

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background Of Study

Language barriers constitute a significant component of communication difficulties. Hence, the function of a translator is indispensable in facilitating communication across languages. When compared to reading the original text, reading a text that has been translated from English into Indonesian is not as straightforward as reading the original text.

One of the responsibilities of a translator is to translate idioms from the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL). This is one of the responsibilities that a translator is responsible for making. When living in Indonesia, those who are learning English or who do not speak English as their primary language usually have difficulty understanding the meaning of English idioms.

It is one of the actions that takes place throughout the process of translation that the message, concepts, and meaning of the tale are transferred from one language to another.

Not only does translation involve the translation of words from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), as stated by Bannon (2010) and cited in Rosita (2017), but it also involves the investigation of many aspects of the films and novels, such as the culture and the feelings that are expressed by the characters during the translation process.

Language is an expression that contains the intention to convey something to others or as a means of communication in human life (R. Riswanto, et al, 2022). We are commanded by the Qur'an to acquire linguistic skills. "O people, it is true that we have formed you from male and female, and we have made you from a variety of nations and tribes, so that you may be familiar with one another. It is true that the most devout among you are the ones who are considered to be the most noble in the eyes of Allah. Allah is indeed all-knowing and all-absorbing, as stated in the Qur'an and the Surah Al-Hujurat (13).

Shalihah (1983) states that Muhammad himself witnessed the revelation of the Quran, which he considered a miracle. Furthermore, it is the most read book among all those written, with one million Muslims reading it daily and at least one million

Islamic faithful reciting it throughout the day and night as part of their righteous prayers. It is stated in the Qur'an that the celestial realm is regulated by its verses and that every verse corresponds to a distinct level of paradise. The distance between each level is comparable to that between the earth and heaven.

The Quran, according to Shihab (1995), is the foundation of Islamic doctrine. The Holy Scriptures have not only played a pivotal role in the advancement and progression of Islamic sciences but have also served as a source of inspiration, guidance, and encouragement for Muslim movements over the course of fourteen centuries of this people's history.

According to Arsyad (1997), the Arabic language, which originated in the Qur'an, has been universally regarded by Arab and Western Muslims as a linguistic standard devoid of linguistic dominion and of the highest calibre. This perception has had an impact on the development of literary and philosophical superiority, as well as scientific domains including medicine, physics, mathematics, and Arabic grammar during the subsequent era of Islamic triumph.

In carrying out their prophetic duties, the Prophets and Messengers were given language skills according to the language of their people, so that it was easier for them to convey their prophetic message. Likewise, his people will more easily understand the message they convey. Logically, how can we know each other between ethnic groups, if we do not understand their language. We will not recognize their culture and customs if we do not understand the language they speak.

Chaer in his book *Psycholinguistics, Theoretical Studies* (2003: 250) states, people who learn a foreign language with full motivation or there is a goal to be achieved in learning it, tend to be more successful than people who learn without being based on a drive, purpose, or motivation.

Translation is a bridge to human civilization that is difficult to separate from their daily reality which is full of activities. (Putra, 2017). Translation is the process of converting written communication from one language to another. As stated by Hoed (2003:26), the objective of translation in this inquiry is to guarantee the comprehensibility of the message.

During the translation process, it is crucial to identify and employ a suitable equivalent in the target language that faithfully conveys the intended meaning in the source language.

Because the precision of a translation is contingent on the quality achieved throughout the process, translation is a labor-intensive and intricate undertaking that demands meticulous attention to detail (Hammad, 2020).

Posits that translation entails conveying the literal meaning of a document into a foreign language. Newmark's research provides support for the viewpoint put forth. Define translation as identifying linguistic equivalents between the translated languages. Recognising that the selected match exhibits the most immediate semantic similarity to the source language regarding linguistic and cultural considerations is imperative.

This affirmation is a prerequisite for proceeding to the subsequent phase. (Mukhalalati & Taylor, 2019) Comprehending an English-to-Indonesian text translation is less complex than translating an English text into Indonesian. Translating idiomatic expressions from the Source Language (SL) to the Target

Language (TL) is regarded as a fundamental obligation of a translator.

Non-native English speakers residing in Indonesia encounter an obstacle when endeavoring to understand English idioms. Those who are acquiring English as an additional language also encounter this difficulty. The text's tone could be more academic. Essential reformulation of the sentence is required. The principal objective of text translation is to proficiently convey the source text's message, concepts, and underlying meaning to the target language's intended audience.

Brislin (1997) posits that translation conveys messages and concepts from the source to the target language. The source language refers to the initial form of writing used to compose the letter or image. This transmission is possible in both written and spoken form, irrespective of the presence or absence of a written system in the target language. Furthermore, translating from a foreign language to Indonesian is vital for the language's ongoing development.

One of the most crucial determinants in ascertaining the success of a translation is its capacity to faithfully convey the intended messages, thoughts, ideas, and concepts beyond the source language into the target language. The translation process entails more than mere word transfer; the target language (Bsa) and source language (Bsu) are the two languages at issue. In addition, it involves examining the various elements of literature and film, including how characters represent emotions and cultures from other eras (Bannon: 2010).

According to the perspectives above, translation involves the transmission of linguistic material from one language to another. Ensuring proportionality in the translated text is a fundamental objective that warrants attention during the resolution process. Numerous translation theories enable the translation of documents from a source language (SL) to a target language (TL) in a manner that renders them mutually equivalent in both languages.

Idioms, as defined by Liu (2006), constitute a lexical category comprising word clusters whose definitions are not

derived from the source language. This complicates their literal translation.

Furthermore, according to Larson (1997), idioms are collections of words that convey a mood that is not apparent from the individual definitions of the words that comprise them. An idiom, as defined by Motallebzadeh and Tousi (2011:2), is a phrase composed of a predetermined number of words from which its meaning cannot be deduced by examining the implications of the individual terms comprising the words.

Idioms are multi-word expressions within a given language's lexicon that possess a symbolic significance distinct from the literal meaning of the constituent words (Hammad, 2020). According to Palmer (1992), semantics is the term of a technique used to study meaning. Meaning is a part of language that covers various aspects of language and as to the definition of meaning as well as how to explain a meaning, there is no mutual agreement from linguistic experts.

Within the context of Introduction to Semantics, Chaer (1990) categorizes meaning into three distinct categories: lexical

meaning, grammatical meaning, and idiomatic meaning. A meaning that corresponds to the observation of a sensory instrument is referred to as a lexical meaning. This type of meaning is also known as a meaning that is actually real in our lives. Meanings that are present as a result of a grammatical process, such as the affixing process, the reduplication process, and the composition process, are referred to as grammar meanings.

Idiomatic meaning refers to the meaning of a linguistic unit (word, phrase, or sentence) that differs from the lexical meaning or the grammatical meaning of its constituent pieces. Idiomatic meanings can be found in many languages.

A phonetic or idiomatic meaning can be attributed to an idiom. For instance, the term "selling teeth" can be translated into "laughing loudly" in Indonesian from English. It is no longer the vocabulary or the grammatical meaning that determines the meaning of the idiom; rather, the meaning of the idiom is the entire meaning of the phrase.

Lexical references do not consistently reflect the precise definitions of these phrases; instead, the semantic connotations of these terms transcend mere ordinary language. Idioms are linguistic expressions originating from a given language's inherent cultural influences. Idiomatic expression, vital for effective and precise communication, must be mastered before studying a new language.

Idioms are frequently encountered in everyday discourse and are essential in many artistic endeavors, particularly in book composition. Novels use colloquial language to communicate storylines that connect deeply with the reader's daily existence. Story language often incorporates figurative language and everyday terms commonplace in speech.

The goal of idiomatic translation is to make the target language version of a work seem natural to native speakers while still expressing the original intent. According to Larson, who is quoted by Rosita (2017), this method places an emphasis on maintaining the core ideas of the original text while guaranteeing accurate translation into the target language.

Larson argues that the foundation of idiomatic translation is in maintaining the target language's underlying meaning when translating. One way to define an idiom is as a linguistic construction that uses at least two words to convey a meaning different from their literal translation.

Expertise in both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural settings relevant to their work, is essential for translators to carry out their jobs well. The meanings of idioms cannot be inferred from the definitions of the individual words that make them up since they are complex lexical entities. This claim is backed by research done by Newmark in 2001. The author is very interested in the translation of idiomatic phrases found in the text, and the term above has piqued their attention (Siedlinski et al., 2020).

The basis of meaning is maintained throughout the translation process, according to Larson (1984), which is essential for idiomatic translation. Following the natural structure of the target language in a faithful manner while accurately representing the original meaning of the source material is the goal of this

technique. The ability to accurately transmit the intended message while maintaining the ideas, thoughts, and concepts from the source language in the target language is the main factor that determines the success of a translation.

Hoed (2006) conducted an investigational study. Misinterpretation resulting from imprecision in the translation and the incorporation of inaccuracies can have detrimental consequences for individuals and society. A translator, conversely, is obligated to uphold the integrity of their translation to reassure prospective readers and prevent any form of ambiguity.

An expression of language is deemed an idiom when its semantic meaning cannot be inferred from its literal definition; instead, it is conveyed symbolically through its common usage. Idioms are linguistic expressions originating from a given language's inherent cultural influences. Idioms are formal language constructions that exhibit minimal or no variation.

As Baker (1992:73) observed, they often possess connotations not reducible to their components. The process of

idiom translation is intricate. An intriguing novel aspect is introduced to the examination of the English language. Solving idioms is widely recognised as challenging due to the inherent unpredictability associated with their linguistic manifestation and meaning. Conversely, idiomatic language may be susceptible to cultural constraints, posing a marginally more formidable obstacle for translators. Consequently, selecting an appropriate method for translating colloquial expressions into the target language is essential (Schlomann et al., 2020).

A comprehensive comprehension of the definitions of idiomatic expressions in both the Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL) and the capacity to distinguish between idiomatic expressions utilised in the two languages is of the utmost importance. Furthermore, implementing categorisation and verification strategies throughout the translation process has been demonstrated to be quite effective in resolving problems arising during translation.

The quality of a translation relies heavily on the skills of the individual doing the translation. Misunderstandings and

unfavourable effects on individuals and society will result from accurate and inaccurate translations.

However, as mentioned by Hoed (2006) (in Novalinda & Putra, 2019), a translator must keep the translation quality up to avoid complications for possible readers. Idiomatic translation, according to Larson (1984) as cited in Rosita (2017), is a type of translation centered on conveying as much of the intended meaning of the source text as feasible in the target language. As Larson mentioned above, the idiomatic translation is based on the meaning of the source text.

An idiomatic expression, defined as a phrase consisting of at least two words is a set of words that conveys a meaning other than that of its words. To translate idioms accurately, the translator must understand the original and target languages and cultures. In the book by Gairns and Redman, Newmark (2001) defined idioms as combinations of words whose meaning cannot be deduced from the individual meanings of those words. The follows sentence piques the writer's interest, prompting a closer look at how idiomatic phrases were rendered in the novel's

translation. An example of an idiomatic sentence can be seen as follow:

Tabel 1.1 An Example Of An Idiomatic Sentence

English Sentence	Indonesian Translation	Idiomatic Expression
The clothing store ended the year <i>in the red</i> for the first time since it was founded.	Untuk pertama kalinya sejak didirikan, toko pakaian ini mengakhiri tahun dengan <i>warna merah</i> .	Untuk pertama kalinya setelah didirikan, toko pakaian itu mengakhiri tahun dalam <i>kebangkrutan</i> .

Based on the example above in the table denotes the idiomatic expression in its original form. This example was obtained by the researcher from the source language. The table presents the translated meaning into Indonesian. In Indonesian, it signifies the literal interpretation of an English sentence. The table includes idiomatic phrases. It conveys the idiom's literal meaning after being translated into the target language.

These idioms usually have lexical elements consisting of color names. The expression "In the red" in English means "Warna merah". Oh yes, even though we use the name of a color,

the meaning can be very different from the original, namely "Kebangkrutan."

The previous statement led the researcher to conclude that The Fault in Our Stars Novel is one of the works of literature containing significant idiomatic terms. Therefore, the researcher has decided to conduct a study with the working title "Analysing the Ability Faced in Translating Students' English Idiomatic Expressions in the Novel The Fault in Our Stars (A Survey Research on Fifth Semester English Department Students at the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Tadris, UINFAS, Bengkulu City).

B. Identification Of Research

Based on the explanation of the background, the researcher formulates problems as follows:

1. The student needs help establishing similar semantic significance between the source and target languages.
2. The students continue to translate the source language to the target language literally, resulting in ambiguity and a departure from the intended meaning.

3. Some students feel lazy to translate manually, therefore they mostly use Google Translate
4. A great many scientific and unfamiliar vocabularies make difficult the translation process for students.

C. Research Questions

1. How are students' ability to translate some idioms in The Fault In Our Stars?
2. What are the idioms/idiomatic expressions found in the novel The Fault in Our Stars by John Green?
3. What strategy is used in translating idioms in the novel The Fault in Our Stars by John Green?

D. Objectives Of The Research

This research aims to accomplish the following:

1. To know the students' ability to translate some idioms in The Novel Of The Fault In Our Stars.
2. To find out idioms/idiomatic expressions in the novel The Fault in Our Stars by John Green.
3. To find out the idiom translation strategy in the novel The Fault in Our Stars by John Green.

E. Limitation of the research

The researcher diminishes the subject of the study to ensure clarity about the researcher's explanations. This study aims to investigate the translation strategy and ability with which students translate idioms and the factors that make this task challenging. This research focuses solely on translating idioms, as this is the assignment for Literary Text Translation in John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars*.

F. Significance Of The Study

This study's findings will benefit readers, institutions, and students interested in learning English. Researchers hope that this finding may prove helpful for students of the English language, particularly those who use the field of "Translation" as a point of reference in their education, giving them a leg up when it comes to translating specific types of literary works.

G. Definition Of A Key Term

Defining the terms used in this study will help ensure that everyone has the same understanding of the concepts at hand.

1. Translation Ability

The capacity to translate means that one can take a message written in one language and accurately render it in another.

2. Idiomatic Expression

Idiomatic expressions are combinations of words with a unique meaning that defy literal translation. Idiomatic phrases are slang terms with a specific meaning.

3. Source Language

The target language is a modified version of the source language. When translating from English to Indonesian, English is an example of a source language.

4. Target Language

The target language is the language that will be used to convey the intended meaning of the original text.