

THE TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF ENGLISH IDIOM INTO INDONESIAN IN THE NOVEL “THE ADVENTURE OF THE SPECKLED BAND SHERLOCK HOLMES BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE”

La Ucha Elliana Walliddaena¹

¹English Student, Faculty of Culture, Management and Business, Mandalika University
of Education. Indonesia

lauchaelwa333@gmail.com

ABSTRACTS	ARTICLE INFO
<p>This research aimed to discover the translation strategies used for idiomatic expression and idiomatic expressions found in the novel The Adventure of the Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. This research was based on two theories, Baker's theory to discover the translation strategies used as follows; Using an idiom of dissimilar meaning and form, using dissimilar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. Also, use McCharly and O'Dell's theory to find out the types of idioms: Similies, binomials, proverbs, euphemisms, cliches and fixed statements, and other languages. The method used in this research was the descriptive qualitative method and the research design was library research. The source of data consists of primary data and secondary data. For collecting the data, there are five steps, they are; close reading, identification, note-taking, classification, and coding to get valid data. As a result of the research, it was found that there are fifty-eight idioms data found in the novel. Meanwhile, the most preferred strategies used by the translator in translating the idioms the novel used omission and the most idioms used cliché and fixed statements.</p>	<p>Article History: <i>Received: June 25th, 2024</i> <i>Revised: July 18th, 2024</i> <i>Published: July 2024</i></p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: <i>Translation Strategies, Types of Idiom, Novel</i></p>

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important communication tool in life. Therefore, understanding a foreign language, especially in the context of translation, becomes important in connecting culture, knowledge, and thought between various groups of people worldwide. People converse with one another, exchange ideas, and share information. As a way to comprehend movies, novels, newspapers, or even books that support people all over the world in their daily lives, translation processes have recently been a hot topic for discussion (Ardhiani, 2018).

One of those, however, is written in a foreign language that people who do not speak it cannot understand, and it also contains idioms. "The Adventure of the Speckled Band" is one of the famous stories in the Sherlock Holmes series written by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. This work has special linguistic characteristics, including idiomatic expressions that make it interesting and difficult to translate. Idiomatic expressions are an integral part of language, having meanings that cannot be taken literally, and often containing deep cultural nuances and social context. This research aims to reveal the translation strategies used in translating idiomatic expressions in "The Adventure of the Speckled Band" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle into other languages. Thus, this research will contribute to our understanding of the challenges and strategies in translating literary works that contain idiomatic expressions and how readers can maintain the authenticity of the original message and cultural context.

Moreover, this research used a novel entitled *The Adventure of the Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes* as the data source. *Sherlock Holmes* is a novel in the mystery genre that deals with crime and murder scenes, thus, its detective and deduction storyline mostly appears in the form of idioms (Hornby, 1976). Therefore, *Sherlock Holmes* is the most analyzable to find the types of idiomatic expressions and strategies used in translating idioms, to give a more understandable storyline for the readers (Catford, 1965). In addition, this research analyzes strategies used by the translator to translate idiomatic translation in the novel *The Adventure of the Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle into Indonesian and what types of idiomatic expressions are found in the novel *The Adventure of the Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. This research aimed to identify the strategies used in translating the idiom from English into Indonesian using Baker's theory and to discover the types of idioms using McCharty and O'dell's theory.

Through analysis of the translation of idiomatic expressions in this work, it is hoped that this research can provide valuable insight for teachers or students, researchers, and readers who want to understand the complexity of language translation. To perform this research, the researcher formalized some questions as : 1) what are the translation strategies used for idiomatic expression in *The Adventure of the Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes* Indonesian version? and 2) What are idiomatic expressions found in *The Adventure of the Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes*?

RESEARCH METHOD

To obtain the data in this study the researcher used the qualitative method qualitative descriptive to answer the statement of the problem "in the previous chapter/chapter one. Creswell (2013) describes qualitative descriptive as a kind of research design in which the researcher describes an event, a situation, or a phenomenon by capturing the essence of what is observed. Another expert, Marcyzk 2005: 17 says qualitative research involves studies that do not attempt to quantify their results through stational summary or analysis. Qualitative studies typically involve interviews and observations without formal measurement. The other expert set an observation that consists of descriptive and library research. The other expert, Nunan (1993:4-6) remarked that descriptive qualitative research in which the method of data collection is a non-experimental or real-time recording that generates naturally occurring data. Based on both definitions can be concluded the data of qualitative in the form of utterances and pictures. For the research design, Kuhlthau, C.C.(2004) Library research is a systematic and directed research process that involves the use of library resources to obtain relevant information and support that research or scientific study.

Adedokun (2003) states that the term data refers to any fact, observation, or facts relating to the subject of the study. They are primary data and secondary data;

a. Primary data

Primary data is the original data gained from the research endeavors, the primary data source in this study belongs to translation strategies in the novel *The Adventure of The Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes* published in 2022 as an English version, and types of idioms in the novel *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle published in 2018 as an Indonesian version, In Other Words a Coursebook on Translation by Mona Baker published in 2018, *English Idioms in Use* by Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell published in 2017.

b. Secondary data

The secondary data are derived from the primary data, the secondary data sources in this study are books, novels, dictionaries, theses, articles, journals, and websites that support this research.

Miles and Huberman (1994: 55-56) define data collection as an inescapably selective process, that you cannot and do not 'get it all' even though you might think you can and are. Here are the researcher's steps to collect the data. The researcher scanned carefully the novel and read it repeatedly to get various idiom expressions.

- a. Close reading; The activity researcher reads the novel carefully from the first page to the end of the pages and reads it repeatedly to understand the contents of the novel itself.
- b. Identification; The activity of the researcher identifying the idioms in books and using *Stabilo* or like to identify the idioms.
- c. Note-taking; The activity researcher took note of the certain data that will be analyzed in the novel by applying the theory from O'Dell & McCarthy for the type of idioms, and the theory from Baker's for translation strategies.
- d. Classification; The activity of the researcher classified data according to the type of idioms according to O'Dell & McCharty's theory and the type of strategies according to Baker's theory.
- e. Coding; The researcher used code such as ST to represent source text, and TT to represent target text.

The procedure of data analysis is divided into three according to Miles and Huberman (1994, p: 10) analysis consists of three activities that occur simultaneously: Data reduction, data display, and conclusions drawing/verification. As follows:

a. Data Reduction

According to Miles and Huberman (1994, p: 10) Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription. As data collection proceeds, further episodes of data reduction occur (writing summaries, coding, teasing out themes, making clusters, making partitions, and writing memos). Data reduction is part of the analysis. With data reduction, researchers can get rid of unnecessary parts and organize data to get the conclusions that can be drawn and verified.

b. Data Display

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. (Miles and Huberman, 1994, p: 11). They believe that better data display is the primary means for valid qualitative analysis, which consists of various types of matrices, graphics, networks, and charts. All of it is designed to combine information that is arranged in a coherent and easily accessible form. Thus an analyst can see what is happening, and determine whether to draw the correct conclusions or continue to carry out the analysis according to the suggestions told by the presentation as something that might be useful.

c. Drawing Conclusion, and Verification

According to Miles and Huberman (1994: 11), the conclusion is only half of a Gemini configuration. Conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceeds. When aimed at data collection, researchers had a brief conclusion. To conclude, of course, cannot be done haphazardly, it must go back to see the data to be verified. The conclusions do not only occur at the time of the data collection process but need to be verified so that they are truly accountable.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In the findings, there were two objectives. The researcher concentrates on identifying the translation strategies used from English to Indonesian in the novel "The Adventure of the Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle" and discovering the types of idiomatic expressions in the novel.

The researcher found the data in the novel “The Adventure of the Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes Sir Arthur Conan Doyle”, which revealed translation strategies used for idiomatic expressions and types of the idiom itself. Once the data had been gathered, the translation strategies using Baker’s theory and the types of idioms were tabulated and classified according to McCharty and O’dell’s theory. The words underlined were the idiom. The data description is explained, they are:

1. Idiom translating strategies

a. Translating the idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involved using an idiom in the target language that conveys roughly the same meanings as that of the source language idiom, and in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items (Mons Baker, 1992)

- **ST:** “*He had no friends at all save the wandering gypsies, and he would give these vagabonds leave the encamp upon the few acres of bramble-covered land which represent the family estate, and would accept in return the hospitality of their tents, wandering away with them sometimes for weeks on end.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 82 page.
TT: “*Dia tak memiliki teman lain kecuali orang-orang gipsi yang suka berkelana itu. Mereka diizinkan berkemah di tanah milik keluarganya yang dipenuhi semak belukar. Dia juga bersedia menerima undangan mereka untuk berkunjung ke tenda-tenda mereka, dan dia kadang-kadang berkeliaran bersama selama berminggu-minggu.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 256.
 - **ST:** “*Quite so. Pray proceed with your statement.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 85.
TT: “*Saya paham. Silakan lanjutkan kisahnya.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 259.
 - **ST:** “*One moment,” said Holmes, “are you sure about this whistle and metallic sound? Could you swear to it?”* Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 87.
TT: “*Sebentar,” kata Holmes, “apakah anda yakin telah mendengar suara siulan dan logam yang jatuh itu? Berani bersumpah?”* Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 261.
 - **ST:** “*Pray go on with your narrative*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 88.
TT: “*Silakan lanjutkan ceritanya,*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 262.
 - **ST:** “*Indeed, Doctor,*” said Holmes blandly. “*Pray take a seat.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 93.
TT: “*Begitu ya, Dokter,*” kata Holmes dengan sopan. “*Silakan duduk.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 267.
 - **ST:** “*I will go when I have said my say. Don't you dare meddle with my affairs.*”
TT: “*Aku baru akan pergi setelah omonganku selesai. Jangan sekali-kali kau berani mencampuri urusanku.*”
 - **ST:** “*Good afternoon, Miss Stoner. You see that we have been as good as our word.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 96.
TT: “*Selamat siang, Miss Stoner. Anda lihat, kami memenuhi janji kami.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 270.
 - **ST:** “*Exactly so. But I am now sleeping in the middle one.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 93.
TT: “*Tepat sekali. Tapi sekarang saya tidur di kamar yang tengah.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 272.
 - **ST:** “*Thank you. That is quite settled,*” said he, rising and putting his lens in his pocket. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 102.
TT: “*Terima kasih. Sudah cukup sekarang,*” katanya sambil bangkit berdiri dan menaruh lensanya kembali ke sakunya. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 276.
 - **ST:** I took out my revolver and laid it on the corner of the table. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 108.
TT: Kukeluarkan pistolku dan kutaruh di ujung meja. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 282.
 - **ST:** Of course he must recall the snake before the morning light revealed it to the victim. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 113.
TT: Tentu saja, sang dokter harus memanggil ular itu kembali sebelum sinar pagi menerangi kamar. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 287.
 - **ST:** “*I heard the creature hiss as I have no doubt that you did also, and I instantly lit the light and attacked it.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 114.
TT: “*Aku mendengar waktu ular itu mendesis kau juga pasti mendengarnya, dan aku langsung menyalakan korek dan memukulnya*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 288.
- b. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

Baker mentioned that it is frequently feasible to discover an idiom in the target language that conveys a similar meaning to the source idiom or expression, yet is composed of distinct lexical elements. (Baker, 2011:78)

- **ST:** It is perhaps as well that the facts should now come to light, for I have reasons to know that there are widespread rumors as to the death of Dr. Grimesby Roylott which tend to make the matter even more terrible than the truth. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 76.
TT: mungkin sekaranglah saatnya untuk menuliskan kejadian yang sebenarnya, karena banyak berita burung tersiar mengenai kematian Dr. Grimesby Roylott yang bisa membuat masalah ini lebih menakutkan dibandingkan apa yang sebenarnya terjadi. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 250.
- **ST:** “*Whatever your reasons may be, you are perfectly correct,*” said she. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 78.
TT: “*Anda benar sekali,*” katanya. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 252.
- **ST:** “*Certainly not. But why?*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 84.
TT: “*Tidak. Memangnya kenapa?*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 258.
- **ST:** Holmes shook his head like a man who is far from being satisfied. “*These are very deep waters,*” said he; Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 88.
TT: Holmes menggelengkan kepalanya, nampaknya dia tak merasa puas. “*Wah, rumit sekali,*” katanya. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 262.
- **ST:** “*I will do nothing of the kind. My stepdaughter has been here. I have traced her. What has she been saying to you?*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 93.
TT: “*Tak usah. Anak tiriku tadi kemari. Aku ikuti dia. Apa saja yang diceritakannya kepadamu?*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 267.
- **ST:** “*When you go out close the door, for there is a decided draught.*”
TT: “*Tapi, kalau anda mau pulang, jangan lupa utup pintu itu, ya, soalnya anginnya kencang sekali*”
- **ST:** “*Pending the alterations, as I understand. By the way, there does not seem to be any very pressing need for repairs at that end wall.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 98.
TT: “*Menunggu sampai perbaikan yang dilakukan selesai, kan? Omong-omong, tembok ujung itu rasanya tak perlu diperbaiki.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 272.
- **ST:** “*My God!*” I whispered; “*did you see it?*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 107.
TT: “*Ya tuhan!*” bisikku. “*Kau lihat?*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 281.
- **ST:** Then creeping up to me and making a trumpet of his hand, he whispered into my ear again so gently that it was all that I could do to distinguish the words: Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 108.
TT: Kemudian dia mendekatiku dan berbisik begitu perlahannya sehingga aku harus mengeluarkan tenaga extra untuk dapat mendapat kata-katanya. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 282.
- **ST:** The rapidity with which such a poison would take effect would also, from his point of view, be an advantage. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 113.
TT: Baginya cara kerja racun ular yang amat cepat itu amat menguntungkannya. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 287.

c. Translating by paraphrase

This method is widely used for translating idioms when an equivalent cannot be identified in the target language, or when it is deemed unsuitable to incorporate idiomatic expressions in the target text due to variations in stylistic preferences between the source and target languages. (Baker, 1992:74)

- **ST:** “*Very sorry to knock you up, Watson,*” said he. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 76.
TT: “*Maaf aku membangunkanmu, Watson,*” katanya. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 250.
- **ST:** “*But it’s the common lot this morning. Mrs. Hudson has been knocked up, she retorted upon me, and I on you*”
TT: “*Tapi rupanya ada ‘wabah’ pagi ini. Mrs. Hudson telah dipaksa bangun lebih pagi, lalu dia membangunkanku, dan aku pun lalu mbangun-kanmu.*”
- **ST:** “*What is it, then-a fire?*”
TT: “*Ada masalah apa sebenarnya, kebakaran?*”
- **ST:** “*And now I beg that you will lay before us everything that may be help us in forming an opinion upon the matter.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 79.
TT: “*Sekarang silahkan beberkan kepada kami apa-apa yang bisa menolong kami menangani masalah anda.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 29: 253.
- **ST:** “*I ran to her and threw my arms round her, but at that moment her knees seemed to give way and she fell to the ground.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 86.
TT: “*Saya berlari mendekatinya dan memeluknya, tapi dia keburu lemas dan jatuh ke lantai.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 260.

- **ST:** “*This is a very deep business,*” he said at last. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 90.
TT: “*Kasus ini amat rumit,*” akhirnya dia berkata. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 264.
 - **ST:** “*I am a dangerous a to fall foul of! See here.*” He stepped swiftly forward, seized the poker, and bent it into a curve with his huge brown hands. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 93.
TT: “*Awas, kalau kau berani mencemarkan namaku! Lihat ini.*” Dia maju ke depan dengan sigap, mengambil alat pengorek api, dan menekannya dengan kedua tangannya yang besar sehingga alat baja itu jadi melengkung. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 267.
 - **ST:** “*And now, Watson, we shall order breakfast, and afterwards I shall walk down to Doctors’ Commons, where I hope to get some data which may help us in this matter.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 94.
TT: “*Dan sekarang, Watson, mari kita pesan makanan pagi, lalu aku mau pergi ke Lembaga Kedokteran untuk mencari data yang mungkin berguna bagi kita dalam menyelidiki kasus ini*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 268.
 - **ST:** “*All has turned out splendidly. Dr. Roylott has gone to town, and it is unlikely that he will be back before evening.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 96-97.
TT: “*Semuanya beres. Dr. Roylott pergi ke kota, dan nampaknya baru akan kembali nanti malam.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 270.
 - **ST:** “*Good heavens!*” she cried, “*he has followed me, then.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 97.
TT: “*Ya, tuhan!*” teriaknya. “*Jadi dia tadi membuntuti saya.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 271.
 - **ST:** Finally he walked over to the bed and spent some time in staring at it and in running his eyes up and down the wall. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 100.
TT: Akhirnya dia berjalan ke tempat tidur dan emperhatikannya selama beberapa saat sambil matanya juga memandangi tembok, ke atas dan ke bawah beberapa kali. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 274.
 - **ST:** “*I assure you that I am in your hands.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 103.
TT: “*Saya menjamin bahwa saya akan menuruti apa pun perintah anda.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 277.
 - **ST:** “*The rest you will leave in our hands.*”
TT: “*Selanjutnya, semua urusan kami.*”
 - **ST:** “*I believe Mr. Holmes, that you have already made up your mind,*” said Miss Stoner, laying her hand upon my companion’s sleeve. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 104.
TT: “*Mr. Holmes, anda pasti telah menarik kesimpulan,*” kata Miss Stoner sambil memegang lengan temanku. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 277-278.
 - **ST:** “*Then, for pity’s sake, tell me what was the cause of my sister’s death.*”
TT: “*Kalau begitu, saya mohon katakanlah apa yang menyebabkan kematian saudara kembar saya.*”
 - **ST:** Suddenly there was the momentary gleam of a light up in the direction of the ventilator... Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 109.
TT: Tiba-tiba, ada sekilas cahaya di arah lubang ventilasi... Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 283.
 - **ST:** “*And perhaps, after all, it is for the best. Take your pistol, and we will enter Dr. Roylott’s room*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 110.
TT: “*Dan mungkin, memang sebaiknya begini. Bawa pistolmu, dan mari masuk kamar Dr. Roylott.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 284
 - **ST:** “*Having once made up my mind, you know the steps which I took in order to put the matter to the proof.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 114.
TT: “*Setelah mengambil keputusan aku lalu mengatur rencana untuk membuktikannya.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 287-288.
- d. Translation by omission
- An idiom may occasionally be completely excluded from the target text using individual words. This occurs when there is an equivalent in the target language, the meaning cannot be easily rephrased, or for stylistic purposes. (Baker, 1992, P. 77)
- **ST:** “*Should it prove to be an interesting case, you would, I am sure, wish to follow it from the outset.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 77.
TT: “*Kalau kasusnya menarik, aku yakin kau mau ikut serta.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 250-251.
 - **ST:** “*Pray draw up to it, and I shall order you a cup of hot coffee, for I observe that you are shivering.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 77.

- TT:** “Mendekatlah kesitu, dan akan saya pesankan secangkir kopi hangat, karena anda menggigil.” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 251.
- **ST:** “He shut himself up in his house and seldom came out save to indulge in ferocious quarrels with whoever might cross his path.” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 82.
TT: “Dia jarang keluar rumah kecuali kalau sedang bertengkar dengan orang-orang yang melewati halaman rumah.” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 256.
 - **ST:** “Miss Roylott, you have not. You are screening your stepfather.” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 89.
TT: “Miss Stoner, ada yang belum. Anda menutup-nutupi tingkah laku ayah tiri anda.” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 263.
 - **ST:** “By no means.” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 90.
TT: “Dengan senang hati.” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 264.
 - **ST:** “I think that there is good ground to think that the mystery may be cleared along those lines.” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 92.
TT: “Kurasa misteri ini bisa ditangani dari jalur-jalur ini.” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 266.
 - **ST:** “I want to see whether the objections are fatal, or if they may be explained away. But what in the name of the devil!”
TT: “Aku ingin membuktikan apakah keberatan-keberatan kita cukup fatal, atau ada penjelasannya. Astaga, apa itu!”
 - **ST:** “Ha! You put me off, do you?” said our new visitor, taking a step forward and shaking his hunting-crop. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 93.
TT: “Ha! Tak bersedia menjawab, ya?” kata tamu kami sambil melangkah maju, dan mengguncang-guncang cemeti yang ada di tangannya. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 267.
 - **ST:** “But if you want to get to the house, you’ll find it shorter to get over this stile, and so by the foot-path over the fields. There it is, where the lady is walking.” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 96.
TT: “Tapi kalau anda ingin masuk ke rumah itu, lebih dekat lewat tangga ini, lalu ke jalan setapak melewati ladang-ladang itu. Itu... yang sedang dilewati wanita itu.” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 270.
 - **ST:** Holmes walked slowly up and down the ill-trimmed lawn and examined with deep attention the outsides of the windows. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 98.
TT: Holmes berjalan perlahan-lahan di halaman yang tumbuhannya sudah lama tak dipangkas itu, dan mengamati bagian-bagian luar jendela dengan teliti. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 271.
 - **ST:** “Ah! That is suggestive. Now, on the other side of this narrow wing runs the corridor from which these room open. There are windows in it, of course?” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 98.
TT: “Ah! Itu mencurigakan. Di sebelah sana ada koridor yang menghubungkan ketiga kamar itu. Tentunya ada jendela yang menghadap ke situ, kan?” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 272.
 - **ST:** Holmes drew one of the chairs into a corner and sat silent, while his eyes traveled round and round and up and down, taking in every detail of the apartment. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 99.
TT: Holmes menarik salah sebuah kursi ke salah satu sudut kamar, lalu duduk di situ dengan tenang sambil matanya mengitari semua sudut kamar itu, mengamati setiap detail yang ada. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 273.
 - **ST:** Holmes drew one of the chairs into a corner and sat silent, while his eyes traveled round and round and up and down, taking in every detail of the apartment.
TT: Holmes menarik salah sebuah kursi ke salah satu sudut kamar, lalu duduk di situ dengan tenang sambil matanya mengitari semua sudut kamar itu, mengamati setiap detail yang ada.
 - **ST:** He threw himself down upon his face with his lens in his hand and crawled swiftly backward and forward, examining minutely the cracks between the boards. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 100.
TT: Dia membungkuk dengan membawa lensa pembesar di tangannya. Lalu dia merangkak ke sana kemari dengan cepat, mengamati semua celah yang ada di papan itu. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 274.
 - **ST:** “Ah, yes, of course! Well, a cheetah is just a big cat, and yet a saucer of milk does not go very far in satisfying its wants, I daresay.” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 102.
TT: “Ah, ya tentu saja! Yah, macan tutul memang sebangsa kucing, tapi menurut saya, semangkuk kecil susu tak akan cukup untuknya.” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 276.
 - **ST:** We had walked several times up and down the lawn, neither Miss Stoner nor myself liking to break in upon his thoughts before he roused himself from his reverie.

TT: Kami telah mengitari padang rumput itu beberapa kali. Baik Miss Stoer maupun aku sendiri tak ada yang berani mengajaknya bicara, karena kami tak ingin mengganggu pikirannya yang sedang bekerja.

- **ST:** “*Good-bye and be brave, for if you will do what I have told you, you may rest assured that we shall soon drive away the dangers that threaten you.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 104.
TT: “*Sampai nanti, dan jangan takut, karena kalau anda kerjakan semua yang saya pesankan, percayalah, anda akan terhindar dari segala bahaya yang mengancam anda.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 278.
- **ST:** “*But we shall have horrors enough before the night is over; for goodness’ sake let us have a quiet pipe and turn our minds for a few hours to something more cheerful.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 107.
TT: “*Kita akan melewati malam yang cukupmenakutkan nanti, jadi ayolah santai sejenak dengan menghisap pipa sambil memikirkan hal-hal yang menyenangkan.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 281.
- **ST:** Then he turned down the lamp, and we were left in darkness. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 109.
TT: Kemudian dimatikannya lampu dan tinggallah kami dalam kegelapan. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 282-283.
- **ST:** I heard a gentle sound of movement, and then all was silent once more, though the smell grew stronger. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 109.
TT: Terdengar suara seseorang yang bergerak dengan amat hati-hati dan lalu sunyi lagi, tapi bau itu semakin menyengat. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 283.
- **ST:** “*And perhaps, after all, it is for the best. Take your pistol, and we will enter Dr. Roylott’s room.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 110.
TT: “*Dan mungkin, memang sebaiknya begini. Bawa pistolmu, dan mari masuk ke kamar Dr. Roylott.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 284.
- **ST:** “*The presence of the gipsies, and the use of the word ‘band’ which used by the poor girl, no doubt, to explain the appearance which she had caught a hurried glimpse of by the light of her match, were sufficient to put me upon an entirely wrong scent.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 112.
TT: “*Kehadiran para gipsi, dan kata ‘lilitan’ yang dipakai wanita malang itu untuk menggambarkan ular hanya sekiilas dilihatnya, menempatkan aku pada alur yang salah.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 286.
- **ST:** “*It might or might not bite the occupant, perhaps she might escape every night for a week, but sooner or later she must fall a victim.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 114.
TT: “*Selama seminggu bisa saja si gadis selamat, tapi suatu saat dia pasti akan jadi korban gigitan ular itu.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 287.
- **ST:** “*An inspection of his chair showed me that he had been in the habit of standing on it which of course would be necessary in order that he should reach the ventilator.*”
TT: “*Kursi di kamarnya menunjukkan bahwa dia sering berdiri di atasnya agar dapat menggapai lubang ventilasi.*”
- **ST:** “*In this way I am no doubt indirectly responsible for Dr. Grimesby Roylott’s death, and I cannot say that it is likely to weigh very heavily upon my conscience.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2022: 114.
TT: “*Dengan demikian, secara tak langsung aku bertanggung jawab atas kematian Dr. Grimesby Roylott tapi anehnya, hati nuraniku tak terusik sedikit pun.*” Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. 2018: 288.

2. Types of idiom

a. Similies

Expressions that compare two objects are called similes, and they always contain the terms *as* or *like* (McCarthy and O'Dell 2011:22).

Table 01 Similes Types of Idioms Found in The Novel The Adventure of The Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

No.	Idioms found in source language	The meaning of the idioms
1.	As good as our word	Obedient to one’s promise; dependable in keeping one’s promises.

b. Binomials

These are a specific kind of idioms in which two words are connected by a, and or another sort of conjunction. The two terms must appear in a specific order (McCarthy and O'Dell 2011, p. 24).

Table 02 Binomials Types of Idioms Found in The Novel The Adventure of The Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

No.	Idioms found in source language	The meaning of the idioms
1.	Up and down	All over or some place; the length and breadth of something or someplace.
2.	Round and round	Transfers moving in circles to mental or verbal activities.
3.	Backward and forward	Back and forth; moving in one direction and then the opposite. Can be used literally to refer to something or someone moving in such a war, or figuratively to refer to a situation in which no progress is made.
4.	Sooner or later	Eventually; in the short term or in the long term.

c. Proverbs

A type of idiom that refers to something most people experience and which gives advice or warnings, the form in this type is fixed and it's not always possible to guess behind the sentence by looking at the individual words in the proverb.

Table 1 Proverbs Types of Idioms Found in The Novel The Adventure of The Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

No.	Idioms found in source language	The meaning of the idioms
1.	From the outset	Throughout, from the beginning.
2.	Lay before us	To present some topic, issue, etc., to someone or some group.
3.	Along those lines	Similar to something else.
4.	My say	One's stance or position; is what are thinks.
5.	Fall foul of	To become disliked or to come in conflict with someone or something due to one's actions, often resulting in further trouble or conflict.

d. Euphemisms

These are a type of idiom in which to avoid saying words that can be considered unpleasant. It's better to learn these types of idioms, as they will help you use language more appropriate for many situations you are in.

Table 2 Euphemisms Types of Idioms Found in The Novel The Adventure of The Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

No.	Idioms found in source language	The meaning of the idioms
1.	Screening	To deny admittance, acceptance, clearance, or approval of some place or thing. (a noun can be used between 'screen' and 'in')
2.	For the best	Good despite the way it seems; better than you think or than it appears to be. (often said when someone dies after a painful illness)

e. Cliches and fixed statement

A cliché is a remark that is frequently repeated in specific days, or routine circumstances. Because it is a remark that most people have heard before, it is not unique. Everyday dialogue routinely employs clichés and set statements, which are also widely employed in advertising, slogans, and newspaper headlines.

Table 3 Cliches and Fixed Statement Types of Idioms Found in The Novel The Adventure of The Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

No.	Idioms found in source language	The meaning of the idioms
1.	Come to light	To be revealed or exposed.
2.	Knock you up	To awaken someone

3.	Knock up (redirected from knock you up)	To awaken someone by knocking at their door.
4.	What is it	What do you want? Why did you get my attention?
5.	Draw up	Arrange in order or formation.
6.	Perfectly correct	Used when you wish to indicate that the person you are speaking to already knows something you have just said or are about to say.
7.	Shut himself up	To cause or compel someone to stop speaking or be silent. In this usage, a noun or pronoun can be used between shut and up.
8.	Weeks on end	Several weeks in a row.
9.	Certainly not	Absolutely not. Without any doubt at all.
10.	Quite so	Used to agree with somebody or to show that you understand them.
11.	Give way	Break or fall down
12.	One moment	An expression asking someone to wait patiently for a short amount of time.
13.	Deep water	An overwhelming situation in which one has taken on more responsibility than one can handle or is facing more trouble or danger than expected.
14.	Go on	To proceed or persist
15.	Deep business	Same as deep water
16.	By no means	Not in any way; not at all; absolutely not
17.	What in the name of the devil! (speak of the devil)	An acknowledgment of a person who has arrived just as or after they were being discussed.
18.	Take a seat	To be seated; to select a place to sit.
19.	Nothing of the kind	Nothing that is similar to, close to, or like what was said or is in question; no; absolutely not.
20.	Put me off	To deter or repel one from something or from doing something.
21.	Go out	To leave one's house
22.	Walk down	To descend (something) on foot.
23.	There it is	There is what you needed or asked for.
24.	Turned out	To result or end up as; to be ultimately discovered.
25.	Good heavens!	A mild oath of surprise, exasperation, annoyance, frustration, or anger.
26.	Exactly so	'Exactly' here is mostly used for emphasis
27.	By the way	Incidentally; on a side note. An interjection is meant to casually introduce or emphasize additional information in the conversation.
28.	Of course	Absolutely, certainly; as can or should be expected.
29.	I daresay	I assume, assert, or am quite certain.
30.	Thank you	Used to express gratitude to someone or something.
31.	In your hands	Common if something is IN your HANDS, it is in your possession or under your control; under one's control or influence; in one's possession.
32.	In our hands	Same as in your hands
33.	Made up your mind	To make a final decision after a period of consideration. Also seen as 'make (one's) mind up'
34.	Pity's sake	An exclamation showing surprise, impatience, anger, or some other emotion.
35.	Drive away	To leave some place or to bring someone to someplace.
36.	For goodness' sake	A mild oath of exasperation, annoyance, frustration, anger, or surprise.
37.	My god!	An interjection denoting shock, distress, or surprise.

38.	Creeping up (creep up)	To move gradually and slowly (toward someone or something)
39.	Took out	To result or end up as; to be ultimately discovered.
40.	Turned down	To bend or fold something down.
41.	Light up	To become brighter.
42.	Once more	Another time; again.
43.	After all	Recalling or considering the fact.
44.	No doubt	Definitely; certainly; a transitional or interpretative phrase strengthening the rest of a previous sentence.
45.	Point of view	(Someone) viewpoint; a way of thinking about something.
46.	Made up my mind	Same as made up your mind.

This study was conducted with the aims: (1) Discover the strategies used in “The Adventure of the Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes's” Indonesian version and (2) To find out the types of idiomatic expressions used in “The Adventure of the Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes.” Based on these aims, the researcher proposed two research questions for this study that can be answered they are;

1. Translation strategies; Based on the data above, the researcher identified four strategies by using Baker’s (1992;71) theory of translation strategies in translating the idioms that are already used by the translator in translating English idioms into Indonesian in the novel *The Adventure of the Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes* By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. The strategies identified included; (1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form, (2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (3) translation by paraphrase, (4) translation by omission. The further discussion about identifying the idioms in *The Adventure of Sherlock Holmes* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle based on the strategies used by the translator presented, they are;

- a. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language that conveys roughly the same meanings as that of the source language idiom, and in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items (Mons Baker, 1992). According to the data, there are twelve idioms classified with this strategy. One of those is “Weeks on End”.

The phrase *weeks on end* is translated into *selama berminggu-minggu* in the target text. Based on the translation before, the researcher assumes that the translator is using these strategies since based on the Farlex dictionary of idioms, *weeks on end* means several weeks in a row. These idioms are equivalent since they have the same meaning and form.

- b. Using an idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form

Baker mentioned that it is frequently feasible to discover an idiom in the target language that conveys a similar meaning to the source idiom or expression, yet is composed of distinct lexical elements (Baker, 2011:78).

The phrase *come to light* is translated into *menuliskan kejadian yang sebenarnya* in the target text. Based on the translation before, according to the Farlex dictionary of idioms, *come to light* means to be revealed or exposed. The source text and the target text have the same meaning but in different forms.

- c. Translation by paraphrase

This method is widely used for translating idioms when an equivalent cannot be identified in the target language, or when it is deemed unsuitable to incorporate idiomatic expressions in the target text due to variations in stylistic preferences between the source and target languages. (Baker, 1992:74)

The phrase *knock up* is translated into *membangunkanmu* in the target text. Based on the translation before, according to the American Heritage Dictionary of Phrasal and Verbs, *knock up* means to awaken someone by knocking at their door. If these idiomatic were translated literally, *untuk membangunkan seseorang dengan mengetuk pintu mereka*. These idiomatic expressions refer to the same meaning but it paraphrases in the target text.

d. Translation by omission

An idiom may occasionally be completely excluded from the target text using individual words. This occurs when there is an equivalent in the target language, the meaning cannot be easily rephrased, or for stylistic purposes. (Baker, 1992, P. 77)

The phrase *from the outset* is translated into *kalau kasusnya menarik, aku yakin kau akan ikut serta* in the target text. Based on the translation before, according to the Farlex Dictionary of Idioms and McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, *from the outset*, means throughout, from the beginning. In this idiom, the translator did not let the phrase from the outset be translated. The translator uses this strategy to translate and become more understandable since the text from the source text cannot be easily rephrased.

2. Types of idiom; After doing a deep analysis, the researcher discovered five types of idioms found in the novel *The Adventure of The Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes*. By using the theory from O'Dell and McCarthy was divided into six types of idioms follows; similes, binomials, proverbs, euphemisms, cliches and fixed statements, and other languages. Hence, the researcher did not discover the other language types of idioms in the following novel source text.

a. Similes

Expressions that compare two objects are called similes, and they always contain the terms *as* or *like* (McCarthy and O'Dell 2011:22). After analyzing the novel, the researcher found only idioms that are classified into simile types of idiom.

The idioms *as good as our words* are classified into simile types of idiom because they contain the term *as*. Another example can be like; *as delighted as a child*. As long as there are two words such *as* and *like*, according to McCharty and O'Dell it will be simile types of idiom.

b. Binomials

These are a specific kind of idioms in which two words are connected by a, and, or another sort of conjunction. The two terms must appear in a specific order (McCarthy and O'Dell 2011, p. 24). After analyzing the novel, the researcher discovered four idioms that are classified into binomial types of idioms.

The idioms *up and down* are classified into binomial types of idioms because there are two words are joined with a conjunction. the words can be such; separate and clear like *black and white*, synonyms like *neat and tidy*, the same word like *round and round*, rhyming like *wear and tear*, alliterative like *black and blue*, and joined by words other than and like *bumper and bumper*. The idioms *up and down* are in the opposite one.

c. Proverbs

A type of idiom that refers to something most people experience and which gives advice or warnings, the form in this type is fixed and it's not always possible to guess behind the sentence by looking at the individual words in the proverb. After analyzing the novel the researcher found five idioms that are classified into proverbs types of idioms.

The idioms *from the outset* are classified into proverbs types of idioms because in the context, based on his experience, Sherlock invites Watson. After all, it will be an interesting case.

d. Euphemisms

These are a type of idiom in which to avoid saying words that can be considered unpleasant. It's better to learn these types of idioms, as they will help you use language more appropriate for many situations you are in. After analyzing the novel, the researcher discovered two idioms that are classified into euphemisms types of idioms.

The idioms *screening* is classified into euphemisms types of idioms since in the context, "*Miss Roylott, you have not. You are screening your stepfather.*" Since saying cover up was quite rude. Another example can be; "*Let me see my other shortcoming*" while saying my other vices were also quite rude.

e. Cliches and fixed statement

A cliché refers to a statement that is often reiterated during particular periods or regular situations. Due to its familiarity among the majority, it lacks uniqueness. Commonplace conversations frequently rely on clichés and established phrases, which are also extensively utilized in advertising, slogans, and newspaper headlines. After analyzing the novel, the researcher found forty-six idioms that are classified into cliches and fixed statement types of idioms.

The idioms *come to light* are classified into cliches and fixed statement types of idioms because is a word that often be used and most people have heard before. Another example; it's not finished *until the fat lady sings*.

CONCLUSION

It is found that four strategies were used in translating the idioms and fifty-eight idioms were found in the novel. The translation strategies for translating the idiom were analyzed by using Baker's theory and using McCharty and O'Dell's to find the types of idioms. Based on the findings of this study, the preferred strategies applied by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions in the novel are strategies of translating an idiom by omission. This finding also concluded there were types of idioms according to McCarthy and O'Dell. Cliches and fixed statements are types of idioms always found in the novel *The Adventure of The Speckled Band Sherlock Holmes* By Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- (2001, August). Retrieved from AECT The Association for Educational Communications and Technology: <http://members.aect.org/edtech/ed1/40/40-03.html>
- (10 Rekomendasi Novel Sherlock Holmes Terbaik (Terbaru Tahun 2024), n.d.)
- (2023).taken back from DeakinUniversity: <https://www.deakin.edu.au/library/research/manage-data/plan/primary-versus-secondary-data>
- Ardhiani, A. (2018). Retrieved from Lumbung Pustaka Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta: https://eprints.uny.ac.id/57124/1/16_Anggun%20Ardhiani_12211144028_a%20thesis_57124-.pdf
- Baker, M. (2018). *In Other Words: A Course Book on Translation Third Book*. New York: Routledge.
- Creswell, Qualitative inquiry & research design: choosing among five approaches, 2013

-
- DeMatteo, D. (2005). *Essentials of Research Design and Methodology*. Canada: John Wiley & Sons.
- Farlex. *The Free Dictionary*, (online), (<https://www.thefreedictionary.com/>, accessed 7 May 2024).
- Fitiryah, F. (2020). Idiomatic Expression Translation Strategy in Rhonda Byrne's Book "The Magic". *Language Literacy*, 4, 235-243.
- Hendra Asri Putra, N. (2019). The Strategies Used in Translating Idiom from English into Indonesian in The Catcher in The Rye's Novel. *Vivid: Journal of Language and Literature*, 8, 14-17.
- Kuhlthau, seeking meaning: a process approach to library and Information Services, 2009
- Langgeng Budianto, A. E. (2010). *A Practical Guide for Translation Skill*. Malang: UIN-MALIKI PRESS.
- Nurdin, I. B. (2022). Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expression in the Translation of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes Into Indonesian. *KnE Social Sciences*, 2022, 402-411.
- Okta Maya Fitri, A. F. (2019). Baker's Strategies Used in Translating English Idioms Into Indonesian in Crazy Rich Asians By Kevin Kwan. *UNNES*, 343-353.
- Philip K. W., 2024. *Arthur Conan Doyle British Author* (online)(<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Arthur-Conan-Doyle>, accessed 25 February 2024)
- Poll, R. (n.d.). Retrieved from The Best of Sherlock Holmes: https://www-bestofsherlock-com.translate.googleusercontent.com/translate/g/index.htm?_x_tr_sl=en&_x_tr_tl=id&_x_tr_hl=id&_x_tr_pto=tc&_x_tr_sch=http
- Pratiwi, I. (2017). Taken back from Repository UIN Alauddin Makassar: <http://repositori.uin-alauddin.ac.id/8076/1/INDAH%20PRATIWI%20H.PDF>
- Rene Wellek, A. W. (1949). *Theory of Literature*. New York: HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY.
- Sherwood, H. (2023, December Monday). Retrieved from The Guardian: <https://www.theguardian.com/books/2023/dec/04/arthur-conan-doyle-secretly-resented-his-sherlock-holmes-creation-says-historian>
- Suriadi, A. (2020). Taken back from Repository UIN Alauddin Makassar: <http://repositori.uin-alauddin.ac.id/16555/1/AHMAD%20SURIADI.pdf>