

INTRODUCTION

Audiovisual translation is a broad term that includes a lot of different ways of translating that are different from each other in how they use language and how they translate. Over the years, many authors have talked about the different ways that audiovisual works can be translated into other languages. Chaume (2012) and Díaz Cintas (2020) may be two of the most recent and complete typologies. Here is an overall look at each of the main modes.

When dealing with language transfer in AVT, there are two main ways to do it: either the original dialogue soundtrack is replaced with a newly recorded or live soundtrack in the TL (this is called "revoicing"), or it is turned into written text that appears on screen (this is called "timed text"). Within these two all-encompassing ways of looking at things, more specific groups can be made. Revoicing includes translating, voiceover, narration, dubbing, fandubbing, and audio explanation.

Cintas and Remael (2021) said that subtitling is a way of translating that involves showing a written text, usually at the bottom of the screen, that tries to retell the original dialogue between the different speakers as well as all the other verbal information that is sent visually (letters, inserts, graffiti, text messages, inscriptions, placards, and the like) and audibly (songs, voices of, voiceover narration). In some languages, like Japanese, subtitles can be written vertically and usually show up on the right side of the screen. This is the most popular way to translate audio and video in many places, including Dutch-speaking Belgium, Croatia, Greece, the Netherlands, Portugal, and the Scandinavian countries.

People use idioms to convey their thoughts because there are no alternatives with the same meaning; therefore, the use of the items in question is unavoidable if the meanings in question are to be expressed at all. Idioms are word combinations that seem perfectly natural to the native speakers of a language but are archaic or foreign to others.

The researcher explored two interrelated issues related to idioms in translation. Firstly, it is examining the question of what categories of idioms are typically encountered in the translation of idioms. Idioms are phrases or proverbs that have a meaning that cannot be deduced from the literal definitions of the individual words that comprise the phrase or proverb.. They often have cultural or historical significance and can be challenging to translate accurately. The second issue that the text is addressing is the translation strategies that are commonly used when dealing with idiomatic expressions. These strategies are essential for ensuring that the meaning and impact of the original expression are conveyed accurately in the target language.

According to Baker (2018, p.67), idioms are predetermined linguistic patterns that allow for very little or no flexibility in form and frequently communicate meanings that cannot be inferred from the components that make up the idiom. In some contexts, the meaning is intended to be taken literally, whereas in others, an idiomatic interpretation is intended. Expressions whose meanings are not predictable based on the meanings of the words that make up the phrase. This indicates that the meaning of an idiom cannot be gleaned from an examination of the meanings of its component terms on their own. Instead, idioms have a figurative or cultural meaning that is unique to the idiom itself by Newmark

(1988). According to Cyssco (Suryanata, 2000), an idiom is a phrase composed of words, but its meaning cannot be derived from those words. It means idioms must be seen from all aspects or context. From the statements above the conclusion idioms are phrases that have a unique figurative or cultural meaning that cannot be predicted by looking at the individual words that make them up. They are often fixed in form and do not allow for much variation. Translating idioms can be challenging due to their unique meanings, fixed structures and cultural associations.

Baker (2018) highlighted several difficulties in translating idioms. These include:

1. Idioms have unique meanings: Idioms often have meanings that are dependent on their cultural and contextual origins, making them difficult to translate accurately into the target language.
2. Structural differences: Idioms often have fixed structures that cannot be altered, making it difficult to find an equivalent expression in the target language.
3. Difficulty preserving style and tone: Idioms are sometimes used to maintain a specific style or tone in the original text, which can be difficult to preserve in translation.
4. Cultural differences: Idioms in different languages may have vastly different meanings, requiring translators to consider the cultural and contextual factors in the target language.

These difficulties make translating idioms challenging, and require translators to have a deep understanding of the source and target languages, as

well as the cultures that they represent. Successful translation of idioms often requires creativity, flexibility, and a keen awareness of the nuances of language and culture.

According to Newmark (1988), idioms are divided into four types, namely pure idioms, collocational idioms, semi-literal Idioms, reversible idioms. While Larson (1984) classified idioms in three types, namely decomposable idioms, non-decomposable idioms, syntactically-irregular idioms. O'Dell & McCarthy (2017, p.22-30) identified five types of idioms:

a. Similes

Similes are comparisons between two objects, and they always include the words as or like. Similes are commonly used to add flair to spoken and written English, and to strengthen comparisons.. For example:

- My brother's *as thin as a rake*. [extremely thin]
- The baby's skin is *as smooth as silk*. [extremely smooth]

b. Binomials

Idiomatic expressions known as binomials are made up of two words that are joined together by a conjunction, most commonly and. It is not possible to switch around the order of the two terms. For instance, we always say black and white, NOT white and black: "Managing climate change is not a black-and-white issue." [separate and distinct]

c. Proverbs

A proverb is a short remark that offers advice or a warning by referring to something that the majority of people have encountered in their lives. The structure of these expressions cannot be altered, and it is not always possible to discern their meaning just by looking at the individual words in isolation. This is analogous to the structure of idioms.

d. Cliches and Fixed Statement

- Cliches

A comment is considered to be cliché if it is made excessively in a particular type of everyday circumstance. It is a comment that the vast majority of people have heard before, and as a result, it is not original. The usage of clichés is commonplace in everyday conversation, and they are also routinely manipulated for use in advertising slogans and newspaper headlines.. For example: There are plenty more fish in the sea. [There are plenty more people or possibilities. Often used to cheer up someone who has found one person or opportunity unsuccessful.]

- Fixed Statement

Fixed Statement	Meaning
Get your skates on! (informal)	Hurry up!
I'll believe it when I see it.	I'm doubtful that it will happen.

e. Other languages

There are many words borrowed from other languages that are used in English. It's possible that the idioms originated in French or Latin.

- Latin

Idiom	Example	Meaning
ad hoc	He was paid on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis.	not planned but arranged or done when needed
ad infinitum	Their list of demands seemed to go on <i>ad infinitum</i> .	without end, forever

- French

A: Are you familiar with our health and safety procedures?

B: No, I'm not really au fait /au'feɪ/ with them yet. [fully knowledgeable about]

A: I hate people who talk loudly on their mobile phones on trains.

B: I agree. They're my absolute bete noire /bet'nwa:/. [what the speaker hates most]

Baker (2018) classified strategies in translating idioms into six types, namely, the use of an idiom with a similar meaning and form, the use of an idiom with a similar meaning but a different form, borrowing the idiom from the source language, translating by paraphrasing, translating by omitting a play on the idiom, or translating by omitting the entire idiom.

a. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

One strategy for idiom translation is to use an idiom in the target language that has a meaning comparable to the idiom in the source language and that is made up of similar lexical components as the idiom in the source language. It is really unusual to find two things that go so well together.

b. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

It entails making use of an expression that has a meaning that is comparable to that of another term, but which conveys that meaning via the use of distinct words and images. Finding idioms that represent the same idea or notion but do so in a different way by using distinct language or imagery is really what it comes down to.

c. Borrowing the source language idiom

Translation strategy in which the literal meaning of an idiom from the source language is borrowed and utilized in the target language without adaptation. This strategy is employed when the idiom's meaning is well-known and widely comprehended in the culture of the target language. Note, however, that this strategy may not always be appropriate or effective, as the target language audience may not be familiar with the idiom or its cultural context in the source language. When deciding whether or not to use this strategy for translating idioms, it is crucial to thoroughly consider the target audience and cultural context.

d. Translation by paraphrase

When a match cannot be discovered in the target language or when it seems improper to employ idiomatic language in the target text due to differences in the stylistic preferences of the source language and the target language, this is by far the most common method of translating idioms. It is also the most popular manner of translating idioms.

e. Translation by omission of a play on idiom

Translation by omission of a play on idiom meaning is a method in which the translator chooses not to translate a play on words or a pun that is present in the source idiom. This method is also known as "translation by avoiding translation." If a play on words found in the idiom of the source language cannot be translated into the target language in an accurate manner without the intended meaning or comedy being lost, then this tactic may be utilized. If this is the case, the translator may decide to completely ignore the play on words in order to place more emphasis on conveying the overall meaning of the idiom in a manner that is appropriate for the target culture and is comprehensible to speakers of that culture's language. However, it is essential to take into account the influence that this omission will have on the general atmosphere and effect of the text after it has been translated.

f. Translation by omission of entire idiom

Translation by omission of entire idiom meaning is a strategy in which the translator omits or excludes the entire meaning of an idiom from the translated text. This strategy may be used when the meaning of the idiom cannot be effectively conveyed in the target language without significant cultural explanation, or when the idiom is not relevant or understandable to the target audience. However, this strategy can also result in the loss of important cultural and linguistic elements of the source text, and may affect the overall tone and style of the translated text. Therefore, it is important to carefully consider the purpose and audience of the translated text before deciding to use this strategy for translating idioms.

This study aims to examine the idioms used in the *Wednesday* series and analyze the translation strategies employed in rendering them into Indonesian. Idioms are a common feature of spoken and written language, and their use in popular media like films can have a significant impact on how they are perceived and understood by audiences. The “*Wednesday*” series was chosen as the object of research due to its rich and diverse use of idioms throughout the dialogues. Therefore, the research seeks to identify the types of idioms found in the series and analyze how they were translated in order to shed light on the challenges and strategies involved in translating idioms.

The researcher chose three different studies that all dealt with the same subject to provide support for this investigation. The first one is Saputro (2012)

Idioms and Translation Strategies in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. The qualitative research provided a description of the various idioms that can be found in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*, as well as the methods that were utilized to translate idioms in accordance with Baker (2011). According to the findings of the study, multiple approaches to translation were utilized. These approaches included the use of idioms that were comparable in both meaning and form, idioms that were comparable in meaning but differed in form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. The methods of paraphrasing 334 (79.90%), idioms of comparable meaning and form 26 (6.22%), idioms of similar meaning but differing form 39 (9.33%), and omission 19 (4.50%) were the most often employed translation tactics. The types of idioms that were found to be the most common were translucent (42.58%) and semi-transparent (23.20%).

The second is *Types of Idioms and Strategies for Translating Idioms in The Girl on the Train* by Hidayat, Widisanti S., and Rejeki (2021). *The purpose of this study was to identify the categories and strategies of idiom translation employed in The Girl on the Train by Paula Hawkins*. The research methodology employed was qualitative and descriptive. According to ODell and McCarthy's (2010) theory, the types of idioms discovered in the novel were 74, 1 simile, 2 binomials, 1 proverb, 14 euphemisms, 19 cliché, 36 fixed statements, and 1 other language. The classification of translation strategies was guided by Baker's (2011) translation strategies. According to the findings of the study, multiple approaches to translation were utilized. These approaches included using idioms with a similar meaning and form, using idioms with a similar meaning but a different form, translating by paraphrasing, translating by omitting, and borrowing idioms

from the source language. The most common methods of translation are paraphrase translation (54), which accounts for 72.97% of all translations, using idioms that are similar in meaning but have a different form (7.45%), using an idiom that has a similar meaning but a different form (8.1%), translating by omitting entire idioms (8.1%), and borrowing idioms from the source language (1.35%). There were 19 cliché idioms detected (25.67%), in addition to the 36 fixed statement idioms (48.64%) that were found.

The third is *Analysis of Translation Strategy in Transferring the Meaning of an English Idiom to Bahasa Indonesia, which appears in the subtitle of the film Pitch Perfect 3* by Destaria and Rini (2019). This study analyzed the translation strategies employed by the subtitle translator for *Pitch Perfect 3*. The research procedure was qualitative and descriptive. The classification of translation strategies was guided by Baker's (2006) translation strategies. The results indicated that no idioms were translated using the strategy of translating idioms with similar meaning and form. The meanings of four idioms were precisely translated using the strategy of translating idioms with similar meaning but different form. In paraphrase strategy, 32 idioms' meanings were deemed accurate, 4 idioms' meanings were deemed less accurate, and 10 idioms' meanings were deemed inaccurate. Using an omission strategy, one idiom's meaning was discovered to be inaccurately translated.

There was a correlation between this research and the three previous studies above, in that all of them analyzed idioms and how they were translated. Three previous studies used Baker's theory (2011 & 2006). This current study focused on the idiom translation strategies applied in translating idioms in

Wednesday series by using Baker's theory proposed in 2018 and analyze types of idioms using O'Dell & McCarthy's theory (2017).

METHOD

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative approach. This approach is a research methodology that seeks to understand the meaning of human experiences through the collection and analysis of non-numerical data (Lune & Berg 2017). The method used is case study, it is a detailed analysis of a single unit, such as a person, group, organization, or event. Case studies are often used in qualitative research to gain a deeper understanding of a particular topic (Creswell & Creswell 2018).

The researcher used *Wednesday* series as the data source from streaming platform Netflix. *Wednesday* is a popular streaming television show in the United States that is based on the creation of Charles Addams' character Wednesday Addams. Jenna Ortega plays the title role, and supporting cast members include Gwendoline Christie, Riki Lindhome, Jamie McShane, Hunter Doohan, Percy Hynes White, Emma Myers, Joy Sunday, Georgie Farmer, Naomi J. Ogawa, Christina Ricci, and Moosa Mostafa. The show was developed by Alfred Gough and Miles Millar. The first episode of *Wednesday* aired on November 16, 2022, and the series was made available on Netflix on November 23.

Wednesday tells the story of Wednesday Addams (Jenna Ortega), the eldest daughter of the Addams family who had supernatural abilities with an eccentric gothic appearance. She liked to wear clothes and makeup in all black shades, and she also liked to give sarcastic opinions about everything.