



## Chapter I

# INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Research

An English idiom is group of words with a special meaning different from the meaning of its constituent words. An idiom may be defined as a combination of two or more words which are usually structurally fixed and semantically opaque, and the function as a single unit of meaning. (Yang, 2006) It is an established form, one that has been accepted by traditional usage. As such, the component words, word order and meaning of each idiom should be learned as a whole. English idiom form an essential part of the general vocabulary. Idioms reflect the environment, life, history, and culture of the native speakers, and are closely associated with their innermost spirits and feeling.

According to Newmark (1988:28), there is a natural tendency to merge idioms into three senses: (a) a group of words whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of their constituent words; (b) the linguistic usage that is natural to native speakers of a language; (c) the characteristic vocabulary or usage of a people. From the three senses above, we can see that we often cannot predict the meaning of idioms through their constituent words meaning. And the use of idioms shows the level of proficiency of a speaker, as idioms

tend to be used by natives. If one can use idioms correctly, then we can say that s/he is fluent as a native speaker.

McMordie (1971) also says that an idiomatic phrase cannot be altered; no other synonymous word can be substituted for any word in the phrase, and the arrangement of the words can rarely be modified. Any attempted change in the wording or collocation will commonly destroy the idiom and perhaps render the expression meaningless.

Idiomatic expressions might be found in the daily speech of English people rather than in elaborate, polished compositions. Likewise, on the radio, in novels, newspaper and magazine articles, and books of travel, idiomatic turns of expression abound. In a conversation, idioms usually say spontaneously by a speaker without being realized by a speaker himself.

Professor Makkai in "A Dictionary of American Idioms" (as quoted by Yang), generalizes English idioms by classifying those under three large groups: Lexemic idioms; phraseological idioms; saying and proverbs. In this research I will only deal with the phraseological idioms and saying and proverbs. The reason is because the phraseological and proverbial idioms are unique and hard to be understood, as the meaning of the idioms cannot be predicted from its constituent words. Phraseological idioms do not readily correlate with a given grammatical part of speech and often require a longer paraphrase, for example: to kick the bucket, while proverbial idioms are often an entire sentence in length. Many of proverbial idioms originated from some well-known literary sources. Such as: Kill two birds with one stone.

To solve the problems of understanding the idioms, translation can be used as a bridge for readers to understand idioms. What is translation anyway? Newmark (1998:5) says that often though not by any means always, it is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Translation is a process to render the meaning of source text into the target text, so that the reader(s) of the target text can understand the meaning of the source text without having to learn the source language. Back to the problem of understanding the idiom, translated text can be used as a tool to understand the meaning of the idiom without having to try hard to find the meaning of idiom by oneself. But we also have to assure the quality of translated book. How should we translate idiom so that the target reader will understand the meaning of the idiom through the translated book? What procedures and methods do we use in translating idiomatic expression in order to produce a good translated text?

These problems of understanding the idiom have driven me to find out more about the practice of translation of idiom. Using *Rich Dad Poor Dad* as the object of the research, I tried to analyze the methods and procedures of translating idioms in this research entitled "The Translation of Phraseological and Proverbial Idioms of *Rich Dad Poor Dad*".

## 1.2. Research Questions

The study is conducted to answer questions related to methods and procedures in one case of translating English book into Indonesian. There are three questions to investigate in the study:

- a. What phraseological and proverbial idioms are found in *Rich Dad Poor Dad*?
- b. What procedures are employed by the translator in translating phraseological and proverbial idioms in *Rich Dad Poor Dad*?
- c. What methods are employed by the translator in translating phraseological and proverbial idioms in *Rich Dad Poor Dad*?

### 1.3. The Purpose of the Study

The study was aimed at finding out:

- a. Phraseological and proverbial idioms in *Rich Dad Poor Dad*
- b. The procedures employed by the translator in translating phraseological and proverbial idioms in the *Rich Dad Poor Dad*
- c. The methods employed by the translator in translating phraseological and proverbial idioms in the *Rich Dad Poor Dad*

### 1.4. The Significance of the Study

The results of the study are expected to give some positive impact to readers. The study is expected:

1. To be a useful material for readers to understand the translation of phraseological and proverbial idioms
2. To give academic input for students of translation, as to which translation methods and procedures might work well for translating idioms from English – Indonesian in expressive text

3. To be a source for translator to find out which translation methods and procedures might work in translating phraseological and proverbial idioms
4. To provide an alternative English material for lecturers in the Practice of Translating subjects.

### **1.5. Limitation of the Research**

This research is limited to identifying, listing, classifying, and describing the phraseological and proverbial idioms available in *Rich Dad Poor Dad* based on Makkai's theory of idioms classification and find out the translation methods and procedures of phraseological and proverbial idioms based on Newmark's point of view.

### **1.6. Method of the Research**

This research is a qualitative study. In presenting the data, I employ a descriptive method. The following is a brief explanation about the object of the study, data collection, limitation of study, and data analysis.

#### **1.6.1. Object of Study**

The object of the study is Robert T. Kiyosaki's book entitled "Rich Dad Poor Dad". It was published by in 2000. Two reasons that made me choose this book are:

1. This is no.1 New York Times bestseller book that many people read "Best-Seller in Australia for over 1 year!"

2. The content of the book is inspiring people that everybody could be rich if they want to. "Rich Dad Poor Dad is a starting point for anyone looking to gain control of their financial future." - USA TODAY in 2000

### 1.6.2. Text Analysis

The data needed for the research will be taken from both the original and translated book of *Rich Dad Poor Dad*, several steps were taken:

1. Read carefully on both the original and translated book
2. Classify the phraseological and proverbial idioms found in the source text
3. Compare the phraseological and proverbial idioms in the source text with the translated version in the target text
4. Extract each translation of the phraseological and proverbial idioms and place them to each line of the original
5. Analyze and identifies the translation method and translation procedure of each phraseological and proverbial idioms
6. Draw a conclusion based on the data found in the research

### 1.6.3. Data analysis

As I limit the data only on the phraseological idiom and saying and proverbs, only those which are phraseological and saying/proverbs idioms, based on Makkai's classification of idioms, are used in the data analysis. Being classified into certain types, I then analyzed each type of idioms on the procedures and methods of translation as suggested by Newmark's methods and procedures of translation.

### 1.7. Organization of the Paper

The research paper will be organized into five chapters as follows:

- **Chapter I**

It contains background of the research, research questions, aims of the research, significance of the research, method of the research, organization of the paper, and classification of terms.

- **Chapter II**

It contains review of the related literature

- **Chapter III**

It contains the methodology of the research

- **Chapter IV**

It reports the findings, including analysis of the data from the translations of Kiyosaki's book. It also contains my interpretation of the result of the research

- **Chapter V**

It contains conclusions and suggestions

### 1.8. Classification of terms

To avoid a misunderstanding or misconception of the terms in this research, I make a classification of the term used in the research.

- **Translation:** The process of rendering the meaning of a certain text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.
- **Idioms:** A group of words whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meaning of its constituent words.



- **Phraseological Idioms:** Idioms that do not readily correlate with a given grammatical part of speech and often require a longer paraphrase
- **Proverbial Idioms:** Idioms that are often an entire sentence in length and originated from some well-known literary sources
- **Methods of translation:** methods that can be applied by translator in translation process. Translation methods relate to whole text, not for sentences or words.
- **Procedures of translation:** kinds of procedures / strategies in a translation process. Translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language.
- **Expressive text:** One of three functions of a text. Expressive function usually expresses what the speaker, the writer, the originator of utterance has in his/her mind. It focuses on how to wrap up the text to impact the reader's feeling/emotion. It could be a serious imaginative literature, authoritative statements, or autobiography, essays, personal correspondence.