CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related literature in which it covers the definition of translation, idiom including the types of idiom, and strategy of idiom.

2.1 Translation

Translators are obligated to master the knowledge about translation. Also, they need to master both the Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL) since the translation process is aiming to deliver information from the foreign language or the second language to the mother tongue. According to Avval (2011), translation is the process of communication whereby a message expressed in a specific language which is transformed from the source language.

The equivalence of SL and TL is important in translation process. According to Nida (in Kashgary, 2010), reproducing the message from the SL into the TL equivalently is a process that consists in translation. Also, translation consider the semantic aspect firstly then the stylistic aspect. From that statement, the researcher can conclude that translation is the process to remake a product from the source language to the target language that has the same meaning.

From the above definitions, the researcher concludes that translation is the process of transferred the massage from the source language into target language. Furthermore, the product of this process should not omit the author’s idea. Therefore, the equivalent in term of meaning between the SL and TL is very important and also the stylistic aspect will be the supporter of the translation product.
2.2 Idiom

Idiom is one of the culture bound that might make the translator confused when the translation process. The perplexity happens because certain idiom is only fitted in specific country. According to Rakhieh et al. (2014), idiom is generally linked with their original culture. Therefore, it is hard to find out the exact equivalent meaning between the SL and the TL.

Idiom cannot be interpreted directly after reading its construction. Moon (in Saberian and Fotovatnia, 2011) stated that idiom is conventional multi-word units that are semantically opaque and structurally fixed. Moreover, the composition of idiom cannot be changed because it is already a frozen form. Also, Fotovatnia and Goudarzi (2014) stated that idiom is a phrase of which overall meaning is not able to be derived from the meaning of its part. For example, the literal meaning of *kick the bucket* is ‘die’. This example shows that the idiom cannot be translated from words *kick, the, or bucket*.

2.2.1 Types of Idiom

According to Fillmore et al. (in Croft and Cruse, 2004), idiom has several typologies; those are encoding and decoding, grammatical and extra grammatical, substantive and formal, idioms with pragmatic and without pragmatic point.

a. Encoding idioms

The encoding idioms are interpretable by the standard rules for interpreting sentences. Furthermore, the meaning of this type of idiom is predictable. For example: ‘wide awake’ (*waspada*), ‘answer the door’ (*pergi melihat apa/ siapa di pintu*), etc.
b. Decoding idiom

Decoding idiom must be decoded; as a hearer you will not able to understand the meaning of whole idiom from the meaning of its parts. Therefore, you will also not be able to guest it as a conventional way to express that meaning in the language. For example: ‘kick the bucket’ (meninggal).

c. Grammatical idioms

Grammatical idioms are semantically irregular, but they are parsable by the general syntactic rules for the language. For example: instance ‘X blows X’s nose’ (membersihkan hidung yang berlendir).

d. Extra grammatical idioms

Extra grammatical idiom cannot be parsed by the general syntactic rules for the language, examples: ‘all of a sudden’ (secara tiba-tiba), ‘so far so good’ (belum mengalami kesulitan).

e. Substantives idioms

Substantives idioms are lexically field; all elements (content words) of the idiom are fixed, more or less. For example: ‘it takes one to know one’ (maling teriak maling).

f. Formal idioms

Formal idioms are lexically open; at least part of the idiom can be filled by the usual range of expressions that syntactically and semantically appropriate for that slot. For example: ‘I blew my nose’, ‘Sarah blew her nose’ (membersihkan hidung yang berlendir).

g. Idioms without pragmatic point
Idiom which does not have any particular function in communication defines as idiom without pragmatic point. For example: ‘black mail’ (**memeras**), ‘quite so’ (**benar**), and ‘stand for’ (**berarti, memihak**).

h. Idiom with pragmatic point

This idiom has particular function in communication. The example is ‘not at all’ (**sama sekali tidak**). This idiom is used to express disagreement.

2.2.2 Idiom Translation Strategy

Several strategies are used by translator to translate idiom. According to Baker (1992), there are four strategies in translating idiom as follow:

a. Using an Idiom of similar meaning and form.

This strategy engages the usage of target language’s idiom which delivers roughly the same meaning as the source language idiom. In addition, it consists of equivalent lexical items.

For instance:

ST: ‘fall in love’

TT: **jatuh cinta**

From the example above, this strategy translates the idiom with the same form as well as the meaning.

b. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

This strategy uses an idiom or fixed expression in the target language that has similar meaning. However, it consists of different lexical item.
For the example:

ST: ‘puppy love’

TT: *cinta monyet*

From the example above, this strategy translates ‘puppy love’ into *cinta monyet*. Both of ST and TT are idiom but they have different form.

c. Paraphrasing.

This strategy is the most common way that is not accurate but acceptable. This strategy can be used when an appropriate idiom cannot be found in the target language or when it deems improper to use idiomatic expression in the target text because of the different of stylistic preferences between the source and target language.

For example:

ST: ‘shutting the stable door when the horse has bolted’

TT: *sudah terlambat*

Based on the context, the meaning of ‘shutting the stable door when the horse has bolted’ similar with *trying to stop something bad when it has already happened and the situation cannot be changed*. It means that the idiom is only translated the meaning of the idiom.

d. Omission

In some of translation product, idiom may be omitted in the target text. It may happens because there is no close match idiom in the target language, the meaning cannot be paraphrased easily, or the stylistic reasons.

For instance:
ST: as a ‘newbie’ in English Department

TT: (mahasiswa baru) *kuliah di jurusan Bahasa Inggris*

From the example above, we can conclude that the idiom *newbie* is omitted in TL. Based on the context, the idiom newbie has similar meaning with *someone who is new to a group, group, or activity*. In order to make the sentence simpler, the idiom is not translated in the TL. This strategy can be used if the omittance of idiom is not change the meaning of the sentence.

e. Compensation

This strategy has two steps such as omitting the idiom, then replacing and adding the other idiom in another position. This strategy is used if translator cannot use another strategy to translate idiom.