson sangat populer. Saya pikir dia bekerja disini, biarkan aku mencarinya.</p> <p>12. Tom mencuri kamera ketika ia bekerja di sini. Saya mendesaknya kembali ketika.</p> <p>13. Saya khawatir jika kami tidak mengurangi pegawai kami akan gembung dalam setahun.</p> <p>14. Perusahaan mengalami kemunduran sejak 12 tahun yang lalu.</p> <p>15. Lebih baik membaca buku daripada nonton Drakor.</p>
P5. DC	<p>1. Saya menangis setelah group saya kalah di kompetisi dance internasional.</p> <p>2. Apakah kamu mendengar rani akan menikah besok? Oh, ya ampun, dia mengirim undangan pernikahan sekarang. lihat ini.</p> <p>3. Saya tidak pernah berbicara di depan orang banyak. Jadi, saya merasa seperti canggung.</p> <p>4. Aku melakukan semua pekerjaan rumah. karna aku menyelesaikan pekerjaan ku dengan baik.</p> <p>5. Rekan saya terlihat segar ketika dia datang untuk bekerja hari ini.</p> <p>6. Melewatkan quiz ini seperti sangat buruk. Aku belajar sangat banyak.</p> <p>7. Saya mencoba memecahkan kebekuan dengan menawarkan segelas jus padanya.</p> <p>8. <u>Hujan sangat deras</u> setiap harinya. Takut atap jadi bocor.</p>

	<p>9. Ini akan menjadi hari yang menegangkan di bulan juli ketika tim kita menang. karna ini akan menjadi luar biasa.</p> <p>10. Dia telah melarikan diri dari rumah 2 hari yang lalu.</p> <p>11. Nama susah thomson dipanggil. sepertinya dia bekerja disini, aku akan melihatnya.</p> <p>12. Tom mencuri kamera saat dia bekerja di sini. Saya akan mempekerjakannya kembali ketika sudah berubah.</p> <p>13. Saya khawatir jika kami tidak mengurangi staf, kami akan mengalami bangkrut dalam waktu satu tahun.</p> <p>14. Perusahaan jatuh bangkrut setelah 12 tahun terlilit hutang.</p> <p>15. Lebih baik membaca dari pada nonton drakor.</p>
<p>P6. AMT</p>	<p>1. Aku sakit sebagai burung beo setelah kelompok saya hilang dalam kompetisi tari internasional.</p> <p>2. Apakah anda mendengar tentang Rani menikah segera? Oh, berbicara tentang iblis, dia mengirim undangan pernikahannya sekarang. Lihat ini!</p> <p>3. Saya tidak pernah berbicara di depan sekelompok besar orang. Jadi, saya merasa seperti ada kupu-kupu di perut saya.</p> <p>4. Aku suka melakukan semua bersih-bersih rumahku. Karena aku bisa membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu dan berolahraga juga.</p> <p>5. Rekan saya mencari sedikit hijau di sekitar insang ketika ia</p>

	<p>datang untuk bekerja hari ini.</p> <p>6. Melewati kuis ini akan seperti menembak ikan dalam tong. Aku sudah belajar banyak.</p> <p>7. Aku mencoba memecahkan es dengan menawarkan segelas jus.</p> <p>8. Sudah hujan kucing dan anjing sepanjang hari. Aku takut atapnya akan bocor.</p> <p>9. Ini akan menjadi hari yang dingin di bulan juli ketika tim kami memenangkan kejuaraan. Kami mengerikan.</p> <p>10. Dia telah melarikan diri dari rumah koreksi 2 hari yang lalu.</p> <p>11. Nama susan thomson membunyikan lonceng. Saya pikir dia bekerja di sini biarkan saya mencarinya.</p> <p>12. Tom mencuri kamera saat dia bekerja di sini. Aku akan mempekerjakannya kembali saat neraka membeku.</p> <p>13. Saya khawatir jika kita tidak mengurangi staf, kita akan mengalami perut buncit dalam waktu satu tahun.</p> <p>14. Perusahaan sudah cabut sejak 12 tahun lalu karena terlilit utang.</p> <p>15. Lebih-baik cari buku yang nonton drama korea.</p>
P7. SF	<p>1. Aku <u>benar benar sedih</u> setelah grup nari ku kalah di kompetisi internasional.</p> <p>2. Apakah kau tau Rani akan menikah? Oh, kurang ajar, dia baru ngirim undangannya sekarang. Apa apaan ini!</p> <p>3. Aku tidak pernah berbicara didepan orang banyak makanya aku</p>

	<p>sangat <u>gugup</u>.</p> <p>4. Aku senang mengerjakan semua pekerjaan rumah. Karena aku bisa <u>mengerjakan dua hal sekaligus</u>.</p> <p>5. Teman kerjaku terlihat <u>sakit</u> saat bekerja hari ini.</p> <p>6. Lulus dalam ujian ini akan membuat ku sangat bahagia. Aku sudah belajar keras.</p> <p>7. Aku mencoba untuk <u>mencairkan suasana</u> dengan memberikan ia segelas jus.</p> <p>8. <u>Hujannya deras</u> sekali hari ini. Aku takut atap nya roboh.</p> <p>9. Bulan Juli akan sangat menyenangkan ketika tim kita memenangkan pertandingan.</p> <p>10. Dia telah kabur dari <u>penjara</u> 2 hari yang lalu.</p> <p>11. Susan Thomson membunyikan bell. Aku rasa bell nya bekerja. Biar aku periksa.</p> <p>12. Tom mencuri kamera saat dia bekerja disini. Aku akan mengajaknya kembali saat masalah ini selesai.</p> <p>13. Saya takut jika kita tidak mengurangi pegawai, kita akan <u>bangkrut</u> tahun ini.</p> <p>14. Perusahaan ini sudah <u>bangkrut</u> 12 tahun lalu akibat hutang.</p> <p>15. Lebih baik baca buku dari pada nonton Korea drama.</p>
P8. TDR	<p>1. Saya sakit seperti burung beo setelah kelompok saya kalah dalam kompetisi tari internasional.</p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Apakah kamu mendengar tentang Rani akan menikah segera? Oh, berbicara tentang iblis, dia mengirim undangan pernikahannya sekarang. Lihat ini!3. Aku gak pernah berbicara didepan banyak orang. Jadi, aku merasa <u>gugup</u>.4. Saya menyukai melakukan pekerjaan rumah. Karena saya bisa membunuh 2 burung dengan satu batu dan bisa latihan dengan baik.5. Kampus saya terlihat sedikit hijau disekitar insang ketika dia pulang kerja hari ini.6. Melewati kuis ini seperti menembak ikan dalam tong. Saya belajar banyak.7. Saya mencoba memecahkan kebekuan dengan menawarkan segelas jus.8. Ini sudah hujan kucing kucing dan anjing anjing sepanjang hari. Saya khawatir atap akan bocor.9. Ini akan jadi hari yang dingin di bulan Juli ketika kelompok kami memenangkan pertandingan. Kami mengerikan.10. Dia melarikan diri dari rumah dua hari yang lalu.11. Yang bernama susah Thomson membunyikan bel. Saya fikir dia bekerja disini biarkan saya melihatnya.12. Tom mencuri kamera ketika dia bekerja disini. <u>Aku tidak akan</u> memberikan pekerjaan lagi untuknya.
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	<p>13. Aku takut jika kita tidak mengurangi staff.</p> <p>14. Perusahaan jatuh <u>bangkrut</u> setelah 12 tahun terlilit hutang.</p> <p>15. Lebih baik membaca buku daripada menonton drama Korea.</p>
P9. MFA	<p>1. Aku jadi sakit seperti burung beo setelah grup ku gagal di kompetisi menari internasional.</p> <p>2. Apa kau tau Rani akan menikah nanti? Oh, terdengar jahat, dia memberikan kartu undangan pernikahannya sekarang. Lihat ini!</p> <p>3. Aku tidak pernah berbicara didepan orang banyak makanya aku sangat <u>gugup</u>.</p> <p>4. Aku suka melakukan semua pekerjaan rumah. Karena aku bisa <u>melakukan pekerjaan sekaligus</u> berolahraga.</p> <p>5. Rekan kerja ku terlihat <u>sakit</u> saat dia datang kerja hari ini.</p> <p>6. Menyelesaikan kuis ini <u>sangat mudah</u>. Aku sudah banyak belajar.</p> <p>7. Aku mulai menawarkan segelas jus</p> <p>8. Sudah setiap hari <u>hujan badai</u>. Aku takut atapnya akan bocor.</p> <p>9. Ini menjadi peristiwa mengejutkan ketika kami menjadi memenangkan kejuaraan. Kami hebat.</p> <p>10. Dia telah menjadi anak bebas 2 hari yang lalu.</p> <p>11. Aku tidak ingat yang namanya susa Thomson. Aku pikir dia bekerja disini. Coba ku lihat.</p> <p>12. Tom mencuri kamera saat dia bekerja disini. Aku akan mengajaknya kembali saat masalah ini selesai.</p>

	<p>13. Aku khawatir jika kita tidak mengurangi pegawai, kita akan <u>bangkrut</u> tahun ini.</p> <p>14. Perusahaan sudah <u>bangkrut</u> sejak 12 tahun yang lalu karena terlilit hutang.</p> <p>15. Lebih baik <u>belajar</u> daripada nonton drakor.</p>
<p>P10. SSHB</p>	<p>1. Saya sakit seperti burung beo setelah kelompok saya kalah dalam kompetisi dansa internasional.</p> <p>2. Apakah kamu mengetahui Rani akan segera menikah? Oh, luar biasa, dia mengirimkan undangan pernikahannya sekarang. Lihat ini!</p> <p>3. Aku belum pernah berbicara didepan orang orang besar. Jadi, aku merasa <u>gugup</u>.</p> <p>4. Saya menyukai bersih bersih dirumah. Karena saya bisa <u>mengerjakan hal lain</u> dan berolahraga juga.</p> <p>5. Rekan saya terlihat bersemangat ketika dia datang untuk bekerja hari ini.</p> <p>6. Melewati kuis ini akan seperti menembak ikan dalam tong. Saya telah belajar banyak.</p> <p>7. Aku mencoba untuk meramaikan suasana dengan menawarkan segelas jus.</p> <p>8. Hari ini <u>hujan deras</u>. Saya takut atapnya bocor.</p> <p>9. Ini akan menjadi hari bahagia dibulan July ketika tim anda</p>

	<p>memenangkan kejuaraan. Kami mengerikan.</p> <p>10. Dia lepas dari penjara dua hari yang lalu.</p> <p>11. Susan Thomson membunyikan lonceng. Saya pikir dia bekerja disini biarkan Saya mencarinya.</p> <p>12. Tom mencuri kamera saat dia bekerja disini. Aku tidak akan memperkerjakan nya kembali.</p> <p>13. Aku takut jika kita tidak mengurangi pekerja kita akan bangkrut dalam setahun.</p> <p>14. Perusahaan sudah bangkrut sejak 12 tahun yang lalu karena terlilit hutang.</p> <p>15. Lebih baik membaca buku dari pada menonton drama Korea.</p>
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In translating the above sentences, the participants created several errors. The First, idiomatic expression “*sick as a parrot*” according to the English Idiom and Phrase dictionary application, was defined as “*very disappointed*” or “*miserable*”.³⁰ In this translation, 9 participants' were incorrect in translating. In addition, only 1 Participant correctly translated “*benar benar sedih*” correctly though the correct one should be “*sangat sedih*”. From this text, there were 6 participants' who translate it as “*sakit seperti burung beo*”, and 3 other participants by “*menangis*”, “*mengalami sakit*” and “*tidak bisa berkata apapun*”.

Furthermore, there was one almost close translation, namely “*menangis*”, in this translation it was not quite right. According to the KBBI, “*menangis*” was

³⁰ “Sick as a parrot”, *English Idiom and Phrase dictionary*, application, 20 october 2021.

defined as “giving birth to feelings of sadness by shedding tears while sounding sobbing” while “sedih” means “feeling sad in the heart”.³¹ This idiom means a feeling of “disappointed” and “sad”. So according to the researcher for this translation “menangis” was not appropriate because crying is an act that is done when someone sad.

Moreover, 6 participants translated word for word, namely “sakit seperti burung beo” which was not appropriate in the translation. Meanwhile, 2 participants tried to identify the meaning of the idiom but they failed.

The second, idiomatic expression “speak of the devil” in the idiom and phrase dictionary application means “It is used about someone who appears unexpectedly while being talked about”.³² This idiom if in Indonesian has the same meaning as “panjang umur”. Indonesians often say “panjang umur” when this situation occurs. In this expression, only 1 participant translated closer to the meaning of the idiom referred to “oh, ini dia”. Moreover, this meaning can be said to be similar to the expression “panjang umur”. So this participant was considered successful in translating this idiom. While the other 9 failed to translate this idiom. 4 participants translated “berbicara tentang iblis” and 5 others “luar biasa”, “terdengar jahat”, “ya ampun”, “kurang ajar”, dan “oh itu benar”. They should have translated with “Panjang umur ya” atau “oh ini dia”. From the translation, the participants tried to identify the meaning of the idiom by adjusting it to the previous sentence but they failed.

³¹ Def 1 “Menangis and sedih”, *KBBI V*, application, 20 october 2021

³² “Speak of the devil”, *English Idiom and Phrase dictionary*, application, 20 october 2021.

The third, idiomatic expression “*I have butterflies in my stomach*” in the English Idiom and Phrase dictionary application means “*To be nervous, uncertain, or anxious*”.³³ In this idiom, 6 participants translate “gugup” correctly. Meanwhile, 3 participants translated “*seperti ada kupu kupu di perut saya*” and 1 participant translated “canggung”. There was 1 participant who translated “canggung” which almost has the same meaning but was different. In the KBBI “canggung” means “*less proficient or unskilled in using something*” while “gugup” according to the KBBI means “*doing or saying in an uneasy state*”.³⁴ These two terms have very different meanings. Therefore, “*canggung*” was not appropriate to describe this idiom. In essence, this participant has tried to identify the idiom but failed.

The fourth, idiomatic expression “*kill two birds with one stone*”, according to the English Idiom and Phrase dictionary application it means “*To solve two problems with one single action*”.³⁵ There was an Indonesian idiom that is similar to this idiom, namely “*sekali dayung, dua tiga pulau terlampaui*”.

Furthermore, In this translation, there were 5 participants mistranslated. In addition, there were only 5 participants who translated correctly, namely “*mengerjakannya secara bersamaan*”, “*mengerjakan dua hal sekaligus*”, “sambil”, “*melakukan pekerjaan sekaligus*” and “*mengerjakan hal lain*”. From this translation, participants directly translated meaning not idiomatically into the target language.

Furthermore, in this translation there were 3 participants who translated “*membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu*”. While the other 1 participant translated

³³ “I have butterflies in my stomach”, *English Idiom and Phrase dictionary*, application, 20 october 2021

³⁴ Def 1 “Gugup and canggung”, *KBBI V*, application, 21 october 2021

³⁵ “kill two birds with one stone”, *English Idiom and Phrase dictionary*, application, 21 october 2021

“menyelesaikan pekerjaanku dengan baik, and another 1 participant did not translate according to the text given.

Moreover, 3 participants were still translating word for word. 1 participant tried to translated following the context of the previous sentence. But they failed to identify and adjusted the meaning of the idiom in the sentence.

The fifth, idiomatic expression “green around the gills” in the English Idiom and Phrase dictionary application, means *“to look sick”*.³⁶ In this expression, only 3 participants translated “pucat”, dan “sakit” correctly. Meanwhile 5 participants translated *“hijau disekitar insang”* and 2 other participants translated *“terlihat bersemangat”* and *“terlihat segar”*. From this translation, the 5 participants translated literally so that the translation looks unusefull . Meanwhile, 2 participants tried to identify the meaning of the idiom but they identify the opposite of the meaning of the idiom *“green around the gills”* so this translation incorrectly.

The sixth, idiomatic expression *“like shooting fish in a barrel”* according to the English Idiom and Phrase dictionary application, means *“from some task or activity, exceptionally easy to do or accomplish”* or simply *“sangat mudah”*.³⁷ In this translation, 2 participants translated *“sangat mudah”* correctly and 8 participants translated incorrectly. The 8 participants included 5 participants who translated *“menembak/memotret ikan dalam tong /barel”* and 2 participants who translated *“sangat bahagia”* dan *“sangat buruk”*. Meanwhile, 1 participant did not translated according to the text given. Even though 5 participants translated literally and 2

³⁶ “Green around the gills”, *English Idiom and Phrase dictionary*, application, 21 october 2021

³⁷ “Like shooting fish in a barrel”, *English Idiom and Phrase dictionary*, application, 21 october 2021

participants trying to identify the meaning of the idiom, that's still not the meaning of this idiom.

The seventh, in the idiomatic expression "*break the ice*" in the English Idiom and Phrase dictionary application, it means "*to relax and start a conversation in a formal situation*" or in Indonesian "*mencairkan suasana*".³⁸ Furthermore, in this translation, only 2 participants can translated correctly. And 8 participants mistranslated. In this idiom, 6 participants translated "*memecahkan es/kebekuan*" word for word, and 1 participant has not finished translating. There was 1 participant who translated closer to the meaning of this idiom, namely "*meramaikan suasana*". However, that was not the proper meaning for the idiom. According to the KBBI, "*meramaikan*" means "*membuat keadaan supaya ramai*". Meanwhile, to "*mencairkan suasana*", it means "*when we try to start a conversation in a formal situation*". Although "*meramaikan suasana*" was almost the same as "*mencairkan suasana*".³⁹ However, "*meramaikan suasana*" does not described the meaning of this idiom. So "*meramaikan suasana*" was not appropriate.

The eighth, idiomatic expression "*raining cats and dogs*" in Cambridge online dictionary, it means "*something that you say when it is raining heavily*".⁴⁰ In this idiom, 5 participants translated correctly. This idiom was very familiar and was often used by native speakers. So many English students might be familiar with this idiom. This was evident from the 5 participants translated correctly. Meanwhile, 4 participants mistranslated "*hujan kucing dan anjing*" and 1 participant translated

³⁸ "Break the ice", *English Idiom and Phrase dictionary*, application, 21 october 2021

³⁹ Def 1 "Meramaikan suasana and mencairkan suasana", *KBBI V*, appliction, 21 october 2021

⁴⁰ "Raining cats and dogs", *Cambridge online dictionary*, dictionary.cambridge.org, Web, 21 october 2021

“hujan badai”. In this translation *“hujan badai”* does not match the idiom in question. According to the KBBI, *“hujan deras”* was defined as *“hujan besar”* or *“hujan yang terjadi terus menerus”*. Meanwhile, according to the KBBI, *“hujan badai”* was *“hujan yang disertai angin kencang”*.⁴¹ From this explanation, it is clear that the meanings of these two words were different. So *“hujan badai”* does not match the idiom of *“raining cats and dogs”*. Participants had tried to guess the meaning of the idiom but they failed.

The ninth, in the colloquial idiomatic expression *“A cold day in July”* according to the idiom and phrase dictionary application, means *“The time of occurrence of an event that will never happen”* or in short *“never happen”*.⁴² In this translation, 10 participants mistranslated the idiom *“a cold day in July”*. Most of them translate literally word for word, such as *“hari yang dingin di bulan Juli”*, *“hari bahagia di bulan Juli”*, *“Juli akan sangat menyenangkan”*, *“hari yang bagus di bulan Juli”* dan *“hari yang menegangkan di bulan July”*. This is very far from the original meaning of the idiom of *“a cold day in July”*. Therefore, in this translation, participants were considered to have failed miserably in transferring the meaning of the idiom of *“a cold day in July”*.

The tenth, idiomatic expression *“house of correction”* according to the Cambridge online dictionary, means *“a building where people who have committed crimes that are sent to improve their behavior”*, in Indonesian was defined as *“prison”*.⁴³ In this idiom, only 3 participants translated *“penjara”* correctly. Meanwhile, 7 were incorrect. 7 participants translated word for word was *“rumah /*

⁴¹ Def 1 “Hujan badai and hujan deras”, *KBBI V*, application, 22 october 2021

⁴² “A cold day in July”, *English Idiom and Phrase dictionary*, application, 22 october 2021

⁴³ “House of correction”, *Cambridge online dictionary*, dictionary.cambridge.org, Web, 22 october 2021

rumah koreksi” while 1 participant “*anak bebas*”. From this translation, 7 participants could not identify the meaning of this idiom.

The eleventh, idiomatic expression “*rings a bell*” in the English Idiom and Phrase dictionary application means “*to sound familiar to you, as though you have heard it before*”.⁴⁴ This idiom means “*very familiar*” in Indonesian. In this idiom sentence, only 2 participants translated correctly while the other 8 did not match the meaning of the idiom. 5 participants translated “*membunyikan bel atau lonceng*” while 3 participants translated “*panggil*”, “*sangat populer*” and “*tidak ingat*”. There was a translation of the word “*popular*” which might be almost similar to the meaning of “*very familiar*” but in fact, it had a different meaning. According to the KBBI, “*popular*” means “*known or liked by many people*”.⁴⁵ Therefore, “*popular*” had a different meaning from “*very familiar*”. From this translation, 8 participants tried to identify the meaning of the idiom expression but they failed.

The twelfth, idiomatic expression “*when hell freezes over*” in the English Idiom and Phrase dictionary application, means “*never*”.⁴⁶ In this translation, only 2 participants was able to approach the meaning of this idiom, namely “*aku tidak akan memperkerjakan nya lagi*” although there were shortcomings because it is translated “*tidak akan*” not “*tidak akan pernah*”. At least this translation can appropriate the meaning of the idiom of this sentence. Meanwhile, 2 participants translated with “*Ketika neraka membeku*” and 7 participants do not translated according to the meaning of the idiom expression text. Like “*saat masalah ini selesai*”, “*Ketika sudah berubah*” and so on.

⁴⁴ “Rings a bell”, *English Idiom and Phrase dictionary*, application, 22 october 2021

⁴⁵ Def 1 “Populer and sangat familiar”, *KBBI V*, appliction, 22 october 2021

⁴⁶ “When hell freezes over”, *English Idiom and Phrase dictionary*, application, 22 october 2021

Furthermore, this error might have occurred because the participants had difficulty identifying both the initial and subsequent meanings. For example *“I’ll hire him back when hell freezes over”*. *“I’ll hire him back”*, means *“aku akan memperkerjakannya”* while the idiom *“when hell freezes over”* means *“tidak akan pernah”*. This can be confusing for participants. However, if they can see the context of the sentence, researchers think this translation will not be difficult. Therefore, many of them failed to translate this sentence. In addition, their ignorance of the meaning of this idiom was also the main reason.

The thirteenth, idiomatic expression *“Go belly up”* in the Idiom and Phrase dictionary application, means *“to become bankrupt”*.⁴⁷ In this expression, 6 participants translated *“bangkrut”* correctly, while 4 participants mistranslated. Moreover, from the 3 participants translated *“perut kembung”*, *“gembung”* and *“lembur”*, while another 1 participant did not finish the translation. It can be seen that these 3 participants translated very unuseful from the meaning of the idiom. Exactly they identify the meaning of this idiom incorrect.

The fourteenth, idiomatic expression *“Pull the plug”* in the Cambridge online dictionary, was defined as *“to do something that prevents an activity from continuing, especially by no longer giving money to support it”* or in short *“stop processing”*, *“bankrupt”* and *“close”*.⁴⁸ In this idiom, 7 participants translated correctly. Meanwhile, 3 participants translated incorrectly. The 3 participants translated *“pull the plug”* as *“kemunduran”*, *“menarik steker”*, and *“cabut”*.

⁴⁷ *“Go belly up”*, *English Idiom and Phrase dictionary*, application, 24 October 2021

⁴⁸ *“Pull the plug”*, *Cambridge online dictionary*, dictionary.cambridge.org, Web, 24 October 2021

Furthermore, the word “*kemunduran*” might be close to the meaning of this idiom but “*kemunduran*” was not appropriate for this idiom. The word “*kemunduran*” according to the KBBI was “*reduced quality, less advanced (trade)*”.⁴⁹ So from this explanation, although the “*kemunduran*” was by this sentence, however the idiom was incorrectly. So this participant incorrectly translated this idiomatic expression.

The fifteenth, idiomatic expression “*hit the books*” in the English Idiom and Phrase dictionary application, it means “*To study, especially with particular intensity*”.⁵⁰ There were 3 participants translated correctly and 7 participants translated incorrectly. Meanwhile, 5 participants translated “*membaca buku*” incorrectly. In addition, 2 participants translated “*tekan buku*” and “*cari buku*”. In this translation, 7 participants had tried to find the closest equivalent but they identify this idiom incorrect.

From this translation, 10 participants were given the same 15 sentences. If 15 sentences are multiplied by 10 participants then there are 150 sentences in this translation. However, out of 150 sentences, only 48 sentences were translated correctly. Participant 1 translated as many as 8 sentences, participant 2 as many as 6 sentences, participant 3 as many as 4 sentences, participant 5 as many as 3 sentences, participant 7 as many as 9 sentences, participant 8 as many as 3 sentences, participant 9 as many as 8 sentences, participant 10 as many as 7 sentences, while participants 4 and 6 translated incorrectly. In addition, the idioms that the researcher gave are everyday idioms or those that are often used by native speakers. So the

⁴⁹ Def 1 “*bangkrut and kemunduran*”, *KBBI V*, application, 24 october 2021

⁵⁰ “*Hit the books*”, *English Idiom and Phrase dictionary*, application, 24 october 2021

researcher considered this idiom were very familiar to the students. However in reality, there were only 48 sentences translated correctly. So it can be concluded that they had difficulties in translating these idioms.

2. The Findings of the interview

Results of the interview showed information about the difficulties faced by the participants in translating idiomatic expressions. The difficulties were classified as following.

The first, participants knowledge on idioms was quite good. Participants can gave their opinion about the meaning of idiomatic expression to the researcher. However, 3 participants took a long time to express their understanding of the meaning of idiomatic expression. Participant 1 argued "*idioms are words that have special meanings, which similar to proverb in Indonesian*". Then she also added "*sometimes when translated it sound awkward and I needed time to digested it was meaning*".

Furthermore, participants 2, 7, and 6 had almost the same opinion that "*proverb sentences that had it is own meaning and cannot be translated literally*". Then the 3, 4, 10, and 5 participants argued that "*idioms are proverbs, figurative language, and meaningful*". In addition, there was an additional opinion from participant 8 that "*idioms are a series of words that are difficult to translate*". Participant 9 gave another definition that "*idiom was a meaningful word, for example in the Indonesian idiom "Anak Bawang" which means being ostracized*". From the opinions of these participants, it showed that they understand the meaning, so it can be concluded that their understanding of idioms was quite good.

The second, from the 10 participants, their said that never used idiom expressions in speaking or writing. They tend to used English in general. This was triggered by an environment they often speak and write in general. In addition, they were introduced to idioms only in the translation class, this was stated by participants 1, 6, and 7. Therefore, their interest in applying idioms was also lacking.

Moreover, students strategies translating idiomatic expressions. Participants 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, and 10 said same thing that they translated the idiom by looking at the context of the sentence before and after it. Meanwhile, participants 1, 9, and 10 tried to search for the meaning of idioms on dictionary and relate them to the context of the sentence. Moreover, participants 3, 6, and 7 tried to conclude and identify the of the idiomatic expression and then put it into the context of the sentence. Participants 7 argued that “ *the first, I found the idiom of this sentence. It could be seen from the strange words after I translated them one by one. Then I looked in the dictionary for the meaning of this idiom. After I got the meaning, I adjusted the meaning of the idiom according to the context of the sentence*”.

Furthermore, participants 2, 4, and 5 searched for the whole meaning using Google translate. Participant 2 also stated that “*I translated it using google translate kak, because I do not understand about idioms. So I do not know if you ask how I do translated idioms*”. The reason given was because they did not understand the idiom text sentence that the researcher gave. The researcher provides texts with common vocabulary and informal idiomatic expressions for English language learners.

The third, the researcher got information about students' difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions and their factors. From the 10 participants answered

that they had difficulties in translating idioms. In addition, participants 1 and 10 said that the difficulties in translating idioms lies in the misplacement of vocabulary in translating the text. In addition, this participants knew the meaning of the vocabulary but had difficulty in identify the meaning.

Furthermore, participants 2, 3, 5, and 7 stated that they did not know the meaning of the idiom. Moreover, the idiomatic expression words are very unfamiliar to them. So it makes it difficult for them to found the closest meaning from English to Indonesian. This was relevant to the statements of participants 6, 8, and 9 which stated that it was very difficult to understand the meaning of the idiom because when participants tried to translated but it incorrect. Participans 4 addition that *“my vocabulary mastery was very lack even when translating I used google translate”*. In addition, participant 8 added that *“it is difficult to interpret idioms involved in the context of a sentence because the translation results will look strange and unrelated”*. This happened with Participants 9 and 10 stated that they had difficulty identify the meaning of idioms in the context of sentences.

The fourth, participants 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10, stated that the factor they experienced was that they rarely used idiom expressions in their daily lives because they only learned briefly about idiomatic expression. In addition, their knowledge of idioms was very little so that they were difficult to translated. According to participant 9, the difficulties of guessing the meaning of idioms and the number of confusing idiom words are the reasons for the difficulty of translating idiomatic expressions. Even because of that difficulty, participants number 10 translated by using google translate.

In addition, participant 7 stated that another factor in the difficulty in translating this idiom was the cultural difference between English and Indonesian idioms, which make it difficult to find the closest equivalent when translating idioms. Furthermore, participant 9 added that *“the difficulty in interpreting or understanding the original meaning of idioms was also a factor of difficulty”*. This was in line with the opinion of participant 7 that *“the lack of knowledge of vocabulary about idioms was also the main trigger for this difficulty”*.

B. Discussion

1. Students' difficulties in translating idiomatic expression.

Based on the result of the test it showed that the students' had difficulties in translating idiomatic expression. It showed as following there were:

a. Lexical difficulty

Based on the results of students' translation, some students were able to overcome lexical difficulties, because the vocabulary used by the researcher in this sentence was general words. However, there were still words or sentences that were misinterpreted by the participants. So that it affects the process of translating the given idiomatic expression into unusefull.

Furthermore, In translating idiomatic expressions, students could not identify idiomatic expressions contained in sentences. This was caused by the lack of vocabulary mastery. As a result, idiomatic expressions were translated literally or just general words. As this participant translated *“Tom stole cameras when he worked here. I'll hire him back when hell freezes over”*, but in students' translation *“when hell freezes over”* was not appropriate. The participants followed the literal

translation. The idiom that should have been translated "*tidak pernah*" became "*ketika neraka membeku*". In addition, it was a bit confusing for students when at the beginning of the sentence "*aku akan memperkerjakan (I'll hire him back)*" and then the meaning of the idiom "*tidak akan pernah*" (*when hell freezes over*)" becomes one sentence, so this makes students had to identify which one is appropriate.

Moreover, there was a hint was given at the beginning of the sentence "*Tom mencuri kamera ketika dia bekerja di sini*" the next sentence if the word "*Saya akan mempekerjakannya kembali ketika neraka membeku*" was translated idiomatically will be "*Saya tidak akan pernah mempekerjakannya lagi*". This translation will looked perfect, but there were several students made mistakes in this translation. Therefore it was important to identify first before translating.

Furthermore, some students can distinguish between literal words and idiomatic expressions. However, they misunderstood the meaning of the given idiom. So when they tried to guess or match the meaning of the idiom according to the context of the sentence, they failed to transfer the meaning of the idiom into the sentence. For example, idiomatic expression "*hit the books*" which means "*belajar*". However, some students translated "*membaca buku*", "*tekan buku*" and "*cari buku*". Many of these participants knew that the idiom in number 15 was "*hit the books*" but because they do not knew the meaning of this idiom, mistranslation occurs. Although in the context of the sentence there was nothing wrong, but in transferring the meaning of the idiom they were wrong. For example, "*lebih baik membaca buku dari pada menonton drama korea*".

Moreover, from the results of the translation of 10 participants, there were situations where they could not understand the overall meaning of the context of the sentence, so they failed to identify the meaning of the idiomatic expressions that the researcher gave. However, there are some idiomatic expressions that they can translate correctly. Therefore, the context of the sentence is important in helping students understand and translate these idiomatic expressions.

b. Grammatical Difficulties

Grammatical difficulties can be seen in the personal pronouns because some participants mistranslated them. Like the word "*her*", which is translated to "*dia*", which should be "*nya*" or "*our*", which translates to "*anda*". Some participants also forgot to translate "*her*", "*my*" and "*I'm*" in sentences. While the verb-ing of the word "*watching*" is translated as "*nonton*", not "*menonton*".

Furthermore, there were some participants who mistranslated the grammar sentences from the present perfect continuous tense and past tense. In the present perfect continuous tense, in the sentence "*it's been raining cats and dogs all day*" or in the general sentence "*it's been raining heavily all day.*" Some of the participants did not translate "*hujan deras sepanjang hari*" but rather "*hujan deras hari ini*" or "*hujannya deras sekali hari ini*".

In this grammar translation, some participants mistranslated according to their grammatical context. While in past tense sentences, some participants added the word "*telah*" after the subject, but actually this is not necessary because there is already an explanation of the time "*2 days ago*" in the sentence. However, there were

some participants correct and incorrect in translating sentences according to their grammatical context.

c. Cultural Difficulties

Idiomatic expressions were included in language culture because idiomatic expressions were related to culture, students usually had difficulty in this category. This difficulty occurred because English idioms are different from Indonesian idioms. Sometimes English idioms do not exist in Indonesian idioms. Therefore, translating idioms was a challenge for students.

Furthermore, from 10 students who translated 15 sentences were given by the researcher, there were 2 participants who all made mistakes in transferring the meaning of the idiom. while 8 of them can translate 8, 6, 4, 3, 9, 3, 8 and 7 sentences of the idiom. this indicated that they had difficulty in finding the closest equivalent of the source language to the target language. In addition, idioms were also a cultural language that has its meaning and even tends to be unpredictable. Students needed to learn language culture to hone their idiomatic expression translation skills. It was because of this that cultural difficulties occurred in students translation.

Besides, some students do not know the meaning of the idiom because it was not familiar to them. This happens because they do not learn much about the culture of this language. It showed from their translation which tends to be literal and even word for word. For example, "*raining cats and dogs*" which translated to "*hujan kucing dan anjing*" or while the original meaning was "*hujan deras*". In addition there was the idiom "*kill two birds with one stone*" which was translated "*membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu*" and other similar translations. In translation, they

often misguess the meaning of the idiom in the sentence. Even though they knew the idiom in the sentence, they mistranslated it into the context of the sentence.

Furthermore, In the difficulty of translating this idiom, there were several opinions according to Mona Baker which was suitable for 6th-semester students when translating.⁵¹ In students translation, some students could not identify the meaning of this idiom. As in participant 6 translated the idiom "*go Belly up*" with "*perut buncit*". In addition, there was Participant 3 translated the idiom "*green around the gills*" with "*hijau disekitar insang*" and other translation errors.

Furthermore, several idioms had the same equivalent as the source language, namely "*kill two birds with one stone (sekali dayung, dua tiga pulau terlampaui)*", "*speak of the devil (panjang umur)*" and "*break the ice (mencairkan suasana)*". However, some participants translated literally, namely 4 participants in the idiom "*berbicara tentang iblis*", 3 participants in the idiom "*membunuh dua burung dengan satu batu*" and 6 participants in "*memecahkan es/kebekuan*". From this data, few students translated correctly. Although there were participants tried to guess the meaning of this idiom, however they were still adapted it to the sentence incorrectly.

Moreover, they were not accustomed to using idioms in speaking and writing in their daily life. This happened because the introduction of idioms was not explained in the process of learning English. The lack of attention of English students to idioms was also a factor of cultural difficulties. They tend to learn literal English, not idioms, except for students of English literature. Therefore, cultural difficulties had become a frequent occurrence in idiom translation. If students wanted

⁵¹ Baker, M, *In Other Words: a Course book on Translation*, (London & New York: Routledge, 2001), 68-70.

to be proficient in translating idioms, they had a lot to learn about the culture of this language. So that they will be familiar with the translation of idioms.

d. Stylistic difficulties

Stylistic difficulties were also influenced by cultural difficulties. If students found difficulties in language culture, they will find also difficulty in terms of language style. Some students translated even word for word. While idioms are unpredictable and tend to have different meanings when translated literally. This was what makes stylistic difficulties tend to occur. Another stylistic difficulty was the difficulty of finding an equivalent that matches the source language in the target language. In addition, they had to look up the meaning of the idiom in a dictionary, then looked for the equivalent according to the source language. This was what makes them mistranslate. In addition, their translation results tend to be inconsistent with the context of the given sentence. Although some students' translations looked appropriate but idiomatically it was not. This was what is called the language style challenge in translating.

For example, in the idiom "*Speak of the devil*", the students' task is to look up the meaning of this idiom in the Oxford Idiom English dictionary. After they got the meaning of the idiom which was "*when we talk about someone, suddenly that person appears in front of us*". Next, they had to find the closest equivalent of this idiom and put it in the sentence. It turned out that in Indonesian there is an expression that fits this situation, namely "*panjang umur*". However, some participants translated incorrectly, because they did not know the meaning of the idiom "*Speak of the devil*".

So, their translated literally. As a result, the quality of their translation looks irrelevant and unusefull.

Furthermore, the idiomatic translation product not only gives the meaning of the idiom but also contained the same idiomatic expression in the source text idiom. For example, the expression "*kill two birds with one stone*" had similarities with the Indonesian idiom, namely "*sekali dayung, dua tiga pulau terlampaui*".

Moreover, the language style of the translation must be by the context of the given idiom. Although the literal translation style was very good, if the meaning of the idiom does not match, it also can not appropriated the meaning of the idiom. The function of language style was to appropriated meaning in translation skills. Therefore, to overcome the difficulties of figurative language, students must diligently practice translating idioms by writing or reading about idiomatic expressions. The more they know about idioms, the more their skill they develop and they will be familiar with idiomatic expressions in English.

2. Faktors that cause students' difficulties in translating idiomatic expression.

Based on the result of the interview showed information about the difficulties and the factors difficulties faced by the participants in translating idiomatic expressions. The difficulties were classified as following. From the 10 participants answered that they had difficulty in translating idioms. Participants 1 and 10 said that their difficulties in translating idioms lies in the misplacement of vocabulary in translating the text. In addition, this participants knew the meaning of vocabulary but had difficulty identify the meaning.

Furthermore, participants 2, 3, 5, and 7 stated that they did not know the meaning of the idiom. Moreover, the idiomatic are very unfamiliar to them. So it makes it difficult for them to find the closest meaning from English to Indonesian. This was relevant to the statements of Participants 6, 8, and 9 which stated that it was very difficult to understand the meaning of the idiom because when participants tried to translate but incorrect. The lacked of mastery of idiomatic vocabulary was the trigger for this difficulty according to participant 4. As a result, these participants translated using the google translation application.

Furthermore, participant 8 added that it is difficult to interpret idioms involved in the context of a sentence because the translation results will looked unusefull. This happened with Participants 9 and 10 who stated that they had difficulty identify the meaning of idioms in the context of sentences.

Participants 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10, stated that the factor they experienced was that they rarely used idiomatic expressions in their daily lives because they only learned briefly about idioms. In addition, their knowledge of idioms was very little so that they were difficult to translate. According to participant 9, the difficulties of identify the meaning of idioms and the number of confusing idiom words are the reasons for the difficulty of translating idiomatic expressions. Even because of that difficulty, 10 participants translated by using Google translate.

Moreover, participant 7 stated that another factor in the difficulty in translating this idiom is the cultural difference between English and Indonesian idioms, which made it difficult to find the closest equivalent when translating idioms. Furthermore the difficulty in interpreting or understanding the original meaning of idioms was

also a factor of difficulty according to participant 9. This was in line with the opinion of participant 7 that the lack of knowledge of vocabulary about idioms was also the main trigger for this difficulty.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the results of this study, the researcher concluded and factors that caused the difficulties are as following:

1. Students' experienced difficulties in lexical difficulties, grammatical difficulties, cultural difficulties, and stylistic difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions. They also found difficulties in finding the closest equivalent to the source language, difficulties in identify meaning from idiomatic expression, and they tend to translate word by word.
2. Students' knowledge of idiomatic expressions is very lacking, Cultural differences between English and Indonesian, Students rarely use idiomatic expressions in speaking or writing in their daily life and students lack interest in applying the idiomatic expression as they find difficulties in determining the meaning.

B. Suggestion

The researcher provides suggestions regarding the results of this study.

1. Students must have more knowledge about idiomatic expressions in English both in theory and practice.
2. Students must often look up idiomatic words and their meanings in the dictionary to help improve their translation skills.

3. Students must have an interest or awareness about idiomatic expressions so that it will make them easier practice their translation skills.
4. Students should pay attention to context in translating idiomatic translation. They can look up the meaning of the idiom in the dictionary. Then, adjust the meaning of the idiom in the context of the sentence so that it becomes better translation.
5. For lecturers to always present knowledge about idiomatic expressions to students.
6. For other researchers, to continue conducting research on examine the difficulty of translating idiomatic expressions from Indonesian to English.

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Appendix I

Subject of the research

No	Name (initial)
1	RRH
2	SN
3	MMA
4	SHA
5	DC
6	AMT
7	SF
8	TDR
9	MFA
10	SSHB

Appendix II

Test of the Research

The following was a research translation test question related to the difficulty of translating idiomatic expression text from English to Indonesian, which is devoted to the idiom translation method. Respondents are expected to answer honestly, according to the respondent's knowledge and ability to translate. Do not use Google Translate or any other translation tool. The results of this test do not affect any assessment. Thank you for the respondents' willingness to translate the sentences provided by the researcher.

1. I was sick as a parrot after my group lost in the international dance competition.
2. Did you hear about Rani getting married soon? Oh, speak of the devil, she sent her wedding invitation now. Watch this!
3. I've never spoken in front of a large group of people. So I feel like I have Butterflies in my stomach.
4. I like to do all of my home cleaning. Because I can kill two birds with one stone and get exercise as well.
5. My colleague was looking a little green around the gills when he came to work today.
6. Passing this quiz will be like shooting fish in a barell. I've studied a lot.
7. I tried to break the ice by offering her a glass of juice.
8. It's been raining cats and dogs all day. I'm afraid the roof is going to leak.

9. It'll be a cold day in July when our team wins the championship.
We're terrible.
10. He escaped from the house of correction 2 days ago.
11. The name Susan Thomson rings a bell. I think she worked here.
Let me look it up.
12. Tom stole cameras when he worked here. I'll hire him back when
hell freezes over.
13. I'm afraid that if we don't reduce staff. We'll go belly up within a
year.
14. The company had pulled the plug since 12 years ago due to debt.
15. Better hit the books than watching Korean drama.

Research Interview

1. What do you know about idiomatic expressions?
2. In the learning process, how often do you use idiomatic expressions in speaking or writing sentences in English?
3. How do you translate idiomatic expressions?
4. Do you have difficulty translating English idiomatic expressions?
5. What difficulties did you experience when translating idiomatic expressions?
6. What are the factors that cause you difficulty in translating idiomatic expressions?

Appendix III

Result of the test from participants'

P7. SF

- ✓ 1. I was sick as a parrot after my group lost in the international dance competition.

Answer : Aku benar benar sedih setelah grup nari ku kalah di kompetisi tari internasional.

- X 2. Did you hear about Rani getting married soon? Oh, speak of the devil, she sent her wedding invitation now. Watch this!

Answer : Apakah kau tau Rani akan ^{segers}menikah? Oh, kurang ajar, dia baru ngirim undangannya sekarang. Apa apaan ini! ^{menyng umur}
x lihat ini!

- ✓ 3. I've never spoken in front of a large group of people. So I feel like I have Butterflies in my stomach.

Answer : Aku tidak pernah berbicara didepan orang banyak makanya aku sangat gugup.
banyak orang

- ✓ 4. I like to do all of my home cleaning. Because I can kill two birds with one stone and get exercise as well.

Answer : Aku senang mengerjakan semua pekerjaan rumah. Karena aku bisa mengerjakan dua hal sekaligus. dan berolahraga dengan baik.

- ✓ 5. My colleague was looking a little green around the gills when he came to work today.

Answer : Teman kerja ku terlihat sakit saat bekerja hari ini.

- X ~~11/11~~ Passing this quiz will be like shooting fish in a barell. I've studied a lot.

X Answer : Lulus dalam ujian ini akan membuat ku sangat bahagia. Aku sudah belajar keras.
banyak belajar ^{sangat mudah}

✓ 7. I tried to break the ice by offering her a glass of juice. ^{nya}
Answer : Aku mencoba untuk mencairkan suasana dengan memberikan ia segelas jus.

✓ 8. It's been raining cats and dogs all day. I'm afraid the roof is going to leak.
Answer : Hujannya deras sekali hari ini. Aku takut atap nya roboh.
Hujan deras sepanjang hari ✓

X 9. It'll be a cold day in july when our team wins the championship. We're terrible.
Answer : ^{tidak akan pernah terjadi} Bulan Juli akan sangat menyenangkan ketika tim kita memenangkan pertandingan. ^{Kita Mengekspon}

✓ 10. He escaped of the house of correction 2 days ago.
Answer : Dia telah kabur dari penjara 2 hari yang lalu.

~~Heard~~ X 11. The name Susan Thomson rings a bell. I think she worked here. Let me look it up.
Answer : Susan Thomson membunyikan bell. Aku rasa bell nya bekerja. Biar aku periksa. ^{Setidaknya pernah} ^{dia bekerja disini}

X 12. Tom stole cameras when he worked here. I'll hire him back when hell freezes over.
Answer : Tom mencuri kamera saat dia bekerja disini. Aku akan mengajaknya kembali saat masalah ini selesai.
^{X tidak akan pernah memfreeskannya lagi}

✓ 13. I'm afraid that if we don't reduce staff. We'll go belly up within a year.
Answer : Saya takut jika kita tidak mengurangi pegawai, kita akan bangkrut tahun ini. *dalam setahun*

✓ 14. The company had pulled the plug since 12 years ago due to debt.
Answer : Perusahaan ini sudah bangkrut 12 tahun lalu akibat hutang.

X 15. Better hit the books than watching Korean drama.
Answer : Lebih baik baca buku dari pada nonton Korea drama.

B = 9

S = 6

Menangis (KBS1)
→ Peristiwa yang
dibicarakan
adalah sedih.

Sedih (KBS1)
Perasaan sangat
pilu yang timbul dari
hati

P5 DC

~~1.~~

I was sick as a parrot after my group lost in the international dance competition.

→ Very disappointed / Miserable / Misérable

Answer: Saya menangis setelah group saya kalah di kompetisi dance internasional.

~~2.~~

Did you hear about Rani getting married soon? Oh, speak of the devil, she sent her wedding invitation now. Watch this!

Answer: Apakah kamu mendengar rani akan menikah ^{segera} besok? Oh, ya ampun, dia mengirim undangan pernikahan sekarang. ^{Panjang umur} lihat ini.

~~3.~~

I've never spoken in front of a large group of people. So I feel like I have butterflies in my stomach.

Answer: Saya tidak pernah berbicara di depan orang banyak. Jadi, saya merasa seperti canggung. ^{gugup} ^{banyak orang}
ke canggung berbeda dengan gugup (tidak sesuai)

~~4.~~

I like to do all of my home cleaning. Because I can kill two birds with one stone and get exercise as well.

Answer: Aku melakukan semua pekerjaan rumah. karna aku menyelesaikan pekerjaan ku dengan baik.

~~5.~~

My colleague was looking a little green around the gills when he came to work today.

Answer: Rekan saya terlihat segar ketika dia datang untuk bekerja hari ini.
^{sehat / bucu}

~~6.~~

Passing this quiz will be like shooting fish in a barrel. I've studied a lot.

Answer: Melewatkan quiz ini seperti sangat buruk. Aku belajar sangat banyak.
^{- mudah - sudah banyak belajar.}

~~7.~~

I tried to break the ice by offering her a glass of juice.

Answer: Saya mencoba memecahkan kebekuan dengan menawarkan segelas jus padanya. ^{ny2}

~~8.~~

It's been raining cats and dogs all day. I'm afraid the roof is going to leak.

Answer: Hujan sangat deras setiap harinya. Takut atap jadi bocor.
^{Hujan deras sepanjang hari}

9. It'll be a cold day in july when our team wins the championship. We're terrible.

Answer: Ini akan menjadi hari yang menegangkan di bulan juli ketika tim kita menang. karna ini akan menjadi luar biasa. *tidak akan pernah terjadi*

10. He escaped of the house of correction 2 days ago.

Answer: Dia ~~telah~~ melarikan diri dari rumah 2 hari yang lalu. *perjara*

11. The name Susan Thomson rings a bell. I think she worked here. Let me look it up.

Answer: Nama susah thomson dipanggil. sepertinya dia bekerja disini, aku akan melihatnya. *Mancing* *kedenger* *Aku pgs* *kuilir*

12. Tom stole cameras when he worked here. I'll hire him back when hell freezes over.

Answer: Tom mencuri kamera saat dia bekerja di sini. Saya akan mempekerjakannya kembali ketika sudah berubah. *Saya tidak akan pernah mempekerjakannya kembali lagi*

13. I'm afraid that if we don't reduce staff. We'll go belly up within a year.

Answer: Saya khawatir jika kami tidak mengurangi staf, kami akan mengalami bangkrut dalam waktu satu tahun.

14. The company had pulled the plug since 12 years ago due to debt.

Answer: Perusahaan jatuh bangkrut setelah 12 tahun terlilit hutang.

15. Better hit the books than watching Korean drama.

Answer: Lebih baik membaca dari pada nonton drakor.

belajar

matangore drama kore

B = 3

S = 12

P.10 SSHB

1. I was sick as a parrot after my group lost in the international dance competition.

Answer : Saya sakit seperti burung beo setelah kelompok saya kalah dalam kompetisi dansa internasional. *↳ sangat kecewa/ sakit*

2. Did you hear about Rani getting married soon? Oh, speak of the devil, she sent her wedding invitation now. Watch this!

Answer : Apakah kamu mengetahui Rani akan segera menikah? Oh, luar biasa, dia mengirimkan undangan pernikahannya sekarang. Lihat ini! *↳ banyak umur / ini dia!*

3. I've never spoken in front of a large group of people. So I feel like I have Butterflies in my stomach.

Answer : Aku belum pernah berbicara didepan orang-orang besar. Jadi, aku merasa gugup. *↳ banyak orang*

4. I like to do all of my home cleaning. Because I can kill two birds with one stone and get exercise as well.

Answer : Saya menyukai bersih bersih dirumah. Karena saya bisa mengerjakan hal lain dan berolahraga juga. *↳ juga pekerjaan membersihkan rumahku*

5. My colleague was looking a little green around the gills when he came to work today.

Answer : Rekan saya terlihat bersemangat ketika dia datang untuk bekerja hari ini. *↳ kurang sehat/sakit*

6. Passing this quiz will be like shooting fish in a barrel. I've studied a lot.

Answer : Melewati kuis ini akan seperti menembak ikan dalam tong. Saya telah belajar banyak. *↳ banyak belajar* *↳ sangat mudah*

7. I tried to break the ice by offering her a glass of juice.

Answer : Aku mencoba untuk meramaikan suasana dengan menawarkan segelas jus. *↳ memecahkan suasana* *↳ hys*

8. It's been raining cats and dogs all day. I'm afraid the roof is going to leak.

Answer : Hari ini hujan deras. Saya takut atapnya bocor

Hujan deras sepanjang hari

9. It'll be a cold day in July when our team wins the championship. We're terrible.

Answer : Ini akan menjadi ^{ku} hari bahagia dibulan July ketika tim ^{kami/kita} anda memenangkan kejuaraan. Kami mengerikan. ^{tidak akan pernah terjadi}

10. He escaped of the house of correction 2 days ago.

Answer : Dia ~~lepas~~ dari penjara dua hari yang lalu

lepas dari

11. The name Susan Thomson rings a bell. I think she worked here. Let me look it up.

Answer : ^{nama} Susan Thomson membunyikan lonceng. Saya pikir dia bekerja disini biarkan Saya mencarinya ^{terdengar familiar}

12. Tom stole cameras when he worked here. I'll hire him back when hell freezes over.

Answer : Tom mencuri kamera saat dia bekerja disini. Aku tidak akan memperkerjakan nya kembali.

13. I'm afraid that if we don't reduce staff. We'll go belly up within a year.

Answer : Aku takut jika kita tidak mengurangi ^{pekerja} kita akan bangkrut dalam setahun. ^{pekerja}

14. The company had pulled the plug since 12 years ago due to debt.

Answer : Perusahaan sudah bangkrut sejak 12 tahun yang lalu karena terlilit hutang.

15. Better hit the books than watching Korean drama.

Answer : Lebih baik membaca buku dari pada menonton drama Korea.

lebih baik

B = G

S = 9



KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN) LANGSA

Nomor : 58 Tahun 2021

TENTANG

PENUNJUKAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI MAHASISWA INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN) LANGSA

DEKAN FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI (IAIN) LANGSA

- Menimbang : a. bahwa untuk Kelancaran Penyusunan Skripsi mahasiswa pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Langsa Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa, maka dipandang perlu menunjuk Pembimbing Skripsi;
- b. bahwa yang namanya tercantum dalam Surat Keputusan ini dipandang mampu dan cakap serta memenuhi syarat untuk ditunjuk dalam tugas tersebut
- Mengingat : 1. Undang-Undang Nomor : 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional;
2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor : 60 Tahun 1999, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi;
3. Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor : 146 Tahun 2014 Tentang perubahan Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam menjadi Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa;
4. Peraturan Menteri Agama Republik Indonesia Nomor : 10 Tahun 2015 tentang Organisasi dan Tata Kerja Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa;
5. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama Republik Indonesia Nomor : B.II/3/17201, tanggal 24 April 2019 Tentang Pengangkatan Rektor Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa yang definitif;
6. Surat Keputusan Menteri Agama Republik Indonesia No. 27 Tahun 2021 tanggal 21 Januari 2021, tentang Pengangkatan Dekan dan Wakil Dekan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) langsa;
7. DIPA Nomor : 025.04.2.888040/2021, tanggal 23 November 2020;
- Memperhatikan Hasil Seminar Mahasiswa Tanggal 14 Desember 2020

MEMUTUSKAN :

- Menetapkan : Keputusan Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Langsa Tentang Penunjukan Pembimbing Skripsi Mahasiswa IAIN Langsa
- Resolusi : Menunjuk Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa :

1. Shafridawati, MA
(Membimbing Isi)
2. Zahratul Idami, M.Pd
(Membimbing Metodologi)

Untuk membimbing Skripsi :

Nama : Riqqah Balqis
Tempat / Tgl. Lahir : Langsa, 07 Desember 1997
Nomor Pokok : 1042017044
Fakultas/ Program Studi : FTIK/Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (PBI)
Judul Skripsi : AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING IDIOM EXPRESSIONS AT THE SIXTH SEMESTER OF ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT OF IAIN LANGSA

- Kedua : Bimbingan harus diselesaikan selambat-lambatnya selama 1 (satu) tahun terhitung sejak tanggal ditetapkan;
- Ketiga : Kepada Pembimbing tersebut di atas, diberi honorarium sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku pada Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa;
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Ditetapkan di Langsa
Pada Tanggal 1 Februari 2021





KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
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Fax. 0641 – 425139 E-mail : info@stainlangsa.ac.id

Nomor : 1087/In 24/FTIK/TL.00/07/2021
Sifat : Biasa
Lampiran : -
Perihal : **Mohon Izin Untuk Penelitian**

Langsa, 29 Juli 2021

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat,

Dengan ini kami beritahukan kepada Bapak/Ibu bahwa mahasiswa kami yang tersebut di bawah ini :

N a m a : **RIQQAH BALQIS**
N I M : 1042017044
Semester / Unit : VIII (Delapan) / 3
Fakultas / Prodi : FTIK / Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (PBI)
A l a m a t : Desa Geudeubang Aceh Kec. Langsa Baro Kab. Kota
Langsa

Bermaksud mengadakan penelitian di Fakultas Tarbiyah Dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa yang Bapak/Ibu pimpin, sehubungan dengan penyusunan Skripsi yang berjudul :

***AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING
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Untuk kelancaran penelitian dimaksud kami mengharapkan Kepada Bapak/Ibu berkenan memberikan bantuan sepenuhnya sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku, segala biaya penelitian dimaksud ditanggung yang bersangkutan.

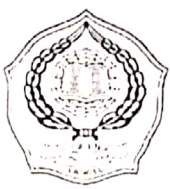
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SURAT KETERANGAN TELAH MENELITI

Nomor : B. 1184/ln.24/FTIK/TL.00/08/2021

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,

Nama : Dr. Zulfitri, MA
NIP : 19720712 199905 1 001
Jabatan : Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik

Dengan ini menerangkan bahwa mahasiswa yang tersebut dibawah ini:

Nama : RIQQA BALQIS
Tempat, Tanggal Lahir : Langsa, 07 Desember 1997
NIM : 1042017049
Fakultas / Jurusan : FTIK / Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (PBI)
Alamat : Desa Geudeubang Aceh Kec. Langsa
Baro Kab. Kota Langsa

Yang namanya tersebut diatas telah mengadakan penelitian/mengumpulkan data pada Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Langsa, dalam rangka menyusun skripsi yang berjudul "AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING IDIOM EXPRESSIONS AT THE SIXTH SEMESTER OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF IAIN LANGSA" dari tanggal 02 Agustus s/d 12 Agustus 2021.

Demikian surat keterangan ini kami berikan untuk dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Langsa, 12 Agustus 2021

Wakil Dekan,
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik


Zulfitri

Tembusan :

- Ketua Prodi PBI

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

A. Personal Identity

Name : Riqqah Balqis
Student's Number : 1042017044
Place/Date of Birth : Langsa, 07 Desember 1997
Occupation : Student
Marital Status : Single
Nationality/Ethnic : Indonesia/Acehnese
Hobbies : Listening to music and watching to movies.
Address : Dusun 1 Keude Rambe, Geudubang Aceh.

B. Background of Education

Elementary School : SD Negeri 1 Kebun Baru
Junior High School : SMP Negeri 3 Langsa
Senior High School : SMA Negeri 1 Langsa
University : Tarbiyah Faculty/English Department of IAIN
Langsa

C. Family

Father's Name : Ridwan
Mother's Name : Sri Nila Wati
Brother's Name : 1. Rifqi Akhyar
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