

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES & THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

This chapter includes some of the theories that support this study which covers translation, translation strategies, idiomatic expressions, etc. And will be explained below.

2.1.1 Translation

According to **Catford (1965)**, translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). This definition shows that translation is a process in the sense that is an activity. Performed by people through time, when expressions are translated in to simpler ones in the same language (Rewording and para-phrasing). For example, if we translate the English text “What time is it?” into French as “Quelle heure est-il?” there is replacement of SL (English) grammar and lexis by equivalent TL (French) grammar and lexis. It can be done also from one language into another different language, and according to **Ghazala (1995)**, "translation is generally used to refer to all the process and methods used to convey the meaning of the source language in to the target language" (P.1. Ghazala's definition focuses on the notion of meaning as an essential element in translation. That is, when translating, understanding the meaning of source text is vital to have the appropriate equivalent in the target text thus, it is meaning that is translated in relation to

grammar, style and sounds (Ghazala, 1995).

2.1.2 Translation Strategy

According to Baker (1992:26-48), There are eight translation techniques or strategies that have been used by professional translators whenever they have come across a problem :

a. Translation by a more general word

This kind of strategy is always common for the translators when they are dealing with many types of non-equivalence and it works in most languages according to Baker.

Example A:

SL : Kolestral super

Shampoo the hair with a mild WELLA-SHAMPOO and lightly towel dry.

TL (Spanish) :

Lavar el cabello con un champu suave de WELLA y frotar ligeramente con una toalla.

Wash hair with a mild WELLA SHAMPOO and rub lightly on the towel.

The example above illustrates the use of a more general word to overcome a relative lack of specificity in the target language, compared to the source language as 'shampooing' can be seen as a type of 'washing' since it is more restricted in use.

Example B:

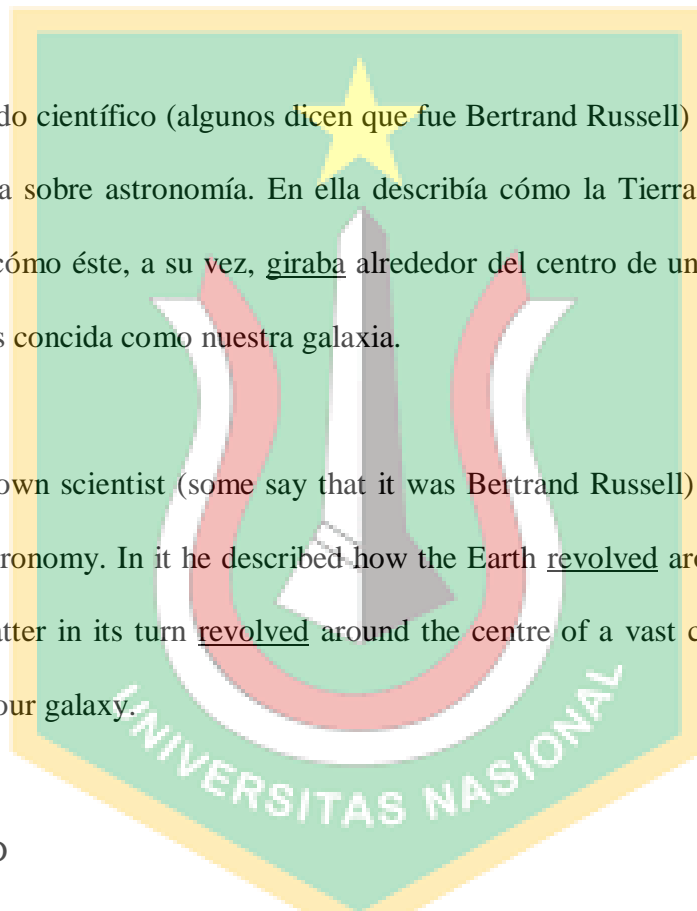
SL :

A well-known scientist (some say it was Bertrand Russell) once gave a public lecture on astronomy. He describes how the earth orbits around the sun and how the sun, in turn, orbits around the center of a vast collection of stars called our galaxy.

TL :

Un conocido científico (algunos dicen que fue Bertrand Russell) daba una vez una conferencia sobre astronomía. En ella describía cómo la Tierra giraba alrededor del Sol y cómo éste, a su vez, giraba alrededor del centro de una vasta colección de estrellas conocida como nuestra galaxia.

A well-known scientist (some say that it was Bertrand Russell) once gave a lecture on astronomy. In it he described how the Earth revolved around the Sun and how the latter in its turn revolved around the centre of a vast collection of stars known as our galaxy.



Example D

SL : Today there may be no more than 1000 giant pandas left in the wild, restricted to a few mountain strongholds in the Chinese provinces of Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu.

TL (Back-translated from Chinese) : Today there may be only 1000 big pandas which still remain in the wild state, restricted to certain mountain areas in China's Sichuan, Shaanxi and Gansu.

Based on the examples above by Baker, it illustrates the use of a general word (superordinate) to overcome a relative lack of specificity in the target language compared to the source language. Shampooing can be seen as a type of 'washing' since it is more restricted in its use: you can wash lots of things but you can only shampoo hair. Similarly, 'orbiting' is a type of 'revolving' because, unlike 'revolving' it only applies to a smaller object revolving around a larger one in space. What the translators of the above extracts have done is to go up a level in a given semantic field to find a more general word that covers the core propositional meaning of the missing hyponym in the target language.

b. Translation by a more neutral / less expressive word

This strategy is used for translators if the target language does not have the equivalent expressive words source language and is replaced by words that is could be more expressive, or less expressive in the target expression.

Example A :

SL : Today people are aware that modern ceramic materials offer unrivalled properties for many of our most demanding industrial applications. So is this brochure necessary; isn't the ceramic market already over-bombarded with technical literature; why should Matroc add more?

Because someone mumbles, 'Our competitors do it. But why should we imitate our competitors when Matroc prob. ably supplies a greater range of ceramic materials for more applications than any other manufacturer.

TL (Italian) : Qualcuno suggerisce: i nostri concorrenti lo fanno.'

Someone suggests: 'Our competitors do it.'

There is a noticeable difference in the expressive meaning of mumble and its nearest Italian equivalent, mugugnare.

Example B :

SL : (i) The panda's mountain home is wet and lush.

(ii) The panda's mountain home is rich in plant and life...

TL (back-translated from Chinese):

(i) The mountain habitat of the panda is wet and lush.

(ii) The mountain settlements of the panda have rich varieties of plants.

Home has no direct equivalence in Chinese therefore it is replaced by Chinese near-equivalents which are both less expressive and more formal.

Example C :

SL : Many of the species growing wild here are familiar to us as plants cultivated in European gardens – Species like this exotic lily.

TL (back-translated from Chinese) : We are very familiar with many varieties of the wild life here, they are very kind grown in European gardens – varieties like this strange unique lily flower.

Exotic has no equivalent in Chinese and other oriental languages. It is a word used by westerners to refer to unusual, interesting things which come from a distant country such as China. The orient does not have a concept of what is exotic in this

sense and the expressive meaning of the word is therefore lost in translation.

Example D :

SL : The panda is something of a zoological mystery.

TL : (back-translated from Chinese) : The panda may be called a riddle in zoology.

There is an equivalent for mystery in Chinese, but it is mostly associated with religion. The translator felt that it would be wrong to use it in a zoological context.

c. Translation by Cultural substitution

This type of translation strategy is used when the translator replaces a culture specific item that does not have meaning when translated into the target language with another that have a similar impact to the target reader, it makes the translated text more natural and understandable to the target reader because of their culture.

Example A :

SL : The Patrick Collection has restaurant facilities to suit every taste, from the discerning gourmet, to the Cream tea expert.

TL (Italian) : . . .di soddisfare tutti I gusti: da quelli del gastronomo esigente a quelli dell'esperto di Pasticceria.

. . . To satisfy all tastes: from those demanding gastronomist to those of the expert

in pastry.

In the UK, Cream tea is an afternoon meal consisting of tea to drink and scones with jam and clotted cream to eat. Cream tea has no equivalent in other cultures, so the translated word for it in Italian would be 'pastry' which is only a type of food and 'pastry' is familiar to the Italian readers and provides a good cultural substitute.

Example B :

SL (Italian) : Poi, siccome la serva di due piani sotto la sfringuellava al telefono coll'innamorato, assenti i padroni, si imbizzì: prese a pestare i piedi sacripantando «porca, porca, porca, porca ...» finché la non ismise, che non fu molto presto.

TL : Then, because the servant-girl two floors down was chattering at the telephone with her young man, her employers being away, he lost his temper: and began to stamp his feet, bellowing Bitch, bitch, bitch...' until she gave up, which was not very soon.

Porca is literally the female of swine. A translator's footnote explains that the Italian word 'when applied to a woman, ... indicates unchastity, harlotry' (Trevelyan, 1965: 196). Bitch represents a Straightforward cultural substitute. Although the literal meanings of porca and bitch are different, both items are used chiefly for their expressive value. Their literal meanings are not relevant in this context.

Example C :

SL : A well-known scientist (some say it was Bertrand Russell) once gave a public lecture on astronomy. He described how the earth! orbits around the sun and

how the sun, in turn, orbits around the center of a vast collection of stars called our galaxy. At the end of the lecture, a little old lady at the back of the room got up and said: 'What you have told us is rubbish. The world is really a flat plate supported on the back of a giant tortoise.' The scientist gave a superior smile before replying, 'What is the tortoise standing on?' 'You're very clever, young man, very clever,' said the old lady. But it's turtles all the way down!

TL (Back-translated from Greek) : Alice in Wonderland was once giving a lecture about astronomy. She said that the earth is a spherical planet in the solar system which orbits around its centre the sun, and that the sun is a star which in turn orbits around the centre of the star system which we call the Galaxy. At the end of the lecture the Queen looked at her angrily and disapprovingly. 'What you say is nonsense. The earth is just a giant playing card, so it's flat like all playing cards,' she said, and turned triumphantly to the members of her retinue, who seemed clearly satisfied by her explanation. Alice smiled a superior smile, 'And what is this playing card supported on?' she asked with irony. The Queen did not seem put out, 'You are clever, very clever,' she replied, 'so let me tell you, young lady, that this playing card is supported on another. and the other on another other, and the other other on another other other ...' She stopped, out of breath, The Universe is nothing but a great big pack of cards, she shrieked.

The above example illustrates a very interesting use of the strategy of cultural substitution. It is the opening passage in Stephen Hawking's popular book about Time and the Big Bang Theory (1988). Like Hawking in the original text,

the Greek translator sets out to capture the undivided attention of the reader immediately. She decides that this is best achieved by introducing the reader to characters which are familiar and interesting rather than to foreign characters and stereotypes with which the reader may not identify. Alice in Wonderland is apparently well known in Greece, the average educated Greek is clearly expected to know the story and to be familiar with the characters of Alice and the Queen, as well as the playing-card characters.

d. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

When dealing with culturally specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words, this method is typically used. Loan words are words that are continually used in both the source language and the target language which'll make the target reader understand what it is without the translator having to explain it.

Example A :

SL : The shamanic practices we have investigated are rightly seen as an archaic mysticism.

TL (Back-translated from Japanese) : The shamanic behaviour which we have been researching are rightly seen as an archaic mysticism.

Shaman is a technical word used in religious studies to address a priest, or a priest doctor among the northern tribes of Asia. It wouldn't have any equivalence in the Japanese language therefore it loans the word 'shaman' written in katakana script, plus a Japanese suffix which means 'like' to replace the -ic ending in English.

Example B :

SL : For maximum effect, cover the hair with a plastic cap or a towel.

TL (back-translated from Arabic) : For obtaining maximum effectiveness, the hair is covered by means of a 'cap' that is a plastic hat which covers the hair, or by means a towel.

Note that the explanation which follows the loan word is based on modifying a superordinate/general word, namely the equivalent of 'hat'.

e. Translation by paraphrase using related word

This strategy is used when some parts of the source language are *lexicalized* in a different form in the target language, and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the source text is significantly higher than would be natural in the target language.

Example A :

SL : There is a strong evidence, however, that giant pandas are related to the bears.

TL (back-translated from Chinese) :

But there is rather strong evidence that shows that big pandas have a kinship relation with the bears.

Example B :

SL : Hot and cold food and drinks can be found in the Hornet's Nest, overlooking

the Alexick Hall.

TL (German) : Im Hornet's Nest, das die Alexick-Halle überblickt, bekommen Sie warme und kalte Speisen und Getränke.

In the Hornet's Nest, which overlooks the Alexick-Hall, you can have hot and cold meals and drinks.

Example C :

SL : The rich and creamy kolestral-super is easy to apply and has a pleasant fragrance.

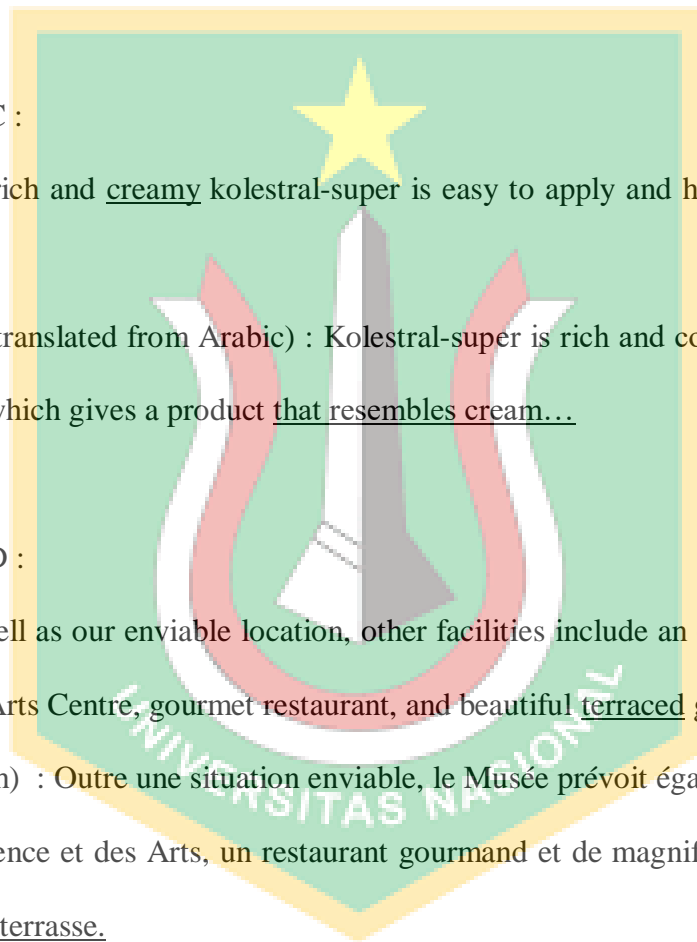
TL (back-translated from Arabic) : Kolestral-super is rich and concentrated in it's make-up which gives a product that resembles cream...

Example D :

SL : As well as our enviable location, other facilities include an excellent Conference and Arts Centre, gourmet restaurant, and beautiful terraced gardens.

TL (French) : Outre une situation enviable, le Musée prévoit également un Centre de Conférence et des Arts, un restaurant gourmand et de magnifiques jardins implantés en terrasse.

Besides its enviable location, the museum equally provides a Conference and Arts Centre, a gourmet restaurant and magnificent gardens created in a terrace.



f. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word

This strategy is used when some parts of the source language is not lexicalized in the target language, which is based on unpacking the meaning the complex parts of the source language into something understandable for the target reader.

Example A :

SL : You can even dine ‘alfresco’ in the summer on our open air terrace.

TL (German) : Im Sommer können Sie auch auf der Terrasse im Freien sitzen und essen.

In the summer you can also sit and eat on the terrace in the open.

Alfresco, ‘in the open air’ is a loan word in English, and it’s meaning is unpacked in the German translation because the two have the same ‘propositional’ meaning but the German expression does not have the evoked meaning of ‘alfresco’.

Example B :

SL : In the words of a Lonhro affidavit dated 2 November 1988, the allegations...

TL (back-translated from Arabic) : According to the text of a written communication supported by an oath presented by the Lonhro organization and dated 2 November 1988, the allegations...

Example C :

SL : If the personality and policy preferences of the Japanese emperor were not very relevant to prewar politics, social forces certainly were. There are two rea-

sons for giving them most tangential treatment here.

TL (back-translated from Japanese) : ...There are two reasons for us not having treated this social power in this book except in a very slight degree which is like touching slightly.

Example D :

SL : On the basis of the world view uncovered by the shaman's faculties, with its vision of another and miraculous plane which could interact casually with our own, the more advanced mystical intuitions of esoteric Buddhism were able to develop.

TL (back-translated from Japanese) : ... with the image of another miraculous dimension which can casually influence each other mutually with the daily world...

g. Translation by omission

This strategy is used when it is not necessary to give a lengthy explanation when translating a word or expression in the source language, when the translator thinks it is not necessary to explain the translation in the target language, they would use this strategy.

Example A :

SL : The panda's mountain home is rich in plant life and gave us many of the trees, shrubs and herbs most prized in European gardens.

TL (back-translated from Chinese) : The mountain settlements of the panda have

rich varieties of plants. There are many kinds of trees, shrubs and herbal plants, that are preciously regarded by European gardens.

The source text addresses an European audience and the use of ‘gave us’ highlights it. The Chinese translation however addresses a different audience, and therefore suppresses the orientation of the source text by omitting expressions which betray it’s original point of view.

Example B :

SL : This is your chance to remember the way things were, and for younger visitors to see in real-life detail the way their parents, and their parents before them lived and travelled.

TL (French) : Voici l'occasion de retrouver votre jeunesse (qui sait?) et pour les plus jeunes de voir comment leurs parents et grands-parents vivaient et voyageaient.

Here is the chance to rediscover your youth (who knows?) and for the younger ones to see how their parents and grandparents used to live and travel.

Example C :

SL : The recently introduced New Tradition Axminster range is already creating great interest and will be on display at the Exhibition

TL (back-translated from Arabic) : The 'New Tradition Axminster' collection has aroused a high degree of interest since the company introduced it recently, and it

is among the types of carpets which will be displayed in the exhibition.

There is inevitably some loss of meaning when words and expressions are omitted in a translation. For instance, already in the last example conveys the idea that the New Tradition Axminster range is creating great interest 'earlier than anticipated' and this is lost in the translation. It is therefore advisable to use this strategy only as a last resort, when the advantages of producing a smooth, readable translation clearly outweigh the value of rendering a particular meaning accurately in a given context.

h. Translation by illustration

This strategy is used by translators if the target equivalent of the parts from the source language does not cover some aspects of the source item and refers to the source item if it's a physical entity, therefore it can be illustrated. This is used to make the text more simple and understandable, particularly if the text has to remain short, concise, and to the point.

i. Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form

According to **Baker cited by Ariyanto (2013)**, "This strategy is to translate an idiom by using idiom in the target language, which roughly have the same meaning as the source language idiom." (p.24). This strategy is used when the translator attempts to match the idioms of the source language, into the target language with a similar meaning. This strategy however, is only used for certain idioms, for example cited by Ariyanto below,

a) Source text: He did it step by step according to the instruction.

Target text: Langkah demi langkah dia lakukan sesuai petunjuk.

b) Source text: They start to get in one by one.

Target text: Satu per satu mereka pun mulai masuk.

c) Source text: This thesis really racked my brain.

Target text: Tesis ini benar-benar memeras otak.

There are other examples, here are the ones made by Baker for this translation strategy,

Example A :

SL : The sultan's magnificent income was distributed impulsively at his command. The rain fell on the just and on the unjust.

TL (French) : Le revenue fabuleux du Sultan était distribué sur un simple ordre de sa part. La pluie tombait aussi bien sur les justes que

The fantastic income of the Sultan was distributed on a simple order on his part.

The rain was falling on the just as well as on the unjust.

Example B:

SL : Five days into what would be the final clash, Pawley tried to force Speaker Jim Walding's hand into calling a vote with or without the Tories.

TL (French) : Au cinquième jour de ce qui allait se révéler l'affrontement final, M.

Pawley tenta de forcer la main au président de la chambre Jim Walding pour qu'il décrète une mise aux voix, avec ou sans la participation des conservateurs.

On the fifth day of what was going to prove to be the final confrontation, Mr. Pawley tried to force the hand of the president of the Chamber, Jim Walding, to declare a placement of the vote, with or without the participation of the conservatives.

Example C:

SL : The Fayeds have turned the pre-bid House of Fraser strategy on its head.

TL (back-translated from Arabic) : And with this Frayed brothers have turned the strategy of the House of Fraser previous to the offer of ownership head over heel.

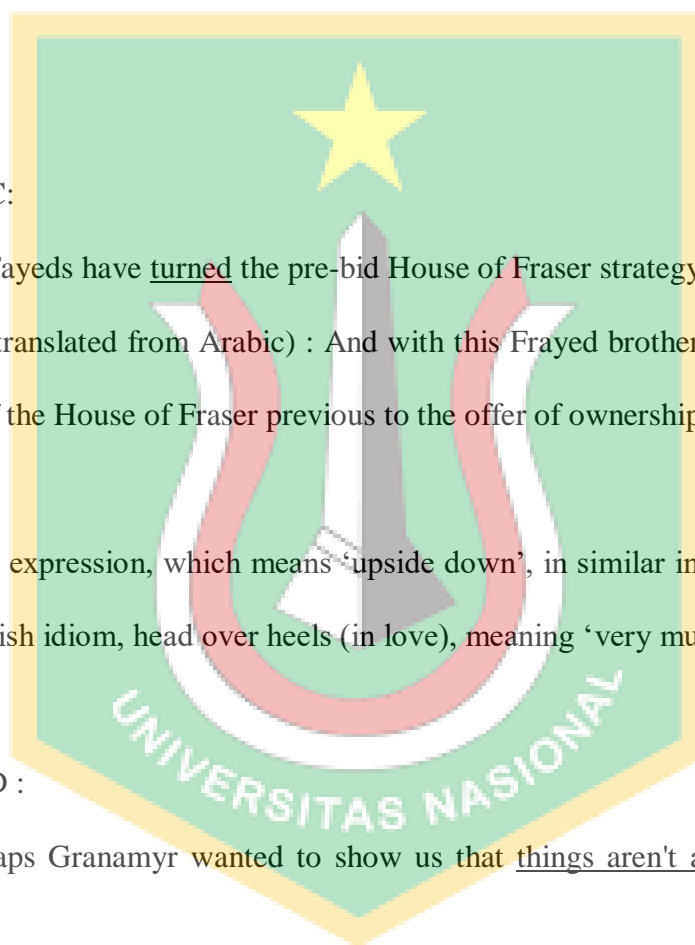
The arabic expression, which means 'upside down', is similar in form only to another English idiom, head over heels (in love), meaning 'very much in love'.

Example D :

SL : Perhaps Granamyr wanted to show us that things aren't always what they seem.

TL (French) : Peut-être Granamyr voulait-il nous montrer que les choses nesont pas toujours ce qu'elles paraissent.

Perhaps Granamyr wanted to show us that things are not always what they seem.



J. Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

According to **Baker cited by Ahsan (2016)**, This strategy consists of data that were translated using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. It is often possible to find idiom in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consist of different lexical items.

Ahsan (2016) gave examples below for this translation strategy,

ST : We have a stowaway on board

TT : Sepertinya ada penumpang gelap di kapal ini.

The citation above made by **Ahsan (2016)** was found in the part of the movie which happened in the ship when the chief of ship crew knew that there was someone joining his ship without permission. So the idiomatic expression “we have a stowaway on board” was expressed to announce to the other, furthermore, As seen, there is an idiom of stowaway in above citation. More examples are given by Baker herself as well as shown below,

Example A :

SL : The serow, a type of wild mountain goat, is very much at home among the rocky outcrops of Sichuan.

TL (back-translated from Chinese) : The serow, a type of wild mountain goat, is totally at ease in Sichuan's many rocky levels.

The Chinese idiom used to replace very much at home is shi fen zi zai. It consists

of a measure word based on a ten-point scale, plus 'self at case'. The measure word means 100 per cent', but the scale used is out of 10 rather than out of 100.

Example B :

SL : Feel the force of my fist, frozen fiend!

TL (German): Dir werde ich einheizen, du Scheusal!

I will make things hot for you, monster!

The above statement is addressed to an ice monster. The German expression *Dir werde ich einheizen* means literally, or as near literally as possible, 'I will put the heating on to you'.

k. Translation by Paraphrase

According to Baker, as cited by Destaria (2019), This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistics preferences of the source and target languages. You may or may not find the paraphrases accurate. Here is an example,

SL : I'm sorry, I lost my head.

TL : Maaf, aku khilaf.

There is no Indonesian idiom that has equal meaning and lexical items like the idiom in the example above. Therefore, translator has to express the idiom with

different words. *Aku khilaf* is not an idiom, but the convey is acceptable because it expresses the same meaning as the original idiom. Translation by paraphrase is used to minimize misunderstanding of the readers, to make readers easily in understanding the intention, also to make the translation as natural as possible.

The examples below are created by Mona Baker herself, which she illustrates the strategy of paraphrase rather than to explain the individual meanings of idioms.

Example A :

SL : The suspension system has been fully updated to take rough terrain in its stride.

TL (back-translated from Arabic) : The capacity of the suspension system has been raised so as to overcome the roughness of the terrain.

Example B :

SL : Programmes to teach heritage languages to ethnic youngsters in upper elementary or high school are all quite laudable, but if it is merely a question of trying to reinforce or replant first language competence already lost for all practical purposes, then this is rather like shutting the stable door when the horse has bolted.

TL (French) : Ces cours, qui seraient dispensés dans les dernières classes de l'élémentaire ou au secondaire constituent certes une initiative louable; mais c'est peut-être trop peu trop tard, car dans bien des cas ces jeunes n'ont plus qu'un

vague souvenir de leur langue ancestrale.

These courses, which would be given in the last classes of elementary or to the secondary certainly constitute a laudable initiative; but it is perhaps too little too late, because in a good many cases these youngsters have no more than a vague memory of their ancestral language.

Example C :

SL : Lonrho's directors then agreed not to bid without the prior permission of the Department of Trade. We were to regret signing that undertaking, and I do not think that any public company should agree to open-ended ad hoc restraints of this kind. It was subsequently used by Norman Tebbit, as Secretary of State at the Department of Trade and Industry, to unfairly restrain a Lonrho bid while he pushed another pony past the post.

TL (French) : Cela fut, par la suite, utilisé par Norman Tebbit, alors ministre du Commerce et de l'Industrie, afin de repousser injustement une offre de Lonrho et dans le même temps favoriser un autre candidat.

This was used afterwards by Norman Tebbit, then minister of Commerce and Industry, in order to reject unfairly an offer from Lonrho and at the same time to favour another candidate.

TL 2 (Back-translated from Arabic) : This undertaking was later exploited by

Norman Tebbit in his capacity as Minister of Trade and Industry when he unjustly restrained Lonrho's offer while helping another competitor to reach the end of the race.

Example D

SL : One frequent criticism of the Manitoba Government throughout the language controversy was that it never seemed to get a handle on the issue.

TL (French) : Tout au long de la controverse linguistique, on reprocha fréquemment au gouvernement du Manitoba de ne pas réussir, selon toute apparence, à maîtriser la situation.

For the whole length of the linguistic controversy, the government of Manitoba was reproached frequently for not succeeding, by all appearances, in mastering the situation.

Example E

SL : Best news of all is the decision to develop a system of five nature reserves totaling 2000 sq.kms. where representative examples of the region's unique ecosystems will be protected for the future.

TL (back-translated from Chinese) : The best news is a decision to develop a system of 2000 sq.kms. consisting of five reserves. In such a system representative animal and plant species within the unique ecosystem of this area will be protected.

'The best news is' does not have the status of a fixed expression in Chinese. Although it looks very similar to Best news of all, it is just a paraphrase of the English expression.

2.1.3 Idioms

According to Hockett (1958)

“The reader will recall the fundamental fact that a speaker may say something that he has never said, and never heard, before, to hearers to whom the utterance is equally novel, and yet be understood. Indeed, this is a daily occurrence. The way in which it comes about is basically simple: the new utterance is a nonce-form, built from familiar material by familiar patterns.” (p. 304).

Given any such novelty, either of expression or of a circumstances or of both, the event bestows special meaning on the linguistic form which is used, and the latter becomes idiomatic. Meaning that when the utterance of a speaker has a special meaning on the linguistic form, it would become an idiomatic expression.

Hockett as cited by Jalaluddin (2019) explains that there are six different types of idioms which is :

a. Substitute

Where it consists of personal pronouns and numerals, which can be a personal person which would be he, she, it and they. It is a way to refer someone in a third singular person, as he and she can be used to form a new idiom.

Charles Hockett (1958) stated,

“If I say, totally out of context, He didn't get here on time, you do not know whom I am talking about, save taht he is male and probably human. In context, the preceding speech or factors of the non-speech environment establish what specific male human (or, perhaps, animal) the substitute he is going to designate until further notice.” (p. 310).

He and she also have idiomatic uses in she-camel, he-man, or is your cat a he or a she?,

b. Proper Names

According to **Hockett as cited by Rizal (2019)**, “Proper Name is a symbol with designates an entity of which there is only one.” (p.20) proper names happen when idiom-creating events appear in human communities. Places, people, vehicles and so on would be named as if a label had been given to them. It is a way to separate known words from it. An example would be : Ferrari. Ferrari is a luxury sports car manufacturer and translators would not know how to translate the word since it is a brand name and can be used in every language without the need of translation. Names of cities, rivers and lakes either are never preceded by an article, as New York, Lake Michigan, or else have the article the permanently fixed alongside, as "The hague, the Mississippi (river).

c. Abbreviations

According to **Charles Hockett (1958) as cited by Fridolini (2014)**, “One

widespread mechanism of idiom formation is abbreviation: the use of a part for a whole” Abbreviation is the use of a whole part, this type is usually used in literate communities and is often used to shorten the names of organizations, countries, and names. An example from **Charles Hockett (1958:315-316)** would be :

“Gent or the more plural, gents from gentleman or gentlemen.”

“AMGOT for Allied Military Government of Occupied Territories.”

d) English Phrasal Compounds

English words such as paperweight, hatrack, matchbook, bookcase, and book match are considered as English Phrasal compounds based on Charles Hockett’s theory, because ‘hatrack’ for example has two words ‘hat’ and ‘rack’ combined into one, ‘hatrack’. **According to Jackson cited by Napitupulu (2016)**, there are types of compound words consisting of two roots, with some listed being nouns, verbs, and adjectives.

a. Compound Nouns

A noun phrase is made up of a noun and all it’s modifiers, it can be a subject, an object or a complement. The word that have been combined will always have to be a noun, with the first root being a noun, adjective, adverb, verb, and so on but for the second root is only a noun. An example for noun compounds would be :

N + N (modifier-head) : Ash-tray, arm-chair, text-book

V + N (verb-object) : dare-devil, pick-pocket

Aj + N (modifier-head) : black-bird, hard-cover

Av + N (not syntactic) : after-thought, back-talk, downgrade

These examples shown that the second root is always a noun, and not anything else.

b. Compound adjective

The pattern for adjective compounds would be any root with the exception of verbs, + adjective. The first root can be a noun, adjective, adverb or a verb, as for the second root, it must be an adjective.

Example :

N + Aj (not syntactic) : earth-bound, ox-eyed

Aj + Aj (co-ordinate) : blue-green, south-west

Av + Aj (modifier-head) : near-sighted, off-white

c. Compound verb

which is a single verb made up of more than one word, and the pattern would be the first root being a verb, an adjective, a noun or an adverb while the second root must be a verb, here is an example which would be :

V + V (object-verb) : baby-sit, brain-wash, house-keep

V + V (co-ordinate) : dive-bomb, drop-kick

Aj + V (non-syntactic) : dry-clean, sweet-talk, white-wash

Av + V (modifier-head) : down-grade, over-do

There is also helping verbs which is a type of compound verb because it adds meaning to other verbs, some words such as should or might are used to indicate obligation, possibility, ability or permission. Examples would be :

The student is going to Bangka island for three weeks.

You should eat before you go to school.

She has gone with ani to the library.

e) Figures of Speech

The meaning of the words used can have a deep meaning and figure of speech is the classification for figure of speech are hyperbole, litotes, oxymoron, and irony, meaning that the words spoken would have a meaning, not in a literal way. When we say 'he married a lemon', the morpheme lemon is 'sour-dispositioned woman' is a different idiom from the same morpheme meaning 'kind of fruit'.

f) Slang

Slang is the use of informal words which is the type of idiom that is usually used in particular groups of people such as minorities, or friend groups. According to **Charles Hockett (1958:318)**, "It is not certain whether slang is universal or even widespread, but wherever it is found, it's idiomatic nature is clear." The word "Absquatulate" was once a slang for "go away", and it gave way to "vamoose" and the latter turns into "scram". According to **Allan and Burridge cited by Chasandra (2016)**, there are five types of slang :

a. Fresh and Creative

Where slang is made from new vocabulary, informal variety, cleverness, imagination, and it can be up to date words. Some words that are already familiar can actually be considered as a slang word but we have yet to realize it yet. The example would be the slang “daddy” used to address a man, typically an older man in either a romantic way, or to address someone’s dad.

b. Flippant

Where it is made of by two words or more, in which the words composed are not correlate with the denotative meaning. Break a leg would be an example, it would mean good luck for someone, and it would not make sense for the denotative meaning if it’s said to someone as it would mean to break someone’s legs.

c. Blending

Blending is a way of combining two words into one to generate a new word, and is accomplished by taking only the beginning of a new word and joining it to the end of the word. The example would be :

I ain’t saying there’s a halo above me

The word ‘ain’t’ is a combination of ‘is not’ because it combines the word ‘is’ and ‘not’ becoming a single term.

d. Acronym

Is a type of slang by taking the initial letters of words of a phrase, and

combine them together. An example would be LOL used as internet shorthand to mean “Laughing out loud” commonly used to socialize in our computers, or our phones.

e. Clipping

A type of slang where you delete some parts of a longer word and make it shorter and still retain the same meaning. The example would be “cuz” which means “because” the words are clipped into a shorter form and is not used in a formal conversation.

2.2 Previous Studies

Some previous studies have also been conducting research about the problems of translation. Researchers such as, **Zaid (2019)**, **Anggraini (2018)**, **Budiutama (2018)**, **Fitri (2018)** and **Ariyanto (2013)** have been analysing literary works in hopes of finding the idiomatic expressions found within them.

The first research would be made by **Zaid (2019)**. She analyzes the idiomatic expressions that is found inside the characters of the movie ‘Hotel Transylvania’ and to interpret the real meaning of idiomatic expressions. She uses a descriptive qualitative method for her research, and uses O’dell and McCarthy theory of idioms, where they explains about six types of idiomatic expressions, those six types being simile, binomial, proverb, euphemism, cliché, and fixed statement idiom. The first study is different than the researcher because she uses a different

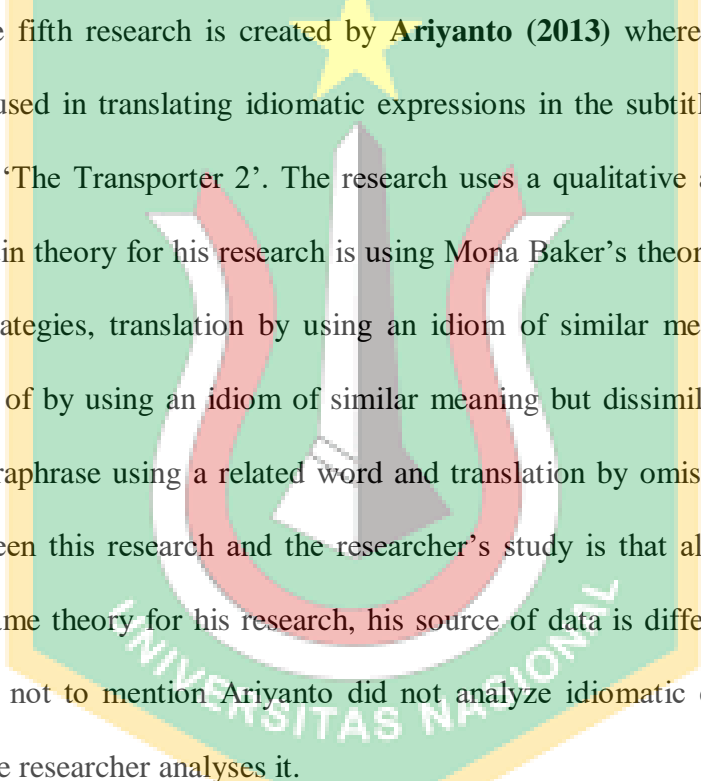
theory, as well as the data.

The second research is made by **Anggraini (2018)** Anggraini's research analyses the idiomatic expression found in Indonesian subtitles of the movie "The Parent Trap" and classify each idiomatic expressions. She use the Descriptive Quality method and library research was also applied in analyzing the data.

The third research is conducted by **Budiutama (2018)** In her research, she analyses the types and strategies in translating idiomatic expressions found in the movie 'Inside out', she is using Charles Hockett's theory of idioms (1958) and compares the subtitles of the English language to the Indonesian language. It is a qualitative research and uses Hockett's theory of idioms. The second and the third research, has a similar theory with the researcher's study, which is using Hockett's theory of idioms, however it analyses a different movie therefore the data will also be different and they focus on idiomatic expression, where as the researcher focuses on translation strategies as well.

The fourth research is conducted by **Fitri (2018)** where she analyses the translation strategies used in translating english idioms into Indonesian in 'Crazy Rich Asians' by Kevin Kwan. She uses a descriptive qualitative method for her research, and the main theory that she uses is Mona baker's theory of translation strategies. She analyses the types of idiomatic expressions by using Fernando and Flavel (1981) which they classify the types of idioms into four, transparent expressions, semi-transparent expression, semi-opaque phrase, and opaque phrase.

This research is similar with the researcher's study, analysing translation strategies and idiomatic types, however the difference is that Fitri uses a different theory for types of idioms, but the theory of translation strategies between the researcher and Fitri is the same, using Mona Baker's theory and lastly, the source of data is different than the researcher's.

The watermark is a shield-shaped logo for Universitas Nasional. It features a yellow star at the top, a white and grey vertical element in the center, and two red curved lines on either side. The text 'UNIVERSITAS NASIONAL' is written in white across the bottom of the shield.

The fifth research is created by **Ariyanto (2013)** where he analyses the strategies used in translating idiomatic expressions in the subtitle translations of the movie 'The Transporter 2'. The research uses a qualitative analysis method, and his main theory for his research is using Mona Baker's theory which consists of four strategies, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation of by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase using a related word and translation by omission. The difference between this research and the researcher's study is that although Ariyanto uses the same theory for his research, his source of data is different than the researcher's, not to mention Ariyanto did not analyze idiomatic expression types whereas the researcher analyses it.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The researcher uses **Hockett's theory of idioms (1958)** which categorizes idioms into six types, substitute, proper name, abbreviation, English phrasal compound, figure of speech, and slang for this study however, it only uses the slang, Abbreviation and the English phrasal compound type of idioms. The researcher focuses on studying and identifying the idiomatic expressions used in the movie "Bruce Almighty" directed by Tom Shadyac as well as the translation strategies used when translating from English to Indonesian.

