

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the introduction of the study. This chapter is divided into six sections, namely background, identification of problem, scope of problem, research questions, objective of the study, and significance of the research.

A. Background

Translation is a method of converting meanings from one language to another language. Translation has become a very important aspect in cultural exchanges around the world. For example, books, as source of knowledge and form of entertainment that have been written by many authors in many different languages can be enjoyed by people around the world through translation. A translator is required to have the ability to understand the source written text, and render the message accurately into the target language. The meaning must be held constant in the translation process, as it is the most important aspect in translation. The source language carries the meanings which are encoded and recorded and should be re-expressed and maintained in the target language.

A translator tends to find difficulties in a translation process. Translation methods are needed to solve those difficulties. The use of translation methods will help translators to determine the form and structure of words, phrases, clauses, and translated sentences. In addition, the translator will also be helped in determining the most appropriate equivalent in the text of the target language. Thus, translation equivalence can be applied in various lingual units. The use of translation methods is not only will produce an accurate translation but also acceptable and easy to read by the readers of the target language. According to Molina and Albir (2002), translation methods have five characteristics, namely 1) affect the translation results, 2) classified by comparison to the source language text, 3) are at the micro level, 4) are not related to each other but based on certain context, and 5) functional.

The urgency of this research is to emphasize that translation is not only a process of translating text from the source language to the target language. Good translating skills are also inseparable from proficiency translator to transfer the meaning and literary devices carved by the author, such as idioms. Baker (1992) stated that an idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language and may have a similar counterpart in the target language. These may cause the result in translating Idiom is not equivalent with the target language. Therefore, a translator is required to have a wide and deep



g of both source language and target language to clearly deliver the
, the writer chose to analyze the equivalence of Indonesian
f English idioms and translation methods of English idioms to
a book. The chosen book is Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the
ters, since it contains many idioms which Indonesian readers are

not familiar with. The book was written by Rick Riordan and was released in 2006. It is the second book of Percy Jackson series and is a direct continuation of the first book. This book is narrated from first person's point of view of Percy Jackson, the protagonist of the story. This way, the readers can see directly through the protagonist's mind and emotion.

B. Identification of Problem

According to the background of study that had been stated above, the problems that can be identified are the followings:

1. Translators tend to find difficulties in a translation process due to a lot of aspects like cultural differences between the source language and target language.
2. The equivalence level of Indonesian translation of English idioms in "Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the Sea of Monsters".
3. The translation methods applied in translating English idioms in "Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the Sea of Monsters" into Indonesian.
4. The most applied translation method in translating English idioms in "Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the Sea of Monsters" into Indonesian.

C. Scope of the Problem

Based on the identification of problems above, this study is limited to the followings:

1. The equivalence level of Indonesian translation of English idioms in "Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the Sea of Monsters."
2. The translation methods used in translating English idioms in "Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the Sea of Monsters" into Indonesian.

D. Research Questions

Based on the scope of the problem, the writer has identified two research questions as follows:

1. What is the equivalence level of Indonesian translation of English idioms in "Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the Sea of Monsters"?
2. What are the methods applied in translating English idioms in "Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the Sea of Monsters" into Indonesian?

E. Objective of the Study

Based on the research questions, the objectives of the study are the followings:

1. To determine the equivalence level of Indonesian translation of English idioms in Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the Sea of Monsters.



by the translation methods applied in translating English idioms in Percy Jackson and the Olympians: the Sea of Monsters" into Indonesian.

Objective of the Research

This study aims to provide benefits both practically and theoretically. The results of this study can support the theories about the types of translation methods and the level of equivalency. Practically, this study could

become reference for people who take interest in learning more about English idioms and its equivalence to Indonesian. This study could also help people who have aspiration in translation to be used as the basic of their learning stages.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW



chapter provides the literature review for the study. This chapter is no sections, namely previous studies and literature review.

A. Previous Studies

There are several studies that the writer found related to the problem that might support this study. They will be explained as follows:

1. *A Study of Translation Equivalence and Acceptability on the Subtitle of Intel Advertisements* by M. Angga Kurnia Herlambang (2017), focuses on the equivalence and acceptability of the translation from source language to target language, the context is Indonesian speaker speaking Indonesian with English subtitle in the form of advertisement. The purpose of this study is to analyze the translation equivalence and acceptability of subtitle in the advertisements of Intel.
2. *The Equivalence and the Methods of Indonesian Translation of English Idioms in the Subtitle of Friday Night Lights Movie* by Melkianus Pasangka (2016), focuses on the equivalence and methods of Indonesian translation of English idioms in a movie subtitle. The purpose of this study is to find out the equivalence level and translation methods in the subtitle of *Friday Night Lights* movie.
3. *Translation Techniques and Equivalence in the Indonesian Translation of ASEAN Charter* by Dyka Santi Des Anditya (2014), focuses on the legal equivalence and translation techniques. The purpose of this study is to describe legal equivalence and translation techniques applied in Indonesian translation of ASEAN Charter.
4. *Translation Method and Meaning Equivalence in the Song Lyric Let it Go Sung by Demi Lovato and Lepaskan Sung by the Artists* by Frans Sayogie (2016), focuses on the meaning equivalence that is used in the song lyric of the source language (English). The purposes of this study are to identify the types of translation methods and meaning equivalence that are used to translate the song lyric of *Let it Go* into the song lyric of *Lepaskan*, as well as to analyze the meaning equivalence conveying the message in the two songs.
5. *Analysis of Translation Methods and Meaning Equivalence of Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs in the Alchemist Novel* by Resty Pratiwi Djamal (2019), focuses on the translation methods and meaning equivalence that are used to translate idiomatic phrasal verbs of *The Alchemist* novel into Indonesian. The purposes of this study are to describe the translation methods and to disclose the types of meaning equivalences that are used in translating English idiomatic phrasal verbs in *The Alchemist* novel into Indonesian.



The previous studies mentioned above all focus on equivalence and methods. The difference lies on the objects they chose. Some focus on idiomatic translations in books and some use focus on the equivalence in songs. They use translation method theory by Baker and theory of equivalence by Nida (1964). Both of these theories are used by the writer to identify the translation methods used and the level of

equivalency in the translation and the author was able to provide precise analysis.

B. Literature Review

1. Idiom

Idiom is an expression or phrase that typically presents a figurative, with non-literal meaning attached to the phrase; but some phrases become figurative idioms while retaining the literal meaning of the phrase. In linguistics, idioms are usually presumed to be figures of speech contradicting the principle of compositionality. That compositionality is the key notion for the analysis of idioms is emphasized in most accounts of idioms. This principle states that the meaning of a whole should be constructed from the meanings of the parts that make up the whole. In other words, one should be in a position to understand the whole if one understands the meanings of each of the parts that make up the whole.

2. Equivalence

According to Bell (1991), Equivalence is the condition where texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees (fully or partially), in respect of different level of presentation (equivalent in respect of context, of semantics, of grammar, of lexis, etc.) and different ranks (word-for-word, phrase-for phrase, sentence-for-sentence).

3. Theory of Translation Method

In a book titled *A Textbook of Translation*, Peter Newmark (1988: 45-47) stated that there is a gap of source and target language as the overriding problem in translating theory and practice. To solve this problem, Newmark offered eight translation methods.

a. Word for word translation

This method is used on the pre-translation phase where the target language words are directly put below the source language words as so called interlinear translation. Cultural words are translated literally out of the context. Translators not only need to find the equivalent words from source language to target language but the position of those source language words remains intact in target language to understand the mechanism of target language.

b. Literal translation

This method of translation is between word-for-word and free translation where the words are still translated out of context as in word-for-word translation but then they are placed based on the grammatical structure of target language. The source language grammatical forms are converted to their nearest target language equivalent. However, the lexical words are translated out of context. Faithful translation

In faithful translation, translators try to reproduce the contextual meaning of source language to target language and place them



based on the grammatical structure of target language. Cultural words are translated but its grammatical and lexical abnormality still occurs. Faithful here means the translation attempt to be stay true to the intentions of the writer of the source language.

d. Semantic translation

This method of translation produces a more natural translation than the previous method since in semantic translation, the aesthetic element is taken into consideration and cultural words in source language are translated into its cultural equivalent in target language. Semantic translation is more flexible than faithful translation which Newmark (1988:46) stated s as an uncompromising and dogmatic method.

e. Adaptation translation

Adaptation as 'the freest form of translation' is commonly used in translating poetries and script of plays where cultural conversions occur from source language to target language without changing the themes, characters, or plot of source language. Therefore, if translators want to adapt a script of play, for example, they have to maintain the characters and plot of the script while adapting only its dialogues from source language to target language.

f. Free translation

In this method, the content of source text takes more priority than its form so paraphrase is commonly used to assure the message from source text can be clearly delivered to the readers of target text.

g. Idiomatic translation

In this method, the message is reproduced in target language with more natural and familiar expressions sometimes using colloquialisms and idioms which barely exists in source language.

h. Communicative translation

This method prioritizes the elements of communication such as purpose of translation and readership (Machali, 2000:55), so translators have to translate the contextual meaning of SL both its language and its content to be acceptable and understandable for readers of TL who expect no difficulties in reading translated texts.

4. Theory of Idiom Translation

In a book titled *In Other Words*, Mona Baker (1992: 72) proposed some strategies that can be used in translating idioms.

a. Translation using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source-language idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items Baker, 1992: 72). For example:

İL: Stab in the back.

İL: Menusuk dari belakang.



Both of these idioms have the same literal meaning, which is betrayal.

b. Translation using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items (Baker, 1992: 74). For example:

SL: Cut to the chase.

TL: Langsung ke inti permasalahan.

These two expressions have the same meaning but using different lexical items.

c. Translation by paraphrase

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when an equivalent cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language (Baker, 1992: 74). For example:

SL: Piece of cake.

TL: Sangat mudah.

Both of these expressions have the similar context.

d. Translation by omission

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. It is because it has no close equivalent in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons (Baker, 1992: 77). For example:

SL: **Well**, I must say I'd hoped for better.

TL: Harus kuakui aku mengharapakan yang lebih baik.

5. Theory of Equivalence

In a book titled *Toward a Science of Translating*, Nida (1964: 159) classified equivalent translation into two, namely formal equivalence and dynamic equivalence.

a. Formal Equivalence

Formal equivalence focuses attention on the message itself, in both form and content. In such translation one is concerned with such correspondences as poetry to poetry, sentence to sentence, and concept to concept. Viewed from this formal orientation, one is concerned that the message in the receptor language is should match as closely as possible to the different elements in the source language. This means, for example that the message in the source culture to determine the standards of accuracy and correctness (Nida, 1964: 159).

Dynamic Equivalence



A translation of dynamic equivalence focuses on the equivalent effect. The context in the target language should be relevant or similar to the context of the source language. The aim of dynamic equivalence is to complete the natural expression in the source message.



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