CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the research background, followed by research problems, research objectives, research significance, the scope and limitation, as well as definition of the key terms.

1.1 Research Background

As a human being, people need to socialize with the outside world. Concisely, it means having interaction with others. To simplify interaction among people, language is required as a communication medium. Besides uniting people, language is also setting identity. Furthermore, departing from Wardhaugh’s (2006) words, language is continuously developing and it varies in many ways. As a result, translation is needed to transfer the information from one source language to another specific target language. Translation, according to Sakai (2006), is often defined as an equivalence establishing process according to the communication model. That is why the consideration of language style—one of which is the phraseme—is also important in translation.

In everyday language, phrasemes, or well-known as idiomatic expressions, are commonly used. Phrasemes, as stated by Lestiono (2017), are non-compositional: the meaning cannot be predicted from the meaning of its constituents and cannot be understood with just the knowledge of grammar and lexicon. Their mysteriousness and peculiarity make idiomatic expressions have mostly been overlooked by researchers (Fazly, Cook, & Stevenson, 2008). Indeed,
to understand phrasemes well, they should be learned as a whole. Therefore, that is one interesting issue to study about.

Croft and Sutton (2014) define phrasemes as complex structures yet some of the words that form the structure are specific.Basically, there are thousands of lexical phrasemes occur in all languages. To distinguish phrasemes from one another, theoretically, there are some typologies of phrasemes. They, refer to Fillmore, Kay, and O’Connor’s classification as cited in Croft and Cruse’s book entitled Cognitive Linguistics (2004), are encoding vs. decoding, substantive vs. schematic, with pragmatic point vs. without pragmatic point, grammatical vs. extra-grammatical, and idiometrically combining expressions vs. idiomatic phrases. The aforementioned typologies are not in a particular order. Fillmore et al. state that phrasemes are “quite varied in their syntactic, semantic and pragmatic properties, ranging from completely fixed expressions to more general expressions, which may be semantically more or less opaque and may not even correspond to the general syntactic rules of the language” (Croft & Cruse, 2004). However, in this study, the researcher focuses only on the phraseme typologies that are classified by Makkai, as mentioned in Zarei and Rahimi’s book (2012), to categorize in which typology the phrasemes found are: encoding and decoding. To differentiate them, Zarei and Rahimi (2012) mention phrasemes of encoding as identifiable and phrasemes of decoding as the non-identifiable one. As a brief addition, as in Lestiono’s (2017) book compilation, the meaning of encoding idiom is predictable while decoding idiom must be decoded.
One of the parts of literary works that consists of phrasemes is a novel. A novel not only contains a story about life (Syarifuddin, Rukayah, Yahya, Jusoff, & Makhsud, 2013) but also gives emotion to the reader. Hasan (2015), in his article, stated that novel evolved as a piece of prose fiction in which characters are brought in real-life scenes. Nowadays, as the original novel is sold well, translated version of the novel is made. Indeed, as a translator, the novel needs to be translated by using the most appropriate strategy to overcome the difficulties in translating phrasemes or idioms found in a novel. The strategy is needed so that the real meaning can be delivered thoroughly to the other languages.

*The Little Prince* is one of the translated novels which contains the phrasemes. The novel is addressed as a book for children, yet it is an equal appeal to adults for the life and friendship philosophical observations (Banerjee, 2011). Specifically, in her paper, Banerjee (2011) explained the elegance of the novel by concluding that the novel is about “the wise boy describes the universe from a child’s perspective, highlighting adults’ lack of imagination absorption with greed, work, and power.” Also, Chambert-Loir (2016), in his Indonesian version of *The Little Prince* novel – *Pangeran Cilik*, mentioned that the novel has been translated into two hundred and thirty languages and published over many nations.

Moreover, the preliminary studies show that the previous researchers tend to analyze the idiom strategies. Very few studies of the types of phraseme conducted yet. To be mentioned, the theses entitled “*Idiom in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s Novel “The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes” Republished in 2004 by Rohan Book Company*” and “*An Analysis of English Idioms Found in Dream Theater Album*”
“Images and Words” use various types of idiom on their research. While the researcher uses the classification of phrasemes by Makkai (1972) which are encoding and decoding. It makes the research is different from the other researches.

In addition to what precedes, the researcher wants to discover the phrasemes, the meaning of the phrasemes, and the phrasemes typologies in the English version of Antoine de Saint-Exupéry’s *Le Petit Prince* novel, *The Little Prince*.

1.2 Research Problems

The problems stated below arise from the background study as previously described.

1. What are the phrasemes found in *The Little Prince* novel?
2. What are the meanings of the phrasemes found in *The Little Prince* novel?
3. What are the typologies of the phrasemes found in *The Little Prince* novel?

1.3 Research Objectives

The aims of this novel analysis are in line with the statement of problems, which are:

1. To expose the phrasemes found in *The Little Prince* novel.
2. To find out the meanings of the phrasemes found in *The Little Prince* novel.
3. To analyze the typologies of the phrasemes found in *The Little Prince* novel.

1.4 Research Significance

A number of benefits are expected to occur by this study. Theoretically, the understanding of phraseme typologies, especially encoding and decoding, is expected to increase for both the researcher and the readers. Furthermore,
practically, this study is considered to be a fresh reference about phraseme typologies for one who has interest in translation study. Besides, as the object of the study is a children book, to the English for Young Learner (EYL) teacher, it is expected that some encoding idioms in the novel are useful for the learning process.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this novel analysis is the phrasemes typology found in *The Little Prince* novel. The phrasemes, the meaning of the phrasemes, and the phrasemes typology in all chapters in the English version of *Le Petit Prince* novel, *The Little Prince*, translated by Irene Testot-Ferry are the limitation of this study.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Below, there are some key terms of which each definition is presented to prevent the occurrence of misunderstanding on the terms used in this study.

1. Phrasemes or idioms are words expression of which the whole meaning is figuratively different from the individual words literal meaning at the phrase (Liu & Hwa, 2016).

2. Phrasemes typologies are the types of phrasemes used to distinguish phrasemes from one another.

3. Encoding “idioms” are idioms of which meaning can be figured out (Lestiono, 2017).

4. Decoding “idioms” are idioms of which whole meaning cannot be predicted from its parts meaning (Lestiono, 2017).

5. The meanings of phrasemes are the hidden literal specific interpretation of the whole units of the phrasemes.