

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter provides and explains the review of related literature which consists of definition and types of an idiomatic expression, the definition of translation, the types, and meaning, and also previous related studies.

#### **1.1 Idiomatic expression**

Idiomatic expressions are part of any language in the world. According to Boers (2008) in MED Magazine, each language has and is full of idioms. Idiomatic expressions are defined as an expression that can not be separated from the meaning of the words that constitute them (Thyab, 2016: 107). Idiomatic does not exactly mean what those words suggest. The meaning is dissimilar to the literal meaning of the specific meaning of the idiom. However, they have hidden meaning inside. The idiomatic expression for instance “kick the bucket” has nothing to do with the physical movement of kicking with legs to the bucket which is part of the body. The idiom “kick the bucket” means “to die”. Another instance is “spill the beans”, which also has nothing to do with actual bean spilling activity. The idiom “spill the beans” means “tell a secret”. Therefore, an idiomatic expression takes a figurative meaning, not a literal meaning.

#### **1.2 Types of Idiom**

In sequence to assist and comprehend the idiom, there are two types of idiomatic expressions proposed by Cowie, Mackin, and McCaig (1993) quoted on Tu (2007).

##### **1.2.1 Phrase Idiom**

According to Cowie, Mackin, and McCaig (1993) quoted in Tu (2007), the idioms can be a noun phrase, an adjective phrase, a verb phrase, a prepositional phrase, an adverbial phrase, and an interjection.

1. Idiom as a noun phrase

Example: Dog's dinner (means: overdressed in a showy way)

2. Idiom as an adjective phrase

Example: As good as gold (means: generous, helpful, well-behaved)

3. Idiom as a verb phrase

Example: Get to the bottom of things (means: find the true explanation)

4. Idiom as a prepositional phrase

Example: On cloud nine (means: extremely happy)

5. Idiom as an adverbial phrase

Example: At a nail's pace (means: very slowly)

6. Idiom as an interjection

Example: Take your time (means: to use as much as one needs or desire)

### 1.2.2 Clause Idiom

The clause means a group of words composed of a verb, complement, direct object, indirect object, and adjunct. The most common clause patterns rounded up by Cowie, Mackin, McCaig(1993) quoted in Tu (2007, p.7).

1. Verb + Complement

Example: Go berserk

2. Verb + Direct object

Example: Ease somebody's mind

3. Verb + Direct object + Complement

Example: Pain the town red

4. Verb + Indirect object + Direct object

Example: Do somebody credit

5. Verb + Direct object + Adjunct

Example: Keep the wolf from the floor

### **1.3 Definition of Translation**

Translation has been interpreted in some ways by different writers, depending on their point of view about translation. Translation is the process of conveying a message from one language to the target language (Newmark, 1988) cited in Pratama (2016). Another theory is from Munday (2006), states that translation is a process of changing the original written and verbal forms from source language into the written and verbal form into the target language. However, essential of each similar. The elements of translation are Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL).

### **1.4 Types of Translation**

After knowing the definition of translation, the researcher explain the types of translation in order that get better understanding about translation. According to Larson (1984: 3) translation is classified into two groups. The translation is form-based and meaning-based. Form-based translation attempts to suit the Source Language structure and is called literal translation. A literal translation occasionally sounds like meaningless and unnatural also the message of the text cannot be accepted by the reader. In the natural forms of Target Language (TL), meaning-based translation makes every attempt to express the meaning of the Source Language (SL) text. This translation called idiomatic translation, it uses both grammatical and lexical items of the natural forms of the Target Language (TL). A completely idiomatic expression does not sound like a translation. It sound like it was written originally in the recipient's language. Therefore, a good translator should strive to idiomatically translate.

### **1.5 Translation Strategies**

The term of strategy is frequently stated as similar with the term of technique. Mona Baker (1992) says translation strategies are applied when a translation difficulty happens and the translator desire to solve the problem and a good translation. In order to deliver the meaning of the idiomatic expression, a translator need some strategies to translate idiomatic into the Target Language(TL). Mona Baker (1992: 72) propose some strategies, there are four

strategies to translate idioms. Below is the explanation of the strategies that used to translate idiomatic expression.

### 1.5.1 Translation by using an idiom with similar form and meaning

The first strategy of translation by Mona Baker is translation by using idiom of similar form and meaning. It must deliver approximately in the target language which is equivalent to the source language. For instance, English idiom of *fallen into the hand of* has appropriate equivalent in Bahasa Indonesia with *jatuh ke tangan*:

SL: I should have *fallen into the hand of* the murderous Ghazis had it not been for the devotion and courage shown by Murray, my orderly, who threw me across a pack-horse, and succeeded in bringing me safely to the British lines.

TL: *Hampir saja aku jatuh ke tangan* para Ghazi yang gemar membunuh, kalau bukan karena jasa mantriku, Murray. Pemuda itulah yang dengan berani membawaku di atas punggung kuda hingga tiba dengan selamat di wilayah Inggris.

(Agoes, 2016, p.16)

The idiom *fallen into the hand* which means 'someone or something who falls into the hand of a bad person or enemy, that person want to get them or want to control them translated into *jatuh ke tangan* because both the source language and target language has the same structure.

### 1.5.2 Translation by using an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form

Another strategy by Mona Baker is translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. In here, the target language which is equivalent to source language in terms of meaning but not in the form. Here is the example:

SL: Choosing the letter alternative, I began my *making up my mind* to leave the hotel, and to take my quarters in some less pretentious and less expensive domicile.

TL: *Memilih yang terakhir, aku **membulatkan tekak** untuk meninggalkan hotel dan mencari tempat lain yang tidak semewah dan semahal hotel tersebut.*

(Agoes, 2016: p.16)

The idiom *making up my mind* which means ‘to make a final decision after a period of consideration’, can be translated into *membulatkan tekak*. Even *making up my mind* has dissimilar form with *membulatkan tekak*, it exactly has the same meaning with the source language.

### 1.5.3 Translation by paraphrase

The next strategy is translation by paraphrase. Paraphrase is usually used by translator in translating idiomatic expression, when translator cannot find any idiomatic in the target language. “The strategy is used when there is no meaning found in the target language or it seems inappropriate in target language because the differences of stylistic preference of the source and target language, but this kind may not always be accurate” (Baker, 1992) . For example:

SL: I shall work it out *on my own hook*.

TL: *Aku akan menyelidikinya **dengan caraku sendiri**.*

(Agoes, 2016: p.15)

The idiom *on my own hook* which means ‘all by oneself’ have no match or similar preference in target language, if translated using literal translation it become ‘*mengaitkan diri sendiri*’. So, it paraphrased into *dengan caraku sendiri* which more acceptable in the target language than translated directly.

#### 1.5.4 Translation by omissions

The last strategy by Mona Baker is translation by omissions. “Omissions is permitted only in some cases. The first one, there is no close equivalent in the target language; secondly, when it is cannot be easily to paraphrased; in the last, the translator may be omitted the idiom by stylistic reasons” (Baker,1992) . For example:

SL : “It seems to me, Stamford,” I added, looking hard for my companion, “that you have some reason for *washing your hands of the matter*. Is this fellow’s temper formidable, or what is it? Don’t be mealy-mouthed about it.”

TL: “*Sebenarnya ada apa sih, Stamford?*” tanyaku sambil menatapnya tajam. “*Temperamen orang ini begitu payah, atau ada masalah lain? Ceritakan terus terang, jangan berbelit-belit.*”

(Agoes, 2016, p.16)

The idiom “washing your hands of the matter” is translation by omissions, because there is no appropriate idiom or any similar meaning and form in the target language. Even the omission is necessary, but the meaning is no effected at all.

#### 1.6 Synopsis of Movie

Captain America: The First Avenger is superhero-themed movie taken from a comic, took place in America in 1942. At that time was still raging in World War II and America also fought with Germany their biggest group enemy that is Nazi. It was told at that time in America in 1942 that there was a young man named Steve Rogers (Captain America) who although small, thin, weak but had a great desire to become a soldier to defend his country. Rogers of course always failed in the selection of new army recruits because of his small physique and he has illness. Fortunately, Rogers had a friend of an America army soldier, Sergant James Barnes who always encourage him.

The provisions that apply to all American soldiers that soldiers must be strong, tall, and muscular are big challenge for Rogers. Unfortunately, he was



rejected five times. Rogers did not give up and always enlisted to become an America soldier. Seeing the determinator and kind heart of Rogers, Dr.Erskine helped him to be accepted. Rogers' acceptance was not just because he would be made a general army, but Rogers will be used as an experiment on an experiment. An experiment called Rebirth Project that has result to increase the ability and strength of the army manifold. How to make this project works is by injecting a serum made by Dr.Erskine as the leader of the experiment.

The outcome after being injected on Rogers, he became a tall, strong, and muscular person. Although this experiment was kept secret, the Nazi knew it. Hydra, a kind of special military division whose job is similar to Dr.Erskine also conducted a similar experiment. The experiment led by Johann Schmidt also succeeded, the person he injected became strong manifold. There is one drawback of the Hydra experiment, the change becomes stronger, but the soldiers who are trying to change their form like red skull, including Schimdt. Comparing different results, Schmidt intends to steal the serum made by Dr.Erskine. The next story is the struggle for serum and the two strongholds which are equally strong.

### **1.7 Review of Previous Study**

There are some previous study who the reasercher takes from some another research, related to translation strategy and translation equivalence. The first previous study is Rindang Barta Fahrizky (2015), the student of Semarang States University. He analyses english-indonesian translation of idiomatic expression in Jhon Green's *The Fault In Our Star* novel. In his research used descriptive-qualitative research. The data were analyzed by comparing idiomatic expression found in this novel both English version and Indonesia version. The strategies that applied to translate idiomatic expression are determined and find out the degree of accuracy of Indonesian novel version. The result of his study can be concluded that, the most used strategy to translate idiomatic expression in this novel is translation by paraphrase, with the accuracy of translation level as much as has 80.43%.

Second previous study is Monica Ardita (2017), the student of Shanata Dharma University of Yogyakarta. She analyses the idiomatic expressions in Kinney's Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw translated into Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Usaha Terakhir. Her research applies library and qualitative research. Following from her result, showed translation idiomatic expression in Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw used matching meaning and lexical items in indonesia version translation.

The third previous study is Aji Fachrizal (2018), the student of State Islamic University Hidayatullah of Jakarta. He analyses the translation strategy of idiomatic expression in english indonesian subtitle of the Infiltrator movie. The result of his study showed three types of idiom that found in subtitle that is literal idiom were the most used as types of idiom. There are three idiom translation strategy that used in subtitle. The data found 6 idioms translated by paraphrasing, 2 used similar meaning and form, and 2 used similar meaning but disimilar form. Translation by paraphrasing are the most frequent translation strategies used in this research.

The differences this research and the previous studies are leads to analyze the translation strategies used to translating idiomatic expression in Captain America: The First Avenger movie. This research aimed to find the most frequently used idiomatic expression translation strategy and also focused on selecting the right translation of the film for the readers of the intended subtitle, and translation strategies with different theories also strategies. The similarities this research and the other research above are analyze the idiomatic and translation. However, the researcher choose this movie because of some reasons. First, this movie was famous for many people from any age who like action genre movie. Second, this movie contained some idiom words and for some people who like this movie can learn the idioms contained in this movie. The last, this movie produced by Marvel Studios who was the most successful also famouse movie in USA and in the world.