

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language has many important functions for human life, especially as a communication tool. For the reason, people in the world create language for interacting and communicating with others. It is called system communication because it is applied either written or spoken. The important of the languages almost cover all areas of life, because someone who experience, feel, and think can know with others. They have to master both oral and written. Without language, people cannot interact and communicate with others. There are many language in the worlds. Language that used by most people around the world is English.

English is one of the language in the world. English has become the leading language of international discourse and the lingua franca in many regions and professional contexts such as science, navigation and law. Every country has its own language and culture. The gap between two languages and cultures of two different countries often become a problem in communication.

Translation is the transmittal of written text from one language into another. Although the terms translation and interpretation are often used interchangeably, by strict definition, translation Refers to the written language, and interpretation to the spoken word. Translation of text and books in needed because people have to get the information and knowledge as soon as possible instead of spending times to have acquisition of foreign language. By translating,

people can get information from a foreign language without having difficulties in receiving it.

The translation strategy is used in many contexts. In translation studies many theorists have used the term translation strategies widely but with some considerable differences in the meaning and the perspective from which they look at it. Krings (1986:18) defines translation strategy as "translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task" and Seguinot (1989;19) believes that there are at least three global strategies employed by the translators: (i) translating without interruption for as long as possible; (ii) correcting surface errors immediately; (iii) leaving the monitoring for qualitative or stylistic errors in the text to the revision stage. Moreover, Loescher (1991:8) defines translation strategy as "a potentially conscious procedure for solving a problem faced in translating a text, or any segment of it." As it is stated in this definition, the notion of consciousness is significant in distinguishing strategies which are used by the learners or translators.

There are some studies regarding the translation strategies. Stepanova (2016:7) conducted a study to identify the translation methods and strategies chosen by a group of professional translators and practicing lawyers to resolve problems in translating legal terminology. The result of the study found that different various kinds of translation strategies and methods are used in translating the legal terminology. Another study conducted by Rus and Harpa (2018:12). The study is a comparative study involving some students from "Petru Maior" University intended to highlight types of approach to translation practice based on

the type of text and the translator's professional formation. While in Indonesia, there is a study conducted by Pujiastuti (2014:10) to describe the strategies used by accounting study program students of Bengkulu University in translating their abstracts from Bahasa Indonesia into English. From the three studies mentioned above, this study focuses on translation strategy used by English Education Study Program students in translating a news article.

As previously studies regarding translation strategies done by Stepanova (2016), Rus and Harpa (2018), and Pujiastuti (2014) have encouraged the researcher to conduct this study. Translating legal document has different strategies to employ. It is in line with Stepanova (2017) who wrote about the complexities of translating legal documents. In his research he found that concerning the scope of knowledge and skills needed to feel confident in legal translation, the translator should be able to operate internationally and/ or translate legal texts should be recognized. Different from Stepanova (2016), translation news articles need considering several factors such as originality, translation tools, the translation process, and the strategies they use to translate (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003). Translating news article needs to consider appropriate strategies to employ.

Based on the matter above, one of translation studies often used in translation activity, is translation strategies. Translation Strategies becomes very important in the stage of translation process to complete the translation result by studying the translation strategies. The, researchers will know how to deliver the message in the source language into the target language correctly invitation if writer understand the intent and meaning of the source language.

Based on the reasons above, the author decides to do about to know the abilities of people because there are so many who are unable to translate cultural translation text communicatively and the author will do "analyze the use of English-Indonesian in the translation strategy" ability in translating the text correctly.

Why the writer interested and chose this title for my research? Because the writer interested in the methods and factors of interest will greatly influence the results of the research. The writer want to do this research in school, because the writer want to see if they can analyze a sentence with the method applied by knowing the translation strategies. The writer would also like to see what difficulties are experienced when analyzing sentences using these translation strategies. Whether they have problems when they want to use this method or the level of difficulty when they want to do so. As the writer goal is to do this method, the writer want to know what the effect is when the writer tell and teach them about analyzing good and correct sentences by using translation strategies, they are able to use them well and can improve them. The writer also chose this research to find out the level of usefulness for the results of the research that the writer will do.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study can be formulated as follow:

1. What kinds of translation strategies are applied in translating the article of “Drama and Theatre”?

2. What is Translation Strategies dominantly applied in translating the article of “Drama and Theatre”?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The Objective of the study are:

1. To know the kinds of translation strategies are applied the article of “Drama and Theatre”.
2. To know translation strategies dominantly applied in translating the article of “Drama and Theatre”.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study is focused on analyzing the translation strategies used in translation culture. The author wants to know what translation strategies are used in cultural translation. The author uses the theory of Mona Baker (2011). There are eight strategies that can be used for translation strategies, namely using Translation by a More General Word (Superordinate), Translation by a Neutral/Less Expressive Word, Translation by Cultural Substitution, Translation Using a Loan Word Plus Explanation, Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word, Translation by Paraphrase Unrelated Word, Translation by Omission, and Translation by Illustration.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to contribute perspectives theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the findings of this study could be a reference for the future researcher to conduct a study relate to translation. This study also expected to become one of the source of knowledge in translation field, in which it can provide an information for the reader regarding translation strategy.
2. Practically, the findings of this study's findings will rebound to the benefit of society, especially in the field of translation. With this study, people will know that translators might translate a news article differently.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter presents a review literature and explanation of related explanation. This theoretical framework which is presented in order to give some clearer concepts applied in this study is the analysis of English-Indonesian translation strategies on article Drama and Theatre. The basic concept of the study should be clear from the beginning to give a clear concept of what has been done to reach the goal of the research.

2.2 Language

Language is a means of communication to convey very important information from feelings, in the sense of being a means of conveying something. Language can be spoken or written and can be understood and used everywhere, in order to communicate well and be able to convey its purpose to others.

Poole (1999:4) stated "Language is purely human and not- instinctive method communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of system of voluntarily produced symbols". Language is the foundation for people to communicate with others. Language is not only a study of language and culture, but ultimately on the word of relations and influence. In daily life people can communicate by using language, so people can not separated with language.

Based on the explanation above the writer defines language is a tool to communicate between people to express their personal reactions to situations, to

share the ideas and knowledge English in the world as the common, and teaching English in Indonesia needed some basic skill they are listening, reading, speaking and writing.

2.3 English

English is the most important language in the world. It is also said that the meaning of language is an ability that people can have in communicating with each other by using a sign or also a symbol, such as words and body movements. This language consists of a collection of words in which each word has an abstract meaning and relationship with a concept or object represented by the words. The use of this language is generally based on a set of rules so that words spoken or written follow certain rules.

Nunan (2003:138) state the English is a language that has been strongly affected by other language. International English is the concept of the English Language as a global means of communication in numerous dialect, and also the movement towards an International standard for the language It is spoken all over the world.

The writer summer them that English is the language of global term that need to be developed in Indonesia and has an important role in the students and support the job.

2.4 Translation

Translation is the written form of mediation, interpreting the oral one. While we will in this book deal with translation, a few words about the

differences between these two modes of cross-linguistic and cross-cultural communication may be warranted here.

Translation may be defined as follows: the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)' (1965:20). Catford's abbreviations SL for source language and TL for target language have become definitive for the terminology of translation studies ever since. His definition emphasizes the textual nature of translation. Meetham and Hudson (1972: 713) "Translation is the replacement of a text none language by a replacement of equivalent text in a second language". Catford, (1965: 2) "Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)".

There are a multitude of definitions of translation, which list different text-external and text internal conditions and factors. the writer will here concentrate on mentioning several definitions which focus on the linguistic-textual aspect of translation as it is the one consider most basic (for a description of other approaches to translation which, for instance, conceive of translation as an aesthetic and creative-interpretative act.

Translation can be described as an activity of rendering a meaning of a text from one language to another. According to Nida and Taber (1982:12) the main goals of translation is to reproduce the sourcelanguage message into the receptor language closest natural equivalence in the terms of meaning and style. It means that the main objective of translation is the "closest equivalence" in

meaning and structure. However, finding the closest equivalence is not that simple.

The main purpose of the translation practice course is to train students and can allow them to translate common text and semiscientific text coming from a wide variety of sources including magazines and news. Students of the translation practice course will be taught the type of problem regarding translation studies.

All definitions above are a little closely, related all definition imply that translation involves two language, they are Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL), So, translation is a process transferring the message, meaning, statement, utterance of the SL to the TL, and his product of translation is the author's meant. So, by translation a translator re-tell about the text into another language.

Translation is not only about changing a source language to target language It is not writing his owns thinking, how best it is, and it is not to re-write only. Besides understanding what translation is and what should be produced in translation, a translator should know that translation is complex, there are processes which contains of a bunch activities-elements.

In analysis step, the translator tried to analyze the source language, how the words or sentences are formed then transferring the meaning from source language into target language. The last step is structuring that is doing some adjustment in order that the meaning that is transferred will be accurate.

Basically, a translator should master the process of translation well since the good understanding of translation process will results in the good product of

translation. Nababan (2003:32) stated that the translator need to be careful in the process of translation since the mistakes that was done in one step of translation can cause other mistakes in the next step of translation.

Because of the complexity of translation that is faced by the translator, the translator need to have the skill and required the application of various translation strategies.

2.4.1 Process of Translation

As explained in the definitions of translation above, it concludes that translation is a process. So, translation has some process or steps. Robinson (2003: 90) writes the process of translation as follows:

1. Translate

Act; jump into the text feet first, translation intuitively. To translate a text into some languages, it might also have to satisfy certain operating system requirements for the text

2. Edit

Think about what you've done; test your intuitive responses against everything you know; but edit intuitively too, allowing an intuitive first translation to challenge (even successfully) a well-reasoned principle that you believe in deeply, let yourself feel the tension between intuitive certainty and cognitive doubt, and don't automatically choose one over the other, use the act-response-adjustment cycle rather than rigid rules.

3. Sublimate

Internalize what you've learned through this give-and-take process for later use; make it second nature; make it part of your intuitive repertoire, but sublimate it flexibly, as a directionally that can be redirected in conflict circumstances; never, however, let subliminal patterns blind your flexibility, always be ready if needed to doubt, argue, contradict, disbelieve, counter, challenge, question, and vacillate.

2.4.2 Literature of Translation

One of the theories in translation well known by translation experts around the world is a theory proposed by Eugene A. Nida. He is a linguist famous by his experience as a Bible-translator and dominating the literature of translation study. To find the deeper meaning of translation, theories from different disciplines are discussed and analyzed in Nida (2001:47). The conclusion leads to the definition of translation which related to the "closest natural equivalent".

Some years later, Ran (2009:51) conducted a study to analyze the Nida's definition of translation from philosophical interpretation and found that the "equivalence" in Nida's definition is not completed because it does not limit the level of equivalence. Mona Baker (2011:15) analyzes the equivalence at word level and equivalence above word level, including grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence and pragmatic equivalence, which means that the "equivalence" is hierarchical.

2.4.3 Non-Equivalence at Word Level

Baker (2011:15) proposed that equivalence is having its hierarchy or levels. In Baker (2018:18), the problems of “nonequivalence at word level” are classified. The classifications of the problems are as follows:

1. Culture-Specific Concepts

Culture may inflict an equivalence problem in translation, this problem is called culture-specific concepts.

2. The Source-Language Concept is Not Lexicalized in the Target-Language

This problem happens when the source-language concept is known in the target-language but not lexicalized.

3. The Source-Language Word is Semantically Complex

One of the common problem of translation is a semantically complex word. Even when the word is morphologically simple, it may express a complex set of meaning.

4. The Source and Target Languages Make Different Distinctions in Meaning

Translator may also deal with a case where the target-language make a distinction in meaning than the source-language.

5. The Target Language Lacks a Superordinate

This is a translation problem where the target-language may have a specific words (hyponyms) but no general word (superordinate) to represent the meaning.

6. The Target Language Lacks a Specific Term (Hyponym)

This problem is one of the common problem in translation. It is a problem where the target-language may have a general word (superordinate) but lack of specific word (hyponyms).

7. Differences in Physical or Interpersonal Perspective

The physical perspective deals with the position of things or people concerning another or to a place.

8. Differences in Expressive Meaning

This problem deals with a condition where a word in the target language may have the same propositional meaning with the word in the source-language, but with a different expressive meaning.

9. Differences in Form

Some prefixes and suffixes which convey propositional and other types of meaning in English often have no equivalents in other language.

10. Differences in Frequency and Purpose of Using Specific Forms

It is a condition where there is a difference in the frequency and the purposed of particular form between the source-language and the target-language.

11. The Use of Loan Words in the Source Text

It is a condition where the source text contains a loan word from another language or the target language. Translation is the process to transfer or to put up something written or spoken in a different form from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) to communicate the message to the target language readers. Based on that

statement, translation deals with the complexity of language, which means many problems, arise when people want to translate an idea or information. Equivalence was a state of being equal. According to Newmark (1988:10), the main purpose of any translation should have an equal effect, i.e. delivering the same or as close to the readership of the translation as possible.

2.5 Translation Strategies

Translation Strategies is a procedure that translators use to solve translation problems. Therefore, the translation strategy starts from realizing the problem by the translator and ends with the problem solving or realizing that the problem cannot be solved at a certain point in time.

The translation strategies mentioned is the one which called as Baker's taxonomy. Baker's taxonomy is a set of translation strategies from proposed by Baker (2011:23). This set of translation strategies is chosen because it is a part of the translation practice students' learning materials. Moreover, according to Owji (2013:14), Baker's taxonomy includes the most applicable set of strategies because it shows the strategies used by professional translators.

Translating legal document has different strategies to employ. It is in line with Stepanova (2017:18) who wrote about the complexities of translating legal documents. In his research he found that concerning the scope of knowledge and skills needed to feel confident in legal translation, the translator should be able to operate internationally and/ or translate legal texts should be recognized. Different

from Stepanova (2016:21), translation news articles need considering several factors such as originality, translation tools, the translation process, and the strategies they use to translate. (Suryawinata and Hariyanto, 2003:11), Translating news article needs to consider appropriate strategies to employ.

By using this strategy, the students directly translate words in Indonesian language. Usually, literal translation commonly used to translate. Based on Newmark (1988:11), this method is mostly used as a first step to translate article or many things. Yet, not many students understand on how to translate a word in more general way.

1. Most of the students use omission.

Omission is described as the act of omitting or leaving something out a piece of information or a thing left out. Omission is often applied when the translator has no ideas on translating the appropriate words. Most of the students prefer to omit some untranslatable words due to this problem. However, employing omission in translating a text cannot be too much to employ.

2. Another strategy used is borrowing.

Borrowing is a common translation technique by using a word or phrase adopted from one language into another. It means that the translator makes a conscious choice to use the same word in the target text as it is found in the source text. Most of the students prefer to use borrowing to translate news articles, however, the choice of the

borrowing is often inappropriate. The result of the preliminary analysis supports this study as one of the evaluations of the student's work.

Baker's translation strategy taxonomy provides the most appropriate set of strategies, because it displays the techniques used by experienced translators. Here, this definition indicates the applicability of these strategies. The translation strategies in it are as follows:

1. Translation by a More General Word (Superordinate)

In translation, it is one of the most used strategies and works well in most languages. Using this strategy, the translator simply translates the source-language specific word into a general word in the target language.

Example:

SL:residents of the West Coast....

TL:*penduduk* pesisir barat....

2. Translation by a Neutral/ Less Expressive Word

In translation, a translator can also decrease the expressive meaning of a word if it is necessary. Translation by a less expressive word is a way to solve the non-equivalence problem by decreasing the expressive meaning of the word or making it sound more neutral/common. In English, the word skyscraper's expressive meaning can be downgraded by using a word like a tall building.

Example:

SL:rare celestial phenomenon that hasn't occurred since....

TL:fenomena *langit* langka yang terjadi sejak....

3. Translation by Cultural Substitution

Translation by cultural substitution allows the translator to replace the culture specific item or expression with the target language item, which could impact the reader. The main advantage of using this strategy is that it provides the reader with a concept that can be identified as something familiar. Using this strategy, the translator's decision will largely depend on the authority given, the purpose of the translation and the translator's judgment.

Example:

SL: The eclipse's totality began around 7:41 a.m

TL: *Gerhana bulan* total dimulai sekitar 7:41 pagi

4. Translation Using a Loan Word plus Explanation

In translation, it is possible to translate a word just by adding the explanation after the word. Translation using a loan word is a translation technique in which the translator may leave the word just as it is in the source language texts but accompanied by the target language description. When explained, it is possible to use the loan word alone. There is no need to re-explain the word because its length of description can distract the reader.

Example:

SL: They call wolon, the resting period

TL: Mereka menyebutnya *Wolon*

5. Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word

The translator applies translation by paraphrase using a related word by choosing a different form to lexicalize the concept expressed by the

source-language. This strategy is simply replacing the source language word with the synonyms in the target language.

Example:

SL:resident of the West Coast....

TL:penduduk *pantai* barat....

6. Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Word

Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word is used when the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target-language. This strategy is bit awkward to use since one slot of a word from the source-language will be filled by explanation consisting of several words in the target language.

Example:

SL: The rarity of the Instagram-worthy sight meant many people worldwide woke up early to catch a glimpse of the unique lunar eclipse

TL: *Banyak orang-orang* di seluruh dunia yang bangun untuk melihat sekilas gerhana bulan ini dan mengabadikan di instagram

7. Translation by Omission

Translation by omission is a translation strategy where the translator can omit particular item or expression which is not vital enough in delivering the meaning to the target language. When this strategy applied, the translation product will likely become very smooth. However, it might be less expressive. Moreover, there is a possibility that there will be a loss of meaning in the translation process. Therefore, this strategy is advised to be used as the last resort.

Example:

SL: Much of the world looked up to the skies....

TL: Hampir semua *orang* di dunia menatap langit...

8. Translation by Illustration

Translation by illustration helps the translator to solve the non-equivalence problem regarding a physical entity. The word is simply replaced with an illustration in the form of the picture.

Example:

SL: A holding tea bag...

TL: Seorang memegang *kantong teh*...

Similar studies about strategies in teaching speaking firstly have been conducted by Junining (2014:9) entitled "Translation Strategies Adopted by English Department Students in Coping with Non Equivalence Problems". This study employs three genres of the text namely informational. Literary and news. The next is by Stepanova (2017:14) who wrote about "Translation Strategies of Legal Texts: Experimental Approach".

2.6 The Previous of the Study

Previous study discuss about the research that was done by other researchers related to the theory of this research. By added previous study, the writer can learn a lot about the theory, and also know whether the research is good (same or different) and help the writer conduct the research. Therefore, the writer know how to do better than before.

The first research about analysis translation strategies conducted by Saputri (2014) entitled strategies in the translation of *Breaking Dawn by Stephanie Meyer*.

In her research she used Baker's translation strategies to analyze the translation strategies in the novel. She divided the idiomatic expression classification in *Breaking Dawn* by Stephanie Meyer into two general classification; first the strategies to translate idiomatic expressions and second about the degree of equivalent meaning of idiomatic expression. In her research she analyzed strategies of translating idiomatic expression used by the translator and gave clear path the degree of equivalent in the translation of idiomatic expression. In the gathering of the data, Saputri used several steps. Those were observing, collecting, identifying, comparing, and analyzing. After evaluating the data, she presented the finding by using qualitative method. The result of the research showed that translator used the strategies in different percentage;

(1) Using similar meaning and from:

The researcher found one idiom translated using this strategy from total idioms. It represented 0,5% from all the idiom. The translator translates English idiom *started over again* into *aku mulai lagi* in Bahasa Indonesia. Idiom *started over again* means to begin to do something again, sometimes in a different way. This idiom showed that the translator conveys roughly the same meaning consisting of equivalence lexical items.

(2) Using similar meaning and dissimilar from:

The researcher found 15 idioms which used which used this strategy from total 202 idioms. It showed 7,4% from all idioms. For instance, the translator translated *I felt absolutely wide awake* into *aku tidak lagi mengantuk*. *Wide awake* was an idiomatic expression that has the same

meaning awake and very alert. The translator chose to translate it into *tidak mengantuk lagi* that had the same meaning *awake and very alert* based on context. Then, the translator translated *Okay, so the circumstantial evidence is pretty strong* into *Oke, memang bukti tak langsungnya sangat kuat*. Idiom *pretty strong* was translated into *sangat kuat*. In English as the source text, the word *pretty* could have the same meaning with *very*. Last the translator translated *That means we're on the right track* into *itu berarti kita berada di jalur yang tepat*. The idiom *on the right track* meant *using the correct general approach to a particular task or problem*. In Bahasa Indonesia track meant *jalur* and right meant *tepat*, it meant the idiom had the same meaning in Indonesia.

(3) Translation by paraphrase:

The researcher found that translator frequently used this strategy. It could be seen from 181 idioms from 202 idioms that was found by the researcher in the novel. It reflected 89,6% from all idioms. For some examples, the idiom *Like I really was marked for disaster. I'd escape time and time again, but it kept coming back for me* was translated into *...dan tak bisa mengelak darinya* in Bahasa Indonesian. The idiom *coming back* was translated into *dan tak bias mengelak dari nya*. In this sample, it could be seen that the translator used translation strategy by paraphrase to conveyed the meaning based on the context. *Coming back* meant *to return to a place*. Here, the translator paraphrased it into *dan tak bisa mengelak darinya*. Idiom *I was going without a lot of things*

these days, like PopTarts, and shoelaces was translated into *Belakangan aku sampai rela meninggalkan kesenangan dan kemudahan hidup, PopTarts, dan tali sepatu*. Translator translated idiom *going without a lot of things* into *Belakangan aku sampai rela meninggalkan kesenangan dan kemudahan hidup*. *Go without something* meant *to have something or to manage to live despite not having something*. From sample above, we could see that translator used paraphrase strategy. The translator paraphrased this expression to get the acceptable meaning in Indonesian. Last, the idiom *Virtual indestructibility was just one of the many perks I was looking forward to* was translated into *Tak bias mati hanyalah satu dari sekian banyak kelebihan yang kunanti-nantikan*. The idiom *Look forward* meant *to feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen*. The translator translated *look forward* into *kunanti-nantikan* which had the same meaning. The translator paraphrased it into the acceptable phrase in Indonesian.

(4) Using translation by omission:

Translation of idiomatic expressions by using omission. There was one sample of idiomatic expression out of 202 data. It meant that there was only 0,5% out of 100% idiomatic expressions which used omission strategy to translate idiomatic expressions. The percentage indicated that the translator rarely used this strategy in translating the idiomatic expression. For example: *Back in the day, you could count on Paul for a fight pretty much whenever* was translated into *Dulu Paul siap berkelahi kapan saja*. There were some difficulties in translating idiom; one of

them was that an idiom may have no equivalence in the target language. From sample above, the idiomatic expression *count on* had the same meaning to *rely upon, trust or expect*. This was not translated by the translator. This 13 was because it had no close equivalent in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased; for stylistic reasons.

Second, the research was conducted by Saraswati (2014) entitled The analysis of idiomatic expressions in English song and the meaning. The research used several steps to get the data. Those were; searching, reading, taking notes, selecting, listing, interpreting, and analyzing. In analyze the idioms that found in song lyrics. The research mainly used the theory of Palmer and Hocket. In her research she found 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs which was divided into six types of idioms, those were; phrasal verb, prepositional verb, phrasal adjective, partial idiom, allusion, and idiom which stand for emotions and feelings. For more explanations, here the researcher showed some example of her research;

(1) Phrasal verb:

Phrasal verb was a very common type of idiom which combined verb and adverb. The research found 15 idiomatic expressions that used phrasal verb from total 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs. Those were: *settle down, never mind, fall asleep, pull it through, over again, figure it out, all the time, put me on, used to have, keep you from walking out the door, look me in the eye, pick up, catch one's breath, let it go, making time.*

(2) Prepositional verb:

Prepositional verb was the sequence of verb and preposition or verb, adverb and preposition. The research found 3 idiomatic expressions that used prepositional verb from total 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs. Those were: *fall for you, walk away, get away*.

- (3) Partial idiom: Partial idiom was where one of the words had its usual meaning and the other had a meaning that was peculiar to particular sequence. The research found 2 idiomatic expressions that used partial idiom from total 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs. Those were: *turn up out of the blue, change my mind*.

- (4) Phrasal adjective:

Phrasal adjective was part of idiom which was a phrase that modifies a noun. The research found an idiomatic expression that used partial idiom from total 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs. That was: *dream come true*.

- (5) Allusion:

Allusion was part of idiom which consisted of two words or more. This kind of idiom was resembled to the class of slang which was rather individual vocabularies. The research found 4 idiomatic expressions that used partial idiom from total 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs. Those were: *hold one's breath, hand in hand, in their shoes, turning my cheek*.

- (6) Idioms which stand for emotions and feelings:

It is a kind of idiom which large number of verbal expressions were actions representing emotions and feeling of speakers to target

language. The research found an idiomatic expression that used partial idiom from total 26 idiomatic expressions from 7 songs. That is: *not miss a thing*.

Last, the research was conducted by Ayuhanna (2014) entitled *Translation methods used in the Indonesian translation of simile in the Hunger Games*. The research used the translation methods by Newmark to analyze the data of simile that found in the translation, they were: word-for-word translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, literal translation, Adaptation, Free translation, Idiomatic translation and Communicative translation. There were 246 similes found in translation of Hunger Games, and then the researcher divided it into;

- 1) 5 similes which used method of word-for-word translation, it represented 2,05% from total 246 similes.
- 2) 13 simile which used method of literal translation, it represented 5,30% from total 246 similes.
- 3) 11 similes which used method of faithful translation, it represented 4,49% from total 246 similes.
- 4) 39 similes which used method of semantic translation, it represented 15,92% from total 246 similes.
- 5) 32 similes which used method of free translation, it represented 13,06% from total 246 similes.
- 6) 125 similes which used method of idiomatic translation, it represented 51,02% from total 246 similes.
- 7) 20 similes which used communicative translation, it represented 8,16% from total 246 simile.

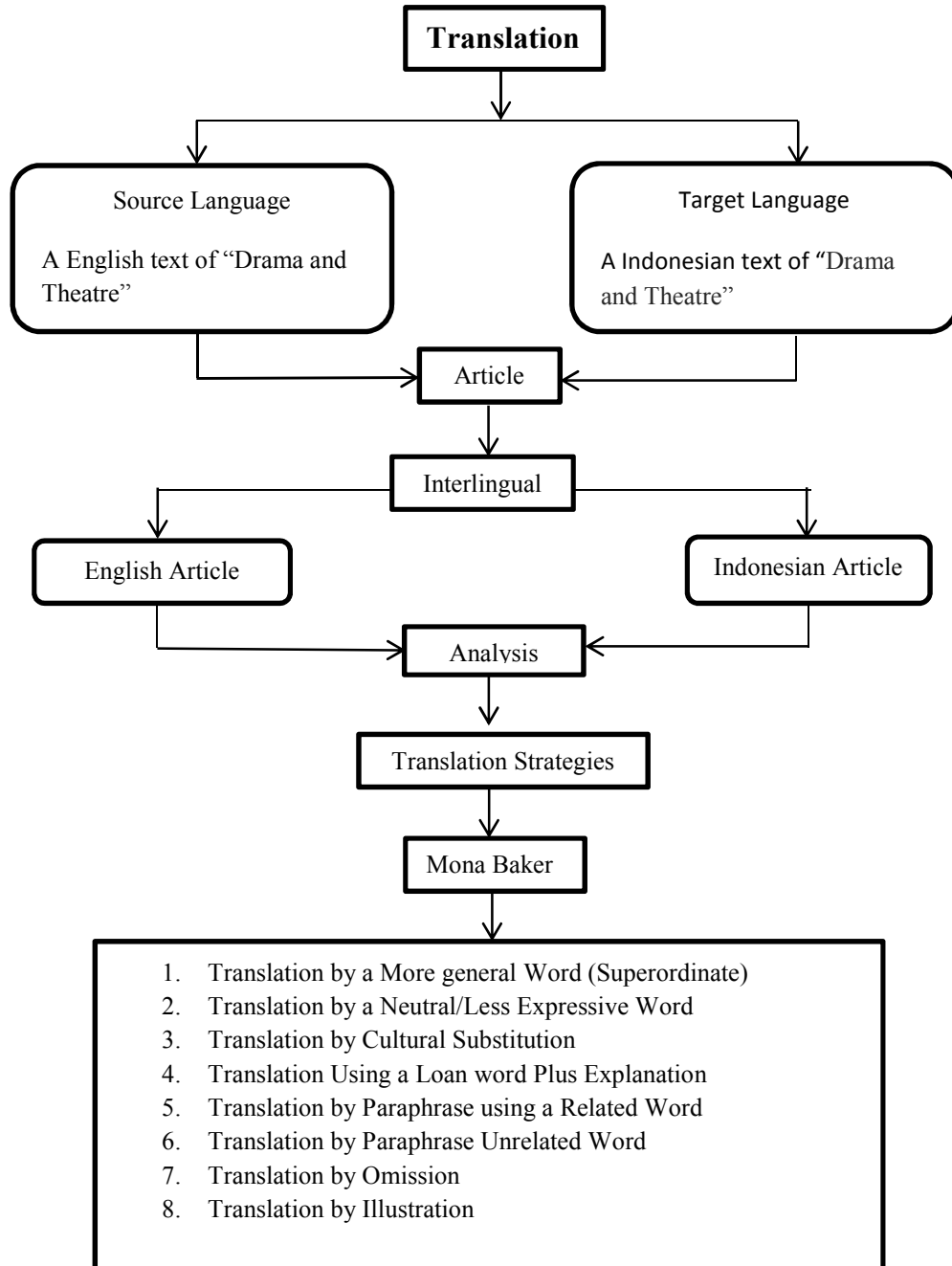
8) Although there was no single simile which used method of adaptation translation. For more explanation then the researcher showed the example of translation of each method.

The similarity to the previous study is this research also about Translation Strategies and use Descriptive Qualitative method as research design. The difference this research from previous research is, the subject to be analyze is translation and the writer focuses on identifying the translation strategies (Translation by a more general word, Translation by a Neutral/Less Expressive Word, Translation by Cultural Substitution, Translation using a Loan Word plus Explanation, Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word, Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Word, Translation by Omission, Translation by Illustration) and focus on figuring out how the meaning of translation strategy affects meaning in analyzing: Drama And Theatre Article In Traditional Indonesian Culture by using Mona Baker's Theory.

Therefore, the author concludes that translation strategies are useful for describing the function of using the right strategy in analyzing. In answering the study's questions, the authors concluded that the meaning of translation strategies can be analyzed pragmatically to find out how substantive meanings are and how the use of translation strategies influences to analyze Drama and Theatre Article in Traditional Indonesian Culture.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual Framework of this study can be seen below



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design of the study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. This study included into the qualitative because this study is aimed to prove the phenomenon. Creswell (1998:15) "Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions on inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzed words, reports details of informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting". Furthermore, this research uses descriptive research. Creswell (2003:4) stated that descriptive qualitative data means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. It is conducted in the purpose to describe systematically about translation procedures are applied by the student on article of "Drama and Theatre" accurately. The work way of descriptive qualitative is collecting data, arranging the data and interpreting the data. The analysis of the data was taken from the student's writing.

3.2 The Source of the Data

Data source was the object from which the data was selected for the writer Data source has an important role in giving information needed by the writer. The data of this research were taken from one source that is a Document or Text. Document is a written data source. The context of the data are word, phrase, and sentences. Sources of data refers to the subject from which the data are obtained. The sources of the data will be taken from English-Indonesian on Article of "Drama and Theatre".

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

The data was taken by text from the Student's paper that the text has been translate it into Bahasa. In this research, the writer employed total sampling technique. It means that the writer takes all 30 data of translation strategies can be found in the article.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

The data was analyzed to identify translate the noun phrase, clause, and sentence on article of Drama and Theatre in traditional Indonesian culture. The researcher was applied some techniques of collecting data for kinds of translation procedures ate applied by the students in translating the article of "Drama and Theatre" and types dominantly, they are:

1. Asking the students to translate a text on article of Drama and Theatre.
2. Collecting the students' paper
3. Choose and Underlining every types of translation strategies dominantly.

3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting data, the writer was analyzed to achieve the intended objective. The technique that will be used to analyze the data is analysis. The writer analyzes the data of the study with the following steps. The technique of analyzing the data of every kind of translation strategies and types dominantly:

1. Collecting the data from the students" work
2. Identifying all types of Translation strategies by the words in students papers
3. Classifying the types of Translation by a More General Word (Superordinate), Translation by a Neutral/Less Expressive Word, Translation by Cultural Substitution,

Translation Using a Loan Word Plus Explanation, Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word, Translation by Paraphrase Unrelated Word, Translation by Omission, and Translation by Illustration the from the students" paper.

4. Calculating the Dominant Translation Strategy