

INTRODUCTION

In this era, English language is commonly used as a device of communication, and because English is not fluently understandable in many country, translation is needed in order to understand the language. According to Newmark (1988), “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (p.5). It means that translators must grab the meaning of source language (SL) and the author’s thought in the text when translating the text from SL into target language (TL). There are many aspects that a translator must consider when they translate text from SL to TL. Newmark (1988) adds that “there are many other tensions in translation, for example, between sound and sense, emphasis (word order) and naturalness (grammar), the figurative and the literal, neatness and comprehensiveness, concision and accuracy”(p.5).

When translating text, translators should understand the differences between two languages in order that the result of translation is acceptable to the readers in TL. The differences can be grammar and idioms. Translators should be capable to find the right way to translate idioms appearing in any kinds of the text in the SL. It means that the translated texts should use suitable words to make them accurate and readable.

Baker affirms that idioms have specific characteristic in form and meaning. In this matter, she says that “They are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and, in the case of idioms, often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components. (Baker, 2018, p. 69)” Translators must translate idioms into the acceptable forms in the TL. When

translating idioms, translators may find the difficulty as Baker says that “idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language” (p.71). Translators should realize that idioms are a part of culture which are surely different from other culture. Translators need to be knowledgeable with cultural aspects and should be more careful and aware in translating idioms.

Baker alludes that idiom concerns two spots: solid pattern rarely altered and have a special meaning. Those spots are used as indications by translators to be aware towards the existence of idioms. Idioms pattern are rarely altered because when the speaker or writer change the pattern, it could change its meaning and make the idiom not natural in SL. It also can affect the TL be misinterpreted and cannot be called as idioms. Thus, a speaker or writer is not allowed to change the form of idioms. There are some various types of idioms. One that more easily to recognized is those include expression that violate truth conditions such as *it's raining cats and dogs*. They also include expressions that is not follow the gramatical rules of language, for example *put paid to* and *trip the light fantastic*. There are expressions that should not be interpreted literally, the ones that start with *like* such as *like water off a duck's back*. Generally, the more difficult it is to understand and the less sense it makes in the given context, the more likely it is will recognized as an idiom because they do not make sense if interpreted literally. (Baker, 2018)

When idioms have solid patterns, Baker announces there are several points that a speaker or writer cannot do with idioms (p.69): change the order in it, delete a word from it, add a word to it, replace a word with another, and change its grammatical structure.

Baker mentions two cases which make idioms can be misinterpreted (p. 72):

1. Some idioms are misleading, they seem transparent because they offer a reasonable literal interpretation and their idiomatic meanings are not necessarily signaled in the surrounding text.
2. An idiom in the source language may have a very close counterpart in the target language which looks similar on the surface but has a totally or partially different meaning.

Another task of translators is to render the text from SL to TL. Baker mentions four difficulties when translating idioms (Baker, 2018, p.73):

1. An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the TL.
2. An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the TL, but its context of use may be different; the two expressions may have different connotations or they may not be pragmatically transferable.
3. An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time.
4. 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 languages.

Idiom Translation Strategies

The manner of translating idioms depends on the context given. To translate idioms, translators should consider not only the existence of similar meaning in both SL and TL but also the usage of lexical items either verbally or

visually proper in the TL. Even though not all idioms in the SL have an accurate equivalence in TL, the result of translation must always be comprehended by the target readers. Thus, Baker provides six strategies to translate idioms (p. 77-87).

They are:

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

This strategy involves using an idiom in the TL which conveys the same meaning as that of the SL expressions and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items. This kind of match can occasionally be achieved.

For example:

SL: John is sort of **a big head**. He always shows off his luxury watch collection.

TL: John adalah orang yang **berkepala besar**. Ia selalu memamerkan koleksi jam mewahnya. (Aviana, 2015, p.23-26)

2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

This translation strategy is to translate idiom or fixed expression words from the SL into words that have a similar meaning in TL, but consist of different lexical items.

For example:

SL: Patricia was late for work, and she couldn't find her car keys. She was running around his apartment **like a chicken with its head cut off**.

TL : Patricia terlambat pergi kerja, dan dia tidak bisa menemukan kunci mobilnya. Dia berlari sekitar apartemennya **seperti cacing kepanasan** (Putra & Novalinda, 2018, p.15)

3. Borrowing the SL Idiom

This strategy is used when translators deal with culture-specific words that only can use loan words to translate. In other words, it borrows the words from SL to TL because not all culture-specific idiom are translatable.

For example:

SL: He is a real **doubting Thomas**. He does not believe me that Jenny, the most beautiful dancer in our school, has already been my girlfriend until he confirms it himself to Jenny.

TL: Dia benar-benar **doubting Thomas**. Dia tak percaya padaku bahwa Jenny, penari tercantik di sekolah kami, telah menjadi pacarku sampai ia menanyakan sendiri pada Jenny. (Aviana, 2015, p.23-26)

4. Translation by paraphrase

This strategy is the most common way of translating fixed expression when a match cannot be found in the TL or when it seems inappropriate to use expression in the TL because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages.

For example:

SL: They say the wedding's scheduled for Desember, but to tell you the truth, **all bets are off**.

TL: Mereka mengatakan pernikahan itu dijadwalkan bulan Desember, tetapi kenyataan yang terjadi sekarang, **rencana itu dibatalkan**. (Putra & Novalinda, 2018, p.15)

5. Translation by omission of a play on idiom

This strategy involves rendering only the literal meaning of an idiom in a context that allows for a concrete reading of an otherwise playful use of language.

For example:

SL: I cannot take the knife. **My hands are tied**. You can ask anything else, John

TL: Aku tak bisa mengambil pisau. **Tanganku terikat**. Kamu bisa meminta yang lain, John. (Aviana, 2015, p.23-26)

6. Translation by omission of entire idiom

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be 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 for stylistic reasons.

For example:

SL: What **on earth** was happened?

TL: Apa yang telah terjadi? (Aviana, 2015, p.23-26)

There are two previous research about idiom that used by the reseacher as reference to analyze this reseach. The first research is conducted by Vivi Aviana entitled *The analysis of the translation of idioms in Diary of a Wimpy Kid: Dog Days graphic novel by Jeff Kinney*. This research used Baker's theory to analyze the strategies in translating idiom. The researcher found that translation by paraphrase is the strategy that mostly applied when translating idiom with the result of 166 data from 179 data found. The second is conducted by Hendra Asri Putra and Novalinda entitled *The strategies used in translating idiom from English into Indonesian in The Catcher in The Rye's novel*. The researcher used Baker's theory to analyze the strategies in translating idiom. There are 34 idioms found, with 25 of them are translated using paraphrase strategy.

The researcher decided to analyze *Enola Holmes* movie because it is one of Netflix original movies. According to Business Insider, the movie is included in the top 9 Netflix movie on September 26th, 2020, only three days after released. On October 2020, Netflix reported that the film was watched 76 million times over its first four weeks of release.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method of the research is descriptive. According to Kumar (2011), descriptive study attempts "to describe the descriptive systematically a situation, problem, phenomenon, service or program, or provides information about the living conditions of a community, or describe attitudes towards an issue" (p.10).

The objective of the research is to describe the translation strategies used by the translator in *Enola Holmes* movie subtitle from English to Indonesian.