CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

English is an international language which is widely spoken in many countries in the world. English is also used in many works, such as films, plays, and books. Many of those works are exported around the world, even to countries which do not use English as a native language. Since not everybody can speak English well, it will be problematical for some people to understand those works, hence why translation is needed to transfer the message from the source language into the target language.

Catford (1965) says that "translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in

another." (p. 1). Meanwhile, Newmark (1988) says that "translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." (p. 5). These two language experts emphasize that translating is an activity in which a translator has to convert a text from one language (source language) into another language (target language) without changing the meanings.

Nida and Taber (1974) explain that, "translating consists in reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." (p. 12). It means that a translator must have an adequate knowledge both of the source language and the target language so that the readers of the target language will get the same message as the readers of the source language do of what the author has written.

It sometimes can be challenging when a translator tries to render a text from the source language into the target language. The translator might find difficulties and problems as it has to be understandable and natural for readers of the target language. One of the challenges experienced by a translator is translating idioms. According to Lou (2007) idioms are "group of words with a special meaning, which cannot be understood by taking the meanings of the words one at a time" (p.1). It means that the translator must be careful when translating idioms from the source language into the target language as they cannot be translated words by words. In other words, when translating an idiom, not only does the translator have to have an adequate knowledge of the

source language and the target language but also has to understand the history or the cultural background that lies behind it so that the translator can deliver the message that the author wants to convey comprehensively. When translating an idiom, the translator needs to understand the real message of the idiom in order to interpret its meaning. Also, the translator has to find the closest natural equivalence of the source language idioms in the target language, so the translation can be comprehended by the readers of the target language. Although it is not easy for a translator to translate an idiom, there are some ways to do it that is by translating idioms using the types of idioms theory by Seidl and McMordie and also strategies of idiom translation by Mona Baker.

Baker (1992) mentions that there are some strategies that can be used by the translator when translating an idiom. Those strategies are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission (p. 72-78).

Seidl and McMordie (1988) also divide the idioms into 9 types. The types are 1) Keywords with idiomatic uses, 2) Idioms with nouns and adjectives, 3) Idiomatic pairs, 4) Idioms with prepositions, 5) Phrasal Verbs, 6) Verbal idioms, 7) Idioms from special subjects, 8) Idioms with keywords from special categories, and 9) Idioms with comparison (p. 14-241).

There are two previous researches on idiom translation from the English language into Indonesian language that the writer has found. The first

research is *An Analysis of The Translation of Idioms in "The Very Best of Donald Duck Comics, The 18th Edition"* by Faustina Berta (2010). In this research, Berta analyzed 25 idioms in the comic *The Very Best of Donald Duck 18th Edition* by using the equivalence system that the translator used to translate the idioms and the strategies of idiom translation by Mona Baker. According to her findings, she concludes that most of the idioms are translated by using the dynamic equivalence as most of them are translated by concerning the real meaning in the source language. She also found out that the strategy that is mostly used by the translator to translate the idioms is translation by paraphrase.

The second research found is *An Analysis of Idiom Translation in The Novel "To Kill a Mockingbird"* by Joko Hendri (2014). In this research, Hendri analyzed 19 idioms in the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* using the types of idioms by Adam Makkai and the strategies of idiom translation by Mona Baker. According to his findings, he concludes that idioms found in the novel are mostly lexemic idioms. Translation by paraphrase is also the strategy that is mostly used by the translator to translate the idioms in the data source.

This research studies the translation of idioms in the drama HAMLET by William Shakespeare. As the data source, the writer chose *The Tragedy of HAMLET Prince of Denmark* written by William Shakespeare and its Indonesian translation translated by Santiko Budi. The writer analyzes the idioms found in the data source by using the types of idioms theory by Seidl

and McMordie (1998) and the strategies of idiom translation by Mona Baker (1992).

1.2 Statement of Problems

1. What are the types of idioms appearing in the drama *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare?

2. What are the strategies used by the translator to translate the idioms in the drama?

1.3 Research Objectives

1. To analyze the types of idioms appearing in the drama *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare.

2. To describe the strategies used by the translator to translate the idioms in the drama.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The writer only analyzes 23 idioms in the drama *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare and its Indonesian translation by Santiko Budi. The writer discusses the types of idioms according to Seidl and McMordie (1988) appearing in the drama text and the strategies of idiom translation used by the translator to translate the idioms according to Mona Baker (1992).

1.5 Research Methodology

1.5.1   Method

The method of this research is descriptive. Calmorin and Calmorin (2007) say that the purpose of the descriptive study is "to find the new truth. The truth may have different forms such as increased quantity of knowledge, a new generalization or a new "law", an increased insight into factors which are operating, the discovery of a new causal relationship, a more accurate formulation of the problem to be solved, and many others. (p. 70).

In this research, the writer explains the types of idioms found in the drama *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare according to Seidl and McMordie (1988). Their theory is used as there are 9 types of idioms divided into many categories so it is more detailed. The writer also explains the strategies used by the translator to translate the idioms according to Mona Baker (1992). Her theory is used as it is more systematic and easily adopted in translating texts. "In each chapter, an attempt is made to identify potential sources of translation difficulties related to linguistic area under discussion and possible strategies for resolving these difficulties." (p. 6).

1.5.2   Data Source

As the data source, the writer uses *The Tragedy of HAMLET, Prince of Denmark* by William Shakespeare, published by The New English Library Ltd. in 1963 and edited by Edward Hubler. This drama has 5 acts, 19 scenes, and 174 pages. The writer also uses the Indonesian version of the drama, *HAMLET*

Tragedi Pangeran Denmark, published by Stomata Publishing in 2016 and translated by Santiko Budi.

1.5.3   Data

There are 31 idioms found in the drama *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare and its translation by Santiko Budi. However, the writer only analyzes 23 idioms because some of the 8 idioms not analyzed can only be found in online dictionaries and the others were translated improperly.

1.5.4   Data Collection

    a.   Reading the drama *Hamlet* by William Shakespeare in both English and Indonesian versions.

    b.   Underlining the idioms found in both English and Indonesian versions of the drama by consulting idioms dictionaries, such as Cambridge Idioms Dictionary, McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, and The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms.

1.5.5   Data Analysis

The analysis of the data found is done in several steps:

    a.   All of the idioms are collected according to the pages they are found.

    b.   Checking the meanings of the idioms in the target language in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia.

c. Analyzing the types of the idioms found according to Seidl and McMordie.

d. Analyzing the strategies used by the translator in translating the idioms according to Mona Baker.

1.6 Organization of Writing

This thesis is divided into four chapters. Chapter I is the introduction which consists of background of research, statement of problems, research objectives, scope and limitation, research methodology, and organization or writing. Chapter II is the theoretical framework in which the writer explains the theories used to find the answer of the statement of problems. Chapter III discusses the data which have been analyzed according to the theories used. In chapter IV, the writer draws conclusion according to the findings in chapter III.