

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The need for translation plays an important role which cannot be separated from human life. Rahayu(2016:239) said that *“we live in an increasingly internationalized world where ever-growing numbers of individuals are in continuous contact with foreign cultures and languages both in their professional lives as well as in more informal contexts.”* It means that in this globalization era in which there are millions of languages in this world, English becomes the most popular language which used widely all over the world whether as first language or second language and make it the main language in international communication. The impact of the globalization itself is a bit disquieting in Indonesia because there are many sources of reading which are written in English whereas the number of people who master and understand English is still very limited, consequently there have been wider interest in the field of translation and make the alternative to develop translation efforts become necessities.

In addition, Newmark(1998:5) explains that *translation means rendering the text into another language in the way the author intended to the text.* It means that translation involves transferring words from SL (source language) to TL words (target language) which in this case is transferring English into Indonesian.

A different view from Newmark is presented by Catford(1965:20), that “Translation is a replacement process of textual material in literary work such as novel in one language by equivalent textual materian in another language.” Or we can simply say that translation is a process of text from source language (SL) into a target language (TL). The use of the term 'textual material' underlines the fact that in normal conditions it is not the entirety of a SL text which is translated, that is replaced by TL equivalents. At one or more levels of language there may be simple replacement, by non-equivalent TL material: for example, if we translate the English text What time is it? into Indonesian Jam berapa ini? there is replacement of SL (English) grammar and lexis by equivalent TL (Indonesian) grammar and lexis. The word 'equivalent' is clearly a key to the central problem of translation-practice is that of finding TL translation equivalents.

However translation is not easy to be done since we should pay attention to the equivalent between source language (SL) and target language (TL). It means that we cannot carelessly translate word from SL into TL without regard of the grammaticality and acceptability. For example, if we translate the English text *I want two apples!* We should translate it in Indonesian text *Aku ingin dua apel!*

In other hand, there is also a problem about non-equivalence which happens in the translating idiom. *For example in English idiom Actions speak louder than words in here we cannot translate it into Indonesia text Tindakan berkata lebih keras daripada kata based on the equivalent of the grammar because idiom have their own meaning which cannot be translate word by word. Consequently in translating the idiom we must put forward the meaning of the word rather than the grammatically.*

An idiom itself is a phrase of which the meaning is not related to the meaning of the individual words but is sometimes is nearer of a single words (Palmer, 1976:98). Baker(2011:67) explains that idioms are *frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components. She also explains some actions which cannot be done by the translator to the idiom: "change the order of word in it, delete a word from it, add a word to it, replace a word with another, change its grammatical structure."* When Larson(1984:3) explains that idiom is *"a combination of words that has a meaning that is different from the meanings of the individual words themselves."* It is like if someone said "Lend me your ears!" it means that she asked you to keep the attention on her using an idiom. However we should know the background culture of English before translating the meaning of that idiom because idiom has its own meaning which cannot be translated word-by-word. On the other hand knowing the strategies in translating idiom from SL into TL in order to find the proper meaning would be a pride for all translators.

Furthermore, there are numerous studies which described and raised many issues on the different strategies in idioms translation. One of the studies is from Baker(2011:75) which explain four strategies in translating idiom such as using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, translation by omission.

This study is interested in analyzing the strategy of idiom translation because even though research on translation has been widely but the one which focuses on translating idioms is still limited, consequently the researcher is challenged to know more about idiom translation and analyze the strategies used when translating it. The data are collected from Jane Austen's Emma novel both in English and Indonesian versions.

The researcher chooses the novel because it is available in both English and Indonesian with many idioms found in the novel. Another reason is because the novel has been reprinted many times and been adapted into movie in three versions. These facts become strong reasons for this study to choose Jane Austen's Emma as a research subject. Furthermore, Emma is written by novelist Jane Austen which contained a social setting and published in December 1815. The story itself is about Emma who is described as a handsome, clever and rich character in which her attributes invite a comparison with someone of much lower standing.

There are some previous studies which are related in English idiom translation: The first is the research from Frennandy(2013) about "*analysis on idiom translation strategies in the rainbow troops*" which focuses in examining the translation strategies in the novel Laskar Pelangi from Indonesian into English.

The second is the research from Sari Dwi Rahayu(2016) about "*Idiom Translation Strategies in English Version of Hirata's Edensor*". She dealt with the idiom translation strategies which concerned on describing the types and the context of idiom translation strategies in Edensor novel.

The third is the research from Ni Komang Muliанти(2009) about "*The Idiom Used In The Novel Hey, Good Looking by Fern Michaels*". She analyzed types and meaning of the idiom contextually in which the data were collected by observing and note taking, she also decided to compare the idiomatic meaning with the lexical one.

According to those studies. The differences between those studies and this study are in the theories and the data. In the present study, the researcher wants to find out the types of the English idioms using Palmer's theory which explains three types of idiom; phrasal verb, prepositional verb, and partial idiom. This study also aims to analyze the strategies that are used in that translation from English idiom into Indonesian.

1.2 Problem Statements

1. What types of idioms are found in the Jane Austen's Emma?
2. What are the translation of the idioms found in the Jane Austen's Emma Indonesian version?
3. What are the strategies used to translate idioms from English into Indonesian in the Jane Austen's Emma?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on that problem statements the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the types of idiom in the SL
2. To find out the translation of idioms in TL.
3. To find out the strategies that used in translating English idiom into Indonesian.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The researcher hoped that this study of idioms has some benefits; in general this study is expected to be useful for leading the readers to understand more about idioms and improve their vocabulary of idioms. Specifically, this study is expected to be useful for the students who want to learn deeper about idioms specifically in what types and strategy used by reading a novel and to be reference for the next researcher who want to analyze idioms.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study will focus on the field of the translation and the limitation of this study will concern in translating idiom which analyzes the types of idiom found in the novel, the idiom translation strategies that used to translating the idiom from SL into TL.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The study consists of five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction where the researcher explains about background of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and the

organization of the study. The second chapter is the review of related literature where the researcher explains about the previous studies, the theory about translation, idioms, and idiom translation strategies. The third chapter is the research method where the researcher explains about research design, research instrument, source of the data, data collection, and data analysis. The fourth chapter is the result & discussion where the researcher explains the result of the data analysis found in Jane Austen's *Emma*. The fifth chapter is the conclusion of the whole analysis of idioms.