

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

To support the background of the study and solve the research problem, this chapter consists of a theoretical framework and previous studies

A. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework consists of the explanation or theory for the research. It consists of the definition of idioms, types of idioms, definition of translation, method of translation, technique in translating idioms, strategy in translating idioms.

1. Idioms

a. Definition of Idioms

An idiom in the book *A Reference Guide to American English Idiom* (2010) is a group of words that means something different than the individual words it contains.

b. Types of Idioms

According to Antara (n.d.) there are 7 types of idioms. They are:

1) Pure Idioms

Pure idioms are expressions whose original meaning is diminished to such a degree that they cannot be analyzed objectively in order to understand what they mean. Unlike some of the other types of idioms listed below, these idioms do not have a significant overlap with speech figures such as

metaphors and similes because there is no comparison or meaning to be drawn from them.

2) Binomial Idioms

Idioms that involve two parts working together or in contrast to the construction of the expression are called binomial idioms.

3) Partial Idioms

Partial idioms are when one word has its usual meaning and the other is of particular relevance to a given sequence.

4) Prepositional Idioms

Prepositional idioms are idioms that contain a prepositional verb plus an adverb or a preposition to create non-literal meaning. These types cannot be used in isolation but need to be placed in a sentence. The meaning of these words is not derived from the sum of the words in the phrase but rather through an iterative exposure to the English language.

5) Euphemism

Euphemisms are expressions to soften messages that may otherwise have been too harsh, blunt, or politically incorrect. We will use them when we are gently chastising someone or when we talk about something uncomfortable or taboo.

6) Chliche

Chliche is a term that has been so overused in the last few years because it is intellectually lazy, not funny, unoriginal, or stereotyping. Creative writers, novelists, and songwriters tend to avoid them because they betray a sense of seriousness or competence.

2. Translation

a. Definition of Translation

Newmark (1988) states that translation is the redirecting of the meaning of a text in one language into another language according to the author's meaning.

According to Nida and Taber (1969) translation is the re-expression of messages from the source language in the target language with the closest and fair equivalent, in terms of meaning and language style.

b. The Methods of Translation

Based on Newmark's statement, there are eight methods of translation.

1) Word for word translation

This is sometimes shown as interlinear translation, when the words of the target language are placed directly beneath those of the source language. The words are translated individually, without regard for context, from the

original language. Literal translations are used for cultural terms. Word-for-word translation is mostly used to interpret a challenging material as a retranslation process or to comprehend the mechanics of the source language.

2) Literal Translation

The grammatical structures from the source language are translated into their closest equivalents in the target language, but the lexical words are once more translated singly and out of context. This serves to highlight the issues that need to be resolved by re-translation.

3) Faithful Translation

Within the limitations of the grammatical structures of the target language, a faithful translation tries to capture the exact context of the original text. It "transfers" cultural terms while maintaining the translation's level of grammatical and lexical "abnormality" (deviation from source language standards). It makes an effort to adhere as closely as possible to the author's intentions and textual manifestation in the source language.

4) Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from "faithful translation" only in that it must pay closer attention to the aesthetic value (i.e., the lovely and organic sounds of the

source language text), sacrificing "meaning" when necessary so that repetition, assonance, or wordplay don't jar in the final product. Additionally, it may translate less significant cultural keywords using culturally neutral third or functional terms rather than cultural equivalents (for example, "a nun ironing a corporal cloth" may be translated as "a nun"). It may also make additional minor reader concessions. A "semantic" translation is different from a "faithful" translation in that the latter is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% accuracy, and allows for the translator's instinctive empathy with the original. The former is uncompromising and dogmatic.

5) Adaptation

The 'freest' type of translation is this one. Typically, the themes, characters, and plots are retained, the source language culture is transferred to the target language culture, and the text is rewritten. It is most commonly employed for plays (comedies) and poetry. Many terrible adaptations have resulted from the abhorrent practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then redone by a renowned dramatist or poet, yet other adaptations have saved historical pieces.

6) Free Translation

Free translation just repeats the substance without the style or the form of the source. Typically, it is a paraphrase that is much lengthier than the original, known as a "interlingual translation," which is really just a big, pretentious paraphrase.

7) Idiomatic Translation

The 'message' of the original is reproduced through idiomatic translation, but it has a tendency to misinterpret subtleties of meaning by favoring colloquialisms and idioms where they are absent from the original (authorities as disparate as Seteskovitch and Stuart Gilbert tend to this sort of vibrant, 'natural' translation).

8) Communicative Translation

Communicative translation aims to accurately capture the context of the source material in a way that the target audience will find both the language and the content acceptable and understandable.

c. Techniques in Translating Idioms

According to Baker (1992:71–77), techniques for translating idioms can be classified into four types.

1) Similar Meaning and Form

This translation technique attempts to translate idioms into the target language by looking for an equivalent meaning and searching for an equivalent form of the idiom in the target language.

For example:

SL: Leon such a *big head* and thinks he can do everything.

TL: Leon sangat *besar kepala* dan berpikir dia bisa melakukan segalanya.

The idiom big head means to have an exaggerated sense of one's personal significance or capacity, translated into *besar kepala*, as both the target and source languages' meaning and structure are the same.

2) Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

This technique becomes a choice when there is no similarity in the form of idioms between the source language and the target language. The translator looks for idioms that contain approximately equivalent expressions and contains the meaning of the equivalent.

For example:

SL: I don't wanna be the paper that *cries wolf*

TL: Aku tak ingin menjadi Koran yang *tak bermutu*

From the data above, the expression "hard-on means "deal severely with, cause damage". This expression is used by the speaker to accuse the government of not being prepared to fight the disease themselves, and before the government family, than the citizen. The translator uses a similar meaning but a dissimilar form technique while translating the expression into "telah bersiap".

3) Translation by Paraphrase

This technique is used because in the target language, there is no idiom that has a corresponding form, nor is there any idiom that matches the expression.

For example:

SL: Last thing we need is for this to walk out of the lab on the bottom of *someone's shoe*.

TL: Hal terakhir yang perlu kita lakukan berjalan keluar dari lab dan menuju *belas kasihan orang*.

The idiom someone's shoe means "acting for another person or experiencing something as another person might in another position or situation" If translated using literal translation, the idiom means "bertindak karena orang lain atau mengalami sesuatu yang mungkin dirasakan orang lain di posisi atau situasi lain". That's why it was paraphrased to the target language as *belas kasihan*, which is more acceptable.

4) Translation by Omission

This technique can be used if the translator does not find an idiom that has equivalent meanings, forms, or expressions in the target language and the idiom in the source language is not easily paraphrased in the target language.

For example:

SL: She might *get up the juice* to hug me.

TL: Dia mungkin akan memeluk saya.

The American Heritage Dictionary of Idioms has an identification for the meaning of juice up. It means "gives something energy". But the word get up the juice is difficult to paraphrase. That means the idiom can be translated by default as "dia mungkin akan memeluk saya".

d. Problems in Translating Idioms

Baker (1992:65) claim there are four problems in translating English idoms, namely:

1. Absence of an Idiom or Fixed Expression's Translation into The Target Language

In one language, a single word might convey the same meaning but in another, a defined expression is needed. It is therefore impractical to expect to quickly locate equivalent idioms in the target language. Some idioms may also be culturally distinctive.

2. An Idioms Has Similar Counterpart In The Target Language

When an idioms has a similar counterpart in he target language, but it is used in different contexts or situations because of its different connotations.

3. An Idioms Used in The Source Text in Both in Literal and Idiomatic Senses at The Same Time

The play on idiom cannot be successfully recreated in the target text unless the target language idiom matches the source language idiom both in form and in meaning.

4. The Different Source Language and Target Language Conventions Regarding The Use of Idioms

Relates to the different between source language and target language norms governing the use of idioms in written discourse, certain contexts, or the frequency of their use.

3. Narrative

a. Definition of Narrative

According to Nielsen (2008), narrative is a series of events. The chronological order of the events themselves (story), their verbal or visual depiction (text), and the act of narrating or writing (narration) are its fundamental components.

b. Generic Structure and Types of Narrative Text

According to Anderson and Anderson (2003), the generic structure of narrative text comprises three points:

1) Orientation

This shows the setting of the scene, where and when the story took place, and introduces the characters of the story and what is involved in it.

2) Complication

Complications occur when an issue or a dilemma affects the character's everyday life and creates some kind of intriguing series of events. The complication creates tension or excitement for the reader of the story and usually requires a response from the main character, often in the form of a physical or emotional obstacle that needs to be overcome.

3) Resolution

Resolution is where the problem is resolved. A description of the final result or conclusion will be given in this section. Some writers have a habit of writing down what is known as a coda at the end of their narratives. The coda sets out how the characters have evolved and what they have learned as a result of their experiences. It is entirely optional to use a coda.

The other two components are evaluation and re-orientation, which are just variations or can be optional; the two are not different. In addition, it is possible to write a narrative text in different ways or forms. They are myths, fairy tales, aboriginal stories, science fiction, dream stories, and romance novels.

There are many sub-forms of fairy tales or fairy stories among them: fairies, elves, trolls, giants, and talking animals.

B. Previous Study

There are some researchers who have done studies about students' problems translating English idiom into narrative text. The first is done by Rahmat Wisudawanto (2019), entitled "Penerjemahan Idiom: Masalah dan Teknik Penerjemahannya". The study aimed to discover, identify, analyze, and discover problems and techniques in translating English idioms from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). The data is collected by comic kids, who describe the techniques used to translate and identify the problem. The researcher identified the problem and the technique of translating idioms using Baker's theory about the techniques for translating idioms.

The study showed translators are required to be meticulous in identifying whether an expression is an idiom or literal. The idiom search corresponding to the meaning of the idiom in the target language is also its own constraint for the translator. relationship with the culture of language use where the idiom is used, allowing a translator to consult the language in the

interval of an idiom. The choice of translation techniques described can help a translator deal with problems in translating idioms from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL).

Another previous study related to the current research was done by Riskaulina Sinaga, Dewi Murni, and Muhammad Candra in their article (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Students' Ability in Translating Idiom in Narrative Text". The study aimed at analyzing students' ability to translate idioms in narrative text from the source language into the target language. The data is collected through determined writing assessments, and then the researcher classifies the students abilities according to the idioms that they have translated. After that, they put on the table the idiom that they found and classified it. The researcher identified translation methods based on Hatim B. and Munday's theory.

According to the findings, not all pupils were able to appropriately interpret the idiom. Almost all students found three idioms embedded in narrative text from the 20 idioms provided by the researcher. The students were still unable to interpret the idiom in its entirety.

The last previous article related to the study was entitled "Students' Difficulties in Translating Idiomatic Expression from English into Indonesian Language at the 5th Semester Department of English Education at UNPRI Medan," written by Seniwati Pardede, Desnawati Hotnauli Siburian, and Jamaludin Nasution (2022). The article aimed to point out the student's difficulties in translating idiomatic expressions from English into Indonesian

and the causes of the difficulties. The data is collected through tests and questionnaires. The researcher will obtain information from students' responses to a questionnaire about their comprehension of idiomatic expression and the methods they apply to translate these idioms. The researchers used translation quality assessment by Waddington; there are five levels of translation accuracy: utterly insufficient ST transfer (worthless to revise), serious errors in the message's transmission (need extensive revision), transfer of the general idea but with a number of lapses in accuracy (needs considerable revision), almost flawless transfer with a few errors (minimal revision), and full ST transfer (minor revision). In analyzing translation difficulties, the researchers used Hartono's theory. There are five difficulties in translation, namely: lexical difficulty, stylistic difficulty, cultural difficulty, and grammatical difficulty.

The study showed there were many students unable to translate idioms into Indonesian and found several factors influenced students' difficulties in translating idioms, including a lack of knowledge of idiomatic expression, a lack of vocabulary mastery, and rarely practiced expression idioms in speaking and writing.

There are some similarities and differences between these studies and this one. The similarity is about translating and techniques for translating idioms in narrative text. This study analyzes the problem of translating English idioms into narrative text. The first previous study is most similar. But, the difference is that in the previous studies that analyzed the translation,

there was no theory or method for translating idioms; in this study, we used the method of translation developed by Mc. Arthur and Mona Baker.