**Chapter 1**

**Introduction**

This chapter consists of eight sections. The first section explain the Background Of The Study, the second section explain the Research Questions, the third section explain the Limitation of the Study, the forth explain the Rationale, the fifth explain the Objectives of the Study, the sixth explain the Significances of the Study, the seventh explain the Research Methodology, and the eight explain the Procedure of Data Collection.

* 1. **Background of the Study**

The Ramayana story adapted from the Mahabrata is the greatest, longest and one of the two *major* Sanskrit epics of ancient India. Ramayana book is more than ordinary book. After reading, you will had braving and the power of great desire, and the pure minding the story of Rama and Dewi Sinta in epic Ramayana is more than ordinary book. As story which is laden with life value, history culture and spiritual with huge figures as the mediator come a great story. The story is a mind recording and spirit of pioneer whose wanted kindness is above than happiness.

The Ramayana is not history or biography. It is a part of Hindu mythology. One cannot understand Hindu dharma unless one knows Rama and Sinta.

Brata, Laksamana, Ravana, Kumbhakarna and Hanuman. Mythology cannot be dispensed with. Philosophy alone or rituals alone or mythology alone cannot be sufficient. These are the tree stands of all ancient religions. The attitude towards things spiritual which belongs to a particular people cannot be grasped or preserved or conveyed unless we have all these three.

The version of the Ramayana story which is available to the writer was composed by Rajagopalachari. According to the author of Ramayana book, this book is about story of love between Rama and Dewi Sinta.

The author wanted to make a balance between Indonesia version and India version and tried to merge those two versions according to its main idea, in research the author more focused on Indonesia version because he is Javanese people.

The writer wants to discuss more about idiom based on the theory. He analyzes that the idiom cannot be understood from the literal definition of each word only on the lexical unit level. Idiom is a underlying metaphor. Only then does its logic become apparent. The key to understand the logic in the phrase logical idiom is understand the metaphor.

Idioms are a sentences that expresses wisdom or truth. The basic meaning of idiom can usually be understood from knowing the meaning of each word, although its deeper meaning may require more thought. We may be understood by reading the words, however, its significance may require contemplation and perhaps discussion.

( Detailed explanation of the complexities of idiom can be seen in Chapter II )

**1.2 Research Questions**

To make the analysis and focused only at the idioms, the writer make some research questions that mainly based on the Ramayana story.

Based on the background above, the writer is aimed to answer the following questions.

1.2.1 What types of idioms that mostly used in English version of Ramayana story?

1.2.2 What are the meaning and usage of the idiom English – Indonesia ?

1.2.3 How the translation adapt idioms from the English version in the Indonesia version?

**1.3 Limitation of the study**

In this case the writer gives the limitation moreover about analyzing the meaning and translate from Indonesia phrase logical idioms into English form of idiom in Ramayana story, because these types of idiom are mostly found in the story.

**1.4 Rationale**

Ramayana book is more than another ordinary book. After reading you will had braving and the power of great desire, and the pure minding the story of Rama and Dewi Sinta in epic Ramayana is more than another ordinary book. As story which is laden with life value, history culture and spiritual with huge figures as the mediator come a great story. The story is mind recording and spirit of pioneer whose wanted kindness is above than happiness.

Ramayana epic was started with *Batara Narada* came to Valmiki’s boarding house. Ramayana flowed as masterpiece in the age. The story of the king and the princess was born as human, having human sadness and rise *Dharma* in this world based on a teacher with the beautiful literary.

The writer chooses *Ramayana* *book* as his main source of his research because the story and conversation in this book use many of idiomatic expression. These book are very different and have more taste in chapter. The writer tried to find the idioms in the book.

According to Surakhmad (1985:132), descriptive method centered to the problem solution though the assembling, clarification, and explanation of the data. Descriptive method is the also a method which learned the society problems, the behavior that is occurred in the society, and certain situation included relationship, activities, attitudes, views, the processes which are took place, and the influenced from the phenomenon.

**1.5 Objectives of the study**

In the order to make this research appropriate with target, it need clear and direct intention. The purpose of the study is to observe the idioms in *Ramayana story*. Based on the questions formulated above, the objectives of the study are:

1.5.1 To identify the types of idioms that mostly used in the story.

1.5.2 To find out the meaning and usage of the idiom appeared in the story.

**1.6 Significances of the study**

Generally, the significances of the study are to expand the knowledge of the readers by giving suggestion about the use, types and meaning of idioms in Ramayana story.

From the statement above, the writer thought that significances are important to improve his work. These are some significances of the study.

**1.6.1 Theoretical Contemplation:**

* This paper can give knowledge about idiom.
* This paper can be used as references for them who need information about idioms.

**1.6.2 Practical Contemplation:**

* This paper can be used to add collection and information.
* This paper can give contribution for literary works.

**1.7 Research Methodology**

Research design is the whole process required in a research in order to make the success of study. Based on the problems, the writer employs qualitative methods to describe the idiomatic of Ramayana story.

Qualitative researcher usually relies on four methods for gain the information; a. participation in setting; b. direct observation; c. in depth interviews; d. analysis of document and materials.

The method taken by the writer is the analysis descriptive method. Descriptive method is the method that executed based on the book and reference. The descriptive method is used to describe clearly about everything that will be analyzed. A method, not only to do the pure descriptive, but also to find the relation, to determine the meaning, and to make the conclusion (implementation).

**1.8 Procedure of Data Collection**

In gathering and collection the data, the writer use the specific tool and techniques in order the data aimed at the answering the problems. The techniques can defined as means of solving certain problems that arose in the research. The data collection techniques use here are as follow:

* Literary Study (Bibliographical Research)

The writer reading Ramayana story book, then learning about the idiom which is clouding on the book.

The research is done by studying and reading various kinds of literary related to the research subject. These technique are very useful in building the whole concept and theory for the research. (Detailed explanation of the complexities of Research design can be seen in Chapter III).

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC TRANSLATION IN**

**RAMAYANA STORY**

Close reading the books

Collecting the idioms from the book

Collecting the data

The writer classified the idioms into five classifications: Lexemic Idiom, Idiomatic Pairs, Phrase Logical Idiom, Proverbial Idiom, and One-word Idiom.

Categorize

Descriptive, Relation, to determine the meaning, and to make the conclusion (implementation).

Analysis by using linguistic tools

Conclusion

Diagram I Detailed explaination of the complexities of Research design can be seen in Chapter I

**Chapter II**

**IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION**

This chapter consists of two sections. The first section explain the Bibliographical Study, the second section explain the Idiom and Translation.

**2.1 Definition of Idioms**

This chapter discusses some theoretical aspect of idiom, therefore, the writer reviews: the definition of idioms according to some experts and the types of idioms. The word Idioms comes from the Greek word *Idios*, which means one’s own; hence, Idiom means one way of expressing oneself in speech, art, music, etc, where one maybe a person or a group.

The idioms can be used in writing and conversation both in formal and informal situation. The new idioms could be created from time to time, however, idioms that has been created, there is a long lasting one’s its existence are contemporary.

Writer tried to explain the idiom is a special phrase and unique. Idioms is a group of words, can’t meaning if taken individual word. Meanwhile, Collin (1995) defines idiom is a special kind of phrase. It is a group word which has if the meaning of each word were taken individually. Moreover, Richards (2000: 421) says that idiom is a group of word which a meaning of its own that is different from the meaning of each separate word put together.

The most probable reason is that as new concept of language are developed. That is instead of creating a brand new world, they use already existent word and put together in a new sense. This happens to all language.

According to Hornby (2000: 421) idiom is phrases used sentences whose meaning is not obvious thought knowledge of individual meaning of the constituent word but must be learnt as a whole. Boatner and Gates (1975) also say that idiom is the assigning of a new meaning to a group of words which already have their own meaning.

According to the New Grolier Webster Dictionary of English volume I (1976), “ an idiom is an expression whose understood meaning is not expressed by the exact meaning of the individual word”.

From the description above, the writer concludes that, generally the idioms is a form of expression containing idiom which belong to one language and it meaning cannot be translated literally by combining the meaning of its words.

 According to Puji in Putri (2003):

“ an idiom despite the fact that is consist of more than one word, count as a simple expression because its meaning is not compositional. The reason why idioms are the way they are is historical. At the time idiom came about, its meaning must have been transparent to the community using these idioms, most probably because the idiom in question reflected a social practice or a well known pattern of social behavior.”

Based on some definitions above it can be concluded that idiom is an expression of phrase or sentences when each different specific means from each meaning of arranging word individual has. To find the meaning of an idiom, we have to understood such idiom in general because the meaning of idiom cannot be understood just each individual word.

Like in this analysis, the writer tried to translate some idiom with general dictionary, the phrase translated usually hard to understand because translating word by word can give a wrong impression.

According to http//:knowledge center (2006):

“in using English, beside learn new words, grammar, somebody to be expert need to understand using by idiom. Idiom is speech between the line which might difficult to understand by beginner learn English. Because in the idiom, meaning that is to be communicable does not same with the purpose by language.”

Idioms can more explain our wishes into language using idioms form. Idioms are accepted as part of normal every day speech. Teachers of English as a foreign or second language have long recognized the importance of idiom as a means of adding grace and precision to speech and writing.

“ An idiom is an expression, that is a term or phrase whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal definitions and the arrangement of its parts, but refers instead to a figurative meaning that is known only though common use. Supposedly, in linguistics, idiom are widely assumed to be figures of speech that contradict the principle of compositionality.” (Wikipedia, 2008)

Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms (2001) defines that idiom are widely used English and yet their meaning is often difficult to guess. Furthermore, the World Book of Encyclopedia (1996) mentions that “ an idiom a form of expression particular to one language and its many differs from literal meaning”.

All words and phrases that are not literal (not the actual dictionary meaning). Are called idiom (Magnuson, 2004). To be more specific, Strassler in Puteri (2003) define an idiom as concatenation of more than one lexeme that’s the meaning is not derived from the meaning of its constituent and which does not consist of a verb plus an adverbial particle or preposition. The concatenation as such then constitutes the lexeme of its own right and should be entered as such in the lexicon.

Makkai (1972) characterizes idiom to have at least two independent lexical items excluding expression consisting of one or more bounds forms added by affixation as the grammar provides adequate decoding rules for such types. Moreover, he explains that the meaning of idiom is not predictable from its component parts, which are empty of their usual senses.

**2.2 Types of Idioms**

In this part, the writer will classify the types and function of idiom. Some experts define their theories, with or without detail explanation. According to Puji in Denoun in Puteri (2003), classifies idiom into five classes. They are :

1. **Lexemic idioms.**

An interesting fact about idiom is that they can easily be identified with the familiar parts of speech. Thus some idioms are clearly verbal in nature, such as *get away with, get up, work out, turn in, etc*. an equally large number are nominal in nature. Thus *hot dog*, serves as a noun. Many serve as adjectives, as in *salt and pepper*, meaning black hair missed with gray. Many are adverbial, as the example *like a breeze*, and *hammer and tongs.*

1. **Idiomatic Fairs.**

There are many idiomatic pairs in English usually with the linking words of “and”. These can be pairs of adverbs, pair or nouns, identical prepositional pairs, pairs of adjectives, or pairs of verbs used as set phrases or idiomatically. Some common noun pairs and adverb pairs are: *peace and quiet, body and soul, life and limb, grin and bear it*, *bow and scrape, ram and rave*. Example of adverbial pairs and adjectival pairs include: *here and there, now and again, first and foremost, short and sweet, safe and sound, sick and tired*. Example of identical propositional pairs include: *on and on, again and again, round and round, up and down, little and little, all and all.*

1. **Phrase logical idiom.**

This group of idiom often consists of an entire phrase. Some famous one are: *to fly off the handle, to blow one’s stack, to ice the bucket, to be up the creep without the paddle, to be caught between the devil and the deep blue sea, and to seize the bull by the horns*. What they have in common is that they do not really correlate with the given grammatical part of speech and usually require a paraphrase longer than a word. The form of these phrase-length idioms is set and only a limited number of them can be said in any other way without destroying the meaning.

1. **Proverbial idiom.**

Well-established sayings and proverbs comprise the next largest class of idiom. These include the famous *don’t count your chicken before they’re hatched, and don’t wash your dirty linen in public*. Many of these originate from some well-known literary source or come from the earliest speakers of English on the continent.

1. **One-word idiom.**

They occur when a single word is used with a surprisingly different meaning with the original one. Example include *lemon* (my car is a lemon), and *dog* (my math exam was a dog).

**2.3 Usage of idioms**

Idioms mostly used by artists, composers or writers who want to make a song lyric, novel, poetry, or literary works and also an daily conversation to make it more interesting and beautiful. Some experts say that without idioms, art is tasteless. Idioms make an art more life because the readers or the listeners will be wondering about the meaning of it.

People will use the idioms in their conversation to create an imaginative conversation. It means that the listener will guess about the meaning of the idioms which the source talking about. But not everybody can understand the meaning without idioms dictionary. If some composers used idioms in song lyrics, we often found a lyric uses an idioms as a shadow for their lyrics. The idioms are developed to become one of the most favorite languages.

To make the research more appropriated the written used some theory of translation according to Brislin (1976:3-4) categorized translation into four types, namely:

1. **Pragmatic Translation**

It refers to a translation of message with an interest in accuracy of the information that was meant to be conveyed in the source language form and it is not concerned with aspects of the original language version.

1. **Aesthetic-poetic Translation**

This refers to translation in which the translator takes into account the affect, emotion, and feelings of an original agnate version, the aesthetic form used by the original author, as well as any information in the message.

1. **Ethnographic Translation**

The purposes of ethnographic translation is to explicate the cultural context of the source and TL versions.

1. **Linguistic Translation**

This is concerned with equivalent meaning of the constituent morphemes of the source language and grammatical form, an example is language in a computer and machine translation.

Translation process according to Larson (1984:17) “ When translation a text, the translation’s goal is an idiomatic translation which make every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL, text into the natural forms of the receptor language”.

The method taken by the translator is the aesthetic-poetic Translation method. Translation in which the translator takes into account the affect, emotion, and feelings of an original agnate version, the aesthetic form used by the original author, as well as any information in the message.

**Chapter III**

**Research Methodology**

This chapter explain about research design and data collecting and how to process to collecting data classified the based on the kinds of types of idiom.

**3.1 Research Design**

According to Anggoro (2008) *“ desain penelitian adalah sebuah rencana, garis besar tentang “ bagaimana penelitian akan memahami” bentuk hubungan antara variable yang ia teliti. Desain tidak menjawab pertanyaan atau hipotesis dengan memadai tentu sajatidak layak disebut desain penelitian (DP) yang baik. DP tak ubahnya sebagai kerangka; di mana peneliti akan menempatkan daging (variable) dan bagaimana pula ia akan menata system aliran darah (hubungan antar variable).”*

The method taken by the writer is the descriptive analysis method. Descriptive analysis method is the method that executed based on the book and reference. The descriptive method is used to describe clearly about everything that will be analyzed. The design in descriptive analysis is flexible with unpredictable previous steps and results.

Rusyana (1978:147) stated that the purpose of this method is to make systematic factual, and accurate description about facts and nature of certain object. The descriptive method is a kind of method that solves an actual problems by collecting the data, clarifying the data and analyzing.

According to Alwasillah (2003:67) *metode menyederhanakan sebuah teori dan merujuk pada mekanisme pengkajian atas bagian-bagian serta ketererkaitan antar bagian itu*. Based on Budiman (1988:10), a method, not only to do the pure descriptive, but also to find the relation, to determine the meaning, and to make the conclusion (implementation).

The writer chooses Ramayana book as his main source of his research because the book have a relation to Indonesian culture especially Javanese culture. The writer tried to find the phrase logical idiom in the book.

According to Surakmad (1985:132), descriptive method centered to the problem solution thought the assembling, clarification, and explanation of the data. Descriptive method is also a method which learned the society problems, the behavior that is occurred in the society, and certain situation included relationship, activities, attitudes, views, the processes which are took place, and the influenced from the phenomenon (Nazir, 1983:72)

**3.2 Procedures of Data Collection**

The object of this research is Ramayana story. The writer gets some information about idioms by read and analyzes the story, then marked the sentences that supposed to be the idiomatic expressions and began to analyze the sentences according to its form that mostly found in the story. The writer determined the meaning of idioms by analyzing word by word according to Choliludin, S.Pd. in his book the technique of making idiomatic translation then concluded it into literal translation, inconsistent mixture, idiomatic translation, and describe its meaning.

* Library Research

The writer as researcher will do a literature or library research. He does several steps in collecting data.

Every research needs material, which is taken from the library. In the library resources, the writer found data for the analysis, with the reason that the exploring of the correct resources will help to find the correct materials to support the topic of the study. These materials include books, magazine, pamphlet, and other documented material.

The library source is needed:

* To know whether the research’s topic has already been examined by former researchers, so the writer’s work is not duplication.
* To know the result of other research in the same object, so we can exploit out research.
* To get material this develops the orientation and as the theoretical foundation for the writer’s research.
* To get information about the research techniques.

The writer also used privates books from his collections. Besides the libraries research, the article from the internet like Wikipedia.com and the other sites.

* Other resources

Besides library research, the writer also collects data from other resources which are connected with language level. The data which are collected was processed with appropriate of a research purposing. In this processing the writer assessment the procedure of data collecting, such as :

* Reading

The first step to do the analysis, the writer read novel to get some information about language level.

* Identifying

After read all chapter, the writer identified the word that supposed to be a language level that found in the story.

* Marking (underline)

In this section, after the writer identified the words the writer mark the word with make underline.

* Choosing the words

The third step is choosing the words just a there are some of a language level in every level. But the writer set measures just twenty sentences for all level because it have same words in other that knows by reader.

* Analyzing

After choosing about sentences, the writer began to analyze the sentences according to its types that found in the story and the writer determined the meaning of a idiom.

After the writer is being collected, the writer classified the data based on the kinds of types of idiom.

Moreover, he got some important information and he tried to understand and explained his thoughts in him paper.

**Chapter IV**

**Analysis and Findings**

In this chapter the writer will explain about his feature and findings about “ an analysis of idiomatic expressions in *Ramayana story* *and* the data is:

**4.1 Data Analysis**

In analyzing the story, the writer used the story from *Ramayana book*. First, he reads carefully the story from the book, and tried to find then marks the sentences that refer to the idioms of the story. After that he writer down the sentences and he began to process the data then he collects the detail of the type of idioms shown in the story.

Moreover, he got some important and he tried to understand and explained his thoughts in his paper. The writer can classified the idioms into five classifications: **Lexemic Idiom, Idiomatic Pairs, Phrase Logical Idiom, Proverbial Idiom, and One-word Idiom.** Either he focused into the idiom that mostly found in the story as the examiner advice.

After he read the book, he found that the types of idioms that mostly found in the story were Phrase Logical Idiom.

Here is the data that was the writer analyze:

**Data 1: Table 2**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical idioms | The foundation of unfailing plenty |
| Literal Translation | The foundation water of unfailing plenty |
| Inconsistent Mixture | The water foundation |
| Idiomatic Translation | Never ran out of lifeblood |

The foundation of unfailing plenty from the statement above the writer can determined the meaning of *“ The foundation of unfailing plenty”* it means never ran out of lifeblood.

**Data 2: Table 3**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical idioms | The King’s splendor shone as the rising sun |
| Literal Translation | The great of king |
| Inconsistent Mixture | Shining splendor has come from the rising sun |
| Idiomatic Translation | The King is very awesome |

*The king’s splendor shone as the sun* from the statement above the writer can determine the meaning the King is very awesome it means the great King because the wises or the magnificence.

People will use the idioms in their conversation to create an imaginative conversation. It means that the listener will guess about the meaning of the idioms which the source talking about. But not everybody can understand the meaning without idioms dictionary.

**Data 3: table 4**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical idioms | Dasaratha’s wives were happy, even as a beggar suddenly corning upon buried treasure  |
| Literal Translation | Finally they were found something like a treasure  |
| Inconsistent Mixture | They found treasure within the beggar corpse |
| Idiomatic Translation | Overwhelm with gladness |

*Dasaratha’s wives were happy, even as a beggar suddenly coming upon buried treasure* from the statement above the writer can determine the meaning Dasaratha’s wives was get good news about pregnant after drink holy water.

People will use the idioms in their conversation to create an imaginative conservation. It means that the listener will guess about the meaning of the idioms which the source talking about. But not everybody can understand the meaning without idioms dictionary.

**Data 4: Table 5**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical Idioms | Only to be reduced to ashes |
| Literal Translation | Go to pieces |
| Inconsistent Mixture | Become ashes |
| Idiomatic Translation | Destroyed |

*Only to be reduced to ashes* from the statement above the writer can determine the meaning an expression condition asunder until become ashes. This idiom can be only used in writing or by narrator in drama, because it is not suitable if we use it in daily conversation, even thought English people use idioms in their daily conversation, but not all of them can be used in daily conversation. Moreover, Indonesian people do not use any kind of idioms in their daily conversation like English people do. For example : that house only to be reduced to ashes by fire.

**Data 5: Table 6**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical Idioms | Hungry and weary almost to death |
| Literal Translation  | Famine  |
| Inconsistent mixture | Need something to eat and rest |
| Idiomatic Translation | Exhausted  |

*Hungry and weary almost to death* it means condition when somebody feels very exhaust because something has happened in his/her life. These idioms can be only used in writing or by narrator in drama, because it is not suitable if we use it in daily conversation, moreover, Indonesian does not use kind idioms in their daily conversation like English peoples do. For example: if you walk in desert, you can feel hungry and weary almost to death.

**Data 6: Table 7**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical Idioms | As it was about to bear fruit |
| Literal Translation  | Success  |
| Inconsistent mixture | Harvest  |
| Idiomatic Translation | Almost done  |

*As it was about to bear fruit* it means condition almost done do something. These idioms can be only used in writing or by narrator in drama, because it is not suitable if we use it in daily conversation, moreover, Indonesian people does not use any kind idioms in their daily conversation like English people do. For example : My friend hard work and finally he As it was about to bear fruit.

**Data 7: Table 8**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical Idioms | If the boon meant conquest over the senses |
| Literal Translation  | Divine power  |
| Inconsistent mixture | Mind over body |
| Idiomatic Translation | You can do whatever you want to things you have  |

*If the boon meant conquest over the senses* it means human like a god he/she can do anything you want. These idioms can be only used in writing or by narrator in drama, because it is not suitable if we use it in daily conversation, moreover, Indonesian people does not use any kind idioms in their daily conversation like English people do. For example : if I become a President the boon meant conquest over the senses.

**Data 8: Table 9**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical Idioms | A pleasant breeze wafted and flowers were strewn by the denizens of the heavens |
| Literal Translation  | Be swept of feet |
| Inconsistent mixture | Drifted by wind |
| Idiomatic Translation | Good person will produce good things/deeds |

*A pleasant breeze wafted and flowers were strewn by the denizens of the heavens* it means good people who can enter the heaven. These idioms can be only used in writing or by narrator in drama, because it is not suitable if we use it in daily conversation, moreover, Indonesian people does not use any kind idioms in their daily conversation like English people do. For example : I sit underneat the tree like an A pleasant breeze wafted and flowers were strewn by the denizens of the heavens.

**Data 9: Table 10**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical Idioms | They have witnessed and absorbed as garments retain perfumes  |
| Literal Translation  | Remainder |
| Inconsistent mixture | Catch the smell |
| Idiomatic Translation | Keep it carefully  |

*They have witnessed and absorbed as garments retain perfumes* it means like a garment retain perfume, keep the good smell very carefully. These idioms can be only used in writing or by narrator in drama, because it is not suitable if we use it in daily conversation, moreover, Indonesian people does not use any kind idioms in their daily conversation like English people do. For example : His nose as garments retain perfumes.

**Data 10: Table 11**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical Idioms | But we get glimpses of it as we gaze with grateful hearts on the emerald green or golden ripeness of spring time or autumn fields, or with awe and adoration on the glories of mountain and valley, rivers and ocean |
| Literal Translation  | You can find the happiness in life by opening your mind |
| Inconsistent mixture | Enjoying the view |
| Idiomatic Translation | Very much admiring something  |

*But we get glimpses of it as we gaze with grateful hearts on the emerald green or golden ripeness of spring time or autumn fields, or with awe and adoration on the glories of mountain and valley, rivers and ocean* it means condition when the people very admiring something had create by the god. These idioms can be only used in writing or by narrator in drama, because it is not suitable if we use it in daily conversation, moreover, Indonesian people does not use any kind idioms in their daily conversation like English people do. For example : She standing on top by the hill but weget glimpses of it as we gaze with grateful hearts on the emerald green or golden ripeness of spring time or autumn fields, or with awe and adoration on the glories of mountain and valley, rivers and ocean.

**Data 11: Table 12**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical Idioms | Like the moon emerging from the clouds, like a flame issuing from smoke and like the sun’s reflection in rippling water |
| Literal Translation  | Curse  |
| Inconsistent mixture | Grateful  |
| Idiomatic Translation | Happiness comes after suffering thing |

*Like the moon emerging from the clouds, like a flame issuing from smoke and like the sun’s reflection in rippling water* it means condition when the people feel happiness was getting loose by something like a curse. These idioms can be only used in writing or by narrator in drama, because it is not suitable if we use it in daily conversation, moreover, Indonesian people does not use any kind idioms in their daily conversation like English people do. For example : Because he is coming her face Like the moon emerging from the clouds, like a flame issuing from smoke and like the sun’s reflection in rippling water.

**Data 12: Table 13**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical Idioms | *For though the birds in the air indicated approaching trouble, the animals on the land promised a happy consummation* |
| Literal Translation  | Animal is alarm by nature for disaster |
| Inconsistent mixture | Sign of nature |
| Idiomatic Translation | Nothing to be worried about |

*For though the birds in the air indicated approaching trouble, the animals on the land promised a happy consummation* it means condition when people convince the others people that nothing to be worry because nothing happen. These idioms can be only used in writing or by narrator in drama, because it is not suitable if we use it in daily conversation, moreover, Indonesian people does not use any kind idioms in their daily conversation like English people do. For example : Is nothing happen for though the birds in the air indicated approaching trouble, the animal on the land promised a happy consummation.

**Data 13: Table 14**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical Idioms | His face emitted flame-like radiance |
| Literal Translation  | Scared  |
| Inconsistent mixture | His face burned by fire  |
| Idiomatic Translation | Very angry  |

*His face emitted flame-like radiance* it means condition when the people feel so angry and make his face like a burned by fire. These idioms can be only used in writing or by narrator in drama, because it is not suitable if we use it in daily conversation, moreover, Indonesian people does not use any kind idioms in their daily conversation like English people do. For example : He is feels so angry that is make his face emitted flame like radiance.

Idioms mostly used by artists, composers or writers who want to make a song lyric, novel, poetry, or literary works and also an daily conversation to make it more interesting and beautiful. Some experts say that without idioms, art is tasteless. Idioms make an art more life because the reader or the listeners will be wondering about the meaning of it.

People will use the idioms in their conversation to create an imaginative conversation. It means that the listener will guess about the meaning of the idioms which the source talking about. But not everybody can understand the meaning without idioms dictionary

**Data 14: Table 15**

**Ramayana Book**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Source language of phrase logical Idioms | A royal radiance shone from his face |
| Literal Translation  | Wisdom of the wise  |
| Inconsistent mixture | Very happy  |
| Idiomatic Translation | The god  |

*A royal radiance shone from his face* it means the king very wises like a god. These idioms can be only used in writing or by narrator in drama, because it is not suitable if we use it in daily conversation, moreover, Indonesian people does not use any kind idioms in their daily conversation like English people do. For example : My lord face like a royal radiance shone from his face.

**4.2 Findings**

After analyzing the data the writer found that idioms contributes so much beauty and joyful, the writer gets some information about idioms by read and analyzes the story, then marked the sentences that supposed to be the idiomatic expressions and began to analyze the sentences according to its types that mostly found in the story. The writer determined the meaning of idioms by analyzing word according to Choliludin (2009) and supported by Hornby (2002) and Oxford dictionary.

The writer as researcher will do a literature or library research. He does several steps in collecting data. Every research needs material, which is taken from the library. In the library resources, the writer found data for the analysis, with the reason that the exploring of the correct resources will help him to find the correct materials to support the topic of the study. These material include books, software programming, and other documented material.

From the total 20 items of Phrase logical idioms found in the story, there are 20 items of idiom, 20 items of its idiomatic translation, and 20 explanations for each phrase logical idiom. These findings showed that the Phrase Logical idioms are the highest number mostly found in *Ramayana book*.

Below are the result of phrase logical idioms that found in this folklore with its sentences and its lexical, inconsistent mixture, and idiomatic translation.

After reading and analyzing the book entitled *Ramayana* as a material of the research, the writer found various data. The core of data gotten was the expression of idiom and the categorization of idiom. The expression of idiom that the writer found in the novel contained; feeling, mind, spontaneous action, and imagination.

The writer found 14 data that had been collected, clarified, analyzed, and interpreted in the data analysis. In order to be obvious; the writer redisplays the data as the finding of the research. Here are the examples:

* *The foundation of unfailing plenty* it mean never ran out of lifeblood. At the literal Translation it mean The Foundation water of unfailing plenty.
* *The King’s splendor shone as the rising sun* it Mean *The king is very awesome*. At the Literal Translation it mean *The Great King* from the statement above the writer can determine the meaning *the King is very awesome it means the great King because the wises or the magnificence.*
* *A beggar suddenly corning upon buried treasure* it mean *Overwhelm with gladness.* At the Literal Translation it mean *Finally they were found something like a treasure.* From the statement above the writer can determine the meaning *wives was get good news about pregnant after drink holy water.*
* *Only to be reduced to ashes* it mean *Destroy*. At the literal translation it mean *Go to pieces*. From the statement above the writer can determine the meaning *an expression condition asunder until become ashes.*
* *Hungry and weary almost to death* it mean *Exhausted* At the literal translation it mean *Famine.* From the statement above the writer can determine the meaning *an condition when somebody feels very exhaust because something has happened in his/her life.*
* *It was about to bear fruit* it mean *Almost Done.* At the literal translation it mean *Success.* From the statement above the writer can determine the meaning ancondition *almost done do something.*
* *If the boon meant conquest over the senses* it mean you can do whatever you want to things you have. At literal translation mean *Devine power.* The statement above the writer can determine the meaning *human like a god he/she can do anything you want.*
* *A pleasant breeze wafted and flowers were strewn by the denizens of the heavens* it mean *Good person will produce good thing/deeds.* At literal translation it mean *Be swept of feet.* The statement above the writer can determine the meaning *good people who can enter the heaven.*
* *They have witnessed and absorbed as garments retain perfumes* it means *keep it carefully.* At literal translation mean Remainder. The statement above the writer can determine the meaning *like a garment retain perfume, keep the good smell very carefully.*
* *But we get glimpses of it as we gaze with grateful hearts on the emerald green or golden ripeness of spring time or autumn fields, or with awe and adoration on the glories of mountain and valley, rivers and ocean* it means *Very much admiring something.* At literal translation mean *You can find the happiness in life by opening your mind.* The statement above the writer can determine the meaning condition *when the people very admiring something had create by the god.*
* *Like the moon emerging from the clouds, like a flame issuing from smoke and like the sun’s reflection in rippling water* it means *Happiness comes after suffering thing.* At literal translation mean *curse.* The statement above the writer can determine the meaning *condition when the people feel happiness was getting loose by something like a curse.*
* *For though the birds in the air indicated approaching trouble, the animals on the land promised a happy consummation* it means *Nothing to be worried about.*  At literal translation mean *Animal is alarm by nature for disaster.* The statement above the writer can determine the meaning *condition when people convince the others people that nothing to be worry because nothing happen.*
* *His face emitted flame-like radiance* it means *Very angry*. At literal translation mean *Scared.* The statement above the writer can determine the meaning condition *when the people feel so angry and make his face like a burned by fire.*
* *A royal radiance shone from his face* it means *The God.* At literal translation mean  *Wisdom of the wise.* The statement above the writer can determine the meaning *the king very wises like a god.*

The writer takes a conclusion that idiom was a story and a expression theory, which tends to place the individual at the center of life and experience and represents a shift from objectivity and subjectivity. All those things were part of the idiom elements in order that a story became interested to be read.

**Chapter V**

**Conclusions and Recommendations**

This chapter consists of two sections. The first section explain the Recommendations.

**5.1 Conclusions**

From this research the writer has learned about many things, so after doing this research the writer concludes that idioms are group of words which it meaning is different from individual words, the writer gets some information about idioms by read and analyzes the story, then marked the sentences that supposed to be the idiomatic expressions and began to analyzer the sentences according to its types that mostly found in the story. The writer determined the meaning of idioms by analyzing word by word according to Choliludin theory (2009), supported by Hornby (2002) and Oxford dictionary.

The writer as researcher will do a literature or library research. He does several steps in collecting data. Every research needs material, which is taken from the library. In the library resources, the writer found data for the analysis, with the reason that the exploring of the correct resources will help him to find the correct materials to support the topic of the study. These materials include books, software programming, and other documented material.

From the total 20 items of phrase logical idioms found in the story, its translation and 20 example for each of phrase logical idioms. These findings showed that the phrase logical idioms are the highest number that mostly found in the Ramayana book.

**5.2 Recommendations**

From the research that has been carried out, the writer realize that there are still many mistake because of the limited source books that discuss specially about Idiomatic. Therefore, the writer hopes the future other researcher can be more clearly explain about Idiomatic.

In this paper, the writer would like to give some recommendations. There are as follows :

* The Researchers

To develop our skill in investigate and analysis the literary work, The story can be try as the subject of the study because after the writer did this research, he got the experiences and advises to develop his skill to investigate and analysis the literary work, especially to analysis the idioms in this song lyrics.

* The Reader

This study needs to be completed and is far from perfect, so the writer receives the development criticism from the reader.

* The Institution

In my opinion, the institution should not differentiate about the subject of research. It is a question, why we have difficulties in choosing the Idiomtic Prise.

In this era, language is developed very fast, not only fashion, food, people always learn something new, including language, and idioms is a part of the modern language. At last, the writer hopes that the next time these suggestions can be true, useful, and be received by all the people involved in writing the paper. And the writer also hopes that the next researcher can be successful and have good quality in writing the paper both in the language composition and in the problem studied.