CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related literature, which is based on relevant theories. They cover translation, idiom, and the strategies in translating idioms.

2.1 Translation

There are several definitions explaining how translation is alike. According to Munday (2008), translation refers to the process of transferring the meaning from one language, the source language (SL), to another language, target language (TL), without inclining the original meaning of the SL. In addition, Wiratno (2003) says that translation is an activity to replace the information from original text is the material come up from, while the target text is a language modified by the translator in order to get the result of translation process.

2.1.1 Translation Strategies

The issue related to the strategies of translating had been started by two translators, Cicero and St Jerome, which propose two major different strategies in translating (Munday, 2008:19). Cicero (in Munday, 2008), says word-for- word strategy, also identified as foreignization or literal translation, is used to render the speeches’ of the Attic orators Aeschines and Demosthenes:

And I did not translate them as an interpreter, but as an orator, keeping the same ideas and forms, or as one might say, the figures’ of thought, but in language which conforms to our usage. And in so doing, I did not hold it necessary to render word for word, but I preserved the general style and force of the language (p.19).
Based on the explanation, Cicero argues that as a translator, one should keep the same ideas and forms and do not interpret something contextually. Thus, he prefers to translate something by translating them word by word. This is because he is afraid that in some cases, there are some words that are not proper when translated contextually.

Otherwise, the most well-known translator, St. Jerome (in Munday, 2008), carries out another strategy that is sense-for-sense or particularly named as domestication:

> Now I not only admit but also freely announce that in translating from the Greek—except of course in the case of the Holy Scripture, where even the syntax contains a mystery—I render not word-for-word, but sense-for-sense. (p.25)

Based on the explanation above, St. Jerome assumes that the translational product seems to be unclear when the translator following word-for-word strategy since the essential meaning of ST cannot be comprehensively delivered. This is why the contextual meaning the SL text needs to be translated as well by means of using domestication, St. Jerome (in Munday, 2008).

### 2.1.2 Types of Translation

In essence, the term translation is regularly interconnected by how the meanings of the written texts in ST are transferred into TT by means of verbal language. On the other hand, translation that is objected to the spoken texts or something that is spoken refers to the interpretation. Munday (2008), therefore, comments that those who do translation are named by translators while those who do interpretation are called by interpreter.
Besides, Jakobson (in Munday, 2008) distinguishes three major categories regarding to the translation as follows:

1. Intra-lingual translation which is simply defined as the translation by means of paraphrasing or giving the definitions;

2. Inter-lingual translation referring to transferring the verbal signs from one code to another code that is essentially known as 'translation proper'

3. Inter-semiotic translation which commonly relates to how the verbal signs are transmitted to the non-verbal sign regularly called as inter-semiotic translation, for example, translating the written text into a play, painting, and music.

Apart from the essence of translation that mostly deals with the written text, the process of translation is intertwined with the culture where the language is spoken. The notion related to the culture and translation is brought up by Tymoczko (in Munday, 2008) who argues that translation in other enthare might be not fully shared, especially in terms of sacred and literary text, due to the very different words and metaphors that allows a conceptual orientation to be formulated. Furthermore, the context of meaning is quite corresponding with the translation. Newmark (in Mustonen, 2010) claims that meaning is something that is complicated since it needs to meet the essence of what the text talks about.

Therefore, in terms of professionalism, the translators are required to be competent in comprehending the source text and to provide the readers with comprehensive and relied equivalence. Larson (in Mustonen, 2010) states that translation aims at transferring the meaning of a text in one language to another
language - but before the translators may do so, they must know that there are various different types of meanings. For that reason, it is an urgency for translators to be able to distinguish and identify all the types of meanings explicited by some expressions.

2.2 Idiom

Lim (2004) argues an idiom is also defined as a group of words strung together the assume a specific meaning different from the meaning of each individual word. Idiom can be found in every language. It is the other kind of figurative meanings contained in a language, such as in English (Simatupang, 2000). Furthermore, Baker (2011) defines idiom as frozen patterns of language which allow later or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components. It can have a literal meaning in one situation and a different idiomatic meaning in another situation.

In the same idea, Langlotz (2006) stated that "an idiom is an institutionalised construction that is composed of two or more lexical items and has the composite structure of a phrase or semi-clause, which may feature constructional idiosyncrasy." For example, the idiom "let the cat out of the bag" means "to allow a secret to be known, usually without intending to" and "the long and the short of it" means "said when someone wants to explain the general situation without giving details. It explains that the meaning of idioms cannot be predicted from the literal meaning or the sum of the meaning of the constituent, but has to be understood by the idiomatic meaning or the lexicalised extended meaning of the construction. As a result, idioms are complex constructions used to
colour the use of language which the meaning cannot be taken from its literal meaning

2.3 The Strategies in Translating Idioms

Referring to afore-discussed aspects, after facing some problems in translating idioms, translators automatically deal with the strategies that are going to be used. In this case, Baker (in Wati, 2014) shows the kinds of strategies in translating idioms by means of distinguishing the strategies of translating idiom into five kinds that will be explored in following paragraphs:

2.3.1 Using an Idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which consists of equivalent lexical items and conveys roughly the same meaning with the source text, this kind of match can only occasionally be happened.

For example in English:

SL: She told me that she is falling in love with him

TL: Dia berkata padaku bahwa dia jatuh cinta dengan lelaki itu

For example in Indonesia:

SL: Akhirnya, keduanya pun saling jatuh cinta

TL: They soon fell in love with each other

2.3.2 Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

In this strategy, the translator could use an idiom in the target language which consists of different lexical items, but still conveying the same meaning as the source text do.
For example in English:
SL: It is coming up to ten o’clock
TL: Ini menjelang pukul sepuluh malam

For example in Indonesia:
SL: Ambil jalan pintas
TL: taking a short a way

2.3.3. Translation by paraphrase

In translating idiom when a match cannot be found in the target language because of difference in stylistic preferences of the source and the target languages

For example in English:
SL: They cost an arm and a leg, but they were sensational
TL: Biayanya sangat mahal, tetapi pertunjukkannya sangat menakjubkan

For example in Indonesia:
SL: Laksana disambar petir orang tua itu mendengar ucapan putrinya
TL: Darmi’s mother was totally shocked to hear that

2.3.4 Translation by omission

An idiom may sometimes be omitted in the target text. This may because it has no close match or equivalence in the target language and it is meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reason.

For example in English:
SL: This is going out live
TL: Ini siaran langsung
For example in Indonesia:

SL: Tak ayal, pertarungan sengit pun tak terhindarkan

TL: Both sides clashed fiercely