

Chapter I. Introduction

A. Research Background

Translation is one of the processes used in a language. The process here means changing the language of a word or sentence into another language (Catford, 1965). Therefore it can be interpreted that translation is a process of replacing language of a text that has the same meaning by involving a situation that can represent symbols, images, and all things related to text that have the appropriate meaning.

Translating have activities existed since ancient times, for example in 196 BC in the country of Egypt with the translation of an edict into two languages, namely Egyptian and Greek. This should not be the reason for translation to be considered a simple matter (Ardi, 2018). This happens because translating is not just transferring the meaning of a sentence or changing the language, but it also means maintaining the meaning of the original sentence so that it does not cause errors in meaning (Rosyidi, 2007)

Translation is also used as a bridge between English opus or written work with people who cannot speak or read English. With a translator, people who cannot speak English can access the English opus properly through appropriate translations. Translation is also very important in several fields, including education, economics, politics, tourism, industry, and other fields because translation plays an important role and serves as a gateway for rapid and inexpensive technological progress and development (Bell & Candlin, 1991).

Therefore, the translation must represent the original message or the translation must be in accordance with the intended purpose in the source language.

Translation is also transferring the contents of thoughts from one language to another or it can be called from the source language to the target language (Suryawinata & Hariyanto, 2003). The choice of source language and target language is free, with examples of languages in different families, for example, the source language is English and the target language is Indonesian, while with a single language family, for example, the source language is Javanese and the target language is Sundanese. This is valid on condition that it has the correct meaning and is in accordance with the original text.

Good translation is one where the translation results can be in accordance with the original text and can be accepted and understood into another language (Bell & Candlin, 1991). Therefore it can be interpreted that a good translation must provide a complete transcript of the ideas of the original work without being added or subtracted which can change the meaning of the original word. Besides, the style and way of writing must be the same as the original without changing the composition which can cause changes in the meaning of the original. The original meaning of the text to be translated, according to the original text including the English translation of the idiom.

With this in mind it can be understood that the original meaning must be preserved including what is expressed in the idiom. Idioms are typical expressions of a language which grammatically have a meaning that cannot be derived from the individual words which forms an idiom that issued in the original text.

Therefore the translator must pay attention to the meaning of an idiom in a sentence and produce a translation that has the same meaning as the original text (Mish, 2004). Therefore it can be understood that an idiom is a combination of two or more words that form a new meaning.

The translator must be aware of the presence of idioms in the text so that he or she does not translate the idiom based on the meaning of its individual constituents, with this in mind the translation results can be expected to be accurate and natural or common. The translator's inability to realize the existence of idioms will make the translation results not match the original text and cause logical confusion and confuse the reader. Therefore this research wants to see whether the respondents are able to identify idioms in the text and whether the respondents are able to translate the idiom in their translation correctly.

B. Reasons of Topic Selection

The writer chose this topic because idioms are often used and found in texts about education, culture, politics etc, especially in translation courses. Besides, the inability to detect the presence of idioms make a translation results inaccurate and cause logical confusion because the translation results are not in accordance with the intended purpose.

C. Research Questions

The problems of this research are:

1. What type of errors are made in translating idioms ?
2. What is the dominant type of translation error made by the respondents ?

D. Aims of the Research

Based on the formulation of the questions, this study aims to find out what types of errors were made in translating these idioms and what types of translation errors were most dominantly made by the respondents.

E. Contributions of the Research

The results of this study are expected to contribute to the English teaching and learning process. It has two major contributions namely are theoretical and practical contributions.

1. Theoretical

The results of this study are expected to be useful for exploring different views on translation, devoted to the translation of English idioms into Indonesian.

2. Practical

a. Translator Lecturer

This research is expected to help lecturers in identifying students' understanding and errors in translating English idiom sentences into Indonesian in the translation class.

b. Student

Realizing that to be able to communicate well, it is necessary to understand what is being discussed as well as being important for students so that students can translate and understand the meaning of English idiom texts into Indonesian in the translation class at the Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto.

c. Other researchers

The researcher hopes that this research can be a reference for other researchers regarding the analysis of errors in the sixth-semester students' translation of English idioms into Indonesian.

F. Clarifications of Relevant Terms

1. Error Analysis

The failure analysis approach generally has two main views on failure analysis research. Symmetrical failure analysis and non-constitutive failure analysis. The contrastive error analysis approach assumes that errors in second language learning are caused by interference with the first language (Sari, 2019). Errors are therefore regarded as incorrect responses to stimuli and should be corrected as soon as they occur. If errors are not corrected quickly, over time they become habits and become sticky patterns of wrong behavior in learners. Contrast analysis assumes that errors arise exclusively from disturbances in the first language. Intra-linguistic errors are errors that affect the general characteristics of learning rules, and intra-linguistic errors are errors that occur in classrooms or textbooks due to limited language skills.

2. English Idiom

Identical to figurative language makes idioms using translations that are not in accordance with the context of the original sentence. Idioms are also closely related to expressions that use figurative sentences which literally have other meanings. In the scope of language, especially English, idioms are also interesting in communication because they present humor and figurative sentences in it to convey information orally and in writing (Ekorini, 2022)

