CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

This research is conducted to find out the idiomatic expressions and the translation method. That is why I need some theories to accelerate in conducting it. The references are essential for me to reach the purpose of the research. This research would consist of the following theories:

2.1.1 Translation

What is translation? What exactly is translation? It is often, but not always, the translation of a text's meaning into another language in the manner intended by the author. Common sense tells us that this should be simple, as one should be able to say the same thing in both languages. On the other hand, you may see it as complicated, artificial, and fraudulent, because you are pretending to be someone you are not by using another language. As a result, the temptation in many types of text (legal, administrative, dialect, local, cultural) is to transfer as many SL (Source Language) words as possible to the TL (Target Language). The pity is, as Mounin wrote, that the translation cannot simply reproduce, or be, the original.

Newmark (1988) states that: Translation is an instrument of education as well as of truth precisely because it has to reach readers whose cultural and educational level is different from, and often 'lower' or earlier, than, that of the readers of the original - one has in mind computer technology for Xhosas. 'Foreign' communities have their own language structures and their own cultures, 'foreign' individuals have their own way of thinking and therefore of expressing themselves, but all these can be explained, and as a last resort the explanation is the translation. To communicate the information included in the source language text in the target language, the translation must be understood from the perspective or background of other people. The translation words chosen can also be used to explain or express the meaning conveyed. So that the information delivered does not sound strange, the translation must be suited to the background, culture, and education of the target audience (p. 6). According to the definition given above, translation is the process of converting a source language into a target language using a language with a similar meaning with taking into consideration the target audience background.

2.1.2 The Translation Methods

Before we discuss types of translation, a distinction should be first made between translation methods and translation procedures or techniques. 'While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used for

sentences and the smaller units of language' (Newmark 1988a: 81). As old as translation it is the debate over whether a translation should be literal or free. At least since the start of the first century B.C., there has been a debate in favor of the spirit and sense as opposed to the letter or the word. The idea that language and culture are inextricably linked gave rise to the idea that translation is impossible. The so-called "literalists," Walter Benjamin and Valdimir Nabokov, came to the conclusion that a translation should be as accurate as possible. But in their argument the purpose of translation, the nature of readership, and the type of text were not discussed. Though several methods have been suggested for translation it is quite evident that a substantially good translation cannot be produced by holding fast to any one of those methods. During the process of translation, depending on the type of the source language text, the translator resorts to the combination of these different methods. Some of the methods mentioned by Peter Newmark, in his 'A Textbook of Translation ' and other scholars are: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, communicative translation, semantic translation, adaptation and free translation. These will be explained below with examples illustrating each type:

2.1.2.1 Word-for-word translation

This type of translation keeps the SL word order; words are translated out of context according to their most common meaning. Such kind of translation can be used as a preliminary translation step but it is not applied in real translation tasks. According to Newmark (1988. p.45) this

method is used in the pre-translation phase where the TL words are directly put below the SL words as so-called interlinear translation.

2.1.2.2 Literal translation

The grammatical structures of the SL are maintained when they are translated into their closest TL equivalents. When the SL and TL have parallel structures, it occurs. Without considering the connotative meanings of the words, translations are done outside of context. According to Newmark (1988. p.46) the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context

2.1.2.3 Faithful translation

This method maintains a balance between the literal meaning of the SL word and the TL syntactic structures. A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. According to Newmark (1988. p.46) a faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.

2.1.2.4 Communicative translation

This kind of translation aims to convey the exact context of the original text in a way that the reader will find both the substance and the language acceptable and understandable. It includes some degree of cultural approximation and is especially useful when translating standard formulas or proverbs. The goal of communicative translation is to give the TL reader the same impression that the SL text did. According to Newmark (1988. p.47) "free translation reproduces the matter without the manner or the context without the form of the original. This type is also called intra lingual translation. In this type, the translator has the freedom to express the idea into target language (TL)".

2.1.2.5 Semantic translation

Semantic translation attempts to render, as closely as the semantic and syntactic structures of the second language allow, the exact contextual meaning of the original (Newmark 1982: 39). Semantic translation strives to preserve the cultural elements of the source language while accurately recreating the original context and textual forms in the target language.

2.1.2.6 Adaptation

Adaptation means the modification of the idea in the source language (SL) so as to find an acceptable one in the target language (TL). Adaptations, also known as "Free Translations" when a translator inserts

cultural realities or circumstances for which there is no reference in the target language. Newmark (1988. p.46) stated that this is the "freest" form of translation. It is primarily used for plays (comedies) and poetry: the themes, characters, plot are usually preserved, the source language culture converted to the culture and the text rewritten.

2.1.2.7 Free Translation

This method preserves the meaning of the original but uses natural forms of the TL, including normal word order and syntax, so that the translation can be naturally understood. It preserves the content at the expense of the form, and it provides a longer paraphrase of the original. It is a form of idiomatic translation that favors colloquialisms and idioms which do not exist in the SL. According to Newmark (1988. p.46) "free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.

2.1.2.8 Idiomatic Translation

The original source language will be changed through translation into a more contemporary style of expression. A "faithful translation" may "require" an idiomatic translation in order to preserve semantic integrity. According to Newmark (1988. p.47) free translation reproduces the matter without the manner or the context without the form of the original. This type

is also called intra lingual translation. In this type, the translator has the freedom to express the idea into TL.

2.1.3 Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic expressions are daily expressions that are used by English speakers. The definition given by the Larson idiom is "a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words" (Larson, 1984: 20). As Cooper (1999: 233) says, "An idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot always be readily derived from the usual meaning of its constituent elements." Idiomatic expressions are phrases which have a different meaning with the words" individual meaning (Poole, 1999).

Lewis as cited in Burger (2008) also adds that an idiom is a relatively fixed expression where the meaning of the whole is not transparent from the meanings of the constituent words. Although there are various definitions of idiomatic expressions, all of them share common features. Idiomatic terms diverge from their literal meaning, the researcher can claim.

There are some examples of idiomatic expressions. The first one is the idiom „feeling blue" in a sentence „he is feeling blue". „He is feeling blue" does not have a meaning that the person feels his color is blue. The literal meaning is that the person feels sick. The term „idiomatic" refers to „expression which has a different meaning from

the literal meaning of the words that make up the respective expression (Lombardo, Haaman, & Morley, 1999).

Based on Lim (2004), there are six types of idioms, as follows.

1. Phrasal verb (PV), for example, put off, call on, and do away with.

2. Prepositional phrases (PP). For example, from time to time, in a nutshell, and with a view to.

3. Idioms with verbs as keywords (IV). For example, to fight shy of, come in handy, and leave much to be desired.

4. Idioms with nouns as keywords (IN). For example, child's play, a blessing disguise, and food for thought

5. Idioms with adjectives as keywords (IA). For example, wishful thinking, cold comfort, and plan sailing.

6. Idiomatic pairs (IP). For example, aches and pains, safe and sound, and sink or swim.

According to Poole (1999) idiomatic expressions are phrases, which have a different meaning with the words" individual meaning. The Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2010) defines idioms as a group of lexical items with a meaning differing from the meanings of their lexical terms: "let the cat out the bag" is an idiomatic expression meaning "to tell a secret by mistake". Sweet (1889: 139) observes that the meaning of idiom is an isolated fact which cannot be understood from the meaning of the words which make it up.

2.2 Previous Study

I reviewed four previous studies that have been published with similar main ideas, which are Idiomatic Expressions. All the research was written by Indonesian researchers. The first is research entitled "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in the Indonesian Subtitle of the Movie the Parent Trap" written by Novira Anggraini (2018). This study examines idiomatic expressions found in the Indonesian subtitle of the film The Parent Trap. The study's objectives were to identify and categorize the idiomatic expressions found in the film The Parent Trap. The information in this study was derived from the subtitles of the film The Parent Trap. The film runs for 128 minutes.

The data was analyzed using the descriptive qualitative method. As a result, library research was used to analyze the data in this study. According to the data, there were fifty-five (55) utterances in the film The Parent Trap that contained idiomatic expression. Based on the data analysis, it was found that there were eight (8) classification of idiomatic expressions based on the Indonesian subtitle of the movie The Parent Trap. They were: Idiom with the key words from special categories 5 (part of time 2, part of body 1, part of number 1, part of comparative degree 1), idioms with preposition 2, phrasal verb 15, sentences 11, idiomatic pairs 6 (pairs of adjective 2, pairs of adverb 2, pairs of verb 2), idiom with noun and adjective 6 (adjective and noun 4, noun phrase 2), verbal idiom 7, key word with idiomatic uses 2 (adjective and adverb).

The Second study is entitled "A Translation Analysis on Idiomatic Expressions in "The Internship" Movie Based on Larson Theory" By Lidya Fina Syafitri (2019). This research is aimed at analyzing the idiomatic expressions encountered in "The Internship" movie subtitled by Jack and The Wilee. This movie was translated as an ideal translation based on Larson's theory and to explain how the idiomatic expressions translation of "The Internship" movie Are acceptable or not based on Larson's theory.

The object of this study is "The Internship" Movie Subtitle by Jack and the Wilee. In this research, the researcher collected the data by using documentation (library research). Then, there were several steps of data analysis which was known as Preparing and organizing the data, Coding, and the last step was representing the data. According to Larson's table, which the researcher used to analyze translation appropriateness using Larson's Criteria of Ideal Translation, the researcher obtains a result indicating whether the translation of idiomatic expressions is acceptable or not using Larson's Criteria. According to Larson's Theory, there are three ideal translation criteria: Accurate (A), Clear (C), and Natural (N). The researcher discovered that 80% of the 55 Idiomatic Expressions are Ideal-acceptable translation (I-Acc), 11% are Acceptable translation (Acc), 2% are Unacceptable translation (Un-Acc), and 7% are failed translation (F). Overall, Jackandthewilee's translation of idiomatic expressions is Acceptable.

The Third study is entitled "A Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in The Webtoon Comic Entitled 'Winter Woods" By Szahara Gita Oktaviela (2022). This study was undertaken to examine the type of idiomatic expressions, translation techniques used by translators in translating the idioms from English into Indonesian, as well as to assess the translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

This research adopted a descriptive qualitative method since the results of this study were expressed in words and sentences. Documents and informants were used as data sources. The data consisted of all idiomatic expressions in the form of phrases taken from the Webtoon comic 'Winter Woods,' while the informants were three raters who assisted in classifying the types of idioms, translation technique, and assessing translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In choosing the source of data and the raters, this study used a purposive sampling technique to select a text that has a sufficient number of idioms and informants. The data were gathered using two methods: content analysis and focus group discussion. According to the research findings, there are 94 idioms in the 'Winter Woods' comic. It was found that 5 out of 6 types are found. They are phrasal verb, prepositional phrase, idiom with a verb as a keyword, idiom with a noun as a keyword, and idiom with an adjective as a keyword. It was discovered that the translators applied six different translation techniques to translate the idioms. They are idioms with similar meanings and forms, idioms with similar meanings but different forms, paraphrase, borrowing, omission of the idiom's play, and omission of the entire idiom.

The fourth is a journal article entitled "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression used in West Life's Songs" By Ni Made Windi Artadiyani, I Wayan Mawa, And Ni Putu Desi Wulandari (2021). This research aimed to analyze idiomatic expressions used in Westlife's songs. The subject of this research was Westlife's songs. The method used in this research was a qualitative research method.

The data were collected by utilizing the observation technique by listening and reading the song's lyrics. The procedure of research: First, the researcher downloads the lyrics of Westlife's songs on the internet. Second, the researcher listens to the songs. Third, the researcher reads the lyrics of the songs, then idiomatic expressions found are marked. Then the researcher finds out the types and the meaning. The last, idiomatic expression used in Westlife's songs are discussed and analyzed by utilizing Seidl and McMordie theory. Based on the result of the analysis, there were two types of idiomatic expressions found in Westlife's songs :(1) Phrasal verb idiom (2) Verbal idiom. Phrasal verb idiom was the most used in Westlife's song.

The difference between my researches is the translation methods. The researcher only focused on the idiomatic expressions and translation methods, because I wanted to make a different result by using different theories. The previous studies were chosen since the researcher had the identical research with different results and theories.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In this research, the researcher analyzes Idiomatic Expressions and Translation Methods in Spiderman No Way Home Movie, using qualitative descriptive methods. To conduct this research, the researcher uses Newmark's theory to analyzes translation methods. According to a textbook of translation (Newmark 1988, 45-47) there are 8 type translation methods. To clarify Idiomatic Expressions the researcher used Lim theory. In this research, the researcher chooses Lim's theory to classify the type of idiom in the spiderman no way home movie.