

An Analysis of Translation Strategies Used by Students in Translating Idioms at the Second Grade of SMA Kalam Kudus

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Abstracts: The research is aimed at describing the strategies used by translator. The strategies here is that the translator deals with idioms. The study is qualitative analysis. The data of this study were analyzed by using two steps. First, analyzing the translation work and the reason why the translators did it. Second, writing them down and comparing the source text and the target text. The strategies used in the subtitle translation according to Baker's theory consists of four strategies of translation, those are: translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrasing and translation by omission. There are 70 idiomatic expressions, which are divided into four part as the strategies used by the translator and, the dominant strategy used by Qoryati as the translator is translation by paraphrase which appears in 62 cases. 3 of them were translated by omission. Meanwhile, 3 of them were translated by the strategy of translation using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and the last, 2 of them were translated by the strategy of translation using idiom of similar meaning and form. These strategies will help the translator to deal with the problems in translating idiomatics expressions in subtitle translation, these strategies are used in to make the result of translation not only enjoyable but also meaningful for the readers

Keywords: Idiom, Translation, Translation Strategies.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, for most people, information has become a need. Therefore, information exchanges through global communication are needed among people around the world by using a certain language that can be understood by people from many different countries. English is an international language that is used to transfer information (Herman et al., 2022). Therefore, English is used in most mass media as the main source of many kinds of information. However, there are still many people in the world that do not master English. It will be difficult for them to absorb the information in English. In that case, translation is needed to transfer information from foreign languages and in order to make communication among people with various languages possible.

The activity of translating is very complicated, because there are some aspects which have to be considered by a translator. Translation requires a linguistic knowledge, more specifically grammatical knowledge and versatility in semantic analysis. The translator should also understand some aspects which are related to the translation process, because the process of translation is more than translating sentence after sentence, but the meaning must be accurate. Therefore, the translator plays an important role in transferring the information.

Translation is usually learned by people who learn foreign language. Translation plays a vital role in transferring of information from one linguistic code into another (Purba et al., 2023). Translation is as the process of transferring the meaning of the source language into the target language such as English into Indonesia into English translation. It requires a translation to deliver the message to be acceptable and readable for all people which naturally.

Generally speaking, translation strategies are problem solving tools which translators make use of them when they face problems. Lorsch (1991, P76) in Sadeghi & Farjad (2014:249) defines translation strategy as a "a potentially conscious procedure for the solution of a problem which an individual is faced with when translating a text segment from one language to another. There are four strategies that can used to translate idioms namely: using and idiom of similar meaning and form, using and idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, translation by omission (Baker, 1992, p.72-77).

There are some problematic factors that will be faced by the translator while translating an English text, book or novel, such as style, meaning, proverbs and idioms. Idiomatic expressions are often found in novels, because idiomatic expressions are used in a wide variety of contexts and situations. The translators have to be careful in translating idiomatic expressions, because they need to use some different strategies to translate those expressions.

Idioms are multi-word expressing which cannot be understand literary even if we know the meaning of the words in phrases and the grammar of the phrases. One idiom might have different concept in different languages. They might be different function in different discourse in text or interactions. According to Langacher (1968, p.79) in Sadeghi and Farjad (2104:249) “an idioms is a kind of complex lexical item. It is a phrase whose meaning cannot be predict from the meanings of the morpheme it comprises”.

Based on the researchers' experience when doing teaching practice program (PPL), the writer found that most students are difficult to get the real meaning or message while translating what the teacher said. The students also had problems to translate idiom in the sentence or a paragraph when the teacher asked them to translate. The students felt confuse and difficult when applied the mother tongue of the first language structure to English structure which is different from the native language when translate Indonesia into English because grammar rules in Indonesia is different with grammar rules in English.

Many students do not translate something well because they do not understand what they translate and they always do many strategies used by students when they translate something.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1. Research Design

This study is a descriptive-qualitative research with a content analysis method. Krathwohl in Wiersma (1995: 12) defines qualitative research as a research that describes phenomenon in words instead of numbers or measures (Herman et al., 2021; Niswa et al., 2023). Descriptive qualitative research concerns providing description of a phenomenon that occurs naturally without any intervention of an experiment or an artificially contrived treatment (Bogdan & Biklen, 1992; Ngongo et al., 2022). This research provides natural data. Any treatment and experiment is not applied by the researcher that this research can be categorized into descriptive qualitative research. Meanwhile, content analysis method is applied for analyzing data in relation to their contexts. Since it is a descriptive-qualitative type, the data and the analysis are in the form of letters and descriptions. This research is accomplished by collecting, rewriting, classifying, analyzing the data and makingm some conclusions.

2.2. The Subject of the Study

The Subject of this research is the first grade of SMA Kalam Kudus Medan in academic year 2017/2018, especially in X1. This class consists of 20 students. The writer chose this class because the writer wanted to found the translation strategies used by students in translating idiom.

2.3. The Instrument of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the researchers used a test as instrument. The writer hoped by using instrument, the writer would be able to get the data of the students' ability in analyze of translation strategies used by students in translating idiom. The test consisted of ten items, the test was conducted based on the materials that they have study. Before administrating the test, the answer sheet was contributed than the researcher read the instruction and explained the students how to do the test, the students sit were arrange in such way to prevented them from cheating.

2.4. Techniques of Data Collection

The research used data surface strategy of taxonomy to analyzed the translation strategies used by students in translating idioms then collected and conducted through the following steps:

1. The writer gave the students a test and the test was translation idiom.
2. The writer asked the students to translate idiom by using translation strategies.
3. The students translated the text.
4. After the students finish done the test and the writer collected the test.
5. At last, the writer checked the students' answer sheet, then the writer tried to found out the translation strategies used by students in translating idiom.

2.5. Techniques Data Analysis

After the data were collected, they were analyzed. The researcher used the following steps to analyze the strategies of translation. The steps are as follow:

1. Identifying and analyzing the translation strategies by using Baker's theory of translation strategy of idioms. There are four translation strategies used, first, translation by using idiom of similar meaning and form. Second, translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, third, translation, by paraphrasing, and the last translation by omission.
2. Calculating the data in order to get the number and the percentage of each translation strategy employed by the translator.
3. Presenting and discussing the data findings of translation strategies of idioms to give more detail information of translation strategy frequently found in the movie used by translator.

3. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis on the translation strategy to translate the idiomatic expression in the subtitle translation of The Transporter shows that there are four strategies used by the translator, they are translation using idiom of similar meaning and form, translation using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and omission. To know it in more detail about those strategies, the frequency of the use of the strategies is shown in the table below:

3.1. Idiomatic Translation Strategies Used in the Movie Subtitle

Table 1. Percentage of Idiomatic Translation strategies used in the movie subtitle.

No	Strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1	Using idiom of similar meaning and form	2	2,85%
2	Using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	3	4,28%
3	By Paraphrasing	62	88,57%
4	By Omission	3	4,28%
	TOTAL	70	100%

Based on the table in the previous page, it can be seen that the dominant strategy in the subtitle translation of the transporter 2 movie used by Qoryati as the translator is translation by paraphrase which appears in (62) cases or 88,57%,and 4,28% of them were translated by omission. Meanwhile, 4,28% of them were translated by the startegy of translation using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and the last, 2,85% of them were translated by the strategy of translation using idiom of similar meaning and form.

3.2. Translation Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

This strategy involves using idiom in the target language which convey the same meaning as that of the source language idiom and consist of equivalent lexical items. This kind of match can occasionally be achieved. There are some examples of this strategy by showing the idiom in the source language and their translation in the target language. The use of this strategy only appears in two cases, and it can be shown below:

Excerpt 1.

SL Hands up! Stop moving or I will shoot you.

TL Angkat tangan! Berhenti bergerak atau kutembak kau

The citation above is found in the part of the movie which shows a car robbery. In this scene Frank was fighting against a group of robbers until one of them threatened him by pointing the gun against his head and asked Frank to give the car over to them easily. It was uttered by the robber.

The idiomatic expression hands up is used to express a direction or order to hold one's hands high, as in Hands up or I'll shoot! This imperative is usually used by police officers or criminals so that they can see if someone is holding a weapon, or a command for someone to surrender. The idiom hands up! is translated into angkat tangan! in the target language which belongs to idiom in Indonesian language. It means menaikkan kedua belah tangan tanda tak akan melawan atau tanda menyerah. They have equivalent lexical items, or in other words, both of the idiom above not only have the same form but also the same meaning. The researcher classifies this idiomatic expression in this strategy since both English and Indonesian expressions are idioms.

Excerpt 2.

SL: You're in her hands now, amigomio

TL: Sekarang kau berada di tangannya, sobat

The citation above shows the situation of that Frank the driver is in trouble as Chellini said that he had planted a bomb in his car, and someone was going to appear in a few seconds she was Lola. Chellini commanded Frank to obey what Lola ordered.

The idiomatic expression in one's hand is used to express if someone is under the reign of someone else. Then the idiom in her hands is translated into berada di tangannya, it means that the translator translated that idiom by using strategy of translation by using idiom of similar meaning and form.

3.3. Translation Using Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

It is often possible to find idiom in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consist of different lexical items. The use of this strategy only appears in two cases. There are some examples that the researcher would like to show some of them:

Excerpt 3.

SL: It's our way of breaking the ice

TL: Ini cara kami memecah kebekuan

The citation above is found in the part of the movie which shows that Tarconi was being interrogated by the police officer. The police officer wanted to know how close the relationship between Tarconi and Frank. Tarconi explained that Frank was not really a close friend. The police forces found that Tarconi was cracking when the police forces surrounded Tarconi in Frank's house before arresting, that was why police officer assumed that they were both close as Tarconi attempted to clarify that they are both French, and French don't need to know someone for a long time in order to crack for. It was uttered by Tarconi.

As seen, there is an idiom of breaking the ice in above citation. The idiomatic expression to break the ice means to make people who have not met before feel more relaxed with each other or to get to know a person or people by avoiding awkwardness. The idiom in the source text is translated into memecah kebekuan in target language which belongs to Indonesian idiom which has the same meaning with memecah kebekuan, but both of them has different lexical item, to break the ice will be memecah if it is translated with equivalent lexical item, but it will make the translation result loss the meaning. In this case they belong to translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Excerpt 4.

SL: Oh, my! This is just nuts. Jim, are you getting that?

TL: Astaga, ini gila. Kau merekamnya, Jim?

The context of that citation above in the movie shows that there was high speed action chase pursuit, in this case police versus car robber, until frank came up driving faster and overtook them all in a highway. The expression nuts means as crazy or insane, the idiom above translated as gila in Indonesian language, the word gila in Indonesian language has a couple of meaning which can be literal and idiomatic. According to kamus umum Bahasa Indonesia the word gila in this context idiomatically means; not as it should be, unusual, or doing nonsensical. In this case the researcher classifies the idiomatic expression in the strategy of translating idiom in the same meaning and but dissimilar form.

Excerpt 5.

SL: We have clearance for take-off, Mr. Cellini.

TL: Kita siap lepas landas, Tnchellini.

From the citation above it tells that Chellini was about to go flying to Coloumbia by a plane. It was uttered by the pilot. The idiom take-off is usually used in the flight term, it means the act of rising in flight. Used of an aircraft or a rocket, here the translator translates the idiom take-off into lepas landas in the target language, here the translator translated the idiom from source language into the target language by strategy of translation using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form because both of them are idiom which has the same meaning but have different lexical items.

3.4. Translation by Paraphrasing

It is the most common way in translating idiom when the match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target language because of the differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language. The researcher will show some of them to be discussed. Those are:

Excerpt 6.

SL: Take it easy, the car's brand new.

TL: Tenang, itu mobil baru.

The context of that citation above is that Frank was hijacked by bandits. To be forced to step out of the car by force while the bandits get in the car, and Frank told the bandits to be careful to the car as it was a brand new. It was uttered by Frank. The source language above contains an idiom of take it easy, the idiom take it easy means calm down, relax, do not get excited, to relax and not use up too much energy this idiom is translated to be tenang this expression does not belong to Indonesia idiom, but it shows directly the meaning of idiom take it easy the translation shows that the translator uses the strategy of translation by paraphrasing in translating the English idiom.

From the idiom above, the researchers think that the idiom take it easy is more appropriate if it is translated into hati-hati. By translating the idiom take it easy into tenang in Indonesian language, result become lack of expressive meaning because as seen in the context, Frank was afraid that the robbers would cause some damage to his car

because they get in the car roughly.

Excerpt 7.

SL: Listen, Inspector, I'm a little tied up.

TL: Dengar, inspektur. Aku agak sibuk. Kau bias naik taksi?Alamatnya ada kan?

The context of that citation above is that Frank could not pick inspector Tarconi up at the Airport because he had to face the bandits to save Jack whom the bandits wanted to kidnap. It was uttered by Frank. The idiom tied up means to be very busy. The idiom is translated as In Indonesian language, in this case sibuk is not idiom in Indonesian language but it has the same meaning with tied up and it is appropriate with the context in the movie. The translation shows that the translator uses the strategy of translation by paraphrase.

Excerpt 8.

SL: Ah! Speak of the devil, it's my mother.

TL: Baru dibicarakan. Ini ibuku

The citation above is found in the part of the movie which shows that Tarconi was demonstrating how to cook a certain France food in the US Marshall office, while he cooked in front of the police officers, Frank called him, then he pretended that someone who called him is his mother whom had been talked about before, it was uttered by Tarconi. The idiom speak of the devil is usually used when someone appears whom you have just been talking about. Here the translator translated the idiom speak of the devil into baru dibicarakan in the target language which have the same meaning with the idiom in the citation above, but the words baru dibicarakan is not considered as idiom in Indonesia it means that the translator uses the strategy of translation by paraphrasing.

Actually the translator can translate the idiom from the source language into the idiom in the target language because the English idiom speak of the devil has equivalence pucuk dicinta ulam pun tiba in Indonesian idiom, in addition the translator can use the strategy of translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form as the equivalence of idiom in the target language is found in the same meaning but different lexical item, but the translator chose to paraphrase it to make the subtitle shorter, so that the movie hours can get the information faster through the subtitle then they can enjoy the movie without being busy to read a long subtitle.

Excerpt 9.

SL: Come on, Frank. Pick up. None of this would have been necessary if you had not screwed up my plan

TL: Angkat teleponnya, Frank. Ini tak perlu terjadi bila kau tak kacaukan rencanaku

The above citation is found in the the part of the movie which tells that Chellini made a call to Frank in order to tell Frank not to mess his plan and to obey whatever he said. The expression above was uttered by Chellini. The idiom screw up means to interfere with someone or something; to mess up someone or something. The translator translated it as kacaukan in Indonesian language, the expression kacaukan is not idiom in Indonesian language, but it shows directly the same meaning with screw up, in this case the translator uses the strategy of translating idiom by paraphrasing. The translator did not need to find any idiom in the target language, since by paraphrasing the idiom from the source language into the target language made the result more informative.

Excerpt 10.

SL: Freeze! Drop your weapon! Get down! Put your guns on the ground!

TL: Jangan bergerak! Jatuhkan senjatamu! tiarap! Letakan senjatamu!

The above citation is found in the part of the movie which tells that Lola the bandit got caught by the police. shouting to Lola in order to make her surrendered without striving against, the police uttered that. The idiom freeze

means to stop moving. It is commonly used by the police in action chase pursuit when the criminal finds no way to get away furthermore to be arrested. The idiom translated into jangan bergerak in Indonesian language. This expression does not belong to Indonesia idiom, but it shows directly the meaning of idiom freeze. The translation shows that the translator uses the strategy of translation by paraphrasing.

3.5. Translation by Omission

Sometimes an idiom must be omitted in the target language. This may be because it has no match in the target language, its meaning is hard to be paraphrased or for stylistic reasons. Under this condition the translator does omission. Some of them will be shown in the following discussion.

Excerpt 11.

SL: Come on, man. What you got for me? kick your ass!

TL: Kau punya apa untukku? Aku akan menghajarmu!

The citation above shows the situation which tells that the bunch of car hijackers challenged Frank to fight. The idiom come on means to hurry up, move rapidly, is often used in the imperative. The translator did not translate the idiom in the target language. The translator omitted the idiom since from the movie scene the movie hours will be able to get the context, read the situation and the message without translating the idiom come on in the target language as in the movie scene shows that the car hijackers make a move to attack Frank. Beside that the subtitle becomes shorter to read as the movie hours get the message easily. Otherwise, by omitting the idiom come on, the message from the source language does not loss in the target language, so it is acceptable that the translator using translation by omission strategy.

Excerpt 12

SL: He's one man in one car! He's a chauffeur, for Christ's sake!

TL: Dia hanya seorang dan satu mobil. Dia hanya supir

The context of that citation above is that Mr. Billings got annoyed after the police forces was not able to find Frank. It is uttered by Mr. Billings The idiom Christ's sake! Is usually used to express kind of feeling surprised or annoyed by something in a bad situation. Here the translator did not translate the idiom Christ's sake! into Indonesian language. There is a reason of why the translator used this strategy. According to the researcher, the translator used this strategy for stylistic reason, or just made the translation work in the subtitle more simple, so that the movie hours will be able to get the meaning faster, otherwise if the translator didn't translate the idiom Christ's sake! in Indonesian language the message will not fade. By omitting that idiom, the translator just made the translation work at the subtitle less expressive, but it did not lose the meaning of the source language in the target language by omitting the idiom Christ's sake!

In the other side, it is considered that the idiom Christ sake! contains cultural content that the translator is not able to find the most equivalent of it. Actually, the idiom above is still able to be translated in the target language by paraphrasing it into astaga! Orya ampun! In the target language but the translator did not do that. In this case, the subtitle becomes lack of expressive meaning as the idiom Christ sake! is also a kind of exclamation saying idiom which contains expressive meaning. It is acceptable as the most important, the meaning of the source language is transformed in the target language while the more or less expression of the context still can be seen in the way the actor expresses it through body language

4. CONCLUSION

As a bridge of communication who deals with two languages that are quite different from each other, a translator needs more skill to choose the most equivalent or the best words of target language in translating the source language, especially in subtitle translation the translator has to deal on how to make the translation result easier to catch so that the message or information from what the source language tells can be understood fast as the subtitle

often appears in a short time follows the change of novel scene, beside that when the translator translate the source language text into the target language text s/he will find some problems arising from non-equivalence, such as differences in expressive meaning. Dealing with such problem, the translator uses the translation by more natural/less expressive words and translation by more expressive word. Based on the analysis in chapter four, the strategies that are used for translating idiomatic expression found in subtitle translation in the movie of *The Transporter 2*, and its translation is used the strategies suggested by Mona Baker. Those strategies are, translation using idiom of similar meaning and form, translation using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrasing, and omission.

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