CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides a general description of the paper including the background of the research, research questions, aims of the research, significance of the research, research methodology, clarification of key terms, and organization of the research.

1.1. Background of the Research

Idiom is an expression made up from two or more words whose meaning cannot be guessed from the each meaning of individual words (Baker, 1992, p. 65). Finding the meaning of one idiom is often problematic because it is usually grammatically illformed and literally does not make sense. Moreover, idiom is hard to be understood by non-native speakers and learners because such idiom cannot be translated word for word; rather they should be translated into equivalent concepts in target language to convey the same meaning and produce the same effect on the readers.

According to Lewis (2002), idiom is a relatively fixed expression where the meaning of the whole is not transparent from the meanings of the constituent words. It implies that idioms are phrase or combination of two or more words and have different meaning from individual words. Here are the typology of idiom that is suggested by Fernando (as cited in Straksiene, 2009) to make it more understandable. He divided the idiom into three sub-classes of idioms, which are: Pure Idiom, Literal Idioms, and Semi-idioms.

Idiom cannot be translated literary because it is constructed outside the rules of grammar. The use of idiom is also manipulated by the user, so that the meaning of idiom is often freely interchangeably. Related to the problem, to transfer the idea of idiom from source language to target language, we need a sophisticated knowledge about the attributes of idiom, and its translation. Many research have been conducted on investigating the idioms (Adelnia, 2011; Akbari, 2013; Diani, 2010; Straksiene, 2009; Sugiarti, 2009). However this research not

1

only focuses on investigating the idioms but also analysing it in its translation and the translation strategies that is used by the translator.

Nowadays, the translation of language in movie is popular and becomes a common practice. Idioms usually appear in the dialogue that uttered by actors and actresses in the movie. So that learners can learn about idioms by reading and listening to the dialogue both in the source language and the translation text in the subtitle of the movie. The form of movie translation itself is branched into two types. They are: subtitling and dubbing. O'Connel (as cited in Barzegar, 2008) said that subtitling is a process of adding a written text on the screen as a supplement to the original voice soundtrack, while dubbing is a process of replacing the original soundtrack with a different soundtrack in another language. Both dubbing and subtitling have a similar purpose; making the audience understand the movie by listening to the sound or reading the text in the target language. "Hearing subjects seem to what a crystal clear sound in order to read the subtitles and retain non-verbal visual information rather than hidden information in the subtitles" (Gottlieb, as cited in Georgakopoulou, 2003).

Translation can be used to analyze movies as well. In this case, this research focuses on analyzing idiom translation in movie. Relating to the research, the idioms that exist in these movies subtitle need to be explored because *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* is the two-part epic finale of the Harry Potter movie series and the most wanted series of Harry Potter movies. The first part begins with Harry Potter, Ronald Weasley, and Hermione Granger starting their search for Voldemort's Hoxcruxes and ends with Voldemort taking the Elder Wand in Dumbledore's tomb. In the second part, Harry, Hermione, and Ron continue their searching for Voldemort's remaining Hoxcruxes in their effort to destroy the Dark Lord as the final battle rages on at Hogwarts. The dialogue is mostly in wizarding ways of speak that was considered as the interesting one which brings old atmosphere in the movie. These movies are believed to have many idioms that should be understood by the viewers. So that the idea inside will be well translated. Therefore, this research was conducted to find out the types of idioms are mostly used and subtitling strategies which are mostly applied in the

movie. The types of idioms are analyzed based on Fernando's (1996) typology of idioms while the translation strategies are analyzed based on Gottlieb's (1992) strategies for the translation process of subtitling, which are: Paraphrase, Decimation, Transcription, Resignation, Dislocation, Expansion, Condensation, Deletion, Imitation and Transfer. Those two categories of finding are believed to be able to unveil the information needed in overcoming the difficulty of translating idiom.

1.2. Research Questions

This research was conducted based on two research questions:

1) What types of idioms are mostly used in the movie?
2) What translation strategies are mostly applied in translating types of idioms in the movie?

1.3. Aims of the Research

Based on the research questions above, the aims of this research are:

1) To find out the types of idioms that are mostly used in the movie.
2) To find out the translation strategies that are mostly applied in translating types of idioms in the movie.

1.4. Significance of the Research

The findings of this research are expected to be helpful in the academic field especially for students who want to analyze idioms by using translating point of view, that translation strategies can work quiet well for translating idioms. Moreover, the findings of the research are expected to motivate translator by making them conscious of the various types of idioms used in English and be useful for those who want to learn and to master English idioms.

1.5. Research Methodology

The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. This research used descriptive qualitative method because as stated by Lambert (2012), "Data collection of descriptive qualitative studies focuses on discovering the nature of the specific events under study and the data analysis of descriptive qualitative research is purely data-derived in that codes are generated from the data in the course of the study". This research focuses on finding out the types of idioms in the movie.

This research also used simple quantification because this research evaluated what types of idioms are mostly used in the movie and what subtitling strategy frequently used by the translator. After that, the writer calculated the data findings in the form of percentage and it was showed in a simple table.

The data were collected from Indonesian movie subtitle and English movie scripts of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows: Part 1 and Part 2* movies. The English movie scripts were downloaded from http://www.imsdb.com/Movie%20Scripts/Harry%20Potter%20and%20the%20Deathly%20Hallows%20Script.html, that has the high rating of the scripts' completeness while the Indonesian movie subtitle was taken from subtitle of legal copy of both Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows movies which was distributed in Indonesian by Pein Akatsuki (http://sebuah-dongeng.blogspot.com/) that also has the highest rating in the large subtitle website *Subscene.com*. The Indonesian movie subtitle was then transferred into written text.

In conducting the research, the following steps were taken:

1. Watching the *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows* movies.
2. Downloading the movie text subtitle and transcribing the translated version of indonesian subtitle.
3. Listing and classifying the idioms found in the movie.
4. Finding and writing the indexical meaning of idioms found in the subtitle.
5. Comparing idioms in the source text with the idioms in the target text.

6. Analyzing and identifying the idioms found into types of idioms as well as the translation strategies of each type of idiom.

7. Presenting and discussing the data findings of the research.

8. Drawing conclusion based on the findings of the research.

1.6. Clarification of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, this research provides clarification of key terms as follows.

1) **Idiom**

    "Idiom is a relatively fixed expression where the meaning of the whole is not transparent from the meanings of the constituent words." (Lewis, 2002 cited in Burger and Gallina, 2008)

2) **Translation**

    "Translation is a process of transfering a written text from one language into another language (otherwise known as translating) or can be a product of translating." (Munday, 2005)

3) **Translation strategy**

    "Translation strategy is a procedure that has a biggest possibility for solving a problem in transfering one language into another language." (Loescher, 1991 cited on Ordudari, 2007)

4) **Movie**

    "Movie is a story that made of a combination of picture that is moving and be recorded with sound. It is usually shown at the cinema, television, or movie theater." (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2000)

5) **Subtitle**

    "Subtitle is the product of translation in film which is translated into another language of what the actors or actresses said and appear at the bottom of the screen." (Dries, 1995 cited in Szarkowska, 2005)

1.7. Organization of the Research

This research was organized into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I: Introduction

This chapter provides a general description of the paper including the background of the research, research questions, aims of the research, significance of the research, research methodology, and organization of the research.

Chapter II: Theoretical Foundation

This chapter discusses the theories used in this research to answer the research questions.

Chapter III: Research Methodology

This chapter contains the research methodology and procedure applied in the research. It consists of the steps and techniques of collecting and analyzing the data. It also has the clarification of key terms.

Chapter IV: Findings and Discussion

This chapter deals with the result of the research which consists of data presentation and then followed by the discussion.

Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion

This chapter contains the summaries of the research and also some suggestions for further research.

1.8. Concluding Remark

This chapter has provided the background of the research and a brief explanation about the research methodology. It has also presented the research questions of the research, the aims of the research, and the significance of the research. Theoretical foundation, the research methodology, and other related aspects of the research will be described more detail in the upcoming chapter.