

INTRODUCTION

The technique of transmitting knowledge from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) is recognized as translation. Translators must excel in SL and TL due to the variations in linguistic systems and forms. Translators must also understand the cultural background and terms in both languages to avoid misinterpretation of the target text.

Many experts have opinions on translation definitions. According to Newmark (1981, p. 7), Translation is the art of applying to substitute a written communication or statement in a particular language for a different one. Another definition from Gill and Guzmán (2010, p. 126), translation is a means of making cultural differences explicit, exposing wrongdoings, or promoting the world's multiculturalism. According to Catford (1995, p. 20), translation is the replacement of SL text with equivalent TL text. According to Larson (1998, p. 3), translation is the process of transmitting a meaning from one language to another. Translation, as defined by Nida and Taber (1969, p. 12), is the change of information from SL into TL with the nearest and most equitable in both terms of meaning and linguistic style.

Idiom translation is one of the most difficult aspects of translation. It is because the meanings are usually symbolic or has its own expressions that are used without conscious thought but may not be obvious which make idioms can be hard for non-native speakers to understand. Idioms are language patterns that allow for little or no variation in form and frequently carry interpretations that cannot be determined from their components, according to Baker (2018). According to

Newmark (1988, p. 104), An idiom, which is defined as an "extended metaphor," has two primary functions: pragmatic and referential.

According to Baker, when dealing with idioms, translators may face the following challenges:

- a) In the target language, an idiom may not have an equivalent. How a language expresses or does not express, different interpretations cannot be predicted and only on occasion matches how another language expresses the same meanings. A given meaning in one language can be expressed using a single word, a transparent fixed expression, an idiom, and so on. As a result, expecting to identify similar idioms and expressions in the target language is unrealistic.
- b) In the target language, an idiom may have a similar counterpart, but the context of use may be different; for example, both expressions may have different connotations or be pragmatically incompatible.
- c) In the source text, an idiom can be used both in actual and idiomatic contexts.
- d) The usage of idioms in written communication, as well as the contexts and the frequency with which they can be used, may differ between both the source and the target languages.

Baker proposed some strategies for translating idioms to overcome these difficulties. These are their strategies:

(a) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy entails using an idiom in the target language that roughly matches the source-language idiom and contains equivalent lexical items.

This type of match happens on rare occasions.

(b) Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

It is not uncommon to come across an idiom or fixed expression in the target language that has a similar meaning to the source idiom or expression but is composed of different lexical items.

(c) Borrowing the source language idiom

Idioms should be borrowed in their original form in some cases, such as with culturally specific items.

(d) Translation by paraphrase

This is the most common method of translating idioms when there is no match in the target language or when it appears inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text due to stylistic differences between the source and target languages.

(e) Translation by omission of a play on idiom

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

(f) Translation by the omission of the entire idiom

If there is no close match in the target language, if its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons, an idiom may be omitted entirely in the target text.

There have been previous studies that looked into idiom translation. Fadwati (2020) looked into the strategy used in translating idioms in *Fast & Furious: Hobbs and Shaw's Movie Subtitles*. This study employs descriptive-qualitative research, with data presented using a content analysis method. The researcher used Baker's translation strategy to analyze the idioms. The results revealed that translation by paraphrase is the most common strategy (82), followed by idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (72), idiom of similar meaning and form (42), and translation by omission (14).

Another study was done by Agoes (2016). The translation of idioms in Conan Doyle's novel "A Study in Scarlet" was examined using Fernando's classification and Baker's translation strategy. A qualitative approach was used in this study since it was used Fernando's idiom classification and Baker's translation strategy to analyze the idioms. The novel contains three types of idioms, according to Fernando's idiom classification. As a result, Semi-idioms abound in 31's novel, literal idioms (15) and pure idioms (14). According to Baker's translation strategy, the most common strategy in this study was translation by paraphrase, with 38, followed by idiom of similar meaning and form with 13, translation by omission with 5, and idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form with 4.

This study is similar to previous ones since Baker's translation strategies were used in both previous studies and this study to analyze idiom translation. However, the data for this study came from a comic book. Meanwhile, the two previous studies used movie subtitles and a novel. The purpose of this study was to investigate the strategies used in translating idioms from English into Indonesian in the *Life and Times of Scrooge McDuck* comic book.