

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The related literature is very important for the writer to conduct a study. In order to be explain how to achieve a successful data analysis. This chapter discusses about definition of idiom and types of idioms.

2.1 Definition of Idiom

Based on *Merriam Webster Ddictionary* an idiom as an expression in the usage of a language that is particular to itself either grammatically or in having a meaning that cannot be derived from the conjoined meaning of its elements. As defined by *The New International Webster's College Dictionary*, an idiom is an expression not readily analyzable from its grammatical construction or from the meaning of its component parts. It is the part of the distinctive form or construction of a particular language that has a specific form or style present only in that language. *Random House Webster's College Dictionary* stating that an idiom is an expression whose meaning is not predictable from the usual grammatical rules of a language or from the usual meanings of its constituent elements.

According to Baker (1992) idioms are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meaning which cannot be deduced from their individual components.

Collins (2009) defines idiom in four definitions in this bellow, such as:

1. a group of words whose meaning cannot be predicted from the meanings of the

constituent words, as for example (*It was raining*) *cats and dogs*

2. linguistic usage that is grammatical and natural to native speakers of a language
3. the characteristic vocabulary or usage of a specific human group or subject
4. the characteristic artistic style of an individual, school, period, etc.

From the definition above, it can be seen that Idiom is a combination of words, phrases or sentences that form new words that has different meaning of the previous words.

2.2 Types of Idiom

Several expert devices idiom into various types. They explains with some examples in the bellow

2.2.1 Sub Classes Idiom

Fernando (1996: 35-36) devides idioms into three sub-classes, there are pure idioms, semi-idioms and literal idioms.

1. Pure idioms

A pure idiom a type of conventional, 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* 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 is semantically less complex allow only restricted variation.

For example *on foot or on the contrary*

2.2.2 Idioms Containing Special Keywords

Special keywords are used identify idiom easily. Special keywords contain name of animals, part of the body, colors, clothes, numbers, proper names and time. Special keyword for animals such as *let the cat out of the bag, smell a rat*. A part of the body has examples such as *grease somebody's palm, straight from the shoulder*. Examples for color such as *out of the blue, see red*. Clothes, the example such as *fit someone like a glove, cap in hand*. Special keyword for time such as *day by day, an off day, name the day, be on time, behind the time*.

(<http://an-idiom-a-day.blogspot.com>)

2.2.3 Construction of Idiom

Hockett (1958) described a range of types of idiom construction (substitutes, proper names, abbreviations, English phrasal compounds, figures of speech and slang) which seem to reflect native like selection rather than idiomaticity.

2.2.4 Formation of Idiom

According to Chaer and Rusdiana (2007:11), idiom formation divided by idiom construction into words, phrases and sentences. For examples bellow:

1. Idiom of word, the example such as *mata-mata* (penyelidik), *gula-gula* (wanita piaraan, simpanan).

2. Idiom of Phrases, the example such as meja hijau (pengadilan), banting tulang (bekerja keras), tebal muka (tak tahu malu)
3. Idiom of Sentence, for example pagar makan tanaman (berhianat)

2.2.5 Idioms and Metaphors

King (2000:216) defines metaphors as describing something by using an analogy with something quite different. Metaphors constitute a large part of the everyday language. They have been recognized as rhetorical devices that compare two seemingly different objects. For example, *the words are clear as crystal*, *His temper boiled over*, *Inner peace is a stairway to heaven*, *His advice is a valuable guiding light*.

2.2.6 Three types of idiom

Classifications idiom by Makkai (1972), he classifies three types of idiom, as follows:

1. Lexemic idioms

This idiom correlate and can be easily identified with the familiar word classes (part of speech), they may be divided into; noun, verbal, adjectival and adverbial idiom, etc. The function is not completely the same as that is single words, since their meaning usually include the higher degree of both expressiveness and evaluation (*got up, washed up, looking for, etc.*)

2. Phrasological idioms

Phrasological idiom is a prepositional phrase whose meaning depends on understanding and the underlying metaphor. The idioms of this group do not

readily correlate with a given grammatical part of speech and often require paraphrase. The form of third length of idiom is set and only limited number of them can be said in any other way without destroying meaning (*grinning from ear to ear*)

3. Saying and Proverb

This idiom is often an entire sentence in length. It is a sentence that expresses wisdom or truth. Well established saying and proverb comprises the next largest class of idiom. Usually it comes from well-known literary source or earliest speakers of English on the continent. (*Don't rock the boat*)

2.2.7 Phrasal Verbs

In the *Idioms - Grammaticality and Figurativeness* by Claudia Leah, the most common type of idiom is the "phrasal verbs". The meaning of them cannot be inferred. According to Baker (1992:63), they are identifiable through the grammatical and syntactical change the meaning. The meaning could be changed by adding any word or remove its idiomatic sense, deleting the adjective would change totally meaning, substitution, modification change in the grammatical structure, comparative, passive. This limitation affects the lexical meaning of the idiom. It is considered that the idiom has a rigid structure and is difficult to translate.

2.2.8 Idiomatic Pairs

Idiomatic pairs were divided into some types such as pairs of adjectives (*born and bred, bright and early, safe and sound, black and blue*), pairs of nouns

(*life and limb, man to man, odds and ends, peace and parcel, ups and downs*), pairs of adverbs (*far and wide, first and foremost, here, there and everywhere, on and of*), pairs of verbs (*do and die, fetch and carry, pick and choose, wait and see, wine and dine, sink and swim*), identical pairs (*again and again, all in all, Bit by bit, little by little, Step by step, round and round*).

2.2.9 Five Types of Idiom

The theory by Denoun (2004) divides idiomatic expression into 5 types. Same as theory by Makkai, he also divides idiomatic expression to be lexemic idiom, phraseological idiom and proverbial idiom. But he add two types of idiom, they are one-word idiom, idiomatic pairs.

1. Lexemic Idiom

This idioms correlate with word classes (part of speech) can be devived into noun, verbal, adjectival, adverbial. Their function is not completely identical with that of single words, since their meaning usually includes a higher degree of both expressiveness and evaluation.

2. Idiomatic pairs

There are many idiomatic pairs with the linkning word “and” in English. There are pairs of adverbs, pairs of noun, and identical pairs/prepositional pairs as well as pairs of adjectives and pairs of verbs used as set phrases or idiomatically. The examples of idiomatic pairs are *far and wide, first and foremost, in and out, etc.*

3. Phraseological Idiom

This type of idiom often consist of an entire phrase. It does not really

correlate with a given grammatical part of speech and usually requires a paraphrase longer than a word. A phraseological idiom is a prepositional phrase whose meaning depends on understanding the underlying metaphor. The form of these phrase length idiom is set and only a limited number of them can be said in any other way without destroying meaning. For the example such as to *fly off the handle*.

4. Proverbial Idiom

Proverbial idiom is a sentence that express wisdom or truth. Well established saying and proverbs comprises the next largest class of idiom. Usually it comes from well-known literary source or earliest speakers of English on the continent. For example *kill to bird with one stone*.

5. One – word Idioms

One – word idioms is consist of a single word. The meaning of a word is different from original one. The example such as dog, lemon, cool, red, hot, etc.

In conclusion, several expert divides idiom into various types as explained above and many other. The researcher choosed one of types of idiom to apply to this study. She choose the theory about the type of idiom by Makkai. He divide idiom inti three types, there were lexemic idiom, phraseological idiom and saying and proverb or proverbial idiom.

2.3 The Previous Study

The previous study here about analyze of idiom. Devi (2010) conducted a previous study related to this study with the title “*The Use of Idiom Found in Harry Potter And The Half Blood Prince’s Movie*”. The writer chooses this movie

because there are many idioms that occur in this movie. Moreover, the idioms that are spoken often used by teenagers, so the idioms will be suitable to learn by students.

The central problems to be analyzed in this previous study are: (1) How far an idioms used in Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince's movie? (2) What are the forms of idioms in Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince's movie? (3) What are the meanings of idioms that occur in Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince's movie? Finally in the conclusion, the writers found have no gramatical structure.