

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents about the background of the study, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Language is the ways of communication that must be owned by people who have social relationships with others. By the language, everything we want to express can be delivered properly. Language is one of the most important things in communication and it is used as a tool of communication among the nations in all over the world. People can easily express their intention to be conveyed to others using language. Language is an arbitrary system of symbolic sounds, used by a community member to cooperate, interact, and identify (Pusat Bahasa Depdiknas, 2007: 88).

In the language, the speaker has a certain expression to show what they are going to say. Something is not always expressed denotatively or explicitly but it can also be through general expressions connotatively such as idioms and proverbs. To understand the phrases with their implied meaning, one needs to understand the local language and culture. The development of language occurring in a particular society may be evoked various linguistic phenomena. One of the linguistic phenomena is productivity meaning of a lexeme that is expanding or shifting from true meaning and refers to other referents. The

productivity meaning of lexeme is often influenced by other elements that accompany lexeme to establish a blend of meaning.

According to Saussure (1993) as in Araki N. (2016) states, *meaning* is the sense or concept possessed or contained in a linguistic sign. There are two components of sign, signified and signifier. This concept looks the meaning arise when there is an association or in absentia relationship between *signified* and *signifying (signifier)*. The sign is the unity of a signifier with an idea or signified. In other words, the marker is *meaningful sound* or *meaningful scribble*. Thus, the sign is the material aspect of the language i.e. what is said or heard and what is written or read. Signs are mental images, thoughts, or concepts. So, the sign is the mental aspect of the language.

Translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of the language, we are referring to actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraph, etc., which are spoken or written. A good translation not only transports the sense but also the choice of words and the way of expressing. To learn the meaning of an idiom, usually they know the meaning of an idiom from memorization or searches in a dictionary of idiom. The idiom can be understood to its meaning through the context of the Source Language (SL) which is then translated into the Target Language (TL).

The purpose of translation is transferring the meaning of the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL). This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure. Translation is studying the lexicon, grammatical structure,

communication situation, and cultural context situation of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and the reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and the grammatical structure which are appropriate in the Target Language (TL) and its cultural context.

From the explanation above, this study aims to discuss of idiom translation found in engineering book by Hwei Hsu, Ph.D. The title is Analog and Digital Communications. This book tells about the provided an introduction to the basic principles in analog and digital communication. They are dealing with the basic tools, analog communication system, sampling and digital transmission of analog signal. Probability, random variables, and random processes. Effect of noise in analog communication and the subject of optimum reception. Theory and source coding in treated. Error control coding, concluding linear block codes, cyclic codes, and convolutional code. Another reason is when I help translate my friend's assignment. So, it makes more interesting to me.

For example:

SL: We always try to ***get away*** from the noise and heat of the city for a month or two each summer.

TL: Kita selalu mencoba ***keluar*** dari kebisingan dan panas kota selama sebulan atau dua kali setiap musim panas.

From the example above, the words or phrase “*get away*” refers to escape from a place. The words “*get away*” have a word transposition from phrase into word, or from the phrasal verb into verb. The word “*get away*” usually is call an idiom. So, the writer can conclude the idioms are group of words that cannot be literary translated as individual words. Not all idioms can be translated into idiom

in the TL. Idioms are fixed words or expression, which have particular forms and meaning. In the engineering book, there are most phrasal verb idioms found in that book.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Based on the background of the study, this research seeks to address the following questions.

1. What are types of English idioms and its translation found on engineering book?
2. What are the translation methods found on engineering book?

1.3 Objectives of the study

Based on the research statement, this particular study aimed at finding out:

1. To explain the types of idioms and its translation found on engineering book.
2. To explain the translation methods classified idiom founds on engineering book.

1.4 Significant of the study

Theoretically, the writer hopes that this study will help readers to understand idioms, strategies that can be used to translate them and the accuracy of idiomatic translation.

Practically, the result of the study will be a reference for English learner to study idiom translation found in engineering book.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the study

Based on the theory which is applied to analyse this study, the scope of this study is idiom translation in engineering book. The title is Analog and Digital Communications. By using this approach, the data is analysed the types of idiom which aimed by Lim (2004) to explain the types of idiom in engineering book. This study is also explaining the translation methods classified the idiom. The data is analysed in theory of translation methods by Newmark (1988).

In this study, the limitation is in the idioms which are in twenty two data found in engineering book, the title is Analog and Digital Communications which published in 2003, the McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.