

INTRODUCTION

CHAPTER 1

1.1 Background of study

Translation is an activity that becomes a bridge in the transfer process information between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) in literary works. As in Baker (2005) states that the translation of literary works such as short stories, has been done for over 2000 years. Nevertheless, even after thousand years past, a short story is still part of society and is now enjoyed by lots of people. As we know, a short story is contained with unique things such as moral values, cultures, and life values integrated into the story. For that reason, some translators tried to translate a short story from English into Indonesian to deliver the uniqueness.

The uniqueness has a very close relationship with Meaning and Translation. Related to this, translator competence be the point to make the translation work as natural as possible. Translator competencies include knowledge, abilities, skills, and attitudes (Hurtado Albir & Taylor, 2015), and the translator competencies also showed by Newmark (1988) that he stated: "Translation is translate the meaning of the text into another language in a way that the author intended the text" (p. 5). This definition seems simpler, however contains a breadth of reach as there is no concept at all forgotten by the authors of the previous definition, namely the author meant text. This concept contains the understanding that intent the author of the source text (ST) is the main element that must be considered by a translator while he was reading ST. At the time of reading Source Text, an auto translator is a Source text reader, who must understand the heart and intent of the author of the source text (ST). The translator is a bridge that connects the inner rope between original author with the recipient of the message in the target language by rendering the text.

Newmark uses the word *rendering* to replace the terms transfer, replacement, and reproducing. It turns out that the word *rendering* has the same meaning as translate. Newmark (1988) is also more likely to carry meaning in the concept of translation, so it is natural if he considers that method to be said to be productive translation is a method of semantic translation, Idiomatic translation and communicative Translation. This encompasses a variety of elements, such as linguistic, cultural, and literary elements. According to Suparman (2003) in Hartono

(2014), "In general, these issues include cultural characteristics such as cultural influences, language aspects, and even moral goals conveyed in the literary work." This is consistent with the viewpoints of Robinson (1977) and Newmark (1988) that were proposed (p. 3) and related to Molina & Albir translation technique theory method.

Meanwhile, n Silalahi (2017), Larson states that translation is changing a form. Either in written or spoken form, the translation replaced all of the elements of language such as words, phrases, clauses, sentences and paragraphs from the form of the source language into the form of the target language. To translate a language, replacing a textual material in the source language should be equivalent to a textual material in the target language (Catford, 1965).

Mona Baker indicates that the translation method tends to be the method used by translators in the translation process. Their purpose is related to the text as a whole. Apart from this method, Translation is a global justification or general assessment Full translation reviewer translated from the source to target language. "A translation method refers to a particular translation path. A process carried out with the translator's goals in mind. A global option that affects all text by the difficulty their encounter.

According to Hartono (2014), the translator's difficulty is in understanding the structure of very long sentences and paragraphs, as well as complicated grammar, is related to the linguistic aspect (p.3). Furthermore, cultural difficulties arise when translators struggle to find equivalent terms with cultural material, cultural events and customs, and understanding sociocultural that appears in the story. When translators, for example, translate expressions, literary difficulties arise as in translating the Idiomatic language.

Idiomatic language (metaphor, figure of speech, personification, etc.),A group of words that contain alliteration or assonance, terms related to the story's setting and atmosphere, and the names of the owner's characters. Furthermore Catford (1978) argues that translation is the replacement of source language text material with native language text material commensurate goals (p. 20). He said: —Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).” This second definition is simpler than the definition put forward by Nida above. Because it's simple Therefore, the author does not obtain clear information about anything that must be replaced in the replacement process. However from the phrase This equivalent textual material can be understood as replaced or

replaced (replaced) is the information. So in this case a translator must be able to replace or replace source text information (ST) with equivalent information in the text target (T_{Sa}).

The uniqueness also happened for the translation of Figurative Languages. As Larson (1998) also noted that, within the context of English language, figurative language cannot be translated literally. Because figurative language itself is a way for the author (or the Voice) to deliver a culturally significant expression in a non-literal manner. Which is more or less similar to how Semi (1984) defines figurative language within the context of Bahasa Indonesia, that is a way to express something without directly saying it (p.41).

Similar observation on Indonesian translation of classical English literature was made by Kilian (2014). On his study, he found out that most of the figurative languages on the Indonesian translation of Harper Lee's *To Kill a Mockingbird* were simply translated literally and its one of the method in Translation Technique, which greatly affected translation shifts on both the contextual meaning. The same result were also found on other Indonesian translation of classical English literature. For example, Wirasuti (2019) whose study highlighted how many idioms within Indonesian translation of *The Lord of the Ring: The Two Tower* were translated literally as well. Febrato (2012) and Saputri (2017) also encountered the same strategy of literal translation on the novel, *Harry Potter: The Deadly Hollows* which causes numerous translation shifts. Particularly on the contextual meaning as well as the lexical structure as Indonesia and English differs significantly when it comes to their socio-linguistic and grammatical make ups.

The translation of cultural terms is often a problem if in the target language (TL) the same cultural concept is not found so that the right equivalent is not found. In Venuti (2000:427), as if there is no exact equivalent of the concept of culture, the term culture is still written as it is. However, it is necessary to include additional notes (footnotes) and glossary that refer to parts of the text that have a cultural context. This is done to explain the concept of culture in question so that readers can understand the results of the translation. Conversely, on the contrary, the concept of culture is applied to the TL, the translator will find it easier to find the right equivalent without any footnotes or word lists of cultural terms.

JELTL (*Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics*). seek to show how Figures of speech every author is different and that beauty of writing attracts reader's interest. The following issue is about how this literary work can arrive closely to its original version when it is translated by two different gender of translator. Besides, translator may bring their

own ideological gender background. Regarding to this issue, obviously, the quality of target text version is in a huge questioning. Further, the research on this journal used novel *Of Mice and Men* by John Steinbeck and pays attention to find out figure of speech found in novel *Of Mice and Men*, the writer choose Translation Techniques for analyze this novel, and the impact of Translation Techniques to Translation quality.

Catford (1965) also stated that the act of translation often, if not always includes translation shift, as meaning is inherently language-specific (p.45). Therefore the very act of translating a Source Text into a Target Text involves the process of transferring contextual meaning that might be unique to one language into another language that might not possess the same socio-linguistic system. This notion is very much in line with Larson (1998) who also views the process of translation on the fundamental level as a transfer of meaning from the Source Text into the Target Text.

Another example, also could be found in Rendy (2013) that observed similarity in the manner how Figurative Language within Sapadri Djoki Damono,s Indonesian Translation "*Old Men & the sea*" into *Lelaki Tua & Laut*" In his analysis, Rendy finds that, out of 146 Figurative Languages that were Translated into Indonesian, 68 percent of them were classified as "Literal Translation". As opposed to the "Communicative Translation" that includes translation note and foot notes to give an additional contextual understanding of the Source Text.

Differing from the previous study. This research will use theory about Translation technique proposed by Mona Baker, They also state that Translation are affecting the quality of Translation, and can be used to find solutions for different types of Translation: and focused more Identifying on Translation Technique methods used in Translate Idiom of the Novel.

The corpus chosen in this study is from Classic Novel titled *Of Mice & Men* and its Indonesian Translation, because the writer find that this novel have a variety of idiom. The reason for choosing Translation technique, apart from being important to study also has different meanings depending on the context. Besides that, Translation is also part of aesthetics in a literary work. The writer think the more understand the types and meanings of Translation can build more better in reading them, Especially in Novel.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background previously mentioned, the writer states the following research questions:

1. What type of Idiom are found in the Source Text and Target Text Of Mice & Men?
2. How the Translator translate the Idioms in “Of Mice & Men” into Indonesian?

1.3 Research Purpose

1. To find out what kinds of translation techniques used in translating Idioms in Of Mice & Men into Indonesian

1.4 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on translation techniques that use in translating idioms.

1.5 Significance Of Study

The writer hopes this study would be helpful to give a contribution to academic studies, Especially for knowing about the kind of Translation Technique and help analyzing the Translation of Idiom. The writer expected this to be useful for those who are interesting in studying Translation.