

**MEANING SHIFT OF IDIOMATIC TERMS IN THE TRANSLATION
FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN
IN THE BIG BANG THEORY
TV SERIES**



A Thesis

Submitted in a Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for S1-Degree

By

HanikMasruroh
NPM.1111040069

Study Program: English Education

Advisor : Dr. M. Muhassin, M. Hum
Co. Advisor : M. Ridho Kholid, M. Pd

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG**

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ABSTRACT

MEANING SHIFT OF IDIOMATIC TERMS IN THE TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN IN THE BIG BANG THEORY TV SERIES

By

HANIK MASRUROH

Translating English idioms was not an easy task because not all English idioms had equivalents in Indonesian idioms due to linguistics, especially cultural differences. The main objective of translation was to deliver the message from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Problems arose when people dealt with idiomatic terms, especially idiomatic terms in film or even in TV series such as *Big Bang Theory* comedy TV series. It was simply because they were spoken, not written and the conversation among the casts happened so fast that the viewer barely captured the whole line of the conversation. The differences of culture of the TV series that were produced also influenced the meaning of each idiomatic term. The objectives of this research were to reveals the idiomatic terms that exist in the selected episodes of The Big Bang Theory TV series, and to find out the meaning shift that occurred in the selected episodes of the Big Bang Theory TV series.

Descriptive qualitative was used in this research. This research was accomplished by the writer by reading and comparing both English and Indonesian subtitles. The data that were collected then being classified based on the semantic shift (meaning shift) theory.

As the result of the research, it showed that all of the semantic shifts (meaning shifts) that occurred in the Big Bang Theory were: Semantic Broadening, Semantic Narrowing, Total Change, and Eufimia. By following the data analysis, the writer concluded that total change was the meaning shift that was most widely used and occurred in this TV series with 13 terminologies.

Keywords: Idiomatic terms, translation, meaning shift.



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat: Jl. Letkol Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703289

APPROVAL

Title : MEANING SHIFT OF IDIOMATIC TERMS IN THE TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN IN THE BIG BANG THEORY TV SERIES.

Student's Name : HANIK MASRUROH
Student's Number : 1111040069
Study Program : English Education
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

APPROVED

To be tested and defended in the examination session
At Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Islamic University,
Raden Intan Lampung.

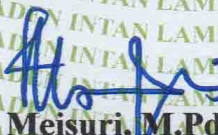
Advisor,


Dr. M. Muhassin, M.Hum
NIP: 19770818 200801 1 012

Co-Advisor,


M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd
NIP: 19850512 201503 1 004

The Chairperson
Of English Education Study Program


Meisuri, M.Pd
NIP: 198005152003122004



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA RI
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Jln. Letkol H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721) 703260 Kode pos 35131

ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: **MEANING SHIFT OF IDIOMATIC TERMS IN THE TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN IN THE BIG BANG THEORY TV SERIES**, By: **HANIK MASRUOH, NPM: 1111040069**, Study Program: **English Education**, was tested and defended in the examination session held on: **Wednesday, February 27th, 2019**

Board of Examiners:

The Chairperson : Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd

The Secretary : Istiqomah Nur Rahmawati, M.Pd

The Primary-Examiner : Satria Adi Pradana, M.Pd

The Second Examiner : Dr. M. Muhsin, M.Hum

Advisor : M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd

(Signature)
.....

(Signature)
.....

(Signature)
.....

(Signature)
.....

(Signature)
.....

The Dean of

Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty



Prof. Dr. H. Chairul Anwar, M.Pd

NID 995608101987031001

MOTTO

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا مِنْ رَّسُولٍ إِلَّا بِلِسَانِ قَوْمِهِ لِيُبَيِّنَ لَهُمْ فَيُضِلُّ اللَّهُ مَنْ يَشَاءُ
وَيَهْدِي مَنْ يَشَاءُ وَهُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴿١٠٤﴾

“ And we sent not a Messenger except with the language of his people, in order that he might (The Messenger) clear for them. Then Allah misleads whom He wills and guides whom He wills. And He is All-Mighty, the All-Wise”.¹



¹Dr.M.Muhsin Khan, *Translation of the Meaning of the Noble Qur'an in the English Language*, (Madinah, K.S.A: King Fahd Complex for the Printing of the Holy Qur'an), p.342

DECLARATION

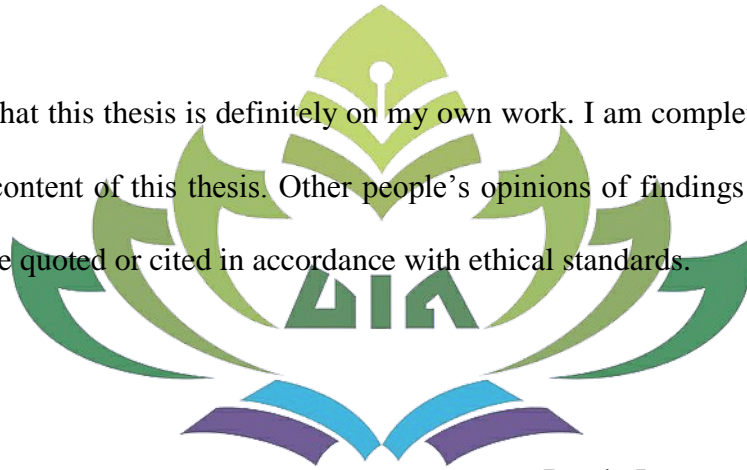
The researcher is a student with the following identity:

Name : Hanik Masruroh

Student's Number : 1111040069

Thesis title : **Meaning Shift of Idiomatic Terms in the Translation
from English into Indonesian in the Big Bang Theory
TV Series**

Certify that this thesis is definitely on my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other people's opinions of findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.



BandarLampung, July 13rd2018

The Researcher,

Hanik Masruroh
1111040069

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to everyone who cares and supports me. I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved parents, Mr.H.Suwarno and Mrs. Kastini.
2. My beloved sister, Auliya Nur Masruroh.
3. My kind advisor, Dr.M.Muhassin, M.Hum and my co-advisor M.Ridho.Kholid, M.Pd.
4. My beloved partner, Muhamad Sopian, S.Kom
5. My beloved Almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung



CURRICULUM VITAE

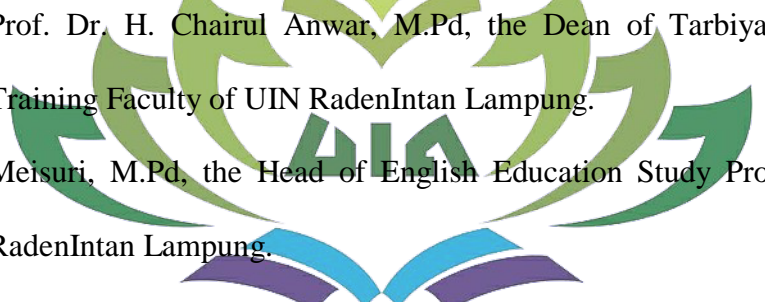
The name of researcher is Hanik Masruroh. She was born on June, 22nd 1993 in Gunung Madu Plantations. She is the first daughter of Mr. H. Suwarno and Mrs. Kastini. She also has a sister; Auliya Nur Masruroh.

She studied at the first time in Kindergarten at TK Gunung Madu Plantations and finished in 2001. Then she studied at Elementary School of SDN 3 Gunung Madu Plantations and graduated in 2007. She continued in Junior High School of SMP TMI Roudhotul Qur'an Metro and finished in 2010. Then, she continued her study in Senior High School of SMA TMI Roudhotul Qur'an Metro and finished in 2011. In 2011, she entered as a female student of The State of Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung.

During finishing her study, she was an active member in UKM BAHASA. And also, she got some achievements. When the researcher was in the first semester, she was chosen as delegation of speech competition at Nation Wide English Festival that held in Lampung University. In 2015, she was chosen as delegation of short story writing competition at Asian English Olympics in Bina Nusantara University, West Jakarta. In 2016, she was chosen as delegation of translating competition at FEB Lampung University.

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I would like to thank Allah, the most gracious and the most merciful, who has given His blessing and chance for the writer in completing this thesis entitled “Meaning Shift of Idiomatic Terms in the Translation from English into Indonesian in the Big Bang Theory TV series.” This thesis is written as one of requirements of S-1 degree the English Education Study Program of UIN RadenIntan Lampung. The researcher is fully aware that this research cannot be finished without other people’s help. Therefore, the researcher wants to express her deepest gratitude to:

- 
1. Prof. Dr. H. Chairul Anwar, M.Pd, the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN RadenIntan Lampung.
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9. Her great Organization UKM BAHASA that always cheer up her sincerely.
10. Any other person who can not be mentioned one by one for all contributions during finishing the script.

Furthermore, the researcher realized that this graduating paper is not perfect due to her limited knowledge. Hence, she needs criticisms and suggestions to make this paper better. Finally, the reseacher really expects that this thesis can give advantages for the reader as reference of linguistics research and the next researcher.

Bandar Lampung, July 13rd2018

The Researcher

HANIK MASRUOH
NPM.1111040069

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Language is important thing in our life, because everyone needs language as a part of communication. Sanggam Siahaan said that language is a unique human inheritance that plays the very important role in human life, such as thinking, communicating ideas, and negotiating with other.¹

Languages are sets of signs. Signs combine an exponent (a sequence of letters or sounds) with meaning. Grammars are ways to generate signs from more basic signs. Linguists mostly study only signs that consist of just one sentence. However, texts are certainly more than a sequence of sentence. Unfortunately, even sentences are complicated that it will take our times to study them.

In linguistics, language signs are constituted of four different levels: phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics. Semantics deals with the meanings (what is signified), while the other three are all concerned with the exponent.² Thus, in dealing with meaning, the study of semantic commonly is being used. Further in the case of translating, it commonly deals with study of semantics.

¹Sanggam Siahaan, *Issue in Linguistics*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2008),p.1

²Marcus Kracht, *Introduction to Linguistics*, (Department of Linguistic (UCLA): Los Angeles, 2007),p.4

In translating language both verbal and orally, translators had the freedom to replace the words in source text with whatever words in target language they deem suitable. However, there was a possibility that the translators failed in conveying the real meaning of the words. If this happens, the translation product will deliver incomparable meaning rendering. This situation is known as inaccuracy. Inaccuracy refers to the low correspondence between the translated and original text. If a translation is not accurate, readers will find difficulties in understanding the context of the text.

However, the main objective of translation was to deliver the message from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Problems usually arise when people dealt with idiomatic terms, especially idiomatic terms in film or even in TV series such as sitcom (Situational Comedy). It was simply because they were spoken, not written and the conversation among the casts happened so fast that viewers barely captured the whole line of the conversation. The differences of culture of the TV series that were produced also influence the meaning of each idiomatic term.

The Big Bang Theory is an American television sitcom (situation comedy) created by Chuck Lorre Productions and Warner Bros. Television that airs on the CBS television network in the United States. *The Big Bang Theory TV series* has 12 seasons with 17-24 episodes in each season. In 2017, *The Big Bang Theory* recently finished its tenth season on CBS. The writer chose the first episode of the tenth season of *The Big Bang Theory TV series* that spent 21.56 minutes.

There were some reasons why the writer chose this sitcom to be the object of analysis, one of them was because the sitcom has won some awards such as the best comedy series TCA (Television Critics Association), won the People's Choice Award for Favorite comedy in 2010, 2013 and 2016.³ Another reason was because in this sitcom, there were so many idiomatic utterances that were being used by the characters in the movie that cannot be translated by using semantical approach. Further, we can find many idiomatic terms in The Big Bang Theory TV series that have changed from the real meaning from its language which was called a meaning shift phenomenon. Therefore, the writer was interested to choose this sitcom and study the meaning shift of idiomatic terms. The explanation above was the motive why the writer has conducted a research about translation, especially idiomatic terms.

Christine Ammer noted that:

“An idiom is a set phrase of two or more words that means something different from the literal meaning of the individual word. 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.”⁴

Idioms are the Idiosyncrasies of language. Often defying rules of logic, they pose a great difficulty for non-native speakers. Idioms can also be unrecognizable for

³https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Big_Bang_Theory accessed on May 30th, 2018 at 09.10

⁴Christine, Ammer, *The American Heritage: dictionary of idioms*, (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1997), p.ii

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 languages is different.

When used in everyday language, they had a meaning other than the basic one you would find in the dictionary. Every language had its own idioms which develop according to the culture of the source language. When we were learning a language, we must learn the idioms too because they are the part of communication.

Hence, the writer was interested in analyzing the meaning shift of idiomatic terms in the translation because translating is one way to solve communication problem between people that has different language understanding. In translating, the purpose is not only to interpret but also to deliver the message from one language into another without change its meaning. Translating is not as easy as common people can imagine. The translator needs to consider the appropriate translation so that readers could understand what is the source language wants to talk about. Rahman stated that a translator must have a satisfactory knowledge of the source language. He must understand not only the obvious content of the message but also the subtleties of the meaning. Eventual, the translator needs to at least understand the messages well and know both languages deeper in order to create an understandable translation.⁵

⁵Rahman LuthfyFuad:“*Translation Analysis of English Complex Sentences in the Novel ‘Kidnapped’ Translated into Indonesian Entitled ‘Penculikan’*”. Thesis: Unpublish. (Surakarta; Sebelas Maret University, 2004).

As it states by Bell that the aim of translation is to reproduce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the original source language (SL) by finding equivalents in the target language (TL). It needs the translator have to have translation competence to produce a good translation.⁶ Further, Nord states,

...competence of text reception and analysis, research competence, transfer competence, competence of text production, competence of translation quality assessment and of course, linguistic and cultural competence both on the source and the target side, which is the main prerequisite of translation theory.⁷

Catford stated that a shift we mean the departure from the formal correspondence in the process of going from the source language to the target language.⁸

Further, in order to understand how to do the analysis done properly and to conduct the research, the researcher reviewed four previous studies as references to support this research with similar topic of recent research.

1. Rindang Barta Fahrizky, 2015. *English-Indonesian Translation of Idiomatic Expressions In John Green's The Fault In Our Stars*. Semarang State University, Faculty of Languages and Arts. The aims of this study are to identify what idiomatic translation strategies are used to translate idiomatic

⁶ Roger T Bell, *Translation and translating: Theory and practice*, (Taylor & Francis, 1991), p.13

⁷Christiane Nord, *Translating as a purposeful activity: Translation theories explained*, (Manchester: St Jerome, 1997), p.47

⁸J.C.Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1965),p.73

expressions found in this novel and to find out the accuracy level of idiomatic translation of the novel. The data of this study are idiomatic expressions obtained from John Green's *The Fault in Our Stars* and its Indonesian version. The data obtained are analyzed by comparing the idiomatic expressions found in both English and Indonesian versions. The strategies applied to translate idiomatic expressions are determined and later analyzed to find out the degree of accuracy of the Indonesian version. From the analysis, it is concluded that there are five translation strategies used to translate idiomatic expressions, namely: (1) Using idiom of Similar Meaning and Form, (2) Using Idiom of Similar Meaning but Different Form, (3) Paraphrase, (4) Omission, and (5) Literal translation. The most used strategy to translate the idiomatic expressions in the novel *The Fault in Our Stars* is Paraphrase, while the least used strategy is Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form.

2. The second thesis is from Intan Ratih Kumaladewi with the research entitled *Meaning Shift on Indonesian Economic terminologies borrowed from English*. This research described kinds of meaning shift on economic terminologies. Kinds of meaning shift are total change, broadening, eufimia, narrowing, and coarsening.
3. Suhaila (2010) with the research entitled *Unit-Shift Analysis of English Indonesian Translation of The Tale of The Three Brothers' by J. K. Rowling*. The aim of this research is to figure out what are the factors that can cause or affect each unit shift. Descriptive qualitative method is used in this research in

order to answer the research question. As the result of the research, it shows that there are some patterns that is found by the writer, they are: morpheme to word, word to phrase, phrase to word, phrase to clause, clause to word and clause to sentence. The writer also finds out that the translator chose to translate the book into different diction since none of the shifts in the target text change the meaning components of the source text, indeed some of the shifts done to keep the meaning remains the same thus the objective of translation can be obtained.

4. Another previous study is from Kanti astuti (2014) with the research entitled *An Analysis of Category Shifts in the English-Bahasa Indonesia Breaking Dawn Movie Texts*. In this research, the objective is to describe the reasons for using of those category shifts and to describe the influences of those category shifts on transferring the messages of the source language. In doing the analysis, the researcher conducts descriptive qualitative and quantitative method. As the result of the research, the finding shows that there are four types of category shifts that occur in the subtitling text of the Breaking Dawn movie. They are structure shift, class shift, unit shift and intra-system shift. The structure shift has the highest frequency that is 79 cases or 50.7 %. It happens because the grammatical systems between the source language and the target language are different. The intra system shift has the lowest percentage that is 8.6 %. The frequency of unit shift is 30 cases or 21.7%. It proves that there are no correspondences between the source language and the target language. The frequency of class shift is 26 cases or 19%. Those category shifts occur

because the grammatical systems of the SL and TL are different, so the translator is dictated by the target language. The second reason is to clarify the meaning in order that the message is easily understood by the audience.

Based on the previous studies above, the similarity can be noticed from the purpose of the study where both of the recent research and previous studies were identified the idiomatic terms. On the other hand, the difference between the recent research and those previous studies that the recent research compared both of subtitles of the TV series and oxford dictionary of idioms in transcribing and classifying kinds of meaning shift of idiomatic terms. While, the first previous study used novel as data source to identify the most suitable strategy to translate idiomatic expression and the second previous study used *Kompas* daily newspaper as the object of research. Also, the third previous study used one of the *Harry Potter* series for the object of research and the last previous study used a famous literary work from *Twilight Saga* movie as the topic discussion. In addition, this research also conducted the analysis by using meaning shift theory from Chaer. Meanwhile the translation theory is only for additional and supporting theory for the researcher in order to explain the readers that idiomatic terms can be analyzed from different perspective.

B. Identification of the Problem

Regarding to the background of research above, the writer found the problems as follow:

The characters in the selected episodes of *The Big Bang Theory* TV series were uttering idiomatic terms.

C. Limitation of the Problem

In this research, the writer focused on the idiomatic terms that were produced by the characters in the selected episodes of *The Big Bang Theory* TV series.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background of research above, the writer has formulated the problem of this research as follows:

1. What were the idiomatic terms that existed in the selected episodes of *The Big Bang Theory* TV series?
2. What kinds of meaning shift occurred in the selected episodes of *The Big Bang Theory* TV series?

E. Objectives of the Research

1. To reveals the idiomatic terms that existed in the selected episodes of *The Big Bang Theory* TV series
2. To find out the meaning shift that occurred in the selected episodes of *The Big Bang Theory* TV series

F. Uses of the Research

The significance of study is divided into:

1. Theoretical Use

Theoretically, this study can be used by other writers who want to conduct similar research as one of their references. Also, this study would contribute in linguistics especially in meaning shift of idiomatic terms.

2. Practical Use

Practically, the writer hoped that this research would be useful for the readers to give them new knowledge about translating, especially how to translate idiomatic terms. Further, the writer also hopes that this research is not only give beneficial to the readers who wants to have deeper understanding of meaning shift, but also can shows example with practice of how applying idiomatic terms as part of teaching method. Since in teaching and learning English method, there are some phrases and utterances related to the idiomatic terms that cannot be simply understand using only grammatical rules.

G. Scope of the Research

1. The Subject of Research

The subject of this research was the characters (both actors and actresses) who were uttering the idiomatic terms in the selected episodes of *The Big Bang Theory* TV series.

2. The Object of Research

The object this research was the selected episodes of *The Big Bang Theory* TV series.

3. The Place of the Research

The research was conducted at library

4. The Time of the Research

The research was conducted in the academic year of 2018/2019.

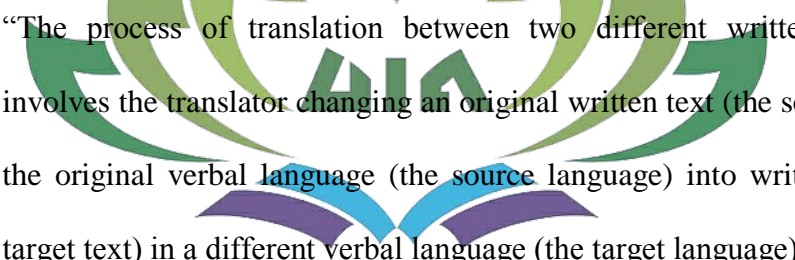


CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

A. Notion 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. Jeremy Munday noted in his book *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and application*:



“The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text (the source text) in the original verbal language (the source language) into written text (the target text) in a different verbal language (the target language).”¹

Another theory of translation constructed by Susan Bassnet in her book *Translation Studies* said:

“What is generally understood as translation involves the rendering of a source language into the target language so as to ensure that (1) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (2) the structures of

¹Munday, Jeremy, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Application: Second Edition*, (London and New York: Routledg, 2008).

the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL will be seriously distorted.”²

However, Peter Newmark has another definition of translation, “It is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.”³

Catford stated that translation is replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).⁴ It can be said that translation is the way in changing a language to another language from source language in the text to target language in the text.

Nida and Taber in Langgeng explained that translation consists in reproducing the receptor language the closed natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in term of meaning in secondly in terms of style.⁵

The process of translation consists of three steps that have to do by translator:

- 1) Understanding the meaning/ message of SL text, through analyzing its word, phrases, and sentence structures or grammar used on the sentences.
- 2) Transferring the analyzed message in SL into TL message by finding out the equivalent meaning of the text. This step is called an internal process.

²Bassnett, Susan, *Translation Studies: Third Edition*. (London and New York: Routledge, 2002).

³Newmark Peter. 1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. (Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall International, 1988).

⁴J.C.Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1965),p.20

⁵LanggengBudianto, Aan E. Fardhani, *A Practical Guide for Translation Skill*, (Uin-Maliki Press, Malang, 2010),p.1

3) Restructuring the equivalent meaning of SL to TL with accepted forms/sentence patterns. The message in TL must be the same with the message in SL. Some adjustments of lexical or grammatical are done, transformation happens. Both steps (2-3) are called deep structure everything still happens in one's mind. When the result is already fit between SL text and TL text, translation is written.

Derived from the explanation above, the writer concluded that translation is a process of changing written text from one language to another language with equivalence meaning from intention of writer in source language into target language. In the process of translation, the translator sometime faces problem in finding the equivalence meaning of source text and to achieve this equivalence meaning the translator surely has certain action in solving this problem. This action is what really important in the process of translating.

B. Types of Translation

Translation has several types. Larson proposes two main kind of translation, namely modified literal and idiomatic translation. Catford proposes type of translation according to the extent (full and partial), level (total and restricted), and ranks (rank bound and word for word, literal and free).⁶ While Newmark proposes right types of translation, there are:⁷

⁶*Op.Cit.* Catford, p. 56

⁷*Op.Cit.* Newmark, p. 70

1. Word for word translation

Word for word translation is usually shown as words that inserted between the lines of the text with the source language is following exactly the same as the target language words. Usually word for word translation is used to translate culture words.

Example:

- a). I love you (Source Language)
- b). *Aku mencintaimu* (Target Language)

2. Literal Translation

Form based translation attempt to follow the form of source language and are known as literal translation. Form based translation here means translations that follow exactly the form of the source language or like word by word translation. Larson also stated literal translation will be effective for someone who learns or studies the original meaning of source language.

Example:

- a). By the way (Source Language)
- b). *Dengan Jalanan*(Target Language)

3. Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to produce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures.

Example:

- a). I have quite a few friends. (Source Language)

b). *Saya mempunyai sama sekali tidak banyak teman* (Target Language)

4. Semantic Translation

In general, semantic translation is written based on the author style of his or her language and follow the author's thought. Semantic translation usually was done by interpreting the text. Semantic translation is free then faithful translation.

Example:

a). He is bookworm (Source Language)

b). *Dia adalah seorang kutu buku* (Target Language)

5. Adaptation Translation

The process of adaptation translation is the source language was translated into target language by adopting the culture of target language. Example: Cinderella story was adopted into *Bawang Merah Bawang Putih*. The story was adapted by adjusting the cultural of the reader.

Example:

a). His leg felt like a stone (Target Language)

b). *Tungkai kakinya seperti terpaku*(Source Language)

6. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to change vocabulary of meaning by referring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Example:

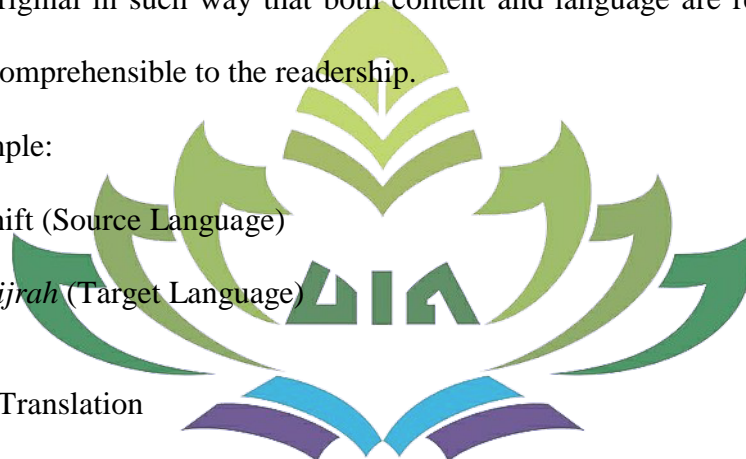
- a) The accident killed 55 people, mostly school girls from Yapenda Senior High School in Sleman regency Yogyakarta (Source Language)
- b) Kecelakaan itu menewaskan 55 orang korban yang kebanyakan dari mereka adalah para siswi SMU Yapenda Kabupaten Sleman Yogyakarta. (Target Language).

7. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such way that both content and language are ready acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Example:

- a). Shift (Source Language)
- b). *Hijrah* (Target Language)



8. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. They all agree and confess that there are three popular types of translations. They are free, literal, word for word.

Example:

- a). Killing two birds with one stone (Target Language)
- b). *Menyelam sambil minum air* (Target Language)

C. Idiomatic Terms

An idiom is generally understood as a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meaning of each word understood on

its own. Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary defines idiom as a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of its individual words and which must be learnt as a whole unit. Christine Ammer stated that the true test of an idiom is whether it changes meaning when rendered word for word in another language. The definition and opinion above obviously show the particular characteristics of idiom, and unlike other phrases idioms have several restrictions. 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.

D. Subtitling

This thesis mainly discusses translation of idiomatic term in *The Big Bang Theory TV series*. It needs some approaches which concern with idiomatic translation and translation of film script. There are two ways to transfer message from the source language to the target language (language transfer) in a movie, they are subtitling and dubbing. Both are essentially the same, that is to transfer the message from the source language dialogue to the target language dialogue, yet technically different. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary defines subtitling as words that translate what is said in a film in a different language and appear on the bottom of the screen. In a broader definition, subtitles are textual versions of the dialog or commentary in films, television programs, video games, and the like, usually displayed at the bottom of the screen. They can either be a form of written translation of a dialog in a foreign language or a written rendering of the dialog in the same language, with or without added information to help viewers who are

deaf and hard of hearing to follow the dialogue, or people who cannot understand the spoken dialogue or who have accent problems.

E. Concept of Semantic

Semantics is a branch of linguistics which relates with meaning. Semantics is considered as a study of meaning in language. It deals with the expression of linguistic objects such as word, phrases and sentences. It does not pay attention to the syntactical arrangement or pronunciation of linguistic object. As stated by Katz “Semantics is the study of linguistic meaning. It is concerned with what sentence and other linguistics object express, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation.”⁸

Semantics has long been an object of study within the philosophy. It is said that the term semantics itself was introduced into English at the end of the 19th century. Based on etymology, the word semantics originally comes from Greek word *semantikos* means ‘significant’; *semainein* means ‘to show, signify’ or ‘indicated by sign’; from *sema* means ‘sign’. However, the word ‘meaning’ has a wide range of perceptions and there is no general agreement among experts about the way in which it should be described. There are some terms semantics in various definitions by some experts, they are:

Palmer stated that “Semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning.”⁹

⁸ Jerrold J and Katz, *Semantic Theory*, (New York: University of Arizona, 1972), p.1

⁹ F.R. Palmer, *Semantics: A New Outline*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1976),

Hornby has defined “Semantics is branch of linguistics concerned with studying the meaning of words and sentences.”¹⁰

Lyons defines “Semantics is generally defined as the study of meaning.”¹¹

Semantics has developed and became worthy study. There are two factors that make semantics become important and worthy study. First, meaning is strictly connected with communication. A certain meaning can be delivered through communication plays an important role in human life. Second, the process of human attempts to comprehend the nature of meaning involves the mental ability by the use of reasoning and perception. As stated by Leech, “Semantics is central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing. Semantics is also at the center of the study of the human mind-thought process, cognition and conceptualization.”¹²

Hornby said that psychology is the science or study the mind and how its function. It is closely related with semantics because such psychology element as cognition, thought and reason cannot be separated in the process of planning, organizing and understanding the meaning through linguistic codes.¹³ The other terms which also have a close relation with semantics are sociology and anthropology. Hornby says “Sociology is the scientific study of the nature and

¹⁰Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English Fifth Edition*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995), p.789

¹¹John.Lyons, *Linguistics Semantic: An Introduction*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1977),p. 1

¹²Geoffrey.Leech, *Semantics*,(USA:Penguin, 1974),p.ix

¹³*Op.Cit.* Hornby, p.935

development of the society and social behaviour.” It has something to with semantics to identify a certain expressions or utterances which indicates the identities or characteristics of particular group or person of community. And at the last anthropology is the study of human race especially of its origin, development, customs and beliefs. It needs semantics because analysis of meaning in a language can provide the cultural classification of the language users.¹⁴

F. Scope of Semantics

Semantics is the study of the linguistics meaning. It is not concerned with what sentences and other linguistics object expressed. It is not concerned with the arrangements of syntactic parts, or with their pronunciation. Semantics could cover more extensive areas, from structure and function of language as well as the interrelationship with other discipline. In this thesis, the scope of semantics is about the meaning itself in linguistics. Meaning of linguistic object can be various. Every people may have different way to analyze the meaning of a linguistic because there is no very general agreement about the nature of meaning or the way in which it should be described. There are at least two major approaches to the way in which meaning in language is studied, each of which is often very influential in determining which fact of meaning are relevant for semantics. The first is linguistics approach, it concern with the way in which meaning in a language is structured. The second is philosophical approach, it investigates the relation between linguistics expression, such as the words of language, and person, things, and events in the world to which these words refer.

¹⁴*Ibid*, p. 128

Katz said that theory of semantics concerns with the semantics structure of natural language in general. It is not a theory which concerns with the semantic structure of any particular languages and it does not concern with individual's meaning. Hence semantics scopes down its attention to the sentence meaning as a part of linguistic system rather than utterance meaning.¹⁵

G. Goals of Semantics

Leech said that “The aim of semantics is to explain and describe the meaning in natural language. To make our starting point in ordinary usage more explicit, we may even say that the goal of semantics is to explain what underlies the use of the word means and related term (sense, nonsense, signify, ambiguous, antonymy, synonymy, etc) in English and other language.”¹⁶ Based on the explanation above, it could be concluded that semantics should be able to give more explanations and define any expressions in language. Semantics also should be able to define their meaning properties and relation. Any kinds of expressions should have meaning. In this case, semantics should be able to specify those meanings based on their properties or relation.

H. Types of Semantic Shift

In semantics, the change of meaning is called meaning shift. According to Chaer, semantic shift may be of the following five types:¹⁷

¹⁵*Op.Cit.* Katz,p.11

¹⁶*Op.Cit.* Leech, p.5

¹⁷*Op.Cit.* Abdul Chaer, p. 140

1). Semantic Broadening

This is a process where the meaning of a word becomes more general or more inclusive than its historically earlier form. It is also known as generalization, widening or extension where the word increases its range of meaning over time.

Example:

- **“Saudara”** that means **“Siblings”** is extended into **“anyone related by blood”** and then expands again into **“anyone who has similar origin”**.

2). Semantic Narrowing

This is the opposite of expansion. It is also known as semantic restriction and refers to a situation where a term acquires a narrower meaning.

Example:

- **“Sarjana”** that means **“Clever or Intellectual”** is narrowed into **“Those who has graduated from universities”**.

3). Total Change

It happens when the original meaning of the word changes and has no original meaning.

Example:

- **“Pena”** which originally means **“Feather”** is turned into **“Stationary that used ink”**.

4). Eufimia

It occurs when the meaning of a word is still remaining. The word only has been changed into a polite way in its delivery.

Example:

- “**Penjara or Bui**” is replaced with “**Lembaga Pemasyarakatan**”

5). Coarsening

It attempts to replace a word which has a subtle meaning or ordinary meaning to a word which has a rude meaning.

Example:

- “**Tuna Netra**” is replaced with “**Buta**”

I. Factors of Meaning Shift

Ullmann explained some factors causing meaning shift as follows:¹⁸

1. Linguistic Causes

It happens when the meaning shift is related to phonology, morphology, and syntax. For example, the word ‘*sahaya*’, which at first means ‘slave’, is shifted into *saya* which means ‘I’ (a pronoun of first person).

2. Historical Causes

It occurs when the meaning shift is related to a word development that is related to object, institution, idea or scientific concept. For example, the word ‘*symposium*’ which is related to idea, which at first means ‘joyous events to drink, eat, and dance’, is shifted into ‘scientific gathering’.

¹⁸Hollmann, *Semantic Change*, (Cambridge University Press,2017), p.115

3. Social Causes

It happens when the meaning shift is related to a word meaning development in society. For example, the word '*gerombolan*', which at first means 'people who gather together', possesses a negative meaning because it is always connected to people who gather to create trouble or 'a gang'.

4. Psychological Causes

It occurs when the meaning shift is specified to emotive factors and taboo. For example the word 'lord' in English is used to mention the name of God.

5. Foreign Effect

It happens because of the interaction between one nation to other nation. For example, the word 'paper' which means '*kertas*' in Indonesian is now associated with 'scientific work'.

6. The Needs of New Meaning

The meaning shift occurs because of the needs of new word to refer to a new discovery. For example, the word 'tank' which at first means 'a container for liquid or gas' has a new meaning into 'an armoured vehicle that was found in World War I'.

J. TV Series

Television series are a visual storytelling medium, the main difference to other storytelling media such as books and movies is duration and the “endless”-concept. Both books and movies are internally closed stories and have an ending. They occupy a closed space of time. This is the traditional dramaturgical model, spanning from antique drama theory until today and particularly popular in the Hollywood feature, Knut Hackethler describes this as “Dramaturgie der geschlossenen Form” which basically translates to dramaturgy of the closed form, further called closed dramaturgy.¹⁹

Television series on the other hand have a completely different actual length (from a few episodes up to tens of seasons, as well as episodes being everything from a couple of minutes to an hour long), the creation stretches several years and is very dependent on outside resources such as cast and crew, economic resources, sponsors, network and audience, but has at the same time to be produced under incredible time pressure taking into consideration the broadcasting schedule of its television channel and that much more content needs to be produced in a much shorter time compared to feature films. One component can easily change the whole story that is supposed to be told and drive it into a different direction and it leaves the show in constant risk of being altered from the original version or to be left completely unfinished.

¹⁹Hackethler, Knut: *Film- und Fernsehanalyse*(Stuttgart: Verlag J.B.Metzler, 2007), p.116

Further, Hickethier calls this form of dramaturgy open, referring to its possibility for incompleteness. It has a double innuendo, on one side the narrational structure aimed at infinity gives creators the opportunity to continuously tell their story, whilst on the other side leaving producers and channels the possibility to order more episodes or cancel the show based on ratings whenever they feel it to be adequate. Therefore, the researcher focused on Comedies Movie “*the Big Bang Theory TV Series*”.

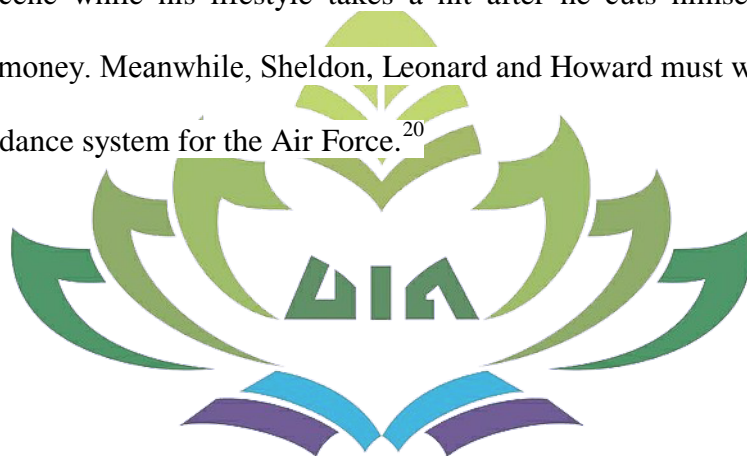
K. The Big Bang Theory TV Series

The Big Bang Theory is an American sitcom from Chuck Lorre Productions and Warner Bros. Television that airs on the CBS television network in the United States. This film became popular around the world since it was firstly aired on September 24, 2007. It has 12 seasons with 17-24 episodes in each season. In 2017, The Big Bang Theory recently finished its tenth season on CBS.

The Big Bang Theory stars are Jim Parsons, Johnny Galecki, KaleyCuoco, Simon Helberg, KunalNayyar, MayimBialik and Melissa Rauch. The Big Bang Theory was created by Chuck Lorre and Bill Prady. The Big Bang Theory is centered on physicists Sheldon Cooper and Leonard Hofstadter, whom geeky and introverted lives are changed when Penny, an attractive waitress and aspiring actress, moves into the apartment across from theirs. Penny quickly becomes a part of Sheldon and Leonard's social group, which includes the equally geeky engineer Howard Wolowitz and astrophysicist Raj Koothrappali, with Penny's common sense and social skills and the guys' geeky interests expanding each other's worlds. The

newest additions to the group are Howard's wife Bernadette Rostenkowski-Wolowitz and Sheldon's girlfriend Amy Farrah Fowler.

In *The Big Bang Theory*'s tenth season, Sheldon and Amy's relationship strengthens when they move in together, only to be challenged by the reappearance of somebody from Sheldon's past. Leonard and Penny have a second wedding ceremony and adjust to a new living situation when they finally live alone as husband and wife. Raj is single again and tries to get back on the dating scene while his lifestyle takes a hit after he cuts himself off from his father's money. Meanwhile, Sheldon, Leonard and Howard must work together on their guidance system for the Air Force.²⁰



²⁰[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Big_Bang_Theory_\(season_10\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Big_Bang_Theory_(season_10)), accessed on May 30th, 2018 at 08.35

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Methodology is one of the most important parts in a research. An appropriate methodology will assist writer to write a good analysis in solving the problem that is analyzed. Methodology is the method that is used by the writer to overcome the problem in a research. It consists of the method that is used for collecting data and analyzing data. In designing this research, the writer used qualitative method since this analysis deals with case study of translation technique and the data would be in the form of word or narration. According to (Parkinson & Drislane,) qualitative research is research using method such as participant observation or case studies which result in a narrative, descriptive account of a setting or practice.¹

According to Bogdan and Biklen, qualitative research is descriptive. The data collected in the form of word or pictures rather than numbers. Processing the data was taken from various sources, transcript movie, article, etc.² Consecutively, this study deals with descriptive way to collect data.

Considering the statement above, the researcher found the phenomenon of research of the moment at certain time. In this case, meaning shift of idiomatic

¹ Parkinson, G., & Drislane, R., *Qualitative Research. Online Dictionary of the social science*, 2011.

²Bogdan and Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to the Theory and Method*, (Boston: Allyn and Bacon, Inc 1998), p.28

terms was taken from the subtitle of the translated film, *The Big Bang Theory TV series*.

B. Data Sources

Data is information, usually the form of fact or statistic that you can analyze (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary). The source of data is the sources where the data was obtained. The source of data can be divided into two kinds, primary and secondary data. The primary data for the analysis was taken from movie. While the secondary data derived from other sources, such as books, dictionary, internet and other materials that can support the primary data.

C. Research Subject

In this research, the subject was the characters (both actors and actresses) who were producing or uttering idiomatical language in the selected episodes of *The Big Bang Theory* TV series. There were around twelve main characters in each of the episodes but there were only some of them producing the idiomatic language in certain scenes.

D. Research Procedures

To obtain the accurate data, the writer follows the procedures of research in the following steps based on Creswell's, *Educational Research*.³

³ John W. Creswell, *Educational Research*, (Pearson Education, Inc, Boston, 2012), p.253

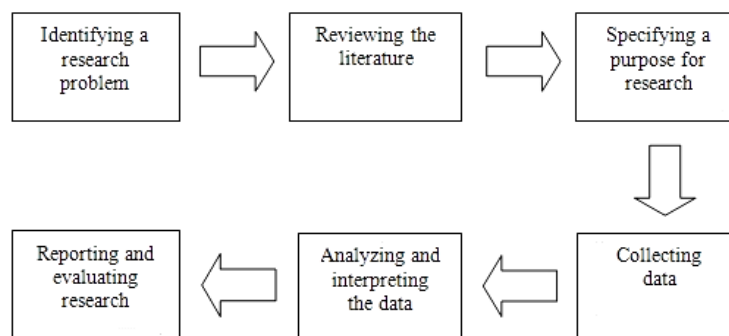


Figure 3.1 The Procedure of the Research.

Those steps were the procedures of this research. Firstly, the writer identifies a research problem. Here, the writer recognized that the characters in the selected episodes of *The Big Bang Theory TV series* were uttering idiomatic expression. Secondly, the writer reviewed the literature. It meant that the writer has some basic theories that related to her research. Thirdly, the writer specified a purpose for the research. The aim of this research was to analyze all the meaning shifts of idiomatic terms that occurred in *The Big Bang Theory TV series*. The next step was collecting the data. The researcher collected the data by using documentary technique. It was taken from the subtitles of the TV series and Oxford Dictionary of Idioms. Analyzing and interpreting the data were the fifth procedure of this research. This procedure was done by the writer after collecting the data. The writer drew the conclusion; explains the conclusions in words to provide answers to the research questions. The last procedure was reporting and evaluating research.

E. Data Collecting Technique

Data collecting method was the writer way in collecting the data. Donald Arysaid that implies that qualitative research may also use written document to understanding of the phenomenon under the study.⁴ There are some ways to collect data, such as: interview, questioner, and documentation. The data in this research used documentary technique to collect the data. Documentation is the method used in scientific research in order to collect data by using the document of evidence list. Documentation technique which researchers tries to find out the data needed, such as notes, transcripts, newspapers, books, dictionary magazines and so on. In this research, researcher analyzed the meaning shift of idiomatic terms in *The Big Bang Theory TV series*.

In this research, the researcher gathered the data from the subtitle in the selected episodes of *The Big Bang Theory TV series*. The following were the steps done in collecting the data:

1. The writer watched repeatedly the main data source which was the one selected episodes of *The Big Bang Theory TV series*.
2. The writer transcribed the utterances from the characters that were producing idiomatic expression.
3. The writer collected and classified all data which were relevant toward the main issue of the research.

⁴Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education Eighth Edition*, (United States of Amerika: Wadsworth, 2010), p. 435

F. Data Analysis

In data analysis the writer used some method to analyze the data. Bogdan describes data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, field notes, and other materials that the researcher accumulate to increase her own understanding of them and to enable her to present what she has discover for others.⁵

In this process the writer used some method to get valid and true data.

1. Interpreted the data found in the subtitles.
2. Analyzed the subtitles and classified them.
3. Verified he subtitles with related theory in this research.
4. Gave the conclusion about the meaning shift of idiomatic terms that occurred in *The Big Bang Theory TV series*.

⁵Bogdan and Biklen, *Op. Cit*, p. 145

CHAPTER IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Types of Meaning Shift

The film that analyzed in this chapter was taken and downloaded from the internet (<https://indoxx1.com>). In order to analyze the data, the writer compared the data in the source language and that in the target language. From the comparison, some data were found and the writer tried to analyze whether the idiomatic terms of the subtitle were suitable with the context or there was any misleading translation of the idiomatic of the movie script.

Based on data analysis, it can be seen that there were 4 types of meaning shift as the following. The first meaning shift came to total change with 13 terminologies out of 18 terminologies. Semantic broadening with 2 terminologies out of 18 terminologies. Eufimia with 2 terminologies out of 18 terminologies. Semantic narrowing with 1 terminology out of 18 terminologies. These would be explained further in this sub section of analysis data chapter.

No Analysis	No Data	Idiomatic Terms	Types of Meaning Shift
1	1	Call it a night	Total Change
2	2	Under your skin	
3	3	Hitting it off	
	4	Tuckered out	
	5	Play dumb	
	6	Share a cab	
	7	Genuinely	
	8	Things	
	9	What do you do for a living?	
	10	Be cool!	
	11	Fresh out	
	12	Water under the bridge	
	13	Looking Forward	
4	14	Nightcap	Semantic broadening
5	15	Drink	Eufimia
6	16	Wrinkled old bastard	
7	17	Pronounce	Semantic narrowing
8	18	White trash	

1. Total Change

It happens when the original meaning of a word is changed and has no original meaning.¹ The terms were:

1. I am gonna *call it a night*
2. Alfred will know he got *under your skin*
3. I think it's nice they're *hitting it off*.

¹Abdul Chaer, Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia,(Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2013), p. 142

Analysis:

A. Call it a Night

No	English Idiomatic Terms	Target language/ Indonesian Translation
1	Call it a night	Akumaupulang

Table 1.1

Based on the data above and also from the factors of the meaning shift, it can be concluded that there was a shift in meaning. Indeed, the word's meaning in the target language was related to the source language but both of them were different in meaning. It cannot be translated word by word because there has no original meaning. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, "Call" means *to give sb/sth a particular name; to use a particular name or title when you are talking to sb.* "It" means *used as the subject or object of a verb or after a preposition.* "Night" means *the time between one day and the next day when it is dark.* While according to Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, the word *call it a night* meant *"Decide or agree to stop doing something, either temporarily or permanently."* This expression comes from the idea of having done a day's work; in the mid19th century; the form was *call it half a day.*²

²Jane Stevenson, Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, (United States:Oxford University Press,2004),p.73

The writer decided to categorize the word “Call it a night” as a total change. At 00:51 seconds, Alfred used this term while talking to Leonard at family dinner before Leonard and Penny’s wedding. His intention is to leave early because he felt a little tired.

- a. Terms : Call it a night
- b. Subtitle : Aku mau pulang
- c. Oxford Dictionary of Idioms : Decide or agree to stop doing something

B. Under Your Skin

No	Idiomatic Terms	Target language
2	Under your skin	Membuatmu kesal

Table 1.2

From the table above and also from the factors of the meaning shift, it can be seen that there was a shift in meaning. It cannot be translated word by word because there has no original meaning. When it was translated word by word, it meant “dibawah kulitmu.” While in the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, the word “*under your skin*” meant “*annoy or irritate someone intensely.*”³

- a. Terms : Under your skin
- b. Subtitle : Membuatmu kesal
- c. Oxford Dictionary of Idioms : annoy or irritate someone intensely

³Ibid,p.265

The word “under your skin” can be categorized as an example of total change. At 04:01 minutes, Penny used this term while talking to Beverly (Leonard’s mother) in the middle of their complicated conversation. Leonard and Penny asked her to be a part of their wedding. If she left, Alfred knew that Leonard got under the skin.

C. Hitting It Off

No	Idiomatic Terms	Target language
3	Hitting it off	Saling dekat

Table 1.3

As noted in oxford Dictionary of idioms, “Hitting it off” meant “*feel a liking for; be friendly with.*”⁴

- a. Terms : Hitting it off
- b. Subtitle : Saling dekat
- c. Oxford Dictionary of Idioms : feel a liking for; be friendly with

Based on the explanation, it was clear there was a difference meaning between “SL” and “TL”. In this case, the translator did not translate the word “hitting it off” literally so that the readers understood what was the source language wants to talk about. This term was used by Amy farrah (Sheldon’s girlfriend) at 13:24 minutes when she talked to Sheldon. Her intention was to tell him that it was good when Alfred (Leonard’s father) close to Mary (Sheldon’s mother).

⁴*Ibid*,p.712

2. Semantic Broadening

The meaning of a word becomes more general or more inclusive than its historically earlier form. It is also known as generalization, widening or extension where the word increases its range of meaning over time. The process of expanding this meaning can occur in a short time but can also be in a long period of time.⁵

The terms were:

1. Could I interest you in a *nightcap*
2. I'll *drink* to that.

Analysis

D. Nightcap

No	Idiomatic Terms/Source Language	Target Language
4	Could I interest you in a nightcap?	Apa kita bias <i>minum</i> dulu sebelum tidur?

Table 1.14

As defined in Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, the word “nightcap” meant “*a drink, usually containing alcohol, taken before going to bed.*”⁶

- a. Terms : Nightcap
- b. Subtitle : Minum
- c. Oxford Dictionary of Idioms : A drink, usually containing alcohol, taken before going to bed.

⁵*Op.Cit.*Chaer, p.140

⁶*Op.Cit.*, p. 996

The writer categorized the word “nightcap” as semantic broadening or widening because as noted in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, (in the past) the word “nightcap” interpreted as “*a soft cap worn in bed.*”

At 01:03 minutes, this term was used by Mary when she asked Alfred to have an alcoholic drink because they felt tired.

E. Drink

No	Idiomatic Language	Terms/Source	Target Language
5	I’ll drink to that		Aku akan minum untuk menyetujuinya

Table 1.15

In the Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, the word “drink” meant:

- “*Take (a liquid) into the mouth and swallow without alcohol.*”
- “*A soft drink.*”

On the other hand, as noted in Oxford Dictionary of idioms, it can be interpreted that “drink” meant take (a liquid) into the mouth and swallow with alcohol or an alcoholic liquid; consume more alcohol.⁷

3. Eufimia

It occurs when the meaning of a word is still remaining. The word only has been changed into a more polite way in its delivery.⁸It happened when the meaning shift was related to a word meaning development in society.

⁷Ibid, p. 447

The terms were:

1. Hello to you *wrinkled bastard*
2. I now *pronounce* you husband and wife.

Analysis:

F. Wrinkled Old Bastard

No	Idiomatic Terms	Target language
6	Hello to you, you wrinkled old bastard	Halo juga,tua bangka

Table 1.16

Based on Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, the word “wrinkled bastard” meant “*An old person (with an unpleasant attitude) or a line and small fold in your skin, especially on your face, that forms as you get older.*”⁸ From the table above, the phrases in “SL” and “TL” were in the similar word class that was noun so that both of them were also containing quite similar meaning that refers to an old person. The word “tua (old)” was replaced with “wrinkled.”

⁸Op.Cit, Chaer,p.143

⁹Op.Cit.p.1722

G. Pronounce

No	Idiomatic Terms	Target language
7	I now pronounce you husband and wife.	Sekarang aku <i>resmikan</i> kalian sebagai pasangan suami istri

Table 1.17

Based on Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, the word “pronounce” meant “*Declare or announce in a formal or solemn way.*”¹⁰ Based on the table above, it shows that both of the words are having the similar word class that is verb. Unfortunately, both of the words show different meaning although they are leading into the similar purpose that is to declare or announce something. The word “pronounce” from SL is already a formal expression used by Priest to announce marriage status but then, the translator converts the word into more formal word in formal situation in Bahasa Indonesia that is “resmikan” rather than “nyatakan”

4. Semantic Narrowing

The type of Semantic Change that was the meaning of the word became less general or inclusive than its earlier meaning. This kind of semantic was also known as specialization or restriction. The term was:

1. I don't want them thinking we're *white trash*.

¹⁰*Ibid*,p.1175

Analysis:

H. White Trash

No	Idiomatic Terms/Source language	Target language
8	I don't want them thinking we're <i>white trash</i>	Aku tidak ingin mereka menganggap kita sebagai <i>orang kulit putih yang miskin</i>

Table 1.18

Based on Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, the word “white trash” meant “*Poor white people, especially those living in the southern US.*” The table shows that both of the phrases has the similar meaning since they were also had the similar word class that was noun. However, in this context of the phrase, the SL “white” was not refer just into a color, but it refers to the skin color, in this case Western (can be American or British), while the word “trash” is not translated as “sampah” or in this case “garbage” since the word “trash” in the context more prefer to the someone statuses. In accordance, the SL “White Trash” is translated into “Orang kulit putih yang miskin” on TL by narrowing the specific context of “white trash” itself.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Translating subtitle of a movie needs special skill and insight, since there are several aspects that can affect the result of the translated text, such as the background of the conversation, the limited space and time of the appearing subtitle and the most important is the different language between the source language and the target language.

In translating the idiomatic expressions in this TV series, the translator should take into the background of the conversation, context and the literal meaning of the idiomatic expression. Consequently the subtitle will correspond with the visual image and the speaker's utterance. Since there are no languages similar with others, idioms in every language are different. Therefore, to translate idiom, a translator should have a good understanding about the source language. That is why the most semantic shift used in this research is total change since most of the expression are cannot be translated directly or in other word cannot be translated by using free translation technique. The translator needs to see the context and the culture first before put the result of the translation.

It is empirical that the meaning of an idiom is complicated and multi-leveled, a network of relations as devious as the channels of mind in the brain. The more communication happens, the more generalization. Moreover, for translating

idioms, it is arguably the most complex and problematic task of translation. In the end, the writer expects that this study would be a valuable asset of reference for generations to come who conduct more advanced study in translation. Since further in teaching and learning English, we cannot just simply hope that idiomatic is not part of the communication. As the matter of fact, idiomatic terms commonly appear not only in communication, but it can be shown in the form of text book, as if in the western movie where the audience must understand not only the source language, but also the context of the topic discussion from the speaker.

After the researcher analyzed the TV series, this chapter would be like to be concluded based on the problem statement. The researcher found meaning shift of idiomatic terms in *The Big Bang Theory TV series* as follows:

1. Meaning shift that occurred in the film were: total change, semantic broadening, eufimia, and semantic narrowing. In the explanation before, we can find some examples of the idiomatic terms which has a shift in meaning. Based on the data acquired before, in this study, total change is the dominant of meaning shift that found in the TV series. It could be seen total change (13 terminologies), semantic broadening (2 terminologies), eufimia (2 terminologies), and semantic narrowing (1 terminology).

B. Suggestions

Translating English subtitle into Indonesian needs a lot of works and understanding about both culture in the source language and the target language.

The translation should also have aesthetic value besides being understandable.

Based on this research, the writer would give three suggestions as follow:

1. For the writer, it is suggested to broaden knowledge about idioms and culture, both English and Indonesian. In order to know about the context of discourse if there is any idiomatic term used in textbooks of English or even in daily conversation with foreigner.

2. For the institution, it is suggested to encourage the students to conduct research in the field of subtitle translation because it is a wide and interesting area to observe and analyze. Since in learning English whether as foreign or second language, the learner needs to understand not only about common English terminologies, terms or even words that are used in daily, but the learner also must understand another linguistic study such as meaning shift and idiomatic terms because in understanding meaning shift and idiomatic terms, grammatical rules commonly cannot be simply applied for the learner to understand the meaning behind the utterance. Considering that English language are not limited into writing and reading skill, but speaking and listening as well, therefore, study about idiomatic terms and meaning shift hopefully can make the learner to understand the context of the conversation in communication.

3. For other researchers who want to conduct the same research, it is suggested that the analysis should be conducted in a more profound way and broaden the scope of the research area in order to find other yet unidentified linguistic cases. For general readers who do not have sufficient knowledge about the translation of

a movie subtitle, they need to be more careful in absorbing the linguistic aspect from subtitle since not all the translations in subtitle are correlated with the context of the source language.



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A. TOTAL CHANGE

1. Iam Gonna Call It A Night

- Alfred: Leonard, if you don't mind, I think I'm a little tired. Iam gonna *call it a night*



2. Under Your Skin

- Penny(while talking to Beverly): Yeah, plus if you leave; Alfred know he got under your skin.



3. Hitting It Off

- Amy (while talking to Sheldon): I think it's nice they're hitting it off



4. Tuckered Out



5. Play Dumb

- Penny (while talking to Leonard and Sheldon): I want you just to play dumb.



6. Share A Cab



7. Genuinely



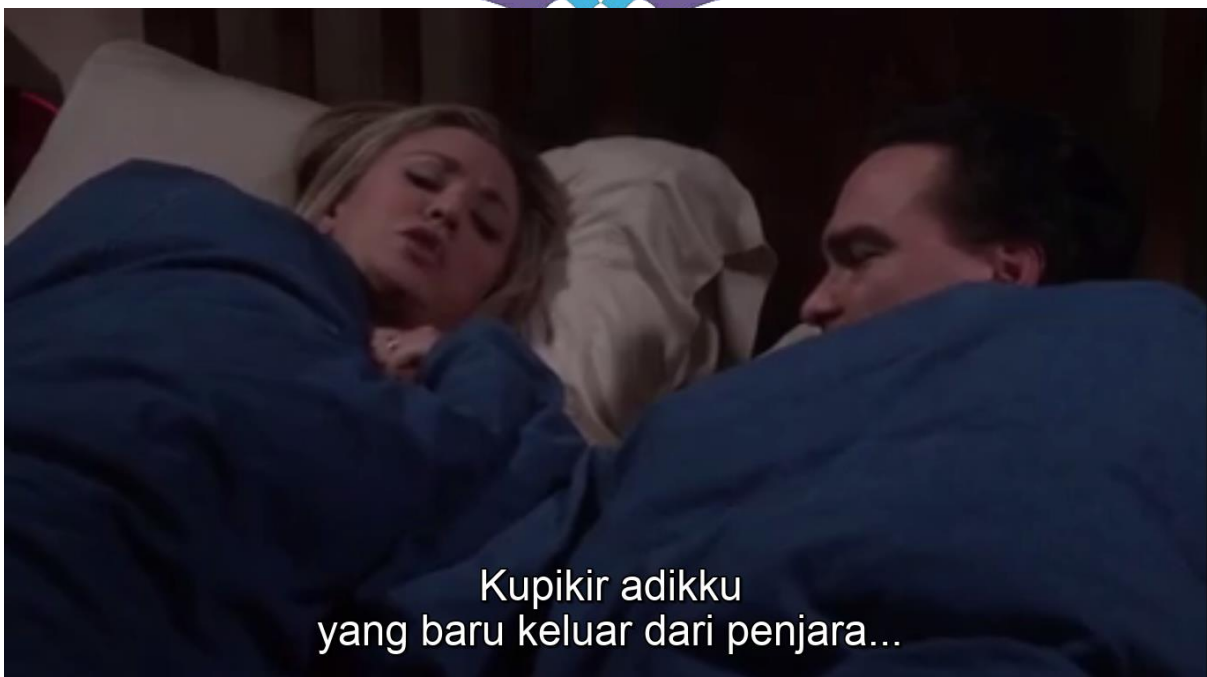
8. What Do You For A Living



9. Be Cool



10. God, I Thought My Brother Fresh Out Of Jail



11. Water Under The Bridge



12. Things



13. I'm Looking Forward To Meeting His Father



B. Semantic Broadening

1. I'll Drink To That



2. Could I Interest You In A Nightcap



C. Eufimia

1. Wrinkled Old bastard



2. Pronounce



D. Semantic Narrowing

1. White Trash



Appendix 1

No Analysis	No Data	Idiomatic Terms	Types of Meaning Shift
1	1	Call it a night	Total Change
2	2	Under your skin	
3	3	Hitting it off	
	4	Tuckered out	
	5	Play dumb	
	6	Share a cab	
	7	Genuinely	
	8	Things	
	9	What do you do for a living?	
	10	Be cool!	
	11	Fresh out	
	12	Water under the bridge	
	13	Looking Forward	
4	14	Nightcap	Semantic broadening
5	15	Drink	
6	16	Wrinkled old bastard	Eufimia
7	17	Pronounce	
8	18	White trash	Semantic narrowing

APPENDIX 2

No	Time	SL	TL
1	00:11	Hello to you, you wrinkled old bastard	Halo juga, tuabangka
2	00:51	I'm gonna call it a night	Akuma pulang
3	00:53	I'm a little tuckered out myself	Akujugaagakkelelahan
4	00:58	Would you like to share a cab?	Mau naiktaksibersama?
5	01:03	Could I interest you in a nightcap?	Apakitabisaminumdulusebelumtidur?
6	02:04	I thought my brother <i>fresh out</i> of jail was gonna make everyone uncomfortable	Kupikiradikku yang barukeluaridari penjara akan membuat semua orang tidaknyaman
7	02:55	I want you just to play dumb	Akuingin kalian pura-puratidaktahu
8	04:01	Alfred will know he got under your skin.	Alfred akantahukalau diam membuatmukesal
9	10:00	I don't want them thinking we're white trash.	Akutidakinginmerekamenganggapkitasampah kulitputih
10	11:00	I genuinely like your father.	Akusungguhmenyukaiayahmu

1 1	12:34	I'll drink to that.	Aku akan minum untuk menyetujuinya.
1 2	13:24	I think it's nice they're hitting it off.	Menurutku malah bagus mereka saling dekat.
1 3	14:53	So, what do you do for a living?	Jadi, apa pekerjaanmu?
1 4	15:08	I'm looking forward for meeting his father.	Aku juga tidak sabar ingin bertemu dengan ayahnya.
1 5	19:30	I now pronounce you husband and wife	Sekarang aku meresmikan kalian sebagai pasangan suami istri.

1 6	13:30	We took things remarkably slow.	Hubungankitasangatlambat.
1 7	19:55	Water under the bridge, Alfred.	Yang berlalubiarlahberlalu, Alfred.
1 8	21:26	Cops! Cops! Be cool!	Ada polisi! Bersikapbiasasaja.



