

**AN ANALYSIS TRANSLATION STRATEGY USED IN TRANSLATING  
IDIOMS FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIA IN  
THE *PITCH PERFECT 3* MOVIE SUBTITLE**

**A Thesis**

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the S1-Degree

**By :**

**MONICHA DESTARIA**

**NPM: 1411040287**

**Study Program: English Education**



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY  
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG  
2019**

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STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY  
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG  
2019**

## **ABSTRACT**

### **AN ANALYSIS TRANSLATION STRATEGY USED IN TRANSLATING IDIOM FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIA IN THE PITCH PERFECT 3 MOVIE SUBTITLE**

**By:**  
**Monicha Destaria**

This research was dealed to analyze the idioms translation from English into Indonesia in the Pitch Perfect 3 Movie Subtitle. The aims of this research: 1) to find the strategies used in translating idiom from English into Indonesia in the Pitch Perfect 3 movie subtitle, 2) to identify if the meaning of idioms are conveyed correctly in the Indonesian subtitle, and 3) to decide the best strategy to be used in translating idiom from English into Indonesian subtitle of Pitch Perfect 3 movie.

This research was conducted by using Descriptitive Qualitative research method. The source of the data was subtitle of Pitch Perfect 3 movie, both English and Indonesia. Baker's translation strategies to translate idiom was used to classify the idiom. To determine which idioms were translated accurate, less-accurate, or inaccurate, this research used IDIOMS Dictionary to gained the meaning of idiom.

According to the data analysis, there were found 51 idioms in the movie and there are 3 strategies were applied by the translator. 4 idioms were translated by using Translation by Using Idiom in Similar Meaning but Disimilar Form. 46 idioms were translated by using Paraphrase. And 1 idiom was translated by using Omission. 36 data were classified as the accurate translation, 3 as less-accurate translation, and 12 as inaccurate. This research concluded that the translation by using idiom in similar meaning but disimilar form was the best strategy that used by translator to translated the idioms.

**Key words:** *Accuracy, Idiom, Meaning, Translation Strategy*



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IN TRANSLATING IDIOM FROM ENGLISH INTO  
INDONESIA IN THE PITCH PERFECT 3 MOVIE  
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## **DECLARATION**

I sincerely declare that this thesis entitled, “An Analysis of Translation Strategies Used in Translating Idiom from English into Indonesia in the Pitch Perfect 3 Movie Subtitle” is trully my own work. This thesis contains no material that has been written by any person except some statements and ideas as the references from various sources and they are properly acknowledged in this thesis. Those some statements have been accompanied with the information about the identity of the of the sources by following the thesis writing guidelines.

Bandar Lampung, November 2019

Declared by,

Monicha Destaria

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicated this final project to:

1. My beloved parents Mr. Januar and Ms. Mimin Susmindarlis who always pray for me, love me, give the good advice, motivation, support, and be the good example in daily life.
2. My beloved grandfather and grandmother, Mr. Tisno Hadi and Ms. Lela Hayati, thank you for always give the advice and a lot motivation to me.
3. My younger sister Ulfianica Yudhistira and the youngest Willy Arya Whardana who also give support to me.
4. My almamater UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

## MOTTO

كِتَابٌ أَنْزَلْنَاهُ إِلَيْكَ مُبَارَكٌ لِيَدَّبَّرُوا آيَاتِهِ وَلِيَتَذَكَّرَ أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ (٢٩)

*[This is] a blessed Book which We have revealed to you, [O Muhammad], that they might reflect upon its verses and that those of understanding would be reminded.<sup>1</sup>*

**(Letter: Shaad (38), Verse: 29)**

---

<sup>1</sup>[https://islamilogic.wordpress.com/al-quran-online-terjemahan-english-and-indonesia/shaad\(38\)/29](https://islamilogic.wordpress.com/al-quran-online-terjemahan-english-and-indonesia/shaad(38)/29).



## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

Monicha Destaria was born in Gedongtataan, June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1996. Her nickname is Monik. She is the first daughter of Mr. Januar and Ms. Mimin Susmindarlis.

She began her study in 2002, she studied in an Elementary School in Sukaraja, Gedongtataan. But, in 2003, she moved to SDN 3 Sukadadi (now SDN 36 Gedongtataan) because her parents job and graduated in 2008. And then, she continued her study to the SMPN 1 Gedongtatan and graduated in 2011. In the same year after graduated, she continued to SMA N 1 Gedongtataan and graduated in 2014. After graduated from Senior High School, she continued her study at State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung (IAIN in 2014) as the English Education Student.

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This thesis is presented to the English Education Study Program of State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung in order to submitted as compulsory fulfillment of the requirements for S1 degree.

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Finally, it has to be admitted that nobody is perfect and there are still many weaknesses in this thesis. Therefore, the researcher hope that her work will be useful for the readers who find this thesis. Your criticisms and suggestions are wanted to make the improvement of this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, November 2019

Declared by,

Monicha Destaria

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **A. Background Of Problem**

There are many Languages in this universe. Every Country has their own language that is used by the people to communicate with each other. To understand the message from each language, we can used translation. Translation is a written medium and useful connection to communicate with other people in different language, culture and background. According to Newmark: “it is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”.<sup>1</sup> It can be concluded that the definition of translation is transferring the meaning of the source language to target language. On the other side, translation is used for making known what has been said or written in a foreign language. By transferring the meaning of the SL (English) to the TL (Indonesia), people who do not understand English or cannot speak English can still catch the meaning of the SL by reading or hearing the translation in their native language.

Translation is not an easy thing to do, as it can be difficult to establish its equivalence, since there are some different systems and structures between source language and target language. In translating a text, a translator should convey the message of the source language and transfer it into the target language. Hatim and

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<sup>1</sup> Peter Newmark. *a Textbook of Translation*. (New York: Prentice Hall, 1988) p 5.

Mason stated that “the translator, is both a receiver and a producer”.<sup>2</sup> While, the translator’s task is to read and to understand a written text (source text) and then to transfer the meaning to the TL in a written form

Translating the text, in this case a subtitle, also includes translating the idiom. Alwasilah stated that “idioms are series of words that are semantically meaning which they cannot be deduced from their constituent elements and syntactically are fixed or irreversible. Construction of the idiom can be in the form of compound words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.”<sup>3</sup> It can be said that the words that formed an idiom has its own meaning. The form of idiom is not only words, but also in phrases, clauses, or sentences.

Idioms cannot be literally translated as individual words. As stated by Larson, idiom is “string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words”.<sup>4</sup> This also supported by McCarthy and O’Dell, which stated that, “idioms are fixed combinations of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word”.<sup>5</sup>

Idioms also cannot be translated without understanding the meaning behind the expressions. Baker stated that the difficulties involved in translating idioms are “ first, an idiom may have no equivalent in the TL. Second, an idiom may have a similar counterpart in the TL, but its context of use maybe different.

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<sup>2</sup> Basil Hatim and Ian Mason. *The Translator as Communicator*. (London and New York: Routledge. 1997) p 1.

<sup>3</sup> Chaedar Alwasilah. *Lingusitik Suatu Pengantar*. (Bandung: Angkasa. 1983) p. 34

<sup>4</sup> Mildred Larson, *Meaning Based Translation: A Guide to Cross Language Equivalent* 2nd Edition, (Lanham, MD: University Press of America, Inc, 1998), p 23.

<sup>5</sup> Michael McCarthy & Felicity O’Dell. *English Idioms in Use* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p 6.

Third, an idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. Unless the target language idiom corresponds to the source language idiom both in form and in meaning, the play on idiom cannot be successfully reproduced in the target text. And the last, the very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target language.”<sup>6</sup> The following example will describe the problem that may arise in translating idiom.

SL: No, it won't be any trouble. It's *a piece of cake*.

TL: Tidak, itu bukan masalah. Itu *sangat mudah*.

The italic phrase in the sentence above is an example of idioms. If it is translated literally into Bahasa Indonesia, it will be *sepotong kue*. *Sepotong kue* is not the correct translation. According to the sentence context, the meaning of *A piece of cake* is something easily achieved.<sup>7</sup> The meaning of the source text will be transferred fully when it is translated into *sangat mudah*. So, the translation in Bahasa Indonesia is ‘Tidak, itu bukan masalah. Itu *sangat mudah*’.

Not all idioms can be translated into idioms in the target language. Idioms are fixed words or expressions, which have particular forms and meanings. When we translate idioms, we have to know the real meaning of the idioms in the source language. It means that idioms in source language may not an idiom in the target language.

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<sup>6</sup> Mona Baker. *In Other Words: A Course Book on Translation*. (London & New York: Routledge, 2006), p 68-70.

<sup>7</sup> Oxford Dictionary of Idioms 2nd Edition (New York: Oxford University Press Inc., 2004) p 44



Because there are several difficulties in translating idioms, the translators will need the translation strategies. Krings defined translation strategy as “translator’s potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task”.<sup>8</sup> On the other side Atari defined the explanation about translation strategy from Lörscher which stated that translation strategies “as procedures that the subjects employ in order to solve translation problems”.<sup>9</sup> It can be conclude that the translation strategy is used to help the translators in translating idioms. Like Baker stated in her book “in order to transfer the messages of idioms to be translated accurately and efficiently, the translator must choose the most appropriate strategy”.<sup>10</sup>

This research choosed *Pitch Perfect 3* movie subtitle as the object to be researched. This movie is quite popular and can teach teenagers about a long-lasting friendship. As teenagers movie, there are some idioms also found in the subtitle of this movie. Based on the previous explanation stated that there are some difficulties in translating idioms from the source language into target language, this research used the idioms translation from English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle of *Pitch Perfect 3* movie.

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<sup>8</sup> Mahmoud Ordudari. Translation Journal: *Translation procedures, strategies and methods*. Link download: <http://www.bokorlang.com/journal/41culture.htm>

<sup>9</sup> Omar Atari. *Saudi Students’ Translation Strategies in an Undergraduate Translator Training Program*. Meta, 50(1), (2205) p 185. URI: id.erudit.org/iderudit/010667ar

<sup>10</sup> Mona Baker (2006), *Op.cit.*, p 72

This research is relevant to the previous researches. The first previous research is by Rubia.<sup>11</sup> She is used translation strategies to translate idiom by Baker. She is also used the accuracy level of Nababan too. This research is difference from her research research. While her research is used the Novel with the title *Little Women* as the object of the research, this research used *Pitch Perfect 3* Movie. In determining the translation is accurate or not, she used back translation, this is different from this research because this research used the meaning of idiom from the dictionary.

The second research is by Hanifah.<sup>12</sup> This research also difference with her research. This previous research was conducted in UIN Raden Intan Lampung and used the students of the fifth semester as the object analysis. Her research also did not used translation strategies by Baker, but she used the translation procedure by Newmark.

The third research is Mg. M. Frennandy Ngestiningtyas<sup>13</sup>. He used novel *Laskar Pelangi (Rainbow Troops)* by Andrea Hirata both in Bahasa or in its English version. His research also different from this research. It is because his research analyse idioms translation from Indonesia into English. He is also did not analyse the idioms translation are accurate or not.

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<sup>11</sup> Kaesalpinia Rubia. *An Analysis of Idioms Translation in Little Women Novel*. (Politeknik Negeri Bandung, 2017).

<sup>12</sup> Azizah Khusnul Hanifah. *An Analysis of the Equivalence of Students' English Idiom in Translation into Bahasa Indonesia of the Fifth Semester of English Education Study Program at the Raden Intan State University Islamic Lampung in the Academic Year of 2016/2017* (UIN Raden Intan Lampung, 2018).

<sup>13</sup> Mg. M. Frennandy Ngestiningtyas. *An Analysis On Idiom Translation Strategies In The Rainbow Troops* (Stya Wacana Christian University Salatiga, 2013).

## **B. Identification of the Problem**

Based on the background above. The researcher identified the problem as follows:

1. The idioms cannot be translated literally by individual words or word-for-word.
2. An idiom may have no equivalent in the target language.
3. An idiom may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use maybe different.
4. The frequency of use of idioms may be different in the source and target languages.

## **C. Limitation of the Problem**

This Research focused on the analysis translation strategies that are used to translate English idioms to Bahasa Indonesia in Subtitle of Pitch Perfect 3 Movie. And this research limited the analysis just on the words, phrases, and clauses idiom forms.

## **D. Research Questions**

The research questions were formulated follows:

1. What are the strategies used in translating idiom from English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle in *Pitch Perfect 3* movie?
2. Is the meaning of idioms in the English subtitle conveyed correctly in the Indonesian subtitle?

3. What is the best strategy to be used in translating idioms from English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle of *Pitch Perfect 3* movie?

#### **E. Objective of the Study**

1. To find the strategies used in translating idiom from English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle of *Pitch Perfect 3* movie.
2. To identify if the meaning of idioms in the English subtitle is conveyed correctly in the Indonesia subtitle.
3. To show the best strategy to be used in translating idioms from English subtitle into Indonesian subtitle of *Pitch Perfect 3* movie.

#### **F. Significance of the Research**

1. Theoretically

This result of this research is hoped to help readers to understand idioms, strategies that can be used to translating them, and the accuracy of its translation. And it will be used to be an example of translation strategy and translation accuracy analysis.

2. Practically

- a. Teacher:

This research can help teachers when their want to use the script or movie as the media in teaching-learning process. It is because there are some English idioms that have been used by people in their daily activity. Such as greeting, asking someone something, or etc. For example idiom *what's up* that was to said hello, according to the



syllabus, this idiom can be used in teaching learning process in greeting section.

b. Students:

This research practically can motivate all students in English Education Departement to analyze the other aspects of movies or books that were appropriate to used in teaching learning process as further research.

### **G. Scope of the Research**

1. The Subject of the Research:

The subject of the research was English and Indonesian subtitle of *Pitch Perfect 3* movie.

2. The Object of the Research:

The object of the research was the translation strategies used to translate idioms.

3. Place of the Research:

This research was conducted in UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

4. Time of the Research.

This research was conducted from May until November 2019.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Concept of Translation

Translation is an easier way that can help people to understand the meaning of the foreign language message by their own language. Translation is not easy thing to do, because it needs skills and high accuracy. It is supported by Bassnett who stated that “Translation has been perceived as a secondary activity, as a ‘mechanical’ rather than a ‘creative’ process, within the competence of anyone with a basic grounding in a language other than their own; in short, as a low status occupation”.<sup>1</sup> The further explanations about translation is shown below.

#### 1. Definition of Translation

Basically, translation is a process to change the words from a language to another language. It is supported by several experts, because each experts had their own words to describe what translation is. According to Hatim and Munday translation is “1) the act or an instance of translating. 2) a written or spoken expression of the meaning of a word, speech, book, etc. in another language”.<sup>2</sup> From the definition, Hatim and Munday related translation as the process and product. The first definition is relates to the role of the translator turning the

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<sup>1</sup> Susan Bassnett. *Translation Studies* 3rd edition. (Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2005), p 13.

<sup>2</sup> Basil Hatim and Jeremy Munday. *Translation An advanced resource book*. (Taylor & Francis e-Library, 2004), p 3

source language into the target language. While, the second definition is focusing on the products produced by the translators.

Translation also can be defined as the way to transferring a message with another language. It is equivalent with the explanation by Dubois. Dubois in Bell stated that “Translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences”.<sup>3</sup> It is almost the same as Catford definition. He defined the translation as “an operation performed on language: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another”.<sup>4</sup>

The other definition is stated by Larson, he stated that, “translation is a process that consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant”.<sup>5</sup> This definition is also supported by Catford which said that “translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language”.<sup>6</sup> From those two definitions it can be seen that, both Larson and Catford, the way of translation is without changing the content.

---

<sup>3</sup> Roger T. Bell *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice* 2ed. (London: Longman, 1993), p 5.

<sup>4</sup> John C. Catford. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. (London: Oxford University Press, 1965), p 1.

<sup>5</sup> Mildred Larson (1998), *Op.cit.*, p 3.

<sup>6</sup> John F. Catford (1965), *Op.cit.*, p 20.

The definition of translation is different according to the experts. But, from the definitions above, we can conclude that translation involves two different language. In this case they are Source Language and Target language. Furthermore, translation is a process or way to transfer the message from the source language into the target language by pay attention to the equivalence meaning in the target language.

## **2. The process of Translation**

The process of translation is also can called as the translation activity. Translation process is used by translators as a guidance in translating language/text. Bell, stated that, “the abstract concept which encompasses both process of translating and the product of that process”.<sup>7</sup> It means, the process of translation is process that producing a product of translation.

The other definition from Nababan about the process of translation is a system of activity in the activities of translation. For more detail, Nababan also defined the process of translation is the series of activity that is done by the translators when they are conveying the message from the source language to the target language.<sup>8</sup>

The process of translation also stated by Newmark. In his book, Newmark classified two processing ways. The first is by choosing the method of approach. Secondly, when doing translation, it must doing by four levels consciously in

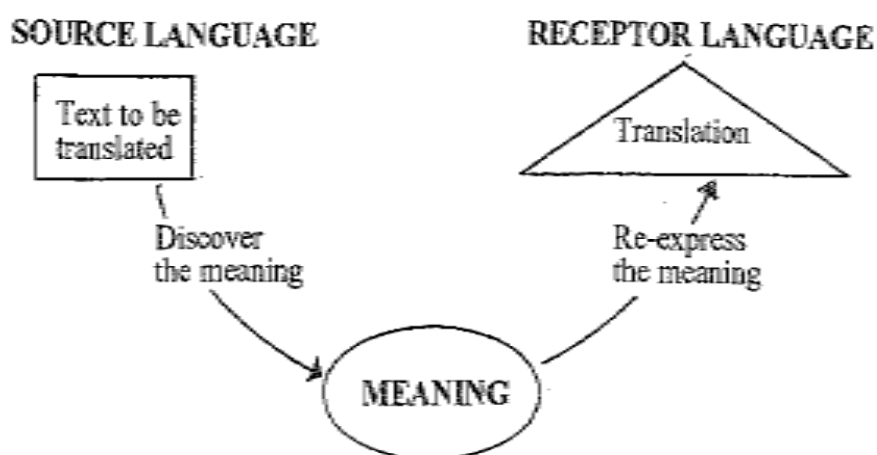
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<sup>7</sup> Roger T. Bell (2005), *Op.cit.*, p 13.

<sup>8</sup> MR. Nababan. *Teori Menerjemah Bahasa Inggris*. (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2016), p 24.



mind, which are, “(1) the SL text level, the level of language, where we begin and which we continually (but not continuously) go back to; (2) the referential level, the level of objects and events, real or imaginary, which we progressively have to visualise and build up, and which is an essential part, first of the comprehension, then of the reproduction process; (3) the cohesive level, which is more general, and grammatical, which traces the train of thought, the feeling tone (positive or negative) and the various presuppositions of the SL text. This level encompasses both comprehension and reproduction: it presents an overall picture, to which we may have to adjust the language level; (4) the level of naturalness, of common language appropriate to the writer or the speaker in a certain situation”.<sup>9</sup>



*Display 2.1 The process of translation by Larson*

The diagram above shows the process of translation that provided by Larson.<sup>10</sup> Larson explained that the translation process is transferring the meaning the form of text. In this case, the term ‘form’ means that language/text. It means

<sup>9</sup> Peter Newmark (1988), *Op.cit.*, p 19

<sup>10</sup> Mildred Larson (1998), *Loc.Cit.*, p 3-4

the meaning of the text is transferred and the **form** is changes from the source language into the target language. The first process, studying and analyzing the diction, grammatical structure and context of the source text; second, discovering the text meaning ; and the last, reconstructing the meaning by looking the most appropriate meaning of the text in target language.

The process of translation also include the steps of translating, Larson devided the steps into eight points. The steps are:

### **1. Preparation**

There are two kinds of preparation. First, there is the preparation which the translator should have before beginning the translation task and, secondly, there is the preparation which he undertakes as he begins work on specific translation project. The first kinf of preparation whould have included training in writing, in linguistics, and in translation principles.

After that, the translators begins to the second preparation. this preparation relates to the text to be translated. At this section, the transaltor try to understanding the text by read the whole of text in several times. Then, the translator needs to studyng the background of material which is available, this study is including studying the lingusitics matters that related to the text. During the translator is reading and rendering the text, translator also makes some notes.

## 2. Analysis

One of the important steps in analysis is should be careful studying the **key words**. The key word is the notes of lexical items that the translators makes during reads the text. The key words are important for the translator, because its to help focused attention on important words which must be given attention in the transfer process.

In this section, the translator must studying the **groupings** of the text. **Grouping** is helpful when the text is devided into sections or chapters. Another grouping, the particular attention should be given to **identifying** the **opening** and the **closing** of the text for give the clues corncerning the theme. The translator also need to note the relations between various units to identify the units which are most prominent.

The analysis section is starting analyzes the larger unit first, identifyngg the relations and deciding which are more prominent. Then, the translators continuing the analysis by studying the smaller unit, such as paragraprs or sentences. Although the translators begin from the larger unit to the smaller unit, it must be important if the translator re-evaulate the analysis on the basis of the smaller units.

## 3. Transfer

The **transfer** takes place in the mind of the translator. After doing analysis, the translator is faced with transferring the meaning from the SL to the TL. In this process, the translator is producing the equivalent of the

receptor language. The translator will pay attention to the lexical equivalence for concept and culture of the source language, decide if the figurative and rhetorical devices of the source language will be transferable or not, and he will consider what grammatical forms to use to best communicate the correct meaning, then consider how to signal cohesion and prominence. To do this part, the translator must study the translation principle, so the process will not be very difficult.

#### **4. Initial Draft**

**Initial draft** is the result of the **transfer** process. When the translators begin to the initial draft section, they should be working at the paragraph level. The translators should arrange the draft as naturally as possible by not looking at the source language and the semantic rewrite. They just let it flow naturally to express the meaning clearly.

In this section, the translators should think clearly about who will use the translation. The audience should be like a backdrop to all the **drafting**. The topic of the paragraph should be clearly in the translator's mind, as well as the theme of the larger unit to which it belongs. The semantic structure analysis will help them know which propositions are on the main line of the discourse and which are background and the relation between them. By paying attention to the combination above, the translators will make an accurate and natural draft.



## 5. Reworking the Initial Draft

The first thing the translators will do is checking 1) wrong grammatical forms or obscure constructions, 2) places that seem too wordy, 3) wrong order, awkward phrasing, 4) places where the connections do not seem right and it does not flow easily, 5) collocational chaser, 6) questionable emaning, 7) style.

The second thing, the translators should checking for the **accuracy of meaning**. While checking this, some problems may founded, such as, 1) something ommited, 2) something added, 3) a different meaning, or 4) a zero meaning. After this, the translators also check if the wether or not the theme comes through clearly. This may be one of the things that will be done a bit later in the procedures.

## 6. Testing the Translation

After the fifth section completed, it should be tested. The tested function is to help the translators to know the weakness and make them to do better in the next part. There are several ways of testing a translation. The ways are: 1) comparison with the source text, 2) back-translation into the source language, 3) comprehension check, 4) naturalness and readability testing, and 5) consistency check.

After the ways 1-6 is done, the translators continue the process to publishing the translation, and preparing the manuscript for publisher.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p 519-548

### 3. Kinds in Translation

Hatim and Munday divided “two ways in translating: ‘literal’ and ‘free’”.<sup>12</sup> Literal translation is translating by using word-for-word. According to Vinay & Darbelnet “Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators’ task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL”.<sup>13</sup> On the other side, Zoya explained that, “Literal translation is the translation that reproduces communicatively irrelevant elements of the source text. This usually happens when the translator copies the source language form.”<sup>14</sup>

Literal translation is also called ‘faithful translation’. It is because when translating by using literal translation, translators depend the real meaning of the source language. It means that the translators transferred the meaning as literal without looking the context of the source text. But, Vinay and Darbelnet claimed that, “In principle, a literal translation is a unique solution which is reversible and complete in itself. It is most common when translating between two languages of the same family (e.g. between French and Italian), and even more so when they also share the same culture”.<sup>15</sup> It can be concludes that literal translation is more effiience when it used to translating two simmilar languages. For the example (French-Italy) and (Chinesse-Taiwanesse).

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<sup>12</sup> Hatim and Munday, *Op.Cit.* p. 11.

<sup>13</sup> Jean-Paul Vinay & Jean Darbelnet. *Methodology for Translation: Comparative Stylistics of French and English*. (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1995), p 33-34. Translated and edited by J.C. Sager & M.-J. Hamel.

<sup>14</sup> Zoya prosmina, *Theory of Translation*, (Vladivostok: Far Eastern University Press, 2008), p. 23.

<sup>15</sup> Jean-Paul Vinay & Jean Darbelnet (1995), *Op.cit.*,p 34

Free translation, on the other side, was stated by Newmark in his book. Newmark said that, “Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, so-called -intralingual translation-”.<sup>16</sup> From the definition above, free translation is using without pay attention to the manner –as free-, and the meaning is paraphrasing more longer that the source text. It is supported by Zoya, whose stated that, “Free translation is the reproduction of the source form and content in a loose way. This concept means adding extra elements of information or losing some essential ones”<sup>17</sup>. In free translation, the translators look to adjust of the source text into the target text. It can be concluded that free translation is a translation that prioritized the delivered the message of the source language but it expresses by the translators own words.

Literal translation and free translation is a lack method. It is because the both two methods cannot be used to translating any kinds of text. Example, the phrase ‘Look after’, if it translated as litetary in Bahasa, it can be ‘melihat setelah/setelah melihat’. ‘melihat setelah’ is not the correct translation. To translate it correctly, the translator must looks the context. The phrase “Look after’ means carrying something. So, the translating in Bahasa is ‘Menjaga’. Nevertheless, literal and free translation is still exist and still be using until now, as stated by Hatim and Munday, “The literal and free translation strategies can still be seen in texts to the present day”.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Newmark (1988), *Loc.cit.*, p 46

<sup>17</sup> Zoya Prosmi (2008), *Op.cit.*, p. 25.

<sup>18</sup> Hatim and Munday, *Loc.cit.* p. 11.

## B. Concept of Idiom

### 1. Definition of Idiom

There are many ways to express the meaning of languages, as well as English. One of them is used figurative expression. Figurative expression is found in many literary work. The presence of figurative expressions in literary work is very natural and often, because it is bounded to the culture. The most frequently used of figurative expression is idiom. In Oxford Dictionary, “idiom is defined as a group of lexical items with a meaning differing from the meanings of their lexical terms”. For example, ‘*let the cat out of the bag*’ is an expression ‘*to tell a secret by mistake*’, not means that *-a cat is out from the back-*”.<sup>19</sup>

More of definition of idiom also stated by Kövecses. Kövecses defined into traditional view and cognitive linguistic view. He cited in Abbadi, “two different points of view: the traditional and the cognitive linguistic view. In the traditional view, idioms are considered particularly a matter of language, unrelated to any conceptual system, whereas in the cognitive linguistic realm, idioms are regarded as the outcome of our conceptual system and not merely a matter of language”.<sup>20</sup>

Cacciari and Tabossi divided idiom in two classes, they are Direct Access and Compositional. Cacciari and Tabossi stated that, “Two classes of models have been proposed for idiom comprehension. 1) One class treats idioms as expressions

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<sup>19</sup> *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED). (Oxford University Press, 2010).

<sup>20</sup> Abbadi, R. *The pragmatic implications of metonymicalbody-based idioms in Jordanian Arabic*. *Argumentum Journal*. (2012), p 231

that have meanings that are stipulated arbitrarily. According to this class of models, idioms are understood simply by retrieving the meaning of an idiom as a whole. 2) and the meanings of the second class is not arbitrary. According to this second class of models, idioms are understood by ordinary linguistic processing combined with a pragmatic interpretation of the use of the expression in discourse contexts”.<sup>21</sup> Cacciari and Tabossi think that the meaning of the direct access class is absolute, while in compositional class has the opposite meaning.

Idioms will occurs in all languages, but its apperance in very specific. It is because idioms cannot be understanding by people as individual word. Like the quote of Larson, which stated that, “Idioms are expressions of ‘at least two words which cannot be understood literally and which function as a unit semantically”.<sup>22</sup> It means, the words that consist in idiom are connected each other. This definition is support by Baker, which stated that idioms “often carry meanings which cannot be deducted from their individual components”. Baker also cited the example: ‘*dry cow*’, which means a cow which does not produce milk.<sup>23</sup> The phrase *dry* and *cow* has an individual meaning in a given collocation. But, the particular meaning of the two words are associated each other.

The more definition comes from Motalebzadeh and Tousi. According to them, “Idioms are fixed phrases consisting of more that one words, and their

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<sup>21</sup> Cristina Cacciari & Patrizia Tabossi. *IDIOMS: Processing, Structure, and Interpretation*. Edited Version. (New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., Publishers, 1993), p 4

<sup>22</sup> Mildred Larson. (1998), *Op.Cit.*, p 125

<sup>23</sup> Mona Baker (2006), *Op.Cit.*, p 63

meaning cannot be worked out by knowing the meaning of the individual word”.<sup>24</sup> From the definition above, we know that every expert has their own definition about idiom, but the point is same. Idiom consists of more than one word, to catch the message, we cannot know the meaning of idioms by looking each individual words.

## **2. The Idiom Constructions (Form)**

As we know, an idiom is a word or series of words that cannot be understood without looking the real meaning of it. Idioms usually, not only in form of one or two words, it can be more than three words. The idiom construction can be in the form of compound words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.<sup>25</sup>

## **3. Difficulties in Translating Idiom**

Some translators face difficulties in translating idiom to provide the ideal translation. It is because idiom is a group of words that cannot be translated as individual words, the meaning of each words are connected. According to Aldenia and Dastjerdi, “Translating idioms is a very difficult task for a translator especially if he is not aware of the cultural differences of the source and target

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<sup>24</sup> Motalebzadeh, K., & Tousi, S. *Employing Compensation Strategy in Translation of Idioms: A Case Study of the Translation of Mark Twain's Adventures of Huckleberry Finn in Persian*. International Journal of Linguistics, 2011. Vol-3, No.1. Link: <http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:GmA259fLqncJ:macroth>

<sup>25</sup> Chaedar Alwasilah (1983). *Loc.cit.*, p 34.



languages. The main problem for him is recognizing idioms and distinguishing idiomatic from non-idiomatic expressions”.<sup>26</sup>

The main difficulties in translating idioms are stated by Baker. Baker summarized the difficulties into four problems, they are:

- a. An idiom may have no equivalent in the TL. The way a language chooses to express, or not express, various meanings cannot be predicted and only occasionally matches the another language chooses to express the same meanings. One language may express the message by using a single word, but another language may express it by using idiom. Idioms which contains culture-specific items are not necessarily untranslatable. It can be concluded that, some idioms are bound to culture that do not exist in other places with different languages.
- b. An idiom may have a similar counterpart in the TL, but its context of use maybe different. The two expressions may have different connotations, for instance, or they may not be pragmatically transferable. The equivalent in target language is available but is used in different situation.
- c. An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. Unless the target language idiom corresponds to the source language idiom both in form and in meaning, the transferring to the target language cannot be successfully.

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<sup>26</sup> Amineh Adelnia & Hossein V. Dastjerdi. *Translation of Idioms: A Hard Task for the Translator*. Journal of Theory and Practice in Language Studies, Vol. 1, No. 7, pp. 879-883, July 2011

- d. And the last, the very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use in the source language and the target language may be different.<sup>27</sup>

#### 4. Strategies in Translating Idiom

Translating idioms are not easy thing to do, because idiom cannot be translated literally. It is not difficult at all if the translators can differ which one is idiom. According to Larson, “The translator needs to learn to recognize the idioms and the other figures of speech of the source text. The real danger comes in translating an idiom literally, since the result will usually be nonsense in the receptor language”.<sup>28</sup> This means that if the translators literally translating idiom, the meaning in the target language will be absurd.

In order to translating idiom, the translators must differ an idiom and an ordinary expression. As explained by machali, “translators might be mistaken in losing the tone or meaning of idioms in translating them as they think of the idioms as ordinary expressions. Therefore, in order to transfer the messages of idioms to be translated accurately and efficiently, the translator must choose the most appropriate strategy”.<sup>29</sup>

To translate idioms accurately, the most recommended strategy is needed. Newmark offered four strategies in translating idioms. Based on him, we can

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<sup>27</sup> Mona Baker (2006), *Op.Cit.*, p 68-70

<sup>28</sup> Mildred Larson. (1998), *Loc.Cit.*, p 126

<sup>29</sup> Rochayah Machali. *Translating English Idioms and Collocations*. (Teflin journal, Vol. 15, 2009). 84-294-1-PB.

translated idiom by: 1) finding the other metaphor, 2) reducing to sense (thereby losing their emotive force, and 3) occasionally literally.<sup>30</sup>

Ingo in Akbari, proposed four ways of translating idioms: 1) translating an idiom with an equivalent idiom, 2) word for word, 3) with an explanatory everyday expression and 4) an everyday expression that is translated by using an idiom.<sup>31</sup> He had different opinion in proposing strategies to translated idioms. It is because he mentioned word for word as one of his strategy.

In concerning the strategy, Baker offered four translation strategies to translating idiom:

**a. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form**

This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source language idiom and, in addition, consist of equivalent lexicals items. This kind of match can only occasionally be achieved. The following example of this strategy:

**SL** : Give it to Jake. He is *my righ-hand man*.

**TL** : Berikan pada Jake. Dia *tangan kananku*.

The idiom *my right-hand man* is translated literally by the translator. This change is acceptable because *tangan kananku* is the literal translation of *my right-hand man*. Both two languages are showing the same meaning, and also form.

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<sup>30</sup> Newmark (1988), *Op.Cit.*, p 40.

<sup>31</sup> Monirch Akbari. *Strategies for Translating Idioms*. Journal of Academic and Applied Studies. Vol 3(8), August 2013, p 36. Available on: [www.academians.org](http://www.academians.org)

### **b. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form**

It is often possible to find an idiom in target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items. Many idioms in one language has the equivalences in another language but in different form. The translator is allowed to translate idiom by using the different lexical items as long as the meaning expressed the same. For example:

**SL:** She is a *left-handed* woman

**TL:** Dia itu *kidal*

The meaning of idiom in SL is the words to express when someone who used left hand dominantly. The definition is matching with the target language, because the words *kidal*, although not an idiom, but this word is called in Indonesia 'istilah' to said someone who dominantly used his left hand and very familiar in Indonesia. The transferring strategy is accepted because it uses the different lexical items to express the same idea.

### **c. Translation by Paraphrase**

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistics preferences of the source and target languages. You may or may not find the paraphrases accurate. Example:

**SL :** I'm sorry, *I lost my head*.

**TL** : Maaf, *aku khilaf*.

There is no Indonesian idiom that has equal meaning and lexical items like the idiom in the example above. Therefore, translator has to express the idiom with different words. *Aku khilaf* is not an idiom, but the convey is acceptable because it expresses the same meaning as the original idiom. Translation by paraphrase is used to minimize misunderstanding of the readers, to make readers easily in understanding the intention, also to make the translation as natural as possible.

#### **d. Translation by Omission**

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes omitted altogether in the target text. This may be because it has no close match in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or not stylistic reasons.

**SL** : I kick my car again *for good measure*.

**TL** : Aku menendang mobilku lagi.

The omitted strategy is used to translate the expression *for good measure*. It is caused, there is no equivalent of this idiom in Bahasa actually. Not to mention that the expression cannot be easily to translate by using paraphrase strategy. According to the example, the using of this strategy may affected the writing style.<sup>32</sup>

By looking the translation strategies that were mentioned above, this research choosed the strategy in translating idiom by Baker. it is because from

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<sup>32</sup> Mona Baker (2006), *Op.Cit.*, p 71-77

many translators who translated idioms in the novel, movie, poetry, etc, most of them used the strategies by Baker. Especially if there is no equivalence of Idiom in the source language with the target language, the translator can use *Paraphrase* and *Omission* strategy as the solution. The researcher did not choose the strategies by Ingo because he mentioned word for word strategy. As we know, the meaning of an idiom cannot be understood by looking its each word, so the researcher thinks the word for word strategy is less suitable to translate idiom.

### **C. The Concept of Movie**

#### **1. Definition of Movie**

Movie is very well-known as one of the best entertainment among people in this modern era. Movie is an easy way to entertaining ourself. In oxford online dictionary, movie is “a story or event recorded by a camera set of moving images and shown in theater or on television; a motion picture”.<sup>33</sup> Another online dictionary, stated that movie is a “recorded sequence of film or video images displayed on a screen with sufficient rapidity as to create the illusion of motion and continuity; Any work, as of art or entertainment, having this form, usually including soundtrack”.<sup>34</sup>

The other definition comes from Chang, he stated movie “is a kind of multimedia, both a visual medium and an aural one. In general translation, the readers see it with their eyes, but read it in mind. They get messages only by a visual channel. The audience of film watch what characters are doing and hear

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<sup>33</sup> Online English Oxford Living dictionaries. <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/>

<sup>34</sup> Link: <https://www.thefreedictionary.com/movie>

what they are talking about, messages reach the audience through visual and acoustic channels”.<sup>35</sup>

Movie is kind of audiovisual multimedia, because audience can see also hear the object when watching a movie. Movie is project to producing many stories by using camera to recorded it. There are many genres used as the movie storyline. The characters also appeared to displaying the storyline. Beside the genres, characters and storyline, movie also has the song themes as the characteristic to complement the characters and storyline.

Movie also can be called as the moving pictures. So, pictures are one of the main element in a movie. Martin in Chang pointed out, “picture is the basic element of the language of film.” “However... it is normal and unquestionable that in the film utterance forms a constituent element of the reality and play a fundamental role in achieving realism... In fact, utterance is a component of the visual picture and therefore, it is subject to the movement of the pictures”.<sup>36</sup>

Movie is not only emphasize to the sense of hearing but it is also supposed to the act directly on the sense of sight of the audience.<sup>37</sup> This definition also explained why the mevie is called ‘audiovisual’ product. From the explanation above, it can be concluded if movie is a moving pictures which telling a story that

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<sup>35</sup> Yan Chang. *A Tentative Analysis of English Film Translation Characteristics and Principles*. Journal of Theory and Practice in Language Studies, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 71-76, January 2012 © 2012 ACADEMY PUBLISHER Manufactured in Finland. p 1

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, p 1

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, p 1

includes various genres, characterizations, and also soundtracks as the compliment.

## **2. Pitch Perfect Movie**

Based on IMDb, *Pitch perfect* is american musical, comedy, and romance movie series created by Kay Cannon and Mickey Rapkin. The first series of *Pitch Perfect* was released at September, 28 2012 under the directed by Jason Moore. After three years, the sequel *Pitch Perfect 2* was launched at May, 15 2015. This second movie is under the directed by Elizabeth Banks. In 2017, the last sequel, *Pitch Perfect 3: The Last Pitches* is appeared under the directed by Trish Sie. And the movie released at December, 22.

The movie series Produced by Paul Brooks, Max Handelman, and Elizabeths Banks. And the cast include, Anna Kendrick, Rebel Wilson, Anna Camp, Brittany Snow, Skylar Astin, Adam DeVine, Ben Platt, Alexis Knapp, Hana Mae Lee, Ester Dean, Hailee Steinfeld, Crissie Fit, John Michael Higgins, and Elizabeth Banks. The series was distributed by *Universal Picture*.<sup>38</sup>

## **D. The Concept of Subtitle**

### **1. Definition of Subtitle**

Subtitle is appeared in every Movie or Video in Foreign Language. According to Oxford Dictionary of English, “subtitles are captions displayed at the bottom of a cinema or television screen that translate or transcribe the

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<sup>38</sup> <https://m.imdb.com/list/ls023218635/>



dialogue or narrative”.<sup>39</sup> This is supported by definition of subtitle in Collins Online Dictionary, “Subtitles are a printed translation of the words of a foreign film that are shown at the bottom of the picture”.<sup>40</sup> Chang adds that subtitle is, “a recorded sequence of film or video images displayed on a screen with sufficient rapidity as to create the illusion of motion and continuity”.<sup>41</sup>

From the definition above, it can be concluded that Subtitle is a written translation product that is needed when people watching movie in foreign language. subtitle displayed at the bottom of the movie screen, people can read the subtitle to know the narration of the movie story when they cannot hearing the conversation well. Subtitle can make people easier to understand the conversation, plot, main conflict, and characterization that have been shown in a movie.

There are three types in subtitle. It based on the position of subtitle at the movie. Those three types are *open credit title*, *main subtitle*, and *end credit title*. These types is according to Chang, which stated that, “those appearing at the beginning of the film include the film title, director, leading actor(s), or actress(es), major production members and they are called *open credit titles*; those appearing after the main feature film include detailed cast and production members, sponsors and many other production information and usually called *end credit titles*; the rest of the main subtitles cover the main feature film and they are

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<sup>39</sup> *English Oxford Dictionary* (2010), *Op.Cit.*

<sup>40</sup> <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/amp/english/subtitle>

<sup>41</sup> Yan Chang. p. 3

called *the main subtitle*".<sup>42</sup> The main subtitle function is to show the whole narration in the movie.

## 2. Pitch Perfect 3 Movie Subtitle

The source (English) subtitle of Pitch Perfect 3 movie was by *explosiveskull*.<sup>43</sup> Explosiveskull is one of the most favourite subtitler. He made some of the best the source language subtitles. He got a lot of attention and appreciation with his subtitles. He also got the high rating in the subtitle download site.<sup>44</sup>

The data that was being analyze was Indonesia subtitle on Pitch Perfect 3 by *Arytoon*.<sup>45</sup> There is no more information about Arytoon. But Arytoon has made many subtitle (translated the script) for many popular movies.<sup>46</sup> Arytoon always got the high rating for his movie subtitles. And his Pitch Perfect 3 movie subtitle was downloaded by more that 9000 people in the subtitle donwloader site. This subtitle was uploaded on February19, 2018.<sup>47</sup>

This research used the subtitle by Arytoon is because Arytoon made the subtitle by translating the script or the original subtitle by Explosiveskull. So, it can be easier in finding and analysing the data, in this case English idioms and its translations (Indonesia).

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<sup>42</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>43</sup> Explosiveskull. *Pitch Perfect 3 Movie English Subtitle*. ([www.subscene.com/subtitler/explosiveskull/pitch-perfect-3/english](http://www.subscene.com/subtitler/explosiveskull/pitch-perfect-3/english). 2017)

<sup>44</sup> [www.reddit.com/AskReddit/comments/who\\_is\\_subtitle\\_guru\\_explosiveskull/](http://www.reddit.com/AskReddit/comments/who_is_subtitle_guru_explosiveskull/)

<sup>45</sup> Arytoon. *Sub Indo Pitch Perfect 3*. ([www.subscene.com/subtitles/pitch-perfect-3/indonesian/1722736](http://www.subscene.com/subtitles/pitch-perfect-3/indonesian/1722736). 2018)

<sup>46</sup> [dunia21.wtf/translator/arytoon/](http://dunia21.wtf/translator/arytoon/)

<sup>47</sup> [www.subscene.com/translator/arytoon/](http://www.subscene.com/translator/arytoon/)

### **E. Accuracy in Translating Idiom**

The problem of accuracy is one of the main consequences from the fundamental concept of idiom translation which means an idiom can be translated into target language if it has equivalence relation. Based on Shuttleworth and Cowie in Anari and Bouhali, Accuracy can be concluded as a term which can be used in translation evaluation to refer to the degree of correspondence between the translated and the original text.<sup>48</sup>

Accuracy also defined by Rahimi in Anari and Bouhali who defined it “as a suitable and detailed explanation of the source message and the transmission of that message as exactly as possible”.<sup>49</sup> From the definition above, we can conclude that, the accuracy translation is occurs when the message of the source language is correctly transferred to the target language.

To classify the accuracy of translation, the test is based on the theories of accuracy which already exists, this is intended to be a reference in translating focused on one agreement. Baker classified the translation accuracy into: 1. Equivalence at word level; 2. Equivalence above word level; 3. Grammatical Equivalence; 4. Textual equivalence; 5. Pragmatic equivalence.<sup>50</sup>

Nababan stated the translation accuracy is related to the how is the contents of the source language can be conveyed correctly to the target

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<sup>48</sup> Salar Manafi Anari & Zahra Bouali. *Naturalness and Accuracy in English Translation Hafiz*. Journal of Teaching as a Foreign Language and Literature, Islamic Azad University, North Tehran Branch. Vol 1. No 3. 2009

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid*

<sup>50</sup> Mona Baker (2006), *Op.Cit.*, p 10, 46, 82, 119, and 217.

language.<sup>51</sup> Nababan created a model of accuracy level, which is described as follows:

### **1. Accurate**

There is no distortion of the meaning. It means, the meaning of the word, the technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text is correctly transferred into the target language. It can be concluded that, if a translation is translated literally without any addition or subtraction of information that is not equivalence with the source language/text, this translation is an accurate translation.

### **2. Less Accurate**

Most of the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text of the source language has been transferred correctly into the target language. however, there is still distortion of meaning or translation of double meaning (ambiguous) or existing meaning is eliminated, which interrupt the integrity of the message.

### **3. Inaccurate**

The meaning of the word, a technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source language text uncorrectly transferred into the target language or omitted, so the message of the source language is not fully translated to the target language.<sup>52</sup>

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<sup>51</sup> Mangatur Nababan, Ardiana Nuraeni & Sumardiono. *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan*. Kajian Linguistik dan Sastra, Vol. 24, No. 1, Juni 2012: 39-57, p 50.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, p 61-63.

According to the translation accuracy that has been mentioned above, this research was used the accuracy level that has been presented by Nababan.

#### **F. Frame of Thinking**

Translation is a process of transferring the message from the source language to the target language. Based on Mildred Larson, the translation process is started by studying and analyzing the diction, grammatical structure and context of the source text; second, discovering the text meaning ; and the last, reconstructing the meaning by looking the most appropriate meaning of the text in target language.

The one difficult to be translated is idiom. Idiom is a words or phrase to express something. The expression by using idiom cannot be understood by looking its individual words. It is because the words that consist of idiom are connected each other. From that, many translators found difficulties in translating idiom. Baker states four difficulties in translating idiom. The forth difficulties, we can conclude that idiom in source language may have no equivalent in target language, and the using of idiom in source language may different in the traget language. To solve the difficulties, translators need the translation strategies to translate idiom.

Idiom is often found in the movie subtitle. Subtitle can help people to understand the naration of a movie. The one of popular movie is *pitch Perfect* series. From the series, this research choosing the last sequel, *Pitch Perfect 3* and its subtitle as the object of the research. In this case, the subtitle is English and

Indonesian subtitle. The reason of choosing it is because there are some idioms that used in this movie. Besides, this movie is taught a friendship that always continue even though their were graduated and had different activity.

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# APPENDICES