

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter gives an explanation of the review of related literature and previous study of the research that will support the further research. Theories underlying the research topic explain the definition of translation, the definition of idiomatic expression and the type of idiom. In this chapter, the researcher also explains about the previous study that related to the topic and the theoretical framework of the study.

2.1. Definition of Translation

Translation has been defined in many ways by the experts depend on how they view language and translation. One of the most prominent definitions of translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988). It means that the meaning is important. Hatim and Munday (2004: 6) define translation as the process of transferring a written text from the source language (SL) to target language (TL) (Nugroho, 2007). In this definition, it is not clear that the object being transferred is meaning or message or just the word. Nida and Taber (1982: 12), on the other hand, state that translating

consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message (Nugroho, 2007). They state that translation is related to the problems of languages, meaning, and equivalence. It is found that translation is a process which is intended to find meaning equivalence in the target text.

There are many definitions from the experts in many ways, but the point of all the definitions is translation deal with finding the meaning. Translation with correct structure but no meaning is useless that is why the translator has to consider the source language and also the target language before he translates.

Larson (1984: 6) mentions the characteristics of a good translation as follows (Ruhansah, 2013):

1. Use the normal language forms of the receptor language
2. Communicate to the receptor language speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speaker of the source language
3. Maintain the dynamics of the original source language text

Based on the theory above, translation produces the meaning of SL in the natural form of the target language. To translate a text from SL to TL, the translator needs to know and understand the process of the translation.

2.2. Definition of Idiomatic Expressions

An idiomatic expression has traditionally been defined as a phrase whose intended meaning cannot be derived from the meaning of the individual words that make it up (Sourn-bissaoui et al., 2012). The true test of an idiom is whether it changes meaning when a rendered word for word in another language (Ammer, 1997). Idioms have in many traditions been assimilated to the study of metaphor (Owens, 2016). Through some definition from the expert above, the meaning of the idioms cannot be translated one by one because it will make the incorrect meaning. Instead, the idioms should be as a whole unit. Translating the idioms should consider the culture of the target language too, so the meaning will not cause any misinterpretation.

2.3. Types of Idiom

In order to help to understand idioms better, there is a classification of them. According to Baker (1992), Idioms can be grouped into five types; they are colloquialisms, proverbs, slangs, allusions and phrasal verbs (Hashemian, 2015).

2.3.1. Colloquialism

A colloquialism is an expression not used in formal speech or writing. Colloquialism or colloquial language is considered to be characteristic of or only appropriate for casual, ordinary, familiar, or informal conversation rather than formal

speech or writing. They are used in daily conversations. Below are the examples of colloquialism:

SL: He died of laughter.

TL: Dia tertawa terbahak-bahak.

SL: This cellphone has been on the blink for two weeks.

TL: Telepon seluler ini sudah rusak selama dua minggu.

2.3.2. Proverbs

A proverb is a simple way of speaking. It is used the time when we want to make our speech more concrete and more understandable. It is popularly used and repeated and expresses facts and truth based on common sense.

The reason to use proverbs can be to choose a way of saying a fact gently and smoothly and to make it more reliable and valid. Other times, they are used to carry more weight in a discussion. Another reason can be to give more taste and beauty to our speech. Good speakers try to make use of proverbs to attract their audience.

SL: It's no use crying over spilled milk.

TL: Nasi sudah menjadi bubur.

2.3.3. Slang

Slang is the use of highly informal words and expressions that are not considered as the standard use of language. It is often used as a way to say words that are not appropriate or somehow taboo. Slang lowers the dignity of formal or serious

speech or writing and replaces a well-known conventional synonym. Slang is used to add humor and fun to one's speech. Here are examples of slang:

SL: He has been such a horse's ass.

TL: Dia itu memang menyebalkan.

2.3.4. Allusion

An Allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to a place, event, literary work, myth, or work of art, either directly or by implication. Allusion can also be defined as —a brief reference, explicit or indirect, to a person, place or event, or to another literary work or passage.

SL: He was a real Romeo with the ladies.

TL: Dia benar-benar romantis terhadap gadis-gadis.

2.3.5. Phrasal verb

A Phrasal verb is the combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb, and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition. A phrasal verb often has a meaning which is different from the original verb. They are usually used informally in everyday speech as opposed to the more formal verbs. For example the informal use of these phrasal verbs:

SL: Let me speak to Jennifer before you hang up.

TL: Ijinkan aku bicara dengan Jennifer sebelum kau tutup teleponnya

2.4. Difficulties in Translating Idiom

Baker in (Suliman, 2013) emphasized the obstacle in translating idiom as follows:

1. An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent form in the target language. The way a language chooses to express, or not express, various meanings cannot be predicted and only occasionally matches the way another language chooses to express the same meanings. One language may express a given meaning by means of a single word, another may express it by means of a transparent fixed expression, and a third may express it by means of an idiom, and so on. It is therefore unrealistic to expect to find equivalent idioms and expressions in the target languages as matter of course.
2. An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different; the two expressions may have different connotations, for instance, or they may not be pragmatically transferable. *To sing a different tune* is an English idiom which means to say or do something that signals a change in opinion because it contradicts what one has said or done before.
3. An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. Unless the target-language idiom corresponds to the source-language idiom both in form and in meaning, the play on idiom cannot

be successfully reproduced in the target text. E.g. *He was deaf to his father's advice* or *I ran short of money last week*.

4. The very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target languages. English uses idioms in many types of text, though not in all. E.g. *take no thought for tomorrow* or *stick to your guns*.

The main cause of error in translation is human factor, the translator is not able to identify idiomatic expression, and the ability could affect the choice of the method and later influencing the final result in the target language. It has been known that idiomatic expression is not always obvious and is not fixed in their form. Moreover there are various types of idiom, some are easily recognizable than others.

2.5. Previous Research

There are some previous studies which are related to the topic of the research. The first research is done by Hashemian (2015) where his research is using Baker's theory (1992) that proposed procedures in translating idiomatic expressions in two movie subtitles, *Bring It On* and *Mean Girls*. With this aim, the idiomatic expressions were extracted from the original versions of the movies and compared with the subtitled translations in Persian. Analysis of the relevant data indicated that the chi-square results were not significant at $\chi^2 (3, N = 2) = 1.188$, $p = 0$, considering $p < 0.05$. Therefore, Baker's (1992) strategies were not distributed equally between

these two movies. The result of his research is he found out that the “omission” strategy was the topmost used strategy in these movies (Hashemian, 2015).

The same research is done by Silva (2015) where the researcher investigates how the idioms translated from English to Brazilian Portuguese language in TV Series *Bates Motel*, Season 01, Episode 06 (BMS01E06) in the official subtitles following one of Baker’s (1992) idioms translation suggestions: paraphrase. Specifically, it analyzes the meaning of such idioms in the English context compared to their meaning rendered in the BP context. The results in this research point out that: i) the idioms may highlight the inexistence of English-Portuguese one-to-one idioms; ii) the figurativeness of the English idioms is found in different lexical items in BP paraphrases; iii) the subtitling technical constraints of time, space and presentation have been fulfilled in all cases analyzed. The conclusion reached is that culture-specific idioms can be translated in a particular context and subtitling translation may link different peoples and cultures (Silva, 2015).

Another research is from Shojaei (2012) where his research tries to investigate and identify firstly some existing obstacles in the process of translating inter-lingual idiomatic pairs, and then to suggest some weighty theoretical strategies to overcome such difficulties by following Mona Baker's (1992) classification of difficulties and strategies and the related sub-categories mentioned. The result of this study shows that there are a number of factors which should be considered in order to translate idiomatic expressions correctly. The most important of such factors include socio-

linguistic elements, cultural aspects, linguistic and stylistic considerations as well as some specific meta-lingual factors (Shojaei, 2012).

In Suliman (2013), his research is qualitatively approached and aims to propose the integrated translation method, one indispensable and important tactic to Indonesian translation of English idioms based on Newmark's eight translation methods which then becomes a reasonable choice and the quality of translation are decided by the translator's cultural awareness and creativity. The researcher finds that most English idiomatic expressions in *Tangled* movie script are literally translated. His research presents the definition of idioms and to see what they are and also classifies the idioms into different categories. In the end, he gives some techniques and procedures to translate them (Suliman, 2013).

Saputro (2012) explained the translation of idioms expression found in the novel *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows* published by Bloomsbury and the strategies in translating idioms applied based on Baker (2001). His research is using qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of his study is showed that several translation strategies are applied, which include idioms of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. The cultural difference becomes the main concern in keeping the original meaning, especially when dealing with idiomatic expressions (Saputro, 2012).

2.6. Theoretical Frameworks

The theoretical framework below has the function as guidance for the researcher. As Baker (1992) states, idiomatic expressions are classified into five categories, colloquialism, slang, proverbs, allusion, and phrasal verb (Hashemian, 2015). The researcher took Baker (1992) theory as her frameworks to analyze the data as described below.

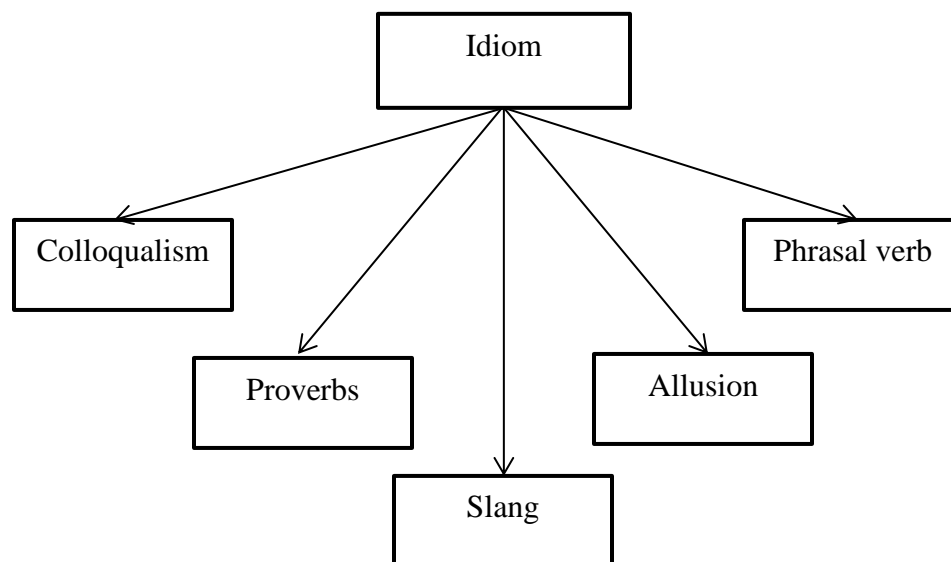


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework
Reference: Baker (1992)

Figure 2.1 explained the theory that used in this research. From the theories described above, the researcher uses Baker (1992) theory as the framework to analyze the data. From the figure 2.1, the researcher concluded that according to Baker, the type of idiomatic expressions are divided into five types.

The theories in this chapter have been used as a reference to the present research. They are the definition of translation, the definition of idiomatic translation,

and the types of idiom. The researcher described what types of the idiomatic expression used in the movie and also explained the incorrect meaning that made by the translator. In translating idiomatic expression, a translator should use the correct method of translation because the method can affect the result. This theoretical framework is aimed at focusing this research on the problem concerned.