CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The process of translating a text into a second language involves arriving at a meaning that is equal to the original text. Because meaning is the object that must be translated from the text written in the source language into the text written in the target language, we focus strongly on meaning equivalence. When this occurs, the translator is presented with a text comprising individual units of meaning that are word combinations or phrase chains. The act of translation is more accurately described as a process than a finished result, given the investigation findings. The translation is not a simple procedure to go through alongside the encoding and decoding activities. The equivalence of meaning was successfully preserved despite the many factors that were taken into consideration. Therefore, the decoding and the encoding processes need to be cleared correctly. According to Newmark (1988: 5), one of the most well-known definitions of translation is "the rendering of the meaning of a text into another language in the manner that the author intended the text." This is widely considered to be one of the best definitions of translation. This definition focuses primarily on conveying the meaning of the text written in the source language into the text written in the target language in a way consistent with what the

author intended. In addition, According to Hatim and Munday's definition (2004: 6), translation is the process of moving written content from one language (the source language) to another (the target language) (TL). According to Hatim and Munday's definition of the term, translation is the process of transforming the format of text written in the source language into a text written in the target language. Even though the definition does not elaborate on meaning, the translation process is not limited to studying form alone.

Even though the form is being modified, the meaning is still preserved throughout the process. Nida and Taber (1982: 12), on the other hand, claim that translation is the process of replicating in the receptor language the message in the source language's closest natural counterpart in the receptor language. Instead of using the word target language, Nida and Taber employ the term receptor language in this definition. According to this definition, translation is the process of determining the receptor language text that most closely corresponds to the meaning of the source language text. They emphasize ensuring that the meaning in the text written in the source language and the text written in the target language are equivalent. As a consequence of the above description, translation is a process or action that includes moving from the source language to the target language using various techniques.

In order to discover what the meaning is, the translator has to be aware of

the many techniques, methodologies, and other approaches. The phrase "meaning equivalence" is highlighted by RochayahMachali (2001) and Mona Baker (1992) since it is the meaning that is translated into the target language. In this scenario, translators are presented with text as the unit of meaning, which might take the shape of groups of words or phrases (Hatim and Munday, 2004:17). By analyzing the text in the source language based on the translation unit, one may extract the meaning that is included within the text in the source language. In other words, the meaning is included inside the translation unit itself. Using English idioms, proverbs, and phrases is a significant component of the language's daily communication. They are often encountered in both the written and spoken varieties of the English language. Because idioms may not always make sense when taken literally, we must get acquainted with each phrase's meaning and the context in which it is used. It can seem to be much effort, but studying idioms is enjoyable, particularly when they can be compared. Idioms from English to those from the speaker's native tongue. It is recommended that you become proficient in several popular idioms and phrases since doing so will make your English seem more natural to native speakers of the language. Start by teaching yourself some of the most frequent English idioms. Since these are the expressions, you are most likely to come across, whether watching American movies or television, traveling to the United States, or reading certain books written in English. When you have

mastered them, go on to rest. Because this website does not include any uncommon or outdated idioms, you should feel comfortable utilizing any of them while conversing with native English speakers from English-speaking nations.

Idioms are a part of every language, and if we are not native speakers, it may be challenging to pick up on their meanings and use them correctly. If English is not the individual's first language, the most helpful thing that can be done is to engage in conversation with native speakers and inquire about terms we did not understand. Learning the idioms of a language may be a highly intriguing and eye-opening experience since idioms are shaped by the culture of the language's speakers.

There is not a single well-known language on the planet that does not contain at least one idiom. (Rachmawati (2005) cites Denon as the source). According to Hornby (1995), "an idiom is a phrase or statement whose meaning is not evident from the meaning of its constituent words and which must be taught as a complete unit." For example, "spills the beans" divulges confidential information, particularly without intending to do so.

The published novel by Macmillan, December 27, 1871 (dated 1872) written by *Lewis Caroll*, is *Alice in Wonderland Through the Looking Glass.* This movie has enough idiomatic expressions, which probably confused the viewer in understanding the source language because the correlation between the words

and the meaning in the idiom is not conventional.

Based on the Background above, the researcher is interested in researching "**The Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in *Alice In Wonderland*.**" The researcher chooses this novel for the research because of their interest in fiction literature. Starting from watching it in the movies version, then after knowing it adapted from novels, the researcher wants to know more about this novel since the researcher speaks up about the idioms; in summary, Alice once again finds herself transported to a fantasy realm, and this time she does it by traversing the reflective surface of a mirror in order to reach the world that lies beyond it. When she gets there, she discovers that, much like a mirror, everything, even logic, is backward (for example, running helps one remain stationary, walking away from something brings one towards it, chessmen are alive, nursery rhyme characters exist, and so on). The book "Through the Looking-Glass" contains a variety of poetry, such as "Jabberwocky" and "The Walrus and the Carpenter," in addition to the story of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. The mirror that is displayed above the fireplace at Hetton Lawn in Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire (a house that was owned by Alice Liddell's grandparents and was regularly visited by Alice and Lewis Carroll) is similar to the one drawn by John Tenniel and is cited as a possible inspiration for Carroll. Hetton Lawn was a house that Alice Liddell's grandparents owned, and it was a house that Alice and Lewis Carroll regularly visited. It was the first of the

"Alice" tales to attain great fame, and when it was released, it inspired a renewed respect for the story that came before it in the series.

B. RESEARCH QUESTION

1. What strategies are used in translating the idiomatic expressions in the Alice Through the Looking-Glass novel?

2. What is the most used translation strategy in translating the idiomatic expressions in the Alice Through the Looking-Glass novel?

C. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To find out the strategies used in translating the idiomatic expressions in the Alice Through the Looking-Glass novel.

2. To find out the most used translation strategy in translating the idiomatic expressions in the Alice Through the Looking-Glass novel.

D. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study aims to be one of the references for further translation study. In addition, readers understand the translation strategies of idiomatic expressions based on Mona Baker's strategies. This study is also expected to be the starting point for people who would like to do movie translation, particularly in translating idiomatic expressions, so they can produce an appropriate translation.

E. SCOPE AND LIMITATION

The scope of this study focused on the strategies of translation, particularly idiomatic expression, in analyzing the Alice in Wonderland "Through the looking glass" data. There are some methods of translating idiomatic expressions based on some experts. The capacity to discern and discriminate between idiomatic phrases and expressions that are not idiomatic is one of the challenges that translators have while attempting to translate idioms (Baker, 1992). Many theorists, each specializing in a different language, have proposed their categories of idioms. The majority of idioms may be identified by the shape or mix of linguistic components they take, in addition to the meanings they convey. According to Fernando (1996), there are three distinct categories of idiomatic expressions in the English language, which can be distinguished from one another based on the extent to which they convey the denotative meaning. These categories are as follows: (1) pure idiom; (2) semi-idiom; and (3) literal idiom. On the other hand, six distinct types of idiomatic expressions can be classified according to the linguistic components that make up the idioms. These types include (1) phrasal verbs (*call on, put off*); (2) prepositional phrases (*in a nutshell, from time to time*); (3) idioms with verbs as keywords (*come in handy*); (4) idioms with nouns as keywords (*a blessing disguise*); (5) idioms with adjectives (*safe and sound*).

On the other hand, there are idiomatic expressions in the Indonesian language context comparable to those discussed above. Complete idioms and

partial idioms, which are interchangeable with the phrases pure idioms and semi-idioms discussed before, are the two basic classifications that may be used to describe this phenomenon. Realizing an idiom is possible with any syntactic structure, whether a single word, a word cluster, a phrase, a clause or even a sentence. Idioms may be created using these structures (Hartati and Wijana, 2015 Isodarus, 2017). Idiomatic expressions in English and Indonesian have syntactic patterns that are fairly comparable and have many of the same features. As was previously said, it is not always possible to derive the meanings of idiomatic expressions from the individual components that make up the statement. According to Baker (1992), translators working on idiomatic expressions should keep the following in mind when doing so: (1) the presence of idiomatic expressions in the TL that have meanings that are comparable to one another; (2) the appropriateness or inappropriateness of choosing idiomatic expressions in a given register in the TL; and (3) the significance of particular lexical items that are included in the idiomatic expressions.

Consequently, Hashemian and Arezi (2015) say there will always be a loss or gain when translating idiomatic statements. This is since there is no method to translate idiomatic expressions exactly. It is important to create semantic alterations by (1) moving away from idioms and toward non-idioms, (2) keeping idioms while acquiring non-idioms, and (3) gaining non-idioms while protecting idioms. These three strategies are all interrelated. Therefore,

translating anything word by word from one language into another is not a viable technique since the result will not make any sense.

The most effective strategy is to look for natural terms in the TL with counterparts in the SL with the same or similar meanings. The connotations attached to words are prioritized above the forms that those words might take. Idiomatic translation in the novel requires careful consideration to discover the equivalence of the idiomatic pairs because they are related both to the plot of the story and to the social culture from which they derive. This is because idiomatic expressions relate to the story's plot and the social culture from which they derive. This makes discovering the idiomatic pairs a challenge that requires careful consideration—because of this, finding the equivalent of the idiomatic pairings might be difficult. Computer-based translators cannot generate dependable results since their core activity is a literal translation. Therefore, human translators with a solid understanding of both languages and firsthand experience translating them into one another are the best for this kind of translation. In a nutshell, the primary focus of the current research is on the use of colloquial terms in the book. The novel is their most abundant source, and writers use them for all communication reasons, Buletin Al-Turas Vol. 26 No. 2 July 2020, pp 207-220. This study places a strong emphasis on the analysis of idioms by investigating the different types of translation strategies utilized by the translator in order to recreate the idioms from SL and the

degree of accuracy of their meanings in the novel This Earth of Mankind, which was originally adapted from the novel Bumi Manusia. One of the most well-known authors in Indonesia, Pramoedya Ananta Toer, is responsible for the creation of this book, which is regarded as one of the best-selling works of fiction in the country. In conclusion, it is anticipated that the findings will bring new insights and information in translating idiomatic idioms from Indonesian to English or vice versa.

F. DEFINITION OF KEY TERM

1. Source language: The form from which the translation is made.

2. Target language: The form into which the source language is to be changed

3. Idiomatic expression: Some groups of words with their meaning differ from those of individual words.

4. Translation strategy: Some steps to do when a translator finds difficulties translating a text from the source language into the target language.

5. Alice in Wonderland Through The Looking Glass: *Through the Looking-Glass, and What Alice Found There* (also known as *Alice Through the Looking-Glass* or simply *Through the Looking-Glass*) is a novel published on December 27, 1871 (though indicated as 1872) [1] by Lewis Carroll and the sequel to *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865).