

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Theoretical Framework

##### 1. Idiomatic of Expression

###### a. Definition of idioms

Actually, the definition of idioms almost similar to slang. The definition of an idiom in general is a group of words that have a certain meaning and if interpreted word to word it will have a different meaning or even have an ambiguous meaning. In translating idioms, it is always translated into equivalent idiomatic expressions into the target language. Idioms are also one of the semantic aspects which means they are difficult to understand. According to Lazar (2006:3) that idiom is a group of words whose meaning cannot be equated from the original group of words that are composed. While Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary (1995, p.589) defines idioms are phrases or whose meaning is not clear when seen from each word so that it must be interpreted as a whole unit.

From the statement above, it shows that idioms cannot be equated with other phrases because idioms have several limitations with special characteristics. Idiomatic terms definitely have similar words in the target language, but the context in which they are used may be different. Therefore, expecting to find equivalent idioms in the target language as a common problem is unrealistic. For the example is an English idiom "*It's raining cat and dog*". The translator cannot translate the idiom as "*Itu hujan kucing dan anjing*". Idiom "*It's raining cat and dog*" means "*Itu hujan yang sangat deras*". From that, Baker (1992) also suggest that idioms cannot be interpreted through their word-by-word components.

## b. Types of Idioms

Actually, there are some literature, which discusses about types of idioms but researcher choose Fernando's (1996) theory. Fernando (1996) proposes three categories of idioms. They are:

### 1. Pure Idiom

Fernando (1996) argues that idioms are composed of non-literal words. A pure idiom is a non-literal expression whose meaning cannot translate by translating the words one by one. For example:

SL: Whatever you do, don't *spill the beans*!

TL: Apapun yang kamu lakukan, jangan sebarakan rahasia tersebut

### 2. Semi Idiom

The difference between semi and pure idioms can be seen from their literal meaning. In this type, literal are dominate rather than non-literal. Besides, semi-idioms allow lexical variations. For example!

SL: Don't worry, I will *foot the bill*.

TL: Jangan khawatir, aku yang akan membayar.

### 3. Literal Idiom

Fernando (1996) argues that a literal idiom has invariant or restricted variation. Compared to the two types above, literal idioms are easier to understand and transparent because the meaning of literal idioms is close to literal meaning. For example:

SL: I love you from the *bottom of my heart*.

TL: Aku mencintaimu dari lubuk hatiku paling dalam.

From the three types of idiom has been explained, literal idiom is easier to understand and translators usually use this type to translating idioms because it is easy to learn idiom. However, idioms are still not easy to translate because idiom expressions are very different from the original language of each word. We have to study idioms as a whole so that we

know the meaning of idiom expressions because we cannot change any part from them.

## **2. Translation**

### **a. Definition of Translation**

There are different opinions from each expert. From several expert opinions, translation has almost the same purpose. In addition, there are also those who define translation differently, namely writers who are experts in the field of linguistics. In order to understand the meaning of translation, the author gives an understanding of translation from several experts. According to Newmark in Aveling (2010:5) says that translation is an activity in the form of changing a non-verbal message or a statement from one language to another with a similar statement. Another supporting statement is by Margret Amman, cited by Aveling (2010: 5) that 'translation' is when a source text, both verbal and nonverbal has, for certain purpose been used as the model for the production of a text in the target culture. The last definition, based on Nida and Taber (1982: 12) claims that translation as the process of reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message. From the statements of the experts above about the meaning of translation, it can be concluded that the definition of translation is the process of moving a message from the source language to the target language with a similar message. As a translator should have a good knowledge about translation because it is not easy being a translator who has to understand the style of the source language to be converted to the target language. Actually, the translations produced by researchers can help human daily such as evaluation, designing machine translation and also cultural studies.

#### b. Procedure of Translation

According to Newmark (1988:45) that translating freely or literally is always the main problem in translating. Therefore, to answer this problem, Newmark classifies how to translate into eight types of methods. The first is word-to-word translation. The main context of this method is at the word of level. One by one, the words are translated sequentially without regard to context. The main use of word-for-word translation is to deal with a difficult phrase, by doing a word-by-word pre-translation, and then corrected it into an appropriate translation of the phrase.

Second is literal translation. This method is still the same as the word-to-word method, namely the translation is still separated from the context. This method can also be used as a first step in doing a translation. The difference located in the grammatical form of the SL, which is trying to be changed to approach the grammatical form of the TL. Third is faithful translation. Translation with this method tries to form meanings related to words but is still bound to the grammatical structure of SL. This translation tries to maintain the SL. This causes an unmatched with the TL criteria, especially the translation of cultural terms, so that the translation results become rigid. Fourth is semantic translation. When compared to the faithful translation method, this method is more flexible regarding its attachment to the source language. It means semantic more connected to the target language. Translated cultural terms are easier for readers to understand.

Then, fifth is adaptation. This method is the freest method in translation. That is, language and cultural attachment to SL is almost non-existent, attachment is actually closer to TL. The cultural elements contained in SL are replaced with cultural elements that are closer to the target readers. This method is often used in translating drama or poetry texts. Sixth is free translation. Free translation method prioritizes the SL content rather than the structural form. Its mean, it is still limited to being free to express meaning

in SL, so that the content of SL is still limited even though the form of SL text has not been rewritten. After that, seventh is idiomatic translation. This method repeats the message from the original language but tends to change the original form of the message by using colloquialisms and idioms that are not in the original language. The last is communicative translation. This method tries to make the meaning relate to the context, so that the language aspect can be accepted and the content can be understood directly by the target reader.

### **3. Idioms Translation Strategy into Bahasa Indonesia**

Translating idioms is difficult for people who do not understand the culture of the source and target languages. Translating idioms is a challenge for translators, because experienced and acknowledged translators who even have solid knowledge of the target language and cultural aspects, sometimes still cannot exceed the ability of native speakers in determining the use of idioms. Baker (1992) argues that the main problem to translating idioms is cannot identify and explain an idiom correctly. It concludes that it takes strategy in translation. Actually, many strategies can be used to translating idioms. Translators certainly need strategies in translating and translators have their own strategies used to translate text because everyone is different in how to understand. The one purpose of translation is to find an equivalent. The translation represents language to the nearest source of the regular equivalence. It is consists of terms of meaning and terms of style.

Not all idiom expressions can be taken literally, because it will look strange if the meanings are not related so translators have to use strategies to translate it. One of some strategy to translating idioms is from Baker (1992:72). Baker (1992) proposed four strategy of idiom translation. They are:

#### **1. Idiom with similar meaning and form**

In this strategy, idioms are translated with almost the same meaning and form from the source language. It uses the equivalent lexical item. However, such ideal matches can rarely be achieved. For example:

SL: Break someone's heart

TL: Mematahkan hati seseorang

2. Idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form

Here, the target language idiom is interpreted almost the same meaning into the source language but with different lexical items.

SL: One good turn deserves another

TL: Segala kebaikan tentunya akan mendapatkan timbal balik yang pantas

3. Translation by paraphrase

This strategy is used when there is no similarity of the target language or there is no equivalence in idioms. Example:

SL: The old man is *kick the bucket*

TL: Kakek itu meninggal dunia

4. Translation by omission

In certain situations, idioms may be omitted from the target text. The reason for this may be that they cannot be easily paraphrased, they do not have a close match in the target language, or because of stylistic considerations.

SL: He popped a dragon's head *clean off* its shoulders

TL: Dia mencopot kepala naga dari badannya

## B. Previous Study

Researcher with the title *Subtitle Analysis of The Idiomatic Expressions Used in The Subtitles of That Thing You Do! Movie* on the Annisa's (2019) thesis. It can be seen from the title, the researcher analyzes idiomatic translation taken from the subtitle of "That Thing You Do!" movie. The researcher used descriptive qualitative approach to investigate data and documentation technique to collect

data, which was taken from *subscene.com*. While for theory, this thesis adopts the theory of Fernando (1996) for idiom classification, Nababan (2012) for accuracy of subtitles and subtitle strategy by Baker (1992).

The data obtained from this thesis, found 81 of idiom expressions contained in the movie subtitle. If it is based on Fernando's theory, it is classified as 51 of pure idioms, 28 of semi idioms, and 3 of literal idioms. It looks like pure idiom is more dominant, which means this movie uses idioms that cannot be understood or cannot be interpreted word-to-word. While based on Baker's theory, the researcher found 22 uses of paraphrase strategy, 40 of omission, 11 of using idioms of similar meaning and form, and 8 uses of using idioms of similar meaning and dissimilar form. From the data, it can be seen that idiom expressions, which belong to the type of translation by omission, are more dominant. This movie is difficult to understand because on the subtitle, there is no similarity in the meaning of the source language in the target language. The audience must be understand about idioms expression in order to receive the contents of the movie.

In addition, the researcher also received data in the form of linguistic idiom expressions. From 83 data obtained, there are 18 sentences, 4 clauses, and a total 59 of phrases. While the data obtained from the quality of subtitle accuracy based on Nababan theory are 61 accurate subtitling, 6 from the less accurate ones, and 14 inaccurate subtitling. It explained that the quality of the subtitle "That Thing You Do!" movie is decent to use because the subtitle accuracy data found is more dominant.

The second study with the title *The Translation Strategy of Idiomatic Expression in English Indonesian Subtitle of The Infiltrator Movie* is conducted by a student named Fachrizal (2018). This thesis was analyze movie entitled "The Infiltrator". This study aims to find idiom expressions played by actors and actresses in film dialogues and mark the idioms found. Researchers use qualitative methods to obtaining data and uses the theory of Fernando and Baker to collect data. Researcher acts as a researcher instrument to obtain data from observing movie, marking and classifying translation procedures. Then, from the data

obtained by the researcher, it was found that the classification of idiom expressions based on Fernando's theory with literal idioms is more dominant than the other two types of idioms. From the classification data, film subtitles are easier to accept and understand by the audience because literal idioms are types of idioms whose expressions are the same as written.

Researchers only found three types of data found based on Baker's theory in the subtitle, there are translation by paraphrase, translation by using similar meaning and form, and translation by using similar meaning but dissimilar form. The most frequent found idiomatic expressions using the translation by paraphrase strategy. That strategy is often used by translators to translate, because it is the most common way to translate idioms. In addition, the researcher uses the Nida's theory of equivalences to see if it is related to the same relevant feature of the situation substance. There are two types of equivalences; there are formal correspondence and dynamic equivalent that also find in this movie subtitle. Dynamic equivalent is the most collected in the movie, it means the translator often used it because dynamic equivalent easier for the audience to understand the translation.

The next research is conducted by Putri (2018) with the title *The Translation Of Idioms in Bahasa Indonesia Subtitles of Hotel Transylvania 2*. She tried to find out idioms expression found in *Hotel Transylvania 2* movie subtitle. This study aims to determine the strategies used by translators to translate idioms in the movie. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to collect and analyze the data from source text in English and the Bahasa Indonesia subtitling text in *Hotel Transylvania 2*. This movie was chosen because the movie won an award in Kid's Choice Award as Favorite Animated Movie in 2016, beside that the movie also contains idioms.

Researchers conducted an analysis based on the theory proposed by Baker (1992). The researcher also presents data in the form of idioms in phrases and also dialogues between characters in the movie. Based on Baker (1992), types of idioms is classified in five types. There are colloquialism, allusion, proverb, slang



and phrasal verb. Data was found with different frequency, 28 of colloquialism, 3 of proverb, 14 of slang, and 40 of phrasal. From the data, types of phrasal more dominant. Types of phrasal verb usually has meaning different from the original verb. It means the sentence, which contain phrasal verb, is difficult to understand by audience.

While idiom translation strategy also from Baker's theory. From four strategy, there are data obtained by researcher. There are 1 of idiom of similar meaning and form, 1 of idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form, 78 of translation by paraphrase, and 5 of translation by omission. The most comprehensive strategy with 78 data was adopted by applying translation by paraphrase. It is shown that author of *Hotel Transylvania 2* wants the audience can understand easily.

The last by Pradita (2019) with her thesis entitled *Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in I, Tonya Movie*. The content of this research is to find out the types of idioms and the translation strategies used to translate the idiom terms found in *I, Tonya* movie. The researcher uses a qualitative research approach that is sourced in the form of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences contains idiomatic expressions found in English and Indonesian texts subtitles to be applied in this research. The classification of idioms found uses the theory of Seidl and McMordie (1988) and Baker's (1992) theory to classify the idiom strategies used.

The researcher found 285 data containing idioms in the English version of the movie. Theory of Seidl and McMordie (1988) classifies the types of idioms into 9 types. Those are key words with idiomatic uses, idioms with nouns and adjectives, idiomatic pairs, idioms with prepositions, phrasal verbs, verbal idioms, idioms with special subjects, idioms with key words from special categories, and idioms with comparisons. Researchers found different data in each type of idiom. The frequency of the data found are 42 key words with idiomatic uses, 19 idioms with nouns and adjectives, 4 idiomatic pairs, 14 idioms with preposition, 127 phrasal verbs, 44 verbal idioms, 5 idioms with special subjects, 25 idioms with key words from special categories, and 5 idioms with comparisons. From these data, it was

found that the most dominant data was in the form of phrasal verbs with their occurrence of 127 of 285 data.

Then, Baker (1992) proposes four strategies in translating idiomatic expressions. Those are similar meaning and form, similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation of paraphrase, and translation by omission. Researchers present different number of idiom translation strategies, 23 similar meaning and form, 23 similar meaning but dissimilar form, 229 translation by paraphrase, 10 translation by omission. The translation by paraphrase is the most dominant data with 229 data obtained. From the data obtained, the most suitable strategy when translating English idioms into Indonesian is to paraphrase the idioms.