CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains some sub-chapters they are; Background of the Research, Research Question, Objective of the Research, Significance of the Research, Scope, and Limitation of the Research and the Definition of the Key Terms.

A. Background of the Research

Communication is the bridge that connects people one to another. It is not only limited in talking and sending messages but also in sharing the idea with others. In other word, communication is impossible without shared knowledge and assumptions between speakers and hearers (Nurhayati & Yuwartatik, 2016). In order to communicate with others, someone needs a tool to exchange their idea. This tool is called language which has an important role as the tool to express someone's ideas. As stated by Velentzas (2014) that exchanging thought, messages, or information as by speech, visuals, signals, writing, or behavior are the activities of communication. Nevertheless, expressing idea and understanding idea either in written or spoken is not that easy, especially for EFL students. Besides, in order to be able to speak a foreign language, it is necessary to know a certain amount of grammar and vocabulary. It means that grammar and vocabulary plays important role to conduct communication or in other words the lack of practicing this skill arises some problems to the students (Nurhayati, 2016a). So, before they are able to understand the idea itself at least they have to

understand how to translate the words or the vocabularies of the idea. In translation, the process of transferring the meaning of source language into receptor language is done by way semantic structure (Larson, 1998). However, sometimes EFL students get some difficulties in understanding the ideas.

One of those problems usually happened when EFL students translate sentences or phrases that cannot be translated word by word. This kind of sentence which cannot be translated individually is called idioms. According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:6), idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words. In other word, idioms are expressions to mean something that really different from the individual words.

Furthermore, idioms can be found in all languages. In language, a huge amount of idiom makes a language more interesting and dynamic. Thus, idioms are commonly used in everyday conversation by English native speakers. In conversation, idiom brings a sense of mystery and fun. It happens because idiom offers an interesting insight into languages and thought processes of the speaker (Idioms, 2013). In short, idiom makes the conversation more colorful and creative in their own way. The way English native use idioms in daily conversation is called as Idiomatic (Rundell, 1987). In brief, Idiomatic is the natural way in which a speaker or writer speaks and writes when they are using their own language. The word or the group of words which has a particular meaning they are used is called as expressions. So, idiomatic expression or idiom occurs when there is a group of words which has particular meaning used by native to speak or write in their own language.

Moreover, the idiom is used in daily life it has some function in conversation. The functions are such as bring the conversation to life, bring a sense of mystery of the conversation, and bring fun to the conversation (Idioms, 2013). Beside idiom can add the color of conversation, the idiom can be applied in a certain condition such as when someone wants to emphasize a condition, e.g. 'the singer's album sank like a stone'. In this case, the idiom sank like a stone is used to give emphasizes on 'the singer's album' that this album is totally failed/completely failed. Then, the idiom can also be used to comment on people, such as in this sentence 'he is invited by the prime minister, he's totally gone up in the world.' This idiom in the sentence is applied by someone to comment on a person because he or the man has gained a better position/ money than before. And there are some other uses and functions of idiomatic in daily life, such as to comment a condition, to state agreement to the previous speaker, to make anecdote more interesting, to catch the reader's eye (McCarthy and O'Dell, 2010:8).

Since idiom has a different meaning with its individual words, find the literal meaning of idiom's elements is activated and remain activated during idiom comprehension (Tabossi and Cacciari, 1988). Besides, there are two classifications of idiom, those are an analyzable idiom and non-analyzable idiom. In analyzable idiom, some of the relations between the idiom element and its meaning can be discerned. As stated by Cacciari and Glucksberg (1991:229) there are several ways that can be used to fit the literal meaning of the element of the word onto the meaning of the idioms, and this idiom may be classified

accordingly; analyzable opaque, analyzable transparent and quasi-metaphorical. In analyzable opaque, the relation between an idiom's elements and idiom's meaning may be opaque, but the meaning of individual words can nevertheless constrain both interpretations and use, e.g. kick the bucket (die), the meaning of 'kick' word is constraining the interpretation semantic and discourse productivity. In short, in this type of idioms, we can analyze the meaning of idiom by the individual words of the idiom itself even though the meaning still unclear.

Basically, the use of idiomatic expressions can be found whether in spoken or written form. In spoken form, idioms commonly found in daily conversation, song, and many others. Besides, in written form, the idiom is usually found in the literature. Moreover, literature is classified into two categories those are fiction and non-fiction. The meaning of fiction refers to any narrative that is derived from imagination. In other words, it is not based strictly on history or fact. However, fiction has many genres such as novels, short stories, fables, legends, myths, and some others. One of fiction literature is novel. The meaning of a novel itself is a fictitious prose narrative of book length in which it is typically representing character and action with some degree of realism (Stevenson, 2010). Furthermore, literary work is considered as a novel if it has more than 40,000 words (Meer, 2012). In brief, a novel is a long printed story about imaginary character or events.

In daily life, most people read some literature in order to fill out their spare time and one of the most popular reading material is novel. A novel is also loved by the public for the last three centuries. As Leavis (1939) said, 'The reading habit is now often a form of the drug habit.' His statement is proofed along with the

information from the volunteered public librarian that most the people took the best-seller novels as their reading material (Leavis, 1939:6-7). Likewise, by reading novel reader will get some perks such as reduces stress level, grow readers' capacity of empathy and many others (Seiter, 2018). One of the benefits of a novel which can grow the empathy was proofed by a psychologist named Raymond Mar at York University in Canada. He performed an analysis of 86 fMRI studies that was published in the Annual Review of Psychology. In his study, he found there was substantial overlap in the brain network used to understand stories and the networks used to navigate interactions with other individuals in which we're trying to figure out the thought and feelings of others (Paul, 2012). Besides, there are other studies published in 2006 and 2009 that revealed something similar, that people who read a lot of fiction tend to better at empathizing with others (Dovey, 2015). Reading a novel is also reducing the stress level of the reader. It is known since reading has been exposed to set human's brain into a pleasurable trance-like state which is it is similar to meditation and brings the deep relaxation and inner calm. Also, regular readers sleep better, have lower stress levels, and so on (Dovey, 2015). Though, reading is the most effective way to overcome stress, beating out to listening to music or taking a walk. In fact, reading can reduce stress levels by 68 percent while listening to music reduced the levels by 61 percent, according to the University of Sussex research (London, 2019). Moreover, when people read a novel they are able to get some new vocabularies, and even they can enrich their list of idioms which can very useful in their life.

From the explanation about the novel above, the fiction novel which is focused on the idiomatic expression is chosen to be analyzed by the researcher. In this research, the researcher chooses one of J.K. Rowling's novels entitled Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire. J.K Rowling is a British novelist, philanthropist, film producer, television producer and screenwriter who wrote the best-seller novel series in the history entitled Harry Potter. Those are fantasy novels divided into seven series even these novels are translated into eighty languages. These novels are telling about the story of a young wizard named Harry Potter and his friends Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger in Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. Furthermore, these novels are directed at a young adult audience with many genres including fantasy, drama, coming age, and the British school (Allsobrook, 2003).

There are two reasons why Harry Potter and the Goblet of fire novel is chosen by the researcher. First, the novel is one of fiction literature that has some benefits toward the readers. Such as, growing empathy and reducing the stress level of the reader's. In other hands, a novel that preferred to be chosen by the reader is the best-seller novel (Leavis, 1939:6-7). Second, Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire is one of the best-seller novels in 2001 which sold 3.8 million print and 3 million copies in the first weekend from the release of this novel (NY, 2009). In addition, the series of this novel which entitled Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire was winning the best novel award by Hugo award in 2001 (Geisler, 2006) for the best novel.

Mostly, Seidl and McMordie and McCarthy and O'Dell theories are used to analyzing the subjects of the previous studies. Generally, these theories are chosen by the previous researchers because they wanted to look for figurative meaning and the types of idiomatic expression. Likewise, the previous researcher wanted to find out the structure of the idiom that points to the classifications of the idiom. Such as in the research of Ernawati (2016) entitled 'A Translation Analysis of Idioms in The Novel 'Harry Potter and The Goblet Fire' by J.K. Rowling and its Implication on The Teaching of Reading Comprehension', she found 97 idioms from 30 pages which she picked randomly. In her research, Seidl and McMordie theory was used as the reference to look for the types of idiomatic expression. Also, she was looking for the implication of the novel she was used on the teaching reading comprehension. In another previous study by Astriani (2013), she analyzed the type of idiomatic expression and the use of translation procedure in translating the novel of Seldon entitled 'Tell Me Your Dreams' and its translation. On her research, she found seven types of idiomatic expression. Besides, in Karniati, et.al research (2017), they found ten types of idiomatic expressions based on Seidl and McMordie theory of idiom in 'Love-Off Limits' novel.

In the term of theories, the theories used by those previous studies above are different from the theories used in the present research. In this research, theories of McCarthy and O'Dell and Cacciari and Glucksberg are used as the reference of the research. In short, based on that explanation, the researcher wants

to conduct research entitled 'Idiomatic Expression Used in 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire' novel by J.K. Rowling'.

B. Research Questions

1. What are the types of idiomatic expression used in 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire' by J.K. Rowling?

2. What are the meanings of the idiomatic expressions used 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire' by J.K. Rowling?

3. What are the classifications of idiomatic expression used 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire' by J.K. Rowling based on its analyzability?

C. Objectives of the Research

1. To classify the types of idiomatic expression used in 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire' by J.K. Rowling.

2. To find out the meaning of the idiomatic expressions used in 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire' by J.K. Rowling.

3. To find out the classifications of idiomatic expression used in 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire' by J.K. Rowling based on its analyzability.

D. The Significance of the Research

This research contributes to enrich the study of idiomatic expression. And it is hopefully useful for EFL students to enhance their knowledge about the idiom. Hence, it is useful to create more colorful conversation for EFL students. Also, the researcher hopes that this study can inspire other researchers to conduct further researches about idiomatic expression used in 'Harry Potter and the Goblet

of Fire' by J.K. Rowling or other topics related to idiomatic expression to enhance the existing of the study.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

In this research, the scope of the research is novel analysis. To make it more specific researcher analyzed 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire' novel by J.K. Rowling. The limitation of this research is only on the phrase or sentences that contain the idiomatic expression.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Idiomatic expression or idiom are phrases or sentences that the meaning is different from the individual words.

2. A novel is a long written story which contains the fictional element.

G. Index

n.   noun

v.   verb

adj.   adjective

adv.   adverb

conj. conjunction

prep. preposition

det.   determiner