CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers research background, research problems, research purposes, research significance, scope and limitation and definition of key terms. Each of them is described in the following sections.

1.1 Research Background

Each country has different language. To understand the meaning of language in another country, we need translation. According to Munday (2008), translation refers to the process of transferring the meaning from one language, constituting the source language (SL), to another language, constituting target language (TL) without inclining the original meaning of SL. The process of translating is not as simple as switching the meaning of word for word. It means maintaining the exact meaning of the text which is translated is a must. Eze (2015) states that “lack of translation skill can lead to a breakdown in the achievement of the desired meaning and, consequently, can lead to misunderstanding.”

In order to shun the misunderstanding, translators must be rigorous. Translators must involve grammatical understanding, linguistic comprehension, and a good sense of semantic analysis in order to get a proper translation. Moreover, there are some cases which often put translators into difficult situations. In some cases, translators will find some words which actually do not represent its literal meaning. It likes a culture specific term which is known as idiom.
Lim (2004) argues an idiom as a group of words strung together the assume a specific meaning different from the meaning of each individual word. Furthermore, Baker (2011) defines idiom as frozen patterns of language which allow or no variation form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components. Those explanation can be defined that idiom cannot be predicted from the literal meaning or the sum of the meaning of the constituent, but has to be understood by the idiomatic meaning or the lexicalised extended meaning of the construction.

Idiom is different with a slang. Slang is a (temporary) adjustment to language (“non-standard”) to make a new meaning known only to the group or for social identity/cohesiveness. It used to be isolated to communities, but with technology—even if it spreads across world-wide, it’s still slang. For example trying to obfuscate their meaning from ‘grownups or ‘rents’-(parents). It also tends to be at a word (lexical) or 2-word level. Every generation has its own slang which makes language ‘their own’: groovy, cool, awesome, fetch. It’s considered lower than standard language and it doesn’t last.

However, idioms (or idiomatic expressions/phrases) require time & are usually specifically worded expressions (phrases). Idioms include words that, when put together in the idiomatic expression, change the meaning of the words to something the individual words do not mean. To be “break rule” doesn’t mean to crack or destroy anything, it means to do something not allowed by the rule.

Dealing with idiomatic expressions, it requires translator to comprehend theorist about it and strategies to translate it. It is very important because every
word can have various meanings, as an example *motherland*. Foreigners who first come to Indonesia will imagine that *motherland* is a mother whose name is Pertiwi. In fact, Ibu Pertiwi is Indonesian motherland. Therefore, an appropriate translation strategy is needed to have a better result. As proposed by Baker (2011), some strategies are applied in the translation of idiom namely using an idiom of similar meaning and form, similar meaning but dissimilar form, paraphrase, and omission.

Nowadays, there are many communication media which have been published abroad and translated into countless language as well. In studying translation, it is important to have this kind of subtitle communication media because it could help students in relating between the language use of the source text and the language use of target text. It can also be obliging for the lecturer because it can be used as a supplementary medium of teaching.

Movie is one example of communication media which is often made into two languages or more. There are a lot of famous Indonesian movies which were published in English and some of them have also been translated into English Language, for example the series of “The Raid” by Ario Sagantoro, “Laskar Pelangi” by Mira Lesmana, “Habibie Ainun” by Manoj Punjabi and many others.

A previous study about idiom was conducted by Ari, D., N. (2014) which analyzed the strategy that it used by Monica Dwi Chresnayani in translating idioms found in “P.S. I LOVE YOU” novel by Cecilia Ahern. Idiom is something hard to understand but it can make you enjoy to learn about it. By that motivation, the researcher is interested to analyze the strategy that it used by Firman in
translating idioms found in “Habibie Ainun” Movie by Manoj Punjabi. The researcher download the movie from YouTube. Next, download the English subtitle in subscene. The researcher use English subtitle which translating by Firman. English subtitle by Firman already download 2800 times, so the researcher take his English subtitle.

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the research background above, the researcher problem stated as follows.

1. What are the idiomatic expressions found in Indonesian “Habibie Ainun” movie?
2. What are the meaning of the idiomatic expressions found in Indonesian “Habibie Ainun” movie?
3. What are the strategies used by Firman in translating idioms in Indonesia into English found in Indonesian “Habibie Ainun” movie?

1.3 Research Purposes

The purpose of the study will be explained as follows:

1. To find out the idiomatic expressions which are found in Indonesian “Habibie Ainun” movie?
2. To know the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in Indonesian “Habibie Ainun” movie?
3. To investigate the various strategies which are used by Firman in translating idioms in Indonesia into English found in Indonesian “Habibie Ainun” movie?

1.4 Research Significance

The result of the study is expected to give more benefit and contribution for the lecturers, students, next researchers and translator. For the lecturers, this research may help them to gain more insights in teaching translation studies, especially in idioms. For the students, the result of this study is expected to give the knowledge about kinds of strategies in translating idioms and the dominant strategy which translator prefers when translating idioms. Furthermore, this research is also expected to give beneficial consideration for the next researchers who want to conduct the research under this topic. For the translator, this research to give informative feedback and writing style to do translation

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is idiom in the “Habibie Ainun” movie. Meanwhile, the limitation of the study focuses on investigating the typical strategy used by Firman in translating idiom found in “Habibie Ainun” movie.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

- **Translation** is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another (Malmkjaer, 2005)
• **Translation strategy** is translator’s potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task (Dimitrova, 2005)

• **Idiom** is a word or phrase that is understood by the surrounding environment. Idiom emerged as someone who created a new language as a communication tool. The language accepted by the surrounding environment but not everyone will know the meaning of the new language.

• **Habibie Ainun Movie** is a 2012 Indonesian drama film produced by Manoj Punjabi and Dhamoo Punjabi of MD Pictures. Starring as the main cast Reza Rahardian, Bunga Citra Lestari and Tio Pakusadewo. This film is based on the memoir written by the 3rd President of the Republic of Indonesia, Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie about his wife, Hasri Ainun Habibie, also named "Habibie and Ainun". (www.wikipedia.org/Habibie_Ainun)