

# IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN NOVEL “THE FAULT IN OUR STARS”

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## Abstract

This research aims to identify and analyze idiomatic expression translation strategy in the novel “The Fault In Our Stars” and to find out the most dominant strategy used in the translation. The method used in this research is a qualitative approach. This research uses semantic and syntactic strategy by using Chasterman's theory, idiomatic translation strategy from Baker's theories, and Searle's theory related to the speech act. The data presented in this research is based on John Green's novel, The Fault In Our Stars, there are 100 data was found. The result of this research asserts that Trope Change is the most common strategy, which is followed by Distribution as a Semantic Strategy. Meanwhile Scheme Change is the most common strategy, which is followed by Transposition as Syntactic Strategy. Strategy Idioms by "Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form" is frequently seen in the data. As a last finding, the utterances containing these idiomatic expressions convey a Speech Acts in terms of Assertive act is commonly used here because statements appear frequently in conversations on average.

**Keywords:** Idiomatic Expressions, Translation Strategy, Semantic, Syntactic, Linguistic Approach

## INTRODUCTION

Idiom is a phrase whose meaning cannot be determined by the literal definition of the phrase itself, but refers instead to a figurative meaning that is known only through common use. Every language has its own idioms which develop according to the culture of the source language. According to Baker (1992:73), “Idioms are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components.”. One of the most difficult and interesting aspects of English vocabulary is translating idioms. Because of their unpredictability in meaning and language, idioms are difficult to translate. On the other side, idioms may be subject to cultural constraints, which become greater problems for translators.

Therefore, in order to convert idioms to TL, we must select the right strategy. We must learn a lot about the role of idioms in both the Source and Target languages, as well as the differences between the two languages idioms. besides, in order to deal with the problems that emerge within translation process, the use of strategies checking and classification of strategies is very useful and helpful work for translation.

The purposes of this study is to examine the strategies used to translate idiomatic expressions into Indonesian, and also to analyze the most common strategies applied in John Green's novel "The Fault in Our Stars." This novel is chosen as the source of data because more than 100 idioms are found, while 12 out of 100 data are analyzed and presented here, another reason the researcher chosen this novel because this novel has a good reputation as a best-selling young adult novel worldwide and also this novel has been published in Indonesia in both languages English and Indonesia.

There are some previous studies which are related with the reseach, Aprilia Safitri (2016) She analyze same novel with the researcher, the result of her research was found out 281 idiomatic expressions in “The Fault in Our Stars” novel. Based on the context of the sentence in the novel, the idiomatic terms are also interpreted into their connotative meaning. Another study by Gusti Agung Ngurah Dwi Suryawan, and I Made Winaya (2018) were said the results indicate that there are only three translation strategies found in the translation of 20 idioms used as the data in this study. Moreover, both Nida’s theory of Formal and Dynamic Equivalence were found in the translation of the idioms. The result shows that translation by paraphrase becomes the most common strategy. The reasons why they choose it are various. The common reason is this strategy is easier compared to the other strategies. And the last another study by Mg. M. Frennandy Ngestiningtyas (2013) said in her conclusion, The most frequent translation strategies used in translating the Indonesian idioms is translation by using similar meaning and form. Other strategies applied are translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrasing. There is no idiom found using translation by omission or ellipsis strategy.

To limit the analysis of the data this research will focuses on analyze semantic and syntactic startegies by Andrew Chesterman, and also used another supporting theories translation idiom strategies by Mona Baker and linguistic approach Speech Acts by Searle.

## METHOD

This research will analyze the data with using qualitative method. Firstly, read the novel ‘The Fault in Our Stars’ in English and Indonesian version, secondly bold the words to identify and selecting the Idioms, after that categorize the data semantic and syntactic strategies based on Chesterman’s theory, then categorize the idiom strategies based on Baker’s theory and also categorize Speech Acts by Searle, for the next step the researcher will describe the translation strategies that used in the novel The Fault In Our Stars to translate idioms from English to Indonesian. And the last step is explained the conclusion about translation idioms strategies in the Fault In Our Stars novel.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

**Table 1.** Data of Research

No. Data	Semantic Strategy	Syntatic Strategy	Idiom Strategy	Speech Act
1.	Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X	Scheme Change : ST scheme X → TT scheme X	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	Assertives
2.	Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X	Scheme Change : ST scheme X → TT scheme X	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	Assertives
3.	Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X	Scheme Change : ST scheme X → TT scheme X	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	Assertives
4.	Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X	Scheme Change : ST scheme X → TT scheme X	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	Assertives

5.	Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X	ST scheme X → TT scheme Ø	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	Assertives
6.	Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X	ST scheme X → TT scheme Ø	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	Expressives
7.	Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X	ST scheme X → TT scheme X	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	Assertives
8.	Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X	ST scheme X → TT scheme Ø	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	Directives
9.	Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X	ST scheme X → TT scheme Ø	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	Assertives
10.	Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X	Transposition	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	Assertives
11.	Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X	ST scheme X → TT scheme Ø	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	Assertives
12.	Distribution Change	ST scheme X → TT scheme Ø	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	Assertives

## Discussion

1. SL : “I pretend to fiddle with my oxygen tank for a second just to **kill time.**”

TL : “*Sejenak aku berpura-pura sibuk dengan tangki oksigen ku untuk **mengulur waktu.***”

Idiomatic expression “...**kill time**...” in the SL is translated into an idiom in the TL “...**mengulur waktu**...”. The strategy used here is **Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X**, as a Semantic strategy “...ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT. The TT trope is of the same type as the one in the ST, but is not semantically identical, only related.” (Chesterman, 2016: 101&102). The supporting theory used Mona Baker’s strategy **Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form**. “...fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but consists of different lexical items”. (Baker, 1992: 74).

Syntactic strategy used here is **Scheme Change : ST scheme X → TT scheme X**. According to strategy by Andrew Chesterman “... if the ST scheme is judged to be relevant to the translation task, it can be (to some extent) preserved (e.g. ST alliteration → TT alliteration): in fact, no change.” (2016: 97) . The SL here, “...**kill time**...” is a phrase and translated into a phrase in the TL “...**mengulur waktu**...” .

The linguistic aspect of the translation represents **Assertives Illocutionary Speech Act**, based on the theory by Searle (1979:12) “The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition”. The utterance in this data describe assertion that the main character, Hazel is passing the time by pretending to be occupied with her oxygen tank. The

context of the utterance is when the main character, Hazel is too lazy to attend the Cancer Survivors Group meeting because she avoids socializing, she's typical introvert person. Hazel, states to the readers that she is killing time because she doesn't want to meet the Cancer Survivors friends right away. Therefore, Assertive Speech Acts suitable to this data.

2. SL : '... "Hazel!" I was, I'm sure he assumed, **opening up**...'  
TL : '... "Hazel!" aku yakin dia mengira aku sedang, **membuka diri**...'

Idiomatic expression "...**opening up**..." in the SL is translated to Idiom "...**membuka diri**...". in the TL. The strategy used here is **Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X**. as Semantic stategy "... a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT. The TT trope is of the same type as the one in the ST, but is not semantically identical, only related." (Chesterman 2016:101). The supporting theory used Mona Baker's strategy **Using an idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form**. "It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items..." (Baker, 1992: 74).

Syntactic strategy used here is **Scheme Change : ST scheme X → TT scheme X**. "...That is, if the ST scheme is judged to be relevant to the translation task, it can be (to some extent) preserved (e.g. ST alliteration → TT alliteration)." (Chesterman, 2016: 97). The SL here "...**opening up**..." is verb phrase and translated into verb phrase "...**membuka diri**..." in the TL. "*Frasa Verbal ialah satuan bahasa yang terbentuk dari dua kata atau lebih dengan verba sebagai intinya tetapi bentuk ini tidak merupakan klausa. Dengan demikian, Frasa Verbal mempunyai inti*" (TBBBI Hasan Alwi 1998 : 162).

The linguistic aspect of the translation represents **Assertives Illocutionary Speech Act**, based on the theory by Searle (1979:12) "The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition". The situation in the data above is, a character named Patrick calls Hazel's name, and Hazel raises half her hand nervously to answer Patrick's question. Hazel assumes that Patrick believes Hazel has started to dare to open up in order to be a part of the group. Hazel has started to adjust to the group's friendship. Thus, Speech Acts Assertive by Searle used here, Hazel states the readers her assumes about Patrick.

3. SL : "...and can't help but **fall for** a boy she knows is trouble..."  
TL : "... dan tidak bisa mencegah dirinya untuk **jatuh cinta** kepada cowok yang diketahuinya mendatangkan masalah..."

Idiomatic expression "...**fall for**..." in the SL is translate into idiom "...**jatuh cinta**..." in the SL, The strategy used here is **Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X**. as Semantic strategy "... a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT. The TT trope is of the same type as the one in the ST, but is not semantically identical, only related." (Chesterman 2016:101). The supporting theory used Mona Baker's strategy **Using an idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form**. "It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items..." (Baker, 1992: 74).

Syntactic strategy used here is **ST scheme X → TT scheme X**. That is, if the ST scheme is judged to be relevant to the translation task, it can be (to some extent) preserved (e.g. ST alliteration → TT alliteration) (Chesterman, 2016:97). The SL here "...**fall for**..." is phrase translate into phrase "...**jatuh cinta** ..." in the TL.

The linguistic aspect of the translation, represents **Assertives Illocutionary Speech Act**, based on the theory by Searle (1979:12) “The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition”. In the data above, the condition is as described in the following: “...and can't help but fall for a boy she knows is trouble...”, according to the SL. which means that a character named August Waters is describing a section of Hazel's autobiography in which Hazel can't control to fall in love with a boy she knows is unpleasant. Thus, Speech Acts Assertive by Searle used here.

4. SL : “...They didn't seem too surprised by my arrival, which **made sense** : The fact that August made me *feel special* ...”

TL : “...*Mereka seakan tidak begitu terkejut dengan kedatanganku, dan itu masuk di akal: Fakta bahwa Augustus membuatku merasa istimewa...*”

Idiomatic expression “...**made sense**...” in the SL is translated into idiom “...*masuk di akal* ...” in the TL. The strategy used here is **Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X**. as Semantic strategy “... a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT. The TT trope is of the same type as the one in the ST, but is not semantically identical, only related.” (Chesterman 2016:101). The supporting theory used Mona Baker's strategy **Using an idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form**. “It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items...” (Baker, 1992: 74).

Syntactic strategy used here is **ST scheme X → TT scheme X**. That is, if the ST scheme is judged to be relevant to the translation task, it can be (to some extent) preserved (e.g. ST alliteration → TT alliteration) (Chesterman, 2016: 97).. The SL here “...**made sense**...” is phrase translate into phrase “...*masuk di akal* ...” in the TL.

The linguistic aspect of the translation represents **Assertives Illocutionary Speech Act**, based on the theory by Searle (1979:12) “The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition”. In the SL speaker asserting that “...They didn't seem too surprised by my arrival, which **made sense** : The fact that August made me *feel special* ...”. This situation happened when Hazel reported that August's parents were not surprised when August took a her as a friend to his house when she visited him. Therefore, Speech Acts used here is Assertive.

5. SL : “... So Support Group blew, and after a few weeks, I grew to be rather **kicking-and-screaming** about the whole affair...”

TL : “...*Jadi, Kelompok Pendukung itu gagal memikatku, dan setelah beberapa minggu aku mulai mati-matian menghindarinya...*”

Semantically idiomatic expression “...**kicking-and-screaming**...” in the SL is translate into idiom “...*mati-matian*...” in the TL. The strategy used here is **Trope Change: ST trope X → TT trope X**. “... a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT. The TT trope is of the same type as the one in the ST, but is not semantically identical, only related.” (Chesterman 2016:101). The supporting theory used Mona Baker's strategy **Using an idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form**. “It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items...” (Baker, 1992: 74).

Syntactic strategy used here is **ST scheme X** → **TT scheme Ø** : “..That is, the scheme is dropped altogether..” (Chesterman, 2016: 98). The SL here “...**kicking-and-screaming**...” is phrase translate into verba “...*mati-matian*...” in the TL.

The linguistic aspect of the translation represents **Assertives Illocutionary Speech Act**, based on the theory by Searle (1979:12) “The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition”. The expression describes in the SL giving assertions stated that the support group failed to get Hazel interested in joining because group of members often make conversations that didn't interest Hazel. Thus, Speech Acts suitable in this data is Assertive.

6. SL : "...there is always a hamartia and yours is that, **oh, my God**, ..."  
TL : "...*selalu ada hamartia, dan hamartia-mu adalah: **astaga**, ...*"

Semantically idiomatic expression “...**oh my God** ...” in the SL is translate into idiom “...*astaga*...” in the TL in the TL. The strategy used here is **Trope Change: ST trope X** → **TT trope X**. “... a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT. The TT trope is of the same type as the one in the ST, but is not semantically identical, only related.” (Chesterman 2016:101). The supporting theory used Mona Baker's strategy **Using an idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form**. “It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items...” (Baker, 1992: 74).

Syntactic strategy used here is **ST scheme X** → **TT scheme Ø** : “..That is, the scheme is dropped altogether..” (Chesterman, 2016: 98). The SL here “...**oh my God**...” is phrase translate into interjection “...*astaga*...” in the TL. “*Interjeksi atau kata seru adalah kata tugas yang mengungkapkan rasa hati pembicara. Untuk memperkuat rasa hati seperti rasa kagum, sedih, heran jijik, orang memakai kata tertentu di samping kalimat yang mengandung makna pokok yang dimaksud, Interjeksi kekagetan : astaga, astagfirullah, masyaAllah*”. (TBBBI Hasan Alwi 1998:309).

The linguistic aspect of the translation represent, **Expressives Illocutionary Speech Acts**, based on the theory by Searle (1979:15) “The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The paradigms of expressive verbs are "thank", "congratulate" ^ "apologize", "condole", "deplore", and "welcome". From the data above the situation is Hazel was talking angrily to August, blaming him because of he smoking in front of Hazel, because she had lung problems. Therefore, Speech Acts Expressives used in this data.

7. SL : “He had **a hell of** a jawline, unfortunately.”  
TL : “*Sayangnya tulang rahangnya **luar biasa**.*”

Semantically idiomatic expression “...**a hell of**...” In the SL is translated into idiom “...*luar biasa*...” in the TL. The strategy used here is **Trope Change: ST trope X** → **TT trope X**. “... a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT. The TT trope is of the same type as the one in the ST, but is not semantically identical, only related.” (Chesterman 2016:101). The supporting theory used Mona Baker's strategy **Using an idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form**. “It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items...” (Baker, 1992: 74).

Syntactic strategy used here is **ST scheme X** → **TT scheme X**. That is, if the ST scheme is judged to be relevant to the translation task, it can be (to some extent) preserved (e.g. ST alliteration → TT alliteration) (Chesterman, 2016: 97).. The SL here “...**a hell of...**” is phrase translate into phrase “...**luar biasa...**” in the TL.

The linguistic aspect of the translation represents **Assertives Illocutionary Speech Act**, based on the theory by Searle (1979:12) “The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition”. Hazel give the reader's statement in the SL “He had **a hell of** a jawline, unfortunately.” because she noticed August's jawline tightening in that situation, which surprised her. Thus, Speech Acts Assertive suitable in this data.

8. SL : “...You should try them on,” Kaitlyn continued, trying to **paper over** the awkwardness...”

TL : “...*Kau harus mencobanya,*” lanjut Kaitlyn, berupaya **menjembatani** kecanggungan itu...”

Semantically idiomatic expression “...**paper over...**” in the SL is translate into idiom “...**menjembatani...**” in the TL in the TL. The strategy used here is **Trope Change: ST trope X** → **TT trope X**. “... a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT. The TT trope is of the same type as the one in the ST, but is not semantically identical, only related.” (Chesterman 2016:101). The supporting theory used Mona Baker's strategy **Using an idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form**. “It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items...” (Baker, 1992: 74).

Syntactic strategy used here is **ST scheme X** → **TT scheme Ø** : “..That is, the scheme is dropped altogether..” (Chesterman, 2016: 98). The SL here “...**paper over...**” is phrasal verb translate into verb “...**menjembatani...**” in the TL.

The linguistic aspect of the translation represent **Directives Illocutionary Speech Acts**, based on the theory by Searle (1979:13) “The illocutionary point of these consists in the fact that they are attempts (of varying degrees, and hence, more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable which includes attempting) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something” “Verbs denoting members of this class are ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, and also invite, permit, and advise” (1979:14) . In the novel, Kaitlyn's character was carrying a pair of shoes, and she was suggest to Hazel try them on to ease the ominous mood. The atmosphere became uncomfortable because Kaitlyn was talking about things that worried Hazel. Thus, Speech Acts used here is Directive.

9. SL : “...In the event you do **hook up** with him, I expect lascivious details...”

TL : “...*Kalau kau benar-benar jadian dengannya,* aku mengharapkan semua detail menggairahkannya...”

Semantically idiomatic expression “...**hook up ...**” in the SL is translate into idiom “...**jadian...**” in the TL in the TL. The strategy used here is **Trope Change: ST trope X** → **TT trope X**. “... a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT. The TT trope is of the same type as the one in the ST, but is not semantically identical, only related.” (Chesterman 2016:101). The supporting theory used Mona Baker's strategy **Using an idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form**. “It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in

the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items..." (Baker, 1992: 74).

Syntactic strategy used here is **ST scheme X** → **TT scheme Ø** : "...That is, the scheme is dropped altogether.." (Chesterman, 2016: 98). The SL here "...**hook up**..." is phrase translate into verb "...**jadian** ..." in the TL.

The linguistic aspect of the translation represents **Assertives Illocutionary Speech Act**, based on the theory by Searle (1979:12) "The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition". From the data above, describes the situation that Kaitlyn is making statements that she hope if Hazel has relationship with August she expect lascivious details. Therefore, Speech Acts Assertive is suitable in this data.

**10.** SL : "... He **lit up** with a real Augustus Waters Goofy Smile when he saw me and..."  
TL : "...*Dia mengulaskan Senyum Konyol Augustus Waters aslinya ketika melihatku, dan...*"

Semantically idiomatic expression "...**lit up** ..." in the SL is translate into idiom "...**mengulaskan**..." in the TL in the TL. The strategy used here is **Trope Change: ST trope X** → **TT trope X**. "... a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT. The TT trope is of the same type as the one in the ST, but is not semantically identical, only related." (Chesterman 2016:101). The supporting theory used Mona Baker's strategy **Using an idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form**. "It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items..." (Baker, 1992: 74).

Syntactic strategy used here is **Transposition** "I use this term ... to mean any change of word-class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb ... but it is often useful to isolate the word-class change as being of interest in itself." (Chesterman 2016:93) The SL here "...**lit up**..." is phrasal verb translate into verb "...**mengulaskan**..." (Tesaurus 2008:542) in the TL. "Dalam wujud aktifnya sufiks -kan dapat berkombinasi dengan prefiks -meng sehingga menghasilkan kombinasi meng—kan. Dasar yang dipakai dapat berupa verba asal, verba yang telah berprefiks ber-, nomina, adjectiva, kata tugas, atau frasa preposisional." (TBBBI Hasan Alwi 1998 : 123).

The linguistic aspect of the translation represents **Assertives Illocutionary Speech Act**, based on the theory by Searle (1979:12) "The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition". In the novel, when August came to visit Hazel in the hospital while Hazel was being treated, he came with a silly smile on her face. Thus, Hazel describe that situation as Speech Acts Assertive.

**11.** SL : "...I'm **playing hooky** to hang out with Isaac, but..."  
TL : "...*Aku membolos agar bisa menemani Isaac, tapi...*"

Semantically idiomatic expression "...**playing hooky**..." in the SL is translate into idiom "...**membolos**..." in the TL. The strategy used here is **Trope Change: ST trope X** → **TT trope X**. "... a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT. The TT trope is of the same type as the one in the ST, but is not semantically identical, only related." (Chesterman 2016:101). The supporting theory used Mona Baker's strategy **Using an idiom of Similar**

**Meaning but Dissimilar Form.** “It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items...” (Baker, 1992: 74).

Syntactic strategy used here is **ST scheme X** → **TT scheme Ø** : “..That is, the scheme is dropped altogether..” (Chesterman, 2016: 98). The SL here “...**playing hooky**...” is phrase translate into verb “...*membolos* ...” in the TL.

The linguistic aspect of the translation **Assertives Illocutionary Speech Act**, based on the theory by Searle (1979:12) “The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition”. The situation in data above described the statement Hazel had previously questioned Augustus why he didn't go to school, Augustus answer that he was skipping school to accompany Isaac to the hospital. Therefore, Speech Acts suitable in this data is Assertive.

**12.** SL : “...Gus pushed himself upright and **scooted down** to the edge of the couch...”  
TL : “...*Gus menegakkan tubuh dan beringsut ke pinggir sofa*...”

Semantically idiomatic expression “...**scooted down**...” in the SL is translate into idiom “...*beringsut*...” in the TL, the strategy used here **Distribution Change**, the SL has two words and the TL has a word “This is a change in the distribution of the “same” semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression). Expansion “dilutes” the text somewhat...” (Chesterman 2016:100). The supporting theory used Mona Baker’s strategy **Using an idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form**. “It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items...” (Baker, 1992: 74).

Syntactic strategy used here is **ST scheme X** → **TT scheme Ø** : “..That is, the scheme is dropped altogether..” (Chesterman, 2016: 98). The SL here “...**scooted down**...” is phrasal verb translate into verb “...*beringsut*...” in the TL. “Verba taktransitif dibentuk dengan prefiks ber- hanya ada tiga macam: (1) ber- dengan kata dasar, (2) ber- yang secara manasuka diikuti oleh –kan, dan (3) ber- yang harus diikuti oleh –an.” (TBBBI Hasan Alwi 1998 : 141)

The linguistic aspect of the translation represents **Assertives Illocutionary Speech Act**, based on the theory by Searle (1979:12) The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. The situation in this data give the statement, that August is trying to get up from his seat, so he puts on his prosthetic leg before standing up. After put the artificial leg, August slightly shifts to the edge of the sofa to make it easier for him to get up. Therefore, Speech Acts Assertives suitable in this data.

## CONCLUSION

After Analyzing this research, the conclusion is that Trope Change is the most common appears in this novel's research, followed by Distribution as a Semantic Strategy. In this study Scheme Change is the most common Syntactic Strategy, followed by Transposition. This study analyzes Strategy Idioms by "Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form".

Assertives are Speech Acts that are frequently used in this novel because statements appear frequently in conversations on average.

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