CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theories and previous study related to this research. The literature review consists of idiom, the use of idiom, type of idiom, and classification of the idiom 'Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire' novel by J.K. Rowling

A. Definition of Idiomatic Expression

Idiomatic is the natural way of native speaker speak or write in their native language. Expression is a word or a group of words which has a certain meaning. An Idiom or usually called as Idiomatic expression is expression word or group of words which the meaning has a figurative meaning that generally understood by the native speaker. Additionally, the meaning of idiom can't be translated directly from the individual words. 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 words, as stated by Seidl and McMordie (1988), idioms are an essential part of language which has a different meaning from the individual meanings of each word. Furthermore, idiom included in the type of formulaic language. The formulaic language itself is the language which consists of a fixed expression that learned and recognize as a unit instead of individual words.

According to Palmer (1981), idioms involve collocation in a special kind which is the element words of an idiom sometimes has relation one to another. Sometimes idiom is not related to the meaning of individual words, but sometimes

it is closely related to the meaning of a single word. Moreover, idioms semantically like a single word but it doesn't function like it is. Not every element words of an idiom can be changed into past tense form, we still need to consider the normal sequence of grammatical words. Thus we will never have a past tense 'sank liked a stone', but we still able to change the idiom into past form with the grammatical sequence. Hence, even though the verb can be changed into the past form we cannot change the number of the noun in an idiom such as in this idiom 'sour grapes', we can't add or subtract the number of the noun 'grapes' into 'grape'.

As stated by Cacciari & Tabossi (1993:23), Idiomatic expressions belong to the vast family of fixed phrases, clichés, proverbs, indirect speech acts, speech formulas, and so forth, that shares some degree of conventionalization of meaning yet at the same time differs in semantic as well as syntactic properties. And as many authors have noted in (Cacciari & Tabossi, 1993:23) a large part of our everyday linguistic repertoire is formed by these 'conventionalized ways of saying things', so the idiomatic expression is always used in informal conversation unless there is something that holds people to not use it such as in a formal meeting (Fillmore, 1978) cited by Cacciari (1993). As what Searle said, 'Speak idiomatically unless there is some good reason not to do it' (Searle, 1975) cited by Cacciari (1993). Hence, it is not only is the meaning of the idiomatic expression that is stipulated but also is their correct intonation, the context, and the linguistic as well as interpersonal functions. In short, the use of idiomatic expressions always becomes the informal rule in conversation that only doesn't use in a

certain situation, and also the meaning and the intonation of idiomatic expression is stipulated for the importance of interpersonal function.

B. The Use of Idiom

As already stated, the idiomatic expression is important for the well of interpersonal function. But also, in daily life, the existence of idiom make a language more interesting and dynamic. Besides, there is some other use of idioms or idiomatic expressions according to McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:6), those are:

1. The use of Idiom for emphasis a condition, e.g. 'the singer's album sank like a stone'. The idiom *sank like a stone* in the sentence give an emphasizes on 'the singer's album' sentence that it is totally failed/completely failed.

2. The use of idiom to comment on people, such as in this sentence 'he is invited by the prime minister, he's totally *gone up in the world'*. That idiom in the sentence means that he or the man has gained a better position/ money than before.

3. The use of idiom to comment a condition, e.g. the new finance minister wants to *knock the economy into shape* (act forcefully to bring someone or something into a fitter, more efficient, or better-organized state), the idiom is used to comment on the 'good condition' which is bought by 'the finance minister'.

4. The use of idiom to state agreement to the previous speaker, e.g.

    A: Do you see that? She finishes her job *as quick as lighting*.

    B: Yeah, she finished it in two shakes (very quickly)

On the dialogue above the idiom is used to agree to the previous speaker.

5. The use of idiom to make anecdote more interesting, e.g. it was just one disaster after another today, a sort of *domino effect* (when something, usually bad, happens and causes a serial of other things to happen.)

6. The use of idiom to catch the reader's eye. The idiom has strong images that are frequently used in headlines, advertising slogans, and names of small business. In the purpose of creating a special effect, sometimes the writer may play idiom or make a pun, e.g. *debt of dishonor* instead of the usual idiom debt of honor (a debt that you owe to someone for moral reasons.

C. Types of Idiom

According to the Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, in this dictionary type has two class of classes, those type as noun and type as a verb. As noun type has countable meaning that is one member of a group of people or things that have similar features or qualities of this/that/each etc type. Besides, as a verb type can be defined as to write something using a computer or a typewriter. In this research type, the term that is used by the researcher is type as the noun which has some synonym such as kind and sort.

Many authors have categorized the types of the idiom in their own way, such as Seidl and McMordie (1988:5-8) that divide idiom into nine classifications. Those classification following:

1. Keywords with idiomatic uses.

2. Idioms with noun and adjectives.

3. Idiomatic pairs.

4. Idioms with preposition.

5. Phrasal verb.

6. Verbal idioms.

7. Idiom from special subjects.

8. Idiom with keywords from special categories.

9. Idioms with comparison.

Moreover, McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:6) also classify the idiom based on specific individual types of the idiom as following:

1. Similes

Similes are expression which that compare two things and always include 'like' and 'as' in the sentence According to Pierini (2007) simile can be defined as the statement of a similarity relation between two entities that basically different but thought to be alike in one or more respects or a non-similarity relation, e.g. *dead as a doornails* (completely died).

2. Binomials

Binomial is the sequence of two words pertaining to the same form-class, placed on the same level of syntactic hierarchy which is linked by some kind of lexical link (Malkiel, 1959). In other word, Binomials is idiom wherein two words are joined by the conjunction 'and' such as in *airs and graces,* which the meaning is an affected manner of behaving, designed to attract or impress (Press, 2019).

3. Trinomials

Trinomial is an idiom that joined three words and connected by the conjunction 'and', e.g. *cool, calm and collected* (relaxed, in control, not nervous).

4. Euphemism

Euphemisms are a type of idiom used to avoid saying words which may offend or be considered unpleasant. In addition, this word or phrase is to replace a taboo word or serves to avoid frightening or unpleasant subjects (Fromkin, 1993). Generally, this type of idiom is used to talk a certain condition such as to talk about the death, to avoid using direct words of body functions, to tell a joke, and to tone down unpleasant situation, e.g. I'm just going to *spend a penny* (urinate), this idiom is used to avoid the use of an unpleasant word.

5. Proverbs

Proverbs are a short sentence that refers to something most people experienced and which give advice and warnings. In other word proverbs are short, memorable sayings that generalize on human experience to communicate an experiential truth (Galan, 2014), e.g. *it never rains but it pours* (problems that always happen together).

6. Clichés

Clichés are statements that have been heard so often that their once colorful play on words has become expected and stale. (Spivey, 2010). Additionally, clichés are comments that are often used in certain common,

everyday situations. Clichés are often used in everyday conversation and they also used in advertising slogans and in the newspaper headline, such as in *you can lead a horse to water* (you can give someone an opportunity, but you can't force them to do it).

7. Fixed statements and other languages.

Fixed statements are expressions that you can often hear and use fixed statements in everyday conversation, such as in *good riddance*! (I'm happy something or someone has gone).

D. Classifications of Idiom

If the type is defined as is one member of a group of people or things that have similar features or qualities of this/that/each etc type. Although the term of classification and type almost similar to be heard, actually it is not. In Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English classification is defined as the process in which you put something into the group or class it belongs to. So, if the type is the group of which of things that have similar features, the classification is the process of putting or grouping the things into the group itself.

Here are the classifications of idiom according to Cacciari & Glucksberg (1991) as the following:

1. Analyzable opaque. In this type of idiom, 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. (Cacciari & Glucksberg, 1991)

2. Analyzable transparent. In this type of idiom, there is a clear relation between idiom's elements and the components of idiom's meaning. Usually because of the metaphorical suitability between the idiom's elements and the components of idiom's meaning, e.g. *break the ice* (do or say something to relieve tension or get conversation started at the start of a party or when people meet for the first time), the word 'break' is suitable with the idiomatic sense of changing mood or feeling, and the word 'ice' is suitable with the idiomatic sense of social tense.

3. Quasi-metaphorical. In these type of idiom the literal referent of the idiom itself an instance of the idiomatic meaning. Sometimes, in the quasi methaphorical, some of the idiomatic meanings are only understood by each community of society. In short, there must be a special language such as idiom, which only can be understood by the residents of that region or by the members of that community (Nurhayati, 2016b), e.g. *carry coals to Newcastle*, this idiom refers to bring or send something to a place where it is already plentiful. For some of people who are not from the community who know that Newcastle is the place that full of coal, they would not know the meaning of this idiom.

In the other hand, Fernando (1996) also classifies idioms into three classes, as the following:

1. Pure idiom. A pure idiom is a type of conventionalized expression which the meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meaning of the words that

make up the phrase, e.g. *kick the beans*, it is classified into pure idiom because the real meaning of it has nothing to do with 'kick' neither 'bucket'.

2. Semi-idiom. Semi-idiom contains one or more literal element and one with the non-literal element, e.g. *foot the bill*, this idiom includes in semi-idiom because the word 'foot' has non-literal meaning/ it has an idiomatic meaning, while the word 'bill' has a literal meaning that is the request of payment.

3. Literal idiom. Literal idiom such as on foot or the contrary is semantically less complex than the other two, and therefore easier to understand even though the reader does not familiar with the expression, e.g. *give someone a break.*

E. The Meaning of the Idiomatic Expression

In the term of the definition of idioms, idioms are divided into four terms, there are institutionalization, compositeness, frozenness, and non-compositionally. The term of institutionalization is used to capture an idiom's degree of familiarity and conventionality within a given speech community. In this term idioms is linguistic construction used in the community that has been through the sociolinguistic process of conventionalism. Then, compositeness refers to idioms as multi-word which has two or more lexical constituents, e.g. *sour grapes*, this idiom consists of two constituents sour and grapes. Hence, Frozenness can influence the variability of the lexical constituents and the grammatical behavior, such as in *blow off some steam* that is considered as frozen. The last is non-compositionally, this term is used to define idioms. This perspective refers to the fact that the meaning of these constructions is not the derivational sum of the meanings of their constituents. In other words, the whole meaning of an idiomatic

construction is a semantic extension from the compositional result of the meanings of its lexical constituents. The relationship between idioms has overall meaning and the sum of the meaning of the constituents reflects a pattern of figuration (Langlotz, 2006).

In non-compositionally, there are two levels of meaning that are literal meaning and idiomatic meaning. The literal meaning is the level of meaning that sum up the meaning of constituents. Besides, the idiomatic meaning is the lexicalized extended meaning of the construction. So, the more discrepancy the literal meaning between literal meaning and idiomatic meaning, the more opaque it is (Langlotz, 2006). Essentially, idioms can have two meaning in a phrase. For example, in *break the ice*, the word 'break' has suitable with the idiomatic sense of breaking or changing mood/ feeling. The word 'break' has the literal meaning of idiom because the meaning can be guessed and sensed from the word itself. And the word 'ice' is suitable with the idiomatic sense of social tense which shows more idiomatic meaning than the word 'break'. Generally, the literal meaning of idioms points to the denotative meaning which the meaning of the word can be found in the dictionary instead. In contrast, the idiomatic meaning refers to the connotative meaning that can the meaning normally unrelated to the presenting words.

F.   Previous Studies

In this previous study, the researcher wants to compare some previous studies with idiomatic expressions as the subject of the research. These are some previous studies used by the researcher in this research:

1. The first of study is by 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 this previous study, the researchers are using Seidl and McMordie which is not used in this present study, but this research has the same subject that is the novel entitled 'Harry Potter and The Goblet Fire' by J.K. Rowling.

2. The second previous study is by Sanad, et.al. (2017) from English Department Faculty of Arts Udayana University with their research entitled 'The Analysis of idioms in Katy Perry's 'Prism' Songs Lyrics'. In their research, they use the theory of McCarthy and O'Dell to analyze the idioms. Moreover, they applied the qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. The result of their research is they found six types of idioms; those are seven similes, two binomials, one euphemism, six clichés, two fixed statement and one idiom from other languages. They also found two types of meaning those are connotative meaning and reflective meaning.

   This research focused on the McCarthy and O'Dell theory and the type of meaning of idioms. Even though this research and present research is looking for the same type of idiomatic expression but in the present research is also looking for the idiom analyzability which has not been analyzed in this

research. The subject that is used in this research is lyric of songs, meanwhile, the present research is using a novel as the subject.

3. The third one is the research from Khotimah K. (2015, from English Education Department Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung) with her research entitled 'An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Lock and Key Novel by Sarah Dessen'. In her research, she used the theory of Seidl and McMordie and McCarthy and O'Dell. In her research, she found out one simile, three binomials, three proverbs, nine euphemism, twenty cliché, and fourteen fixed statements. Also, she classified 8 idiomatic expression of keywords with idiomatic used (2 adjective and adverb, 1 nouns, 5 miscellaneous), 3 idiomatic expressions of idioms with nouns and adjectives (1 noun phrase, adjective + 2 noun), 4 idiomatic expressions of idiomatic pairs (2 pairs of adjectives, 2 identical pairs), 9 idiomatic expressions of idioms with prepositions, 4 idiomatic expressions of phrasal verbs, 11 idiomatic expressions of verbal idioms, 1 idiomatic expression of idioms from special subjects, 8 idiomatic expressions of idioms with keywords from special categories, 1 idiomatic expression of idioms with comparisons (1 comparisons with as ... as).

In the term of theory, this research is using the theory of Seidl and McMordie and McCarthy to analyze the data which one of the theory is used in the present study.

4. The fourth is the research from Karniati, et.al. with their research entitled. Types and Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions with Reference to Lyles's Love

Off-Limits. (2017, Non-Regular Programme English Department, Faculty of Arts Udayana University). In their research, they were analyzing the type of Idioms and the meaning type of idioms. In their research they found some types of idiom used in Love Off-Limits novel those are; particular words with special idiomatic uses, idioms with adjectives and nouns in combination, idioms with prepositions and adverbs, and idioms with common verbs. Also, they found three meaning types of idiom namely conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, and stylistic meaning.

In this previous study, the researchers are using Seidl and McMordie which is not used in this present study, but this research has the same subject that is novel which is the same subject that used in the present study.

5. The last is the previous study from the research of Chrisadiya (2016) entitled The Translation of Idiomatic Expression in J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter and The Sorcerer Stone: A Study of Equivalence and Translation Strategy, in her research she studies about the equivalence and the strategy used in the first series of Harry Potter novel and its translation in Indonesian. The result of her research showed that there are 4 data that used formal equivalence and 8 data that used dynamic equivalence from a total of 12 selected data. Moreover, in her research, she concluded that the highest number of the strategy used in her research is the translation by paraphrasing with 9 data as a result.

This research was looking for the equivalence in the translation of Harry Potter novel which is not analyzed in the present research. Hence, this

research and the present study are using the same subject of research that is harry potter novel but they use different series of the novel.