



Analysis of Translation Strategy of Mandarin Idioms (Chéngyǔ) in The Novel Little Mushroom 《小蘑菇》 by Yīshísì Zhōu

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the idiom translation strategies used by translators in translating the Mandarin Idiom 成语 chéngyǔ contained in the novel Little Mushroom 《小蘑菇》 Xiǎo Mógū by 一十四洲 Yīshísì Zhōu. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Data were collected using literature study techniques, and analyzed based on the theory of idiom translation strategies by Baker (2018). The results of the study showed that out of 164 Mandarin idioms 成语 chéngyǔ, the idiom translation strategy most used by translators was the paraphrase idiom translation strategy with a percentage of use reaching 62.25% and the least was the idiom translation strategy using the target language idiom that has a similar meaning and form with the number of data only 3 data (1.8%). The Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ has become an inseparable part of Chinese culture, because the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ itself is a written cultural heritage, where the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ has its own origins which come from famous stories in the past, mythology, and even the analects.

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, the Chinese literature market, especially novels, has been soaring and has successfully penetrated the global market. The cultural differences carried in the novels have in fact been able to attract readers' attention with all the uniqueness of novels originating from China. Moreover, China uses the internet as the main media in marketing their novels, so readers from any part of the world can enjoy novels originating from the Bamboo Curtain country. The many mobile platforms in the form of novel reading applications provided make it easier for readers, both local Chinese readers and foreigners, to access Chinese novels. Zhuoma (2018:4) in his research revealed that one of the Chinese novel websites has experienced rapid growth from before. In 2017, based on Alexa Statistics results, the wuxiaworld website rapidly ranked 954th, where previously the website was only ranked 16128th. Which means, in one day, there are 979,200 people from all over the world who access the Chinese novel website. This clearly shows that interest in Chinese literary works, especially novels, has soared sharply and has succeeded in raising its name to the global market.

Because of this, many foreign publishers are interested in buying licenses for Chinese novels and starting to translate them into various languages, such as Korean, Thai, German, and even English. Foreign publishers are starting to open their eyes and realize that the cross-cultural nature that Chinese novels bring to readers outside China is actually one of the main attractions of these novels. China, as one of the countries with the oldest civilizations in the world, has had a huge impact on the development of its literary works that other cultures would not have. The connection between novels and Chinese culture, starting from ancient cultures with all their profound philosophies, to modern culture with many moral values embedded in them, has made the Chinese novel industry grow to an unimaginable number and attracted a lot of attention from foreign publishers to translate Chinese novels, especially famous novels that already have a high fan base. Slowly but surely, translated novels from China are increasingly mushrooming.

Translation itself is the process of transferring messages from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) with the note that the final result of the message transfer to the target language has an appropriate equivalence with the message intended by the source language. Many people think that this "translation process" is quite easy, but actually it is not. Language is a tool for human communication, and also a container for a literary work which is the result of the development of culture created by humans themselves. Language is a historical trace that fully reflects human mentality and culture, reflects the way of life and way of thinking of a nation, and is an excellent bridge as a means of cultural exchange between nations.

Every nation has its own culture reflected through the language they use, which makes the language unique and distinctive, as is the case with Mandarin. Due to cultural differences and the uniqueness of the language influenced by culture, the translation process or what we call the translation process is a challenging thing to do. The term "equivalence of meaning" has a broad connotation, which makes it

difficult for translators to adjust the standard of "equivalent meaning" in a translation. Especially when translating idioms and proverbs in novels that are very closely related to culture. Idioms, as one of the expressions that are rich in emotion in their meaning, are formed from a combination of words that form a new meaning and cannot be interpreted with their basic form.

The attachment of idioms in Mandarin and its culture that is so ingrained makes translating idioms increasingly challenging to do. In translating idioms, there are still many obstacles because the idiomatic expressions in the source language (in this case Mandarin), which do not have an exact equivalent to the expressions in the target language due to differences in culture and grammatical structures that form sentences. Therefore, when translating a novel, the translator is required to have a deeper understanding and very broad insight into the source language and the target language. Knowledge does not only cover linguistic and linguistic aspects, but also understands the cultural and ecological aspects of both the source language and the target language. This is because the translator is not only responsible for the translation results, but is also responsible for the message conveyed by the source language, while maintaining the nuances of the existing text. So that in the translation process, the translator must meet the rules and standards that have been set. To meet the standardization of the text being translated, the translator must understand the methods, techniques, and translation strategies that can be used according to the needs of the text later in order to achieve equivalence of meaning that is in accordance with the source language and has good translation quality. This is what makes translating Mandarin novels into other languages difficult to do.

Viewed from the very close relationship between idioms as part of the language and culture in China, and the difficulties in translating Mandarin idioms into the target language which certainly has cultural differences with China, the researcher is interested in studying the translation of idioms, especially on the translation strategy of the Mandarin idiom 成语 *chéngyǔ* found in the Chinese science fiction novel by 一十四洲 *Yīshísi zhōu* entitled 小蘑菇 *Xiǎo mógu* (Little Mushroom). The story of this novel is revealed from the perspective of a "mushroom" that has a human form, so its content presents an exploration of the concept of goodness and the philosophy of humanity—in order to maintain life, does losing our conscience and acting selfishly make us truly human.

In addition, the novel 小蘑菇 *Xiǎo mógu* (Little Mushroom) which has a fantasy and science story setting actually contains many Mandarin idioms 成语 *chéngyǔ* in describing the atmosphere and feelings of the characters, in October 2021, it won the Silver award (one of the highest awards in China), namely the "Best Original Novel" award, which is the most important part of the Silver Award Winner of 2021's Xingyun Awards for Global Chinese Science Fiction. Some of the Mandarin idioms 成语 *chéngyǔ* found in the novel are 摇摇欲坠 (*yáoyáoyùzhuì*) in the English translation of the novel is translated as sagging, 奇形怪状 (*qíxíngguàizhuàng*) is translated as strange, 一望无际 (*yīwàngwújí*) is translated as stretch out as far as the eye could see and 相安无事 (*xiāng'ān wúshì*) is translated as

peacefully coexisting.

Seeing the many idioms contained in the novel 小蘑菇 Xiǎo mógu (Little Mushroom), and connecting it with the difficulty of translating idioms due to the attachment between idioms and the culture from which the idioms originate, this factor is what made the researcher choose the novel 小蘑菇 Xiǎo mógu (Little Mushroom) as the object of research to examine the translation strategies used to translate idioms into English. The researcher wants to know what translation strategies are used by the translator to overcome the difficulty of translating the idioms contained in it.

In the book Xiàndài Hànyǔ Cídiǎn, the definition of the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ is a short but meaningful fixed phrase or clause that has been used by people for a long time. Chéngyǔ in Mandarin mostly consists of four characters and generally has its own origin (Guo, 2016:166). Supporting Guo's statement, Wáng 王德春 et al., (2003:6) added that in Mandarin the closest equivalent to 'idiom' is 成语 chéngyǔ. Chéngyǔ is a fixed phrase or fixed clause used in daily life. Chéngyǔ not only has a fixed structure, integrated meaning, but also its composition cannot be separated, and generally expresses interrelated and inseparable concepts. (Wáng 王德春 et al., 2003:2)

Wáng 王德春 also explains that the meaning of the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ is usually not related to the literal meaning of the elements that form it, for example 胸有成竹 xiōng yǒu chéng zhú, 胸 (heart, mind), 有 (have), 成 (become), 竹 (bamboo), the original meaning of the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ is 'have a mature plan'. However, by analyzing the possible meanings that are intended to be conveyed and their relationship to the origin of the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ, the meaning of the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ can be known. However, there are also many Mandarin idioms 成语 chéngyǔ whose meaning can be known through their constituent elements, for example 分秒必争 fēn miǎo bì zhēng, 分秒 (every minute and second), 必 (must), 争 (strive), the original meaning of this Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ is 'making the most of every minute and second'. Thus, the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ is a group of words that have existed since ancient times and are used very intensively in communication, with a structure that cannot be replaced or changed, and whose meaning cannot be known based on its constituent elements. The Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ has unique linguistic characteristics, namely it is concise and has deep meaning, is dynamic, and can express something clearly and concisely, and can be arbitrary.

Based on the information that the researcher has mentioned regarding the difficulties of translating idioms in the process of translating novels, as well as the research object chosen by the researcher contains philosophical values with the use of interesting diction and many idioms to describe the story and characters, the researcher is interested in studying in more depth and detail the English translation of Mandarin idioms found in the novel 小蘑菇 Xiǎo mógu (Little Mushroom) in terms of the dominant

idiom translation strategies used by the translator when translating the idioms.

METHOD

This study is a study that uses qualitative methods and descriptive approaches because the objects to be studied, namely the Mandarin idiom 成语 Chéngyǔ and its translation will be analyzed and the results of the analysis are described in detail according to the theory used, namely the theory of translation strategies according to Baker (2018). The data sources for this study have two sources, namely the original novel 小蘑菇 Xiǎo mógu volume 1 by 一十四洲 Yīshísi zhōu in Mandarin, and the translated novel entitled Little Mushroom: Judgment Day: Judgment Day volume 1 by 一十四洲 Yīshísi zhōu published by Peach Flower House, LLC.

In this study, the primary data used are idioms found in the text of the novel 小蘑菇 Xiǎo mógu by 一十四洲 Yīshísi zhōu volume 1, both the Mandarin novel and its English translation. The type of Mandarin idiom taken as data is the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ, an idiom consisting of four words along with its translation. While the secondary data used to support this study are books, journal articles, online dictionaries, and information related to the research field studied in libraries and the internet. Based on the results of data collection, there are 164 Mandarin idioms 成语 chéngyǔ found in the novel 小蘑菇 Xiǎo mógu.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study found 164 data of 成语 chéngyǔ (Chinese idioms) in the Chinese novel 《小蘑菇》 by 一十四洲 Yīshísi zhōu and its translation in the novel Little Mushroom: Judgment Day translated by Xiao. All data were analyzed based on the theory of Idiom Translation Strategy by Baker (2018).

Based on the analysis results found, of the six (6) strategies put forward by Baker, in the translated novel Little Mushroom: Judgment Day, there are only four (4) idiom translation strategies applied by the translator in translating 成语 chéngyǔ (Chinese idiom) into English. The research data on the application of idiom translation strategies in 成语 chéngyǔ (Chinese idiom) in the translated novel Little Mushroom: Judgment Day can be seen in table 1.

Table 1. Idiom Translation Strategies Used by Translators in the Novel Little Mushroom: Judgment Day

Idiom Translation Strategy	Chéngyǔ Data Count (Mandarin Idiom)	Percentage of Usage
Translation by paraphrasing	102	62.25%
Translation by omission of a play on idiom	49	29.88%
Using target language idioms that have similar meanings, but different forms	10	6.1%
Using target language idioms that have similar meaning and form	3	1.8%

Translation by paraphrasing

Translation by paraphrasing idiom translation strategy is a strategy used by translators by paraphrasing idioms from the SL. The paraphrasing strategy is used because the translator cannot find an equivalent word that matches the meaning of the SL idiom in the TL equivalent. This happens because idioms are closely related to the culture of their place of origin, and the idiomatic language between the source language (SL) and target language (TL) has different preferences in language style. So this strategy is the most effective alternative for translating idioms, and in this study, it has been proven. In the novel 《小蘑菇》 and its translated novel Little Mushroom: Judgment Day, the researcher identified 164 成语 chéngyǔ (Chinese idioms), and in as many as 102 of the 成语 chéngyǔ data, the translator paraphrased them with the aim of conveying the meaning of 成语 chéngyǔ as close as possible to the original meaning.

Table 2. Translation Strategy of Paraphrase Idioms in the Novel Little Mushroom: Judgment

Data Number	Mandarin idioms in the novel 小蘑菇	Translation of Mandarin Idioms in the Novel Little Mushroom: Judgement Day	Idiom Translation Strategy
1.	摇摇欲坠	Sagging	paraphrasing
2.	无边无际	Infinite	paraphrasing
3.	奇形怪状	Strange	paraphrasing
4.	严丝合缝	Fit together perfectly	paraphrasing
5.	只言片语	Fragmented phrases	paraphrasing

(1) SL: 为他支撑着摇摇欲坠的身体。(Wèi tā zhīchēng zhe yáoyáoyùzhuì de shēntǐ.) (Chapter 1, page 4)

TL: To support his sagging body. (Chapter 1, page 10)

The Indonesian translation: Menopang tubuhnya yang semakin layu.

Based on the dictionary The Chinese Idiom Dictionary: The Complete Collection, the idiom 摇摇欲

坠 has the meaning of shaking as if about to fall. The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the 汉语成语词典 dictionary which explains the meaning of this idiom as 摇摇晃晃将要坠落下来, 形容位置不稳或基础不牢固, 也比喻十分危险, 即将垮台或崩溃 (shaking and about to fall. Describes an unstable position. It is also a metaphor for when someone is in danger, about to collapse or be destroyed). The translator uses the word sagging or sag in translating the idiom 摇摇欲坠, which according to The Oxford Dictionary of Current English (Thompson, 1993) the word sag has the meaning to sink or to droop.

Based on the context of the use of the idiom, the idiom 摇摇欲坠 describes An Ze's body which is slowly becoming limp and crumbling (the flesh on his body continues to dry out, making his body weaker), this makes him continue to be in a dangerous condition. It is very difficult to find the right equivalent word to translate the meaning of the idiom perfectly, so the translator chose to paraphrase the idiom with the closest word that is able to explain the meaning and situation of the context in the novel, and the word sagging body is more or less able to explain the condition referred to in the context in the novel.

(2) SL: 无边无际的空虚和恐慌。(Wúbiān wújì de kōngxū hé Kǒnghuāng.) (Chapter 1, page 6)

TL: Infinite hollowness and panic. (Chapter 1, page 11)

The Indonesian translation: Kekosongan dan kepanikan yang tidak ada ujungnya.

According to the dictionary 使用汉英成语词典 A Practical Chinese-English Dictionary Of Idioms, the idiom 无边无际 has the meaning of boundless, limitless, unlimited. The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the dictionary 汉语成语词典 which explains the meaning of this idiom as 广大而看不到边际 (a limit that is so wide and invisible). The translator paraphrases the idiom 无边无际 into the word infinite, which according to the dictionary The Oxford Thesaurus: An A-Z Dictionary of Synonyms (Urdang, 1991) the word infinite itself is a synonym for the words boundless, limitless, unlimited. This shows that the use of the word infinite already describes the meaning of the idiom 无边无际 as a whole and is in accordance with the context in the novel.

(3) SL: 许多奇形怪状的符号。(Xǔduō qíxíngguàizhuàng de fúhào.) (Chapter 1, page 8)

TL: Many strange symbol. (Chapter 1, page 13)

The Indonesian translation: Terdapat banyak simbol aneh.

According to The Chinese Idiom Dictionary: The Complete Collection, the idiom 奇形怪状 has the meaning of grotesque or fantastic in appearance. The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the dictionary 汉语成语词典 which explains the meaning of this idiom as 形容形状稀奇古怪, 与众不同 (describing a strange and very eye-catching shape, unusual, different from the others). The translator uses the word strange in translating the idiom 奇形怪状, which according to The Oxford Dictionary of Current

English the word strange has the meaning of unusual, peculiar, surprising, eccentric.

Based on the context of the use of the idiom, the idiom 奇形怪状 draws a map that An Zhe (who is a human-shaped mushroom) sees, where the map is filled with many symbols with various shapes and colors. As a human-shaped mushroom, the symbols on this map look 奇形怪状 (very unusual, strange). To make it easier for readers to understand the meaning of the idiom 奇形怪状, the translator paraphrases it into the word strange which contains the meaning and context intended in the source language novel.

(4) SL: 咔哒一声，窗门严丝合缝闭上。(Kādā yīshēng, chuāng mén yánsīhéfēng bì shàng.) (Chapter 18, page 227)

TL: With a click, the shutters fit together perfectly. (Chapter 18, page 257)

The Indonesian translation: Dengan sekali klik, daun jendela itu terpasang dengan sempurna.

According to the Pleco digital dictionary, the idiom 严丝合缝 has the meaning fit together perfectly, join tightly, dovetail. The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the 汉语成语词典 dictionary which explains the meaning of this idiom as 形容非常严密, 不留一丝缝隙 (describing something very tight, leaving no gaps). The translator uses the phrase fit together perfectly in translating the idiom 严丝合缝 which according to the Macmillan Dictionary online dictionary, the phrase fit together has the meaning if things fit together, they are the right size or shape.

Based on the context of the source language novel (SL), the idiom 严丝合缝 describes a window that has been tightly closed without any gaps, so that no one can see into the room occupied by An Zhe. In order to make the meaning of the idiom easier for readers to understand, the translator paraphrases this idiom into fit together perfectly, where the meaning of this phrase is that the windows have been closed perfectly. So that the use of this word has contained the meaning and context intended in the source language novel.

(5) SL: 也有断断续续无法拼凑的只言片语 (Yěyǒu duànduànxùxù wúfǎ pīncòu de zhīyánpiànyǔ.) (Chapter 2, page 11)

BSa : They were fragmented phrases that he couldn't put together. (Chapter 2, page 17)

The Indonesian translation: Dalam bahasa manusia, terdapat beberapa potongan kata yang tidak bisa dia satukan.

Based on the dictionary 汉英成语词典 A Chinese-English Dictionary Of Idioms, the idiom 只言片语 has the meaning of a few isolated words and phrases. The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the 汉语成语词典 dictionary which explains the meaning of this idiom as 指个别词句或片断的话, 多指不重要的或不能表现主旨的语句 (Refers to fragmented words, refers to statements that are not important

or cannot express the main idea). The translator uses the phrase fragmented phrases in translating the idiom 只言片语, which according to The Oxford Dictionary of Current English, the word fragment has the meaning of part broken off, extant remains or unfinished portion, and the word phrase has the meaning of group of words forming a conceptual unit, but not a sentence. So it can be concluded that fragmented phrases have the meaning of incomplete words.

Based on the context of the source language novel (SL), the idiom 只言片语 describes An Zhe who has just become a human being and cannot remember the entire human language, so when he listens to other humans talking, he can only know a few fragments of words. Therefore, the translator who paraphrased the idiom 只言片语 into fragmented phrases is appropriate because the use of this word has contained the meaning and context intended in the source language novel.

Translation by omission of a play on idiom

Translation strategy of idiom translation by omission of a play on idiom (literal translation of idioms) is a strategy used by translators by directly translating the original meaning of the BSu idiom literally. The strategy of literal translation of idioms is used with the aim of making it easier for readers to understand the original meaning of the source language idiom. Cultural differences in language style and the use of idioms that are sometimes used as word play are very difficult to translate, therefore translating idioms literally allows readers to more easily grasp the meaning and context of the original meaning of the idiom. In the novel 《小蘑菇》 and its translated novel Little Mushroom: Judgment Day, researchers identified 164 成语 chéngyǔ (Chinese idioms), and as many as 49 成语 chéngyǔ data among them were translated literally.

Table 3. Translation Strategy of Idiom Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom in the Novel Little Mushroom: Judgment

Data Number	Mandarin idioms in the novel 小蘑菇	Translation of Mandarin Idioms in the Novel Little Mushroom: Judgement Day	Idiom Translation Strategy
1.	相安无事	Peacefully coexisting	Translation by omission of a play on idiom
2.	专心致志	Thoroughly engrossed	Translation by omission of a play on idiom
3.	一无所知	Knew nothing of	Translation by omission of a play on idiom
4.	死无对证	The dead cant prove anything.	Translation by omission of a play on idiom
5.	答非所问	Answered a question he hadnt asked	Translation by omission of a play on idiom

(1) SL: 于是他和它们仿佛是两个世界的生物，相安无事。(Yúshì tā hé tāmen fǎngfú shì liǎng gè

shìjiè de shēngwù, xiāng'ān wú shì.) (Chapter 1, page 9)

TL: So he and they seemed to be creatures from different worlds, peacefully coexisting. (Chapter 1, page 15)

The Indonesian translation: Alhasil dia dan makhluk-makhluk itu seolah-olah berasal dari dunia yang berbeda, namun mereka hidup saling berdampingan dengan damai.

According to The Chinese Idiom Dictionary: The Complete Collection, the idiom 相安无事 means to live in peace with one another. The idiom 相安无事 consists of the words 相安 (according to the 现代汉语词典 dictionary it means live in peace with each other) and 无事 (without conflict). The translator translated the idiom 相安无事 into peacefully coexisting, which is a synonym for the phrase live in peace with each other and to live in peace with one another (which is the meaning of the word 相安). The translator cut off the 无事 part and did not translate it. The function of the word 无事 (without conflict) in the idiom is to emphasize the word 相安, so the full meaning of the idiom is to live side by side peacefully and without any conflict. So, in translating this idiom the translator chooses the strategy of translating the idiom literally, by translating the idiom into peacefully coexisting which is the literal meaning of the word 相安, and not translating the word 无事.

Based on the context of the source language novel (SL), the idiom 相安无事 describes An Zhe, who was originally a mushroom, living peacefully and without any conflict with other creatures in the abyss. This shows that the use of the phrase peacefully coexisting already describes the meaning of the idiom 相安无事 as a whole and is in accordance with the context in the novel.

(2) SL: 那两人都在专心致志拆解尸体. (Nà liǎng rén dōu zài zhuānxīnzhìzhì chāi jiě shītǐ.) (Chapter 3, page 20)

TL: The two of them were thoroughly engrossed in dismantling the carcass. (Chapter 3, page 26)

The Indonesian translation: Kedua orang itu benar-benar fokus membedah mayat itu dengan sangat seksama.

According to the dictionary 使用汉英成语词典 A Practical Chinese-English Dictionary Of Idioms, the idiom 专心致志 has the meaning of devote oneself heart and soul to something; be thoroughly engrossed in something. The idiom 专心致志 consists of the words 专心 (based on the dictionary 汉语现代词典 has the meaning to focus on something), 致 (to put effort into something), and 志 (keep in mind). So the full meaning of this idiom is to be truly focused and thorough in doing something. The translator translated this idiom into thoroughly engrossed, which according to the dictionary The Oxford Dictionary Of Current English, the word thoroughly has the meaning completely and the word engross has the meaning concentrate entirely. If based on the dictionary, this phrase has covered the literal meaning of the idiom.

If based on the context of the source language novel (SL), the idiom 专心致志 describes Vance and Anthony as being completely focused and thorough when dissecting the carcass of the monster they found, so this shows that the use of the phrase thoroughly engrossed already contains the meaning and context intended in the source language novel.

(3) SL: 而他对那里一无所知。(Ér tā duì nàlǐ yī wú suǒ zhī) (Chapter 3, page 20)

TL: A place he knew nothing of. (Chapter 4, page 27)

The Indonesian translation: Tempat yang tidak dia ketahui sama sekali.

According to The Chinese Idiom Dictionary: The Complete Collection, the idiom 一无所知 means to know or understand nothing. This idiom consists of the words 一无 (based on 汉语现代词典 meaning entirely nothing) and 所知 (known). The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the dictionary 汉语成语学习词典 which explains the meaning of this idiom as 什么也不知道 (not knowing anything about something). The translator translated this idiom into knew nothing of, which if based on the dictionary, this phrase includes the literal meaning of the idiom.

Based on the context of the source language novel (SL), the idiom 一无所知 describes An Zhe who is on his way to the North Base, one of the remaining Bases where humans take shelter. As a creature that was originally a fungus but has mutated genes into a human, An Zhe knows nothing about the North Base, for him it is a foreign place. Therefore, the translator who translated the idiom into its literal meaning, namely knew nothing of, is appropriate because the use of this word has contained the meaning and context intended in the source language novel.

(4) SL: 谁知道呢，死无对证。(Shéi zhīdào ne, sǐwúduìzhèng.) (Chapter 3, page 27)

TL: Who knows? The dead can't prove anything. (Chapter 3, page 36)

The Indonesian translation: Siapa yang tahu? Orang yang sudah meninggal tidak bisa membuktikan apa pun.

Based on the dictionary 使用汉英成语词典 A Practical Chinese-English Dictionary Of Idioms, the idiom 死无对证 has the meaning of dead cannot bear witness, dead men tell no tales. This idiom consists of the words 死 (based on the dictionary 汉语现代词典 which means die, dead), 无 (not have), and 对证 (prove, verify). The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the 汉语成语词典 dictionary which explains the meaning of this idiom as 比喻事情真相无法澄清 (a metaphor that the truth cannot be clarified or proven with certainty). The translator translated this idiom as the dead can't prove anything, which is the literal meaning of the idiom 死无对证.

The translator chose this strategy of translating the idiom literally because it maintains the style of the source language novel and the distinctive beauty of the original author's choice of diction. Based on

the context of the source language novel, the idiom 死无对证 describes the number of humans killed by Lu Feng, the colonel who is the 'judge' who guards the security of the Base from attacks by monsters and mutated humans. Lu Feng is described as the judge with the highest accuracy in the entire Base, so his actions of killing so many humans who are considered to have mutated are 'justified' by the government. However, no one knows the truth of Lu Feng's judgment, so the number of deaths cannot tell whether his judgment is right or wrong, and its truth can be ascertained. The choice of the phrase the dead can't prove anything accurately covers the context intended by the source language novel.

(5) SL: 范斯似乎答非所问。(Fàn sī sìhū dáféisuǒwèn.) (Chapter 3, page 28)

TL: Vance seemed to have answered a question he hadn't asked. (Chapter 3, page 36)

The Indonesian translation: Vance tampaknya menjawab pertanyaan yang tidak dia tanyakan.

Based on the dictionary The Chinese Idiom Dictionary: The Complete Collection, the idiom 答非所问 has the meaning for an answer to not correspond with what was asked. This idiom consists of the words 答 (based on 汉语现代词典 which means to answer), 非 (not correspond with) and 所问 (all that is asked). The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the 汉语成语学习词典 dictionary which explains the meaning of this idiom as 回答的话没有针对所问的问题 (an answer that does not match the question asked). The translator translated this idiom as answered a question he hadn't asked, which is the literal meaning of the idiom 答非所问.

Using Target Language Idioms That Have Similar Meanings, But Different Forms

The translation strategy using target language idioms that have similar meanings but different forms is a strategy used by translators by translating SL idioms into TL idioms, with both idioms having the same meaning, but formed from different words. Translating SL idioms into TL idioms is one of the best strategies because it not only conveys the meaning of the SL idiom exactly the same as the TL idiom, but is able to convey the idiomaticity contained in the idiom, so that the translation results are very close to the style of the original work. In the novel 《小蘑菇》 and its translated novel Little Mushroom: Judgment Day, researchers identified 164 成语 chéngyǔ (Mandarin idioms), and as many as 10 成语 chéngyǔ data among them were translated using target language idioms that have similar meanings but different forms.

Table 4. Translation Strategy of Idiom Different Forms But Same Meaning in Little Mushroom Novel: Judgment

Data Number	Mandarin idioms in the novel 小蘑菇	Translation of Mandarin Idioms in the Novel Little Mushroom: Judgement Day	Idiom Translation Strategy
1.	自顾不暇	Had its hands full	Idiom different form, same meaning

2.	针锋相对	Dug in his heels	Idiom different form, same meaning
3.	惊心动魄	A hair raising	Idiom different form, same meaning
4.	入乡随俗	When in rome, do as the romans do	Idiom different form, same meaning
5.	出人头地	Stand out	Idiom different form, same meaning

(1) SL: 城防所现在自顾不暇。(Chéngfáng suǒ xiànzài zìgùbùxiá.) (Chapter 9, page 123)

TL: The City Defense Agency had its own hands full with its own matter. (Chapter 9, page 141)

The Indonesian translation: Stasiun Pertahanan Kota saat ini terlalu sibuk mengurus urusan mereka.

Based on the dictionary 使用汉英成语词典 A Practical Chinese-English Dictionary Of Idioms, the idiom 自顾不暇 has the meaning of being busy enough with one's own affairs. This idiom consists of the words 自(oneself), 顾 (take care of), and 不暇 (too busy to do it). The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the 汉语成语学习词典 dictionary which explains the meaning of this idiom as 连顾及自己的时间都没有, 表示无力顾及别人 (not even having time to think about oneself, showing an inability to take care of people other). The translator translated this idiom into an idiom with the same meaning but formed from different words, had its own hands full. According to the Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms (White, 1998), the idiom have its own hands full has the meaning too busy to do other things. So based on the definition in the dictionary, the idiom 自顾不暇 and the idiom had its own hands full have the same meaning.

Based on the context of the source language novel, the idiom 自顾不暇 describes the state of the City Defense Station which was made chaotic because the Transmitting Center which functions to ward off monsters from approaching the human protection base was damaged. Because of being so busy, the City Defense Station did not have time to take care of other things and focused on repairing the transmitting center. Chengyu 自顾不暇 which is translated as the idiom had its own hands full is very appropriate because the similarity of the full meaning already covers the context intended by the source language novel.

(2) SL: 霍华德也冷下声来, 和他针锋相对。(Huòhuádé yě lěng xià shēng lái, hé tā zhēnfēngxiāngduì.) (Chapter 8, page 120)

TL: Howard's voice went cold as he dug in his heels. (Chapter 8, page138)

The Indonesian translation: Suara Howard terdengar semakin dingin seiring dengan suaranya yang semakin meninggi menentang Lu Feng.

According to The Chinese Idiom Dictionary: The Complete Collection, the idiom 针锋相对 has the meaning to be diametrically opposed. This idiom consists of the words 针 (needle), 锋 (sharp point), and 相对 (opposite each other). The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the dictionary 汉语成语词典

which explains the meaning of this idiom as 比喻双方在策略、论点及行动方式等方面尖锐对立 (referring to sharp opposition between the views, strategies, and interests of both parties). The translator translated this idiom into an idiom with the same meaning but formed from different words, dug in his heels. According to the Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, the idiom dug in his heels has the meaning of refusing to do what others try to convince you to do, refusing to change your thoughts or plans. So based on the definition in the dictionary, the idiom 针锋相对 and the idiom dug in his heels have the same meaning.

Based on the context of the source language novel, the idiom 针锋相对 describes the conflict that occurs between Lu Feng and Howard because Howard firmly rejects Lu Feng's request. This shows that the idiom 针锋相对 translated as the idiom dig in his heels is very appropriate because the full similarity of meaning already includes the context intended by the source language novel.

(3) SL: 今天这一天有一个惊心动魄的开头，他不喜欢。(Jīntiān zhè yītiān yǒu yīgè jīngxīndòngpò de kāitóu, tā bù xǐhuān.) (Chapter 14, page 184)

TL: This day had a hair-raising beginning, and he didn't like it. (Chapter 14, page 209)

The Indonesian translation: Hari ini dimulai dengan peristiwa yang sangat mengerikan, dan dia tidak menyukai itu.

According to The Chinese Idiom Dictionary: The Complete Collection, the idiom 惊心动魄 has the meaning of soul-stirring, profoundly affecting. This idiom consists of the words 惊心 (heart-stirring) and 动魄 (shocking). The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the dictionary 汉语成语词典 which explains the meaning of this idiom as 形容极度紧张、惊惧 (describing extreme tension and fear). The translator translated this idiom into an idiom with the same meaning but formed from different words, a hair-raising. According to the Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, the idiom hair-raising has the meaning of very frightening. So based on the definition in the dictionary, the idiom 惊心动魄 and the idiom a hair-raising have the same meaning.

Based on the context of the source language novel, the idiom 惊心动魄 describes An Zhe's day which began with a terrible incident, where the city where he lived had to be blown up because the transmitter was no longer able to protect humans, so An Zhe felt that the day began with something very scary. The idiom 惊心动魄 which is translated as the idiom a hair-raising is very appropriate because the full similarity of meaning already covers the context intended by the source language novel.

(4) SL: 入乡随俗，他来到人类基地，就要接受人类的规矩。(Rùxiāngsuísú, tā lái dào rénlei jīdì, jiù yào jiēshòu rénlei de guījǔ.) (Chapter 16, page 201)

TL : When in Rome, do as the Romans do. He had come to the human base, so he had to accept human rules. (Chapter 16, page 227)

The Indonesian translation: Di mana bumi dipijak, di situ langit dijunjung. Dia telah datang ke Pangkalan milik manusia, maka dia harus menerima aturan hukum milik manusia.

According to The Chinese Idiom Dictionary: The Complete Collection, the idiom 入乡随俗 has the meaning a guest must do as his host does (when in Rome, do as the Romans do). This idiom consists of the words 入 (go into), 乡 (native place), and 随俗 (follow local custom). The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the dictionary 汉语成语词典 which explains the meaning of this idiom as 到哪个地方就顺从哪个地方的风俗 (wherever you go, obey the customs and habits of the place). The translator translated this idiom into an idiom with the same meaning but formed from different words, when in Rome, do as the Romans do. According to the Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, the idiom when in Rome, do as the Romans do has the meaning when visiting a different country, you should act in the manner of the locals. So based on the definition in the dictionary, the idiom 入乡随俗 and the idiom when in Rome, do as the Romans do have the same meaning.

Based on the context of the source language novel, the idiom 入乡随俗 describes An Zhe who realizes his position, if he is just a creature that mutated into a human, so he follows all the rules in the Base. An Zhe thinks, he is in a human place, so he must also follow all their customs and rules. The idiom 入乡随俗 which is translated as the idiom when in Rome, do as the Romans do is very appropriate because the full similarity of meaning already covers the context intended by the source language novel.

(5) SL: 你考上供应站以后, 脱离平民, 出人头地, 他怎么办? (Nǐ kǎo shàng gòng yīng zhàn yǐhòu, tuōlí píngmín, chūréntóudì, tā zěnmě bàn?) (Chapter 6, page 80)

TL: After you past the test for the supply depot and leave the civilian population, you'll stand out from the rest, what he could do? (Chapter 6, page 95)

The Indonesian translation: Setelah kamu diterima di stasiun suplai dan meninggalkan kehidupan penduduk sipil, kamu tentu saja akan menjadi lebih unggul dari yang lainnya. Lantas bagaimana dengan dia?

According to The Chinese Idiom Dictionary: The Complete Collection, the idiom 出人头地 means to stand above one's fellow (especially describing moral excellen or outstanding achievements). This idiom consists of the words 出 (exceed, go beyond), 人 (people), 头 (top, head), and 地 (ground, earth). The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the dictionary 汉语成语词典 which explains the meaning of this idiom as 后形容高出一般人或高人一等 (describing being higher than average or superior to others). The translator translated this idiom into an idiom with a different form, namely stand out. According to The American Heritage Dictionary Of Idioms, the idiom stand out means be conspicuous, distinctive, or prominent from others. Based on the dictionary definition, the idiom 出人头地 and the idiom stand out have the same meaning.

Based on the context of the source language novel, the idiom 出人头地 describes the assumption that if An Zhe passes the supply center exam, then he will achieve high achievements and will stand out from others. Based on this context, chengyu 出人头地 and the idiom stand out both describe someone who stands out from others, so they already cover the context of the source language novel.

Using Target Language Idioms That Have Similar Meanings and Forms

The strategy of translating idioms using target language idioms that have similar meanings and forms is a strategy used by translators by translating SL idioms into TL idioms, with both idioms having the same idiom-forming word structure, and the meaning of the idioms is also the same. However, there are very few source language idioms that have the same form and meaning as idioms in the target language. This is due to differences in language style preferences in each country, so even though there are idioms that have the same form, they do not necessarily have the same meaning. In the novel 《小蘑菇》 and its translated novel *Little Mushroom: Judgment Day*, researchers identified 164 成语 chéngyǔ (Mandarin idioms), and as many as 3 成语 chéngyǔ data were translated using target language idioms that have similar meanings and forms.

Table 5. Idiom Translation Strategy Using Target Language Idioms That Have Similar Meanings and Forms in the Novel *Little Mushroom: Judgment*

Data number	Mandarin idioms in the novel 小蘑菇	Translation of Mandarin Idioms in the Novel <i>Little Mushroom: Judgment Day</i>	Idiom Translation Strategy
1.	日复一日	Day after day	Using target language idioms that have similar meaning and form
2.	无缘无故	Without any rhyme or reason	Using target language idioms that have similar meaning and form
3.	设身处地	Putting himself in the doctor's shoes	Using target language idioms that have similar meaning and form

(1) SL: 这人偶还在日复一日地打造下 (Zhè rén ǒu hái zài rì fù yī rì de dǎzào xià.) (Chapter 6, page 81)

TL: This mannequin was still being crafted day after day. (Chapter 6, page 96)

The Indonesian translation: Boneka manekin ini masih dibuat hari demi hari.

According to *The Chinese Idiom Dictionary: The Complete Collection*, the idiom 日复一日 has the meaning day to day, day after day. This idiom consists of the words 日 (day), 复 (after), 一日 (another day). The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the dictionary *汉语成语学习词典* which explains the meaning of this idiom as 过了一天又一天, 形容时间不断流逝 (Day after day passes. Depicting the continuous passage of time). The translator translated this idiom into day after day, which is also an idiom in English, and has the same form. According to *The American Heritage Dictionary Of Idioms*

(Ammer, 2013), the meaning of the idiom day after day is for many days, continuously, every day. Based on the definition in the dictionary, the SL idiom 日复一日 and the TL idiom day after day have the same meaning.

Based on the context of the source language novel, the idiom 日复一日 describes An Zhe carving a doll in the shape of Lu Feng for days. Based on this context, chengyu 日复一日 and the idiom day after day both describe day after day, so they already cover the context of the source language novel.

(2) SL: 这孩子的感染是无缘无故发生的。(Zhè háizi de gǎnrǎn shì wú yuán wúgù fāshēng de.) (Chapter 18, page 223)

TL: This child's infection happened without any rhyme or reason. (Chapter 18, page 252)

The Indonesian translation: Infeksi pada anak ini terjadi tanpa sebab yang jelas.

According to the dictionary 使用汉英成语词典 A Practical Chinese-English Dictionary Of Idioms, the idiom 无缘无故 has the meaning for no reason at all, without any rhyme or reason. This idiom is formed from the words 无 (no, without) and 缘故 (rhyme or reason). The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the dictionary 汉语成语学习词典 which explains the meaning of this idiom as 没有任何原因 (something happens for no reason at all). The translator translated this idiom into without any rhyme or reason, which is also an idiom in English, and has the same forming word, namely without reason. According to the Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, the idiom without any rhyme or reason has the meaning there is no obvious explanation or reason for it to happen. Based on the definition in the dictionary, the BSu idiom 无缘无故 and the TL idiom without rhyme or reason have the same meaning.

Based on the context of the source language novel, the idiom 无缘无故 describes a small child who suddenly experiences a mutation, even though the place where they are is devoid of any monsters that can transmit the virus, so the mutational changes that occur in this child are considered to have occurred without a clear reason. Based on this context, chengyu 无缘无故 and the idiom without rhyme or reason both describe a situation that occurs without a reason, so they already cover the meaning and context of the source language novel.

(3) SL: 设身处地，他明白博士发疯的根源。(Shèshēnchǔde, tā míngbái bóshì fāfēng de gēnyuán.) (Chapter 27, page 300)

BSa : Putting himself in the doctor's shoes, he understood the source of his madness. (Chapter 27, page 338)

The Indonesian translation: Menempatkan dirinya pada posisi sang dokter, An Zhe memahami akar penyebab kegilaan sang dokter.

Based on the dictionary 使用汉英成语词典 A Practical Chinese-English Dictionary Of Idioms, the idiom 设身处地 has the meaning of put one's self in somebody's position/shoes. This idiom consists of the words 设 (set up), 身 (oneself), 处 (be situated in), 地 (ground, earth). The meaning of this idiom is clarified in the 汉语成语词典 dictionary which explains the meaning of this idiom as 设想自己处在别人的地位或环境中 (imagining oneself in someone else's position or environment). The translator translated this idiom into putting himself in the doctor's shoes, which is also an idiom in English, and has the closest form to the BSu idiom 设身处地. According to The American Heritage Dictionary Of Idioms, the idiom putting oneself in the somebody's shoes has the meaning to imagine oneself in someone else's position or situation. Based on the definition in the dictionary, the BSu idiom 设身处地 and the BSA idiom putting himself in the doctor's shoes have the same meaning.

Based on the context of the source language novel, the idiom 设身处地 describes one of the professors who is a major researcher at the North Base, feeling very depressed and angry because in their time science seems to no longer work. An Zhe sympathizes with the professor and puts himself in the professor's shoes, understanding why the professor feels like he is going crazy. Based on this context, the idiom 设身处地 and the idiom putting himself in the doctor's shoes both describe putting oneself in someone else's shoes, so they already cover the meaning and context of the source language novel.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and detailed discussion regarding the translation of the Mandarin idiom data 成语 Chéngyǔ and its idiom translation contained in the novel 小蘑菇 Xiǎo mógū by 一十四洲 Yīshísi zhōu volume 1 and its translated novel entitled Little Mushroom: Judgment Day, the following conclusions can be drawn.

Of the six idiom translation strategies in the theory of idiom translation strategies proposed by Baker (2018), the translator only used four idiom translation strategies in translating the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ into English, with the most widely used translation strategy being the strategy of translating idioms by paraphrasing, with a total of 102 data (62.25%) out of 164 Mandarin idioms 成语 chéngyǔ and the idiom translation strategy that was least applied in this novel was the idiom translation strategy using target language idioms that have similar meanings and forms with a total of only 3 data (1.8%). In Mandarin, the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ has become an inseparable part of Chinese culture, because the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ itself is a written cultural heritage, where the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ has its own origins that come from famous stories in the past, mythology, to analects. Therefore, translating the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ is one of the major challenges faced by translators. To overcome this difficulty, translators translate most of the Mandarin idioms 成语 chéngyǔ using a paraphrase translation strategy, where with this strategy the

translator can still convey the meaning of the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ into English with a meaning that is as close as possible to the original meaning of the idiom and the reader can fully understand the translation results. However, this is also what causes the strategy of translating idioms using target language idioms that have similar meanings and forms to be the least used strategy by translators when translating the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ. Due to the cultural differences and stylistic preferences between Mandarin and English, it is very difficult for translators to find idioms in English that have similar forms and meanings to the Mandarin idiom 成语 chéngyǔ.

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