CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

The ability to access information from other countries without first having to learn their language, to break down barriers between nations, and to foster international understanding and collaboration are all examples of the value of translation. In addition, translation can be used as a tool for language acquisition.

Nadar (2007, p. 5-6) provides an example of how translating English writings into Indonesian can be helpful while learning English, particularly when it comes to vocabulary. Translation can be more beneficial in learning a second language if adapted to the learner's ability level, as Newmark (1991, pp. 61-62) explains in greater detail.

There are three distinct levels to the power story: the most basic, the intermediate, and the advanced. Translation may help

primary school students learn new words and grammatical rules (Richards, 2022).

Since translation relies on a "double binding" link between the source and the communication circumstances of the receiving language culture, stutterers may also benefit from it. The idea of equality is what captures this interaction. (house 1997, p. 29), having a good understanding of language helps translators to find appropriate and appropriate equivalents in tl. Translation errors can sabotage the result. Understanding an idiom with a different meaning than the original word is improper.

Effective coordination between the two parties involved in translation (sl and sl) is essential for satisfactory outcomes (Onishchuk et al., 2020). The idea of equivalent defines the link between the two. When translating an idiom, students need to be aware of several other crucial elements in addition to the necessity of speaking both sl and tl.

All of that must be noted to make it simpler for them to comprehend and translate into the target language. In addition to being fluent in both the source and target languages, a translator

must thoroughly understand the culture, literature, religion, and other relevant information. Due to the disparities in the environments these people live in, social.

Reality cannot be correctly transferred into other languages. The practices, cultures, laws, norms, and other distinctions worldwide are among them. An awareness of culture and other topics that support understanding of the entire translation process must be added to translation efforts to prevent misunderstandings and translation errors. It's unrealistic to assume that any two languages accurately portray the same social reality since no two languages are ever that comparable (Redman, 2011).

The idea of culture as an amalgam of expertise, understanding, and perception is fundamental to our translation methodology, argues Snell-Hornby. The translator must be fluent in two languages and comfortable in two cultures if language is fundamental to culture (1995, p. 42). This lends credence to the theory that different cultures inhabit separate but complementary realities, rather than just rebranding the same reality under new names.

The goal of any good translator should be to convey the exact same ideas from one language to another without changing any of the syntax, vocabulary, or syntax itself. What we call "translation" really only means to repeat the same idea from one language into another, but in a new format.

Translated as the process of replacing text in one language (the source language) with text in another language (the destination language). Textual material in one language that has the same meaning as another language. Different translators bring different understandings and points of view to the table, and translation naturally includes multiple interpretations(Sodik, 2023).

Simply said, translation is the process of replacing one written text with another from the source language that has the same or nearly the same meaning in the target language. Another aspect of Catford's method of fully differentiating translation is the use of target language (TL) syntax and vocabulary that are similar to those of the source language. Translation is sometimes defined as the process of conveying ideas from one language into

another (Wills, 1982, referenced in John 2022). Małgorzata et al. (2020) presented the most efficient approach to convert a written text from one language (salt) into another language (tilt) that is equal.

It calls for a methodical examination of the source material as well as analysis of grammar, meaning, and context. Simply "st" is used to represent the user's text. According to Putra (2021), a translation is "a new collective effort to convey ideas from one language to another in a way that does not dilute their original meaning in any way" (Owusu-Acheaw, 2021).

By "translation," we mean the fresh ideas put out by the source's author (Larson, 1984; Tetris et al., e.). given that by 2022, "translation" will have been defined as the act of conveying meaning from one language (SL) to another. To do this, we need to change the framework of the first steps of learning a second language so that it focuses more on meaning and context. As a process of conveying meaning from one language into another, translation entails the transmission of translation.

According to Newmark (1988), as cited in Rosita (2017), "translation is" conveying the author's intended meaning through a change in language. "it is possible that" translation also refers to the process of conveying information from one language to another. Freeman (2022) cites Brislin (1976) as saying that translation covers a lot of ground. The term "telepathy" describes the ability to convey mental states from one individual to another.

It is translating from one language to another the languages involved, whether in written or spoken form, with or without the establishment of orthographies, an individual, whether signs are bilingual or monolingual, and whether language is conveyed through signs or not translation quality assessment (QA) is a rapid emerging sub-disciplines that concentrate on the interconnections between st into tl(Zidni et al., 2020). Tqa, or total quality assessment, is a form of evaluation conducted to ascertain the value, worth, or importance of something (Scriven, 2007, as mentioned in Faghih, 2021).

As per House, as mentioned in Faghih's (2021) study, the desired objective is to establish an equivalence of function,

serving as both the origin and the result. Translated texts must possess identical functionality and purpose; the text function can only be made plain with a comprehensive explanation. Textual analysis is used to measure the quality of translation and evaluate the translation outcomes. Proposes four fundamental concepts to take into account:

a. The examiners must be diligent in establishing and evaluating standards. The evaluators must be aware of the current ones.

b. The assessment criteria are contingent upon the specific context and circumstances of the role of discernment.

c. The object of judgment also considers the considerations one should assess and determine what they can set.

d. The evaluators or assessors of the translation should consider some weight-related indicators.

2. Types Of Translation

There are two main forms of translation, according to Larson (1984, as referenced in Indriani, 2017): form-based and meaning-based translation. A literal translation and the form-based translation are interchangeable. Both the source and destination languages' structures and formats are preserved in form-based translation. On the other hand, meaning-based translation strives to accurately translate the original text into the target language while preserving its intended meaning.

Idiomatic translation, according to Larson (1984), makes use of the target language's innate features, including grammatical constructions and the selection of lexical items. Instead of translating words word for word, translators should aim for an idiomatic style that conveys the intended meaning of the original text in the target language. According to Floranti and Mubarok (2020), Baker (1992) classified professional translators' approaches to difficult translation tasks into eight separate groups.(Fitri et al., 2019). These categories are:

a. Translation by a more general word.

This is a frequently employed approach to address various forms of non-equivalence. Baker believes it functions effectively in some languages because language does not influence meaning in the semantic domain.

b. Translation by a more neutral / less expressive word.

This is another strategy in the semantic field of structure.

c. Translation by cultural substitution.

Taking into account the intended audience, this tactic entails switching out culturally unique vocabulary or expressions with those in the target language. By using this route, the translated material becomes more genuine, comprehensible, and accessible to the reader. Two things will determine if the translator uses this method: first, who is paying for the translation, and second, what is the goal of the translation.

d. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation.

This technique is typically employed when addressing culture-specific artifacts, contemporary ideas, and popular terminology. Utilising loan words with accompanying explanations proves highly advantageous when reiterating a particular phrase multiple times inside the text. The term is initially introduced in the explanation and then might be employed independently.

e. Translation by paraphrasing using a related word.

This technique is employed when the source item is expressed in the target language but in a modified form. Additionally, it is used when the occurrence rate of a specific condition in the source text is manifestly more significant than in the target language.

f. Translation by paraphrasing.

The paraphrase approach is employed when the concept expressed in the source language is not linguistically represented in the target language. If the

target language has a nuanced interpretation of the source item, the paraphrase approach might be employed as an alternative to synonymous terms. It could be derived by altering a higher-level or unambiguous definition of the original item.

g. Translation by omission.

This may be a drastic strategy, but omitting the translation of a word or expression in some contexts may be helpful. Translators employ this method to circumvent protracted explanations when the significance communicated by a specific item or term is not essential for comprehending the translation.

h. Translation by illustration.

This approach can be advantageous in cases where the corresponding item in the target does not encompass certain facets of the source item and the related article pertains to a tangible entity that can be visually depicted. This method avoids explicitly excessive elaboration, ensuring brevity and clarity. (Yiakoumetti, 2022).

3. Translation Procedure

Translation approaches play a crucial role in the field of translation theory. Experienced translators in translation always employ their well-honed processes to ensure flawless work. In their work, Hatim and Munday (2004) and Putra and Novalinda (2019) present a fundamental approach to translation, which may be categorised into two main strategies: literal translation, focusing on the form, and free translation, emphasising the content. There are two interpretations of the procedural text. Initially, Newmark outlines various translation methodologies that can be employed to translate words with meaningful connotations:

a. Transference refers to transferring a word from the source to the target language. The output of this technique is in the form of a borrowing word. This approach is commonly employed to translate individuals' names, local appellations, or geographic descriptors.

b. Cultural equivalence refers to translating words from the source language into their corresponding equivalents in the target language.

c. Descriptive translation, known as neutralisation, synthesises functional and descriptive equivalence.

d. Naturalisation refers to modifying the phonology and morphology of the vocabulary from the source language to make it suitable for the target language.

e. Componential analysis is a translation procedure in which the translator incorporates components appropriate for the source language, resulting in translations that closely resemble the original language. Typically, cultural terms in the source language possess more precise connotations than the target language.

f. Combiningof multiple translation procedures (known as couplet) involves blending two or more translation techniques, such as transference and cultural equivalence.

g. International standard translation refers to using globally acceptable translations for phrases like President and Senate.

h. Paraphrasing is rephrasing a speech by rearranging the words to elucidate the underlying idea(Floranti et al., 2020).

B. Idiomatic Expression

1. Definition of Idiomatic Expression

Chaer (1984) maintained that an idiom represents "a language whose meaning cannot be derived from the general grammatical theory that applies to the language or predictable from the lexical meaning of the elements that constitute it." The overall meaning of an idiom, along with the lexicological meaning of its constituent elements, can still be discovered in historical comparative and etymological terms, according to Chaer, who noted that this is still possible.

Therefore, this indicates that there is a meaning to an idiom that can still be predicted based on the lexical meaning of the pieces that make up the idiom.

An idiom is a construction of elements that select one another, each member has a meaning that exists only because of the other, or a construction whose meaning is not the same as the

combination of the meaning of the member, as stated by Kridalaksana (2005) in the Dictionary of Linguistics.

In other words, an idiom is a construction that is a building of elements that choose one another. An illustration of this would be the black goat that appears in the sentence "In the fire it is destroyed into black goats, while they know nothing." Based on the definition provided by Chaer and Kridalaksana, it is possible to draw the conclusion that an idiom is a unit of language that has a meaning that is distinct from the meaning of the components that make up its generation.

Like each language, English has its own unique methods of expressing ideas and purpose. An example of this would be figures of speech. Figurative terms are common in literature and ordinary speech due to the cultural importance of their roots. Literary works are thus replete with metaphorical terminology. You can't always tell what an idiom means just by looking at its components. The security guard was referred to as Kambing Hitam, despite his lack of understanding of the term's meaning.

Impromptu expressions in a language or dialect that is not generally understood are known as idioms (Haryanto, 2021).

For instance, "spill the beans" is "to reveal secret information without intending to do so." Hornby (1995) defines idioms as sentences or phrases whose meaning cannot be deduced from the context of their individual words and which must be studied in its whole (see Suriadi, 2018). As Newmark (1988, as referenced in Noviana, 2011) elucidates more thoroughly, the three meanings of the term idiom tend to be blended naturally.

According to Victoria (2011), the meaning of many phrases in the English language cannot be deduced from the purposes of their constituent parts. Idiomatic expressions are the terms used to describe these sayings. Idiomatic expressions (idioms), as defined by Hurford (2007) (cited in Suriadi, 2018), are multi-word phrases that mix the literal senses of the constituent words in each sentence. Idioms are idiosyncratic utterances that defy logical or grammatical explanations yet enrich a language with its unique flavour.

According to Wikipedia, the term "idiom" originates from the Yunani word "idiom," which means "unique," "individual," "special," or "personal." An idiom is a figure of speech used to convey an idea to another person roundabout, usually by using a word out of its usual context in a way that that person will understand without any misunderstandings.

So, an idiom is a fixed expression or a conventional word combination whose usage cannot be separated from the word that comes after it. From this, it follows that the idiom in question is an unalterable particular phrase, the meaning of which cannot be deduced from that of its elements, as stated above.

2. Types Of Idiomatic

Chaer (1993) in the Dictionary of Indonesian Language Idioms, mentions that the idioms of Indonesia can appear in the form of words, phrases, and sentences.Example:

a. Words:'sugar-sweets' means women's storage

b. Phrases: 'green table' means court

c. Phrase: 'blood rising to the head' means anger

Chaer (1993) divides an idiom into two types that are reviewed in terms of the rotation of its elements in forming a meaning, i.e. full idiom and partial idiom. Full idiom is a idiom whose forming elements are already one unity of meaning and each element has lost its lexical meaning so that what exists is the meaning of the whole form.

According to a definition given by Michael Mc Carthy and Felicity O'Dell in 2003 (cited in Suriadi, 2018), idioms are phrases with a meaning that is unclear from the words used alone. To illustrate, the term can refer to someone furious or frustrated. You cannot get the purpose of this idiom from the words alone. Here are the seven categories of idioms:

a. Pairs of Nouns

Several sets of nouns in English always go together and in the same sequence. The reason why one noun usually appears before the others is complex to explain. The current series has been in place for quite some time and should remain the same. Some of the most common pair-ups are shown

below. Beginning and end: A start and a finish; the first and the last.

b. Collective noun phrases

Several idiomatic nouns are used to refer to groups of things. Collective nouns are what we use to describe this type of thing. The student probably has trouble distinguishing whether "many sheep" or "many cows" is the more common method of saying "many sheep" or "many cows" in English. Standard collective noun phrases, such as a flock of chickens or a hive of bees, are provided in the following list(Rosita, 2021).

c. Compound Adjectives

Adjectives consisting of multiple words can be found in some English sentences. These are very common in informal writing and newspapers. In most cases, the connotation is crystal clear. Hyphens are used in all of these adjectives. Some contemporary instances are shown below. "a dog in the manager's policy" refers to a man who tries to spoil everyone

else's fun because he does not want to waste his time or attention on something he does not care about.

d. Adjective + Noun phrases

Because of their unique and often context-independent meaning, some idiomatic expressions can be challenging for students to acquire. The English language is rife with compound noun and adjective expressions like "early bird," "dark horse," and "French leave."

Although the individual words inside these expressions are simple enough to grasp for a language student, the expression as a whole is typically only easily comprehended by a native speaker due to the specific meaning that has developed over years of common usage. The adjectives in the sentence are given in alphabetical order. Capitalised phrases, such as Ireland's Emerald Isle, are grouped.

e. Noun Phrases

Here are some illustrations of noun phrases: That which causes jealousy or strife is called "an apple of discord" (in the formal sense). Another expression that refers to something or

(more commonly) someone that is extremely important to its owner is "the apple of one's eye." Similarly, "a bag of bones" is another slang term describing a fragile individual.

f. Proper names (adjective + Noun)

All proper names in this list are capitalised since they contain adjectives and nouns. The list is not limited to geographical terms; it also includes specialised terms for ideas, things, and locations that have unique associations in the English language. The Big Four is a colloquial term for the most significant British banks (Barcl Lloyds, Midland, and National Westminster).

Many experts have developed various taxonomies for idioms. Hockett divided idioms into six groups in 1982, including substitution, proper name, abbreviation, English phrasal compound, the figure of speech, and slang, according to Strässler (1982), as reported in. The following is an explanation of each class of idiom:

a. Substitute

He, she, it, and they are examples of personal pronouns; this, those, and these are examples of demonstratives, and the verb "do" is an example of a common phrasal verb.

b. Proper name

New idioms often originate from the names of notable individuals, locations, animals, spirits, or modes of transportation.

c. Abbreviation

Replacement of a piece with the whole. A phone, for instance, is a component of the term phone, while UNESCO is an acronym for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organisation.

d. English Phrasal Compound

A compound is a noun, adjective, or verb made up of two or more basic words joined together by a hyphen (-), such as "well-dressed," "well-known," and "boyfriend."

e. Figure of speech

Figures of speech are broken down into four categories: hyperbole, litotes, oxymoron, and irony, each with a "deep" meaning that differs from its "surface" counterpart.

f. Slang

One definition of slang is the use of colloquial language. Slang and other contemporary terminology are frequently used in conversation. In particular, among young people, slang appears to strengthen friendships.

3. The Strategies of Translating Idioms

A fixed expression or idiom can be interpreted differently in a different language depending on a number of different elements. According to Baker (1992: 85), the absence of an idiom in the target language that has a meaning that is comparable to the one in the target language is not the only factor to consider. Other aspects include, for instance, the relevance of the particular lexical words that make up the idiom, with regard to whether or not they are modified in other parts of the source text.

Additionally, the appropriateness or inappropriateness of employing idiomatic language in a certain register in the target language is another consideration to consider. Idiomatic expressions should be translated using the following procedures or tactics, as suggested by Mona Baker (1992:85-92), according to the following:

a. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

This technique converts an idiom from the source language into the target language using the same meaning and comparable lexical components.

b. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

This strategy translates an idiom from the source language into the target language using an idiom with the same meaning but different lexical items.

When learning a target language, it is frequently feasible to discover an idiom or fixed phrase that has a meaning that is like to that of the idiom or expression that was used in the source language, but which is composed of distinct lexical elements.

For instance, the French term "a handsome action deserves a handsome return" and the English expression "one good turn deserves another" both employ various lexical items to represent what is essentially the same idea (Fernando & Flavell, 1981). Both of these expressions are examples of how different lexical items can be used to express the same idea.

c. Translation by paraphrase.

This is the most typical approach to translating idioms when there is no direct equivalent in the target language or when the stylistic differences between the two languages make it seem inappropriate to employ idiomatic terminology. The following examples are paraphrased from their original sources; nevertheless, you are free to disagree with their accuracy. The purpose of paraphrasing is to demonstrate the method rather than to provide definitions of specific idioms.

d. Translation by omission.

The target text may sometimes completely exclude an idiom, just like it might with a single word. This can be due to stylistic considerations, the difficulty of paraphrasing its content, or the lack of a near-perfect translation into the target language.

4. Difficulties in Translating Idioms

The capacity to accurately detect and understand idioms is also implied by Baker (1992, p. 65) as the primary issue when dealing with idioms. There is a certain translation approach that has to be used when dealing with idiomatic expressions.

Because translation may be done literally or idiomatically, idiom-filled expressions often need more specific interpretations. To solve this problem, Newmark employs a number of translation strategies, including idiomatic translation. Even when you've figured out an idiom, there will be further problems to solve. Using this method, one may find the relevant phrase in the target language. In this section, the author draws on Baker's summary to

emphasize the difficulties of translating idioms. (1992, p. 68–71).
as follows:

a. The target language may not have an analogous form for an idiom or fixed expression.

b. Although an idiom or fixed term may have a similar counterpart in the target language, their use context may differ. For example, the two expressions may not be pragmatically transferable or have distinct implications.

c. Idioms can occur in the original text and be employed simultaneously in literal and idiomatic contexts. The play on idiom cannot be effectively replicated in the target text unless the target-language idiom matches the source-language idiom in form and meaning.

d. Idiom usage conventions in written discourse, the circumstances in which they can be employed, and how frequently they are used can vary between source and destination languages. Idioms are used in many, but not all, forms of English writing.

C. The Difficult Level Of Idiomatic Translation

According to Baker (1992:80-84), There is a significant difference between the challenges that are involved in translating an idiom and those that are involved in its interpretation. In this context, the concern is not whether a particular phrase is clear, obscure, or deceptive with regard to its meaning. Sometimes it is simpler to translate an opaque expression than it is to translate a clear one. The following is a condensed version of the primary challenges that are associated with translating idioms and fixed expressions through translation:

1. It is possible that the target language does not have a counterpart for an idiom or fixed statement

   The way a language chooses to express or not express different meanings is unpredictable, and there are very few cases when two languages' choices for expressing the same meanings are identical. A word may have one meaning in one language and another with an idiom, yet still another with a transparent fixed expression, yet still another with a single word and still another with yet another language with yet

another word and yet another with yet another word, and so on. Thus, expecting to automatically recognize similar idioms and phrases in the target language is a reasonable expectation to have.

Despite popular belief, idioms that include elements unique to a particular culture may be translated. It is not the parts of a word itself that might make translation difficult or impossible; rather, it is the meaning it carries and the contexts in which that meaning is likely to be encountered. As an example, the English expression "to carry coals to Newcastle" is culturally distinctive since it uses coal from Newcastle as a measuring stick for plenty. In contrast, the German phrase "Eulen nach Athen tragen" (meaning "to carry owls to Athens1" in English) is quite close to its English counterpart.

Giving to someone who has plenty of something is the same idea behind both expressions (Grauberg, 1989). An equivalent French expression would be "porter de ieau à la riviere," which means "to carry water to the river." Conversely, according to Palmer (1976), the expression "old

women and sticks" is more common in Welsh than "cats and dogs," even though they both mean the same thing.

2. Even when the target language has an idiom or fixed term that sounds similar, the context in which it is used can be different

One possible explanation is that the two terms do not have the same pragmatic meaning or have distinct implications. The English idiom "sing a different tune" is used to indicate when someone's behavior or words contradict earlier remarks or actions, indicating a change in viewpoint. Even though it means "to sing different tunes/to sing a duet" in one sense, the Chinese phrase Chang - dui -tai -xi may also imply "opposite viewpoints" in another meaning entirely.

It has strong political undertones, yet depending on the setting, it may be seen as expressing opposing rather than opposing opinions. Although the English phrase "to go to the dogs" may indicate "to lose one's good qualities" whether applied to locations or people, the German word "to perish" is used only when referring to humans.

3. The source material makes use of idioms in both their literal and idiomatic connotations simultaneously

   Without a precise and grammatical equivalent of the original phrase, the pun will not hold water in the target language. Arab Political Humour by Kishtainy is another reference (1985). The author incorporates Arab jokes and anecdotes into this book, which keeps the target language English even though it was initially written in Arabic.

4. The manner in which idioms are employed in written communication, the situations in which they are appropriate, and how often they are used could vary across the languages utilized.

   A wide range of English texts make use of idioms, albeit obviously not all of them. English advertisements, promotional materials, and the tabloid press often utilize idioms, even if their use in quality-press news reporting is restricted.

D. Previous Study

Thirdly, the researcher looked at prior studies. First, there's the research of Ahdillah, Hartono, and Yuliasri (2020). A strategy that led to equivalency in the English-Indonesian translation of idiomatic terms from The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer was analyzed in this research for idiomatic terms that were translated from English to Bahasa Indonesia. As part of the research, we looked at the methods that translators use to convey idiomatic expressions and how those methods relate to the accuracy of translated idiomatic expressions. The study's findings revealed that (1) the novel's translator increasingly relied on the free translation technique. The logical conclusion that followed from this was that the target language was mostly used to recreate the idiomatic terms used in the children's book. (2) in order to attain a similar meaning and essence in the target language, the translator would often re-create phrases and words from the source language without paying attention to the words and grammatical units of the source language. (3) there was a strong correlation between the use of

translation strategies for idiomatic expressions and the resulting equivalence of idiomatic expressions in Indonesian.

Improving the quality of the translation of the idiomatic language is possible if the translator is familiar with the circumstances in which the narrator delivers the tale in the book. Furthermore, for the highest level of equivalency, it is advised that the translation technique for idiomatic terms be determined by the genre of the content and the intended audience.

"Indonesia - English Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in The Novel This Earth of Mankind." is the title of the second research conducted by Floranti, Astri Dwi, and Yasir Mubarok (2020). This research looked at the idioms in Bumi Manusia, an Indonesian best-selling fiction story translated into English as This Earth of Mankind, and how they were translated from Indonesian to English. The research found out how accurately translators were able to convey SL idioms in TL and what kinds of translation procedures they used.

In our design, we included content analysis, a method of qualitative research. Ultimately, the results showed that

paraphrasing was the translator's preferred method. The translator successfully conveyed the original meaning of the idioms by employing TL standard vocabularies (non-union forms) that were comparable to SL idioms or by expressing SL idioms in broader TL statements. The other idioms kept their original SL vocabulary but were rendered into TL in the same manner as idioms in TL. Also, the meaning of most idioms was the same, but inevitably with less implications.

Yulianti., et al. (2022) performed the Translation Analysis of Idioms in Novel Crazy Rich Asians: Semantic Approach, the third research that aimed to find the best technique to translate idioms from English to Indonesian. Details came from Crazy Rich Asians by Kevin Kwan and its Indonesian translation by Cindy Kristanto, Kaya Tujuh Turunan. Because an idiom's meaning cannot be derived from its constituent words, the proper methods for translating idioms have an influence on the idiom translation.

After analyzing 73 data points for synonyms, 66 points for emphasis shift, 62 points for abstraction change, and 41 points for

distribution change, the findings revealed that paraphrase was the most common sort of idiom. The author researched the significance of learning idioms and using them effectively. The writer's and their study have idioms and translation as similarities, but differ in demography, research sample, and goal of analysis.

According on what I've seen in the literature, this study differs from previous research. Here, the researcher examines the pupils' proficiency in translating slang phrases used in the novel The Fault in Our Stars into English. For this study, the author used John Green's The Fault in Our Stars.