# CHAPTER I Introduction

## Background of the study

Distribution of films keeps growing until today. As the world’s famous film factory, hollywood, USA, release so many world-class films. Such Hollywood films recently released are*: Frozen, Finding Dory, Kungfu Panda, Zootopia, Beauty and the Beast, Brave, Tangled* and many more. The writer chooses a film with the title is *Tangled* produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios which was released in 2010 as the research subject because the film was very popular and receive mostly positive reviews. The film has been nominated for a number of awards. The film also received two nominations for the Broadcast Film Critics Association in the same categories.

The distribution of these films is not only to American and European countries which use English as native language, but also to worldwide which many countries speak non-English. In overcoming the language transfer in involving to facilitate people’s comprehension about the sourc language (SL) of one film into the target language (TL). Therefore, it should be translated in order to make people understand the idea, story and message delivered by the film.

Bassnet (2002:12) proposed a definition of translation as follows:

What is generally understood as translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures will be seriously distored.

Furthermore Munday (2008:5) also stated that translation involves source langguage (SL) and text into target language. He also stated that the translation of language changes from verbal into written form.

The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text ( the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL).

However, the main objective of translation is to deliver the message from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Problem usually arise when people deal with idiomatic expressions, especially idiomatic expressions in movies. It is simply because they are spoken, not written and the conversation among the casts happens so fast that the viewer barely capture the whole line of the conversation. The differences of culture in which the movie is produced also influence the meaning of each idiomatic expression.

In his article ‘On Linguistic Aspects of Translation’, Roman Jakobson distinguishes three type of translation (Venuti, 2000:114):

1. Intralingual translation, or *rewording* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of other signs in the same language).
2. Interlingual translation or *translation proper* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of some other language).
3. Intersemiotic translation or *transmutation* (an interpretation of verbal signs by means of signs of nounverbal sign systems).

Ammer (1997:3) noted that an idiom is a set phrase of two or more words that means something different from the literal meaning of the individual words. For instance, the phrase to change one’s tune has nothing to do with music but means “to alter one’s attitude’. Similarly to hit the nail on the head often has nothing to do with carpentry but means simply ‘to be absolutely right.

Idioms are the Idiosyncrasies of a languge. Often defying rules of logic, they pose a great difficulties for non-native speakers. Idiom can also be unrecognizable for non-native speakers, consequently they translate them literally. The meaning would be awkward and does not make any sense, thus making it far away from the intended meaning. Moreover the culture of both language are different.

The reason that lead the writer chooses the *Tangled* movie because the writer think there are so many idiomatic expressions could be found in the dialogue of the movie. The amount of idiomatic expressions are sufficient to be researched to find out whether there is misinterpreted expressions or not. Since every idiom has its own meaning and can not be translated literally, there should be a particular treatment for the process of subtitling.

In this case, the movie script that would be analyzed is based on a movie. It is loosely based on the German fairy tale *“Rapunzel”*. The genre of the movies is computer-animated musical fantasy-comedy film. The film tells the story of a lost princess who possesses long magical hair, the princess is stolen by a woman named Gothel since she just born. The movie simply portrays lost princess named Rapunzel who possesses magic hair that glows when she sings a special song for it and a young man who is a thief named Eugene Fitzherbert or more known as Flynn Rider. The two character are in an accidental and awkward romance after one awkward meeting. Both Rapunzel and Flynn face the same fun adventure in search of Rapunzel’s true identity. In time, they fall in love with each other.

Translating idioms has been a puzzling problem for many people. Someone must comprehend translation and idiomatic expression because they are interconnected. Take an example, *my hand are full,* people tend to translate this idiomatic expression literally in Indonesian as *“tanganku penuh”*, then of course that is not the correct meaning, this means if someone ask for help to climb up but the person wants to refuse it then he or she should say ‘my hands are full’. Thus it encourageous us to have a good skill in translation. As for the example that is found in the movie, there is a dilogue says “I cut my finger” in the indonesian subtitle it is translated as “jariku tersayat” while if we translate it, it means that “aku memotong jariku”. Here, it is found a misinterpretation.

## Research Question

The following reserach questions are proposed to be answered. They are:

1. What are the type of idiomatic expressions found in *Tangled* movie ?
2. Is there any misinterpretation resulting in incorrect translation of idiomatic expressions in the script of *Tangled* movie ?

## Limitation of study

The study that is conduted in this research is limited only in the area of translation of idiomatic expression in the movie script of *Tangled*.

## Objective of study

Answering the question above, the aims of the study are:

1. To find out the types of idiomatic expressions which are found in the film entitled *Tangled*.
2. To know whether there is any misinterpretation resulting in incorrect translation of idiomatic expressions in the script of *Tangled*

## Significance of the study

This study is expectantly to investigate about idiomatic expressions. Thus, the result of the study is expected as follows:

1. For the writer, this study is expected to broaden knowledge about the translation of idiomatic expressions in the movie script.
2. For the readers: To make the readers comprehend in English as second language learner through idiomatic expressions and to give valuable information for the readers who are interested in learning English and using idiomatic expression both in speaking and writing.

# CHAPTER II

# Theoritical Foundation

## 2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is a process of communication, the objective of translating is to impart the knowledge of the original to the foreign reader. Many scholars define translation in many ways. However, the core of each is just the same. The elements of translation are Source Language (SL), Target Language (TL), and Equivalency. Munday (2008 : 5) noted:

The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL).

Another theory of translation constructed by Bassnet (2002 : 12) said:

What is generally understood as translation involves the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structures wil be seriously distarted.

Thus, from both of the opinion above, we can conclude that the process of translation includes changing the source text (ST) in the source language (SL) into target text (TT) in the target language (TL). And the translation will never be translated a hundred percent into the target language, but it will be translated as closely as possible to the meaning of the target language, either in the meaning or in the structure.

The belief of equivalency is the core issue in translation, Bassnet (2002:34) noted that:

The problem of equivalence, a much-used and abused term in Translation Studies, is of central importance. Translation involves far more that replacement of lexical and grammatical items between languages and as can be seem in the translation of idioms, the process may involve discarding the basic linguistic elements of the SL text and then problems of determining the exact nature of the level of equivalence aimed for begins to emerge.

The equivalence in the translation is very important. It is more than replacement of lexical and grammatical items between languages, the process may includes discarding the basic linguistic elements and also the problem of determining of that equivalence.

The question of defining equivalence is being pursued by two lines of development in translation studies. The first, rather predictably, lays an emphasis on the special problems of semantics and on the transfer of semantic content from SL to TL. The second, which explores the question of equivalence of literary texts, together with more recent developments in discourse analysis, have broadened the problem of equivalence in its application to the translation of such texts. The question of cultural difference between SL and TL also plays another difficulties in reaching equivalency. Bassnett (2002 : 36) noted that:

James Holmes, for example, feels that the use of the term equivalence is ‘perverse’, since to ask for sameness is to ask too much. Equivalence in translation then should not be approached as a search for sameness, since sameness cannot even exist between two TL versions of the same text, let alone between the SL and the TL version.

In this case, translating idioms takes the writer a phase further in examining the question of meaning and translation, due to cultural bound.

## 2.2 Vinay and Darbelnet’s Translation Procedure

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Vinay and Darbelnet (2000 :84) suggested two major translation idiom strategies. They are direct, or literal translation and oblique translation. Together, the two strategies make up seven methods of translation idiom. Those are, Borrowing, Calque, Literal translation, Transposition, Modulation, Equivalence, Adaptation. In the listing which follows, the first three methods are direct and the others are oblique.

The description of each method as follow:

1. Borrowing

Borrowing is the simplest translation method. It would not even need discussion in this context if translators did not occasionally need to use it in order to create a stylistic effect. For instance, in order to introduce the flavour of the source language (SL) culture into a translation, from American English, Mexican Spanish food names “tequila” and “tortillas”, and so on. There are two kinds of Borrowing, the pure borrowing and naturalised borrowing. The following are other examples:

1. Pure Borrowing : harddisk, pizza, lasagna, hotdog, etc.
2. Naturalised borrowing:

SL : Computer

TL : Komputer

1. Calque

A calque is a special kind of borrowing in which a langauge borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. The result is either:

1. A lexical calque, as in the following examples:

*Science-fiction* translated as Science-fiction

*Secretary-General* translated as Sekretaris Jenderal

The two are examples of calque which respects the syntactis structures of the TL, whilist introducing a new mode of expression.

1. A structural calque, as in the second example, below, which introduces a new construction into the language, e.g.:

Ministry of public Works: Kementrian Pekerjaan Umum

The structural interference from the source langauge to the target language is the typical characteristic of calque.

1. Literal translation

Literal translation is the direct conversion of a SL text into a grammatically and lexically appropriate TL text in which the translators’ task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic formal state of the TL. Below is an example of literal translation from English into Bahasa Indonesia:

SL : Put your book on the table.

TL : Letakkan buku-buku di atas meja.

Each of those words can be easily translated from English into Bahasa Indonesia by looking up the dictionary. If there were conceptual dictionaries with bilingual signifiers, translators would only need to look up the appropriate translation under the entry corresponding to the situation identified by the SL message. But such dictionaries do not exist and therefore translators start off with words or units of translation, to which they apply particular procedures with the intention of conveying the desired message. Since the positioning of a word within an utterance has an effect on its meaning, it may well arise that the solution results in a grouping of words that is so far from the original starting point that no dictionary could give it. Given the infinite number of combinations of signifiers alone, it is understandtable that dictionaries cannot provide translators with ready-made solutions to all their problems. Only translators can be aware of the totality of the message, which determines their decisions. In the final analysis, it is the message alone, a reflection of the situation that allows us to judge whether two texts are adequate alternatives.

1. Transposition

Transposition method attempts to replace one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. Here are the examples of transposition from English into Bahasa Indonesia :

1. SL : Once he is done elaborating the accounting materiall, he will go out.

TL : Begitu dia selesaii menjabarkan materi akuntansinya, dia akan keluar.

1. SL : once his accounting elaboration is done, he will go out.

TL : Begitu penjabaran materi akuntansinya selesai, dia aan keluar.

1. Modulation

Modulation is varying the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This conversion can be justified when, although a literal, or even transposed, translation result in a grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the TL. Below are some examples of modulation from English into Bahasa Indonesia:

1. SL : You are going to have a child.

TL : Anda akan menjadi seorang Bapak.

1. SL : I cut my finger.

TL : Jariku tersayat. Instead of Aku memotong jariku.

1. SL : David stood there looking at her, and the room was swimming.

TL : David hanya berdiri memandangnya, ruangan serasa berputar.

The word ‘swimming’ means ‘berenang’ in Bahasa, but it translated as ‘berputar’. This changes is because of the word ‘swimming’ is not only translated as ‘berenang’ but also as ‘berputar’ but it depends on the sentence. It is happen because the ‘swimming’ word have a function as a verb and it show to a thing. Like example above that when David look at her, and he has an interest of her, it can make the room was rotate. Because the situation its not in swimming pool but in a room.

1. Equivalence

We have repeatedly stressed that one and the same situation can be rendered by two texts using completely different stylistic and structural methods. In such cases we are dealing with the method which produces equivalent texts. The classical example of equivalence is given by the reaction of an amateur who accidentally hits his finger with a hammer; if he were Indonesian his cry of pain would be transcribed as “Aduh!”, but if he were English this would be interpreted as “Ouch!”. Another striking case of equivalences are the many onomatopoeia of animal sounds, e.g.: Some examples in English into Bahasa Indonesia:

1. SL : cock-a-doodle-do

TL : kukuruyuuk

1. SL : meow TL : meong
2. Adaptation

This seventh method reaches the extreme edge of translation: it is used in those cases where the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such cases translators have to create a new situation that can be considred as being equivalent. Adaptation can, therefore, be described as a special kind of equivalence, a situational equivalence. Adaptations are particularly frequent in the translation of book and film titles for example ‘Snow White’ which is adapted into Bahasa Indonesia as ‘Putri Salju’ and ‘Sleeping Beauty’ as ‘Putri Tidur’. Another example of this translation is ‘Snake in the grass’ which is translated as ‘musang berbulu ayam’.

* 1. **Definitions of Idioms**

Idiom is an expression consisting of a combination of words that have a special meaning and must be understood as a single entity. For example “small talk” or “how come” not to be interpreted individually or interpreted per unit. When interpreted one by one idiom would be meaningless “small talk” can not be understood as a “small”/ not big / and “talk”/ speak / but should be interpreted in one unit, “small talk” (basa basi).

Seidl and McMordie (1988:11-13), idioms are an essential part of language; they have a different meaning from the individual meanings of each word. Peacock (2009: 8) argues that “idiom are words and phrases that express more than the actual words themselves.

Based on some of the definition, the experts have different ways of defining idiom. In general, most experts found idiom must be learned and understood because the idiom is an expression consisting of a combination of words that can not be translated word by word but should be interpreted as unity because when words that form the idiom stands alone, its meaning will different from these words when they appear together as an idiom.

## Idiomatic Expression

Idiomatic expressions are daily expressions that are used by English speakers. Basically idiom has two or more phrases. The meaning of idiom are not obviously from each words and the words in idiom can not be replaced. According to Poole (1999) “ idiomatic expressions are phrases which have a different meaning with the words individual meaning.” Idiom is very important for us in mastering English. Meantime, is also useful to make colorful of conversation.

In addition, idiom has 3 characteristics as Fernando and Flavell said in Cedar (2008): ” The first characteristic is that the meaning of idiom is not the compositional function of its constituent. The second is idiom has literal counterparts but the expression should not be interpreted literally. The third is idiom is institutionalized.

Concerning the idiomatic expressions used in the movie, it is typically American movies that use a lot of idiomatic expressions which are naturally connected with the American idioms. In short, the movie is a modern Walt Disney Animation which embraces traditional “princess’ fare with *Tangled*, a cheeky retelling of the Brothers Grimm’s classic fairy tale, Rapunzel. In this more action-oriented musical comedy, Rapunzel is a princess who was abducted as a baby and raised as a virtual prisoner in a remote castle by the evil woman, Mother Gothel.

Rapunzel has 70 feet of magic, golden hair, hair that keeps Mother from aging. Having spent her entire life within the tower (with jus Mother and the tiny, silent chameleon Pascal for company), Rapunzel is full of curiosity about the outside world. One day while Mother Gothel is away, Rapunzel is frightened by a surprise visitor coming through her window, the dashing, roguish bandit Flynn Rider. Flynn is not only on the run from his brutish former cohorts, the stabbington Brothers, but also from the royal guards after escaping a jeweled tiara he had stolen. Tangled might ultimately be a modern Disney classic, and moreover this movie has a lot of fun, full of humor, adventure, and good music. Those characteristics result in the use of many idiomatic expressions during conversation and the songs.

### Classification of Idioms

Baker (1992: 63) said there is a classification of Idioms. Idioms can be grouped into five categories, they are of colloquialisms, proverbs, slangs, allusions and phrasal verbs. Below is a brief definition of each with some examples.

1. Colloquialism

Colloquialism is an expression not used in formal speech or writing. Colloquialism or colloquial language is considered to be characteristic of or only appropriate for casual, ordinary, familiar, or informal conversation rather than formal speech or writing. They are used in daily conversations. Below are the examples of colloquialism:

1. SL : He *died of laughter.*

TL : Dia *tertawa terbahak-bahak.*

1. SL : The cellphone has been *on the blink* for two weeks.

TL : Telepon seluler ini sudah *rusak* selama dua minggu.

1. Proverbs

Proverb is a simply way to speaking. It is used the time when we want to make our speech more concrete and more understandable. It is popularly used and repeated and expresses facts and truth based on common sense.

The reason to use proverb can be to choose a way of saying a fact gently and smoothly and to make it more reliable and valid. Other times, they are used to carry more weight in a discussion. Another reason can be to give more taste and beauty to oue speech. Good speakers try to make use of proverbs to attract their audience.

Examples of English proverb and their meaning in Bahasa Indonesia can be *actions speak louder than words* or the expression *no pain, no gain* which refers to the situation of suffering in order to gain the thing we have intended to achieve.

1. SL : Actions speak louder than words.

TL : Tindakan lebih berarti daripada kata-kata.

1. SL : A half of loaf is better than none.

TL : Sedikit itu lebih baik daripada tidak sama sekali.

1. Slang

Slang is the use of highly informal words and expressions that are not considered as the standard use of language. It is often used as a way to say words that are not appropriate or somehow taboo. Slang lowers the dignity of formal or serious speech or writing and replace a well-known conventional synonym. Slang is used to add humor add fun to one’s speech. Here are examples of slang:

1. SL : He has been such *a horse’s ass*.

Tl : Dia itu memang *menyebalkan.*

1. SL : Your friend over that corner is a *chicken.*

TL : Temanmu yang di pojok itu *penakut*.

1. Allusion

Allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to a place, event, literary work, myth, or work of art, either directly or by implication. Allusion can also be defined as “a brief reference, explicit or indirect, to a person, place or event, or to another literary work or passage”.

1. SL : He was a real Romeo with the ladies.

TL : Dia benar-benar romantis terhadap gadis-gadis.

1. Phrasal verb

Phrasal verb is the combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb and an adverb, or a verb with both and adverb and a preposition. A phrasal verb often has a meaning which is different from the original verb.

They are usually used informally in everyday speech as opposed to the more formal verbs. For example the informal use these phrasal verbs:

1. SL : Grace told me that she wanted to *start over*.

TL : Grace bilang dia ingin *mulai dari awal lagi*

1. SL : Let me speak to Jennifer before you *hang up*.

Tl : Ijinkan aku bicara dengan Jennifer sebelum kau *tutup teleponnya.*

* 1. **Strategies of Translating Idioms**

In providing ideal translation, some translators face difficulties on translating idioms. Baker (2007:68-71) summarized the difficulties involved in translating idioms, such as: an idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language, an idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of using it may be different; they may have different connotations or not be pragmatically transferable, an idiom may be used in the source language in both its literal and idiomatic sense at the same time and this play on idiom may not be successfully reproduced in the target language, and the conventation regarding idioms in written discourse. The contexts in which they can be used and their frequency of use may be different in the source language and target language. According to Machali (2009:3), translators might be mistaken in losing the tone or meaning of idioms in translating them as they think of the idioms as ordinary expressions. Therefore, in order to transfer the messages of idioms to be translated accurately and efficiently, the translator must choose the most appropriate strategy.

Therefore, Baker (2007: 72-78), proposed four idiom translation strategies. The idiom translation strategies are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission.

The first strategy is translation by using an idiom with similar form and meaning in the target language. This strategy is to translate idioms by using an idiom very similar in its form and meaning to the source language which is idiom. It must express roughly the same meaning and be of equivalent lexical items.

SL : Nobody expected him to be a *cold-blooded murderer*

TL : Tak seorangpun menyangka ia adalah *pembunuh berdarah dingin*.

The idiom *cold-blooded murderer* is translated literally by the translator. This move is acceptable because *pembunuh berdarah dingin* is the literal translation of cold-blooded murderer. Not to mention that pembunuh *berdarah dingin* is a natural idiom found in Indonesian. In this example, the translator successfully finds the idiom of similar meaning and form.

The second strategy is translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. It is translation of idiom by using an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form in the target language.

SL : He was tired and he was not a kind of person who *beat about the bush.*

TL : Ia lelah dan dia bukan tipe orang yang suka *berbasa-basi*

The idiomatic expression *beat about the bush* is defined as *to speak or write evasively or to talk around an issue*. This definition definitely matches the meaning of *berbasa-basi* in Indonesian. In addition, *berbasa-basi* is a natural and familiar idiom in Indonesian. This translation is an example of how an idiom equivalent has the same meaning but differs in lexical items.

The third strategy is translation by paraphrase. Paraphrase is one of the most common strategies in the translation of idioms. As sometimes it is imposible to find the right equivalent or any idiom in the target language, therefore, a translator can use translation by paraphrase. Using this kind of strategy a translator transfer the meaning of an idiom using a single word or a group of words, which roughly corresponds to the meaning of idiom but is not an idiom itself.

SL : This is not the time to *lie down on the job*

TL : Sekarang bukan saatnya untuk *mengabaikan tugas*

There is no Indonesian idiom that has equal meaning and lexical items like the idiom in the example above. Therefore, translator has to express the idiom with different words. *Mengabaikan tugas* is not an idiom, but it is acceptable because it conveys the same meaning as the original idiom. Translation by paraphrasing is used to avoid misunderstanding through the readers, to make readers easily understand the intention, and to make the translation natural.

The fourth strategy is translation by omission. According to Baker (2007:77) omission is allowed only in some cases: first, when there is no close equivalent in the target language; secondly, when it is difficult to paraphrase; finally, an idiom may be omitted for stylistic reasons.

SL : I kick my car again *for good measure*

TL : Aku menendang mobilku lagi

The expression *for good measure* is omitted in the translation. This is caused by the fact that there is no equivalent of this idiom in Indonesian. Not to mention that the expression cannot be easily paraphrased. As seen in the example above, this strategy may affect the style of writing.

In addition, techniques translation idioms above the writer uses some technique based on Vinay and Darbelnet’ (2008:24) they are Borrowing, Literal, Modulation and Equivalence to translated idioms in *Tangled* movie.