

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background Of The Study

One of the most substantial parts of language delivery is translation. However, the translation process is not as simple as changing the literal context and changing the meaning word for word. This requires techniques to obtain proper translation such as grammatical understanding, linguistic understanding and semantic analysis. In addition, there are several cases experienced by translators being in difficult situations. The idiom is one of the few cases that translators will find because it contains a word that does not actually represent its literal meaning..

Translation is changing the meaning of the source language to the target language. The person who translates the text is translator. Newmark (1988:5)states that:

“Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the translatorintended the text. Translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. (Anama Sutopo, 2017)Translation, as a process, is always unidirectional, namely, it is always performed in a given direction from‘ a Source Language (henceforth abbreviated as SL) into a Target Language (TL).

Translators often face many problems in translating, however translating is something that must be considered by the translator, namely: the purpose of translation is to understand the text, so it will be fatal if errors occur in translation, cultural sensitivity should not be forgotten, this needs to be considered in translation , one of which is translating traditional texts, humor or cultural practices; the language structure and vocabulary must be easily understood by the reader, if there are still errors it will cause ambiguity. Problems to be avoided when translating, translators must understand strategies for translating language. Translation strategy is a method or plan to convey meaning from one language to another (the entire text).

Kringsassumes (1986, 18) that translation strategies as translator's potentially conscious plans for solving a translation problem. Haryanti (2013:46) states that translation strategies there are: addition, deletion, adoption, adaptation, level shift and category shift. The first strategies according to Nida (1964:227) in Nababan (2004:39) explains that, addition of information may also be required due to the shift of voice and the alternation of word classes to avoid misinterpretation. The second strategies from Baker (1992:40) in Nababan (2004:41) states that, deletion as omission of a lexical item due to grammatical or semantic patterns of the receptor language. The third strategies according to adoption is adopt some words that reside in the target language.

English Language is one of the many languages which containing lot of idioms. It appear in Poetry, Literature and even appear in Bible and also idiom can be appear in daily conversation (Strakšienė, 2009). Since idioms are expressions which cannot be understood partially from the words made them up (Baker, 2011), they are considered as one the most difficult and challenging parts of the English vocabulary (Strakšienė, 2009). Hence, dealing with such expressions requires us to comprehend theories as well as the strategies in translating it.

Based on translation on idiomatic expression on *Mile 22* movie has many sentence that can observed by translation analysis proposed by (Newmark, 1988). But the reseachers use of Idiomatic translation in this research. Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. This data below are containing the idiomatic translation.

Example of datum 1

SOURCE LANGUAGE

*It's gonna **be deal**, relax my brother*

TARGET LANGUAGE

*Ini hanya hal **sepele**, santai aja adikku*

From the data above, the idiom *be deal* is classified into **literal idiom**. Deal has many meanings depends on the context. In the context above, deal refer to take easy.

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary it means to shock somebody/something very much; to be very harmful to somebody/something. In the target text, "sepele" which means in the state of trivial, and "it's gonna **be deal**" means to work is so easy to do, so that "it's gonna **be deal**" is the correct translation of idiom "sepele".

The researcher analyzed that the translator applies Baker's second strategy of translating idiom with **similar meaning but dissimilar form** the source language idiom has the same meaning with the target language idiom although the form between two idioms is different. The translator translates *be deal* into „*sepele*“ which has similar meaning and acceptable in the target language.

Based by rater one this translation is not equivalence because the word "Aja" didn't perfect spell word. In other side rater two analyzed that the translation is equivalence because used of diction is correct. because analyzing between two rater different then the writer has opinion the translation is **Equivalence** because the SL and the TL has same context.

Example datum 2

SOURCE LANGUAGE

TARGET LANGUAGE

*Mother, it is **Child-one**, we are in position over?*

bawahan/anak buah

From the data above, the idiom *Child-One* is classified into **Semi-Idiom**. It called idiom because "child" has literal meaning whereas one is the element of non-literal meaning. The researcher used the third baker's theory classified into **similar meaning but dissimilar form** the idiom "*Child-one*" translated into "*bawahan/anak buah*" because the data has similar meaning but dissimilar form, the form cannot translated word by word.

Based analyzed by rater one the translation is not equivalence because used the coma incorrect, in addition rater two analyzed the translation is equivalence because used the diction correct. Then analyzed between two rater different, the

writer has analyzed that the translation is **Equivalence** because source language meaning is preserved in target language.

Example datum 3

SOURCE LANGUAGE

*This is mother, child one. **solid copy**, over?*

TARGET LANGUAGE

*Disini komandan, **dimengerti** anak satu, ganti?*

From the data above, the idiom *wiggle away* is classified into **literal idiom**. The definition of solid in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary is to be so you can rely on; having a strong basis, that you know what people say. Copy in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary means to behave or do something in the same way as somebody else. Based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, "dimengerti" which from word "mengerti" means (have been able to) capture (understand, know) what is meant by something; data above can't translate word by word because the means in Indonesia didn't relevant. solid copy or in English there is understand that "dimengerti" means that they know what people say.

The translator uses the **translation by paraphrase** to translate the idiom into target language. The idiom „*solid copy*“ translated into „*dimengerti*“ because it has no exact match or similar preferences in the target language. So, it translated into „*tiarap*“ which more easily to understand and acceptable in the target language.

Based analyzed by rater one the translation is not equivalence because used the diction is incorrect, in other side analyzed by rater two is correct because using of diction is correct. Because the analyzing between two raters different, the writer has analyzed the data that the translation is **Equivalence** because the message from source language to target language accept by translator.

Based on the description above, it is interesting for The important thing that some people don't know how to express Indonesian idiomatic to English idiomatic, so this research can help and give knowledge for the learners also this research important for advanced learners who learn English especially in English translation.

Based idiomatic expression above translating idiomatic expression are unique, it is very different from usual translation. Beside this research can learn by tourism guide who can use idiomatic expression while speak up among tourists.. It is interesting for the reseacher to carry out a research which is entitled *A Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Words in English Subtitle Movie Mile 22*.

B. Limitation Of Study

The research conduct the use of script film *Mile 22*. Data from all dialog movie *Mile 22*. The objective of this research the researchers want to find out that idioms are different in local language especially in Indonesia language. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research, in which the method are used to collects the data, classifies and analyzes them, and then draw the conclusion from the analyzed data. (Surakhmad, 1989) states that descriptive method is a kind of research method using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them and finally drawing the conclusion.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background above there are some problem statement of the research :

1. What are the types of idiom expression found in English subtitle movie of *Mile 22*?
2. What strategies used by subtitler in translating idiomatic expression in English subtitle movie of *Mile 22*?
3. How is the Subtitling Equivalence of idiom expression in English subtitle movie of *Mile 22*?

D. Objective Of The Study

This research has objective following :

1. To classify the types of idiom expression found in English movie of *mile 22*
2. To reveal the strategies used by subtitler in translating idiomatic expression found in *Mile 22* movie.
3. To explain the Subtitling equivalence of idiom expression in English movie of *Mile 22*.

E. Benefits Of The Study

The researchers giving these research hopes there has a some benefits :

1. For the lecturer

The writer hopes that this research can help lecturer to teach student about strategies in translating idiomatic expression.

2. For the student

The researcher hopes that the students can improve their abilities in translating idiomatic expression.

3. For the researchers

This researcher limits the study in translating idiomatic expression and the types of idiomatic work in the English movie subtitle on *Mile 22* such as idiomatic. The researcher hopes that other researcher can use this research as reference to arrange further research related to this research from other point of view or comparing to their research.