

TRANSLATION METHODS IN TRANSLATING IDIOMATIC WORDS FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN FILM SUBTITLES

Bena Yusuf Pelawi

Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Kristen Indonesia Jakarta

Email: bjpelawi@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to describe the role of translation methods in translating idiomatic words from English into Indonesian. The research is focussing on the idiomatic words in English film subtitles into the Indonesian version. It employed qualitative descriptive method. The data sources were English film subtitles “Eurotrip” directed by Jeff Schaffer and its translation in Indonesian version. The data analysis was content analysis using interactive model consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The findings are as follows. First, there are 92 items of idioms found in the film subtitles, namely substitute (7), proper namen (42), abbreviation (4), English phrasal compound (7), figures of speech (11), and slang (21). Second, the translator employs four translation methods, there are literal (36), faithful (24), semantic (13) and communicative (19). Third, the translator tends to employ methods oriented to source language and culture. In general, the orientation to the source language and culture can result in a translation which is accurate, acceptable, and highly readable.

Keywords: *the role, translation methods, readable, acceptable, accurate*

Introduction

Subtitling is one of the important factors in the “language transfer” process. It is sometimes added into the movie when it is released in a country which uses English as their second language. In addition, subtitling is a written translation of the spoken language or “language transfer” at the bottom of the screen during the scenes of a movie or television show.

Subtitling of dialogues is an inter-semiotic communication because it transfers to the written information which in most cases corresponds to oral communication. (Yu Haikuo,2013) “With subtitling, the audience is actually reading one’s native language while listening to the original language” (Gottlieb 1992:165). The overriding goal of good subtitles must be their simplicity, clarity, and adequacy. Appropriate subtitles must appear synchronous with pictures.

There are the subtitled countries, which are characterised by a high percentage of imported films, and thus there is a great and steady demand for translation. Subtitling is preferred to dubbing in countries such as the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Greece, Slovenia, Croatia, Portugal and some non-European countries. In Belgium or Finland, where there are large communities speaking two languages, films are usually provided with double subtitles. (Szarkowka, 2005)

According to Szarkowka (2005), subtitling can be considered part of the foreignisation realm as the crucial role of the source culture is stressed, foreign identity highlighted and the influence of the target culture minimised. Subtitling is an example of a foreignising strategy since it stresses the foreign nature of a film and it is a source-culture-bound translation.

Most figurative expressions can be found in novels, and one of them is idiom. Idioms can be defined as a number of words which when taken together will have different meaning from the individual meaning of each word (Seidl, 1988 : 13). In translating idioms, the translator often finds some problems since an idiom cannot be translated literally word for word because it will be meaningless or even convey quite wrong meaning, unless it has the same form of idiom in the TL text (idiom for idiom translation) for example: SL. flesh and blood (Christie, 1952 : 47) and the TL. darah daging. (Pramono, 1991 : 89)

English has many idiomatic expressions whose meaning is completely different from the literal meaning; do not follow any grammatical rules of a language or from usual meaning of its constituent elements. Yet, idioms and idiomatic expressions have become widely used because they convey clear and meaningful messages in very few words that would otherwise be lengthy to explain in non-idiomatic manner. Idiom is a figurative expression that can usually be interpreted literally but that takes a non-literal meaning when used in a specific context. Hence, idioms cannot be translated word-for-word because they are different from the individual words forming them.

Charles Hockett in Gunter Narr Verlag Tübingen (1982) points out six types of idioms based on the forms: substitutes, proper names, abbreviations, English phrasal compounds, figures of speech, and slang.

This research is conducted to reveal the translation methods employed by the translator in translating idioms into a good translation which is accurate, acceptable, and highly readable. (Nababan, 2012)

According to Catford (1965), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). In other words, it could be said that translation is a process of language transfer of written or spoken source language (SL) texts to equivalent written or spoken target language (TL). (Machali, 2000:5) In the

work of translation, especially in translating idioms, the translator cannot translate them literally because the result will be meaningless or may even convey quite wrong meaning. (Larson, 1984 : 116).

In conducting the research, the methods of translation proposed by Newmark is used to analyze the translation methods used by the translator in translating the idioms in “Eurotrip” movie. Newmark (1988:45-47) explains eight types of translation methods : word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

Meanwhile, in analyzing the types of idioms, it uses Hockett’s theory namely substitutes, proper names, abbreviations, English phrasal compounds, figures of speech, and slang.(Hockett, 1958)

Methods of Translation

Newmark (1988:45) proposes the translation methods in the matter of source language and target language. He classifies it into eight types of translation methods in the form of a flattened V diagram.



Diagram V

SL Emphasis :

Word-for-word Translation

This method is often demonstrated as interlinear translation. The TL word order is preserved and the words are translated singly by their most common meaning, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the SL or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates problems to be solved.

Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraint of the TL grammatical structures. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of

grammatical and lexical abnormality in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intention and text-realisation of the SL writer.

Semantic Translation

Semantic translation must take into consideration the aesthetic values of the SL text, compromising on meaning where appropriate so that no assonance, word play or repetition jars in the finished version. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalences and it may take other small concessions to the readership.

TL Emphasis:

Adaptation

This is the freest form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, while the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original.

Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the “message” of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Communicative Translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Idioms

Idioms take many different forms. In this case, the form of idioms refers to words, phrases, or clauses. In the work of translation what is transferred is the meaning of the source language forms into the target language forms through semantic analysis, not the forms themselves. The meaning itself is maintained, whereas the forms may be adapted. (Suwardi, 2013)

Trask (2007:114) asserts that an idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot be worked out from the meanings of its component words. It is a sequence of words which semantically and often syntactically restricted, so that it functions as a single unit. (Crystal 1992:180) In other words idiom

is an expression which functions as a single unit and whose meaning cannot be worked out from its separate parts. (Richards and Schmidt 2002:246)

Linguistically speaking, idioms are usually presumed to be figures of speech contradicting the principle of compositionality. (Jurafsky and Martin 2008:597) In phraseology, idioms are defined as a sub-type of phraseme, the meaning of which is not the regular sum of the meanings of its component parts (Leaney, C. 2005:121). Saeed (2003:84) defines an idiom as collocated words that became affixed to each other until metamorphosing into a fossilised term. This collocation of words redefines each component word in the word-group and becomes an idiomatic expression.

Idioms usually do not translate well; sometimes, when an idiom is translated directly word-for-word into another language, either its meaning is changed or it is meaningless. A literal translation of opaque idioms will most likely not convey the same meaning in other languages. (Jabbari, 2016)

One feature of idioms is that they admit two different interpretations, a literal and an idiomatic one. Idiom “ to kick the bucket” can literally be interpreted as performing the action of giving a kick to a bucket. Although this kind of interpretation is possible, it is not usual, the idiomatic, non-compositional one being preferred in most contexts for this example, the meaning is “to die”.

Every language has its own pattern in forming new idiom. Hockett in Tübingen (1982) divides types of idioms based on the forms into six types as follows.

1. Subtitute

Anaphoric substitutes are almost by definitions forms which turn up in each context with a new idiomatic value. If I say, totally out of context, He didn't get here on time, you do not know whom I am talking about, save that he is male and probably human. However, substitutes are not exempt from the more customary sort of idiomatic specialization. In English, the third singular person like she and he can be used in forming new idiom. He and she have idiomatic uses in she-camel, he-man, or in a sentence Is your cat a he or she?

2. Proper Names

Proper names arise by the “idiom-creating events” of naming. People, places, and new technological inventions are named, etc. To logicians, a proper name is a symbol which designates an entity of which there is only one.

3. Abbreviation

One widespread mechanism of idiom formation is abbreviation: the use of a part for a whole. Thus we have the word cab and bus from earlier cabriolet and omnibu, piano from pianoforte and

many others. In this case, new words that come from abbreviation are assumed as idiom. In a number of cases, the official long title has been worked out with a conscious view to this kind of abbreviation. Thus “Women’s Auxiliary Volunteer Emergency Service” was chosen because its initials, “WAVES”.

4. English Phrasal Compounds

English phrasal compounds are usually idiom. To illustrate this point, let’s consider “The White House and a white house.” A white house is any house which is white; the White House is white, and a house, but also specifically the USA President’s residence. It is also pointed out that the stress markers often indicate that the compound is idiomatic, but do not in any way spell the specific meaning of the compound.

5. Figures of Speech

Students of rhetoric are dealing with idioms, and with pattern of idiom formation, when they talk of figures of speech. In a sentence “he married a lemon” meaning “he married a sour-dispositioned woman” contains a different idiom from that meaning “kind of fruit”.

6. Slang

It is not certain whether slang is universal or even widespread, but wherever it is found, its idiomatic nature is clear. Absquatulate was once slang for “go away”; it gave way to vamoose, the latter in turn to scam, in the early nineteen-fifties teen-agers were using such expressions as Here’s your drum; blow or Here’s your drum: beat it.

Method

In conducting this research, I apply descriptive qualitative methods as cited in the *Qualitative and Quantitative Research* by John Anderson (2006), qualitative research is conducted by collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data.

The data sources were English film subtitles “Eurotrip” directed by Jeff Schaffer and its translation in Indonesian version. Purposive sampling (Nasution, 2007:98) is used to collect the data. The data analysis was content analysis using interactive model consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing (Wiersman, 1982)

Findings & Discussion

As mentioned previously, this study is aimed to find out the translation methods employed in translating idioms in the movie of “Eurotrip”.

Translation Methods in Translating Substitute

There are 7 data of substitute found in the film subtitles.

No.	Subtitles (SL)	Subtitles (TL)	Method
1.	Twins said they'd meet us here	Si kembar bilang mereka akan menemui kita disini	literal
2.	This guy's really creeping me out	Orang ini benar-benar menjijikkan	literal
3.	Because he's doing this?	Karena dia melakukan ini ?	literal
4.	Better let me hold on to those	Biar aku yang memegangnya	literal
5.	Take a look at this	Coba lihat ini	literal
6.	Do they room you pre-med geeks together?	Apakah mereka menempatkanmu dengan para kutu buku?	literal
7.	I guess they thought I was a guy	Kurasa mereka mengira aku adalah pria	literal

Table 1 Substitute Translation

A sentence "Twins said they'd meet us here" was translated into "Si kembar bilang mereka akan menemui kita disini". The translation method used in translating the substitute here becomes disini is literal translation. This method used as the lexical word is again translated singly, out of context.

A sentence "This guy's really creeping me out" is translated into "Orang ini benar-benar menjijikkan". The translation method applied in translating the substitute this becomes ini is literal translation.

Based on the analysis, it is shown that literal translation takes the highest number of translation method applied in translating substitute. The translator translated the words using the literal translation method. It doesn't explain the word in the target language clearly, it can't show the meaning of the source language which refers the name of place or people.

Translation Methods in Translating Proper Names

There are 42 proper names found in the film subtitles.

No.	Subtitles (SL)	Subtitles (TL)	Method
1.	Scotty, Girl Scouts have pen pals.	Scotty, Anak Pramuka punya sahabat pena.	Communicative
2.	Why'd you get me gin and tonic?	Mengapa kau ambulkan aku Gin dan Tonic?	Literal
3.	Paris!	Paris!	Faithful

4.	...met a wealthy French guy.	...bertemu pria Perancis	Literal
5.	...and spent a month sailing Mediterannian on his yacht	...lalu berlayar selama sebulan ke daerah Mediterranean	Literal
6.	Who needs more Chablis?	Siapa yang mau Chablis lagi?	Faithful
7.	...she lives in Berlin.	...dia tinggal di Berlin.	Faithful
8.	I'm going to Germany.	Aku akan pergi ke Jerman	Literal
9.	My cousin did it going to India.	Sepupuku melakukannya ketika dia pergi ke India	Faithful
10.	...he ended up using a public restroom in New Delhi.	...dia mengakhirinya dengan cara membuangnya di toilet umum di New Delhi.	Faithful
11.	But I can get you both to London todayfor 118 dollars.	Tetapi aku bisa mengusahakan kalian untuk bisa pergi ke London hari ini dengan harga 118 dolar.	Faithful
12.	Cooper, England 's an island.	Cooper, Inggris itu sebuah pulau.	Literal
13.	Europe is the size of the Eastwood Mall.	Eropa seukuran dengan Mall Eastwood.	Literal
14.	Got the Tower of London	Pergi ke Menara London	Literal
15.	...there's Buckingham Palace.	... di sana terdapat Istana Buckingham.	Literal
16.	"The Flesty Goat". All Right!	"The Flesty Goat" Baiklah!	Faithful
17.	We're going to see the Mighty Reds.	Kita akan melihat Mighty Reds.	Faithful
18.	...the frogs in Paris.	...bertanding di Paris.	Faithful
19.	That's why France and Germany.	Itulah sebabnya Perancis dan Jerman.	Literal
20.	...this is a Leica M7	... ini adalah Leica M7	Faithful

21.	Let/s go to the Louvre!	Ayo kita pergi ke Louvre!	Faithful
22.	...should we check out the huge line at the Eiffel Tower?	...kita pergi mengantri ke Menara Eiffel?	Faithful
23.	Voltaire contracted syphilis two blocks from here.	Voltaire mengidap syphilis dua blok dari sini.	Faithful
24.	We can go to Denmark.	Kita bisa pergi ke Denmark.	Faithful
25.	We gotta hit Amsterdam	Kita harus pergi ke Amsterdam	Faithful
26.	...and the cathedral at Cameret!	...dan gereja Cathedral Cameret!	Literal
27.	Crans Sur Mer	Crans Sur Mer	Faithful
28.	The Monument des Poissonieres.	Monumen des Poissonieres	Literal
29.	“Club Vandersexxx”	“Klub Vandersexxx”	Literal
30.	Is that a Leica M6?	Apakah itu Leica M6?	Faithful
31.	Makes the Nikon look like a disposable	Membuat Nikon seperti terbuang.	Faithful
32.	And I am wired on schnapps, Benzedrine	Aku minum alkohol, amphetamine	Communicative
33.	No one from Berlin will ever find me in Bratislava	Tidak ada orang Berlin yang dapat menemukanku di Bratislava.	Faithful
34.	We’re in Eastern Europe.	Kita ada di Eropa Timur	Literal
35.	You are Americans?	Kau orang Amerika?	Literal
36.	I love America.	Aku suka Amerika.	Literal
37.	We just get “Miami Vice” on television.	Kami suka menonton “Miami Vice” di televisi.	Faithful
38.	It’s absinthe	Ini absinthe	Literal
39.	My family has a yacht in the Aegean.	Keluargaku memiliki sebuah kapal pesiar di Aegean.	Faithful
40.	She enrolled in a summer at sea program, based in Rome.	Dia mendaftar program liburan musim panas, di	Literal

		Roma.	
41.	Mieke’s tour group goes to the Vatican tomorrow.	Kelompok wisata Mieke pergi ke Vatikan besok.	Faithful
42.	What about your Europe photo, the chateaus?	Bagaimana dengan foto-foto wisata Eropamu, “chateaus”?	Faithful

Table 2 : Proper name translation

A sentence “Scotty, Girl Scouts have pen pals” is translated into “Scotty, Anak Pramuka punya sahabat pena”. The proper name Girl Scouts is translated using the communicative translation. Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

A sentence “Who needs more Chablis?” is translated into “Siapa yang mau Chablis lagi?” The translation method employed in the proper name Chablis is faithful translation. This method is used because it attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original one within the constraints of the target language grammatical structure. It transfers cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical “abnormality” (deviation from SL norms} in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realisation of the SL writer. (Newmark, 1988)

A sentence “I’m going to Germany” is translated into “Aku akan pergi ke Jerman.” The translation method employed in the proper name is the literal translation. This method is used as a pre-translation process.

From the table above, it can be seen that faithful translation takes the highest number (23) applied in translating proper names. Then, literal translation takes more common with 17 items as the translation method used in translating the proper names. Finally, there are 2 items that use communicative translation in translating the proper names.

In translating the proper names, the faithful translation appears to be the highest method used by the translator. The faithful translation attempts to translate the cultural words that exist in the movie to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

Translation Methods in Translating Abbreviation

There are 4 data found in the movie subtitles.

No.	Subtitles (SL)	Subtitles (TL)	Method
1.	We should try to have sex with on of ‘em.	Kita harus mencoba tidur dengan salah satu dari mereka	Communicative

2.	It looks good on my med school application.	Untuk menunjang karirku di sekolah kedokteran.	Communicative
3.	I'd be honored if you'd join me in my V.I.P Room for a drink.	Aku merasa terhormat jika kau mau bergabung di ruangan V.I.P -ku.	Faithful
4.	Let's just forget about it, 'kay?	Kita lupakan saja, okay?	Comunicative

Table 3: Abbreviation Translation

A sentence “It looks good on my med school application” is translated into “Untuk menunjang karirku di sekolah kedokteran”. The translation method employed by the translator is communicative translation. According to Newmark (1988), communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

A sentence “I'd be honored if you'd join me in my V.I.P Room for a drink” is translated into “Aku merasa terhormat jika kau mau bergabung di ruangan V.I.P-ku”. The abbreviaion V.I.P is translated using faithful translation. The translator attempts to be completely faithful to the intention of the SL writer.

From the table above, communicative translation takes the highest number of translation method employed in translating the abbreviation. Faithful translation takes the second highest.

Translation Methods in Translating English Phrasal Compound

There are 7 data that belong to English Phrasal Compound.

2.	So I tell the swamp donkey	Jadi aku berkata kepadanya.	Semantic
3.	...you froggy Itie shities!	dasar orang Italia brengsek!	Communicative
4.	...is it cool to just let my flag fly?	tidak apa-apa membiarkan penisku mengembang?	Communicative
5.	Holy crap!	Wow!	Communicative
6.	Take it all, you dirty girl	Ambil semuanya, gadis nakal	Communicative
7.	Dear sweet mother of God	Ya ampun	Communicative

Table 4 : English phrasal compound translation

A sentence “So I tell the swamp donkey” is translated into “Jadi aku berkata kepadanya” employs semantic translation that it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text.

From the table above, it can be seen that communicative translation takes the highest number (6) followed by semantic translation.

In translating English phrasal compound, the communicative translation method is used for understanding the contextual meaning both content and language of the idiom in the source language into the target language.

Translation Methods in Translating Figures of Speech

There are 11 data that belong to figures of speech in this film subtitles

No	Subtitles (SL)	Subtitles (TL)	Method
1.	...and make a wind shime out of your genitals	...dan memperkosamu	Semantic
2.	She’s a whore	Dia memang bajingan	Communicative
3.	I gotta piss like a pragnant woman	Aku mau buang air kecil seperti wanita hamil	Literal
4.	Cooper Harris, you’re a pig!	Cooper Haris, kau bodoh!	Semantic
5.	Europe is the size of the Eastwood Mall	Eropa seukuran dengan Mall Eastwood	Literal
6.	You got steamed up, pissed as a fart	Kau mendapat semangat, kencing seperti kentut.	Literal
7.	It’s like your wiener	Seperti alat kelaminmu	Literal
8.	She makes girls in our high school look like walruses	Dia membuat semua gadis di sekolah kita terlihat seperti ikan duyung	Literal
9.	This is the biggest sausage fest on Earth	Ini merupakan festival sosis terbesar di bumi	Literal
10.	It’s the International house of sausage	Ini rumah sosis Internasional	Literal
11.	Like two dogs in heat	Seperti dua anjing yang sedang bercinta	Communicative

Table 5 : Figures os speech translation

A sentence “...and make a wind shime out of your genitals” is translated into “...dan memperkosamu”. This sentence is translated using

semantic translation method. This method must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on ‘meaning’ that is appropriate so that no assonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished version. It is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator’s intuitive empathy with the original.(New mark: 1988)

A sentence “She’s a whore” is translated into “Dia memang bajingan”. This sentence is translated using communicative translation method. According to Newmark (1988), communicative translation method attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

The sentence “this is the biggest sausage fest on Earth” is translated into “Ini merupakan festival sosis terbesar di bumi”. The translation method employed in the figures of speech is the literal translation. This method is used as a pre-translation process.

From the table above, literal translation is the translation methods mostly employed in the figures of speech (7) and followed by communicative translation (2) and semantic translation method (2).

Translation Methods in Translating Slang

There are 21 data that belong to slang in this film subtitles.

No.	Subtitles (SL)	Subtitles (TL)	Method
1.	You’re looking good, you guys.	Kalian hebat, anak-anak	Literal
2.	He’s really cool guy	Dia pria yang baik	Semantic
3.	What’s up, Dude?	Apa kabar, Bung?	Communicative
4.	Great party, buddy	Pestanya hebat, teman	Literal
5.	It’s gonna be so awesome.	Pasti akan menyenangkan!	Communicative
6.	Do you wanna see my balls?	Kau mau melihat alat kelaminku?	Semantic
7.	Hoy cow!	Ya ampun!	Communicative
8.	...this German chick wants to come here	Aku tak percaya gadis Jerman ini mau datang kemari.	Literal
9.	...and hook up with you	Dan bercinta denganmu	Semantic
10.	What an asshole!	Dasar bodoh!	Communicative
11.	Though she is really hot	Lagipula, dia cantik	Semantic
12.	Who the fuck are you?	Siapa kalian? -	Semantic

		untranslated	
13.	Pretty dang good, lads!	Nyanyian yang bagus, kawan!	Literal
14.	How are you, you scalawag!	Apa kabarmu, bajingan!	Communicative
15.	I hate them Italian bastards	Aku benci mereka, - untranslated	Semantic
16.	That wanker's	Orang itu	Semantic
17.	Let's give this nancy	Ayo kita pukul dia	Semantic
18.	I programmed to get ... freaky	Aku diprogram untuk ...aneh	Literal
19.	Check it out, European ass	Lihat itu. Pantat orang Eropa	Communicative
20.	So, what's the etiquette on boners?	Jadi, apa etika ketika ereksi?	Semantic
21.	When does the fairy get laid?	Kapan peri bercinta?	Semantic

Table 6: Slang translation

A sentence “He’s really cool guy” is translated into “Dia pria yang baik”. In translating this sentence, the translator used semantic translation method. The translator attempts to give the aesthetic values of the source language into the target language.

A sentence “This German chick wants to come here” is translated into “Aku tak percaya gadis Jerman ini mau datang kemari”. The literal translation method is used for translating this sentence. The translator translated the word in the source language which has the nearest equivalent in the target language.

The sentence “How are you, you scalawag!” is translated into “Apa kabarmu, bajingan!”. The translator used communicative translation method in order that the reader could understand both the content and language of the slang language in the source language.

From the table above, semantic translation method takes the highest number (10), followed by communicative translation method (6) dan literal translation method (5). The translator used semantic translation method in order that the readers understand the vulgar language in slang language. Thus, the aesthetic values of the slang language could be appropriate in the target language.

From the total data of idioms (92), the translator used 5 translation methods in translating the idioms, four translation methods (semantic, literal, and faithful) are translation methods oriented to the source language, while

one translation method (communicative) oriented to the target language as shown in the following table.

No.	SL Emphasis	Number	No.	TL Emphasis	Number
1.	Word-for-word	0	1.	Adaptation	0
2.	Literal	36	2.	Free	0
3.	Faithful	24	3.	Idiomatic	0
4.	Semantic	13	4.	Communicative	19

Table 7: The number of translation methods in translating idioms

Conclusion

Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded as follows. First, there are 92 items of idioms found in the film subtitles, namely 7 belong to substitute, 42 belong to proper name, 4 belong to abbreviation, 7 belong to English phrasal compound, 11 belong to figures of speech, and 21 belong to slang. Second, the translator employs four translation methods, there are literal (36) faithful, (24) semantic, (13) and communicative, (19). Third, the translator tends to employ methods oriented to source language and culture. In general, the orientation to the source language and culture can result in a translation which is accurate, acceptable, and highly readable.

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