

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Nowadays English has become the crucial thing in the globalization era. In this era, English is the most important language because free trade system is begun and one of the important media to facilitate the trade is language, especially English.

Language is one of a communication media. Therefore, it is important for us to understand the language, whether our native language or our second language. In fact, there are still many people who are not able to understand the language, especially their second language, in this case, English. Let us take an example: Indonesians speak Indonesian as their native language but many of them cannot speak their second language well, in this case, English. This phenomenon has become a problem for some or many Indonesians. However, there must be a solution or more for every problem that humans face in the world. Thus, regarding to this view, translation has become the solution for people who have a problem like that.

As we know, there have been many texts translated from English into Indonesian or vice versa. For example: science text, sacred or religious text like Bible or al-Qur'an, and other kinds of text. By translating the text from the source language into the target language, people will receive information faster and easier. Many people, who do not understand English well, tend to avoid English readings; they are reluctant to read them because they indeed face some troubles in reading and

understanding the text. They prefer reading a textbook, article, journal or the others that have been translated into Indonesian. Therefore, what we can see from this phenomenon is that translation holds an important role in language.

According to Newmark (1988: 5), "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text." Meanwhile, Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary (2002: 1438) stated, "Translation is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language."

Based on those explanations above, the process of translating is related to the process of transforming the message in Source Language (SL) into the Target language (TL). In transferring the messages, the translator should produce the best translation. It is generally accepted that the best translations are produced by persons who are translating into their own native language. As, Dickins (2005: 2) pointed out, "Translator training normally focuses on translation into the mother tongue, because higher quality is achieved in that direction than in translating into a foreign language."

It is not true (misconception) if anyone who can speak the second language will make a good translation, because it is rare for someone who has learned a second language to have total fluency in that language. For example, a translator whose native language is Indonesian and whose second language is English might produce the best translation when he or she translates English into Indonesian, because English is his or her second language and Indonesian is his or her native language, while when he or she translates Indonesian into English, he or she might not produce

the best translation because English is not his or her native language and even though he or she has understood English but it is rare that he or she has total fluency in that language.

Komissarov in his article “Naturalness of Translation” on internet stated “A major requirement to produce a good translation is that it should be natural or that it should be read as original.” In addition, according to Newmark, (1988: 24) in his book “A Text Book of Translation”, regarded “for the vast majority of text, you have to ensure that your translation makes sense and it reads naturally and is written in ordinary language, the common grammar, idioms and words that meet that kind of situation.”

Based on the statement above, it is assumed that the translation should be natural or should be read as original and written in ordinary language in order to meet the naturalness. In accordance with the writer’s experiences as a translator, the writer often finds a problem about the naturalness in the translation. Therefore, the writer is going to conduct the research in this translation from the aspect of the idiomatic expressions that exist in this novel and its translation in order to reveal the naturalness level. As Jabak said in his article on internet “...translator most often find idioms somehow difficult to translate because of their unpredictable meaning. For this reason, idioms should be translated very carefully; otherwise their meaning is distorted.” Therefore, in this research, the writer tries to find out naturalness level of the translation of idiomatic expressions in the novel entitled *Wanderlust* by Danielle Steel translated by Thress Susilastuti.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

There are two underlying reasons for the writer to choose this topic. First, the writer is interested in studying the translation subject. The writer who is also a translator often finds the problem about naturalness of language in translation, so it is hoped that the writer's ability in translation will increase than before. Besides, hopefully this research will give the contribution for other translators who often find the same problem as the writer does. Secondly, the novel which is written by Danielle Steel is an international bestseller; furthermore, the author had written many other bestseller novels.

1.3 Research Questions

1. What kinds of translation strategies does the translator use to accomplish naturalness of idiomatic expressions?
2. How is the naturalness of the translations of idiomatic expressions in this novel?
3. What problems are found in the translation of idioms?

1.4 The Aims of the Study

The aims of this study are:

1. To find out the translation strategies used by the translator in accomplishing naturalness of idiomatic expressions

2. To find out the naturalness level of the translation of idiomatic expressions in this novel.
3. To find out the problems in the translation of idioms.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This study will focus on discussing the naturalness level of the translation of idiomatic expressions in the novel entitled *Wanderlust* by Danielle Steel and its translation by Thress Susilastuti. It will reveal the way of translation accomplishing the level of naturalness.

1.6 Research Methodology and Data Collection

1.6.1 Research Methodology

The research is conducted based on the qualitative method. A qualitative method can be used to uncover and to understand what lies behind any phenomenon (Alwasilah, 2002). Furthermore, Fraenkl and Wallen told (1993: 42), “The term “qualitative research” refers to research investigations of the quality of relationship, activities, situation, or materials”. Based on those definitions, the writer assumes that qualitative method is appropriate to be applied in this research because the writer attempts to uncover, to understand and to investigate the level of naturalness in the translation of this novel.

1.6.2 Data Collection

These are following steps in analyzing the data:

1. Reading the original version and its translated version
2. Identifying and collecting the idiomatic expressions
3. Clustering and classifying the idiomatic expressions according to its type into list
4. Comparing the source language and the target language of the idiomatic expression
5. Checking the translation strategies applied to the idioms and the naturalness of the translation of the idiomatic expressions.
6. Drawing conclusions and suggestions

1.7 Clarification of the key terms

Analysis : The study of something by examining its parts and their relationship (Oxford dictionary, 2002)

Naturalness : Using natural forms of the target language in as appropriate as possible (Larson, 1984)

Novel : An imaginary work in prose of a considerable length, which presents as real certain characters living in a given environment and describes their attitudes, fate, and adventures (Lubbock, available at www.nvcc.edu)

Idiom : A phrase whose meaning is difficult or sometimes impossible to guess by looking at the meanings of the individual words it contains.
(Oxford dictionary, 2002)

1.8 Organization of the Paper

Chapter I (Introduction)

This chapter contains the background of the study, the reason for choosing the topic, the research question, the aims of the study, the limitation of the study, the research methodology and data collection, clarification of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

Chapter II (Theoretical Foundation)

This chapter describes the theories provided to support the analyses that have to do with the analysis of the study. It explains the theories about translation and novel as subjects of the research

Chapter III (Research Methodology)

This chapter focuses on the explanation of the methodology used in the paper and the presentation of the data found in this research.

Chapter IV (Findings and Discussion)

In this chapter, the findings from the data analysis and the further discussion on the data is presented

Chapter V (Conclusion and Suggestion)

In this last chapter, the conclusion will be drawn and the suggestions will be given by the writer

