

INTRODUCTION

Translation has become our part of daily life, while watching a movie or a film, we can see translation from one language to different language in form of subtitle. According to Catford (1995), replacing one textual material expressed in one language (SL) into another equivalent textual material language (TL) is the definition of translation. It means that translation is an activity that replacing one textual language into another textual language. Newmark (1988) explained 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, translation is a way of transferring the message or the meaning from source language to target language. While Nida and Taber (1982) state that “translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message” (p. 12). In other words, translation is making the same equivalent message from the source language to the target language.

According to Nida and Taber (1974), translation process consists of three stages which are analysis, transfer, and restructuring. In the analysis stage, the message from the source language is being analyzed in grammatical way. In a transfer stage, the data analyzed is translated in the translator’s mind from one language to another. In the restructuring stage, the source language is recompiled to make the final message completely acceptable in the target language (p. 13).

When translating from one language to another language, translators might deal with some problems, especially when they encounter figurative languages, such as idiom, idiom is a part of figurative languages. According to McCarthy &

O'Dell (2002) idiom is an expression in a single word where the meaning is not obvious. While Lazar (2006) stated that an idiom is defined as where a group of words, if it is translated word by word or it is translated literally, the meaning of the word will not be correctly transferred into the target language. According to Gramley and Pátzold (2003) idiom is a “complex lexical item which is longer than a word form but shorter than a sentence and which has a meaning that cannot be derived from the knowledge of its component parts” (p. 55). While Hurford (2007) states that idioms are multi-word phrases whose overall meanings are idiosyncratic and largely unpredictable, reflecting speaker meanings which are not derivable by combining the literal senses of the individual words in each phrase according to the regular semantic rules of the language. In other words, the meaning of idioms which is intended usually depends on the context in which the expression is used” (p. 328).

According to McCarthy & O'Dell (2002, p.6) there are seven types of idioms which are:

- verb + object/complement (and/or adverbial)
- Prepositional Phrase
- Compound
- Simile (as + adjective + as, or like + noun)
- Binomial (word + and + word)
- Trinomial (word + word + and + word)
- Whole clause or sentence

According to Baker (2011), when idioms are successfully interpreted, the

next step is to find a way of how we translate it on the target language. The difficulties when translating idioms and when interpreting it is totally different. Idioms might be clear, opaque, or misleading. Opaque is easier to translate than the clear one. Below we can see some difficulties when translating idioms:

- i) In the target language, we might not be able to find the equivalent idiom. The language might choose to express, or not to express the real meaning, there might be various meanings that matches the way other languages choose to express the same meaning. One single word is able to express a given means from some language, another is using transparent fixed expression to express it, and some other using idioms to express it. Thus, there is no way to find idioms and equivalent expressions in the target language.
- ii) in the target language we might be able to find an idiom with similar meaning, but with different context, the connotations might be different too, or the pragmatic cannot be transferred.
- iii) An idiom can be used from the source text in the same way from the SL. Unless the target language idiom matches the source language idiom both in form and meaning, in the target text the idiom play might cannot be fully conveyed.
- iv) In written discourse, the use of idioms, the context the way they are used, may have different frequency in the source language and the target languages.

There are several strategies proposed by Baker (2011). When translating idiom or fixed expression, we can use many different ways to translate it into another language, even if the idioms in the target language have equivalent idioms or not.

- Using idioms that have the same form and meaning. In this strategy, idioms that have similar meaning in the source language and the target language are used, and it might have the same equivalent lexical items.
- Using idioms that have the same meaning but different forms. Finding similar idioms or fixed expressions in the target language with the source idioms or expressions which have similar meaning is clearly possible, the lexical items is different from the SL and TL. To express the same meaning, different lexical items are used in this strategy.
- Idioms from the source language are borrowed. The use of loanwords is a common strategy used when translating cultural items, there are many times that idioms are borrowed with exact same language from SL to TL.
- Translation using paraphrase. This is the strategy which is frequently used when translating idioms, when similar idiom or meaning in the target language cannot be found, or the different in the stylistic preferences in the source and target languages make it is inappropriate to be able to use idioms in the target text.
- Play on the idioms are eliminated. The literal meaning of an idiom in a context that allows for a concrete reading of the playful use of language is transferred in this strategy.
- Translation by omission. Omitting an idiom from the target text can sometimes be used, when we cannot find a suitable word in the target language, or difficult to paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons.

There are many previous studies about idioms or fixed expressions. The first research is by Maulida Azzahra Zaid (2019) entitled “An Analysis of

Idiomatic Expression Used by Characters in Hotel Transylvania Movies.” The main focus of this research is to analyze what types of idioms which are found in Hotel Transylvania, also to find the most suitable translation of idiomatic expressions in Hotel Transylvania. The researcher is applying O’Dell and McCarthy’s theory to answer the formulated research questions. Descriptive qualitative method is used in this research. Subtitle is the source of the data. Idiom dictionary is used when translating the data. Six types of idioms by O’Dell and McCarthy’s are used to categorize the data. Those six are; euphemism idiom (1), simile idiom (1), binomial idiom (2), fixed statement idiom (6), proverb idiom (7), cliché idiom (7). From 25 data, the most frequently used is proverb. It means that proverb idioms are the most common idioms used in the movie.

The second research is by Lidya Fina Syafitri entitled “A Translation Analysis on Idiomatic Expressions in “The Internship” Movie. Larson’s (1984) Theory and a descriptive qualitative method are used in this research. The data collection technique used in this research is observation. The research procedure used in this study are: first, the researcher watched the movie. Second, the researcher writes the English idioms and Indonesian translation of the idioms. The theory used to categorize the type of translation is Larson (1984). The researcher proposes to conduct a research about translation, focusing on the accuracy. There are three translations are found by Larson’s Theory which are Accurate, Clear, and Natural. there are 55 Idioms we can find from the movie itself. 40 of the data are Ideal-acceptable translation, 6 data are Acceptable translation, 1 data is Unacceptable translation, and 8 data are Failed translation (F). The subtitle translations are acceptable.

The differences between the two research above is that, what strategies are

used to translate the idioms found in Zootopia is the main focus of this research, while the first previous research was focused on the process and result of the translation, and the second one was focused on the accuracy of the translation. In this research, Baker's types of idiom translation strategies are used to analyze the strategies applied in translating idioms in Zootopia. This movie was released in (2016) directed by Byron Howard and translated by Disney+.