

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In daily activities, we cannot avoid using languages. To be understood by others, we deliver our intention by using languages. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1995), language itself means system of sounds, words, etc used by humans to communicate thoughts and feelings. It implies that a language is a connector to make interaction between the speaker and the hearer. Inside a language, there must be many expressions, so sometimes it is not easy to convey an idea to the interlocutor. Idiomatic expressions (idioms) are part of everyday speech. We often find these kinds of expressions when we watch a film, read a book, listen to the music, or listen to the English native speakers who speak English. Idiomatic expressions have their own meanings which cannot be translated word-for-word.

The use of idiomatic expression can confuse most of second language learners or even native speakers. So, they will feel less confident or awkward when using idiomatic expressions. Often, they will have some problems to learn and use idiomatic expressions in their speaking or writing. But, if they want to use idiomatic expression in their everyday practical English without worried making mistakes, they will get used to, and finally can comprehend the idiomatic expression well. As stated by Fisher (2000) in journal about idioms, "The Idiom

Connection’: that Idiom is a manner of speaking that is natural to native speakers of language.”

From the statement above, it indicates that idiomatic expressions (idioms) can be words or phrases that are used by someone to express a particular idea or feeling to the others. Many people are fond of reading novels or short stories. It is because both novels and short stories contain beautiful languages that could make the readers feel their romantic rhapsody. It raises the reader to read them over and over again. This is in line with Badudu (1992:155):

Every language has idiomatic expressions (idioms). They make a language alive, beautiful, and pleased to read. Without idioms, a language has almost no taste. Therefore, people love reading literary works because the language used is beautiful. It happened because the writer is able to choose the appropriate words, utterances, or expressions then put and arrange them in a sentence, and it makes the language beautiful.

The idiomatic expressions (idioms) contain many phrasal verbs and their meanings may have more than one idiomatic meaning. For example, ‘run out’ is a phrasal verb consisting of the verb “run” and the adverb “out”, for instance, We *run out* to the supermarket (its meaning becomes ‘to go to a place’). Another example is, my money *run out* yesterday (it means ‘it has been spent’).

Brown (2003) states that “It is important to know that phrasal verbs can either be transitive (the verb takes a direct object) or intransitive (the verb cannot take a direct object).” Then, he divided idiomatic phrasal verbs into three constructions: transitive-separable; transitive-inseparable; and intransitive-inseparable.

OWL (Online Writing Lab) of Purdue University (1995-2003) writes that many verbs in English are followed by an adverb or a preposition, and these two-part verbs are also called phrasal verbs. There are three kinds of phrasal verbs of idioms or two-part (phrasal) verbs (idioms): separable, inseparable, and intransitive.

Considering the use of phrasal verbs as idioms in written English texts, the writer is interested to do a research about using idiomatic expressions (idioms). The writer will try to investigate the use of English idiomatic phrasal verbs and how they are translated into another language by considering their context. And not deliberately, this research will prove how often people use English idiomatic phrasal verbs.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

In terms of limitation of the problem, the writer will conduct a descriptive analysis based on Brown's three constructions of idiomatic phrasal verbs found in Sidney Sheldon's novel entitled *The Sands of Time*. Afterward he will find out their translations and analyze their translation strategies using Baker's criteria of translation strategies into Indonesian by Threes Susilastuti.

1.3 Research Questions

This research will be based on the following questions:

1. What kind of idiomatic phrasal verbs are frequently found in Sidney Sheldon's novel, *The Sands of Time*, based on Brown's three constructions of idiomatic phrasal verbs?
2. What kind of translation strategies does the translator use frequently in interpreting idiomatic phrasal verbs into Indonesian based on Baker's translation strategies?

1.4 The Aims of the Study

This research is aimed at:

1. Finding out the kind of idiomatic phrasal verbs which are frequently appeared in Sidney Sheldon's novel, *The Sands of Time* based on Brown's three constructions of idiomatic phrasal verbs.
2. Finding out the translation strategies which are commonly used by the translator, Threes Susilastuti to translate idiomatic phrasal verbs in Sidney Sheldon's novel, *The Sands of Time*, into Indonesian based on Baker's translation strategies.
3. Finding out whether there are some rules for describing how idiomatic phrasal verbs convey its meanings.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Principal, the expectation of this study is to make the English users comprehend idiomatic expressions (idioms). In addition, this study is expected to find out the easiest way of learning the idiomatic expression and to find out what

translation strategies are used by the translator Threes Susilastuti, to translate English idiomatic phrasal verbs in Sidney Sheldon's novel, *The Sands of Time*.

Therefore this research will bring some benefits to:

1. English as second language learners who want to master idioms.
2. Everyone who is interested in English learning and in using idiomatic phrasal verbs expression both in speaking and writing.

1.6 Assumption

Alwasilah (1993:150) states that "idiom cannot be translated literally." Considering this fact, the writer has an assumption that idiomatic expression (idiom) is a part of language whose meaning cannot be derived from the dictionary meanings by combining the meaning of original idiomatic phrasal verbs.

1.7 Population and Sample

The population of this research is all the phrasal verbs found in the novel entitled *The Sands of Time* and its translated version *Butir-Butir Waktu*. Since this research is qualitative, the sample is taken from the population by using a quota sampling method. 100 phrasal verbs will be selected as the sample of study and they are considered representative.

1.8 Method, Procedure, and Technique of the Research

1.8.1 Method of Research

In accordance with the field of the investigation, this research will be conducted based on the descriptive method, that is, a method used to explain, analyze, and classify the data. Here as Gay L.R. (1987:139) states:

A descriptive method is a method of research that involves collecting data in order to test hypothesis or to answer questions concerning correct status of the subject of the study. The descriptive study determines and reports the way things are.

1.8.2 The Procedure and Technique of the Research

This research is based on the following procedures:

a. Collecting the data

The data are taken from Sidney Sheldon's novel, *The Sands of Time*. The writer will identify which idioms in the novel that are considered as idiomatic phrasal verbs.

b. Analyzing the data

Based on the data collection taken from Sidney Sheldon's novel, *The Sands of Time*, the writer will classify the idiomatic phrasal verbs based on Brown's constructions of phrasal verbs and find out what kind of translation strategies are used by the translator, Threes Susilastuti, in translating idiomatic phrasal verbs from the English version into Indonesian. The translation strategies will be analyzed using Baker's criteria of translation strategies.

c. Interpreting the data

To have a clear picture of the result of investigation, the writer will elaborate the result based on the analysis supported by theories from some reference books, articles, and journals on idioms taken from the internet.

1.9 Clarification of the Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding of the problem investigated in this research, the writer would like to clarify the terms used in this research, which are follows:

1. Analysis: is a study of something by examining its parts (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1995).
2. Idiom: is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1995).
3. Idiomatic: is an expression containing idioms that cannot be immediately understood by analyzing its literal meaning (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1995).
4. Language: is system of sounds, words, etc used by humans to communicate thoughts and feelings (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1995).
5. Novel: is a long written story of fictitious tale in book form (Dictionary and Thesaurus).
6. Phrasal verb: is a verb which consists of two or three words followed by an adverb or a preposition (Oxford Dictionary).

7. Translation: is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text (Newmark, 1991:27).

1.10 Organization of the Paper

The writer organizes the paper into five chapters as follows:

CHAPTER I

This section contains introduction which discusses: background, limitation of the problem, statement of the problem, research question, aims of the study, significance of the study, assumption, population and sample, research methodology, clarification of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

CHAPTER II

It contains theoretical foundations, which serve as a basis for investigating the research problem.

CHAPTER III

Included in this section is the research method, which discusses the method of the research and procedure of the research: techniques of collecting data, population, sample and data analysis.

CHAPTER IV

This chapter reports the result of the study (findings and discussions).

CHAPTER V

It contains the writer's interpretation of the result of his research in the form of conclusions and the implications or suggestions in accordance with the result of the research.

