

**A SUBTITLE ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC WORDS FOUND
SUBTITLE SCRIPT MOVIE *MILE 22***



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor
Degree in Department of English Education**

By :

ARIF RAHMAN FACHRY
A320160226

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION
SCHOOL OF TEACHING TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2021**

APPROVAL

**A SUBTITLE ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC WORDS FOUND SUBTITLE
SCRIPT MOVIE *MILE 22***

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

By:

**ARIF RAHMAN FACHRY
A320160226**

Approved by Consultant

A handwritten signature in blue ink, featuring a large, stylized 'D' or 'O' shape followed by a series of loops and a final flourish.

Dra, Muamaroh, M.Hum, Ph.D.

ACCEPTANCE

**A SUBTITLE ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC WORDS FOUND
SUBTITLE SCRIPT MOVIE *MILE 22***

PUBLICATION ARTICLE

By:

ARIF RAHMAN FACHRY
A320160226

**Accepted by the Broad Examiners
English Department
School of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta**

Team of Examiners:

1. Dra. Muamaroh, M.Hum, Ph.D
(Head of examiner)
2. Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M.Hum
(Member of II Examiner)
3. Dr. Anam Sutopo, M.Hum
(Member of III Examiner)

()
()
()



Dekan


Prof. Harun Pravitno, M.Hum.
NIP.19650428199303001

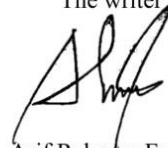
TESTIMONY

Herewith, the writer testifies that this publication article there is no plagiarism of the research which has been made before to complete the bachelor degree in the university and as long as the witer knows that there is no work or opinion which ever been published or composed by the other writer or researcher, except those whic the writing referred in the manuscript and mentioned in the bibliography.

However, if it proves that there are some untrue statements here, the writer will be fully responsible.

Surakarta, 10 March 2021

The writer



Arif Rahman Fachry

A320160226

A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC WORDS IN ENGLISH SUBTITLE MOVIE MILE 22

Abstrak

Tujuan dalam penelitian adalah 1. Untuk mengetahui jenis idiom yang ditemukan di terjemahan film *Mile 22* 2. Untuk mengetahui strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemahan dalam menerjemahkan idiom di terjemahan film *Mile 22* 3. Untuk mengetahui bagaimana kesetaraan penerjemahan idiom tersebut. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan film *Mile 22* (2018) yang di sutradarai oleh Peter Berg dan diproduksi oleh STXfilms sebagai sumber data untuk menganalisis terjemahan idiom didalamnya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tipe idiom, strategi yang digunakan saat penerjemahan dan kesetaraan terjemahan idiom pada film *Mile 22*. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif untuk memberikan deskripsi, serta penjelasan tentang analisis terjemahan idiom dalam subtitle pada film *Mile 22*. Total ada 42 idiom yang dianalisis secara kualitatif. Pengambilan data menggunakan dokumen dari film berbahasa Inggris *Mile 22* dan subtitlenya dalam bahasa Indonesia. Ada dua raters yang ikut menilai untuk mengetahui kesetaraan hasil penerjemahan dari Inggris ke Indonesia. Peneliti menemukan bahwa terdapat tiga jenis idiom yang terdapat di terjemahan film yaitu *Literal Idiom* (50%) *Semi-Idiom* (21,5%) dan *Pure Idiom* (28,5%). Kedua peneliti menemukan, terdapat empat strategi yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkan Idiom yaitu *Similar Meaning and Form* (8%) *Similar Meaning bu Dissimilar Form* (38,2%) *Translation by Paraphrase* (42,8%) *Translation by Omission* (0%). terakhir peneliti menemukan kesetaraan penerjemahan adalah Setara (92,8%) dan tidak setara (7,2%).

Kata kunci: Penerjemahan, Idiom, Terjemahan, Equivalence, *Mile 22*

Abstract

The objectives of the research are 1. To find out the types of idioms found in the *Mile 22* film translation 2. To find out the translation strategies used by the translation in translating idioms in the *Mile 22* film translation 3. To find out how the equivalence of the translation idioms. In this study, researchers used the film *Mile 22* (2018) directed by Peter Berg and produced by STXfilms as a data source to analyze the translation of idioms in it. This study aims to find the type of idiom, the strategy used when translating and the equivalence of idiom translation in *Mile 22* film. This research is a qualitative descriptive research type to provide descriptions, as well as an explanation of the analysis of idiom translation in the subtitles on *Mile 22* Movie. There are 42 data of idioms, which analyzed qualitatively. The technique to get the data used documentation from the English movie *Mile 22* and its subtitle in Indonesian. Two raters assessed to investigate the equivalence from English into Indonesian. Researchers found that there are three types of idioms found in the film *Mile 22* and its subtitle, namely *Literal Idiom* (50%) *Semi-Idiom* (21,5%) and *Pure Idiom* (28,5%), -there were four strategies used to translate idioms, namely *Similar*

Meaning and Form (8%) Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form (38,2%) Translation by Paraphrase (42,8%) Translation by Omission (0%). Finally, the researcher found that translation equivalence is equivalent (92,8%) and non-equivalent (7,2%)

Keywords: Subtitling, Idiom, Translation, Equivalent, *Mile 22*

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the most substantial parts of language delivery is translation. However, the translation process is not as simple as changing the literal context and changing the meaning word for word. This requires techniques to obtain proper translation such as grammatical understanding, linguistic understanding and semantic analysis. In addition, there are several cases experienced by translators being in difficult situations. The idiom is one of the few cases that translators will find because it contains a word that does not actually represent its literal meaning.

Translators often face many problems in translating, however translating is something that must be considered by the translator, namely: the purpose of translation is to understand the text, so it will be fatal if errors occur in translation, cultural sensitivity should not be forgotten, this needs to be considered in translation , one of which is translating traditional texts, humor or cultural practices; the language structure and vocabulary must be easily understood by the reader, if there are still errors it will cause ambiguity. Problems to be avoided when translating, translators must understand strategies for translating language. Translation strategy is a method or plan to convey meaning from one language to another (the entire text). Krings assumes (1986, 18) Solving translation problems requires a translation strategy as a potential plan for translators. Haryanti (2013: 46) states that there are several translation strategies, namely elimination, adaptation, elimination, adoption, category shift and level shift. The first strategy according to Nida (1964: 227) in Nababan (2004: 39) explains that to avoid misinterpretation, additional information is required due to word class changes and sound shifts. The second strategy from Baker (1992: 40) in Nababan (2004: 41) states that the grammatical or semantic pattern of language receptors causes the

deletion of a lexical item. The third strategy according to the adoptionist of several words that are in the target must be adopted.

English Language is one of the many languages which containing lot of idioms. It appear in Poetry, Literature and even appear in Bible and also idiom can be appear in daily conversation (Strakšienė, 2009). Since idioms are expressions which cannot be understood partially from the words made them up (Baker, 2011), they are considered as one the most difficult and challenging parts of the English vocabulary (Strakšienė, 2009). Hence, dealing with such expressions requires us to comprehend theories as well as the strategies in translating it.

translating idiomatic expression are unique, it is very different from usual translation. It is interesting for the reseacher to carry out a research which is entitled *A Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Words in English Subtitle Movie Mile 22*.

2. METHOD

The type of research is descriptive qualitative. There are 42 data analyzed in this research. The writer analyzed three things the type of Idiom, Strategy used by translator in translating Idiom in subtitle movie of *Mile 22* and to found the equivalence of idiom in subtitle movie of *Mile 22*.

This research focuses on Idiom from English into Indonesian and analyzed the type of idiom found in subtitle movie *Mile 22* the object of this research to classify the various types of Idiomatic expression which proposed by Fernando (1996) found in the movie. The writer analyzing the strategies used by translator in translating idiom found in subtitle movie *Mile 22*. The writer analyzed the equivalence of translation assessed by two raters DA and AA in analyzed the data. Whereas, for the data validity the writer used expert judgment from MF as the primary supervisor.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The research divide findings into three parts are types of Idiom, strategy used by translator in translating idiomatic expression, and translation equivalent of idiomatic expression. First part analyzed about what are the types of idiom found in subtitle's movie *Mile 22*, second part analyzed about the strategies used by translator in translating idiom found in subtitle movie *Mile 22*, and the third part analyzed translation equivalent of idiom found in subtitle movie *Mile 22*, the data was assessed by two raters such as R1 and R2

3.1 Finding

3.1.1 Type of Idioms

The type of idioms found in the data source supported by the theory of idiom types proposed by Fernando in 1996 (Fernando, 1996, pp. 32-60) which said that there are three types of idiomatic expression such as Pure Idiom, Semi-Idiom, and Literal Idiom. The example data of types of idiom are shown below

1) Literal Idiom

Datum

03/ME/I/S

SL : This is mother, child one. **solid copy**, over?

TL : Disini komandan, **dimengerti** anak satu, ganti?

The data above shown the idiom *solid copy* classifying into **literal idiom**. The definition of solid in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary is to be so you can rely on; having a strong basis, that you know what people say. Copy in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary means to behave or do something in the same way as somebody else. Based on Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia, "dimengerti" which from word "mengerti" means (have been able to) capture (understand, know) what is meant by something; data above can't translate word by word because the means in indonesia did not relevant. solid copy or in English there is understand that "dimengerti" means that they know what people say.

2) Semi-Idiom

Datum

02/ME/I/S

SL : Mother, it is **Child-one**, we are in position over?

TL : panggilan untuk **bawahan/anak buah**

From the data above, the idiom *Child-One* is classified into **Semi-Idiom**. It called idiom because “child” has literal meaning whereas one is the element of non-literal meaning.

3) Pure Idiom

Datum

07/ME/I/S

SL : Have you found the case?, **jackpot**

TL : Sudahkan kau menemukan brankasnya? **Ketemu**

The data above shown the idiom „*jackpot*” is classified into **pure idiom**. The idiom was translated into „*ketemu*” in target language. Jackpot has many meanings depends on the context. In the context above, deal refer to it found. The definition of “jackpot” in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary is (*Figurative*) was successful on something. In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia “ketemu” which from word “temu” means sua; see you. The context (data) above show that silva ask to doug that he found the cas yet, then silva say “jackpot” which means he found the case. So the means “jackpot” is relevant with “ketemu”. The expression used by the speaker in the movie this to tell his friends that he found the case

Another data in the data source which found by the researcher can be classified in precentage as follows:

Table 1. The types of idiom

No	Type of idiom	Total	Percentage
1	Literal Idiom	21	50%
2	Semi Idiom	9	21,5%
3	Pure Idiom	12	28,5%
	Total	42	100%

According to the data, the idioms that found in the data source can be classified into the idiomatic types such as pure idiom, semi-idiom and literal idiom and there are ten idioms in the The Mile 22 Movie. There are pure idiom (12) or 28,5% semi idiom (9) or 21,5%, and literal idiom (21) or 50%. Thus findings supported by the idiomatic types theory from Fernando (1996).

3.1.2 Strategy of Translation

The strategy of translation in the data source supported by the theory translation strategy of idiomatic expression proposed by Baker (2007: 68-71) which said that there are four types of translation strategy such as Similar Meaning and Form, Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form, Translate by Paraphrase, and Translate by Omission. The example data of strategy of translating idiom are shown below.

1) Similar Meaning and Form

Datum

08/ME/I/S

SL : we are **weapon's free**

TL : kita **diizinkan menembak**

It is the idiomatic translation strategy by **similar meaning and form**.

“Free” according to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary means not under the control or in the power of somebody else; able to do what you want. “Weapon” according to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary means an object such as a knife, gun, bomb, etc. that is used for fighting or attacking somebody. The data above (weapon’s free) containing

idiom. “Weapon” in data above are not noun but it is verb. In TL means “diizinkan menembak”. The data above cannot interpreted one by one so when combined and added phrasal verb means I different context. So “weapon’s free” meaning the squad are able to shoot.

2) Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

Datum

01/ME/I/S

SL : It’s gonna **be deal**, relax my brother

TL : Ini hanya hal **sepele**, santai aja adikku

The researcher analyzed that the translator applies Baker's second strategy of translating idiom with **similar meaning but dissimilar form** the source language idiom has the same meaning with the target language idiom although the form between two idioms is different. The translator translates *be deal* into „*sepele*” which has similar meaning and correct in the target language

3) Paraphrase

Datum

03/ME/I/S

SL : This is mother, child one. **solid copy**, over?

TL : Disini komandan, **dimengerti** anak satu, ganti?

The translator used the **translation by paraphrase** to translating the idiom into target language. The idiom „*solid copy*” translated into „*dimengerti*” because it has no exact match or similar preferences in the target language. So, it translated into „*tiarap*” which more easily to understand and acceptable in the target language.

Another data in the data source which found by the researcher can be classified in precentage as follows:

Table 2. Strategy Translation on idioms

No	Type of Translation Strategy	Total	Percentage
1	Similar Meaning and Form	8	19%
2	Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form	16	38,2%
3	Paraphrase	18	42,8%
4	Omission	0	0%
	Total	42	100%

According to the data, the strategy in translating idioms can be classified into four type such as Similar Meaning and Form, Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form, Translation by Paraphrase, Translation by Omission. And there are ten idioms in Mile 22 Movie. There are Similar Meaning and Form (8) or 19%, Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form (16) or 38,2%, Translation by Paraphrase (18) or 42,8%, Translation by Omission (0) or 0%.

3.1.3 Translation Equivalence

The Translation equivalence analysis the researcher use assessed by two raters from DS and AA. The example data of Translation Equivalent of idiom are shown below.

1) Equivalent

Datum

01/ME/I/S

SL : It's gonna **be deal**, relax my brother

TL : Ini hanya hal **sepele**, santai aja adikku

Based by R1 this translation is not equivalence because the word "Aja" didn't perfect spell word. In other side R2 analyzed that the translation is equivalence because used of diction is correct. Based on the context the translation of the idiom in 01/ME/I/S is **Equivalent**.

2) Not Equivalent

04/ME/I/S

SL : Sir, I've got **eyes inside**. Everything looks clear

TL : Pak, aku mendapatkan isi **rumah terlihat**. Semuanya terlihat

kosong

Based analyzed by R1 the translation is not equivalence because used the diction is not correct. In the other side analyzed by R2 the translation also not equivalence because using of sentence in target language didn't efficient. based analyzed between R1 and R2 that the translation of idiom 04/ME/I/S is **Not Equivalent**.

Another analysis of equivalence and not equivalence are shown data below.

Table 3. Translation Equivalence

No.	Type of Equivalence	Total	Percentage
1	Equivalence	39	92,8%
2	Not Equivalence	3	7,2%
Total		42	100%

According to the data, Translation Equivalence assessed by two raters before can be classified into two such as Equivalence and Not Equivalence. And there are ten idioms in Mile 22 movie, the analysis show Equivalence (39) or 92,8% and Not Equivalence (3) or 7,2%.

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Type of Idiom

Based on the finding found in the data source. The research and previous studies are different. The previous research from Pratama his research entitled An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Translation in School of Rock Movie. The ideal translation by Larson (1984) is used by researchers. He found that idiomatic translation in Indonesian subtitles was acceptable. Based on Larson's (1984) ideal translation theory, the three criteria that pass in translating idiomatic expressions, namely accurate (A), clear (C), and natural (N) have a percentage of 82.5%. The 82,5 % percentage of idiomatic expression were from Ideal Acceptable Translation (63%) and Acceptable Translation (18,5%)

Moreover, another previous study from Strakšienė his research entitled

“Analysis of Idiom Translation Strategies from English to Lithuanian” The writer get the data from Christie’s novel entitled *Appointment with Death* (2001) and *Death on The Nile* (1977) and other translator by R. Kyrvaitite from English to luthuanian. The writer used theory proposed by M. Baker’s, R. Moon’s, P. Newmark’s and G. Toury’s theories. As the findings have revealed, there is a shortage of the Lithuanian idiom which is equivalent. Even style and language are the most commonly used paraphrasing strategies in translation strategies, The examples of result are Literal Idiom 31%, Pure Idiom 50% and Semi-Idiom 19%.

This research are has similarity and difference from previous study above. First, in this research the researcher found that here are are three types of idiom, they are pure idiom, semi-idiom and literal idiom based on Fernando’s theory of idiomatic types expression. In the other side this research has similarity with previous study from Margarita because it is used the same theory proposed by Fernando.

3.2.2 Strategy of Translating idiom

Based finding found in the data source. The research and previous studies are different. The previous research from Ambarwati her research entitled An Analysis of Idiomatic Translation Found in The Subtitle’s Movie Entitled *SCREAM*. Ambarwati used theory by Newmark which the data analysis are classifying and describing the idioms which are misinterpreted then interpreting the result. This result of research there are three method which are applied in translating idiomatic expression in this movie, they are: idiomatic translation, literal translation, and communicative translation.

Moreover, the previous study from Fachrizal in his research entitled “The Translation Strategy of Idiomatic Expression in English Indonesian Subtitle of The Infiltrator Movie. The qualitative method used to present the results using the theories of Mona Baker and Fernando for their research. He revealed that the translation strategy using the paraphrasing strategy is the strategy that most

often appears in translating idioms. There are 6 idioms translating by paraphrase, 2 using similar meaning and form and 2 by similar meaning but dissimilar form. There is no idiom translation found using translation by omission.

This research has similarity and different from previous study above. first in this research, the researcher use Baker's theory in analyze translation strategy in idiomatic expression. There are three step in translating idioms proposed by Baker (2007: 68-71) such as Similar Meaning and Form, Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form, Translate by Paraphrase, and Translate by Omission. Second this research has similarity previous study from Fachrizal which found that the translator also used theory by Baker to translating idiom in subtitle's the *Infiltrator* Movie.

3.2.3 Translation Equivalence

Based finding found in the data source, the research is different from previous study. The previous study from Karina in her research entitled An Analysis of Translation Strategies Found in New Moon Into Dua Cinta by Monica Dwi Chresnayani. In her research she use three theory strategies translation theory from Haryanti, translation shift from Catford and Translation Quality from Nababan. The result of her research are :

- 1) Translation quality used to Nababan's theory found in New Moon into Dua Cinta:
 - a. The readability: 1) readable there are 495 or 98, 4% data. 2) less readable there are 8 or 1, 6% data. The data above can be concluded that the translation quality of New Moon into Dua Cinta By Monica Dwi Chresnayani is accurate, acceptable, and readable.
 - b. The accuracy translation: 1) accurate there are 457 data or 90, 9%. 2) less accurate there are 45 or 8, 9%. 3) inaccurate there are 1 or 0, 2%.
 - c. The result of acceptability: 1) acceptable 445 or 88, 5% data. 2) less acceptable 58 or 11, 5% data.

2) Translation strategies found in *New Moon into Dua Cinta*. The writer successfully analyzed the translation strategies are taken from Haryanti's and Catford's theories: 1) addition there are 277 data or 33,8%. 2) adoption there are 230 data or 28,0%. 3) deletion there are 289 data or 35,3%. 4) adaptation there are 24 data or 2,9%. 5) level shift there are 89 data or 8,9%. 6) category shift: a) structure shift there are 330 data or 32,8%. b) class shift there 30 data or 2,9%. c) unit shift there are 89 data or 8,9%. d) Intra system shift there are 23 data or 2,2%.

This research different from previous study because in previous study the researcher did not use Equivalence in translating, moreover this research, the researcher use raters from Department of Indonesia language education in analyzing Translation Equivalence in idiomatic expression. There are two type in translation equivalence such as Equivalence and Not Equivalence

4. CLOSING

the conclusion based on data that has been analyzed. Translation changed the meaning of the source language to the target language. Idiomatic expression is the part of language which makes a language looks more attractive.

Moreover, the researcher find out there are 3 aspect that the researcher can conclude. First researcher found there are ten idiom *Mile 22* in the movie script which use by scriptwriter in that movie. These idiom can classified use theory by Fernando (1996) there are five types literal idiom (50%), one types semi-idiom (21,5%), and four types pure idiom (28,5%) which have been discussed in previous chapter.

Second, researcher find out the translator who translate the idiomatic expression in *Mile 22* script movie used translation strategy proposed by Baker (2007). the researcher presented one translating by similar meaning and form (19%), three translating by similar meaning but dissimilar form (38,2%), six

translating by paraphrase (42,8%), and there is no idiom translating by omission (0%).

Third, researcher use translation equivalence assessing by two raters to helped the analyze the equivalence translation from SL to TL by the translator. The researcher presented nine translation are Equivalence (92,8%) and one translation are not equivalence (7,2%), which have been discussed in previous chapter.

BLIBLIOGRAPHY

- Baker, M. (2007). Reframing conflict in translation. *Social Semiotics*.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10350330701311454>
- Baker, M. (2011). In Other Words: A coursebook on translation, second edition. In *In Other Words: A coursebook on translation*.
- Malmkjær, K. (2012). Meaning and Translation. *The Oxford Handbook of Translation Studies*, 1–13.
<https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199239306.013.0009>
- Newmark, P. (1988). A Textbook of Translation. In *Text*.
- Nunberg, G., Sag, I. A., & Wasow, T. (1994). Idioms. *Language*.
<https://doi.org/10.1353/lan.1994.0007>
- Shakernia, S. (2013). Study of Nida's (formal and dynamic equivalence) and Newmark's (semantic and communicative translation) translating theories on two stories. *Merit Research Journal Od Education and Review*.
- Surakhmad, W. (1989). Pengantar penelitian ilmiah : dasar, metode dan teknik / Winarno Surakhmad. 1. *PENELITIAN, Pengantar Penelitian Ilmiah : Dasar, Metode Dan Teknik / Winarno Surakhmad*.
- Fernando, C. (1996). *Idioms and idiomaticity*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Fachrizal, A. (2018). *THE TRANSLATION STRATEGY OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN ENGLISH INDONESIAN SUBTITLE OF THE INFILTRATOR MOVIE*. 2002(1), 43.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004>
- Pratama, R. A. (2016). *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Translation in School of Rock Movie*. 45.
- Strakšienė, M. (2009). Analysis of idiom translation strategies from English into Lithuanian. *Kalby Studijos*.