

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter I will discuss about review of related theories, previous studies, and theoretical framework. The purpose of this chapter is to provide an overview of the theoretical background.

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Idiomatic Expression

Idiomatic expression is an expression which the meaning can not be inferred from the meaning of the words that make it up. According to Collins dictionary, idioms is a group of words whose meanings cannot be inferred from those of their individual parts. Hockett (1958: 310-318) divides types of idioms based on the forms and here is the explanation:

1. Slang

Slang can be defined as the use of informal words. The data also classified based on their slang types by Allan and Burridge (2006) which divided into five (as cited in Prihandoko, 2012) such as flippant, fresh and creative, imitative, acronym, and clipping.

1.1 Fresh and Creative

Fresh and creative slang is characterized by a brand-new vocabulary, creativity, and informal variation. It can also be current or even an older word that people do not know.

1.2 Flippant

Flippant is a slang made up of two or more words that have no relation to each other's denotative meanings.

1.3 Imitative

A slang term "imitative" refers to utilizing Standard

English (SE) phrases in a different sense or mixing two distinct word.

1.4 Acronym

An acronym is a sort of slang that is created by combining the first letter of all the words in a phrase, alternatively this type is created using the initials.

1.5 Clipping

Clipping is a form of slang in which parts of words are removed to create a shorter form with the same meaning.

2. Abbreviation

The use of part for the whole. In abbreviation also has initial and acronym. Initials using the first letter in every word and it pronounced one by one. Acronym is also like initials but pronounced as a word. There are different patterns of abbreviation.

3. English Phrasal Compounds

When two or more simple words are combined to form a noun, adjective, or verb, the term "compounds" is used enhyphen (-). McCarthy (1988) defined compounds as words created by joining

roots, as well as the far more limited category of phrasal words, which are words with the internal structure of phrases but behave syntactically as words. McCarthy (1988) has six different types of compounds, but I'll only describe three of them here based on their structural detail.

3.1 Compound Verbs

verb-verb (VV): *stir-fry, freeze-dry.*

noun-verb (NV): *air-condition, band-wash.*

adjective-verb (AV): *whitewash, dry-clean.*

preposition-verb (PV): *overcook, underestimate.*

3.2 Compound Adjectives

noun-adjective (NA): *sky-high, coal-black.*

adjective-adjective (AA): *grey-green, red-bot.*

preposition-adjective (PA): *overactive, underfull.*

3.3 Compound Nouns

verb-noun (VN): *swearword, playtime.*

noun-noun (NN): *bairnet, butterfly net.*

adjective-noun (AN): *greenstone, blackboard.*

preposition-noun (PN): *in-group, outpast.*

4. Substitute

These include the verb "do" and the personal pronouns "he," "she," "it," and "them," as well as the demonstratives "this," "these," "that," and "those." There is anaphoric substitutes.

Example of anaphoric substitutes: *He didn't get here on time*, we don't know whom I am talking about, *he* is male and probably human. In context, the preceding speech of the non-speech environment establish what specific male human or animal, the substitutes he is going to designate until further notice.

5. Proper Name

The names of the people, places, creatures, spirits, and vehicles that contribute to an idiom.

6. Figure of Speech

Hyperbole, litotes, metaphor, and irony are categories for words that have a "deep" meaning that is distinct from their "surface" meaning. For example, Perrine (1982) define metaphor is a comparison between two essentially dissimilar things. Perrine (1982) defines figure of speech into 9 types, there are metaphor, simile, personification, synecdoche, symbol, allegory, overstatement or hyperbole, and irony. To strengthen the analysis result, I explain two out of nine types figures of speech

6.1 Overstatement or Hyperbole

Perrine (1982) define overestimating, sometimes known as hyperbole, is nothing more than exaggeration, but exaggeration used to further the truth.

6.2 Metaphor

According to Perrine (1982) metaphor is a comparison of two unrelated objects. According to Perrine, a metaphor is a comparison between unrelated items.

2.1.2 Translation Procedure

Translation methods apply to whole texts, translation procedures are used to translate phrases and other smaller portions of a text. According to Newmark, there are eight-teen types in procedures of translation.

1. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a procedure that focus only on form and structure and does not add any new meaning to the TL or translated as the dictionary definition. Hidayat and Harmoko (2018), who also apply Newmark's theory, give an example of Literal Translation as follows:

SL: Suatu hari, aku bertemu kakekku

TL: One day, I met my grandfather

In this case, the researcher discovered that the datum is translated literally into the target language. Despite the fact that the word met is translated from the source language is *bertemu*, nothing has changed because the situation is still in the past tense

2. Transference

translating a text from source language (SL) to target language (TL) as part of the translation procedure. Transference occurs

frequently in English to Indonesian translations, particularly when translating words that the reader is already familiar with. Putri in her research with title *Translation Procedure of Medical Terms in the Book Entitled Stress Less* giving an example:

SL: ...and homes for those with leprosy, TB, and **HIV/AIDS**.

TL: ...dan rumah-rumah untuk penderita lepra, TBC, dan **HIV/AIDS**.

In this case, Putri conclude that the translator need to consider that the word is familiar with the readers or not. It is similar with what Newmark (1988: 81) claims, according to which the translator must decide wheter or not to translate SL terminology that the reader is unfamiliar with.

3. Naturalisation

This procedure succeeds transference and adapts SL word first to the normal pronunciation to the normal morphology (word forms) of the TL. Ananda, Hasan, and Thamrin (2019) also used Newmark's theory, they giving an example:

SL: I'm gonna be an **actuary**!

TL: Saya akan menjadi seekore **aktuaris**!

The data has naturalised in Tl so there is quiet same with the SL but it is more likely written as how the TL spell it.

4. Cultural Equivalent

An approximate translation where SL cultural word translated by TL cultural word. Dewi (2016) who also used Newmark's theory, giving an example:

SL: **Homeless.**

TL: **Gelandangan.**

From the example above, the word 'homeless' means 'someone's without home or living in a street' and in TL, there is a cultural term 'gelandangan' which means has the same meaning with the SL.

5. Functional Equivalent

Applied to cultural word, requires the use of a cultural free word. Ananda, Hasan, and Thamrin (2019) used Newmark's theory and giving an example:

SL: we git it up there, thank you, **Yakety-yak!**

TL: Kami berhasil, terima kasih, **domba bodoh!**

This method of translating cultural words makes use of a specialized term or a culturally free word. Here, the term "yakety-yak" refers to a slang language that can be viewed as a fresh, particular expression of SL culture. Yakety-yak in its truest sense means to speak endlessly about nothing. To make the translation clear and correct, the translator uses the term "domba bodoh."

6. Descriptive Equivalent

Descriptive equivalent is the meaning of the cultural words explained in few words. Dewi (2016) giving an example:

SL: Natural Thing.

TL: Makhluk hidup yang bukan hasil rekayasa.

7. Synonymy

Synonymy is a procedure used for a nearest TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. This procedure is used for a SL word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent. Dewi (2016) giving an example:

SL: She purses her lips.

TL: Prajurit York memonyongkan bibirnya.

Purses literally translate to "mengerucutkan" in TL. The term "mengerucutkan" has a translation in TL as "memonyongkan," and both words are frequently used to indicate "the condition of lips or the form of lips."

8. Through-Translation

Through-translation is the literal translation of names of organizations, common collocations, and components of compound.

Dewi (2016) giving an example:

SL: Justice Building.

TL: Gedung Pengadilan.

The translator transfer exactly the same information from SL into TL.

9. Shifts or Transposition

Transpositions are an instant change in the grammar from SL to TL. Its basically concern with word form and position. In this process, there are four different shifts or transpositions:

- a. The change from singular to plural.
- b. Requires when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in TL.
- c. Where the literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in TL.
- d. The replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure.

Fadly (2013) who used a Newmark's theory giving an example one from four types of shift/transposition as follows:

SL: We drove over to look-out, watched the **comets**.

TL: Kami berkendara ketepian, melihat **komet**.

The word 'comets' actually plural, but after translating, it is change to singular. The text will sound strange if the word 'comet' translated into 'komet-komet.'

10. Modulation

Modulation is defined as a change brought about by a shift in perspective or point of view. Ananda, Hasan, and Thamrin (2019) used Newmark's theory and giving an example:

SL: Uh, I'm pretty much sure it's pronounced "DNA"

TL: sepertinya yang benar itu DNA

The translation strategy may be noticed in the change of SL in the data above, which would be: "Uh, saya sangat yakin bahwa seharusnya itu disebut DNA." This rendition is far too long and sounds strange to the audience. The translator improved it by using modulation to make the subtitle in TL seem more natural. Therefore, "sepertinya yang benar itu DNA" is preferable to the literal version.

11. Recognised Translation

It occurs when the official or generally accepted translation of any institutional term. The translator must determine which terms are common to Indonesian readers and which are unfamiliar. Thus, by using recognized translation, the translator can use terminology that are widely acknowledged without having to offer further explanation to the translation. Putri in her research with title *Translation Procedure of Medical Terms in the Book Entitled Stress Less* giving an example:
 SL: More **x-rays** were ordered, and ultimately a CT scan was also done

TL: Diperintahkan untuk dilakukan lagi beberapa **foto Rontgen**, dan akhirnya dilakukan CT scan juga.

Foto Rontgen is already familiar in Indonesia and it is acceptable.

12. Translation Label

Translation label is a temporary translation that should be made with inverted commas and is typically used for new institutional terms. It can be covertly removed afterwards.

13. Compensation

Compensation happens when loss of meaning in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part.

14. Componential Analysis

Componential analysis means comparing a word from the SL with a word from the TL that has a similar meaning but is not a clear one-to-one equivalent by pointing out first their shared and then their different sense elements.

15. Reduction and Expansion

These are rather imprecise translation procedures, which you practice intuitively in some cases.

a. Reduction

Reduction, also known as deletion, omission, or subtraction, is the process of reducing SL information in TL by deleting certain SL pieces. In this procedure the translator must use this process carefully to avoid losing any important information in the process.

b. Expansion

This procedure describes the situation where the translator use or add more words in the TL than the SL allows.

16. Paraphrase

Paraphrase is a translation process where a word from the source text is changed to a phrase or a group of phrases from the target text.

17. Couplets

It happens when the translator combines two distinct procedures.

18. Notes, Addition, Glosses

Is additional information in a translation.

2.1.3 Translation

According to Larson (1984), translating is the process of conveying the meaning of the source language into the target language. This is accomplished by using semantic structure to transition from the first language's form to the second language's form. Since meaning is the variable of most significance in a translation process, it is the meaning that is being transferred and must be maintained constant. The source form contains the meanings that must be re-expressed and preserved in the target form. These meanings are encoded and documented in the source wordings. In other word, only the form change. These meanings should then be transferred, encoded, and recorded into the new target wordings. Translation also refers to the substitution of text in one language with its equivalent in another language Catford (1965). The goal of translation is to produce a translation; idiomatic; the same meaning as the source language, but presented

in the receptor language's native form. The translation should not only comply to the author's style but also to the particular historical periods, cultural contexts, and geographical locations of the literary work. There is also a translation quality in translation. A translation quality must be accurate, acceptable, and readable by the target reader. Each of the three aspects has different values.

2.1.4 Translation Quality

Translation quality is to identifying what is good and bad in a translation based on certain criteria. According to Nababan (2012), while evaluating the quality of a translation, attention is mostly given to three factors: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. These are the score and parameters for each category.

A. Accuracy

In the evaluation translation, "accuracy" refers to whether or not the text in the source language and the text in the target language are already equal.

Table 2.1 Translation Accuracy Level Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Accurate	3	There is absolutely no meaning distortion when technical terms, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or

		source language documents are translated into the target language.
Less Accurate	2	Almost all of the definitions of words, technical terms, clauses, phrases, sentences, or paragraphs in the source language have been faithfully translated into the target language. However, meaning can still be distorted, translations can have two meanings (called taxonomy), or meanings can be missing, which compromises the message's clarity.
Not Accurate	1	Technical terms, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts in the source language have their meaning incorrectly translated into the target language or have been erased (deleted).

B. Acceptability

Acceptability is concerned with how well the translation fits into the rules, customs, and culture of the target language. This is crucial because if the translation does not adhere to the

customs, laws, and cultures of the target language, it will be rejected because it is incongruous, offensive, or the language is unpleasant.

Table 2.2 Translation Acceptability Level Assessment

Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Acceptable	3	The reader is familiar with regularly used technical vocabulary used in the translation, and the phrases, clauses, and sentences utilized follow Indonesian language guidelines.
Less Acceptable	2	The translation sounds natural overall, however there are a few instances of misused technical words or minor grammatical errors.
Not Acceptable	1	The technical terms used in the translation are unusual and foreign to the reader, and there are also phrases, clauses, and sentences that don't relate to the conventions of

	the Indonesian language, making the translation seem unnatural and unauthentic.
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C. Readability

The terms "readability" and "text target language" both refer to how easily a text can be understood in its respective language. The target language's level of fluency has an impact on readability. The readability of a translation refers to how easy and natural it is to read.

Table 2.3 Translation Readability Level Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Readable	3	Words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or documents that have been translated are all understandable to the reader.
Less Readable	2	While the reader can generally grasp the translation, there are some passages that require more than one reading to fully comprehend.

Not Readable	1	The readers may have trouble for understanding the translation.
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2.2 Previous Studies

Previous studies provides information and a general ideas about the subject of the study. It also frequently used to compare studies conducted by different researchers. Therefore, it helped me conduct this research. I use three previous studies to find out the aim of their research.

The first research is done by Fadly (2013) in *Hachiko* movie and used the Newmark's theory. Fadly's research is concentrated on the type of translation procedures used by the translator and how the procedures applied in translating English version into Indonesian version. The research use qualitative method. The significance of the study is to motivate all students of English Literature Department to analyze other aspect of translation. The purpose of Fadly's research is to analyze the various translation procedures that are employed and how they are used to translate texts from English into Indonesian subtitle languages. As a result of his research, Fadly has come to the conclusion that when translating a movie's subtitle, particularly one that uses Indonesian in the target language, the translator must take the translation process into account so that the movie's intended message and information are conveyed to the viewers.

The second research is from Dewi (2016) in English novel: *The Hunger Games*. This study has two objectives. The first is to determine the procedures that are employed in the translation of the English novel *The Hunger Games*:

Mockingjay into Indonesian and their effects on that translation. She using Newmark's theory. Dewi's research use a descriptive and qualitative method. The first objective of Dewi's research is to identify the kinds of procedures used in the Indonesian translation of the English novel *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay*. The second objective is to describe the influences that are provided by the procedures used in the Indonesian translation of the English novel *The Hunger Games: Mockingjay*. She discovered ten procedures used in the novel as a result: transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, descriptive equivalent, through translation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, synonymy, couplet, and paraphrase.

The third research from Buditama (2018) about idiomatic expression found in *Inside Out* movie. According to Hockett's (1958) theory, the research aims to identify the idiomatic expression types used in the *Inside Out* film, and according to Baker's (1992) theory, it aims to identify the methods for translating idioms. The researcher use qualitative approach including data preparation and organization, coding, and representation. As a result, Buditama discovered 465 idiomatic expressions in the film's script. Buditama has two conclusions. The first conclusion applies Hockett's theory to the idiomatic expressions that may be found in the film. The second conclusion discusses the approach used to translate idiomatic expressions from the film using Baker's theory.

By reading the three of previous studies there ar some similiarities and differences found in previous studies and this research. The first and second

previous studies has the similarity with this research is to analyze the translation procedure using the Newmark's theory. The difference is in the source of data. The first previous study is from movie subtitle and the second previous study is from novel. The third research has the similarity with this research about idiomatic expression using the Hockett's theory. The difference is the third previous study is to analyze all the types of idiomatic expression, whereas this research only analyze three types of idiomatic expression.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

For the main theory of the research, I used Hockett's theory to find the idiomatic expression containing six types. However, the idiomatic expression types that I found are three out of six types proposed by Hockett. In English phrasal compound, I used an additional, theory McCarthy's theory, to explain the types of compound words. While, to analyze the slang word I used Allan and Burridge theory and Perrine's theory to analyze figure of speech. The main theory for the translation procedure, I used Newmark's theory. There are eighteen types of translation procedures. Then, I used Nababan's theory for the translation quality assessment.