

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter displays some points including background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statements, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization.

A. Background of the Study

As much information is shared globally in different languages, it is a need to master some languages in order to get the messages recently. In getting the information, translation process certainly will happen. Unfortunately, not all people master the source language. Hence, a good translator is considered very important to bridge between two different languages.

Based on the *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (2011: 473), to translate means to put something written or spoken into a different language, i.e. the book from French into Russian. The definition of translation is proposed by Newmark (1981: 7) who defines translation as “a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language.”

Furthermore, Pinchuk (1977: 35) states that translation is the transfer of meaning in which words are not necessarily the name of things or of ideas. They combine, change their forms, and follow one another in accordance with rules that vary from language to language. Another view comes from Nida and Taber (1969: 12) who assert that translation is “process of reproducing the closest natural equivalent of the source-language (SL) message in the receptor language (TL), first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.”

The definitions above bring the translation to the complex work since it requires some qualification of the translator. Translation is not only about translating words literally. The satisfactory knowledge belonged to the translator is not enough without the understanding of the emotive values of words and the stylistic features, which indicate the flavour and the feel of message. Those, that brings the translator to find out an appropriate equivalence in target language.

Nowadays translation works spread enormously such as in movies, comics, books, novels, and many more. Novel is one of literary works that mostly be translated in other languages, especially if it is considered as best seller novel. As stated in www.dictionary.com, novel is a fictitious prose narrative of considerable length and complexity, portraying characters and usually presenting a sequential organization of action and scenes.

The Lost Symbol is the third serial novel preferred by *Angels and Demons* and *The Da Vinci Code*. The author, Dan Brown, known as one of the most accomplished and intelligent writers as he productively bears international bestseller novels. One of his great ideas was poured perfectly in *The Lost Symbol* novel, released on September 15, 2009. The international bestseller novel has been translated into 52 languages, including into Indonesian. The novel was published by PT Bentang Pustaka and was translated into Indonesian by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno. The novel with thriller, adventure, and conspiracy as the genre, uses varieties of slangs and idioms in it. Since the culture of the source language and target language is quite different, equivalent translation is surely needed. The translator needs strategies for achieving the equivalence, especially for translating idioms that merely can't be translated literally.

Nida in Tarjana (2000: 15) states that "idioms are combination of words which have both literal and non literal semantic structure, but the connection between the two cannot be described as representing as additive process." As avered by Rosetta (1994: 309) that "the meaning of an idiom is not derived compositionally from its part." In order to achieve equivalence in translation, the translator should not translate idioms literally. Meanwhile, such in a good literary work, the author will employ many words that full of meaning, either in terms of lexical meaning or cultural meaning. Therefore, some strategies are needed to be employed.

Not all idioms from the source language have the same meaning with the target language. It happens because of the differences of culture. As the consequences, the translators need strategies in translating idioms. Idioms would

be translated in other form but still have the same meaning with the source language.

The following are some examples of translation strategies of idioms found in *The Lost Symbol* novel and the variation occurred :

1. SL : I am just **blocks away** from the White House
 TL : Aku hanya **berjarak beberapa blok** dari Gedung Putih.

In the example, the author employs *blocks away* which is an idiom of verb + preposition (phrasal verb). The idiom *blocks away that means have distance of* is translated into Indonesian *berjarak beberapa blok*. As seen from the example above, the idiom is translated by using Indonesian idiom with similar form strategy, which in the distance is indefinite, so the translator uses Indonesian idiom *berjarak beberapa blok*.

2. SL : “I though so!” she said. “My group book read your book about the sacred feminine and the church! What a delicious scandal that one caused! You do enjoy **putting the fox in the henhouse!**”

TL : “Sudah saya duga!” katanya dengan wajah berseri-seri. Kelompok pembaca buku saya membahas buku anda tentang *sacred feminine* dan gereja! Betapa menggemparkan scandal yang ditimbulkannya! Anda benar-benar suka **membikin kehebohan!**”

Different from the previous example, idiom engaged here *putting the fox in the henhouse* is the form of semi clause idiom. The idiom means doing the things (scandal) so it gets many attention. The idiom is translated into *membikin kehebohan*, which is not an Indonesian idiom. The translator uses paraphrase strategy.

Both examples above are very well translated because the translator does not simply render the words, but also transfers the message perfectly by considering the cultural difference and the context. Based on the example above, the writer realizes that it is important not to translate idioms literally so that the equivalent in the target language (TL) can be achieved. In fact, there are many cases that involve translation strategies in translating a work and there are also some changes or variations occurred when translating a text. Thus, the writer will conduct a research entitled **TRANSLATION ANALYSIS ON IDIOMATIC**

EXPRESSION IN *THE LOST SYMBOL* NOVEL TRANSLATED BY INGRID DWI NIMPOENO.

B. Limitation of the Study

In this research, the analysis is only limited to the English idioms engaged in *The Lost Symbol* novel, how English idioms are translated into Indonesian language, and the accuracy of the translation. Moreover, the data are analyzed using Baker's theory of equivalence and Fernando's theory of idiom's classification.

C. Problem Statements

Based on the research background, the writer proposes some problems as follows:

1. What are the strategies used in translating idioms in *The Lost Symbol* novel ?
2. How is the accuracy of the translation of idioms in *The Lost Symbol* novel?

D. Objectives of the Study

There are two objectives achieved in this research, they are :

1. to identify the strategies used in translating idioms of *The Lost Symbol* novel,
2. to portray the accuracy of the translation of idioms in *The Lost Symbol* novel.

E. Benefits of the Study

This study is expected to contribute some benefits as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research may be a useful material for studying translation study, especially idiom translation.

2. Practical Benefit

a. For Students

This research may provide students deeper understanding of translation strategies, especially translations of English idiomatic expressions.

b. For Teachers

The result of this research is expected can be important materials for the teachers to guide the students to develop translation skill.

c. For Other Researchers

This research is expected to be a stimulant and experience for other researchers who are engrossed in analyzing translation strategies of idioms.

d. For Readers of Novel

This study is expected to open new horizon for readers of novel, especially *The Lost Symbol* novel who are interested in studying translation strategies.

e. For Translators

This result of the research can be a significant reference to improve the translator's competence in order to produce better translation, especially in translating novel.

F. Research Paper Organization

The research is organized into the following arrangement:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statements, objectives of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II presents underlying theory. Furthermore, underlying theory covers some points: previous study, translation, which is broken down into the notion of translation, the principle of translation, the process of translation, problems in translation, equivalence, and idiom, which discusses the notion of idiom, types of idioms, and strategy in translating idiomatic expression.

Chapter III portrays research method which deals with the following points: type of the research, object of the research, data and data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV displays research findings and discussion. Research findings reveal the types of English idioms found in *The Lost Symbol* novel, strategies used in translating idioms of *The Lost Symbol* novel, and the appropriateness of the translation.

Chapter V draws conclusion and suggestion.