

STRATEGIES USED IN TRANSLATING IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN THE SUBTITLE OF “BEAUTY AND THE BEAST” MOVIE

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Abstract: In translating text, translators have to be able to transfer one language into another language based on the culture, grammar and idiom in order to make the translation accurate. Hence, this research analyzed idiomatic expressions in the subtitles of Beauty and the Beast movie. It aimed to identify the types of strategies used by the translator and the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in the movie. The writer designed this research as descriptive qualitative research. In the process of analyzing the data, the researcher focuses on Baker’s idiomatic translation strategies applied by the translator to translate idiomatic expressions in the subtitles of Beauty and The Beast movie, which are similar meaning and form strategies, similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrasing and by omission. The results of this research showed that there were 10 data of idiomatic expressions, which are 3 data used idiomatic translation by similar meaning and form, 2 data used idiomatic translation by similar meaning but dissimilar form, 3 data used idiomatic translation by paraphrase, and 2 data used idiomatic translation by omission.

Keywords: Beauty and the Beast movie, Subtitle, Idiomatic Expressions, Idiomatic Translation Strategy.

INTRODUCTION

One of the most difficult aspects of the translation is said to be the idiomatic expression. The literal meaning of it might vary greatly depending on how the expression, word, or phrase is used. O'Dell Felicity (2010) stated that a word combination that has a meaning that differs from the meanings of the component words is said to be an idiom. They have meanings beyond the straightforward ones you would find in a dictionary. Due of their complexity,

idioms are generally utilized in daily conversation by native speakers and advanced speakers of some languages.

To accurately translate a text, translators must be able to convert one language into another based on the culture, grammar, and idiom of the target language. According to Newmark in Dong (2022), translating is the process of communicating a text's meaning from a foreign language into another language while maintaining the author's purpose.

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Although there are many cultural differences between the source language (SL) and the target language (TL), it implies that translators must thoroughly comprehend the author's message contained within the text and convey it into another language.

One of the most challenging and fascinating aspects of the linguistic lexicon are idioms. According to Seidl (1988), an idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning cannot be inferred from the individual word meanings and which must be learned as a whole. Additionally, according to Mona Baker (1992), an idiom is a group of words that permit little to no modifications in their structure and are unable to separate their meaning from their constituent parts.

There have been a number of previous studies conducted on idiomatic expression translation techniques. The initial study is presented by Panou (2013). The study focused on the investigation of translational aspects of idiomatic meaning and suggested that in order to translate Greek financial news appropriately, one must be aware of the idioms' sensitivity to genre conventions and the variety of factors that influence the choice of idiom-translation strategy. This has implications for both translation theory and translator training.

The following study is published by Ahdillah et al. in 2020. The goal of the study was to examine the idiomatic translation used in "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" by Mark Haddon. It covered the translation techniques the translator used to convey idiomatic expression as well as the connection between those techniques and the translation's equivalency of idiomatic expression. The findings indicated that (1) the translator frequently employed the free translation technique. It led to the conclusion that the main method for translating idiomatic statements in children's literature was to recreate them in the target language. (2) The translator often neglected the words and grammatical structures of the source language in favor of recreating the words and phrases in the target language.

Fitriyah (2020) did another earlier study. The Magic by Rhonda Byrne was translated into Indonesian by Susi Purwoko, and the purpose of this study is to examine the English idiom translation style utilized there and determine the translator's prevailing approach. The analysis reveals that Rhonda Byrne's book The Magic uses three different translation procedures for English idioms. They are: (1) using a phrasal verb with a similar meaning and for; (2) using a phrasal verb with a similar meaning but different form; and (3) translation via paraphrase.

The researcher concluded from those earlier investigations that idiomatic statements can be translated using a variety of ways. Thus, the analysis of idiomatic terms in the English to Indonesian translation of the movie subtitles for Beauty and the Beast was the main topic of this study. The purpose is to assess the translation methods used by the translator to translate idiomatic expressions into the target language based on the theory put forward by (Mona Baker, 1992), as her tactics are by far the most complete with classification from the researcher's research. (1) They are utilizing an idiom with the same meaning and structure. This technique entails utilizing an idiom in the target language that not only has identical lexical items but also roughly the same meaning as the phrase in the source language. (2) employing a different but similar idiom. It is frequently feasible to find a term or idiom in the target language that is lexically similar to the original but has a distinct meaning. (3) Paraphrasing to translate. When there isn't a match in the target language or it seems inappropriate to employ idiomatic language in the target text due to differences, this is by far the most popular method of translating idioms.

The goals of this study are to: (1) describe the methods the translator used to translate the idiomatic expressions in the Beauty and the Beast movie; and (2) analyze and attach the data of the idiomatic expressions found in the film.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Idiomatic expression is generally known as a group of words that have meaning different from its individual words. It must be translated by the whole unit or the meaning would be unclear. According to (Seidl, 1988), idiom is “a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone. Idiom describes a group of words which can not be translated word by word. It can only be translated by the whole expression because the meaning would not be the same. (Richards & Schmidt, 2013) classified that idiom is an expression which functioned as a single unit and whose meaning could not be worked out from its separate parts. Idiomatic expression is unity. The meaning can not be found from its separate parts. It must be translated by the whole expression.

O’Brien in Alhaysony (2017) states “Idiomatic expressions are type of informal English that have meaning different from the meaning of the words in the expression. For example: “Hold your tongue”, this idiom does not actually mean that you should stick your fingers in your mouth and grab a hold of your tongue. It means that you should not talk. Rendering the idiomatic expression by literary may not be clear. It is a particular means of expressing something.”

In conclusion, idiomatic expressions are a group of words that do not mean exactly what the words say. It is a type of informal English which functions as a single unit. In other words, it can only be translated by the whole expression. Translating it literally may not make sense.

Types of Idioms

Fernando in Katsarou (2011) classifies the idiomatic expressions into three sub-group, as follows:

a. Pure Idiom: pure idioms can be described as a kind of “conventionalized non-literal multiword expressions”. The meaning of such idioms cannot be decoded by combining the meanings of their individual parts. For example, buaya

darat (buaya = crocodile, darat = land) means “playboy”.

- b. Semi Idioms: these kinds of idiomatic expressions, have “at least one component with a literal meaning and another with non-literal meaning”. For instance, the Indonesian idiomatic expression “pasar gelap” (literally: pasar=Market and gelap=dark) means “black market”.
- c. Literal Idioms: these kinds of idioms are semantically less complex than the other two, and therefore easier to understand, even if one is not familiar with these expressions. However, these idiomatic expressions do qualify as idioms because they are either completely invariant or allow only limited variation. For instance, idioms such as “on foot” and “on the contrary” are, from the semantic point of view, less complex than the pure and semi idiom, and hence easy to comprehend by an individual even if he or she is not familiar with.

Over the past few decades, the importance of translation has increased. In today's multicultural and multilingual world, it is a highly hot topic. Unquestionably a topic worth researching further, translation is growing more and more significant on a national and international level. According to Nida and Taber in Panou (2013), "translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." In addition, Catford (1965) focused on translation as the substitution of text in one language (Source Language) by text in another language (Target Language) that is equivalent.

According to Newmark in Panou (2013) “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. Newmark introduced the idea of “the author intended the text,” which was not mentioned in the prior definition. The essential factor that a translation must take into account is the author's aim in ST. In order to keep the author's intent in the SL

text, the translator must be able to convey the meaning of the SL into TL.

According to the definitions of translation given above, it is possible to come to the conclusion that translation is a process of conveying meaning of a text from ST to TT that involves actions like reading a source text, comprehending the author's intention for the text, and translating the main ideas contained in the SL text into the language that the readers of the TL text understand.

Idiomatic Translation Strategies

Because translating idiomatic expressions would not be easy, the translators need to learn ways to recognize and render it in appropriate equivalence from SL into TL. The solution offered by Wright in Akbari (2013) "You must translate the whole expression. Sometimes you will be able to translate the English idiom into an idiom in your own language. However, there may be no idiom and you may just have to explain the meaning". Idiomatic expressions can not be translated word by word because it may not make sense, the translator must translate the whole expression. There is a possibility for the translator to be able to translate the SL idiom into an idiom in TL idiom when both have the similar meaning. Thus, when there are no similar meanings of idioms, the translator has to explain the meaning.

Mollanazar in Akbari (2013) also suggests two ways to translate an idiom:

- a. An appropriate idiom is found in the target language as its equivalent.
- b. When there is no proper idiom in the TL meaning should be used.

There are two ways suggested by Mollanazar. The first strategy is that idiomatic expressions of the SL can be translated by searching the similar meaning idiom in the target language. The second strategy is when there is no proper idiom in the target language meaning, therefore the translator must explain the meaning of SL idiom into TL.

Word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, and idiomatic translation are among the four categories of translations that Newmark lists in Panou (2013), with focus on the source language.

a. Word for Word Translation

"The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context." It means that word for word translation methods keep up about the structure of the text or sentence. Every word translated word by word based on the general meaning or out of the context and the words related to culture translated literally.

Example :

SL : Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

TL : Lihat, kecil anak, kamu semua harus tidak melakukan ini.

b. Literal Translation

"The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context." It means that literal translation is a process of translation that translator search the grammatical

construction of source language that is worth it or near with the target language. This strategy is out of the context.

Example:

SL: Look, little guy, you-all shouldn't be doing that.

TL: Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu

c. Faithful Method

"A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures." This indicates that the translator uses a faithful method in an endeavor to accurately reproduce the context of the source text within the confines of the target text's grammatical structure. Although the words that

refer to culture have been translated, there are still some grammatical and lexical irregularities.

Example:

SL: Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

TL: Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.

d. Semantic Translation

“...only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value.” It implies that a semantic translation must take into account whether the source text's aesthetic components undermine its meaning or not.

Example:

SL: He is a book-worm.

TL: Dia (laki-laki) adalah seseorang yang suka sekali membaca.

e. 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.” It means that while idiomatic translation accurately conveys the original text's content, it occasionally tends to skew it by favoring grammatical and lexical elements. The outcome of this tactic does not resemble a translation.

Example:

SL: I can relate to that.

TL: Aku mengerti maksudnya.

Meanwhile, Mona Baker (1992) presents four strategies for translating idioms:

a. Using an Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form

Using an idiom that is extremely similar to the source language idiom in both form and meaning is a technique for translating idioms. It must use lexical items that are equivalent and express about the same meaning.

For the example:

SL: Jeff has such a *big head* and thinks he's in charge of everything.

TL: Jeff sangat *besar kepala* dan berpikir bisa mengatur segalanya.

Big head is an expression that refers to someone who feels they are extremely intelligent or talented and that other people should adore them. because the two languages' structures are the same, it was translated as *besar kepala*.

b. Using an Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

Idiom or fixed expression in the target language that, despite using different lexical elements, has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression.

For the example:

SL: The children are *playing cat and mouse* in the house.

TL: Anak-anak sedang *bermain petak umpet* di dalam rumah.

Bermain petak umpet is a translation of the expression "*playing cat and mouse*," which implies to "alternate between kinds of behavior when dealing with someone, often in matters of pursuit." Even if the game of cat and dog has a different shape in *petak umpet*, the meaning is the same in both languages.

c. Translation by Paraphrase

When there isn't a direct equivalent in the target language or it seems inappropriate to employ idiomatic language in the target text due to variations between the source and target languages' preferred stylistic idioms, Baker claims that this is the most typical method of translating idioms.

For the example:

SL: The old man is *kick the bucket*.

TL: Kakek itu *meninggal dunia*.

If you translate the expression "*kick the bucket*," which implies "die," into the target tongue using literal translation, it becomes "*menendang ember*." So, rather than translating it directly, it was paraphrased into *meninggal dunia*, which is more acceptable in the target language.

d. Translation by Omission

Only a few situations allow for omission: first, when the target language lacks a near counterpart; second, when paraphrasing is challenging; and third, when an idiom can be deleted for stylistic reasons.

For example:

SL: He might get up the juice to kiss me. (to build up the courage)

TL: Dia mungkin akan mencium saya.

The idiom *get up the juice* which has no close equivalent in target language. It also difficult to paraphrase. So, this idiom can be translated by omission into *dia mungkin akan mencium saya*

It is clear from Baker's techniques above that the first strategy implies that the meaning and form of the SL and TL idioms are the same. The second tactic indicates that an idiom in SL and TL has the same meaning but a different form. The final tactic is to translate an SL idiom by explaining its TL meaning. The final tactic is to omit all or part of the idiom when there are no terms that may be compared between the SL and TL. However, this tactic is exceedingly difficult to translate.

The last option is idiomatic translation strategy, which is a method for transferring idiomatic expression. It is clear from the aforementioned techniques that an idiomatic term cannot be translated word for word. Idioms must be translated by the entirety of the expression in order to understand their hidden meaning. Experts offered a variety of techniques to aid in the translation of idioms by translators. Additionally, it aids in the recognition of idioms in the source language so that multiple translation techniques can be used to accurately translate them into equivalent idiomatic terms in the target language.

METHOD

The researcher uses the descriptive qualitative analysis technique to analyze idiomatic translation methods used in translating idiomatic expressions in Beauty and the Beast movie. It emphasized the

importance of analysis performance of the researcher. The researcher set out empirical observation that consists of descriptive and analytical text. The researcher focuses on idiomatic translation strategies applied by the translator to translate idiomatic expressions in the subtitle of Beauty and The Beast movie.

The data collected in a qualitative way then compared and analyzed in a descriptive way by using two subtitles, SL English and TL Bahasa Indonesia. The subtitles taken from Subscene.com which is the most popular website to get any subtitles from any movies.

In this study, the source of data will be taken from the Beauty and the Beast movie and its subtitles in two versions; English and Bahasa Indonesia in order to compare and explain the analysis clearly.

The researcher chose the data by employing total sampling, which included all of the idiomatic expressions found in the movie subtitle as well as the translation of those idiomatic expressions in English into Bahasa Indonesia. Here are some steps that the researcher did to collect the data. The researcher uses Beauty and the Beast movie by Bill Condon as the material to analyze, which is in English as a source language and with subtitle Bahasa Indonesia as a target language. To support the research, the researcher uses the theories by experts from books, articles and the internet.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Findings

There are two sections in this part to mention the idiomatic expressions found in the “Beauty and The Beast” movie and the strategies used and most used by the Translator to transfer the language from English to Bahasa Indonesia. Based on the analysis, the researcher found 10 idioms used in the movie.

1. The idiomatic expressions found in the “Beauty and The Beast” movie

Based on the first statement of problems of the study, the researcher found 10 idioms used in the movie. The researcher attached the screen capture

of the scenes which contain of idiomatic expressions of the movie with its subtitle in English as a Source Language and Bahasa Indonesia as a Target Language as follow:

a. Translating Idioms by Using Similar Meaning and Form

1) Expression: *Bookworm* (SL/00:06:35)



Scene 1. Belle returns a book to the librarian

In this movie, Belle as the main character is described as the only young woman in town who loves to read books. This conversation took place in the library when Belle wanted to return a book that she borrowed. When she entered the library, the librarian said “Ah, if it isn’t only the **bookworm** in town.” This expression includes idiomatic expressions.

2) Expression: *Breaks hearts* (SL/00:37:38)



Scene 2. LeFou and friends compliment Gaston

In this scene, Gaston is described as the most handsome man in town. He is everyone’s favorite except for Belle and her father. Every woman loves him but he loves Belle, that is why he makes a lot of women very sad. This conversation takes place at the bar when Gaston and his friends sing and dance together. Four of Gaston’s friends are trying to compliment Gaston and said “Who **breaks hearts** like Gaston?” This expression includes idiomatic expressions.

3) Expression: *Scared to death* (SL/00:44:03)



Scene 3. Lumiere talk to the Beast about Belle

In this scene, the Beast locked Belle up in the castle in order to replace her father’s punishment. The Beast wanted Belle to have a dinner with him. Knowing Belle refused his invitation, he became very upset. The Beast could not control his temper so he was yelling at Belle. Lumiere, the servant of the castle tried to make the Beast remain calm because Belle just lost her freedom in one day because of the Beast, hence he must be patient to make Belle forgives him, Lumiere said “The poor thing is probably in there, she is **scared to death**”. This expression includes an idiomatic expression.

b. Translating Idioms by Using Idioms with Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

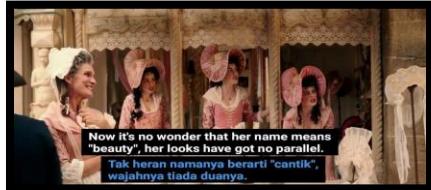
1) Expression: *Play hard to get* (SL/00:07:05)



Scene 4. Gaston and LeFou talked about Belle

In this scene, Gaston was just being ignored by Belle then LeFou came to him and asked if he wanted to move on. Gaston was really in love with Belle, he would not give up to get Belle’s attention although she never liked him. He believed that Belle was in love with him as well. He thought Belle just ashamed. Then Gaston said to LeFou “It’s the ones who **play hard to get** that are always the sweetest prey.” This expression includes idiomatic expressions.

2) Expression: *Her looks have got no parallel* (SL/00:07:05)



Scene 5. The villagers admire Belle's beauty

In this scene, villagers in the saloon were talking about Belle when she walked over them. They admired Belle's beauty although she is also odd. She is the most beautiful girl in town. One of them said "Now it's no wonder that her name means "beauty", **Her looks have got no parallel.**" This expression includes idiomatic expressions.

c. Translating Idioms by Paraphrase

1) Expression: *A certain damsels is in distress* (SL/00:16:11)



Scene 6. LeFou tells Gaston that Belle is in danger

In this scene, Gaston was looking at the mirror to admired himself when LeFou suddenly came up, Gaston said "What is it LeFou? **A certain damsels is in distress.**" And LeFou told him that Belle was in trouble. Villagers got angry for Belle was teaching a girl to read. Gaston rush into Belle, hoped to be a hero and got her attention but he was late. The expression above includes idiomatic expressions.

2) Expression: *down in the dumps* (SL/00:36:34)



Scene 7. LeFou concerns about Gaston

In this scene, LeFou is described as the best friend of Gaston. This scene taken place in a bar

when Gaston looked so sad. He was sad because Belle always rejected him. LeFou was worried about Gaston. He said "Gosh, it disturbs me to see you Gaston. Looking so **down in the dumps.**" This expression includes idiomatic expressions.

3) Expression: *Be my guest* (SL/00:45:07)



Scene 8. Beast gets mad at Belle

In this scene, Beast wanted to have dinner with Belle, but Belle rejected his invitation. Belle said that she better get starved and death whether to have dinner with him. He got so angry and said "Well, **be my guest!**". This expression includes idiomatic expressions.

d. Translating Idioms by Omission

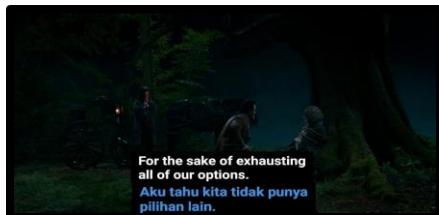
1) Expression: *What on earth* (SL/00:15:39)



Scene .9. An old man gets mad at Belle for teaching a girl to read

In this scene, Belle was teaching a girl to read when an old man came to her and got angry. Villagers assumed Belle as an odd beautiful young woman. Belle lived in a small town that was full of people with small-minded. They thought that females were not supposed to read. An old man yelled at her because he did not want Belle to teach another girl to read and be odd like her. He said "What **on earth** are you doing?!" This expression includes idiomatic expressions.

2) Expression: *For the sake of* (SL/01:03:04)



Scene 10. Gaston and LeFou abandon Maurice to the wolves

In this scene, Maurice did not want to give Gaston a blessing to marry Belle because he knew that Gaston has ulterior motive and her daughter did not like Gaston. Gaston became angry and puncher Maurice. He tighted Maurice in a tree and abandoned him to the wolves. He did that to get Maurice killed by wolves so that Belle would has no one to take care of her but Gaston. He was out of

options. He said to LeFou **“For the sake of** exhausting all of our options.”

2. The strategies used and most used by the Translator

Based on the second statement of problems of the study, the researcher found the strategies used and most used by the Translator to transfer the language from English to Bahasa Indonesia. The researcher provided table IV.1, which shows identification of all of the data which are idiomatic expressions that have been found in the Beauty and the Beast movie according to Baker’s theory. The function of this section is to mention how many idiomatic expressions are found in the subtitle of Beauty and the Beast movie with its idiomatic translation strategies and the most strategies used by the translator in translating it as follow:

Table 1. Table of all of the data analysis

No.	Time Duration	Source Language	Time Duration	Target Language	Idiomatic Translation Strategies
1	SL/00:06:35	Ah, if it isn't the only bookworm in town.	TL/00:06:35	Lihatlah satu-satunya kutu buku di kota ini.	Translating Idiom by Similar Meaning and Form
2	SL/00:07:49	Now it's no wonder that her name means “beauty”, her looks have got no parallel .	SL/00:07:49	Tak heran namanya berarti “cantik”, wajahnya tiada duanya .	Translating Idiom by Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form
3	SL/00:10:41	It's the ones who play hard to get that are always the sweetest prey.	TL/00:10:41	Yang biasanya berlagak jual mahal akan selalu jadi mangsa termanis.	Translating Idiom by Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form
4	SL/00:15:39	What on earth are you doing?	TL/00:15:39	Apa yang telah kau lakukan?!	Translating Idiom by Omission
5	SL/00:16:11	What is it LeFou? A certain damsels is in distress.	TL/00:16:11	Ada apa LeFou? Ada gadis yang sedang butuh bantuan.	Translating Idiom by Paraphrase
6	SL/00:36:34	Gosh it disturbs me to see you, Gaston. Looking so down in the dumps .	TL/00:36:34	Astaga, aku terganggu melihatmu, Gaston. Kau terlihat sangat sedih .	Translating Idiom by Paraphrase

7	SL/00:37:38	Who breaks hearts like Gaston?	TL/00:37:38	Siapa yang mampu patahkan hati sehebat Gaston?	Translating Idiom by Similar Meaning and Form
8	SL/00:44:03	The poor thing is probably in there, she's scared to death .	TL/00:44:03	Mungkin dia sedang ketakutan setengah mati di dalam sana.	Translating Idiom by Similar Meaning and Form
9	SL/00:45:07	Well, be my guest!	TL/00:45:07	Terserah kau!	Translating Idiom by Paraphrase
10	SL/01:03:04	For the sake of exhausting all of our options.	TL/01:03:04	Aku tahu kita tidak punya pilihan lain.	Translating Idiom by Omission

Discussion

There are two sections in this part to explain in detail about the findings mentioned earlier regarding idiomatic expressions found in the “Beauty and The Beast” movie and the strategies used and most used by the Translator to transfer the language from English to Bahasa Indonesia. Based on the analysis, the researcher found 10 idioms used in the movie.

1. The strategies used and most used by the Translator

The researcher used 10 data of idiomatic expressions, of which 3 data used idiomatic translation by similar meaning and form, 2 data used idiomatic translation by similar meaning but dissimilar form, 3 data used idiomatic translation by paraphrase, and 2 data used idiomatic translation by omission on Table 1 to describe the analysis in detail with prior knowledge on

As mentioned (Baker in Akbari, 2013) presents four strategies for translating idioms:

a. Using Idioms of Similar Meaning and Form

This strategy is to translate idioms by using an idiom very similar in its form and meaning to the source language idiom.

b. Using an Idioms of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

Idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items.

c. Translation by Paraphrase

When there is not a direct equivalent in the target language or it seems inappropriate to employ idiomatic language in the target text due to variations between the source and target languages' preferred stylistic idioms, Baker claims that this is the most typical method of translating idioms.

d. Translation by Omission

Only a few situations allow for omission: first, when the target language lacks a near counterpart; second, when paraphrasing is challenging; and third, when an idiom can be deleted for stylistic reasons.

2. The idiomatic expressions found in the “Beauty and The Beast” movie

In this part, the researcher will convey the data on how many idiomatic expressions are found in the Beauty and the Beast movie with a complete explanation of the analysis.

Translating Idioms by Using Similar Meaning and Form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language that conveys roughly the same

meaning as that of the source language idiom and, in addition, the similar lexical items of both expressions.

1) Expression: Bookworm (00:06:35)

From the translation of the subtitle on scene Scene 1, it can be seen that the translator uses idiomatic translation strategy with similar meaning and form because the idiom in the TL/00:06:35 conveys roughly the same meaning with the SL/00:06:35 and consists of equivalent lexical items as Baker's theory. Idiom bookworm in Idioms Free Dictionary authorized by Farlex defined as 'someone who likes to read many books' while idiom 'kutu buku' in Idiom Bahasa Indonesia Dictionary defined as 'seseorang yang gemar membaca buku' (someone who loves to read books). SL/00:06:35 idiom 'bookworm' and TL/00:06:35 idiom 'kutu buku' have similar meaning and also similar form. The literal translation for 'bookworm' is 'cacing buku', the expression 'cacing buku' is not an idiomatic expression in Bahasa Indonesia and it has irrelevant meaning.

2) Expression: Breaks hearts (00:37:38)

From the translation of the subtitle on scene Scene .2, it can be seen that the translator used an idiomatic translation strategy with similar meaning and form because the idiom in the TL/00:37:38 has the same meaning as that of SL/00:37:38 and consists of equivalent lexical items as Baker's theory. Idioms Free Dictionary authorized by Farlex defined idiom 'breaks hearts' as 'to cause someone who loves you become severe emotional pain' while in Idiom Bahasa Indonesia Dictionary defined idiom 'patahkan hati' as 'membuat perasaan seseorang kecewa atau harapannya gagal karena cinta tak berbalas' (to make someone feel disappointed and hopeless because of the unrequited love). Both expressions have similar meaning and also similar form. The literal translation for breaks hearts is 'mengistirahatkan hati'. It is not an idiomatic expression in Bahasa Indonesia and it has an irrelevant meaning.

3) Expression: Scared to death (00:44:03)

From the translation of the subtitle on scene Scene 3, it can be seen that the translator used an idiomatic translation strategy with similar meaning and form for the idiom in the TL/00:44:03 conveys roughly the same meaning as that of SL/00:44:03 and consists of equivalent lexical items as Baker's theory. Idiom 'scared to death' in Idioms Free Dictionary authorized by Farlex defined as 'to feel extremely frightened' while idiom 'ketakutan setengah mati' in Idiom Bahasa Indonesia Dictionary defined as 'merasa sangat ketakutan' (feel extremely scared). Both of the expressions have similar meaning and also similar form. The literal translation for scared to death is 'ketakutan sampai mati', it means 'feel scared until die', it does not match with the situation, moreover it is not an idiomatic expression in Bahasa Indonesia.

a. Translating Idioms by Using Idioms with Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

When the target language has another idiom whose meaning is the same as that of the source language, translating an idiom using this technique is advised. Similarity in form is not necessary in this instance. The application of this kind of tactic is, however, restricted.

1) Expression: Play hard to get (00:07:05)

From the translation of the subtitle on scene Scene 4, the translator uses idiomatic translation strategy with similar meaning but dissimilar form. In this strategy of Baker, the translator must find an idiom in the TL/00:07:05 that has the same meaning to SL/00:07:05 but consists of different lexical items. Idiom 'play hard to get' in Idioms Free Dictionary authorized by Farlex defined as 'pretend to be less interested than someone as a way of making him/her more interested, especially at the start of a romantic relationship' while idiom 'jual mahal' in Idiom Bahasa Indonesia Dictionary defined as 'tidak mau segera mengiakan agar tak dianggap murahan dan untuk membuat seseorang lebih tertarik' (do not rush in accepting relationship in order not to look cheap and make someone more interested). Therefore, these two idioms are

similar in meaning but different in form. The literal translation of play hard to get is ‘bermain keras untuk didapatkan’ (playing hard to get). It is not an idiomatic expression in Bahasa Indonesia and the meaning does not make sense.

2) Expression: Her looks have got no parallel (00:07:05)

From the translation of the subtitle on scene Scene 5, it can be seen that the translator is using an idiomatic translation strategy with similar meaning but dissimilar form. In this strategy of Baker, the translator must find an idiom in the TL/00:07:05 that has the same meaning to SL/00:07:05 but consists of different lexical items. Idiom Her looks have got no parallel in Idioms Free Dictionary authorized by Farlex defined as ‘nothing of the same kind is similar or equal’ while idiom ‘wajahnya tiada duanya’ means ‘her face is incomparable’ in Idiom Bahasa Indonesia Dictionary. Therefore, these two idioms are similar in meaning but different in form. The literal translation of Her looks have got no parallel is ‘penampilannya tidak punya bandingan’ (the looks have no comparison). It is not an idiomatic expression in Bahasa Indonesia, besides the meaning and the lexical items is unnatural.

b. Translating Idioms by Paraphrase

To translate an idiom into the target language when there is no idiomatic counterpart, the meaning is typically paraphrased. It is the most popular method of idiom translation because it can be challenging to find the equivalent expression in the target language.

1) Expression: A certain damsel is in distress (SL/00:16:11)

From the translation of the subtitle on scene Scene 6, SL/00:16:11 ‘A certain damsel is in distress’ is an idiomatic expression which has no equivalent in the form of idiom in the TL/00:16:11, so it needs to be paraphrased in order to transfer the meaning to the TL as one of Baker’s strategy called translating idiom by

paraphrase. Idiom A certain damsel is in distress in Idioms Free Dictionary authorized by Farlex used to describe a woman who is in trouble and needs to be rescued. There is no match idiomatic expression found in the TL for this SL expression. Therefore, the translator translated the SL idiom A certain damsel is in distress into ‘ada gadis yang sedang butuh bantuan’ as the TL. The literal translation of A certain damsel is in distress is ‘Seorang gadis tertentu sedang tertekan’. It does not match with the context.

2) Expression: Down in the dumps (00:36:34)

Idiom from SL/00:36:34 ‘down in the dumps’ on Scene 7, is an idiomatic expression which has no equivalent in the form of idiom in the TL/00:36:34, so it needs to be paraphrased in order to transfer the meaning to the TL as one of Baker’s strategy called translating idiom by paraphrase. Idiom down in the dumps in Idioms Free Dictionary authorized by Farlex used to describe to be ‘sad or depressed’. There is no idiomatic expression found in the TL for this SL expression. Therefore, the translator translated the SL idiom A certain damsel is in distress into ‘sangat sedih’ as the TL. The literal translation of down in the dumps is ‘turun dalam kesedihan’ which is irrelevant.

3) Expression: Be my guest (00:45:07)

Idiom from SL/00:45:07 ‘be my guest’ on Scene 8, is an idiomatic expression which has no equivalent in the form of idiom in the TL/00:45:07, so it needs to be paraphrased in order to transfer the meaning to the TL. As one of Baker’s strategy called translating idiom by paraphrase. Idiom be my guest in Idioms Free Dictionary authorized by Farlex used to be described as ‘allowing someone to take action’. There is no idiomatic expression found in the TL for this SL expression. Therefore, the translator translated the SL idiom ‘Be my guest!’ into ‘terserah kau!’ as the TL. The literal translation of ‘Be my guest’ is ‘Jadilah tamuku’. It does not make sense and does not match with the situation.

d. Translating Idioms by Omission

Some idioms might be omitted if they have no equivalent in the form of idioms in the target language. Besides, those idioms cannot be paraphrased. Therefore, for stylistic reasons, the idioms might be totally omitted. The analysis as follows is the idiom which is omitted in the translation.

1) Expression: What on earth (00:15:39)

From the translation of the subtitle on scene Scene 9, idiom 'what on earth' has no equivalent in the form of idioms in the TL/00:15:39 and it cannot be paraphrased. According to Baker's theory, this kind of expression must be totally omitted. SL/00:15:39 idiom 'what on earth' in Idioms Free Dictionary authorized by Farlex used to express angry, confused, or extremely surprised about something. This kind of exclamation has no equivalent in the TL, besides it will cause a clumsiness and does not make sense if it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia. The literal translation of what on earth is apa di bumi. Hence, idiom on earth are omitted by the translator to produce a natural translation target language.

2) Expression: For the sake of (01:03:04)

From the translation of the subtitle on scene Scene 10, idiom from SL/01:03:04 'For the sake of' has no equivalent in the form of idioms in the TL/01:03:04 and it cannot be paraphrased. According to Baker's theory, this kind of expression must be totally omitted. SL idiom For the sake of in Idioms Free Dictionary authorized by Farlex defined as 'an exclamation showing surprise, impatience, anger, or some other emotion depending on the context'. The literal translation of For the sake of is demi, but if it translated with the whole expression it would be demi kelelahan semua pilihan kita. This kind of exclamation has no equivalent in the TL because of the context is not supported, besides it will not make sense if it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia. Hence, idiom For the sake of is

omitted by the translator to produce a natural translation target language.

CONCLUSION

This study reveals that using expert theories can help in many cases to recognize the meaning of the idiom. The researcher used Baker's idiomatic translation strategies to categorize each idiomatic expression and their translations. There are four strategies served by (Mona Baker, 1992) to translate idiomatic expression, the strategies are idiomatic translation by similar meaning and form, idiomatic translation by similar meaning but dissimilar form, idiomatic translation by paraphrase, and idiomatic translation by omission. These strategies may offer some solutions to translate idiomatic expressions.

Based on the analysis that has been done, the researcher found 10 data of idiomatic expressions which are 3 data used idiomatic translation by similar meaning and form, 2 data used idiomatic translation by similar meaning but dissimilar form, 3 data used idiomatic translation by paraphrase, and 2 data used idiomatic translation by omission. The result of this analysis shows that the most applied idiomatic translation strategies for idiomatic expression used in the Beauty and the Beast movie are idiomatic translation by paraphrase and by similar meaning and form. This data confirms that Bahasa Indonesia and English have limitations of match idiom and paraphrasing can be appropriate when there is no corresponding idiom in the target language, hence Bahasa has a similar idiom to English as Bahasa is also rich in idioms. Finally, the translator used natural expression to express the message of the source language idiomatic expression, in order to avoid confusion of the target readers.

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