

Chapter II. Theoretical review

A. Error

1. Definition of Error

The study of errors is an indispensable tool for studying the processes of human judgement. They can provide valuable insights into how the cognitive system changes, augments, and distorts an initial stimulus "input" on its way to a final judgment "output." (Crandall & Lions, 1984). Errors are systematic deviations, when a student has not mastered something and is constantly wrong. Errors are actions or conditions of people who do not know careless deviations from coded behavior. Errors are caused by a lack of competence. Systematic error that occurs in some cases is common. In order to analyze errors in proper perspective, it is very important to distinguish errors from errors. An error refers to a performance error, which is a failure to use a known system correctly, and an error is a marked deviation from the adult grammar of a native speaker that reflects the learner's interlanguage competence.

2. Difference between Error and Mistake

In the process of learning the target language, it is indeed quite difficult to decide that the learner is trying to acquire the language incorrectly, which is called an error or mistake. If the learner makes a mistake twice or more it is called an error. Meanwhile, if the student does something wrong once and the next time it is correct, it is called an mistake. This difference is strengthened by stating that errors occur if students fail to use the correct system that they already know, this

failure is caused by ignorance of students, but students will be able to fix it automatically. Consequently, next time, the learner will use the correct one. Conversely, errors occur if students do not master a topic or a translation, students will repeat mistakes even if they are used twice or more, the failure will be repeated again.

3. Error Category

Error analysis as a procedure used by both researcher and teachers which involves collecting samples of learner language, identifying errors, classifying them according to their nature and causes, and evaluating their describes seriousness (Bahraman & Movahed, 2021)

According Carolyn Kness (2016), mentions there are 13 categories of errors in translation.

a. Omission Error (A1)

The omission error is an error when the learner omit the mandatory part of the expression to qualify grammatical.

Example :

False - Source language: *He went to the market yesterday afternoon with mother.*

Target Language: *Dia pergi kemarin sore bersama ibu.*

The translation is incorrect because there is an omission of "ke pasar" in the sentence.

True - Source language: *He went to the market yesterday afternoon with mother.*

Target language: *Dia pergi ke pasar kemarin sore bersama ibu.*

b. The text is not adapted to local culture (A2)

All languages are associated with one or more cultures, which opens the door for important translation nuances so that they fit the context in which they are translated.

Example:

False - Source language: *Thanks for your attention.*

Target language: *Terima kasih atas atensimu.*

This is not a matter of right or wrong but of naturalness in the use of Bahasa Indonesia. This is only to show that the words 'attention' is not made local into 'perhatian'.

True - Source language: *Thanks for your attention.*

Target language: *Terima kasih atas perhatianmu.*

c. Incorrect Hyphens & Line Breaks (A3)

Depending on the formatting of the translated translation, it is also important to use hyphens or line breaks in the correct text. In English, this often results in properly hyphenated words.

Example:

1. Hyphen

False: Source language: *I am thinking of re-covering my sofa.*

Target language: *Saya berfikir untuk memulihkan sofaku yang baru.*

The translator may have thought that the word *re-covering* comes from the word *recover*, that made him/her translate it into ‘*pulih* or *memulihkan*’.

True: Source language: *I am thinking of re-covering my sofa.*

Target language: *Saya berfikir untuk memasang cover sofaku yang baru.*

d. Incorrect use of capital letters (A4)

Capitalization rules vary drastically from language to language. In English, for example proper names and titles must always be capitalized.

Example:

False: Source language: *Many politicians want to be the president of republic of Indonesia.*

Target language: *Banyak politisi ingin menjadi Presiden Republik Indonesia.*

The spelling of the translation of *president of the republic of Indonesia* is not quite right because it uses capital *P* for the president and *R* for the republic, while it does not to be so because they are not names.

True: Source language: *Many politicians want to be the president of republic of Indonesia.*

Target language: *Banyak politisi ingin menjadi presiden republik Indonesia.*

e. Mistranslation (A5)

Error of this kind arguably has the worst consequences. Language is very creative and there are many ways to express the same thing. But sometimes a translator might misread a sentence, which causes a mistranslated. This can be due to the translator's lack of knowledge in the subject area, homographs (words that are spelled the same but have different meanings) being read as the wrong word, or simple human error.

Example:

False - Source language: *Silent entry through one of the skylights here.*

Target language: *Entri diam-diam melalui salah satu cahaya langit di sini.*

This translation is inaccurate because there is an error translating the word '*silent entry*' in "*entri diam-diam*" the translator interprets it word for word, resulting in an unnatural or unusual translation. and the word '*skylight*' is interpreted word by word so as to produce a translation that is not natural or unusual.

True - Source language: *Silent entry through one of the skylights here.*

Target language: *Mengendap-endap melalui salah satu jendela loteng di sini.*

f. Reference Materials Not Reviewed (A6)

The translator will not understand the content and the translation results will not sound professional and will not be consistent with the material being translated. at this point usually translation in the field of economics, especially companies that already have the same translation vendor and have a Translation Memory (TM)

database that is referred to by linguists while working and have additional sources including glossaries, style guides, dictionaries, product information, and backgrounds behind the company. In the example of the economic sector, if the translator does not make reference to economic concepts, there is a possibility that the translator will translate the word "*windfall profit*" to "*angin jatuh*" even though the equivalent translation "windfall" is "*keuntungan tak terduga*" not "*angin jatuh*".

g. Spelling, Grammar & Syntax Errors (A7)

The presence of spelling, grammatical and syntactic errors in a translation will make the translation appear unprofessional and sloppy.

Example:

False - Source language: *She is doing good in physics*

Target language: *Dia bagus di pelajaran fisika*

The sentence is not correct if you use good because it is an adjective. Instead, use the word well which is an adverb that describes something. So the sentence should be.

True - Source language: *She is doing well in physics*

Target language: *Dia bagus di pelajaran fisika*

h. Text Not Adapted to Local Market (A8)

All languages are associated with one or more cultures, which opens the door for important translation nuances. This relates to the market share of a translation

agency. For example, a translation agency has a market for readers in the world of health, therefore translators must adapt their language style to that world as well. If not, the translation will be considered less common in these circles. For example, in translating the word ‘*admission*’, which should be translated as *masuk* (masuk rumah sakit atau di opname), it can be translated as “*pengakuan*” because it is considered to come from the word of “*admit*”.

Example:

False - Source language: He was admission in that hospital.

Target language: *Dia(laki-laki) pengakuan ke rumah sakit itu.*

True - Source language: He was admission in that hospital.

Target language: *Dia(laki-laki) dirawat di rumah sakit itu.*

i. Style Guide Not Followed (A9)

The material is carefully designed in English to suit the target of writing a specific text translation according to its format, and the translation must target foreign language speakers from the same place. The choice of style is like deciding between a formal vs informal tone, whether to translate a proper name or not.

j. Glossary & Terminology Inconsistency (A10)

Glossary is a list of words in a book that has its own space. This error occurs if the translation in the glossary is not consistently used in writing the words in the book and the words in the glossary are adjusted to the focus of the book.

k. Table of Contents, Index & Footnote Errors (A11)

The table of contents, index, and footnotes are internal references that are often important for understanding the document. It is very important that translators can refer to themselves within the document to find the location of the information they are looking for. Different languages will use different amounts of space to say the same thing.

l. Space & Typo (A12)

Flying fingers can sometimes make error. After all, we are only human. Sometimes spaces may be missed between words, or additional spaces may be added where they are not needed. Or maybe "/" will be entered instead of "." because of their proximity to the keyboard. These things are easy to catch with spell check.

Example:

False - Source language: *It's spicy shrimp, do you like this food ?*

Target language: *Ini udang pedas, apakahkamu suka makanan imni ?*

The sentence is not quite right because there are no spaces and there is a typing error (typo) "apakahkamu" and "imni".

Correct - Source language: *It's spicy shrimp, do you like this food ?*

Target language: *Ini udang pedas, apakah kamu suka makanan ini ?*

m. Misspelled Name (A13)

Name spelling is particularly tricky in translations where the source language and target language do not share an alphabet. For example, you might translate a document from Arabic to English with the example of “*Muhammad*” which could also be “*Mohammad or Muhammad*” so it is necessary to ensure that the names in the translation are spelled correctly according to the preferences of the person.

B. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

Translation is the process of transferring the meaning and style of the source language to the target language towards the closest equivalent meaning, the process of transferring meaning from the source text to the target text, switching language codes from one language to another (Zoya, 2008). Translation is conveyed explicitly from the meaning of the source language into the target language and maintains the language style. The term translation can be generally defined as the act of interpreting the meaning of a text, and producing an equivalent text that communicates the same message in another language (Nida, 1964).

Therefore can be concluded that translation is the transfer of meaning in the source language into the target language as naturally as possible by maintaining the original source language and emphasizing the linguistic, visual, cultural and socio-cultural contexts of the source language and target language without adding or subtracting.

Meanwhile (Hatim & Munday, 2019) states that translation is:

1. The process of transferring written text from the source language to the target language is carried out by translators in a certain socio-cultural context.
2. The written product, or target text, which results from the process and which functions in a socio-cultural context.

2. Types of Translation

Translation is divided into two major parts, namely meaning-based translation and form-based translation. Meaning-based translation deals with the meaning contained in the source text and form-based translation accentuates the form of the text (Larson, 1984). But on the other hand, the types of translation are divided into several types, namely: word for word translation, literal translation, loyal translation, translation semantics, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation (Newmark, 2003).

a. Word for word translation

Word-for-word translations are usually shown as words inserted between lines of text with the source language following exactly the target language. The translation of the source language follows the words adapted to their habits. Word-for-word translations are often interlinear translations, with the target language immediately below the source language word, the source language word order is maintained and words are translated singly by them with the most general meaning (Newmark, 2003). Usually used in cultural translation words or as a pre-translation process in translating difficult words.

Source language: *white shoes*

Target Language: *putih sepatu.*

b. Literal translation

Form-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language and is known as literal translation. Form-based translation here means translation that follows exactly the form of the source language or is like a word-for-word translation. Literal Translation, translation tries to adapt to the form of the source language, so it follows the correct form of language support. Literal translation will be effective for someone who studies or learns the original meaning of the source language (Larson, 1984).

Example:

Source language: *by the way*

Target Language: *dengan jalanan*

Source language: *"Not a Muslim is overwritten by fatigue, pain, sorrow, sadness, suffering, and distress to the point that thorns prick him but Allah erases his sins because of that."*

Target language: *"Tidaklah seorang muslim ditimpa kepayahan, sakit, duka cita, kesedihan, penderitaan, dan kesusahan hingga duri yang menusuknya melainkan Allah menghapus dosa-dosanya dengan sebab itu."* (al-Basuruwani)

The language form of the Indonesian translation of the English text follows the sentence form of the source language, namely English, because in standard

Indonesian use it is rare for people to express thoughts or ideas in the sentence structure above. The sentence structure that is common in Indonesian speakers will sound “*Tuhan tidak menimpakan kepayahan, sakit, kesukaan, kesedihan, penderitaan dan kesusahan melainkan Dia sedang menghapus dosa-dosa manusia tersebut*”.

c. Faithful Translation

A faithful translation seeks to reproduce precisely the contextual meaning of the original language within the boundaries of the target language's grammatical structure where the translation places more emphasis on the target language. This means that it is in accordance with the source language but has grammatical limitations in compiling the target language (Watson, 2008)

Source language: *Mother goes to the market.*

Target Language: *Ibu pergi ke pasar.*

d. Semantic translation

In general, semantic translations are written based on the author's language style and follow the author's thoughts. Semantic translation adapts to the language style and thoughts of the Language Source, meaning that it places more emphasis on art. Usually used to interpret a text.

Source language: *the river runs*

Target Language: *air sungai mengalir*

e. Adaptation

Translate by taking or adapting from the culture of the target language. Adaptation is the culture of the source language which is changed into the target language of the culture and the text is rewritten (Newmark, 2003). For example, the *Cinderella* story was adapted into *Bawang Putih Bawang Merah*. This story is adapted to suit the culture of the reader.

f. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the problem without the means, or without the original form (Newmark, 2003). Free translation here does not mean the translator is free to translate the original text into the target language so that the essence of the translation is lost. Free here means that a translator can make modifications to sentences when he is translating text or sentences, not being limited or bound by the form or sentence structure used in the source language. This type of translation generally places an emphasis on context and is intended for the target language. For example rearrangements, omissions and additions are allowed if they have meaning for understanding.

g. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to accurately translate the contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both the content and the language are easily accepted and understood by readers (Newmark, 2003). Translation is not a linear process, but a more complex one. First, we have to look for equivalence of

hidden meanings in the target language. In addition, we have to restructure this equivalence according to the rules and conventions of the target language.

h. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort the nuances of meaning by referring to everyday language and idioms where these are not present in the original (Newmark, 2003). Therefore idiomatic translation reproduces the original message but tends to distort the nuances of meaning by referencing each language and idioms mean nothing in the original language. For example, in the source text "*kick the bucket*" the translation of the target text asks to "*tendang ember*". On the other hand, the meaning of the source text is not that. It should be translated as "*meninggal atau mati*".

3. Translation Process

In the process of translation, the translator must understand the message of the source text to get equivalent meaning and meaning in the source text so that it can be conveyed into the target text as naturally as possible and based on the translation, there is a change in the form of language (Larson, 1991). The form in translation is the form of the source or target language, and the form must be able to re-express the meaning of the source language and target language. There are also steps in the translation process as follows: understanding the meaning of the text in the source language, looking for equivalent meanings or messages in the target language and rearranging the equivalent meanings or messages in the target

language into text forms that are accepted in the target language (Rachmadie et al., 1988).

The translation must convey the meaning as naturally as possible which has been transferred from the source language to the target language, and the result is an equivalent meaning (Larson, 1984). There are two kinds of translation processes, the first is surface translation which is often used by unskilled translators which is characterized by the process of translating text word by word, phrase by phrase, and sentence by sentence. Second, the translation that is often used by professional translators starts with understanding the concept of accommodation in the source language and finally transfers the concept that is accommodated into the target language (Catford, 2000).

4. Translation Analysis Techniques

There are several techniques for analyzing translations; they are Borrowing, Calque, Literal translation, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence and Adaptation (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995).

a. Borrow

Many types of borrowing are done from one language to another. It is often used when the target language does not have an equivalent for the source language unit, in this technique the source language word is transferred directly into the target language, sometimes by changing the spelling of the word or making pronunciation adjustments. Foreign terms may be used to introduce flavors or some special characteristics from language sources. Because of this, many

established, widely used loanwords have become part of the lexicon of their respective target languages. There are many English words that are no longer considered as loans in Indonesian usage, such as; *memo-memo*, *taxi-taksi*, *astronaut-astronot*, etc.

b. Calque

Calque is a special type of borrowing in which one language borrows a form of expression from another language, but then translates literally every element of it. It is also called loan translation (Venuti & Baker, 2000). The result is a lexical calque, a calque that respects the syntactic structure of the target language while introducing new modes of expression, or a structural calque that introduces new constructs into the language. At first, ordinary people might think it sounds weird and they can't get the real meaning of the new words.

As an example:

Source language: *credit card* - Target language *kartu kredit*.

Source language: *grassroots* - Target language *akar rumput*.

Source language: *Automatic Teller Machine* - Target language *Anjungan Tunai Mandiri*.

c. Literal Translation

Literal translation refers to one-to-one structural and conceptual correspondence which is also known as word-for-word translation (Newmark, 2003). This technique is used most commonly between languages from the same family and

culture. For example: 'Mary has come' in English can be translated literally to 'Mary has come' in Indonesian because they have similar meanings.

d. Transposition

Transposition is one of the most commonly used procedures or techniques in translation, it is also known as shifting of forms. Transposition is a translation procedure involving grammatical changes from the source language to the target language (Newmark, 2003). In other words, transposition involves substituting one class of words for another without changing the meaning of the message, much like changing one type of different part of speech into another to achieve the same effect.

Changes from the singular to the plural (and vice versa) or in the position of the adjective.

Examples for transposition from plural to singular

Source language: *A pair of trousers*

Target language: *Sebuah celana panjang*

Source language: *A pair of glasses*

Target language: *Sebuah kacamata*

Examples for transposition in adjective position

Source language: *Green (N) Scarf (Adj)*

Target language: *Selendang (Adj) Hijau (N)*

e. Modulation

Modulation requires shifting viewpoints, or thinking about the source language. It consists of using different words or phrases in the source language and target language to convey the same idea. As an example:

Source language: *You shouldn't hate your father's birthday present.*

Target language: *Kamu seharusnya menyukai kado ulang tahun dari ayahmu.*

In this case, the negative form in source language (SL) becomes positive in target language (TL). This is a modulation that occurs when a literal translation is considered inappropriate or awkward in target language (TL). If a translator translates the target language (TL) form literally as “you shouldn't dislike your father's birthday present”, it sounds odd

Source language: *The man calls his daughter once a day when he is abroad.*

Target Language: *Pria itu menelepon anaknya sekali sehari ketika dia berada di luar negeri.*

In the last example, modulation can be seen from changing the abstract message in the source language to be concrete in the target language.

f. Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation technique that involves modifying cultural references for the target reader which is used in cases where the type of situation referred to by an source language (SL) message is not known in the target language (TL)

culture (Hatim & Munday, 2019). Adaptation can be described as a special type of equality, situational equality. Titles of books, movies, and characters.

fall into this category.

Example novel by Meg Cabot.

Source language: *All American Girl*

Target language: *Pahlawan Amerika*.

g. Equality

Equivalence in translation as a procedure that replicates the same situation as the original, if the equivalence procedure is applied during the translation process, can maintain the stylistic impact of SL text in TL text (Vinay & Darbelnet, 1995). In this study, translators must consider the natural terms used in TL, such as considering cultural adjustments. They also state that therefore equivalence is the ideal method when translators have to deal with proverbs, idioms, cliches, nominal or adjective phrases and onomatopoeia of animal sounds (Aslan, 2016)

Source language: *When in Rome do as the Romans do.*

Target language: *Dimana bumi dipijak disitu langit dijunjung.*

From the above understanding, it can be concluded that to analyze a translation work, the main objective is not only to agree or disagree, it is also necessary to focus on how to express our personal perspective, interpretation, or critical evaluation of the work. And in this case the research, the researcher only focuses on the translation of the equivalent to analyze the translation of English idioms

into Indonesian, because in the translation of English idioms, the equivalent is more appropriate because the meaning of the idiom is not the same as what is reflected literally by the words so that equivalence is needed to translate idioms.

C. Idiom

1. Definition of Idioms

The term 'idiom' is usually applied to multi-word phrases, although theoretically words consisting of more than one morpheme can exhibit similar properties. Idioms are a series of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by individual words (Larson, 1984). Idioms usually consist of two words whose meaning cannot be taken literally and function as a semantic unit. In translating idioms, translators need to consider the context in the source text therefore that the meaning of the idiom will be conveyed properly into the target text of the idiom which carries a certain emotional connotation.

The same principle of translation applies to idioms as to their figures of speech (Larson, 1984). It will be necessary to translate with non figurative expressions but sometimes good receptor language idioms can be used. Translators need to learn to recognize the source text. In translating idiomatic texts, it is necessary to understand the cultural differences between the source text and the target text. The main problem for translators is to recognize idioms and distinguish idiomatic expressions from non-idiomatic ones. Idioms should not be translated literally in the target text.

The translator must be aware of whether the translated text deals with idioms or common words. For example, in the source text "*Raining cats and dogs*" The literal meaning suggests that cats and dogs fell from the sky. Translate "*Raining cats and dogs*" to mean "*heavy rain atau hujan deras atau hujan yang dicurahkan dari langit*". In another example, "*Stanching your neck*" is saying or doing something bold and slightly dangerous. A similar idiom used for slightly more dangerous situations is "*go out on a limb*" In both idioms, the idea is that you put yourself in a vulnerable position.

2. *Types of Idioms*

According to Strässle (1982), there are several types of idioms.

a. Lexemic idioms

Lexemic idioms are idioms related to the word class (part of speech). the phrase is an idiom that refers to a certain class of grammatical and has the following types:

1. Verbal idiom

Verbal idioms are idioms that contain a verb and other elements such as as adverb or preposition and the meaning itself cannot be derived from the literal meaning of its part (the original meaning of the elements), but its meaning retract a statement. They are mostly used in formal and informal; spoken and written language.

Example :

Break Off (End)

The word Break Off means the same as "End".

Sentence: Let's break off our meeting today! - Mari kita hentikan pertemuan kita hari ini!

2. Idiom nominal

Noun idioms are idioms that contain noun meanings and usually appear as noun phrases in the form of idiomatic meanings.

Example :

Wake-up call means the same as '*motivation to make a change*'.

wake-up call an event that makes people realize that they must take action in a dangerous.

Sentence: The recent storms and floods have been a *wake-up call* for many people about the reality of climate change.

3. Idiom adjectives

Adjective idioms are idioms that contain adjective meanings.

Example :

Bright and breezy (*cheerful and full of energy*)

The word Bright and breezy means the same as "*cheerful and full of energy*".

Sentence: *Rani is always bright and breezy in the mornings.*

4. Idiom adverbs

Adverbial idioms are idioms that contain adverbs.

Example :

Once in a blue moon - rare.

The word blue moon means the same as "rare".

Sentence: I would only cook once in a blue moon means the same as I will only rarely cook.

b. Phraseological idioms

Phraseological idioms (better known as turn-on phrases). This idiom form is connected to the grammatical word class indirectly into a paraphrasing requirements and usually consists of a single clause. This form of idioms also use words or phrases in writing or utterances used by certain people or groups. The difference between this idiom and other idioms are in the number of words more than other idioms. this idiom is also used by some communities to express their ideas.

Example :

Give it a go same as 'to try something'

Easy does it same as "Proceed slowly and carefully"

Sentence: Easy does it, guys you're moving a priceless piece of art. - Hati-hati teman-teman, anda memindahkan karya seni yang tak ternilai harganya.

c. Frozen idioms

Frozen idiom is one of a small number of idioms that can be spoken or written in a variety of ways without changing their meaning.

Example :

Kick the bucket same as 'to die'

Piece of cake same as 'something easily achieved.'

Sentence: *No problem. When you know what you're doing, it's a piece of cake.*

Glad to help, it was a piece of cake rescuing frightened cats is my specialty. -

Tidak masalah. Ketika Anda tahu apa yang Anda lakukan, itu sangat mudah.

Senang untuk membantu, itu sangat mudah menyelamatkan kucing yang ketakutan adalah spesialisasi saya.

d. Proverbs

Proverbs are sentence fragments that have been frozen in terms of form, meaning, and function. They are short sentences that refer to something that most people have experienced and provide advice or warnings. It also describes and explains a repeated situation of particular social interests.

Example : *A true selfless act always sparks another*

Based on several explanations regarding the types of idiomatic expressions above, it can be concluded that there are four types based on the theory used. One of them is Lexemic Idiom which has other types of branches. Idiomatic also has

differences in terms of use in terms of words or phrases based on the four types of idiomatic and the context of their meaning.

3. *Idiom Translation Techniques*

Translation techniques are methods or tactics used by translation in dealing with problems that arise in the translation process (Molina & Hurtado Albir, 2002). In idiom translation there are 4 kinds of techniques that a translator can choose from:

a. Meaning and Similar Forms

The technique of translating meaning and similar forms is a technique of translating idioms by searching for equivalent meanings and forms of idioms in the target language (TL).

Example:

Source language: *“Here you are, little buddy. Today I started weight training and took my first step towards greatness!”*

Target language: *“Finally, friends. Today I started my body building exercises and took the first step towards a toned body.”*

The idiom take my first step translates to take the first step. In Indonesian, taking the first step is an idiom that has the meaning of starting to do something. The example above illustrates how translators try to find equivalent meanings and forms of idioms in the target language. The equivalent form between the idiom in the source language and the target language can be compared with the reverse

translation of the target language idiom, if the idiom takes the first step to be translated into English then the translation is take my first.

b. Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

In contrast to the translation technique, Similar Meaning and Form, in the idiom translation technique, Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form, the translator diverts the idiom's message by looking for idioms in the target language that have the same meaning but use different idiomatic forms. The difference in form between the idioms in the source language and the target language can be seen from the translator behind the idioms on the good side. Therefore, an idiom translation technique that tries to find equivalent meanings but the idiom forms are different is known as the Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form technique.

c. Translation by Paraphrase

There is an unavoidable connection between an idiom and the culture of the idiom user. Therefore it is not uncommon for a translator to have difficulty finding idioms with equivalent forms and meanings, or idioms that have different forms but still have equivalent meanings. If this happens, a translator can translate the idiom by paraphrasing it into the target language (TL).

D. Previous Studies

There have been several previous studies on translation equivalence in translating proverbs; This previous research is to make a difference between previous research and current research. There are some research studies about the

translation. The researchers are various, either in general or in specific one. This happens because translation is a part of the subject studying particularly.

Rini Febriyanti, (2007) the previous study entitles "The contribution of tenses mastery in translating Indonesian text to English at the third year students of English education department of education and teacher's training faculty of state Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau". Rini Febriyanti found that there is a significant contribution of tenses mastery in translating Indonesian text to English.

Karmina, (2008) the previous study "The abilities of the third year students of English Education of State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau in translating English into Indonesian". Karmina concludes that the students' ability in translating English text into Indonesian at the third year students of English education department of state Islamic university Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau is at a good level. Her research finding shows that the factors that influence the students' ability in translating are internal factor and external factor. They are students' motivation, students' attitude, friend's influence and lectures' method in teaching.

What has been done by Rini Febriyanti is studying how mastery of tenses contributes to the translation of Indonesian texts into English , while the one written by Karmina focused the factors that influence students' ability to translate are internal factors and external factors. While this research aims at finding out how English idioms sentences are translated into Indonesian , and what errors students make in translating them. Therefore, this research is different from those previous studies in that this research studies the translation of lexical element

while the one by Rini is on the non lexical element. This also differs in that the previous study concern the translation from Indonesian into English while this research with translation of English into Indonesian.

