

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is a tool which is used to deliver feeling and ideas. As Newmark said (1988:39), there are three main functions of language: Expressive, vocative, and informative. Every country has different language. Language can be in spoken or written. In spoken language, interpreter is needed to transfer the message from source language to target language, while in written language, to be understood text in a book such as scripts of science, philosophy, religions, literature, history, etc, we need a translator. The translator is someone who delivers the information from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL).

According to Newmark (1988:5), translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. While according to Wills (1982:112) quoted by Choliludin (2005:3), translation is a procedure which leads from a written source of language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text. From two explanations above, it can be concluded that translation is a transferred-meaning process from the source language to target language which requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text.

Various books can be found in book store and the most wanted book is book on literary works. All forms of literature and speech can be accurately translated, including novels, movies, poetry speeches, and non-fiction, obviously with different areas varying in the difficulty of translation. Novel is the most popular kind of literary works because it is easier to be read and to be understood. A novel which written by Mitch Albom entitled “Tuesdays with Morrie” as an example.

The translation literary works is so popular since a couple years ago. There are many books which have been translated, especially novel. As mentioned above, novel is the most popular kinds of literary works. Many people like read a novel, either original novel which is written by writer who was born in that country or international novel. To be understood the international novel; the novel must be translated into target language.

Like other languages all over the world, English has its own characteristics. One of its characteristics is *idiom*. Idiom is the most prominent parts of the language in the literary works. There are a lot of idioms that should be translated appropriately into the target language so that they will support the naturalness expected from the translation version. An idiom is a feature of language that usually appears as a phrase or sentence which meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words. Mona Baker (1992:71) states that “idiom more than any other feature of language demands that the translator be only accurate but highly sensitive to the rhetorical nuances of the language.” From that phenomenon above, the writer interested in analyzing the translation of idioms entitled “An

Analysis of the Translation of Idioms in “Tuesdays with Morrie”, a novel written by Mitch Albom.”

1.2 The reasons for choosing the topic

”Tuesdays with Morrie” is the Runaway bestseller novel. The novel has changed millions of lives. Because of that reason, the novel was chosen. As mentioned before, idiom is the most prominent parts of the language in the literary works. By the idiom, language in novel will be alive. The reason why translation of idiom will be analyzed is because the writer wants to know how Alex tri kancono as the translator translates the idioms in “Tuesday with Morrie”, a novel written by Mitch Albom.

1.3 Statement of problems

This study was conducted to answer the following questions:

- a. What kinds of idioms does writer use in his novel, “Tuesdays with Morrie”?
- b. What strategies does the translator use in translating the idioms in the novel “Tuesdays with Morrie”?

1.4 Limitation of study

This study analyzes the translation of English idioms in a novel written by Mitch Albom entitled “Tuesdays with Morrie”. The types of idioms used in the novel and the strategies used by the translator in translating the idioms are analyzed in this study. The types of idioms analyzed are lexemic idioms,

idiomatic pairs, phraseological idioms, proverbial idioms, and one-word idioms. The strategies that employed are based on Mona Baker's theory; translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form (SMF), translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (SMDF), translation by paraphrase, translation by omission and compensation.

1.5 The aims of the study

The main purpose of the study is to investigate:

- a. Kinds of idioms that the writer uses in his novel
- b. The strategies used by the translator when he translates the idioms in the novel

1.6 The significance of the study

The results of this study can be:

- used by students to increase their knowledge about idioms and to provide input about the strategies applied in translating idioms.
- to increase creativity of the students when they translate idioms in literary works without being omitted and changing the meaning.

1.7 Methodology and procedure of the study

Qualitative method is used in this study. Bandu (2002:62) quoted by Novy Rachmawati (2005,8) says: "qualitative method is an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem based on building a complex, holistic

picture, formed with words, reporting detailed reviews of informants, and conducted in natural setting.”

Qualitative method is used to gain an understanding of the underlying reasons and motivations for peoples’ attitudes, preferences or behaviors in one research. The emphasis of this approach is more on generating hypotheses from the data collection rather than testing hypothesis.

(<http://brent.tvu.ac.uk/dissguide/hm1u1/hm1u1text2.htm>).

This study is also a descriptive study. By using a descriptive method, the writer describes the facts about the object of the study, namely the types of idiom and strategies used by the translator in translating idioms.

The procedure of this study can be described as follows:

a. Collecting the data

The data are taken from a novel entitled “Tuesdays with Morrie” by using random sampling method. The data are 100 sentences that contain idioms used in the original novel and the novel that had been translated. Library research is also conducted to collect reliable references.

b. Analyzing data

The study takes the form descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The idioms based are classified based on its types, which are pointed out by Eric Denoun (2004) in www.completetranslation.com/idioms.htm, and strategies in translating idioms are identified based on those proposed by Mona Baker (1992:71-77).

c. Interpretation of the data and conclusion

After the data are analyzed, the conclusions of the result of the study are drawn out.

1.8 Clarification of key terms

There are some terms which used in this study:

1. Analysis is a study of something by examining its parts.
2. Translation is a change form from source language into target language in which the meaning must be held constant.
3. Idiom is expression or mannerism in the novel peculiar to English which does not convey the proper sense when translated literally.
4. Idiomatic expression is a form of expression containing idioms which belong to one language and its meaning cannot be translated literally.
5. Novel is a fiction which presents characters and sequences of events in organized settings.

1.9 Organization of the paper

This paper is divided into five chapters. The brief illustration will be described below:

Chapter I

This chapter consists of introduction that covers the background of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, statement of problems, limitation of study, the aims of the study, the significance of the study, the methodology and procedure of the study, clarification of key terms, and organization of the paper.

Chapter II

This chapter presents theoretical foundation related to the study namely the definitions of idiom, types of idiom, the definitions of translation, the process of translation, the method of translation, the strategy of translating idioms, the difficulties in translating idioms, and definition of novel, and concluding remark.

Chapter III

This chapter deals with research methodology. In this chapter there are research design, the technique and instrument used in collecting the data, the population and sample, the technique of analyzing the data, and Clarification of the terms.

Chapter IV

This chapter consists of findings and discussion. It contains the data analysis of the idioms found in the novel along with the writer's interpretation of the result based on the theories given previously.

Chapter V

This chapter presents some conclusions and suggestions for further study.