

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the results of reviewing of some theories that are relevant to the problem. The literature review consist of Idiom, Idiomatic Expressions, Meaning, Novel, and previous study.

A. Idiom

Idioms are one of the important aspects of language. Idioms are often used in a variety of situations, from informal conversations to more formal conversations and written contexts. Every language in the world has its own idiom. In English itself, idioms play an important role in everyday life. People often hear everyday idioms in everyday conversations, on radio, television, novels, magazines, newspapers etc. Instead of creating new words, people use existing words and put them together in new meanings.

An expert in translation said that, “there is no truly known language that does not have idioms.” (Denoun, as cited in Rachmawati, 2005). Hornby (1995) states that “an idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not clear from the meaning of individual words and which must be studied as a whole, for example, the idiom spill the beans means revealing confidential information. “especially without the intention to do so”. Meanwhile Newmark (1988) provides further explanation, that there

is a natural tendency to combine the three meanings of the word 'idiom'. First, it is a group of words whose meaning cannot be predicted or translated word by word. Second, the use of linguistics that is reasonable for native speakers of a language. Third, the characteristics of the vocabulary or use of idioms by each person. The conclusion from the above definition, Natives will use idioms more often when they communicate with each other and idioms must be studied as a whole, read all phrases, understand their meaning by seeing or comparing with activities and situations that occur in everyday life.

In the use of idioms, it is always translated using the equivalent of idiomatic expressions in the target language. Idiomatic expressions are not always grammatical, but have been established, accepted and used by native speakers of the language with unchanged structure and meaning. In this sense, idiomatic expressions have played an important role in English. Victoria (2011) states that language contains many phrases whose meanings cannot be predicted in individual words. Those phrases are called idioms, or idiomatic phrases.

Meanwhile, Hurford (2007) states that idiomatic expressions (idioms) are multi-word phrases that combine the literal meaning of individual words in each phrase. In another sense, an idiomatic expression is an expression whose meaning is not in accordance with the principle of compositionality and has nothing to do with the meaning of its parts. However, the intended meaning usually depends on the context in which

the expression is used. The conclusion is that idiomatic expressions are idiomatic expressions that express feelings, opinions or ideas whose meaning depends on the context in which the expression is used.

According to Nunberg, Ivan and Wasow (1994 : 492-493) the characteristics of idioms in six ways are as follows :

1. Conventinality : idioms are conventionalized. Their meaning or use cannot be predicted, ir 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 methaphors (take the bull by the horns), metonymies (lend a hand),hyperboles (not worth the paper it"s pronted on) or other kinds of figuration.
4. Proverbiality : idioms are typically used to describe and implicity, 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 implu a certain evaluation or affective stance toward the things they donate. 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.

The researcher chose the theory proposed by Makkai. According to Makkai (1972) classified idioms into two types that are lexemic and sememic idiom. The lexemic idioms are idioms which collate with the familiar part of speech (verbs, nouns, adjective and preposition) and they are composed of more than one minimal free form and each lexon of which can occur in other environments as the realization of a monolexemic lexeme. The lexemic idioms are divided into six types. There are:

1. Phrasal Verbs Idioms

A Phrasal verbs idioms is a compound verbs consisting of verb and a particle (adverb or preposition). Sometimes it formed by two or sometimes three parts which is contain of verb and an adverb or preposition. Most of phrasal verbs are formed from a combination of small number of verb (go, get, sit, come, etc.) and small number of particles (away, out, off, up, in, etc.)

2. Tournures idioms

Tournres idioms is a polylexemic lexeme of a larger size level than phrasal verb. This kind of idiom are the largest lexemic idioms, usually containing at least three words and are mostly verbs. A tournure idiom

mostly falls into sentences. Based on its structure, tournure idioms are divided into:

- a. The form contains the compulsory “it”. It has two kinds. The first kind is “it” that stands in the middle of sentence another one is “it” that stands in the last. For example: to break it up (to stop fighting) and to step on it (to speed up)
- b. The form contains the compulsory definite and indefinite article. For example: to give somebody A blank check(to blow somebody to do anything he wishes), to hit THE books (to study hard)
- c. The form contains irreversible binomial. For example: to rain cats and dogs (to rain profusely), to be at sixes and sevens (to be at state confusion, at odds), without rhyme or reason (unmotivated)
- d. Direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb. Example: to build castle in the air (to make unrealistic plans)
- e. Leading the verb is not followed by direct object but by preposition plus noun or nothing. Example to dance on air (to get hanged)
- f. The leading is “BE”. For example: to be well off(to be prosperous wealthy)

3. Irreversible Binominal Idioms

Irreversible Binomial Idioms consist of two words, which are separated by conjunction. The words orders in this structure are fixed. Example: high and dry (without resources), Romeo and Juliet (institutionalized symbols of ideal love or symbol of true love), upside down (to upset someone or something; to thoroughly confuse someone or something) The principles of defining this kind of idiom are as follows:

- a. A and B may be the same word (class against class)
- b. B embodies some variation upon A (bag and baggage)
- c. A and B are near-synonyms (death and destruction)
- d. A and B are Mutually complementary (Brush and Palette)
- e. B is the opposite of A (sink or swim, assets and liabilities)
- f. A is a sub division of B or Vice versa (months and years)
- g. B functions as a consequence of A (to shoot and kill)

4. Phrasal Compound Idioms

Phrasal Compound Idiom is idiom that contains primarily nominal made up of “adjective plus noun”, “noun plus noun”, “verb plus noun”, or “adverb plus preposition”. Example: blackmail (any payment force by intimidation), bookworm (a person committed to reading or studying), hot dog (food), white house (the Official Residents of the Presidents of the United States), black mail (any payment forced by intimidation) and bookworm (means a person committed to reading or studying).

5. Incorporating Verbs Idioms

Incorporating verbs idiom has actually spread in all out daily activities even we do not realize it. This kind of idiom mostly used in corporation or formal term.

Incorporating Verbs Idioms have the forms are NounVerb, Adjective-Noun, Noun-Noun, Adjective Verb and Adjective Noun. Usually incorporating verb separated by (-) and usually used as verb. Incorporating verbs idiom follows the pattern as follows :

a. Noun-Verb

Example: “to sight-see” means visit the famous places in a city, country, etc. Even a person looking out of his windows also sees sight, but it is not to sight-see. Another example is word wife-hunt which means to seek for a wife. It doesn't result in the killing of fugitive since hunt literally is systematically to search for capture without killing.

b. Noun-noun

Example: Bootleg means Made and sold illegally. Another example is to Money-Laundry which means the concealment of the origins of illegally obtained money.

c. Adjective-Noun

Example: to Blackmail means “The crime of demanding money from a person by treating to tell somebody else a secret about them.”

d. Adjective-Verb

Example: to Whitewash means “An attempt to hide unpleasant facts about somebody/something.”

6. Pseudo-Idioms

Pseudo-idioms can mislead or misinform an unwary listener. For example cranberry, cranberry according to oxford dictionary is bright red acid berry produced by any plant of genus oxycoccus. In the sentence “make a cranberry face”. It means the face become red. Another example is tic-tac-toe (special game), hocus pocus (magic).

While sememic idiom is a polylexemic construction whose aggregate literal meaning derive from its constituent lexemes functions additionally as realization of unpredictable sememic network. Makkai (1972) said sememic idioms usually convey pragmatic meanings related to a particular culture. They include :

- a. Proverbs: e.g., “a bird in hand is worth two in the bush”.
- b. Familiar quotations: e.g., “not a mouse stirring”.
- c. First base idioms: associated with a national game like baseball, e.g., “have two strikes against one”, “never to get to first base”.
- d. Idioms of institutionalized politeness: such as “may I?”
- e. Idioms of institutionalized greeting: e.g., “How do you do?, So long”.
- f. Idioms of institutionalized understatement: e.g., “I wasn't too crazy about him”.

g. Idioms of institutionalized hyperbole: e.g., “He won't even lift a finger”.

Sememic idioms include proverb and similar structure of sentence length, and therefore of less interest in our context. The lexemic idioms are composed of more than one minimal free form. They must also be able to give the wrong impression about an innocent listener. In this research, the researcher is going to use the lexemic idioms instead of sememic idioms.

According to Fernando (1996) there are three functional uses of idioms. For him, an idiom can be ideational, interpersonal or relational. The functions of idioms have their respective meanings, the explanation is below:

1. Ideational idioms carry specific experiential representation like for example “*Bread and butter*” the meaning is “A simple bread and butter issue”.
2. Interpersonal idioms are those ones that represent an exchange between a speaker and a listener in a particular discourse, as when expressing conviviality in “*Bless you and disagreement in*” the meaning “Go to hell”.
3. Relational idioms aim at connecting different parts of discourse to achieve cohesion and coherence like for example, in sum, on the other hand and in addition.

In addition, McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:8) explain the function of idioms. There are seven functions. Those are :

1. Idioms are used for emphasis, e.g. "The singer's second album, sank like a stone" the meanings (Failed completely).
2. Idioms are used to agree with a previous speaker, e.g.
A : Did you notice how Lisa started listening when you said her name ?
B : Yes, that certainly made "her prick her ears up" the meanings (start listening carefully).
3. Idioms are used to comment on people, e.g. "Did you hear Tom has been invited for dinner with the prime minister ? He's certainly "gone up in the world" the meanings (gained a better social position or more money than before).
4. Idioms are used to comment on a situation, e.g. "The new finance minister wants to "knock the economy into shape" the meanings (take action to get something into a good condition).
5. Idioms are used to make an anecdote more interesting, e.g. "It was just one disaster after another today, a sort of domino effect" the meanings (when something, usually bad, happens and causes a series of other things to happen).
6. Idioms are used to catch the reader's eye. Idioms particularly those with strong images are often used in headlines, advertising slogans and the names of small businesses. The writer may play with an idiom or make a pun (a joke involving a play on words) in order to create a special effect, e.g. "*a debt of dishonor*" instead of the usual "*debt of honor*"

the meanings (a debt that you owe someone for moral rather than financial reasons).

7. Idioms are used to indicate membership of particular group, e.g. “surfers drop in on someone” the meaning (to get on a wave another surfer is already on).

In understanding idioms there are several problems or difficulties that are often encountered by language learners. The following are the problems of using idioms according to Redman (2004) :

1. It can be difficult to understand the meaning of an idioms, especially if do not have the full context.
2. With many idioms, if make just small mistake, it can sound strange, funny, or badly wrong for example “a samll talk, put an eye on, off hands”.
3. Idioms often have special features: they may be informal or funny or ironic, they may only be used by certain people (e.g. young children, teenagers, or elder people); they may only appear in limited context, they may have special grammar. For those reasons, people can often learn the meaning of idiom but they can use incorrectly, for example after her husband dies she was down in the dumps. (this idiom means sad and depressed, but is completely wrong, here the situation is too serious and the idiom is too informal).

4. When people translate idioms they also have to know about its culture.
Because idiom is influenced by cultures or habits. Different countries have different culture and idioms.
5. Idiom is difficult to translate.

B. Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic expressions known as idioms, are numerous and repeatedly occur in the English language. English idiomatic expressions are used in both formal and informal communications Laflin (1996). Idiomatic expressions are part of every language. According to Boers (2008) in MED Magazine, all languages have idioms and are full of them. Native speakers tend to use idiomatic expressions spontaneously without thinking of the figurative meaning. It is natural that non-native speakers find idioms difficult to understand because they do not know what the image of the idiomatic expression is based on.

For example, if non-native speakers of English Language come across the expression that exams are part of a "carrot and stick" method, they will find it difficult to process. Non-native speakers will find it uneasy because they are unable to realize that it is based on the image of a donkey that is encouraged to move forward by dangling a carrot in front of it or by hitting it with a stick. Ambrose (2008) opines that understanding the lexicon of English demands more than knowing the denotative meaning of words. It requires its speakers to have connotative

word comprehension and an understanding of figurative language, and idioms fall into this final category.

Furthermore, idiomatic expressions are found to be culture-based. That is, idiomatic expressions carry within them the history, heritage, culture and customs of its native users Rizq (2015). It can be said that idioms that are derived from physical human experiences are, in general, culturally equal. That is, idioms that are based on physical human experiences, such as anger being associated with heat are easier to recognize and understand by non-natives.

Due to the strong similarities across different cultures in basic physical experiences such as, being sick or well, hot or cold, idioms that are derived from such images are often the same and fairly easy to understand Boers (2008). However, idioms that are derived from specific domains are usually different across cultures, because these domains are not equally important across cultures. For instance, many idiomatic expressions in the English language are derived from sailing because of England's history as a seafaring country.

English Language, for example, has many idioms such as "neck and neck" meaning "it is hard to say who will win"; "win hands down" meaning "to win easily"; and "go off the rails" meaning "to go wrong or out of control". These three idioms are derived from horse racing due to the popularity of horse racing as a sport in England. So, as mentioned, specific domains are not equally shared and are not equally important

across cultures. As such, idioms derived from such domains are more difficult to realize and understand by non-native speakers of the English Language. Unlike idioms derived from physical experiences which are universal, it has been found that idiomatic expressions that are derived from specific domains may not be culturally shared and therefore harder to grasp and understand.

C. Meaning

In semantics and pragmatics, meaning is the message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in a context. Also called lexical meaning or semantic meaning. In *The Evolution of Language*, W. Tecumseh Fitch (2010) points out that semantics is "the branch of language study that consistently rubs shoulders with philosophy. This is because the study of meaning raises a host of deep problems that are the traditional stomping grounds for philosophers."

Steven Pinker (2007) stated meaning in *Sentences* "It may justly be urged that, properly speaking, what alone has meaning is a sentence. Of course, we can speak quite properly of, for example, 'looking up the meaning of a word' in a dictionary. Nevertheless, it appears that the sense in which a word or phrase 'has a meaning' is derivative from the sense in which a sentence 'has a meaning': to say a word or phrase 'has a meaning' is to say that there are sentences in which it occurs which 'have meanings'; and to know the meaning which the word or phrase has, is to know the

meanings of sentences in which it occurs. All the dictionary can do when we 'look up the meaning of a word' is to suggest aids to the understanding of sentences in which it occurs. Hence it appears correct to say that what 'has meaning' in the primary sense is the sentence."

According to John Benjamins (2003) there are two types of meaning: Semantic and Pragmatic "It has been generally assumed that we have to understand two types of meaning to understand what the speaker means by uttering a sentence. A sentence expresses a more or less complete propositional content, which is semantic meaning, and extra pragmatic meaning comes from a particular context in which the sentence is uttered."

D. Novel

Novel is one of literary works that tells story of someone's life. The word of novel derived from Italian, Novella, which "kinds of story, a narrative in prose of the genre". while in European language is roman, which is came from the medieval term, the romance". Cuddon (2013) defines "novel as a form of story or prose narrative containing character, action, and incident, and perhaps a plot". novel usually told about someone's life. In the novel the author wants to deliver a message and entertain the reader.

Novel is a genre of fiction, and fiction can be defined as the art or craft of designing, through the written word, representations of human life

that instruct or divert or both. According to Agus Prianto (2012), “novel is a literary works that has two elements, namely intrinsic and extrinsic are both interrelated as a mutual influence in literature”. In intrinsic elements consist of theme, character, characterization, plot, setting, point of view, language style, and message. While the extrinsic elements are biographical, social, and values elements.

E. Previous Studies

The first previous study was conducted by Subkhan (2018) entitle "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found on American Sniper Movie". The research aims to explain the types of idiomatic expressions found in American Sniper movie and to explain the meaning of idiomatic expression found in American Sniper movie. In this research, the writer used qualitative method with descriptive writing method. Qualitative research method is used to examine the condition of natural objects, where researchers are as a key instrument, data collection techniques are combined, the data analysis is inductive qualitative research results, and more emphasis on generalization of meaning.

In American sniper movie there are 35 idiomatic expressions. From the types of idiomatic expression above, in American sniper movie is found types of idiomatic expression as follows: there are 0 idiomatic expression of similes, 0 idiomatic expression of binomials, 2 idiomatic expression of trinomials, 0 idiomatic expression of proverbs, 3 idiomatic

expression of euphemisms, 0 idiomatic expression of cliché, 30 idiomatic expressions of fixed statements, and 0 idiomatic expression of other languages. The idiomatic expressions found in American Sniper movie have 4 types of meaning. There are 16 idiomatic expressions with conceptual meaning, 16 idiomatic expressions with connotative meaning, 2 idiomatic expressions with social meaning, and 1 idiomatic expression with affective meaning.

The similarities between this research and Subkhan's research are both analyzing the data collection techniques, and the research method used. While the difference aspect lies in the type of work being analyzed. If Subkhan's research analysis idiomatic expression in movie, in this study the researcher chooses literary works in the novel.

Some of the advantages of Subkhan's research are finding many idiomatic expressions with various types of idiomatic expressions as described in the literature review, find out the 4 types of meaning in the American sniper movie and in review of previous study the researcher chose different work such as novels and movie scripts so that more types of idiomatic expressions would be found. While the weakness of this study is that in the theoretical review which explains the types of idiomatic expression, the researcher did not find out all the type of idiomatic expression in this movie.

The second previous study was conducted by Listiyanto (2014) entitled "The Use Of Idioms In The Dark Knight Rises" Movie

Script(Pragmatic Approach)'. The method used is a descriptive qualitative research method. The data of this research are idioms found in the dialogue between characters in The Dark Knight Rises movie script. The data source is the movie script entitled The Dark Knight Rises.

The result of the research showed that, first, there are five classifications of speech acts of idiom in The Dark Knight Rises" movie script according to the context of the dialogue, representative, commissive, expressive, directive, and declaration. From 67 data, there are 38 idioms or 56.7% data belong to representatives, 1 idiom or 1.2% data belong to expressive, 4 idioms or 6.0% data belong to commissives, 16 idioms or 23.9% data belong to directives, and 8 idioms or 11.9% data belong to declarations.

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directives, and 8 idioms or 11.9% data belong to declarations means that in this script movie have all five classification of speech acts in this movie script. From this research find two main linguistics form in the idiom they are sentences and phrase and in the movie script contains they two.

The last, all of the idiom or 67 idioms have the equivalence meaning related to the dictionary of the idiom and based on the context of the dialogue in "The Dark Knight Rises" movie script. While the weakness of this study is that in the theoretical review which explains the types of idiomatic expression, the researcher did not find out all the type of idiomatic expression in this movie

The last previous study was conducted by Siti's (2008) with the title "An analysis of lexical and contextual meaning on the idiomatic expressions found in Jalaluddin Rumi's poems". In this research the writer used descriptive qualitative method. In the form of poems written by Jalaluddin Rumi, it is found that the poems contain various idiomatic expressions. This research focus on lexical and contextual meaning of idioms. Based on the research in analyzing the idiomatic expressions contextually is more difficult than lexically because the meaning of idiomatic expressions contextually is not always clear, it is implicit and we have to interpret its meaning.

The similarities between this research and Siti's research are both analyzing the research method used. While the different from both is Siti's research analysis idiomatic expression in poems, in this study the

researcher chooses literary works in the novel. Some of the advantages of Siti's research is using a poems to analyz because poems is a one of literary work that little bit difficult to study. With this research will help the other researcher or the reader of poems to more understand the meaning of poems.