

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter conveys about the theory used by the researcher as focus on analysis idiomatic expression that found in the news. Some studies are also presented with the same topic. So, the researcher conducts this study using the theoretical framework below.

A. Linguistics

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguists work on specific languages, but their main goal is to understand the nature of language in general by asking questions such as:

1. What features are common to all human languages?
2. How are the modes of linguistic communication (speech, writing, sign language) related to each other?
3. How is language related to other types of human behavior?

The main goal of linguistics, like all other intellectual disciplines, is to increase our knowledge and understanding of the world. Since language is universal and fundamental to all human interactions, the knowledge attained in linguistics has many practical applications. Linguists, with some training in other appropriate disciplines, are thus prepared to seek answers to questions such as:

1. How can a previously unstudied language be analyzed and written?
2. How can foreign languages best be taught and learned?

3. How can speech be synthesized on a computer or how can a computer be programmed to understand human speech?
4. How can the language problems of people with speech abnormalities be analyzed and rectified?
5. How are linguistic issues in legal matters to be handled?

Linguistics is a basic principle of language learning and can be divided into three levels: designation, meaning and understanding (Castillo J.M., 2015). Linguistics includes several disciplines, including phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and lexicology (Alex, 2018). However, mastery of language is different from language ability. Just as a person can drive a car without understanding the inner workings of an engine, a speaker can use language without knowing the inner workings of an engine. A linguist, on the other hand, can know and understand the internal structure of a language without speaking.

Therefore, a linguist is not a person who speaks multiple languages, or rather, "multilingual", "bilingual" or "multilingual". On the other hand, linguists are interested in language as a human phenomenon. Linguists study grammar, the social and psychological aspects of language use, and the relationship between historical and modern language. Like other complex fields, the field of linguistics consists of several main divisions.

B. Semantic

Semantics is the field of linguistics about meaning conveyed using words, phrases, and sentences. The word "semantics" comes from the Greek

word "sema" and means "symbol". This refers to linguistic symbols that study their meaning (Anggraeni, 2017). Semantics is also a study used to obtain the meaning of human expression through language (Sajid, 2015). Therefore, it is an attempt to explain the knowledge of each language speaker and convey facts, feelings, intentions, products of ideas, and what they convey to other speakers.

Semantics is important to be studied because it is a special science to know deeply about the meaning of a language, both explicit and implicit meanings such as meaning, and is placed in certain settings by speakers of that language. The following well-known example by Chomsky (1957) demonstrates the meaning of "an angry green sleep idea". This sentence is grammatical, but usually meaningless.

Meanwhile the meaning of semantic according to Yule (2010), "Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. In the semantic analysis, there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean, rather than on what a speaker might want the words to mean on a particular occasion".

In his book *The Study of Language*, Yule (2010) describes semantic meaning, or the ability to discern a word's meaning. Semantics, in its broader sense, encompasses the study of words, phrases, and sentences. Katz (1972: 1) states, semantics is a study of meaning in which sentence and other linguistics object express are its concern, not with the arrangement with their syntactic parts or with their pronunciation. Studying semantics has

taken a while. The semantic word is thought to have first appeared at the close of the 1800s. The word "semantics" comes from the Greek word "semantikos," which means "significant." The verb "wochein" means "to show, signify," or "indicated by sign," and the word "sema" means "sign." Yule (2010) described a variety of semantic content in his book *Study of Language*. He classified the semantic type according to particular situations by classifying the language into meaning, semantic features, semantic roles, lexical relations, and collocation.

Meaning comes first. There are two types of meaning in semantic categories: associative meaning and conceptual meaning. Conceptual meaning refers to a meaning that is conveyed or explained by a word's literal, fundamental dictionary usage. For instance, the term "needle" in English can evoke ideas of "thin, sharp, steel object." On the other hand, due to its associated meaning, the term "needle" may be interpreted as "pain," "illness," "blood," "drugs," "thread," "knitting," or "hard to find" (idiom for finding a needle in a haystack). These connections can vary from person to person. Semantic attribute the oddness is usually explained by semantic aspects.

Semantic features are the second; they typically provide an explanation for the peculiarities in semantics. Take the phrase "The boy was eaten by the hamburger." Those phrases are correct syntactically, yet they have strange semantics. Although both of them are nouns, we can see into the dilemma because the hamburger is not able to "eat" properly like the

youngster. By attempting to determine the quality that any noun ought to possess in order to utilize the ate verb, we may make this applicable. This characteristic could be referred to as a "animate being." The youngster who consumes the hamburger, an inanimate object, is the animate being in this instance.

Semantic roles are the third, Semantic roles refer to the agent, theme, instrument, and experiencer in a sentence. They make up the third category. The expression "they boy kick the ball" demonstrates it. Since the ball is impacted by the action, it serves as the topic in this instance, and the agent is the boy with the act. The sentence's noun phrases explain the functions of the various entities—people, things, and other entities—involved in the action. Being an agent does not always need being a living entity; for example, an inanimate item like the wind can act as an agent by throwing a leaf. Conversely, the terms "instrument" and "experiencer" have distinct connotations. One item that an agent uses to do an act is an "instrument". For instance, the youngster uses a knife to cut paper and a crayon to draw on it. These are examples of instruments. Concurrently, the noun phrase "experiencer" designates an entity as the individual experiencing a feeling, perception, or state.

Lexical connection is the fourth concept, and it explains a number of concepts like synonymy, antonymy, and hyponymy. Words that have extremely similar meanings are called synonyms. Some examples of synonyms include almost and nearly, big and giant, broad and wide, buy and

purchase, and so on. Antonyms are two forms that have the opposing meanings; some examples of these are big and little, swift and slow, alive and dead, and so on. Hyponyms are formed when the meaning of one form is combined with that of another; examples of this are animal and dog, dog and poodle, vegetable and carrot, flower and rose, and so on. Prototypes are explained with terms like characteristic instance. Although both penguins and doves are birds, pigeons and doves are more similar to each other than pigeons are to penguins in terms of "shape," feathers, or ability to fly. Homophones are two or more different written forms that sound the same when spoken, such as flour/flower, meat/meet, pail/pale, and so on. Conversely, homophones are terms that have two or more distinct meanings. Two examples of homophones are bat (a flying creature) and bank (a financial institution). One form, either spoken or written, that has several meanings that are all connected by extension is called polysemy. For instance, the word "head" can be used to describe an object on top of your body, a cover for a beer glass, the person in charge of a department or company, and many other things. Metonymy is the usage of one word to refer to another. Examples of this are the President and the White House, or King and the Crown.

Collocation is the final word; it is a group of words that appear to have occurred together. The hammer in the example will indicate that it is matched with the nail. Bread is evoked by a table with a chair and butter, thread by a needle, and paper by salt.

C. Idiom

Idiom is the implied expression which is one of the categories of language expressions in linguistic semantic. Idioms are expression which are people said that sometimes have a different meaning than the origin sentence (O'Dell, 2017). Idiom is alliance of the words that deliver the particular meaning of words (Mabruroh, 2015). Idiom is also an expression of the compound words that forming a new meaning where it not has an relation with the primary word.

The idiomatic expressions are accepted as common usage in everyday speech and writing. While idioms are colourful expressions, people do not understand and neglect them. A less knowledge of idioms will make a language awkward and stilled in usage. Idiomatic expressions can be referred to as expressions which are phrases that have a different meaning from the origin words itself (Rochmawati, 2017). Idiomatic expression is also the common words that have long interpretations because the meaning of words used are different with the origin meaning. It can be used in formal and slang communication. There are six types of idiomatic expressions that divided by McCarthy and O'Dell such as:

1) Similes

Similes is an expression to compare two different things. It is a figurative language to deliver the comparative meaning of two things. Usually it states using “like” and “as”. A simile is different from a simple comparison in that it usually compares two unrelated things.

Example: She swim *like* a fish.

2) Binomials

Binomial is an English phrase. It is an expression that include a pair of word. It combines two words by the linking word “and” or “or”.

Example: Her presentation *short and sweet*, it is just how I like it.

3) Trinomials

Trinomials is an expression that combining three words in a phrase or sentence. It is followed two words, the conjunction “and”, then the last word.

Example: *The bride wasn't nervous. In fact, she looked **calm, cool and collected**.*

4) Proverbs

A proverb (from Latin: proverbium) is a simple and insightful, traditional saying that expresses a perceived truth based on common sense or experience. Proverbs are often metaphorical and use formulaic language. Collectively, they form a genre of folklore. Proverbs is an expression that including the rules of behavior, advice, the principle of life, and the comparison. It is develired by the simple sentence or short sentence to convey something by guiding and teaching how to be well in the society.

Example: don't judge a book by its cover

5) Cliches

Cliches is the common expression that are often used or repeated so that it loses the original meaning or message. It always be used in the daily life or also known as trite expression.

Example: Truth will out

6) Fixed statement

Fixed statement is a phrase that express something different from the literal definition. It takes the specific meaning than the expression itself. Usually, it is often be hearded and used the daily conversations.

Example: as a matter of fact.

D. Previous Study

In this previous study present the comparison of the same subject of the research that is about idiomatic expression. Below the previous study that I used in this research:

The first is an analysis by (Buditama, 2018) with the title “An Analysis Of The Translation Of Idiomatic Expression Found In The Inside Out Movie” from Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta. This study analyzes several types and strategies used in translating idiomatic expressions in the film Inside Out. Furthermore, this research aims to answer two problem formulations, namely, the type of expression What idiomatic expressions are found in the Inside Out script, and How are the idiomatic expressions in the subtitles translated into Indonesian?

This type of research is qualitative and uses analytical documents to answer the two formulations of the problem. Hockett's (1958) theory of

idioms are chosen to answer the first problem formulation. In addition, for answer the second problem formulation, the strategy used in translate idiomatic expressions analyzed based on the theory of Baker's (1992) translation of idiomatic expressions.

The second is an analysis by (Anggraini, 2018) bwith the title “An Analysis Of Idiomatic Expression In The Indonesian Subtitle Of The Parent Trap” from University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Medan . This study discusses the analysis of idiomatic expressions found in Indonesian The Parent Trap movie subtitles. The purpose of this research is to find out idiomatic expressions and to classify idiomatic expressions found in The Parent Trap movie. The data in this study were taken from the subtitle The Parent Trap film. Qualitative descriptive method applied to analyze the data. In this study, researchers provide a classification based on experts.

Based on the previous study above, the researcher finds there is a similarity between both of the previous study and her research. It is on method to analyze the research using qualitative method. Meanwhile, the differences between this research and the previous study above is the theory used and the object analyzed. Where this research analyzes education news in a magazine but the previous study above analyzes movie and the movie's subtitle.