CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The second chapter includes literature review that is used to analyse the idiomatic expression found in “The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe”. The literature review consists of theoretical review and theoretical framework that will be explained as the following.

A. Theoretical Review

a. Translation

Translation becomes the main topic will be discussed in this chapter. For understanding this topic, we should know the important point about translation. There are the definition of translation, process of translation, and the method of translation.

1. Definition of Translation

There are few definitions about translation that established by the experts. Hatim and Munday (2004) explained “it is the procedure of switching a text from one language to other language”. Other definition is elaborated by Manser (1996), “translation is an act to change something spoken or written to other language” (p.441). And then Newmark (1988) elaborated that “it is recognized as changing the interpretation of a text to other languages in the way that the writer expected the text” (p.5).

Further, an expert also explained about the procedures of a translation. Graedler (2000) put the procedures of translating culture-specific concepts (CSCs), there are :1) make a new word, 2) explain the interpretation of the resource language utterances in lieu of translating it, 3) reserving the resource language term fully, 4) choose the word in target language that identical with the source language (p.3).

Based on those explanations, we can resume that translation is an action of converting a text from a language to other languages or from resource language to target language and make sure people understand the content of a text. Sutopo et al. (2020) elaborated translation study as “an scholarly interdisciplinary subject managing with systematic study of the theory, description, and application of translation, interpretation and localisation”. In addition, “translation is not a simple duty, because translation is not only crossing between two languages or more, since it needs a few
factors affecting the result or quality of translation” (Sutopo & Prayitno, 2020). Then, “a translator must be careful in exchanging the message from source language to target language accurately” (Sutopo & Said, 2020).

2. Process of Translation

A book that proposed by Larson (1998) entitled Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence discussed the process of translation. Then, he divided the process of translation into eight, as follows:

a) Preparation
Larson mentioned that in this step contains two sorts of preparation. First is preparation. The translator should get this preparation before starting his duty. The second type is the preparation that he performs for the beginning of his work on a certain translation project.

b) Analysis
When the translator reads the text, he takes a note about lexical items that maybe the key words. After write the note, the translator should take the note and identified each word carefully. He can open the dictionary for finds more information about the words.

The translator should be careful for identifying the words, because the sentences must have the same idea in source language. He also has to pay attention to the sentence structures and the semantics point of view.

c) Transfer
It is a step of going from semantic structure analysis into basic concept of the translation. It occurs in translator’s thought.

d) Initial Draft
The translator starts creating his basic concept.

e) Reworking the Basic Concept
The reworking of a basic concept should not be undertaken until a larger part is finished.

f) Testing the Translation
As a translator, he should check the work whether the text perfectly transferred into target language or not. The work should be accurate, clear and natural.
g) Polishing

After doing the steps, from first step to sixth step, the translator has to polish the work he had done. He has to notice that his work is satisfied enough.

h) Preparing the Manuscript for the Publisher

The translator checks and tests his work, also he has to make sure his work contain the same information as the origin language.

The process of translation is divided into three. First, the translator analyses the origin language to target language. Second, the translator transfers the sense. And the last is reconstructing the text that suitable to target language (Nida and Taber, 1974, p.33). Anything the text will be translated, anything the relationship between the origin or resource language and target language, the process of translation includes the method of transferring the significance front one language top other is really crucial (Sutopo, 2017).

3. Method of Translation

The translator will use different techniques on every task, and then their techniques may affect the translation quality in terms of its accuracy and its acceptability (Aresta et al., 2018). Then, translation method greatly affects the results of translation text as a whole (Sutopo, 2016). Moreover, Peter Newmark (1988) elaborated the method of translation into:

a) Word-for-word Translation

The resource language words structure is retained and the words interpreted one-by-one by the most general significances, far from context. For example:

Tsu: I like that smart student.
Tsa: Saya menyukai itu siswa pintar.
The meaning is: I love you.

b) Literal Translation

The resource language grammatical compositions are transformed to the closest target language equivalent, and the lexical words are interpreted one-by-one, far from context. For example:

Tsu: It’s raining cats and dogs.
Tsa: Hujan kucing dan anjing.
The meaning is: hujan deras.

c) Faithful Translation
Create the exact contextual significance of the authentic within the restraints of the target language grammatical structures. For example:
Tsu: He is a broker in Bursa Efek Solo.
Tsa: Dia seorang pialang di Bursa Efek Solo.

d) Semantic Translation
In translating, the translator has to reflect the aesthetical point of view. For example:
Tsu: He is a book worm.
Tsa: Dia seorang kutu buku.

e) Adaptation
The freest style of translation and used primarily for drama and poetry, the themes, characters, plots, are usually kept, the resource language culture is transformed as target language culture and the best is rewritten. For example:
Tsu: Hey dude, don’t make it better.
Take a sad song and make it better.
Tsa: Kasih, dimanakah.
Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku.

f) Free Translation
On this method, the translator makes the target language text without any style, form or content of the original. For example:
Tsu: Anna is growing with happiness.
Tsa: Anna hatinya berbunga-bunga.

g) Idiomatic Translation
Creating the words of the authentic but tends to twist the significance by preferable. For example:
Tsu: You are cheery mood.
Tsa: Kamu kelihatan ceria.
h) Communicative Translation

This method of translation tries to make contextual meaning exactly than the original so the content and the language is comprehensible and acceptable.

4. Translation Strategy

Translation strategy is a plan of action or method to achieve the goal, in translating into target language. Loescher (1991:8) explained that translation strategy as “a potentially conscious procedure for solving a matter faced in translating a text, or some part of it.” In addition, Krings (1986:18) elaborated translation strategy as “translator’s potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation matters in the framework of a concrete translation mission.” Moreover, Seguinot (1989) devided three global strategies that used by the translator, they are;

a) Translating without interference for as long as possible,
b) Correcting surface errors immediately,
c) Leaving the monitoring for qualitative or stylistic errors in the text to the revision stage.

b. Idioms

Idioms are succession of words which the meaning must be learnt as a whole. Based on Oxford Learner’s Dictionary, idiom “is such a unity of words that has significance is dissimilar of individual words meaning”. In Longman dictionary of English idioms, he elaborated an idiom as “a certain bunch of words with a specific diverse significance from the significance of the independent words” (Longman Group Ltd: 1979).

Baker (2018) on her book entitled In Other Words pointed idiom “often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components”. Furthermore, she also elaborated that “idiomatic and fixed expressions have individual collocational patterns”.

1. English Idioms

Idioms can be defined as a number of words which when taken together will have different meaning from the individual meaning of each word (Seidl & McMordie, 1988). The other notion of idiom is two or more words used together as a unit that has a special meaning not derived from the meanings of the words separately. Idioms are
almost figurative or metaphorical. It is found not only in English, also almost any language has idiom. The function of idiom is to reveal idea, thought or even giving someone advice by using subtle expression or actual meaning. Seidl and McMordie (1988) also classified idioms into several types, such as:

a. Form irregular but the meaning is clear

For example:
- *Give someone to understand* (which means: to cause one to understand or believe something),
- *Do someone proud* (which means: to do something well and cause one or oneself to feel pride as a result).

b. Form regular but the meaning is unclear

For example:
- *Have a bee in one’s bonnet* (which means: to talk incessantly about something one thinks is important and often in spite of others’ disinterest),
- *Cut no ice* (which means: to have no impact or effect, especially on one’s opinion),
- *Bring the house down* (which means: to perform or entertain so successfully as to cause the audience to erupt in applause, laughter, or cheers for a long stretch of time).

c. Form irregular but the meaning is unclear

For example:
- *Go great guns* (which means: to do something enthusiastically and successfully),
- *Be at daggers drawn* (which means: to be prepared to verbally or physically fight another person or group).

Besides the explanation above, Baker also proposed the various type of idiom. They are recognizable idiom and unrecognizable idiom (or expressions which seem ill-formed because the form does not follow the grammatical rules). Then, on translating idioms have their own difficulties and strategies. Baker (2018) stated those difficulties as follows:
a) An idiom in the source language does not have the equivalent that suit on the target language.
b) An idiom on the source language has a similar counterpart in the target language, but the context of use probably different.
c) An idiom may be used in the source text on its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time.
d) The very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of the usage probably different in the source and target languages.

And here some strategies of translating idioms by Baker (2018):

a) Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form
In this strategy, the translator should be able to find the similar or identical meaning and form of the source language and the target language. It is some time only occasionally be achieved.

For example:

Example A
Source text (A Hero from Zero, Lonrho:21):

The Sultan's magnificent income was distributed impulsively at his command. **The rain fell on the just and on the unjust.**

Target text (French, p. 21):

Le revenus fabuleux du Sultan était distribué sur un simple ordre de sa part. **La pluie tombait aussi bien sur les justes que sur les injustes.**

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.**

b) Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form
In this strategy, the translator should find the identical meaning in the target language, even though the form of the lexical item is different.

For example:
The previous expression is for an ice monster. The German expression is “Dir werde ich einheizen” that has literal meaning as similar to “I will heat you up”.

c) Borrowing the Source Language Idiom

If the translator cannot use the two strategies above, they can use this strategy. In this strategy, the translator just borrows the idiom that found in the source language and put it into the target language. So it is like copying the utterances that contain idiom without any conversion.

For example:

The idiom on this promotional leaflet is the same.
The author borrowed the idiom from SL when they took the leaflet in other country (TL). So they used the same idiom in all version (the original leaflet and the translation leaflet).
d) Translating by Paraphrase

This strategy is the common way for translating the idioms that found in the source language. If there are unsuitable words in the target language and inappropriate words from the source language because of the different style, culture and so on, they will use this strategy. The translator should make a paraphrase of the idiom that found into the target language.

For example:

This strategy is the general way to translate the idiom when there is no match between SL and TL.

![Example image](image_url)

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e) Translating by Omission of a Play on Idiom

In this strategy, the translator will render the literal meaning of the idiom in a context that allows for a concrete reading of an otherwise playful use of language.

For example:

The way to translating the idiom on this strategy is by providing the literal meaning of the idiom.
f) Translating by Omission of Entire Idiom

In this strategy, the translator will delete all of the idioms that found, if those idioms have no similar words or meaning, or the idioms cannot be paraphrased or because of the style reason.

For example:

A Hero from Zero (p. vi):

It was bitter, but funny, to see that Professor Smith had doubled his own salary before recommending the offer from Fayed, and added a pre-dated bonus for good measure.
2. Indonesian Idioms

In Bahasa Indonesia, idioms are known as “ungkapan”. The experts clarified the concept of idioms. Larson explained idiom as “a figurative that exists in all languages and it is really unique” (Larson, 1998).

Next Carter (1993: 65) elaborated idioms as “special combinations with restricted forms and meanings that cannot be deducted from the literal meanings of the words which make them up”.

Moreover, Longman Idioms Dictionary (1998) defined it as “a sequence of words which has a different meaning as a group from the meaning it would have if you understand each word separately”. Then Longman (2003) explained idiom “as a phrase that anything dissimilar from the significance of the individual words from which it formed” (p.741). Here some example of Indonesian idiom as follows:

- Anak emas (literal English translation: golden child) = the favourite child.
- Buah tangan (fruit hand) = gift or souvenir.
- Campur tangan (mixed hand) = to get involved in a problem.
- Naik daun (leaves lift) = to get famous.
- Meja hijau (green table) = court.

And so on.

c. Synopsis of The Lion the Witch and The Wardrobe

There were four siblings that sent to live in the village because of the World War II. They named Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy. They lived in the country with a Professor and his maids. One day Lucy found out a big wardrobe. She was so curious and
went inside to the wardrobe. Magically, the wardrobe had the other world that different from the real world, Lucy met Mr. Tumnus which was a Faun. They became a friend. Lately Edmund knew about this and joined Lucy. He entered the wardrobe and admired every single region of Narnia.

One day, Edmund was bewitched by the evil queen and had to follow all of her orders. Then, the siblings tried to bring Edmund back with their own strength. At the moment, Aslan the Lion came back to Narnia, save Narnia and helped Edmund to come back to his siblings. Finally, the siblings and Aslan won the war and the queen lost during the war. They got the kingdom back and elected as the kings and the queens of Narnia. After their adventure in the world that called Narnia, they were coming back to the Professor’s house as Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy with their old clothes. Here the next story of The Chronicles of Narnia will be continued by the next series with the title “Prince Caspian” on book 2. (Lewis, 1950)

B. Theoretical Framework

The writer uses Seidl and McMordie (1988) theory about classification of idiom in order to classify the type of the idioms that found on the novel. The types divided into three, such as: 1) form irregular meaning clear (the form of idiom is unusual, and the significance is clear), 2) form regular meaning unclear (the form of idiom is common, but the significance is not clear), and 3) form irregular meaning unclear (the form of idiom is unusual, and also the significance is not clear). Also Baker’s theory (2018) to find out the strategies that used to translate the idiom into target language. The strategies are: 1) using an idiom of similar meaning and form (the translator should be able to find the similar or identical meaning and form of the source language and the target language), 2) using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (the translator should find the identical meaning in the target language, even though the form of the lexical item is different), 3) borrowing the source language idiom (copying the utterances that contain idiom without any conversion), 4) translating by paraphrase (the translator should make a paraphrase of the idiom that found into the target language), 5) translating by omission of a play on idiom (the translator will render the literal meaning of the idiom in a context that allows for a concrete reading of an otherwise playful use of language), and 6) translating by omission of entire idiom
(the translator will delete all of the idioms that found, if those idioms have no similar words or meaning, or the idioms cannot be paraphrased or because of the style reason).