

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

This part presents the presentation of data and the research findings. The data presentation and research findings are obtained through documentation and interview. The findings presented to answer the research problems which contained three points: 1) The translation ability of students taking Translation Course at IAIN Tulungagung in translating some idioms in Poem, (2) Their translation strategies in translating idioms, and (3) What can cause any misinterpretations among Translation Students at IAIN Tulungagung in translating some idioms in Poem.

A. Data Presentation

Data presentations consist of 30 data, in accordance with the number of the sample took by the researcher, in which the data is divided into two kinds of data, the documentation of the weekly task from students and the interview done by the researcher via online video/voice conference (due to the pandemic situation of COVID-19) to obtain the data. These kinds of data are used as the sources of the data in this study. The data presentation presented as follows:

1. Documentation

a) First Data

The weekly task belongs to A.R.S.E.P. with poem entitled "**Remember**" (by Christina Georgina Rossetti), is presented as the first data. The description is as followed:

Remember

Christina Georgina Rossetti (1849)

Remember me when *I am gone (1)* away,

Gone far away into the silent land;

When you can no more *hold me by the hand (2)*,

Nor I half turn to go yet turning stay,

Remember me when no more *day by day (3)*

You tell me of our future that you planned:

Only remember me; you understand

It will be late to counsel then or pray.

Yet if you should forget me for a while

And afterwards remember, do not grieve:

For if the darkness and corruption leave

A vestige of the thoughts that once I had,

Better by far you should forget and smile

Than that you should remember and be sad.

In the poem above, there are three idiomatic expressions found, they are; *I am gone, hold me by the hand* and *day by day*. The first idiomatic expression is *I am gone* in “Remember me when I am gone away”. The student translated the phrase as *aku telah pergi*, “Ingatlah aku ketika aku telah pergi jauh”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *I am gone* means *an expression said just before leaving*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*saya pergi*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is wrong. The student translated “*I am gone*” same as “*I’ve gone*”, while that is quite different. An expression of “*I’ve gone*” shows that someone has already left, therefore it is of course has different meaning from “*I am gone*” as cited on the idiom dictionary.

The second idiomatic expression is *hold me by the hand* in “When you can no more hold me by the hand”. The student translated the phrase as *memegang tanganku*, “Ketika kamu tidak bisa memegang tanganku”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *hold me by the hand* means *to grasp someone or something by a particular part*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*memegang bagian tertentu dari seseorang/sesuatu*”. It means that the translation of Idiom done by the student is not

correct yet. It's actually not entirely wrong but it can be more appropriate with the meaning "*Saat kamu sudah tidak bisa lagi merasakan kehadiran tubuhku*". Looking at the context of the poem, the poet says that when she has already gone far away, her physical presence is no more can be hold.

The third idiomatic expression is *day by day* in "Remember me when no more day by day". The student translated the phrase as *hari demi hari*, "Ingat aku ketika tidak ada lagi hari demi hari". From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *day by day* means *all the time; as the days pass*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning "*seiring berlalunya hari*". The translation of idiom done by the student is already correct, "hari demi hari" is same as "seiring berlalunya hari". Looking at the context of the poetry, the poet tells that as the days pass, there is no more plan about their future.

b) Second Data

The weekly task belongs to A.M. with poem entitled "***I Felt a Funeral, in My Brain, (340)***" (by Emily Dickinson), is presented as the second data. The description is as followed:

I felt a Funeral, in my Brain, (340)

Emily Dickinson

I felt a Funeral, in my Brain,
And Mourners to and fro
Kept treading - treading - till it seemed
That Sense was *breaking through* (1)–

And when they all were seated,
A Service, like a Drum -
Kept beating - beating - till I thought
My mind was going numb –

And then I heard them lift a Box
And creak across my Soul
With those same Boots of Lead, again,
Then Space - began to toll,

As all the Heavens were a Bell,
And Being, but an Ear,
And I, and Silence, some strange Race,
Wrecked, solitary, here -

And then a Plank in Reason, broke,

And I ***dropped down*** (2), and down -

And hit a World, at every plunge,

And Finished knowing - then –

In the poem above, there are two idiomatic expressions found, they are; *breaking through* and *dropped down*. The first idiomatic expression is ***breaking through*** in “That Sense was breaking through”. The student translated the phrase as ***menerobos***, “Perasaan itu telah menerobos”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *breaking through* means *to break something and pass through*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*melewati (dengan merusak)*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is correct, the meaning “menerobos” is same as “melewati (dengan merusak)”. Looking at the context of the poem, the poet tells that her mourn feeling that she felt in her brain breaks and run into her veins.

The second idiomatic expression is ***dropped down*** in “And I dropped down, and down-”. The student translated the phrase as ***terjatuh***, “Dan aku terjatuh, dan sakit”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *dropped down* means *to fall down or stoop down*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*jatuh tersungkur*”. It

means that the translation of Idiom done by the student is correct. Looking at the context of the poem, the poet says that she falls and stoops down because of that terrible feeling she has.

c) Third Data

The weekly task belongs to A.I.P. with poems entitled “*Wild Aster*” (by Sara Teasdale) and “*Someday*” (by Sarah) are presented as the third data. The description is as followed:

Wild Aster

Sara Teasdale

(1917)

In the spring I asked daisies

If his word were true,

And the clever, clear-eyed daisies

Always knew

Now the fields are brown and barren,

Bitter autumn blows,

And *of all the stupid (I)* asters

Not one knows

In the poem above, there is one idiomatic expression found, it is; *of all the stupid*. The student translated the idiomatic expression *of all the stupid* in “And of all the stupid asters” as *semua ... bodoh*. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *of all the stupid* means *used to express great annoyance, exasperation, impatience, or frustration with someone or something*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*mengekspresikan kekesalan/ketidaksabaran terhadap seseorang/sesuatu*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is already correct. The context of the poetry indicates that the poet feels the annoyance with aster.

Someday

Sarah

Someday you will *cry for me* (2)

Like I *cried for you* (3)

Someday you'll miss me

Like I missed you

Someday you'll need me

Like I needed you

Someday you'll love me,

But I won't love you

In the poem above, there are two idiomatic expressions found, they are; *cry for me* and *cried for you*. The first idiomatic expression is *cry for me* in “Someday you will cry for me”. The student translated the phrase as *menangis untukku*, “Suatu hari nanti, kamu akan menangis untukku”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *cry for me* means *to weep for the absence or loss of someone or something*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*menangis karena kehilangan seseorang/sesuatu*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is not correct. The phrase has deeper meaning rather than just “menangis untukku”, it should be “Suatu saat nanti, kau akan menangis karena kehilangan aku”. Looking at the context of the poem, the poet tells that she ever cried over someone's absence, and she wants that someone will experience it as well.

The second idiomatic expression is *cried for you* in “Like I cried for you”. The student translated the phrase as *menangis untukmu*, “Seperti aku menangis untukmu”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *cried for you* means *to weep for the absence or loss of someone or something*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in

Indonesian it has meaning “*menangis karena kehilangan seseorang/sesuatu*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is not correct. The phrase has deeper meaning rather than just “menangis untukmu”, it should be “Seperti aku menangis karena kehilangan kamu”. Looking at the context of the poem, the poet tells that she hopes that someone who she ever cried for, will do the same as her.

d) Fourth Data

The weekly task belongs to D.M.A.H. with poems entitled “*The Road not Taken*” (by Robert Frost) and “*The Blossom*” (by William Blake) are presented as the fourth data. The description is as followed:

The Road Not Taken

Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
 And sorry I could not travel both
 And be one traveler, long I stood
 And *looked down (1)* one as far as I could
 To where it *bent in (2)* the undergrowth;

Then look the other, as just as fair,
 And having perhaps the better claim,
 Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
 Though as for that the passing there
 Had worn them really about the same,

And both mourning equally lay
 In leaves no step had trodden black.
 Oh, I kept the first for another day!
 Yet knowing how way leads on the way,
 I doubted if I should ever *come back* (3)

I shall be telling this with a sigh
 Somewhere ages and ages hence:
 Two roads diverged in a wood, and I-
 I took the one less *traveled by* (4),
 And that has made all the difference.

In the poem above, there are four idiomatic expressions found, they are; *looked down*, *bent in*, *come back*, and *traveled by*. The first idiomatic expression is *looked down* in “And looked down one as far as I could”. The student translated the phrase as *memandang*, “Dan memandang salah satunya sejauh yang

kubisa”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *looked down* means *to gaze downward (at someone or something)*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*menatap/memandang kebawah*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is correct. Looking at the context of the poetry, it shows that the poet needs to gaze as far as he can, to determine the road he will take.

The second idiomatic expression is *bent in* in “To where it bent in the undergrowth;” The student translated the phrase as *cenderung*, “Yang mana itu cenderung bersemak”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *bent in* means *to curve inward*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*melengkung/membungkuk ke dalam*”. It seems that the student did not translate the idiom at all, but directly translated the whole phrase based on the context which she understood and the meaning is too far. Meanwhile, if the student did not eliminate the word translation, the context can be correct. It is more appropriate if the translation would be “Dimana itu melengkung ke arah semak belukar;”

The third idiomatic expression is *come back* in “I doubted if I should ever come back”. The student translated the phrase as

kembali, “Membuatku ragu akankah saya harus kembali”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *come back* means *to return to someone or something (often a place or situation)*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*kembali ke seseorang/sesuatu*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is already correct. Looking at the context of the poetry, it indicates that the poet is doubt whether he must return to the first road or not.

The fourth idiomatic expression is *traveled by* in “I took the one less traveled by”. The student translated the phrase as *dilalui*, “Aku memilih jalan yang jarang dilalui”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *traveled by* means *to move or journey during either night- or daytime using some particular type of transportation*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*dilalui baik siang/malam oleh berbagai macam kendaraan*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is already correct. Looking at the context of the poetry, it indicates that the poet decided to take the road that people are seldom to take.

The Blossom

William Blake

1789 in Songs of Innocent

Merry, merry sparrow!
 Under leaves so green
 A happy blossom
 Sees you, *swift as arrow* (5)
 Seek your cradle narrow
 Near my bosom

Pretty, pretty robin!
 Under leaves so green
 A happy blossom
 Hears you sobbing, sobbing
 Pretty, pretty robin
 Near my bosom

In the poem above, there is one idiomatic expression found, it is; *swift as arrow*.” The student translated the idiomatic expression *swift as arrow* in “Sees you, swift as arrow” as *terbang cepat bagi panah*. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *swift as arrow* means *incredibly swiftly or speedily; very fast*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*sangat cepat*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is not correct. It

does not deal with “fly (terbang)” at all, while the student translated it as though she/he flies like an arrow. The context of the poetry indicates that the poet see him/her very fast. Therefore, the correct translation of the phrase should be “Melihatmu, sangat cepat (bagai panah)”.

e) Fifth Data

The weekly task belongs to G.N.F. with poems entitled “*I Never*” (by Charles Dickinson), “*Ozymandias*” (by Percy Bysshe Shelley), and “*O Mistress Mine, Where are you Roaming?*” (by William Shakespeare) are presented as the fifth data. The description is as followed:

I NEVER

Charles Dickinson

I never saw a moor,

I never saw the sea;

Yet know I how the heather looks,

And what a wave must be.

I never spoke with God,

Nor visited in heaven;

Yet certain am I of the spot

As if (I) the chart were given.

(Dickinson. "I Never")

In the poem above, there is one idiomatic expression found, it is; *as if*. The student translated the idiomatic expression *As if* in “As if the chart were given” as *seolah*. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *as if* means *like*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*seperti/seakan-akan*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is quite correct.

“OZYMANDIAS”

Percy Bysshe Shelley (1792-1822)

I met a traveler from an antique land
 Who said: “Two vast and trunkless legs of stone
 Stand in the desert . . . Near them, on the sand,
 Half sunk, a shattered visage lies, whose frown,
 And wrinkled lip, and sneer of cold command,
 Tell that its sculptor well those passions read
 Which yet survive, *stamped on (2)* these lifeless things,
 The hand that mocked them, and the heart that fed:
 And on the pedestal these words appear:

‘My name is Ozymandias, king of kings:
 Look on my works, ye Mighty, and despair!
 Nothing beside remains. Round the decay
 Of that colossal wreck, boundless and bare
 The lone and level sands stretch far away.

In the poem above, there is one idiomatic expression found, it is; *stamped on*. The student translated the idiomatic expression *stamped on* in “Which yet survive, stamped on these lifeless things” as *di cap pada*. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *stamped on* means *to imprint or impress some label, mark, words, or design on someone or something*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*men-cap label, tanda, pada sesuatu atau seseorang*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is correct.

“O MISSTRESS MINE, WHERE ARE YOU ROAMING?”

William Shakespeare

O mistress mine, where are you roaming?
 O stay and hear! your true-love’s coming
 That can sing both *high and low* (3);

Trip no further, pretty sweeting,
 Journey's end in lovers' meeting-
 Every wise man's son doth know.

What is love? 'tis not hereafter;
 Present mirth hath present laughter;
 What's to come is still unsure:
 In delay there lies no plenty,-
 Then come kiss me, Sweet and twenty,
 Youth's a stuff will not endure.

In the poem above, there is one idiomatic expression found, it is; *high and low*. The student translated the idiomatic expression *high and low* in "That can sing both high and low" as *nada tinggi dan rendah*. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *high and low* means *in many different places*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning "*di banyak tempat berbeda*". That means the translation of idiom done by the student is not correct yet. The translation is more appropriate with "Itu dapat bernyanyi di banyak tempat berbeda". Looking at the context of the poem, the poet shows that he is searching for his mistress and he sings in which the song can be heard in many different places.

f) Sixth Data

The weekly task belongs to H.N.K. with poems entitled “*I Hear America Singing*” (by Walt Whitman) and “*Invictus*” (by Ernest William Henley) are presented as the sixth data. The description is as followed:

I Hear America Singing

Walt Whitman - 1819-1892

I hear America singing, the varied carols I hear,
 Those of mechanics, each one singing his as it should be blithe and strong,
 The carpenter singing his as he measures his plank or beam,
 The mason singing his as he makes ready for work, or *leaves off (1)* work,
 The boatman singing what *belongs to him (2)* in his boat, the deckhand singing on
 the steamboat deck,
 The shoemaker singing as he sits on his bench, the hatter singing as he stands,
 The wood-cutter’s song, the ploughboy’s on his way in the morning, or at noon
 intermission or at sundown,
 The delicious singing of the mother, or of the young wife at work, or of the girl
 sewing or washing,
 Each singing what belongs to him or her and to none else,

The day what *belongs to the day* (3) —at night the party of young fellows, robust,
 friendly,
 Singing with open mouths their strong melodious songs.

In the poem above, there are three idiomatic expressions found, they are; *leaves off*, *belongs to him*, and *belongs to the day*. The first idiomatic expression is *leaves off* in “The mason singing his as he makes ready for work, or leaves off work”. The student translated the phrase as *meninggalkan*, “Begitupun tukang kayu, ia pun bernyanyi seakan siap untuk bekerja ataupun meninggalkan pekerjaan”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *leaves off* means *to quit something*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*menghentikan (sesuatu)*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is wrong. The ideal translation of *leaves off work* is should be “berhenti bekerja/cuti”. Looking at the context of the poem, the poet tells that the mason will work with all of their hearts and full of spirit.

The second idiomatic expression is *belongs to him* in “The boatman singing what belongs to him in his boat”. The student translated the phrase as *yang menjadi miliknya*, “Pelayar menyanyikan bagaikan apa yang menjadi miliknya di kapalnya”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of

belongs to him means *to be someone's possession*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*miliknya*”. It means that the translation of Idiom done by the student is correct. Looking at the context of the poem, the poet tells that the boatmen will voice out what are to be their possession in their boat like a pirate singing all along on their ships.

The third idiomatic expression is *belongs to the day* in “The day what belongs to the day —at night the party of young fellows, robust, friendly”. The student translated the phrase as *hari*, “Hari itu — hari di malam pesta orang-orang muda, kuat, ramah”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *belongs to the day* means *to be a member of something*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*bagian dari sesuatu*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is already correct, the student implied that the day belongs to the night party of young fellows.

INVICTUS

Ernest William Henley

Out of the night that covers me,
 Black as the pit from pole to pole,
 I thank whatever gods may be

For my unconquerable soul.
 In the fell clutch of circumstance
 I have not winced nor cried aloud.
 Under the bludgeonings of chance
 My head is bloody, but unbowed.
 Beyond this place of wrath and tears
 Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet (4) the menace of the years
 Finds and shall find me unafraid.
 It matters not how strait the gate,
 How charged with punishments the scroll,
 I am the master of my fate,
 I am the captain of my soul.

In the poem above, there is one idiomatic expression found, it is; *and yet*. The student translated the idiomatic expression ***and yet*** in “And yet the menace of the years” as ***namun***. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *and yet* means *in spite of something previously mentioned*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*kendatipun demikian/meskipun*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is not correct yet. The word “*namun*” is quite different from “*meskipun*”, the word *namun*

means it rejects something previously mentioned. Meanwhile, based on the context of the poem, it approves something previously mentioned. The poet tells that in spite of the menace of the years haunted him, he will not be afraid.

g) Seventh Data

The weekly task belongs to M.J. with poem entitled “*Simple Poem*” (by Anthony Simon Thwaite), is presented as the seventh data. The description is as followed:

“SIMPLE POEM”

Anthony Simon Thwaite

I shall make it simple so you will understand
 Making it simple will make it clear for me
 When you have read it, *take me by (1)* my hand
 As children do, loving simplicity.

This is the simple poem I have made
 Tell you understand. But when you do
 Don't ask me *in return (2)* if I have said
 All that I meant, or whether it is true.

In the poem above, there are two idiomatic expressions found, they are; *take me by* and *in return*. The first idiomatic expression is *take me by* in “When you have read it, take me by my hand”. The student translated the phrase as *bawa aku*, “Ketika kamu sudah membacanya, bawa aku dengan menggenggam tanganku”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *take me by* means *to gain control or possession of someone or something through some particular means*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*miliki aku (dengan apa yang aku punya)*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is not correct. The phrase has deeper meaning rather than just “bawa aku”, it should be “Saat kamu sudah membaca ini, milikilah aku dengan menggenggam tanganku”. Looking at the context of the poem, the poet tells that he writes a simple poem for his lover and when his lover read it, the poet asks to gain control over him by holding his hand.

The second idiomatic expression is *in return* in “Don’t ask me *in return* if I have said”. The student translated the phrase as *kembali*, “Jangan tanyakan aku kembali jika aku berkata”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *in return* means *in repayment; in exchange*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*sebagai gantinya*”. The translation of idiom done by the student

is not correct. Looking at the context of the poem, the poet asks to not question him back if he questions his lover of something.

h) Eighth Data

The weekly task belongs to N.R. with poems entitled “*Dear March* – *Come In*” (by Emily Dickinson) is presented as the eight data.

The description is as followed:

Dear March - Come in (1924)

Emily Dickinson

DEAR March, come in!

How glad I am!

I *looked for you (1)* before.

Put down your hat—

You must have walked—

How *out of breath (2)* you are!

Dear March, how are you?

And the rest?

Did you leave Nature well?

Oh, March, come right upstairs with me,

I have so much to tell!

I got your letter, and the bird's;
 The maples never knew
 That you were coming,—I declare,
 How red their faces grew!
 But, March, forgive me—
 And all those hills
 You left for me to hue;
 There was no purple suitable,
 You took it all with you.

Who knocks? That April!
 Lock the door!
 I will not be pursued!
 He *stayed away* (3) a year, to call
 When I am occupied.
 But trifles look so trivial
As soon as (4) you have come,
 That blame is just as dear as praise
 And praise as mere as blame.

In the poem above, there are four idiomatic expressions found, they are; *looked for you*, *out of breath*, *stayed away*, and *as soon as*. The first idiomatic expression is *looked for you* in “I

looked for you before”. The student translated the phrase as *sudah mencarimu*, “Aku sudah mencarimu sebelumnya”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *looked for you* means *to search for someone or something*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*mencari (seseorang/sesuatu)*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is correct. Looking at the context of the poetry, it shows that the poet searches for someone before.

The second idiomatic expression is *out of breath* in “How out of breath you are!” The student translated the phrase as *lelahnya*, “Betapa lelahnya engkau!” From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *out of breath* means *breathing fast and hard; gasping for breath*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*terengah-engah*”. The translation of idiom done by student is not correct. The ideal translation for it is should be “Betapa terengah-engahnya kau!” It shows that someone is breathing fast and hard after having a long walk as cited in the poem.

The third idiomatic expression is *stayed away* in “He stayed away a year, to call”. The student translated the phrase as *pergi*, “Ia pergi selama setahun, untuk memanggil”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *stayed away* means *to*

remain at a distance from something or someone. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*menjauh (dari sesuatu/seseorang)*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is not correct. The word “pergi” is different from “menjauh”, remain at a distance indicates that someone is keeping the distance from someone/something for a period of time.

The fourth idiomatic expression is *as soon as* in “As soon as you have come”. The student translated the phrase as *segera*, “Segera setelah engkau tiba”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *as soon as* means *once; immediately when*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*segera*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is correct. Looking at the context of the poem, it shows that immediately when someone have come, the blame is just as dear as praise.

i) Ninth Data

The weekly task belongs to N.M.Q. with poems entitled “*The Little Boy Found*” (by William Blake) and “*A Poison Tree*” (by William Blake) are presented as the ninth data. The description is as followed:

The Little Boy Found

William Blake, 1789

The little boy *lost in (I)* the lonely fen,
 Led by the wand'ring light,
 Began to cry; but God, ever nigh,
 Appear'd like his father in white.

He kissed the child & by the hand led
 And to his mother brought,
 Who in sorrow pale, thro' the lonely dale,
 Her little boy weeping sough.

In the poem above, there is one idiomatic expression found, it is; *lost in*. The student translated the idiomatic expression *lost in* in “The little boy lost in the lonely fen” as *tersesat*. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *lost in* means *enveloped in something; engrossed in something*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*tenggelam dalam sesuatu/hilang*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is not correct yet. The word “*tersesat*” is different from “*hilang*”, *hilang* means completely unseen/gone. Based on the context of the poem, it tells that the boy

has engrossed in something until he's gone while he is in the lonely
fen.

A POISON TREE

William Blake (1749)

I was angry with my friend
I told my wrath, my wrath did end

I was angry with my foe
I told it not, my wrath did grow

And I watered it *in fears* (2)
Night and morning with my tears

And I sunned it with smiles
And with soft deceitful wiles

And it grew both day and night

Till it bore an apple bright
And my foe beheld it shine
And he knew that it was mine

And into my garden stole
When the night had veiled the pole

In the morning glad I see
My foe outstretched beneath the tree

In the poem above, there is one idiomatic expression found, it is; *in fears*. The student translated the idiomatic expression *in fears* in “And I watered it in fears” as *dalam ketakutan*. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *in fears* means *worry about something*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*kekhawatiran (akan sesuatu)*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is not correct yet. Based on the context of the poem, it tells that the poet is worry about his tree while he’s watering it.

j) Tenth Data

The weekly task belongs to N.S.J. with poems entitled “*The Road not Taken*” (by Robert Frost) and “*Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening*” (by Robert Frost) are presented as the tenth data. The description is as followed:

The Road Not Taken

Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And *looked down (1)* one as far as I could
To where it *bent in (2)* the undergrowth;

Then look the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both mourning equally lay
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on the way,
I doubted if I should ever *come back (3)*

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence:
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I-
I took the one less *traveled by (4)*,
And that has made all the difference.

In the poem above, there are four idiomatic expressions found, they are; *looked down*, *bent in*, *come back*, and *traveled by*. The first idiomatic expression is ***looked down*** in “And looked down one as far as I could”. The student translated the phrase as ***melamun merenungi***, “Dan melamun merenungi sejauh yang aku mampu”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *looked down* means *to gaze downward (at someone or something)*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*menatap/memandang kebawah*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is not correct. Looking at the context of the poetry, it doesn’t show that the poet is daydreaming, but it shows that the poet needs to gaze as far as he can, to determine the road he will take.

The second idiomatic expression is ***bent in*** in “To where it bent in the undergrowth;” The student translated the phrase as ***berbelok dalam***, “Demi kemana jalan ini berbelok dalam semak belukar”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *bent in* means *to curve inward*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*melengkung/membungkuk ke dalam*”. The translation of idiom done by student is correct. It shows that the road leads to the undergrowth as cited in the poem.

The third idiomatic expression is *come back* in “I doubted if I should ever come back”. The student translated the phrase as *kembali*, “Aku juga ragu apakah aku akan kembali”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *come back* means *to return to someone or something (often a place or situation)*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*kembali ke seseorang/sesuatu*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is already correct. Looking at the context of the poetry, it indicates that the poet is doubt whether he must return to the first road or not.

The fourth idiomatic expression is *traveled by* in “I took the one less traveled by”. The student did not translate the phrase at all, “Aku telah memilih satu, yang sepertinya sunyi”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *traveled by* means *to move or journey during either night- or daytime using some particular type of transportation*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*dilalui baik siang/malam oleh berbagai macam kendaraan*”. Looking at the context of the poetry, it indicates that the poet decided to take the road that people are seldom to take.

Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening

Robert Frost

Whose woods these are I think I know
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods *fill up* (5) with snow

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake

The woods are lovely, dark, and deep
But I have promises to keep
And miles to go before I sleep
And miles to go before I sleep

In the poem above, there is one idiomatic expression found, it is; *fill up*. The student translated the idiomatic expression *fill up*

in “To watch his woods fill up with snow” as *tertutup*. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *fill up* means *to become full*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*penuh*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is already correct, “tertutup salju” is same with “penuh dengan salju”. Based on the context of the poem, it tells that the woods is become full with snow.

k) Eleventh Data

The weekly task belongs to N.A.W. with poem entitled “*Still I Rise*” (by Maya Angelou), is presented as the eleventh data. The description is as followed:

Still I Rise

Maya Angelou

You may *write me down (1)* in history

With your bitter, twisted lies,

You may tread me in the very dirt

But still, like dust, I'll rise.

Does my sassiness upset you?

Why are you *beset with (2)* gloom?

'Cause I walk like I've got oil wells

Pumping in my living room.

Just like moons and like suns,
With the certainty of tides,
Just like hopes springing high,
Still I'll rise.

Did you want to see me broken?
Bowed head and lowered eyes?
Shoulders *falling down (3)* like teardrops.
Weakened by my soulful cries.

Does my haughtiness offend you?
Don't you take it awful hard
'Cause I laugh like I've got gold mines
Diggin' in my own back yard.
You may shoot me with your words,
You may *cut me with (4)* your eyes,
You may kill me with your hatefulness,
But still, like air, I'll rise.

Does my sexiness upset you?
Does it come as a surprise

That I dance like I've got diamonds

At the meeting of my thighs?

Out of the huts of history's shame

I rise

Up from a past that's rooted in pain

I rise

I'm a black ocean, leaping and wide,

Welling and swelling I bear in the tide.

Leaving behind (5) nights of terror and fear

I rise

Into a daybreak that's wondrously clear

I rise

Bringing the gifts that my ancestors gave,

I am the dream and the hope of the slave.

I rise

I rise

I rise.

In the poem above, there are five idiomatic expressions found, they are; *write me down*, *beset with*, *falling down*, *cut me with*, and *leaving behind*. The first idiomatic expression is ***write me down*** in “You may write me down in history”. The student

translated the phrase as *menulis saya*, “Kamu bisa menulis saya dalam sejarah”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *write me down* means *to make a note of something; to record something in writing*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*mencatat (sesuatu dalam tulisan)*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is not correct yet. Looking at the context of the poetry, it doesn’t show that the poet says to write, but it shows that you may record and make a note of me in history.

The second idiomatic expression is *beset with* in “Why are you beset with gloom?” The student translated the phrase as *diliputi*, “Kenapa kamu diliputi kesuraman?” From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *beset with* means *to pester, bother, or harass, often excessively*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*dirundung (berlebihan)*”. The translation of idiom done by student is correct. The poet asks why are you pester excessively with gloom.

The third idiomatic expression is *falling down* in “Shoulders falling down like teardrops”. The student translated the phrase as *jatuh*, “Bahu jatuh seperti tetesan air mata”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *falling down* means *to drop or fall from a particular place or height*. According to

Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*keadaan menurun (dari suatu tempat tertentu/ketinggian)*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is not correct yet. Looking at the context of the poetry, it indicates that the poet says the shoulders drop from the place is should be like tear drops from the eyes.

The fourth idiomatic expression is *cut me with* in “You may cut me with your eyes”. The student translated the phrase as *memotong saya*, “Kamu bisa memotong saya dengan mata kamu”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *cut me with* means *to cut or gash a part of the body on something sharp or dangerous*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*melukai tubuh (pada sesuatu yg tajam/berbahaya)*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is not correct yet. It will be more appropriate with the meaning “Kau dapat melukaiku dengan tatapanmu”.

The fifth idiomatic expression is *leaving behind* in “Leaving behind nights of terror and fear”. The student translated the phrase as *meninggalkan*, “Meninggalkan malam teror dan ketakutan”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *leaving behind* means *to abandon, neglect, or forego someone or something*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning

“*meninggalkan/melupakan*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is correct. The poet says that she will forego the nights which full of terror and fear, she rises.

1) Twelfth Data

The weekly task belongs to N.F. with poems entitled “*Alone*” (by Edgar Allan Poe) and “*To a Husband*” (by Maya Angelou), are presented as the twelfth data. The description is as followed:

ALONE

Edgar Allan Poe (1875)

From childhood's hour I have not been

As others were; I have not seen

As others saw; I could not bring

My passions from a common spring.

From the same source I have not taken

My sorrow; I could not awaken

My heart to joy at the same tone;

And all I loved, I loved alone.

Then- in my childhood, in the dawn

Of a most stormy life- was drawn

From every depth of good and ill

The mystery which binds me still:
 From the torrent, or the fountain,
 From the red cliff of the mountain,
 From the sun that round me rolled
 In its autumn tint of gold,
 From the lightning in the sky
 As it passed me *flying by* (1),
 From the thunder and the storm,
 And the cloud that took the form
 (When the rest of Heaven was blue)
 Of a demon in my view.

In the poem above, there is one idiomatic expression found, it is; *flying by*. The student did not translate the phrase at all, “Yang melewatiku”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *flying by* means *to pass quickly, as of a moving object or an interval of time*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*secepat kilat*”. The ideal translation is should be “Itu melewatiku secepat kilat”. Looking at the context of the poem, it indicates that the poet says the lightning in the sky passes him quickly.

TO A HUSBAND

Maya Angelou – 1969

Your voice *at times* (2) a fist

Tight in your throat

Jabs ceaselessly at phantoms

In the room,

Your hand a carved and

Skimming boat

Goes down the Nile

To point out Pharaoh's tomb.

You're Africa to me

At brightest dawn.

The Congo's green and

Copper's brackish hue,

A continent to build

With Black Man's brawn.

I sit at home and see it all

Through you.

In the poem above, there is one idiomatic expression found, it is; *at times*. The student translated the idiomatic expression *at times* in “Your voice at times a fist” as *sesekali*. From Idioms and

phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *at times* means *sometimes; occasionally*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*terkadang*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is already correct. Based on the context of the poem, it tells that your voice sounds so heavy that sometimes it feels like a fist.

m) Thirteenth Data

The weekly task belongs to S.F.F. with poems entitled “*The Solitary Reaper*” (by William Wordsworth) and “*O Mistress Mine, Where are you Roaming?*” (by William Shakespeare), are presented as the thirteenth data. The description is as followed:

The Solitary Reaper

William Wordsworth

Behold her, single in the field,
 Yon solitary Highland Lass!
 Reaping and singing by herself;
 Stop here, or gently pass!
 Alone she cuts and binds the grain,
 And sings a melancholy strain;

O listen! For the Vale profound
 Is overflowing with the sound.
 No Nightingale did ever chaunt
 More welcome notes to weary bands
 Of travellers in some shady haunt,
 Among Arabian sands:
 A voice so thrilling ne'er was heard
 In spring-time from the Cuckoo-bird,
 Breaking the silence (1) of the seas
 Among the farthest Hebrides.
 Will no one tell me what she sings?—
 Perhaps the plaintive numbers flow
 For old, unhappy, far-off things,
 And battles long ago:
 Or is it some more humble lay,
 Familiar matter of to-day?
 Some natural sorrow, loss, or pain,
 That has been, and may be again?
 Whate'er the theme, the Maiden sang
 As *if (2)* her song could have no ending;
 I saw her singing at her work,
 And o'er the sickle bending;—
 I listened, motionless and still;

And, as I mounted up the hill,
 The music in my heart I bore,
 Long after it was heard no more.

In the poem above, there are two idiomatic expressions found, they are; *breaking the silence* and *as if*. The first idiomatic expression is *breaking the silence* in “Breaking the silence of the seas”. The student translated the phrase as *memecah keheningan*, “Memecah keheningan laut”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *breaking the silence* means *to make noise when it is otherwise silent*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*memecah keheningan*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is correct. Looking at the context of the poem, the poet tells that the sound of Cuckoo-bird makes noise when it is otherwise silent in the sea.

The second idiomatic expression is *as if* in “As if her song could have no ending;” The student translated the phrase as *seolah*, “Seolah lagunya tidak akan berakhir;” From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *as if* means *like*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*seperti/seakan-akan*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is quite correct.

O MISSTRESS MINE, WHERE ARE YOU ROAMING?"

William Shakespeare

O mistress mine, where are you roaming?

O stay and hear! Your true-love's coming

That can sing both *high and low* (3);

Trip no further, pretty sweeting,

Journey's end in lovers' meeting-

Every wise man's son doth know.

What is love? 'tis not hereafter;

Present mirth hath present laughter;

What's to come is still unsure:

In delay there lies no plenty,-

Then come kiss me, Sweet and twenty,

Youth's a stuff will not endure.

In the poem above, there is one idiomatic expression found, it is; *high and low*. The student translated the idiomatic expression *high and low* in "That can sing both high and low" as *tinggi dan rendah*. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *high and low* means *in many different places*.

According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*di banyak tempat berbeda*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is not correct yet. The translation is more appropriate with “*Itu dapat bernyanyi di banyak tempat berbeda*”. Looking at the context of the poem, the poet shows that he is searching for his mistress and he sings in which the song can be heard in many different places.

n) Fourteenth Data

The weekly task belongs to Y.K.F. with poem entitled “*Inner Peace*” (by Joshua Fraser), is presented as the fourteenth data. The description is as followed:

INNER PEACE

Joshua Fraser

The wind whistles past my ears.

Closing my eyes, I lose all my fears.

The waves *crash into (I)* the rocks.

Out here there is no time on my clock.

The serenity I feel here just soothes my mind.

A peaceful day so hard to find.

The breeze just calms my soul.
Helps me think about what is my life's goal.
I then look out over the ocean,
And it feels like my life has lost its commotion.
The sun sets down over the clouds.
But the orange glow around makes me proud.
As the night *draws near* (2)
I feel like where I need to be is here.
The soothing nature this afternoon brings
Just feels like such a beautiful thing.
I sit and wonder where life will go,
But right now all I want is for time to slow.
To enjoy this moment and feel free,
To clear my mind and find some glee.
It's days like these I truly treasure.
Amazing nights and beautiful weather.
It may not seem like much.
But it's moments like these I want to clutch.
For once I feel like life is bliss.
So many hard days in which my happiness was missed.
I could get lost listening to the waves.
Listening to the birds and watching how the clouds behave.

I could close my eyes and *fade into* (3) the night.

The tranquility I feel helps me win the fight.

As the waves keep crashing into the rocks,
I feel the happiness in my heart become unlocked.

The day is *drawing to a close* (4).

The peacefulness I feel right now I'll only know.

Right now my mind is finally clear.

It's time to go as the night draws near.

In the poem above, there are four idiomatic expressions found, they are; *crash into*, *draws near*, *fade into*, and *drawing to a close*. The first idiomatic expression is *crash into* in “The wave crash into the rocks”. The student translated the phrase as *menabrak*, “Ombak menabrak batu”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *crash into* means *to collide with someone or something, often violently*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*menghantam (dengan keras)*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is not correct. Looking at the context of the poetry, the wave collide with the rocks violently.

The second idiomatic expression is *draws near* in “As the night draws near”. The student translated the phrase as *semakin dekat*, “Saat malam semakin dekat”. From Idioms and phrases –

The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *draws near* means *to get close to someone or something, either literally or figuratively*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*semakin dekat (kepada sesuatu/seseorang)*”. The translation of idiom done by student is correct. It shows that as the night get close, the poet feels that the right place for him to be is here.

The third idiomatic expression is *fade into* in “I could close my eyes and fade into the night”. The student translated the phrase as *menghilang ke dalam*, “Aku bisa memejamkan mata dan menghilang ke dalam malam”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *fade into* means *to change into something; to slowly transition from one thing to another*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*menyatu*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is not correct yet. Looking at the context of the poetry, it indicates that the poet says he can close his eyes and then slowly change into the night.

The fourth idiomatic expression is *drawing to a close* in “The day is drawing to a close”. The student translated the phrase as *hampir berakhir*, “Hari itu hampir berakhir”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *drawing to a close* means *to come to an end*. According to Cambridge English-

Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*hampir berakhir*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is already correct. Looking at the context of the poetry, it indicates that the poet says the day has come to an end and the peacefulness he feels right now he'll only know.

o) Fifteenth Data

The weekly task belongs to Z.M. with poem entitled “***Mother to Son***” (by Langston Hughes), is presented as the fifteenth data. The description is as followed:

Mother to Son

Langston Hughes (1992)

Well, son, I'll tell you:

Life for me ain't been no crystal stair.

It's had tacks in it,

And splinters,

And boards *orn up* (1)

And places with no carpet on the floor-

Bare.

But *all the time* (2)

I'se been a-climbin' on,

And reachin' landin's,
 And turnin' corners
 And sometimes goin' *in the dark* (3)
 Where there ain't been no light.
 So, boy, don't you *turn back* (4)
 Don't you *set down* (5) on the steps.
 'Cause you finds it's kinder hard.
 Don't you fall now -
 For I'se still goin', honey,
 I'se still climbin',
 And life for me ain't been no crystal stair.

In the poem above, there are five idiomatic expressions found, they are; *torn up*, *all the time*, *in the dark*, *turn back*, and *set down*. The first idiomatic expression is *torn up* in “And boards torn up”. The student translated the phrase as *robek*, “Dan papan-papan yang robek”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *torn up* means *to violently rip or pull someone or something into pieces*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*terobek/terkoyak (dengan kasar)*”. That means the translation of idiom done by the student is correct. Looking at the context of the poem, it shows that the boards violently rip into pieces.

The second idiomatic expression is *all the time* in “But all the time”. The student translated the phrase as *sepanjang waktu*, “Namun, sepanjang waktu”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *all the time* means *constantly; ceaselessly*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*dengan tak henti-hentinya*”. The translation of idiom done by student is not correct yet. The poet says that ceaselessly he has climbed on to reach the land.

The third idiomatic expression is *in the dark* in “And sometimes goin’ in the dark”. The student translated the phrase as *dalam kegelapan*, “Dan terkadang pergi dalam kegelapan”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *in the dark* means *in secret; covertly*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*diam-diam*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is not correct yet. Looking at the context of the poetry, it indicates that the poet says sometimes he goes covertly when there is no light up.

The fourth idiomatic expression is *turn back* in “So, boy, don’t you turn back”. The student translated the phrase as *berbalik kembali*, “Jadi, nak, jangan kamu berbalik kembali”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *turn back* means *to stop moving forward and begin returning to one's point of origin*.

According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*berbalik*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is already correct. Looking at the poem, the poet asks the boy to not stop moving forward and not return to the point of origin.

The fifth idiomatic expression is *set down* in “Don’t you set down on the steps”. The student translated the phrase as *letakkan*, “*Tidakkah kau letakkan diatas langkahmu*”. From Idioms and phrases – The Free Dictionary, the meaning of *set down* means *to put something on the surface of something*. According to Cambridge English-Indonesian Dictionary, in Indonesian it has meaning “*meletakkan*”. The translation of idiom done by the student is correct. The poet tells to not step on the surface of something because it’s kinder hard.

2. Interview

a) First Data

The interview conducted on June 07, 2020 to A.R.S.E.P. via video call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 2. Interview of student 1

Interview Guide	
Translation	Notes: • No.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Never. I just translate the words directly. • No, I don't know.
Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translate it directly and read the dictionary to find the meaning. • Read the text, understand it, and translate it. Maybe. • -
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem "Remember"? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I do. • I read it then translate it, but when I found the difficult words I use the dictionary. • Yes, I do. • No, I don't.
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that phrases "<i>I'm gone</i>", "<i>hold me by the hand</i>", "<i>day by day</i>", in your poem are idiom? • How did you translate them? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I ever heard it, but I don't really understand what idiom is. • No. • No, I don't know. • I just translate it directly.

	<p><i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i></p> <p><i>*note: you don't need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i></p>	
Translation Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lecturer doesn't explain the material clearly. She only asked us to find some journals, poems, and articles then we have to translate it by ourselves. • I just remember when she said in translating journal, we have to pay attention on <i>article (a, the, an)</i>. • I get more knowledge from the text I have translated. • I know more vocabularies. • I don't think so. The problem is that not all translation lecturers have mastered the subject. And I think sometimes the lecturer should ask their students to translate books or novels.

b) Second Data

The interview conducted on June 08, 2020 to A.M. via voice call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 3. Interview of Student 2

Interview Guide	
Translation	<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I do. When translating, firstly I should know the type

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	<p>of the text, and then the theme, time of the text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I have looked some theories, from the 3rd semester, I have been studied them, I have some books about translation theories. • I think, it is about the meaning of text, it is the meaning of target language is same with the source.
Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the grammatical. • Yes. • Grammar.
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem "Remember"? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I do. • Just make the words make sense and I don't pay attention to grammar, just make a good diction, meaning, and effect to the readers. • Yes. • Yes.
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that phrases "<i>I'm gone</i>", "<i>hold me by the hand</i>", "<i>day by day</i>", in your poem are idiom? • How did you translate them? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. • Yes. • Yes. Breaking through = through here is the feeling or mind of the poet. So breaking through here same as the possessed of bad feelings of the writer when she can't handle her sadness. Dropped down = the feeling of sadness, it can be fell or sick.

	<p><i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i></p> <p><i>*note: you don't need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i></p>	
<p>Translation Material</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, but in this semester the teacher hadn't taught me about the procedures or the theories, she just gave a book and ask me to find a text, translating and send them via e-mail. • In this semester I translate so mush text related with corona virus, and some poetry of Blake, Emily, and Shakespeare. I got the sad feelings about the articles of corona, and from the poets I know that they make a poem based on their feelings and condition also the situation of each era they faced. • I have got much knowledge from translation, also I can know the information from various places and times. • I think no. I hope the teacher make a new ways to teach us, because the teacher just ask to find, translate, and send it.

c) Third Data

The interview conducted on June 09, 2020 to A.I.P. via video call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 4. Interview of Student 3

Interview Guide		
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In my opinion, good translation is when translation can convey meaning in accordance with the initial language. • Never. • I don't know about it at all.
Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the meaning of the sentence, then translated with the appropriate language. • I don't know the procedure for translating in theory. • -
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem "Remember"? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. • I translate poem according to the sentence arranged, if not, I search on Google. • Yes. • I'm not sure.
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just a little. • Yes, I guess I have ever. • Yes. • by Googling.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know that phrases “<i>I’m gone</i>”, “<i>hold me by the hand</i>”, “<i>day by day</i>”, in your poem are idiom? • How did you translate them? <i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i> <i>*note: you don’t need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i> 	
<p>Translation Material</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In this literary text translation course, the lecturer only give assignments to students to look for examples of poem and translate language and description of meaning or purpose of poem, so we have never given material. • In the previous semester, I remembered that I had learned about the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of poem. • I think I just added the language and grammar vocabulary skills. • Basic translation from the previous semester only. • Still inadequate, in my opinion. If there is indeed a translation major, there should also be opportunities for internships at the translation company, not just teaching because I don't enjoy it much.

d) Fourth Data

The interview conducted on June 08, 2020 to D.M.A.H. via voice call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 5. Interview of Student 4

Interview Guide		
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes • Once, just last semester. When there is a Basic Translation subject. Never been in this semester. • I have never heard that term.
Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read a whole sentence, find the difficult words, started translating by considering the context of the sentence with the whole text. • I do not know the correct procedure according to experts in translation. • As I mentioned in the previous question. That may not be the right procedure, but I use the procedure as I can.
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem “Remember”? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I understand The Road Not Taken. Whereas The Blossom, I do not understand. • Search the author's biographical analysis, search for content analysis, start searching for difficult words

	<p>reflected the message in it?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<p>in poetry, translate according to the content analysis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depending on how understood the translator with the contents of the poem. Some translations in Google, in my opinion, are less able to reflect the contents of poetry. • Never before.
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that phrases “<i>I’m gone</i>”, “<i>hold me by the hand</i>”, “<i>day by day</i>”, in your poem are idiom? • How did you translate them? <i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i> <i>*note: you don’t need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I understand what an idiom is. • Not yet. • Not. I think they are not idioms hehe. • In accordance with the meaning of the dictionary (because when translating the poem, I think the words are not idioms).
Translation Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think the material given during Basic Translation has not been well understood by me. • The point I remember is that we need to see and consider the context when translating sentences in a text. • Learn that we need to see context, we need to have many vocabularies, that translation has many kinds, we need to translate poem by knowing the biography of the writer to see what messages he

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	<p>/ she wants to give to the reader.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think no. I think our campus needs to set an internship program in translation course for English students who take translation course as their concentration. Because if in the tourism, the students have got the real picture of how to be a tour guide or tour planner for example by going to Bali and Yogyakarta, but in the translation course there is no going anywhere like going to the translation company for internship and others to better understand what the translational field is like.
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e) Fifth Data

The interview conducted on June 08, 2020 to G.N.F. via voice call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 6. Interview of Student 5

Interview Guide		
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I know. • Yes of course, to produce good translation results. • I've heard of the term, but I seem to have forgotten a bit about the meaning of the term.

Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I translate it using the word for word method and after that determine the translation that suits the context. • Yes, I know. • Word by word and sense by sense.
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem "Remember"? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I understand it, because it was my duty in my translation work. • I translate it using the method sense by sense. • I think we must understand the metaphor by using word by word method first and then find the context so we can understand the message in the poem. • Yes, I found a few.
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that phrases "<i>I'm gone</i>", "<i>hold me by the hand</i>", "<i>day by day</i>", in your poem are idiom? • How did you translate them? <i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i> <i>*note: you don't need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I know. • Often. • Yes, I know. • Usually I translate them with their meanings.
Translation Material		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think it's suitable.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I remember about how we have to use the right words and the right methods when we translate a text. • I know how to translate text correctly. • I think not. Because from what I've been through in the translation course, lecturer in the translation department should not be just one, so the three courses are divided to be taught by three different lecturers in each translation course so we can understand the translation aspects correctly.
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f) Sixth Data

The interview conducted on June 09, 2020 to H.N.K. via video call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 7. Interview of Student 6

Interview Guide		
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about 	<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As I know, it can understand the reader of the purpose of writing (understandable). • Usually by comparing, the translated text is formal or informal? Then read a lot of

	<p>how the writing should be translated?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	<p>references to better understand the audience too.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No, I don't know the equivalent effect.
Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually I translate more into meaning, so every one sentence like that, straightforward the core meaning is how. • I do not understand that. I only know about Determiner, Ordinal, I don't know. • I don't know the procedure.
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem "Remember"? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looks like I don't really understand, because the language used is literary language, and actually I don't understand that. I think that understanding literature is more difficult. • I just guessed the meaning of the translation. I connect with the sentence above or below. • It seems my translation has not yet led to the true meaning of the poem. • I don't think so. The problem is that I was just doing it, so not paying attention to any idioms.
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that phrases "<i>I'm gone</i>", "<i>hold me by the hand</i>", "<i>day by day</i>", in your poem are idiom? • How did you translate them? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not really. • I once found an idiom in poetry, but not this poem. If I'm not mistaken, William Shakespeare's poetry. • I do not know if they are actually idioms. • I still translate them inconsequential, still what it is.

	<p><i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i></p> <p><i>*note: you don't need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i></p>	
<p>Translation Material</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In my opinion, still not good. Perhaps because of this online lecture, I was only told to do my work, and the correction was still very general. So we don't really understand what is right or wrong. And as we know, each students has different poems, the assignments are different, but the method of correcting them is actually categorized in general, so it doesn't seem appropriate. • What I remember, the lecturer said, <i>"If you translate, you have to use intuition, you can't translate word by word, so you have to know the meaning of the core. Then we also need to pay attention, who is the target audience, so we have to adjust our translation with the language of the reader, and which certainly must understandable, may not be careless"</i>. All I remember is that. • A lot actually. Starting from the translation of words must be like what, because each words does not always have a steady meaning, must see the word before or after. Because one word from English has various meanings.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, in my opinion it is still inadequate. In terms of material, the media, all of them are still monotonous, seem boring, even though there are many variations in the translation department at other campuses, how to translate. Then the media in our campus is just paper and pen, the teaching style is still monotonous, not interesting, so I feel it's really inadequate. So, we are still lacking in grasping the lessons, my understanding is also lacking, as long as coming and going home, just like that.
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g) Seventh Data

The interview conducted on June 07, 2020 to M.J. via video call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 8. Interview of Student 7

Interview Guide		
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? 	Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I know. I have ever learned it. • I just remember the theory then directly translate it. • The effect that close with recipient.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	
Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I do translate word by word first, then I relate the whole meaning in a sentence. • Yes, I do. But should read it once more to have more understanding hehe. • Transference.
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem “Remember”? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I understand but not really. • I do translate word by word first, then I relate the whole meaning in a sentence. • Yes, I think. • Yes, there is.
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that phrases <i>“I’m gone”</i>, <i>“hold me by the hand”</i>, <i>“day by day”</i>, in your poem are idiom? • How did you translate them? <i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i> <i>*note: you don’t need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes I know. It is a combination of words that forming a new meaning. • Yes, I have ever. • Yes, I know. • I do translate word by word first, then I relate the whole meaning in a sentence.

<p>Translation Material</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, but I'm still confused sometimes and need more understanding again. • It is about the kind of translation. Those are academic translation, literary text translation, and basic Indonesian translation. And the way to translate each of them. • It is not always easy to translate. Because you have to relate the meaning in a sentence. • It's about the appropriate way to translate. It's different between translate the article, poem, and news. • I think it's enough. The problem is that when it comes to translation, I think it only requires practice, and on the other hand, the lecturer must be right in the way they teach. But we as a translation student should practice more, so we will be an expert translator.
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h) Eight Data

The interview conducted on June 07, 2020 to N.R. via voice call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 9. Interview of Student 8

Interview Guide		
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't know, but I guess the good translation must be understandable and covers the meaning of the original. • No, but sometimes I read the background of the writer and why he writes that writings . • I don't know about it.
Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I read all the text then translate it based on the general meaning, but sometimes I translate it word by word. It depends on the lecturer's order. • No, I don't. • Translate by the general meaning because I think there's no exact word to replace word in other languages.
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem “Remember”? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I understand, but I think my understanding is different with some analysis I read in internet, so I changed mine. • I translated it word by word. • Yes, I think so. • I'm not sure whether they are idiom or not: <i>as dear as praise, as mere as blame.</i>
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that phrases “<i>I'm gone</i>”, “<i>hold me by the</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I do but I don't know well. Only some common idioms used in conversation. • I don't remember whether I find the idioms or not, but it

	<p><i>hand</i>", "day by day", in your poem are idiom?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did you translate them? <p><i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i></p> <p><i>*note: you don't need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i></p>	<p>must contain some idioms, I guess.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't know, I thought they are usual phrases. • Since I'm familiar with those words, I translated it directly by the meaning .
<p>Translation Material</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, but the material is given by the lecturer in the 4th semester not this semester. • That the translator can translate based on the literal meaning as long as the translation doesn't change the meaning or the translator can translate just like the original one. • Translating is not only about changing the language but also arranging the words to become appropriate and good sentences. Sometimes we must look for the background of the writer and the writing to get suitable meaning. So, translation makes me explore more. • That sometimes the word should be different from what I translated. There is no exact word in other language that have same "feel" as the other one. • Yes, I think so. Because I get the same lecturer for 3 subjects in translation. I enjoy the basic and academic translation, but I think it would be interesting if the

		lecturer for literally translation is someone who know well about poems and other literature stuffs.
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i) Ninth Data

The interview conducted on June 07, 2020 to N.M.Q. via voice call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 10. Interview of Student 9

Interview Guide		
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I do. What have to be underlined is, that the translation could transfer the right ideas and have to be understandable for reader. • I've only read the translation theory in the 3rd or 4th semester (if I'm not mistaken) in the subject '<i>Basic Translation</i>' by Mr. Basuni, so I only remember a few of it. However, I didn't really understand about that material because I think I've got unclear explanation hehe. • I'm not pretty sure about it. I think that, it means that having the same ideas in translation between source language and target language.
Translation Procedure		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I translate sentences by referring it to the words around it. • Yes, I do. • Usually I use free translation (indirect translation) that allows me to change the words to other words that have similar meaning and appropriate with the context, change the active into passive form, etc.
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem “Remember”? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the first, I got difficulty when understanding those poems, because some poems use the old English or words that rarely used. But after several times analyzing, I do understand. • Firstly, I change the old English into modern English then I read sentence by sentence to understand the whole poem. Usually I try to find the history of the poem or the life background of the writer to find what happened at that time to match as what I've understood before translating it. • Yes I do. Proved by the poem history, year of publishing, and the life background of writer I'm pretty sure that the translation is already reflected the message in it. • Yes I do, so far I found only a few of them.
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that phrases “I'm gone”, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I do. • Yes, I've. • Actually, I'm not pretty sure about it, sometimes I thought

	<p><i>“hold me by the hand”, “day by day”, in your poem are idiom?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did you translate them? <p><i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i></p> <p><i>*note: you don't need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i></p>	<p>that they are words which have certain meaning.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I translated them by combining it with the other words around it. Because when I translated it one by one it will show different meaning.
<p>Translation Material</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think yes, but the problem is the way lecturer explained the material. In the 3rd or 4th semester, we got only the material without having practice. While on the 6th semester (translation class) we got only the practice without getting any material at all. • First, the translation should transfer the right ideas and be understandable. Second, the meaning of the sentences aren't only translated literally (makna asli), it should be translated according to the situation & condition when the event happens (should be based on the pragmatic, etc). Because some sentences have the hidden meaning. • What I can learn from taking translation course is I have to be more aware in everything even something small and aware of 'other/hidden meaning'. • What I have learned about translation is transferring the right ideas of what we

		<p>read/heard to the audiences/reader.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm agree with that statement. Start from organizing the language class, it has too many students each class that makes the lecturer doesn't really pay attention on each student and gets difficulty while scoring too many works. Besides, students cannot show their original work because when they have many classmates, some of them may cheat on others' works. On the other hand, the way lecturer explaining the material is important.
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j) Tenth Data

The interview conducted on June 07, 2020 to N.S.J. via video call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 11. Interview of Student 10

Interview Guide		
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? 	<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't know the characteristics of it. * <i>I don't know whether I'm the wayward here or the lecturer who never gave material about it.</i> As I know, that good translation is not fixed on the word for word from the original language, uses language that is flexible to

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	<p>understand others as long as it does not deviate from the original meaning of the text.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From my experience, during my study in this 6th semester, and as long as I translate various journals, articles, poems, I have never looked for theories about how to translate them first. Because I only got translational theory in 5th semester, so most of it was forgotten. • I don't know anything about the equivalent effect.
Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Usually I do word for word translation, if I think the meaning is already right that way then I think it's enough. If not, then I will make changes to the words that roughly correspond to the meaning of the sentence. • I forgot it all. But that seems to have been taught by Mr. Basuni in the last semester. • At first, I use Google Translate then I'll fix it as best I can.
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem “Remember”? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I understand them. • At first, I look for the translation on the Internet, then I try to adjust the meaning. But if I can't overcome it, I'll leave the meaning to the true figurative meaning. Later in the analysis further, I will explain the true intentions. • Because in my opinion every line of poetry contains figurative language, I don't think it's fully conveyed. But

		<p>it will be explained in the analysis below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I at some times ever found some idioms in the poem.
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that phrases “<i>I’m gone</i>”, “<i>hold me by the hand</i>”, “<i>day by day</i>”, in your poem are idiom? • How did you translate them? <i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i> <i>*note: you don’t need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. As I know, idioms are phrases that cannot be translated word for word, because they have their own meaning. • Yes, exactly. • Yes, I know. Because those phrases if interpreted word for word will not meet their true meaning. • Adapted to the word before or after. In context.
Translation Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In my opinion, not yet. Because when I was in semester 5, when I was taught basic translation, the theory was still a very general theory and the lecturer did not explain in detail, even many that I could not understand. And it is unfortunate for this 6th semester, there are 3 types of translation, but the lecturer only always gives practical assignments and never gives material on how to translate well. But at the time of collection of tasks, will be given feedback. • Because the material is in semester 5, I have forgotten.

	for our translation course?	<p>Maybe if I open a book, I can remember again hehe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So even though in this 6th semester I took translation and never got the material, I gained a lot of experience when translating or becoming a translator. • I actually have learned a lot, basically I have to be patient and have to be able to make the translated language as flexible as possible. • Maybe yes, inadequate. In semester 5, when I was taught, Mr. Basuni, I had difficulty getting the point. While Mrs. Anin is good for other subjects, but when she taught this translation course, she does not convey useful material, only mostly practice. Or maybe she want to deliver the material but it is hampered maybe because of the current condition related to Corona. Anyway, if asked to give a value for the translation course, in my opinion is still inadequate.
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k) Eleventh Data

The interview conducted on June 09, 2020 to N.A.W. via video call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 12. Interview of Student 11

Interview Guide		
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In my opinion, a good translation has fulfilled grammar well, its linguistic aspects too, such as syllables. • I once did such a thing only at the beginning of the course, then after that, when translating it was never again. • I do not know it.
Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I immediately translate it, according to the sentence. • I do not know. • I think it's more literal translation. But there is still something I maintain for the language style, such as proverbs in poetry or the name of an object, etc.
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem "Remember"? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I understand. • I just translate, but there are times when I meet with figurative words, I change according to acceptable language. • I think it's already reflects the message. • Yes, I found a few. Like, <i>write me down</i>, because in my opinion it's impossible to interpret the word literally.
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that phrases "<i>I'm gone</i>", "<i>hold me by the hand</i>", "<i>day by day</i>", 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I think those idioms are words that cannot be translated one at a time. • Yes, I have. • Yes, I know. • Look at the words around them, and adapt them to their context.

	<p>in your poem are idiom?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did you translate them? <i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i> <i>*note: you don't need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i> 	
<p>Translation Material</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, but I forgot which semester. In this semester, I only translate it, so there is no material. • I do not remember anything. • Add vocabulary, facilitate translation so if you use Google Translate we can correct the wrong ones. • There are differences in translating Academic, Basic, Literary, because the language style is different. • In my opinion, it is sufficient. You see, facilities on our campus are mediocre, we have been given material, and then told to translate. So it's not easy nor hard for me.

1) Twelfth Data

The interview conducted on June 09, 2020 to N.F. via video call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 13. Interview of Student 12

Interview Guide		
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think a good translation is when the translation text has the same meaning with the origin text. • I never look at the theory because my lecturer does not recommend the theory to translate a text. • The advantages of which I get from studying translation is that I can improve my vocabulary skills.
Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I usually read the text and find the main ideas in every paragraph. Then I try to translate it sentence by sentence. • No, I don't. • I read it and comprehend the message and then I try to translate it.
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem "Remember"? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I do. • I will search the biography of the poet. Then I search the analysis of the poem in the internet. And then I try to comprehend it. And the last I will translate it by myself. • Yes, I do. • No, I don't.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you know idioms? Have you ever found idioms in the poem? Do you know that phrases “<i>I’m gone</i>”, “<i>hold me by the hand</i>”, “<i>day by day</i>”, in your poem are idiom? How did you translate them? <i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i> <i>*note: you don’t need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes, I do. No, I have not. No, I don’t. I translate it word by word 😊
Translation Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? What can you learn from taking the translation course? What have you learned about translation? What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No, I don’t. I have remembered that if we want to translate something, we must know the position of the word whether it is noun, adjective, adverb, or verb. So, we can translate it. I learn a lot of new vocabularies. I have learned how to translate a lot of poetry, many kinds of abstract, and many kinds of news. Yes, I think the campus have lack of source to provide translation course. We just translate and the lecturer does not give the knowledge even the feedback. So, I don’t know what good translation is. I know the good translation if both of them has the same

		message but it just depends on my opinion. Especially during this corona pandemic, feedback has never been given again. We were only given the task to translate.
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m) Thirteenth Data

The interview conducted on June 09, 2020 to S.F.F. via voice call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 14. Interview of Student 13

Interview Guide		
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm not really sure about my answer. I remember with the explanation of Mr. Basuni and Mam Anindita, they said that translating language not only translates language into another language, but also transfers the purpose of the text to the target language. So, I think the characteristics of a Good Translation are: Makes sense (in terms of the target language). Corresponding. Meet the purpose of the source language. Consistent. <i>(please be advised, I'm not very familiar with translation terms)</i> • Sometimes.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I do not know. * <i>I'm very sad about that</i> :'(
Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, I usually translate it literally, but when I find a strange meaning or idiom, I will search for it on the internet and then compare my sentences on Google Translate or Grammarally. • I don't really know, just knowing the linguistic aspects that affect translation. However, when I try to apply it in my translation, it is very difficult and makes me really confused, because I still have a limited understanding of semantic and syntactic linguistics. • As my usual way.
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem "Remember"? • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not really. • I translate it literally. • From my experience, it still doesn't. I realized that to get the chaos from the poem, we must understand the environment of the poem and also the poet. But, I'm so lazy to learn. • Actually yes.
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that phrases "<i>I'm gone</i>", "<i>hold me by the hand</i>", "<i>day by day</i>", in your poem are idiom? • How did you translate them? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. • I have. • I don't know. • Literally, because i don't aware that they are idiom.

	<p><i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i></p> <p><i>*note: you don't need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i></p>	
<p>Translation Material</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I do. • More or less. • I can learn that we cannot translate sentences as we wish, and we also have to be responsible with our translations because our job is to transfer ideas from source language to target language. • In this semester, not much. Only what is important can translate text. • I think still not good yet. Because I only got translation material in the fourth semester, and from the fifth semester there was no specific material about translation. When I was in the sixth semester taking a translation course, I felt empty about theory, and the lecture only gave us texts and then we translated and submitted them, at the beginning of the semester, lecturers always gave feedback, but when this online lecture was put into effect, never again. I did not get anything from this semester in the translation course, except translating the text and then sending it.

n) Fourteenth Data

The interview conducted on June 09, 2020 to Y.K.F. via voice call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 15. Interview of Student 14

Interview Guide		
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I think the translation can be good if each words has the clear meaning, it should be original translate not just copying and pasting. • Yes, but I forget who is the theorist. I ever read and heard that we must translate it originally and has correlation among the words and sentences. • I'm not sure about this because I haven't get the material in my course yet.
Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'll look every word and the meaning, then translate them to make good sentences. If I got the difficult word, I'll look in the dictionary to match it with the correct meaning. • I'm doubt about this, because when I learn this course I haven't get the exact material yet in the procedures in translating. • I seldomly use my own way to translate like what I said above before.
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem "Remember"? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, because almost the words are familiar and easy to understand.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I will read each lines then get the meaning. • Yes of course, it has a lot meaning there. • Yes, I do.
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that phrases “<i>I’m gone</i>”, “<i>hold me by the hand</i>”, “<i>day by day</i>”, in your poem are idiom? • How did you translate them? <i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i> <i>*note: you don’t need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I do. • Yes, I have. • Yes, I know. Because they have unclear meaning which we have to look the phrase that followed or following by them. • Looking for the meaning of phrase before/after them first, then guessing what the suitable meaning of these idioms.
Translation Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think not yet, because during this semester, we just get the work to translate without knowing the material (procedures, kinds, theories, etc). • There are 3 kinds of translation, Academic (pendidikan), Basic (artikel terupdate), and Literary (sastra). • From this course, I get the kind and way how to translate from my own perspective. • Yes, I think the campus must provide the supported

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	"facilities and infrastructure" especially to improve skills in translating.
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o) Fifteenth Data

The interview conducted on June 09, 2020 to Z.M. via voice call on WhatsApp. The description is as followed:

Table 16. Interview of Student 15

Interview Guide		
Translation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know good translation characteristics? • Before translating, have you ever looked for any theories about how the writing should be translated? • What do you know about the equivalent effect in translation? 	Notes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I think is a translation that fits the context. • Yes, I have. But not very detailed. • -
Translation Procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you translate sentences? • Do you know the methods in translation? • What is the possible method you're likely to use? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Translate every words in a sentence, then combine and adjust to the context of the sentence. • Not know. • Translate according to the context.
The Poem	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you really understand the poem "Remember"? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A little bit understand. • I translate it using Google Translate and then search the summary of the poem.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How did you translate the poem? • Do you think the translation has already reflected the message in it? • Do you find any kinds of Idiom in the poem? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes. • Yes.
Idiom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you know idioms? • Have you ever found idioms in the poem? • Do you know that phrases “<i>I’m gone</i>”, “<i>hold me by the hand</i>”, “<i>day by day</i>”, in your poem are idiom? • How did you translate them? <i>*them refers to the idioms previously mentioned.</i> <i>*note: you don’t need to translate it to Indonesian, just mention how the way you translate them.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, I know, but a bit forgotten. • I don’t think so. • I don’t know it. • I just translate them using Google Translate.
Translation Material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do you think the lecturer has given the appropriate knowledge and material about translation? • What do you remember about the translation material you've learned? • What can you learn from taking the translation course? • What have you learned about translation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, but it lacks details. • That to translate sentences or words, we must know the context / purpose of the text, so as to produce an appropriate translation. • Same as the previous answer. • Translating an article, abstracts, and poetry. • I think not yet. Maybe for now, more deepened about the theories and procedures in translation.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What do you think the campus is still insufficient in providing translations for our translation course? 	
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B. Findings

From the data presentation, the researcher got the findings of the data which was taken from every points of research focuses: 1) The students' ability in translating some idioms in Poetry, (2) Their translation strategies in translating idioms, and (3) What can cause any misinterpretations among Translation Students at IAIN Tulungagung in translating some idioms in Poem.

1. The students' ability in translating some idioms in Poetry.

From the data presentation above, it shows that the total idioms found in each of the existing student assignments are different, ranging from 2-5 only. So, the researcher cannot set a maximum score of the task to provide the value for the final conclusion. The researcher collected data in the form of a collection of tasks owned by students and then look for idioms contained in the Literary Text Translation assignments they have. There are poems in which there are no idioms at all, and also there are randomly consist of 1 up to 4 in them, so it is rather difficult to align the maximum

score in this case. The researcher checked all the poetry assignments each student has, and then checked each sentences of the poems and analyzes the idiom with *Idiom: The Free Dictionary* and also *Cambridge: English Indonesian Dictionary*. Finally, the researcher value based on the correct numbers of each idioms they had. Then later the researcher will conclude about how the average results owned by the students.

Student 1: Of the 3 idioms she has, she only got 1 right.

Student 2: Of the 2 idioms she has, she got 2 right.

Student 3: Of the 3 idioms she has, she only got 1 right.

Student 4: Of the 5 idioms she has, she only got 3 right.

Student 5: Of the 3 idioms he has, he got 2 right.

Student 6: Of the 4 idioms she has, she got 2 right.

Student 7: Of the 2 idioms she has, she got no right.

Student 8: Of the 2 idioms she has, she got no right.

Student 9: Of the 4 idioms she has, she got 2 right.

Student 10: Of the 5 idioms she has, she got 3 right.

Student 11: Of the 5 idioms she has, she only got 2 right.

Student 12: Of the 2 idioms she has, she got 1 right.

Student 13: Of the 3 idioms she has, she got 2 right.

Student 14: Of the 4 idioms she has, she got 2 right.

Student 15: Of the 5 idioms she has, she only got 3 right.

Finally, the researcher found that of the 15 students available as samples, there were 10 students who had a percentage of 50% and above from the

idiom they have in their poetry. That means those 10 students managed to interpret half or more of each idioms they found in each of their poems.

By the result of the documentation of the weekly tasks done by the researcher, the students' ability cannot be concluded because the findings of idiom in poetry is vary from 2 up to 5. The idioms found in poetry of the students is different from one student to another student because they have different poetries as their assisgnment tasks. So, the translation ability of the students in translating idioms found in poetry cannot be generalized.

2. The Translation Strategies done by the Students in Translating Idioms.

From the data presentation above, the researcher found several opinions about strategies that translation students tend to do when translating idioms and also the translation method that most students do in translating text. From the students' answers when interviewed, the strategy they tend to use when translating idioms are to translate them directly, use the dictionary or translate using Google Translate, because many of them doesn't realize that they are idioms. While the translation method that they use the most is the Literal Translation method but they tend to still consider the context of the text as a whole.

3. Causes That Lead Any Misinterpretations among Translation Students in Translating Some Idioms in Poetry.

From the data presentation obtained above, at the time of the interview, the researcher found several factors that greatly influenced or caused misinterpretations among translation students when translating, moreover translating idioms. More than those who are not aware of the existence of the idioms in their poems, and some are aware of the idiom, but translate it only by guessing, or look for it on Google Translate. The students also expressed that they were very short of material this semester, especially in the Literary Text Translation course, so it made sense that almost all of them did not know about Good Translation Characteristics, Equivalent Effects in Translation, and the methods in Translation. Even though it is a basic theory that translators need to master in order to be a good and true messenger for the target readers.