

Chapter II

Literature Review

This Chapter will explore the theory used in this research. The explanation will be divided into five sub-chapter and each will be divided into points. The sub-chapter are: Translation, Idiom, The Novel *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer*, and Theoretical Framework. This chapter expect to give clear understanding on the theories used.

2.1 Translation

Translation is not only changing words from one language to another language, translation is about transferring culture of a language to another language. In translating, there are challenge to overcome with process and strategy to be used.

2.1.1 Theory of Translation

Translation, according to Larson (1984:6) consist of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. An Indonesian linguist, Simatupang (1999/2000:2) said that translation is the act of transferring the meaning in the source language and reformulate it to target language with natural form based on existing rules and norms of target language, it is the meaning that being transferred and not the form.

Newmark (1991:27) said that translation is transferring the meaning of a stretch or a unit of language, the whole part of a text, from one language to another.

2.1.2 Problems of Translation

Baker (1992) stated that the main problems posed by idiomatic and fixed expressions for translators relate to two principal areas: “The ability to recognize and interpret an idiom correctly; and the difficulties involved in rendering the various aspects of meaning that an idiom or a fixed expression conveys into the TL” (p. 65). She also mentions, “The first difficulty that a translator comes across in being able to recognize that s/he is dealing with an idiomatic expression” (1992, p.6). She further states “the more difficult an expression is to understand and the less sense it makes in a given context, the more likely a translator will recognize it as an idiom” (ibid, p.65). The main difficulties involved in translating idioms are summarized by Baker (1992, pp.68-71) as follows: **(a)** An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the TL. **(b)** An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the TL, but its context of use may be different; the two expressions may have different connotations or they may not be pragmatically transferable. **(c)** An idiom may be used in the ST in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. Unless the TL idiom corresponds to the SL idiom both in form and in meaning, the play on idiom cannot be successfully reproduced in the TT. **(d)** The very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target languages.

Newmark (1988) stated that: “in translating idiomatic into idiomatic language, it is particularly difficult to match equivalence of meaning with equivalence of frequency" (p. 28). It can be concluded that the main problems of a translator faces, are not grammatical but lexical, i.e. words, collocations, and fixed phrases or idioms.

2.1.3 Process of Translation

Based on Cambridge Advance Learner’s Dictionary, process is “a series of action that you take in order to achieve a result”. It means that the process of translation is a step-by-step action in order to achieve the proper translation. Numerous experts have their own definition of the process of translation. Bathgate in Widyamartaya (1989:40) offer seven process of translation: tuning, analysis, understanding, terminology, restructuring, checking, and discussion. Translator must go through each step to get the accuracy from source language to target language. Similar to Bathgate, Machali (2000:38) describe the six process of translation: first analysis, transference, the second analysis, first correction of the transference, third analysis, and second correction of the transference. Larson stated that translation has been represented as a process, which begin with the source text, analyze the text into semantic structure, then restructure the semantic structure into appropriate receptor language forms in order to create the equivalent receptor language text.

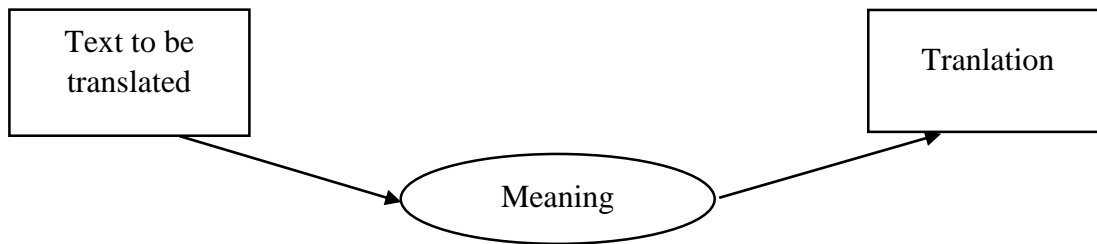


Diagram 1: Process of Translation by Larson

2.1.4 Strategy of Translation

Based on Oxford Dictionary, strategy means “a plan of action designed to achieve a long-term or overall aim”. In translating a text, strategy is needed to achieve the best quality of translation.

Ingo (as cited in Helleklev, 2006, p. 27) stated four ways of handling idioms:

1) By translating an idiom with an equivalent idiom, means idiom from source text is translated to the idiom with closest meaning in target text. 2) Word for word, this method is very unlikely among scholars, by translating idiom word to word can be confusing to the target text reader. 3. With an explanatory everyday expression, means idiom is explained in daily expression. 4) An everyday expression is translated by using an idiom means something which is not an idiom but translated into idiom in the target text.

Meanwhile, Mona Baker (1992:72) proposed the four strategies on translation idiom as follow: The first one is using an idiom of similar meaning and form. This

strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source-language idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items. Second is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. Sometime it is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items. Third is Translation by paraphrase. This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when an equivalent cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language. The last is translation by omission. As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. It is because it has no close equivalent in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons.

The theory used in this study is Mona Baker's theory because it is the most suitable for translating idiom. Ingo's theory of word to word translation may become a problem in translating idiom, since it will sound strange in target language,

2.2 Idiom

Found in many literature, idiom is a set of words that related to culture and do not have literal meaning. Different culture has different kind of idiom and each of them may sound nonsense in other culture. Translating idiom needs special way, before

proceeding, here will be discussed about idiom, characteristic of idiom, and type of idiom.

2.2.1 Definition of English Idiom

According to McCarthy and O'Dell in their book 'Idiom in Use' (2002:6) said: Idioms are expression which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words'. Mclay stated "all language have idiom, but an idiom in one language have no direct equivalent in another" (1987:3). Walker in the New International Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language (2003:627) said "idiom is an expression peculiar to any language, not readily analyzable from its grammatical construction or from the meaning of component part, as to put up with".

2.2.2 Characteristic of Idiom

Nunberg, Ivan and Wasow (1994: 492-493), stated the characteristics of idioms in six ways are as follows: 1) Conventionalality: idioms are conventionalized. Their meaning or use cannot be predicted, or at least entirely predicted, on the basis of a knowledge of the independent conventions that determine the use of their constituents when they appear in isolation from another. 2) Inflexibility: idioms typically appear only in a limited number of syntactic frames or constructions, unlike freely composed expressions. (*The breeze was shot.* 3) Figuration: idioms typically involve metaphors (*take the bull by the horns*), metonymies (*lend a hand*), hyperboles (*not worth the paper it's printed on*) or other kinds of figuration. 4) Proverbiality:

idioms are typically used to describe – and implicitly, to explain a recurrent situation of particular social interest (*becoming restless*). 5) Informality: like other proverbial expressions, idioms are typically associated with relatively informal or colloquial registers and with popular speech and oral culture. 6) Affect: idioms are typically used to imply a certain evaluation or affective stance toward the things they denote. A language does not ordinarily use idioms to describe situations that are regarded neutrally- buying tickets, reading a book- though of course one could imagine a community in which such activities were sufficiently charged with social meaning to be worthy of idiomatic reference.

2.2.3 Types of Idiom

Idiom in English is divided into several type. Fernando (1996: 35-36) as cited from Leah (2012), divided idioms into three sub-classes: pure idioms, semi-idioms and literal idioms.

1. Pure idioms

A pure idiom a type of conventionalized, non-literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meanings of the words that make up the phrase. For example the expression „*spill the beans*“ is a pure idiom, because its real meaning has nothing to do with beans.

2. Semi-idioms

A semi-pure, on the other hand, has at least one literal element and one with a non-literal meaning. For example *foot the bill* (pay) is one example of a semi-idiom, in which *foot* is the non-literal element, whereas the word *bill* is used literally.

3. Literal idioms

Literal idioms, such as *on foot* or *on the contrary* are semantically less complex than the other two. Therefore easier to understand even if one is not familiar with these expressions.

On the other hand, McCarthy and O'Dell (2003:6) made a syntactic classification of English idioms according to their possible combinations:

1. Verb + object/complement: (and or adverbial) *kill two birds with one stone*
(achieve two aims with a single action or at the same time)
2. Prepositional phrase: *in the blink of an eye* (in an extremely short time)
3. Compound: *a bone of contention* (a subject about which there is disagreement)
4. Simile: (as + adjective + as or like + a noun): *as dry as a bone* (very dry indeed)
5. Binominal: (word + and + word): *rough and ready* (crude and lacking sophistication)
6. Trinomial: (word + word + and + word): *cool, calm and collected* (relaxed,

In control, not nervous).

7. Whole clause or sentence: *to cut a long story short* (to get to the point of what one is saying quickly).

Fernando's theory of types of idiom is used in this study because it is easier to understand and more simple.

2.2.4 Idiom In Bahasa Indonesia

Different countries has different culture, and different culture has different kinds of idiom. According to Djajasudarma (2009:20) idiom is lexical formed by words. Words combined with other word and formed different meaning. Chaer (2009:74) quoted from his dictionary *Kamus Idiom Bahasa Indonesia*, stated that Idiom is a fixed expression of words, phrases, or sentence which cannot be defined literally. Based on the theory above, it can be concluded that idiom cannot be translated word by word.

2.2.5 Types Of Idiom In Bahasa Indonesia

Just like the English counterpart, idiom also divided into several types in Bahasa Indonesia. Abdul Chaer (1993, cited in Rinantang, 2010) in his book entitled "*Kamus Idiom Bahasa Indonesia*" has classified the Indonesian idioms into two types, i.e., idiom penuh (full idiom) and idiom sebahagian (semi idiom), as follows:

- a. Full Idiom

Full idiom is an idiom in which its constituent elements already constitute a unity of meaning and every element has lost its lexical meaning so that the meaning of the idiom is formed from its constituent elements as a whole. For example, Meja Hijau (Meja=Table Hijau=Green) means “Court”

b. Semi Idiom

Semi Idiom is considered as an idiom in which one of the constituent elements still remains in its lexical meaning, and another one is not (lost its literal meaning). For example like the Indonesian expression “buku putih” (literally: Buku=Book Putih=White), which gives the idiomatic meaning a “secret book”

However, due to some idioms that were translated into paraphrase, the researcher added another two type of Indonesian idiom, first is paraphrase, and second is omission.

2.3 The Novel “The Adventure of Tom Sawyer”

2.3.1 The Author

Samuel Langhorne Clemens was born on November 30, 1835, in Florida, Missouri. Before his fame as a writer, Clemens was a pilot of a steamboat in Mississippi river. However, he lost his job in 1861 when the civil war broke out. He served for the military for a few week before he went to the west with his brother who was a governor secretary in Nevada. He finally made his way to San Francisco where he begin his

career in writing. The name Mark Twain was actually used by an older steamboat pilot, Isaiah Sellers, for his writings in *New Orleans Picayune*. Clemens mocked the writings in *True Delta* which was published in New Orleans. His mocking offended Sellers so much that he never wrote again. Clemens, felt guilty, used the name in hope to restore it.

Twain's first famous writing was *The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County* in 1865 followed by *The Innocents Abroad* in 1869. His childhood in Mississippi made him wrote the most famous *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer* in 1876 and its sequel *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn* in 1885. At the age of 74, Mark Twain died at his Connecticut home on April 21st, 1910.

2.3.2 The Synopsis of *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer*

Aunt Polly was looking for Tom before finally he got caught. Tom narrowly escapes being hit by Aunt Polly, then plays hooky for the rest of the day. When Aunt Polly finds out about this he was punished to whitewash a fence on Saturday. However, Tom was a smart kid, he tricked his friends into paying him for whitewashing the fence. After the fence is whitewashed, Tom heads for the town and on the way, he saw a pretty young who is moving into a house down the street. He shows off for her, but she pretended to ignore him. He is attracted to her and found out her name is Becky Thatcher. The next day, he was forced to attend Sunday school, but he was bored, fortunately he finds ways to distract himself.

On Monday, before going to school, he found many reason to skip school, but he is finally forced to go. On the way, he met Huckleberry Finn, Huck was the son of the town drunk. He never goes to school and all the boys in town envy him for his freedom. Huck made an appointment with Tom to meet him that night so they could bury a dead cat in the cemetery. At school, Tom was to sit in the girl section for his being late. This made him happy because the only empty seat was next to Becky Thatcher. At lunch, he met her, and they pledged their troth to each other.

At midnight, Huck arrived, and they went to the cemetery where they saw Dr. Robinson, Injun Joe, and Muff Potter who were digging up a recently buried corpse. There was a conflict, Muff was knocked unconscious, and Injun Joe kill Dr. Robinson with Puff Potter's knife and places the knife at Muff's side. The horrified boys fled and swear never to reveal what they saw. The next day, the town is in an uproar, and Injun Joe told the town that Muff Potter was the one who killed Dr. Robinson. Tom is fearful that Injun Joe would discover that he was a witness. At Muff Potter's trial, Muff Potter was convicted that he killed Dr. Robinson and will be hanged. Tom, in spite of his vow not to reveal what he saw, cannot stand to see an innocent person hanged for a crime he did not commit. He bravely told what really happened, then Injun Joe made his escape by jumping out of the second story window.

One day, Tom and Huck were looking for buried treasure, they explore an old abandoned house. When they were inside, two men arrived, the boys ran upstairs and

hid themselves there. Those man turned out to be Injun Joe in disguise and his friend. The two criminals retrieve a box of silver coins they hid and then, by chance, discover a horde of gold coins that had been buried by some outlaws long ago. They decided to take the gold coins to Injun Joe's other hideout. The terrified boys overhear Injun Joe planning a horrible revenge before leaving the country. The boys fear that they were the subject of his planned vengeance. They tried to discover a place in town that would be Injun Joe's other hideout, but they only find a room filled with an abundant supply of whiskey in a Temperance Tavern.

At Becky Thatcher's birthday, several of the boys and girls entered McDougal's Cave. Tom and Becky wandered away from the others and became lost. Meanwhile, Huck, who discovered Injun Joe's hideout, followed the two men toward Cardiff Hill, the home of the Widow Douglas and a Welshman named Jones. Hiding behind a bush, he eavesdropped Injun Joe telling his intentions to kill Widow Douglas because her husband, the judge, had once had him publicly horsewhipped. Huck hurriedly informing Mr. Jones about the plot, and the Welshman and his sons drove off Injun Joe. Huck had been so frightened that he became ill, and the Widow Douglas came to the Welshman's home and nursed the boy back to health.

At the same time, Tom and Becky were missing; nobody saw them since they entered the cave. All the men in the town conducted a search of the cave. Tom and Becky heard the search party in the distance but too weak to call loudly enough to be

heard. Then, Tom saw Injun Joe in a nearby passage. After they had been underground for days, Tom discovered a way out of the cave. He and Becky then made their way back to the town.

He ran into Judge Thatcher, who told him that the entrance to the cave has been sealed with a metal door. Tom then told the judge that Injun Joe was in there. The men went back to the cave and discover Injun Joe's body just inside the cave where he had tried to dig his way out with a knife. Soon after, Tom told Huck that he knew where the treasure was. They returned to the cave and searched for Injun Joe's treasure. They found Joe's hideout and his treasure. Widow Douglas took Huck into her home to civilize him. Huck found that civilization was not his style so he ran away, but eventually Tom convinced him to return.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

This study will use Mona Baker's theory to analyze the strategy of translating idioms, Fernando's theory of type of English idiom, and Chaer's theories of type of Indonesian Idiom.

