

INTRODUCTION

In a globalized world like now, translation is highly in demand, especially from English to Indonesian because not all Indonesians master the language. Newmark (1988, p. 5) stated, “Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.” Pinchuck (1977, p. 38) defined translation as a process of finding TL equivalent for an SL utterance. Translation is transfer message from source language to target language.

There are many things that are needed to be translated, among others is film. Chang (2012) explained, “movie is a kind of multimedia, both visual medium and aural one”. Hornby (2006, p. 950) defined movie as a series of moving picture recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at cinema/movie.

There are many challenges that translators face when translating film subtitle. One of these challenges revolved around idiomatic expressions or idioms, which Hurford (2007) defined as, “multi-word phrases which that combines the literal senses of the individual words of each phrase.” Carter (1993, p. 65) explained that idioms is special combination, accordingly an idiom is learned and used as a single unit. Further, Wright (2002, p. 10) defined idioms as fundamental to English as tenses or prepositions. With regard to the conclusion from all of these definitions, idioms cannot be translated literally as it is into the target language, translators at first need to understand the culture and context of the idiom in the source language (SL) and also should continue to explore what is the exact equivalent word or idiom if it possible in the target language (TL), so that the exact context and meaning contained idiom from the source language (SL) can be translated more accurately.

Translating idioms is not easy, and to deal with the idioms present in the source work, translation strategy are used. Translation strategy is a way or method of rendering a certain meanings from one language into another. Haryanti (2013, p. 46) explained that translation strategy is the translator’s potentially conscious plans for solving a translation problem. The researcher utilized Baker’s theory in

translating idioms. Baker (2018) suggested, “There are some strategies of translating idioms, as follows:

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

This strategy is translating idioms through using very similar idiom as well as the exact same meaning in the target language (TL). For example, the idiom “one by one” can be translated into “satu per satu” because the idioms in both languages also share the equivalent lexical units in terms of forms.

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

This strategy is translating idioms with form of similar meaning in the source language (SL) but different in the lexical form, such as the idiom “keep out of my way” is translated into “minggir”. The meaning of these two expressions is similar, but they have dissimilar lexical form.

3. Borrowing the source language idiom.

This strategy is borrowing the idiom from the SL to the TL without any change at all, such as “out of the world” which means “fantastic” or “superb”, but there is another meaning of this phrase that is the literal meaning of the phrase which means “space gallery shows that show things from out of this world” that, of course, relate perfectly to space gallery.

4. Translation by paraphrase.

This strategy is the most common strategy used by translators when the equivalent idioms cannot be found in the target language because the differences in the stylistic preferences from the source language (SL), such as the idiom “dropped the ball” which translated into “melakukan kesalahan” because if the translator using literal translation as “menjatuhkan bola”. So, it paraphrased into “melakukan kesalahan” than the message easily conveyed in the SL.

5. Translation by omission of a play on idiom.

This strategy only entails the literal meaning of an idiom in the context that allows for a concrete interpretation of a playful use of a language. For example, the idiom “on a plate”

is translated into a single plate in Japanese. The play of the word “plate” in the idiom is omitted and changed into the literal meaning of it.

6. Translation by omission for the entire idiom.

This strategy is allowed when there are no exact equivalent idioms and meaning in the target language (TL) and it is difficult to paraphrase, or it is omitted for stylistic reason in the target language (TL), such as the idiom “you know” is totally omitted by the translator because there is no equivalent in the target language. Also, it does not change the context of the text by omitting the idiom.

7. Compensation

This strategy involves the translator to seek the omission of the idiomatic meaning in SL and adding it in TL with different lexical form to introduce the meaning in the TL that match with the context in the SL.