

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In chapter two, the researcher presents two major sub-chapters which are relevant to the topic of this research. The first is general overview of idiom which divides into four cases whereas the second is collocation and idiom.

#### **A. General Overview of Idiom**

The more explanations about idiom is described in the following explanations into four cases, they are:

##### **1. Definition of Idiom**

Some idioms are fixed in their form, and cannot be changed or varied so that the best way to understand an idiom is to see it in the context. The features of fixed aspect are idiom can be used in the passive, some verb-based idioms have noun-compound forms and the words in the idiom can also be varied. McCarthy and O'Dell (2003:6) state that idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words, example: the idiom "drive somebody round the bend" means "make somebody angry or frustrated", but we cannot know this just by looking at their words.

Moon (1998:3) says that idiom is "an ambiguous term, used in conflicting ways." In lay or general use, idiom has two main meanings. The first, idiom is a particular manner of expressing something in language, music, art, and so on, which characterizes a person or group.

The second, an idiom is a particular lexical collocation or phrasal lexeme, peculiar to a language. According to Wright, J. (2002:7), idiom is an expression that has two features: (a) idiom is fixed and is recognized by native speakers; (b) idiom uses language in a non-literal – metaphorical – way.

## **2. Types of Idiom**

According to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, there are two definitions of type. Both of them are countable noun. Firstly, type is “a particular group of people or things which shares similar characteristics and forms a smaller division of a larger set”. Secondly, type is “a person who seems to represent a particular group of people, having all the qualities that you usually connect with that group”. Below are the types of idiom based on Cacciari and Tabossi (1993:27), and also McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-32).

The first is Cacciari and Tabossi (1993:27), they state that idiomatic expressions can be included into the vast family of fixed phrases, clichés, proverbs, indirect speech acts, speech formulas, and so forth. Then, it also gives some degree of conventionalization of meaning yet at the same time differs in semantic as well as syntactic properties.

In a similar way, McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-32) divide the idioms into eight types of idioms as follows:

- a. Similes are expressions which compare two things; they always include the words *as* or *like*, example: My brother's *as thin as a rake* (extremely thin)
- b. Binomials are type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction (linking word), usually “and”, example: *black and white*
- c. Trinomials are a similar type of idiom, in which three words are joined, example: I've looked *here, there and everywhere* for my glasses but can't find them.
- d. Proverbs are short sentences which refer to something most people have experienced and which gives or warnings, example: We should buy extra travel insurance for our skiing trip. *Better safe than sorry.*
- e. Euphemisms are type of idiom used to avoid saying words which may offend or be considered unpleasant, example: Go behind a tree if you need to *answer the call of nature.*
- f. Cliché are a comment that is often used in certain common, everyday situations, example: *Truth will out!*
- g. Fixed statements are expressions that you can often hear and use fixed statements in everyday conversation, example: *Get your skates on!*

- h. Other language, it mostly comes from Latin or French, example:

*Ad hoc, De facto.*

### 3. Classifications of Idiom

Based on Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the definition of classification can be uncountable and countable noun. Firstly, classification is "the act or process of dividing things into groups according to their type (uncountable noun)". Secondly, classification is "a group that something is divided into (countable noun)". Here are the classifications of idiom that is introduced by Seidl and McMordie (1988:5-8), and Lim (2004: i).

The first classifications of idiom are proposed by Seidl and McMordie (1988:5-8) that are divided into nine classifications as the following:

a. Key words with idiomatic uses

- 1) Adjectives and adverbs: go a long way, out of thin air, thick on the ground
- 2) Nouns: the bottom line, by the way, out of this world
- 3) Miscellaneous: it's makes no odds, as I see it, know what's what

b. Idioms with nouns & adjectives

- 1) Noun phrase: a drop in the ocean, another cup of a coffee, beginner's luck

- 2) Adjective + noun: a close shave, a straw in the wind, a tower of strength
- c. Idiomatic pairs
    - 1) Pairs of adjectives: alive and kicking, bright and breezy, cut and dried
    - 2) Pairs of noun: heaven and earth, man to man, every nook and cranny
    - 3) Pairs of adverbs: more or less, far and wide, to and fro
    - 4) Pairs of verbs: sink or swim, wine and dine, forgive and forget
    - 5) Identical pairs: all in all, from door to door, on the up-and-up
  - d. Idioms with prepositions: after a fashion, by rights, within reason
  - e. Phrasal verbs: be into (something), come by something, get off
  - f. Verbal idioms: come clean, hit the road, keep open house
  - g. Idioms from special subjects: runs at a profit (business), go to the country (politics and government), take a short break (travel)
  - h. Idioms with key words from special categories: a green belt (color), one fine day (number), take heart (parts of the body)
  - i. Idioms with comparisons
    - 1) Comparisons with as ... as: as fresh as a daisy, as gentle as a lamb, as sharp as a needle
    - 2) Comparisons with like: fit like a glove, sing like a bird, watch someone like a hawk

Furthermore, Lim (2004: i) says that in general speaking, English idioms consist of the following six types:

- a. Phrasal verb: call on, put off, do away with
- b. Prepositional phrases: in a nutshell, from time to time
- c. Idioms with verbs as keywords: come in handy, fight shy of, leave much to be desired
- d. Idioms with nouns as keywords: a blessing disguise, child's play, food for thought
- e. Idioms with adjectives as keywords: cold comfort, wishful thinking, plan sailing
- f. Idiomatic pairs: safe and sound, aches and pains, sink or swim

#### **4. The Meanings of Idiom**

The meaning of idiom can be literal meaning and idiomatic meaning. The literal meaning is the sum up of the meaning of the constituents, pattern of figuration. Meanwhile, the idiomatic meaning is the lexicalized extended meaning of the construction. According to Langlotz, A. (2006:3), "Idiomatic construction can be described as complex symbols with specific formal, semantic, pragmatic and sociolinguistic characteristics." The composite structure of idiom is: phrases or semi-clauses, idiomatic compounds (*blackbird, chatterbox*), phrasal verbs (*stand by, see through, come across*) and proverbs (*Birds of a feather flock together*) also belong to the group of composite idiomatic constructions.

Carstairs, and McCarthy (2002:10) say that “Idioms are enormously various in length either structure or function.” For example, “take a shine to” is an idiom. In idiomatic meaning sense, it means “become attracted to”. Such idiom functioned as single unit which that meaning not being predictable from that words individually. But, the word *shine* can has a literal or non-idiomatic meaning in other contexts. So, it can be said that the word in an idiom can has literal or idiomatic meaning when its word apply in other sentences. In other word, an idiom can have two meaning that are literal meaning and idiomatic meaning. Mostly, the literal meaning of an idiom refers to denotative meaning whereas the idiomatic meaning refers to connotative meaning.

## **B. Idiom and Collocation**

Idiom usually related to collocation. As noted Jackson and Amvela (2000:65), idioms are as a type of collocation which involving two or more words in context. Collocation itself refers to a structural or syntagmatic relation. The meaning of relation here is a word contracts with other words occurred in the same text. Specifically, those are the arising from predictable co-occurrence. Harmer, J (2007:37) argues that collocation is words which co-occur with each other and which language users, through custom and practice, have come to see as normal and acceptable. The distinction between collocation and idiomaticity is “(stability of) collocation is a high degree of contextual restriction whereas

idiomaticity is a strong restriction on the selection of a sub sense” as noted Weinreich (1969: 44 f.) in Moon (1998:12).

Besides, collocation exists in the whole of the English language. Further, the study about collocation is called corpus linguistics. According to Yule, G (2006:108-109), “The study of which words occur together and their frequency of co-occurrence have received a lot more attention in corpus linguistics.” Here, a corpus led to large collection of texts, spoken and written that stored as a database in a computer.

There are three categories of collocations as mentioned Hallidayan (2007:155-154) as the following:

- a. “Fixed” collocations of lexical items, which are of high probability and without grammatical restrictions, for example: *danger de mort*, *danger mortel*.
- b. One or more lexical items that are always tied to a particular grammatical structure; for example, the French expressions *le cas echeant*, *en (avoir) plein le dos*, or the English *let the cat out of the bag*. This category called “idioms”.
- c. The so-called “compound words”, or “compound lexical items” for example items such as *pomme de terre* and *pese-lettres* (letter balance), which collocate as single units.

Moreover, here are the most common types of collocation according to Gairns and Redman (1986:37) that is:

- a. Subject noun + verb, example: The *earth revolves* around the sun.



- b. Verb + object noun, example: She *bites* her nails.
- c. Adjective + noun, example: A *loud noise*, *heavy traffic*.
- d. Adverb + past participle used adjectivally, example: *Badly*, *dressed*

### C. Previous Study

In this previous study presents the comparing of the same subject of the research that is about idiomatic expression. Below the previous study that I used in this research:

1. The first research is taken from Nurcahyanti, W (2013, English Department, Faculty of Hummanities Dian Nuswantoro University Semarang) entitled *Translation of Idiomatic Expression in Charlaine Harris's Novel "From Dead to Worse" into "Kudeta Kerajaan Vampire"* by Inswasti Cahyani. She uses descriptive qualitative method in her applying research. The result of her research shows that she find 6 idiomatic expressions and 3 kinds of translation technique and the total idiomatic expression are 82.
2. The second research is taken from Hendy Hartady (2013, English Department, Faculty of Letters Udayana University) entitled *Idioms Found in The Mystery Mr Quin by Agastha Christie and Their Translation In Mr. Quin yang Misterius by Julanda Tantani*. He uses qualitative method into his research. Then, his research results that there are 7 types of idioms founded in the Agatha Christie's novel entitled The Mysterious Mr. Quin as SL text. Those types of idioms

can be presented as follows: phrasal verbs, phrasal-prepositional verbs, prepositional phrase, idioms with verbs as keywords, idioms with nouns as keywords, idioms with adjectives as keywords, and idiomatic pairs.

3. The last is taken from A. A. Anom Dessy Astriani (2013, English Department Faculty Of Letters Udayana University) entitled *Idiomatic Expressions Found in Sheldon's novel "Tell Me Your Dreams" and Their Translation Procedures in "Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu" by Srisanti*. The result of her research shows: (1) There are seven types of idiomatic expression found in Sheldon's novel "Tell Me Your Dreams" and in their translation "Ceritakan Mimpi-Mimpimu" by Srisanti. (2) There were found two kinds of translation procedures namely direct translation as source language orientation (such as; borrowing, calque, and literal translation) and oblique translation as target language orientation (such as: transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation). In his method and collecting the data, she uses documentation method. Those documentations are divided into three forms of of data such as reading, note taking, listing, and comparing.

In the meantime, the research used library research by applying content analysis method in this research. The research also looks for the types of idiom by using the theory of McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-32). Those types of idiom are divided into eight types as

follows: similes, binomials, trinomials, proverbs, euphemisms, cliché, fixed statements and other languages. Moreover, those idioms are also analyzed into nine classifications of idiom by using the theory of Seidl and McMordie (1988:5-8) such as key words with idiomatic uses, idioms with nouns and adjectives, idiomatic pairs, idioms with prepositions, phrasal verbs, verbal idioms, idioms with key words from special categories, idioms from special subjects, and idioms with comparisons. In addition, those idioms meaning is only analyzed into connotative meaning. This is caused to connect with the meaning of idioms in the novel directly.