

**TRANSLATION STRATEGY USED IN TRANSLATING IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION
FOUND IN JOHNY ENGLISH REBORN MOVIE**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

2019

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FOUND IN JOHNY ENGLISH REBORN MOVIE**

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

By:

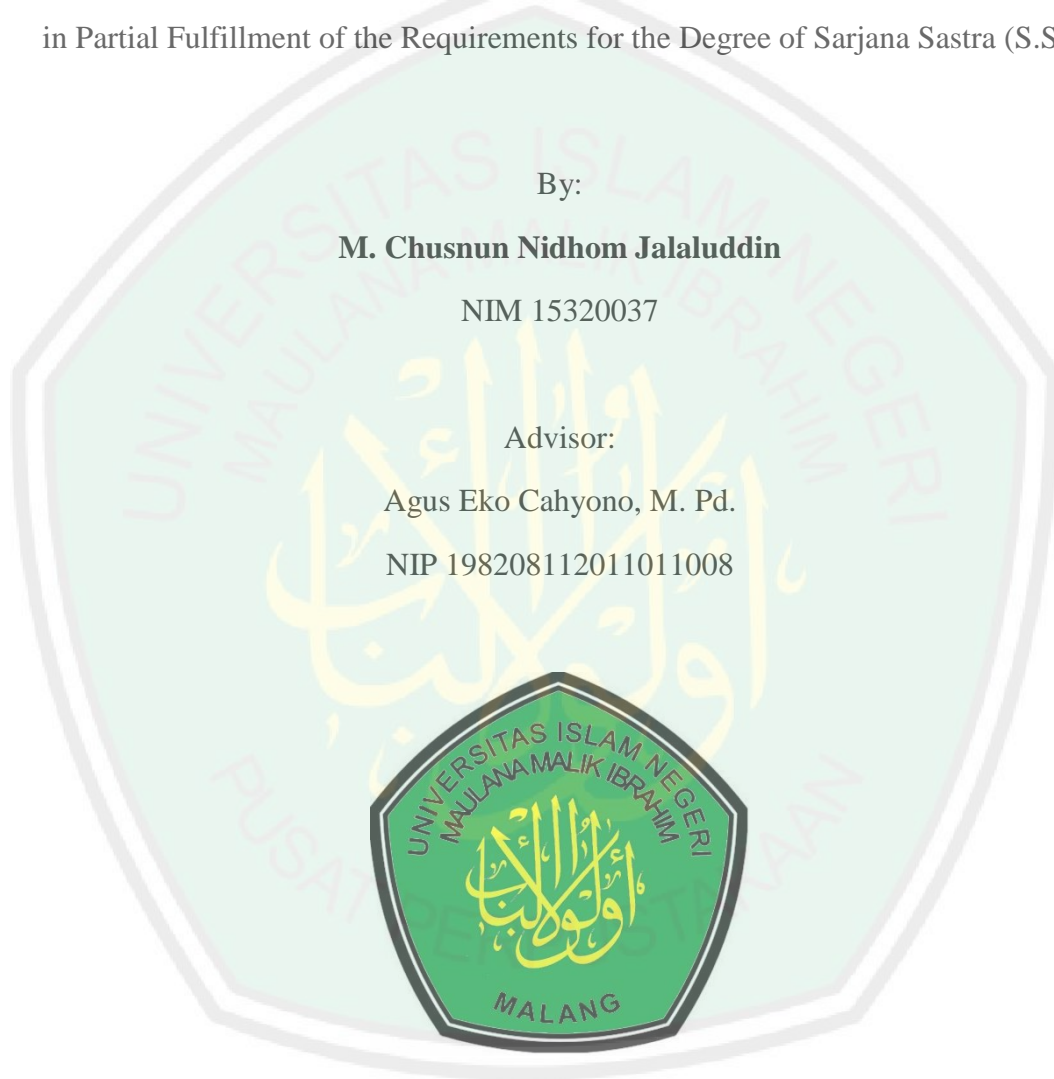
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2019

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **Translation Strategy Used in Translating Idiomatic Expression Found in Johny English Reborn Movie** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, May 21, 2019

The researcher



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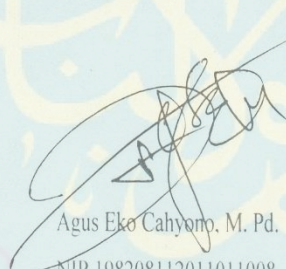
APPROVAL SHEET

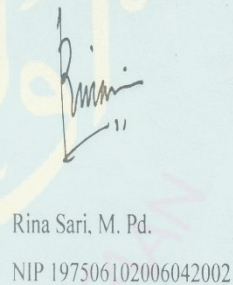
This is to certify that M. Chusnun Nidhom Jalaluddin's thesis entitled **Translation Strategy Used in Translating Idiomatic Expression Found in Johny English Reborn Movie** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

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MOTTO

Intelligence is not the measurement, but intelligence support all!



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to

My dearest parents, Sumadi and Ruslin

My beloved brothers, Zaki, Amar, and Adib

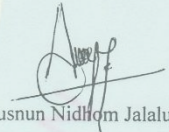


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This thesis would not finish if I was not surrounded by amazing people. Finally, I would like to express the deepest gratitude to Allah swt., who gives me uncountable blessings as I can finish my thesis entitled "Strategy Used in Translating Idiomatic Expression Found in Johny English Reborn Movie". Secondly, *Sholawat* and *Salam* are always given to the greatest Prophet Muhammad SAW, who guided us to the right place. Thirdly, my gratitude goes to my advisor, Mr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M. Pd. who has patiently guided me during the research.

Furthermore, I would like to deliver my best thanks to all staffs and lecturers who sincerely teach me in this university. I would also like to thank to all of my friends who support me to finish this thesis. I realize that my thesis needs the constructive comments and also suggestion for betterment. It is expected that the reader can maintain new perspective and discussion in Linguistics.

Malang, May 21, 2019



M. Chusnun Nidhom Jalaluddin

ABSTRACT

Jalaluddin, M. Chusnun Nidhom. (2019). *Translation Strategy Used in Translating Idiomatic Expression Found in Johnny English Reborn Movie*. Undergraduate Thesis Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Advisor: Agus Eko Cahyono, M. Pd.

Keywords: Translation strategy, Translation, Idiomatic Expression.

This study investigates translation strategies used by translator to translate idiomatic expressions found in Johnny English Reborn Movie. There are two problems analyzed in this study. They are: (1) What types of idiomatic expressions are found in Johnny English Reborn movie? and (2) What strategies are used by the translators in translating idiomatic expressions found in Johnny English Reborn movie?

Then, in this topic, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research as the way to complete this study. The reason why the researcher used descriptive qualitative was because the data which were analyzed and explained are in the form of words and phrases. The data were taken from conversations between characters in the movie and movie scripts that were used to get the correct words. Then, the data were analyzed by using two theories, first by Charles F. Hockett to analyze the types of idiomatic expressions used in this film. The second theory is from Mona Baker used to analyze the strategy. There were 24 data analyzed which contain types of idiomatic expressions and translation strategies. The use of idiomatic expressions is determined by the context and situation in the film, while the use of translation strategies is influenced by the categories of each type of translation strategy.

The result from this study showed that English phrasal compound is types of mostly used in this film, were 20 idiomatic expressions. Then, translation by paraphrasing is the strategy mostly used by the translator to translate the idiomatic expression in this film, were 13 idiomatic expression used this strategy.

ABSTRAK

Jalaluddin, M. Chusnun Nidhom. (2019). *Translation Strategy Used in Translating Idiomatic Expression Found in Johnny English Reborn Movie*. Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Pembimbing : Agus Eko Cahyono, M. Pd.

Kata kunci: Translation strategy, Translation, Idiomatic Expression.

Penelitian ini meneliti tentang strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah untuk menerjemahkan ekspresi idiomatik yang ditemukan dalam film Johnny English Reborn. Ada dua masalah yang dianalisis dalam penelitian ini. Yaitu: (1). Apa jenis ekspresi idiomatik yang ditemukan dalam film Johnny English Reborn? dan (2) Strategi apa yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan ekspresi idiomatik yang ditemukan dalam film Johnny English Reborn?

Kemudian, dalam topik ini, peneliti menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif sebagai cara untuk menyelesaikan penelitian ini. Alasan mengapa peneliti menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif adalah karena data yang dianalisis dan dijelaskan merupakan data yang berbentuk kata-kata dan frasa. Data diambil dari percakapan antara karakter dalam film dan skrip film di pakai untuk mendapatkan kata-kata yang tepat. Kemudian, data dianalisis menggunakan dua teori yang pertama teori dari Charles F. Hocket untuk menganalisis jenis ekspresi idiomatik yang digunakan dalam film ini. Kedua teori dari Mona Baker yang digunakan untuk menganalisis strategi. Ada 24 data yang dianalisis yang berisi jenis ekspresi idiomatik dan strategi terjemahan. Penggunaan ekspresi idiomatik ditentukan oleh konteks dan situasi dalam film, sedangkan penggunaan strategi terjemahan dipengaruhi oleh kategori masing-masing strategi terjemahan.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa phrasal bahasa Inggris adalah jenis yang paling banyak digunakan dalam film ini, ada 20 ekspresi idiomatik. Kemudian, terjemahan dengan parafrase adalah strategi yang paling banyak digunakan oleh penerjemah untuk menerjemahkan ekspresi idiomatik dalam film ini, ada 13 ekspresi idiomatik yang menggunakan strategi ini.

مستخلص البحث

جلال الدين، م. حسنون نظام. 2019. الإستراتيجية المستخدمة في ترجمة التعبيرات الاصطلاحية الموجودة في فيلم *Johny English Reborn*. البحث الجامعي قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج، المشرف

: أجوس إيكو جاهيونو، الماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية : استراتيجية الترجمة، الترجمة، التعبير الاصطلاحي.

تبحث هذه البحث في استراتيجيات الترجمة المستخدمة من قبل المترجم لترجمة التعبيرات الاصطلاحية الموجودة في فيلم *Johny English Reborn*. هناك مشكلتان تم تحليلهما في هذه البحث. وهي (1). أي نوع من التعبير الاصطلاحي موجود في فيلم *Johny English Reborn* ؟ و(2) ما هي الاستراتيجية التي يستخدمها المترجم في ترجمة التعبيرات الاصطلاحية الموجودة في فيلم *Johny English Reborn*؟

ثم، في هذا الموضوع، استخدم الباحث البحث الوصفي النوعي كوسيلة لإكمال هذه البحث. السبب الذي يجعل الباحث يستخدم وصفاً نوعياً هو أن البيانات التي يتم تحليلها وشرحها هي بيانات في شكل كلمات وجمل. تؤخذ البيانات من المحادثات بين الشخصيات في الأفلام ومخطوطات الأفلام المستخدمة للحصول على الكلمات الصحيحة. ثم، تم تحليل البيانات باستخدام نظريتين هما النظريات الأولى من جارليس. ف. هوجكيت لتحليل أنواع التعبيرات الاصطلاحية المستخدمة في هذا الفيلم. يتم استخدام نظريتي مونا باكير في تحليل الاستراتيجيات. هناك 24 ملفاً تم تحليلها تحتوي على أنواع من التعبيرات الاصطلاحية واستراتيجيات الترجمة. يتم تحديد استخدام التعبيرات الاصطلاحية حسب السياق والوضع في الفيلم، بينما يتأثر استخدام استراتيجيات الترجمة بفئات كل نوع من أنواع استراتيجيات الترجمة.

تشير نتائج هذه البحث إلى أن اللغة الإنجليزية هي النوع الأكثر استخداماً في هذا الفيلم، وهناك 20 تعبيراً اصطلاحياً. إذن، تعد إعادة صياغة الترجمة الإستراتيجية الأكثر استخداماً من قبل المترجمين لترجمة التعبيرات الاصطلاحية في هذا الفيلم، وهناك 13 تعبيراً اصطلاحياً يستخدمون هذه الاستراتيجية.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter addresses the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, previous study, and in the research method consists of research design, research instrument, data and data sources, data collection and data analysis.

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is the part of communication that most of people in the world think of that translation is about transfer a meaning from texts or words from one language into another language. The common understanding is not completely wrong because mostly people only know the concept of translation is strict to transfer meaning from one language into another language solely. It means that the translation is how the translator enables to transform the language from the source text into the other text accordingly. Larson (1984) states that translation is the way how to replace the meaning from source text into the target text using form of target text. He additionally also argued that in the process of translating, the translator has to comprehend the process of translation. Furthermore, translation process can be done by using semantic from the form of source text into the target text. According to him, the form refers to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc.

In translation world, it is not only translating the printed media but also the electronic media. Translation in printed media, for instance, are novels, international books, journals, and so on. Moreover electronic media translation is another type of translation work scope dealing with such as foreign movies, international TV program, and foreign News broadcast. Translation in electronic media is called as Audiovisual Translation that is commonly abbreviated as AVT. In regard of the Audio Visual, Lukylen (1991) stated that “audiovisual language transfer denotes the process by which a film or television program is made comprehensible to a target audience that is unfamiliar with the original’s source language”. In the scope of electronic media, people mostly consume the movie as the one of the electronic media product. It is because movie has an attractiveness to catch the audiences. But, in the foreign movie the language used is different from the language used in the targeted country.

In this side, subtitling is necessitated to provide translation text of dialogue to ease audience in following the plot. The way to translate Audio visual translation consists of two manners there are subtitling and dubbing. Bordwell and Thompson (1990: 409) said that the most two common forms of screen translation are dubbing and subtitling. According to Gambier (1993: 276), “Subtitling is one of two possible methods for providing the translation of a movie dialogue, where the original dialogue soundtrack is left in place and the translation is printed along the bottom of the film”. In translating electronic media especially subtitle foreign movie, of course, there are some texts or words which are very difficult to translate like idiomatic text different from the other texts. Found on Seidl and McMordie (1988),

idiom is a number of word which has different meaning in every single word that stand, and it cannot translate word by word. Most people know that every word has its meaning, and sometimes the meaning of the word will be different when the word combined by the other words. It is understandable that people cannot translate the idiom based on literal meaning.

There are some previous studies related to the current study. The first research is from Ardita (2017) entitled *The Translation Analysis of The Idiomatic Expression in Kinny's Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw into Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Usaha Terakhir*. In this study, the writer wants to comprehend the most dominant strategies used. As the result, the most dominant strategy is translated by using similar meaning with the total cases on the latest study are 36.

The second study is from Ariyanto (2013). In this research the topic used is *Strategies Used in Translating Idiomatic Expressions in The Subtitle Translation of The Transporter 2 Movie*. The aim of this research is to describe the strategies used by the translator in translating subtitle especially in idiomatic expression. In the research method, he used qualitative analysis as the way to finish his research. The result of this research, shows there are 70 idioms found in this research. The most dominant strategy used is by paraphrasing with the total of cases are 62.

The third research is from Natalia (2014) entitled *Translation Strategies of Cultural Words and Their Readabilities in The Hunger Games by Suzanne Collins*. In this study the researcher used descriptive qualitative as the method to finish the study. In this study, there are five classes of cultural words, two translation strategy

classes, two readability levels, and some connections among cultural word, strategy and readability.

The different focus between three studies above is firstly from Ardita entitled *The Translation Analysis of The Idiomatic Expression In Kinny's Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw Into Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Usaha Terakhir*. He focused on The Translation Analysis of The Idiomatic Expression In Kinny's Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw Into Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Usaha Terakhir. The object used is different. The second study is from Ariyanto. In this research the topic used is Strategies Used in Translating Idiomatic Expressions in the Subtitle Translation of The Transporter 2 Movie. Lastly, it is from Natalia. In this research, she focused on translation strategies in translating the cultural words, the connections among them, and the impact of translation strategies to the readability of the cultural words.

In this research, the researcher chooses translation strategies in translating idiomatic expression in Johny English Reborn movie. The reason why the researcher chooses this topic is because there are some some idiomatic expressions which is found in the context of the film. Therefore, to understood the idiomatic expressions in the film. The viewer have to understand the strategy that used to translate it.

1.2 Research Questions

Regarding to the background explained above, the researcher is insightfully interested to investigate and analyze the research upon the following question:

1. What are the types of idiomatic expression found in Johny English Reborn Movie?
2. What are the translation strategies used to translate idiomatic expression in Johny English Reborn Movie by Olivia Parker?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the types of idiomatic expression found in the Johny English Reborn movie.
2. To identify the strategies used by the translator to translate English idiomatic expression in the Johny English Reborn movie.

1.4 Significances of the Study

The researcher hopes that this research will give benefits theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the researcher hoped that the result from this research giving benefits in a translation theory and enable to know the strategies used in translating idiomatic expression.

Practically, this research will be useful for students who learn in English Literature especially in the field of translation, and they can learn and understand

better how to translate idiomatic expression well. Then, for the next researcher this study can be used as the reference for further research.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

Scope of the study is about translation. The researcher concerns on translation of idiomatic expression found in the Johny English Reborn movie. The limitation of this study is the researcher focuses on the strategies which is used to translate idiomatic expression taken from Johny English Reborn Movie.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Some important terms found in the background are explained to evade misunderstanding. The definitions are gathered as follows

1. Translation strategy: the way how to replace the meaning from source text into the target text by using form of target text.
2. Subtitle: one of two possible methods for providing the translation of a movie dialogue, where the original dialogue soundtrack is left in place and the translation is printed along the bottom of the film.
3. Idiom: words that make a different meaning with the individual word that stands.
4. Johny English Reborn movie: a movie from the United Kingdom which is produced by Hollywood. It is an action and comedy film released in

October 7, 2011. This movie was directed by Oliver Parker and the main character is Rowan Atkinson as Johny English.

1.7 Previous Studies

There are three previous studies which have relation to this study, the first research is Ardita (2017) entitled *The Translation Analysis of The Idiomatic Expression in Kinny's Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw into Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Usaha Terakhir*. In this study, the writer wants to know the most dominant strategies used. As a result, the most dominant strategy is by using similar meaning with the total cases are 36.

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1.8 Research Method

In this part, the researcher focused on the research method. The research method consists of five parts, they are research design, research instrument, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

1.8.1 Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative research. The reason why using descriptive qualitative because the researcher describes translation strategy used in translating idiomatic expression found in Johny English Reborn movie. Then, the data used are in the form of words, and phrases containing idiomatic expression found in the Johny English Reborn movie.

1.8.2 Research Instrument

The research instrument used in this study was observation non-participant. The researcher collected and analyzed the data using a movie entitled Johny English Reborn. He used film as a data source and this film there are several words, clauses, and sentences that cannot be manipulated.

1.8.3 Data and Data Sources

All of the data used were from idiomatic expressions that exist in Johny English Reborn movie. The data source is from a movie entitled Johnny English Reborn. Johny English Reborn is a movie from the United Kingdom which was produced by Hollywood. It is an action and comedy film which was released in October 7, 2011. This movie is directed by Oliver Parker and the main character is

Rowan Atkinson as Johnny English. In addition, to analyze this movie, the researcher used subtitle from film Johnny English Reborn which was translated by Levanter.

1.8.4 Data Collection

In this step, there are four ways to collect this data. Firstly, copying the film and the subtitle of Johnny English Reborn movie. Then, downloading the transcript from this movie which he got from internet and the transcript can be reached out on the [URL](https://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie_script.php?movie=johnny-english-reborn) https://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie_script.php?movie=johnny-english-reborn. Secondly, copying the movie script into Microsoft Word. Thirdly, watching movie and script from this film and also reading subtitle as much as possible to understand better about the plot and the dialogue from this film. Lastly, choosing some utterances that are unique in the film and copying one by one the utterances which had been chosen into Cambridge Dictionary to make sure that those utterances include in idiomatic expression.

1.8.5 Data Analysis

After the researcher identified the sentences that consists of idiomatic expression in this movie, the researcher analyzed the type of idiomatic expression based on Charles F. Hockett's theory (1958), they are substitutes, proper name, abbreviation, English phrasal compound, figure of speech, and slang. After analyzing the types of idiom, the researcher analyzed the strategy used to translate the idiomatic expression from English into Indonesian by using Mona Baker's theory (1992). There are four strategies to translate an idiom. First, translating an

idiom by using similar meaning and forming into target text. Second, translating an idiom using similar meaning but dissimilar form into target text. Third, translating an idiom by paraphrase. Last, translating an idiom by omission.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

To understand this chapter further relating with review of related literature the researcher explains about some components which consist of definition of translation, types of translation, translation strategy and synopsis of the movie

2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation has become important elements in conveying messages, thus translating the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) is not easy as it seems. Brislin (1976:1) states that “ translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one languages are in written or oral form; whether the language has established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both language is based on signs, as with as sign language of the deaf ”. From this definition it seems that Brislin gives a broad definition to the term “translation”. For him, translation means transferring thoughts and ideas from one language to another language and the language can be in spoken form which is called interpretation and in the written form which is normally called translation. Catford states that translation is replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in other languages (TL). By this definition we are comprehend that translation is change one language to another language by using similar textual material.

The other definition is from Larson which is cited from his book entitled “Meaning Based Translation“(1984:31). From this book he states that translation is

about replacement of the form. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written in translation, the form of source language is replaced by the form of receptor language. From this definition it can be known that the first thing that can be understood is on the replaced of the form. In translating, the translator should try to find the equivalent of form between the form of the source language and that target language. Larson also states that the language transferred can be spoken and written forms. Nida and Taber states, translation consists of reproduction in receptors the closest natural equivalent language from the source language message, first in meaning and second in terms of style. From this definition we get the point that translation by Nida and Taber not only focus on message or idea of source language but also in style of language.

Mc Guire (1980:2) translation is the rendering of a source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as the ensure that the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and the structures of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted. This definition give explanation that translation is rendering meaning from the source text into target text using same meaning. This way is use to ensure that source text and target text have similarities meaning and it will be preserved as closely as possible but not close at the all. It is mean that there are some differences in some points but not too much. Catford (1964) translation is “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”.

Based on the all of definitions from the expertise above, the researcher conclude that translation is changing meaning from one language into another language and it can be in the form of written or spoken. The necessary thing that intended by the translator is not only the ability to translate the source text into target text by using close meaning but also the style of language. The aim of using closes meaning is to get the same meaning from source language into target language. Then, by using that way the reader will be understandable what the translator means in translate that language.

2.2 Types of Translation

After learning and understanding about the definition of translation, the researcher explains about types of translation. The aim of this chapter is to make the reader has an ability to more understand about the types of translation. There are some experts that explains about the type of translation, namely Larson, Newmark, and Nida and Taber.

Based on Larson (1984) propose two main kinds of translation namely literal and idiomatic translation. Literal translation is a form-based translation attempting to follow the form words with literal meaning as stated in the source language and the source language, so the translator uses source language and the source language structure. Then, if the translator make some adjustments on the structures in the target language it calls “modified literal translation. Idiomatic translation is produce natural forms of the target language both in grammatical constructions and in the choice of lexical items.

Newmark (1988: 36-61) propose semantic and communicative translation. Semantic translation tends toward a literal translation which is focused on the source language, therefore it is more complex, more awkward, more detailed and more concentrated. If communicative translation tries to produce the effect to the readers of the original. In short, communicative translation is focused on the readers, whereas semantic translation is addressed to the source language. Or, it can be simply stated that semantic translation tends to be literal, and communicative translation tends to be close with free translation.

Nida and Taber (1982) there are two types of translation; literal translation and dynamic translation. The concept of literal translation is based on the assumption that translation should maintain the structures of the sources language, although it is unacceptable in the target language since it usually deviates from the grammatical pattern of the target language and as a result the target readers might misunderstand the message conveyed. Dynamic translation consists of five parts reproducing the message, equivalence, natural equivalent, the closest equivalent and priority on meaning (Suryawinata, 1989: 8)

2.3 Translation Strategies

In terms of strategy, of course we think of ways to solve the problems that arise in this study. Mona Baker has four strategies for translating idiomatic expressions there are

2.3.1 Translation an idiom by using similar meaning and form into target text

The first strategy used in this step is using similar meaning and form. This means that this strategy involves the use of idioms in the target language that

convey approximately the same meaning as the source language idiom and, in addition, consist of equivalent lexical items. This kind of match can only be achieved occasionally. Or in short, it can be said that when we translate idioms using this strategy we must know not only the same meaning of the source language, but also equivalent lexical items. For instance the words of one by one which translate into Bahasa by using this strategy becomes *satu per satu*.

SL : I lost my pen one by one.

TL : Aku kehilangan bulpoinku satu per satu.

2.3.2 Translation an idiom using similar meaning but dissimilar form into target text

The other strategy used by Mona Baker is similar meaning but dissimilar form. It is understandable that when we translate idioms or fixed expressions in target languages that have similar meanings with idioms or source text, but which consist of different lexical items. In short, it seems that when we translate idioms using this strategy we have to find out the same meanings that match with the meaning, but different in the form of lexical items.

SL : Time is up, my brother.

Tl : Waktunya habis, saudaraku.

2.3.3 Translation an idiom by paraphrase

This strategy is the most common way to translate idioms when matches cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use

idiomatic languages in the target language because of differences in stylistic preferences of source language and target language, you may or may not find accurate paraphrasing. Based on this definition we can conclude that translating idioms using paraphrase is usually used by translators. That's because when translator translate idioms from source text to target text, there is no match used in the target text and different in language style preferences.

SL : By the way, how are you today ?

TL : Ngomong-ngomong, bagaimana kabarmu hari ini.

2.3.4 Translation an idiom by omission

From some definitions that mention in the strategy above, the strategy of using omission is permitted if there is no close match in the translation process in the style of language. Actually this strategy is rarely used, because there are several rules that must be obeyed. But, sometimes translators use this strategy because there is no suitable strategy for translating idioms.

SL: We were in the dark on this also. It was director only clearance at sector 7, until now.

TL: Ini hanya diijinkan oleh direktur sector 7, sampai sekarang.

2.4 Definition of Idiom

Idiom is a group of words which have the meaning, but the meaning is unpredictable based on the words that arrange. Based on Felicity O'dell and Michael McCarthy Idiom are expressions which have a meaning that not obvious from the individual words. In other book they also give a definition which give us

limitation about idiom: Idioms are fixed combination of words whose meaning is difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word. From their definition the researcher knows that idiom is group of words that can not to understand in each word, because idioms are constructed in different ways, so the best way to understand idioms is to see its context. According to Mantyla an idiom is an expression that contains more than one word, and whose meaning is different from the sum of the literal meanings of its components. From this definition two or more words that arrange and have a meaning but the meaning is different with the literal meaning from its words. F.R Palmer define an idiom is semantically like one word, not function like one. A large number of idioms contain verbs and nouns, but even though the verb may be placed in the past tense, the number of nouns can never be changed. In short, the researcher comprehends that idiom is a set of words which have the meaning, and the meaning is unpredictable because of the meaning is different from literal meaning.

2.5 Types of Idiom

To help and understand the idioms in this movie, there are six types of idiomatic expressions intended by Charles F. Hocket.

2.5.1 Substitutes

Substitutes is the word which refers to something that has been introduced in the context before. For example, *He was our top agent, Yeah. Took his eye off the boll.* The word his refers to the word “he” before. Then, it calls substitutes.

2.5.2 Proper Name

Proper name is a symbol by pointing to which entity there is only one. It is known that in all human communities there are several repetitive idiom creation programs called naming. The naming process occurs as the existence of identity, people are given names; place is given a name; sometimes the names of certain animals, spirits or vehicles are mentioned. There are various official ceremonial activities determined in Indonesia with respect to naming, sometimes names are built from grammatical compounds. For example Flying Dutchmen, Flying Dutchmen is sheep name.

2.5.3 Abbreviation

Abbreviation is the use of the whole part. The results of these idiomatic abbreviations are sometimes indistinguishable from other types, this type is often found in literate communities, where the abbreviation oral comes from reading written abbreviations. In human life, abbreviations also come from many ways, can be derived from the name of an organization such as WHO, everyone who sees this abbreviation will know that it is the World Health Organization or in Bahasa is "World Health Organization".

2.5.4 English Phrasal Compound

English Phrasal Compound The combination of structural signal words has no special meaning except that makes the form idiomatic. English is a language that has various compounds. In ordinary speaking courses, people are free to produce

new phrasal compounds, especially those of the first type, although usually when there are some special meanings that must be marked. For example, Come on this idiom is included in this type, it is caused, this idiom consists of two words and has meaning.

2.5.5 Figure of Speech

Figure of Speech is when the meaning of words has a deep meaning, which is different from the meaning of the surface, the overall meaning is different from the number of parts. People who talk about rhetoric deal with idioms and patterns, when they talk about figures of speech. For example, when I say that I see a star in your eyes. That does not mean that there are stars in your eyes, it is more than the surface meaning. The deep meaning of that sentence is your beautiful eyes like a star in the sky.

2.5.6 Slang

The slang comes from Norway, "Slen-ord", which means insulting language or as an informal language variety, and not a raw seasonal nature. So it is used by certain social groups for internal communication, which is intended for non-members not to understand. Slang languages have many varieties depending on the community in which they appear. That means slang itself is a very informal language that is usually spoken rather than written, it is used primarily by certain groups of people. For example slang is "Mother Carey's chicken" that cannot be understood if we do not know cultural speakers. So when we learn about slang, it must begin with culture.

2.6 Synopsis of the Movie

Johnny goes up against the evil spy group called “Vortex” who want to assassinate the Chinese leader when he comes to visit the UK Prime Minister. Johnny learns that Vortex is hunting for three keys that unlock a super weapon. Johnny recovers one of the three keys only to promptly have it stolen on the flight back from Hong Kong to London. When Johnny presents the empty key case back at headquarters in London he is ridiculed.

Under hypnosis, Johnny recalls that Karlenko (played by Mark Ivanir) also works for Vortex as a secret Russian spy. Karlenko is attacked by the cleaning lady. Before he dies he tells Johnny that the third Vortex agent is a double spy hidden in MI7. Johnny at first suspects that Ambrose (played by Dominic West), is the double spy but later becomes convinced by Ambrose that Patch Quatermain (played by Tim McInnerny) is the double spy. Things go topsy-turvy and Johnny is accused of being the traitor. When Johnny meets Patch he learns the truth. He runs off in Patch's wheelchair going down the street at high speed. Johnny is falsely accused of being a double agent. The killer cleaning woman tries to take him out, but he escapes her.

English sneaks into the castle in Switzerland with the help of Tucker (played by Daniel Kaluuya) where the summit meeting is being held, to foil the attempt to kill the Chinese leader. English gets drugged by Ambrose which forces him to try to kill the Chinese leader. English has a fight with Ambrose on the Alps. They have

the final showdown on a ski lift car to see who will win. Finally Johny is able to kill Ambrose by using T-2 weapon.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents research findings and discussions in accordance with the steps mentioned in data analysis. As mentioned earlier, this study seeks to find the types and strategies used by translators in translating idiomatic expressions in Johny English Reborn Movie.

3.1 Findings

This section presents the finding of types of idiom and the translation strategy used in translating idiomatic expression found in Johny English Reborn movie. This section consists of three parts, the presentation of data findings, and the context of the scenes in the film, and data analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher identified types of idiomatic expression consist of substitutes, proper name, abbreviation, English phrasal compound, figure of speech, and slang in Johny English Reborn movie. Then, he identified strategies of idiomatic expression from English into Indonesia. The translation strategy consist of translating idiom by using similar meaning and form into target text, translating an idiom using similar meaning but dissimilar form into target text, translating an idiom by paraphrase and translating an idiom by omission. Then, in analyzing the translation strategy of idiomatic expression found in Johny English Reborn movie. The researcher only found three strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expression. They are translating idiom by using similar meaning and form into

target text, translating an idiom using similar meaning but dissimilar form into target text, translating an idiom by paraphrase, and the strategy could not find by the researcher is the strategy by omission.

Datum 1

Source Language:

Johnny English.

Five years ago,

he was our top agent.

Yeah. **Took his eye off the ball** in Mozambique. (00:01)

Target Language:

Johnny English.

Lima tahun yg lalu,

Dia agen top kami.

Yeah. **Bola matanya tidak fokus** di Mozambique. (00:01)

Context of the data:

The situation occurred in the morning around 7 a.m. in the secret agent office. That utterances begin when two agents opened the biography of Johnny English in the secret agent's office. They talked about past accidents happened to their top agent, Johnny English. The conditions of the two agents were calm, there was no tension in their faces. It can be known when they talk to each other using friendly words.

Analysis of the data:

In the Datum 1, the types of idiomatic expression used is substitutes. The reason why this idiomatic expression belongs to this type is because, when a word has a connection to the context, even though it is grammatically wrong, and that word means to replace or refer to it beforehand, namely a substitute. In this context, idiomatic “took his eye off the ball”, the word “his” refers to the context before the word “his” meant is “he”. That is why the researcher choose this idiom into substitutes.

The strategy used to translate the idiom in the Datum 1 uses translation an idiom using similar meaning but dissimilar form into target text. This strategy is used because the utterances that appear in this film have the same meaning but the shape is different. Based on an online Cambridge dictionary, "took his eye off the ball" means that he doesnot pay attention to something that he does at the same time. In translating this idiom into Indonesian, the utterances become ‘bola matanya tidak fokus’, this word ‘bola matnya tidak fokus’ means that he does not pay attention or focus on what he is doing.

Datum 2

Source Language

You will be warrior once more.

Master, what is my destiny?

I'm in touch with a higher power. (00:04)

Target Language

Kau sekali lagi akan menjadi prajurit.

Tuan, apa takdirku?

Aku berkomunikasi dengan kekuatan yg lebih besar. (00:04)

Context of the data:

The utterances start around 3 p.m. in Mr. Wang's room and no one else except Johny English and Mr. Wang. Mr. Wang is a spiritual and kung fu teacher from Johny English. In this section, they talked about Johny English's opportunity to become a warrior. Wang said to Johny that he would become a warrior once more. The reason why Wang said so was because last year Johny English lost his job at a secret agent because of an incident in Mozambique. Then, this year MI7 "the British military intelligence department" wanted Johny to return to their department.

Analysis of the data:

The second idiom found in Datum 2 is English phrasal compound. This idiom includes in English phrasal compound because this idiom consists of six words and has meaning. The idiom "in touch with a higher powers" is a prepositional phrase. The word is commonly used to indicate non-specific times such as the day of the month and others. Then, the word 'touch' means putting your hand or body on something or someone. But, if the word 'in' and 'touch' in a unity it means communication.

The words 'I am in touch' in Datum 2 is translated by translator into Indonesian by using translation an idiom using similar meaning but dissimilar form into target text. The reason why the translator uses this strategy is because, in the film, the word "I am in touch" occurs when Mr. Wang communicates with a higher power. Therefore, in short, translator decides to translate using strategies with the same meaning but different. According to Merriam Webster online, the word "in touch" means when someone communicates with each other by calling or writing text. Then, from moving, the translator translates the word "in touch" into "berkomunikasi". Therefore, it can be said that the word "in touch" has the same meaning as communicating but the shape is different.

Datum 3

Source Language

You made a laughing stock out of this service once, English.

Not on my watch. Clear'? (00:12)

Crystal clear, Pegasus. (00:12)

Target Language

Kau pernah membuat dinas ini menjadi bahan tertawaan, English.

Tidak akan terjadi di saat kepemimpinanku. Jelas? (00:12)

Sangat jelas, Pegasus. (00:12)

Context of the data:

The conversation starts around 2:00. it can be seen from the position of the sun. This takes place on the Toshiba British Intelligence especially in the MI7

weapons room. In that room, there were several people right there Johny English, Pamela Thronton (Head of MI7), Simon Ambrose (Johny's Friends and enemies), and Patch Quartermain (Friend Johny). Johny and Pamela both of them are talking about the mistakes made by Johny, and Pamela does not want Johny to make the same mistake or accident for this mission.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idiom in the first context used is an English phrasal compound. This can be an English phrasal compound because, the phrase "on my watch" consists of prepositional phrases. 'On' is a preposition and 'my watch' is a noun phrase. For this reason, this idiom belongs to a type of English phrasal compound. Word 'on' usually used to indicate something in the position above and 'watching' is used to see something for a certain period of time. In unity the meaning is different and to be "dalam pengawasanku"

In the datum 3, there are two idioms found by the researcher there are "*not on my watch* and *crystal clear*". From the first idiom 'not on may watch', the strategy used by the translator is translation an idiom by using similar meaning and form into target text. The meaning from English into Indonesian has similarity, there is no difference between both of them. From the words "not on my watch" if it is translated into Indonesian literally can be translated as "tidak dalam pengawasanku". The word 'watching' can be translated as 'pengawasan' or 'kepemimpinan', but based on the film, the meaning used is 'kepemimpinan', because there is a head of agent.

The second type of idiom used is the same with the explanation before. That is by English phrasal compound. In this phrase "crystal clear" means "jelas". This idiom consists of two words as noun and adjective, so it can be called an English phrasal compound as a noun phrase. In addition, if this idiom breaks word by word, the meaning will be different.

The second one, the strategy which is used to translate 'crystal clear' is by paraphrase, this strategy is acceptable. If the strategy by similar meaning and form, similar meaning but the form is different, and omission cannot solve the problem. From the word 'crystal clear', if it is translated literally, it will be "kristal yang bersih". If the translator uses this method, it will be very awkward and not understood well. Then, the audience will be confused and they cannot take messages from the film. On the other hand, as translator, he must have the ability to make meaning naturally. So, he decided to use paraphrasing as a strategy to translate this one.

Datum 4

Source Language

Hi, Mum.

What's the matter? (00:15)

No, no, no, no. Nothing's the matter, no.

I felt a bit funny last night, but I'm okay now.

Target Language

Hi, Ma.

Ada masalah apa? (00:15)

Tidak, tidak, tidak, tidak. Tak ada masalah, tidak.

Aku merasa sedikit lucu semalam,

Tapi aku baik-baik saja sekarang.

Context of the data:

This utterances occur at 08:00 a.m. it can be known from the message given by a man to Johny English. The location used is in the corridor of Kowloon Paradise Hotel, Beijing, China. At this time, Johny met the old man in a room and agent tucker (Johny English's assistant agent) waited in the corridor. In this corridor, there is no one except agent Tucker and an old woman as a cleaning service and Johny's enemy. Then, Tucker telephoned his mother, in this conversation by the phone tucker told about the feelings he had gotten last night, and he said that he felt funny. Then, the old women watched him, she just smiled at him in the middle of the conversation between Tucker and his mother on the phone.

Analysis of the data:

In the datum 4, the researcher found that the type of idiom used was an English phrasal compound. It can be seen from the structure of the idiom itself. The idiom what's the matter consists of determinants and nouns. So, it can be called a noun phrase, and noun phrases belong to the type of English phrasal compound. On the other hand, the form of an English phrasal compound consists of two or three words that have meaning.

In this section, translator translates idioms by using the first strategy, translating idioms using similar meanings and forms to the target text. This is

because the text from the source language and the target language have similarities in meaning. So, this method is possible to use, the idiom of the film in this section is "what is the matter?". If this idiom is translated using literal meaning, it could be "ada masalah apa". From this translation, audiences or viewers who watch this film can understand and they can follow this film without any doubt or difficulty in interpreting this idiom. In addition, this idiom is commonly used by teachers for their students in class when they get a problem or something wrong.

Datum 5

Source Language

Vortex is three of us.

Come off it, Fisher (00:16)

You, a hired assassin?

You couldn't hit a barn door with a banana

Target Language

Vortex adalah kita bertiga.

Ayolah, Fisher (00:16)

Kau, seorang pembunuh bayaran?

Kau tak bisa menjebol pintu gudang dengan sepotong pisang

Context of the data:

Johny came to Fisher's room at 8 a.m. A fisher's room located in Kowloon Paradise Hotel. Fisher is not only a former member of MI7, but also an informant for Johny. He has a key of vortex. Without this key, vortex weapons is useless.

Johny and Fisher talk about the name of vortex members, in the fisher's room there is no one except both of them. In the middle of the conversation, fisher gave Johny a hint that vortex is the three of us. Then, Johny said that what the fisher's said was just a joke, so Johny said, "come off it fisher". He used those words to make Fisher tell the truth. In the last conversation between Johny and Fisher, Fisher was shot by an old woman disguised as a cleaning service.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idiom that appears in this context is an English phrasal compound. The idiom "come off it" belongs to the type of idiom because this idiom consists of several components. They are verbs, prepositions and pronouns, and it can be called immediately as verb phrases. On the other hand, why this idiom included in the type of compound English expression because this idiom consists of several words and has a meaning.

The idiom "come off it" is the source language and the translator translates idioms into the target text using paraphrasing. Paraphrase is used if there is no equivalent meaning between the source text and the target text. If the translator decides not to use paraphrasing to translate idioms, the meaning of the source language will not running well. For example: the words "Come off it" translate it literally it will be "datanglah matikan itu". Using literal translations is very awkward and difficult to understand the message of the film. In addition, the context of the film is not appropriate if the translator uses literal meaning. Then, how to

make meaning from the source text into target text suitable, the translator must use paraphrasing as the strategy.

Datum 6

Source Language

Mummy, Mummy! Mr Rhubarb's here!

Izzie, darling, why don't you show him into the conservatory?

I'll be with you **in just a minute. (00:29)**

Okay. Come on, come on, let's go!

Shall we?

Target Language

Mama, Mama! Tuan Rhubarb ada disini!

Izzie, sayang, kenapa kau tidak menunjukkannya Isi rumah kaca?

Aku akan menemuimu **sebentar lagi. (00:29)**

Oke. Ayo, ayo, ayo pergi!

Boleh kita pergi?

Context of the data:

These utterances start in the morning around 9:00 a.m. in Pamela's house, precisely in the meeting room. In this room, there was a foreign secretary, Tucker, Pamela, Johny and Kate Sunner (behavioral psychologists). When they talked about a secret organization (vortex), suddenly Pamela's daughter and friends entered the room. Then, Pamela's daughter is talking about Mr. Rhubarb (the clown), because at that house there is a happy birthday party for her daughter. Then, Pamela said to her daughter to show the Rhubarb conservatory, and I will be with you in just

minute. After that, his mother said to his daughter to go to conservatory with all his friends and Mr. Rhubarb goes to the conservatory. Then, the meeting with the agent was over, Pamela met with her daughter in the conservatory.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idiom used in this section is an English phrasal compound. This can be called an English phrasal compound because this idiom has a structure as a noun phrase. That is why this type of idiom is categorized an English phrasal compound. Then, the idiom "just a moment" consists of three words and that has meaning. Characteristics of this type consist of two words or more and it has a meaning.

In translating idioms, in datum 6, the strategies used to translate an idiom here uses similar meaning but different forms into target texts. This strategy is used because source text from English and the context of the film has equivalent meaning into target text but in different forms. The meaning in English "in just a minute" is equivalent to the meaning in Indonesian "hanya semenit". The words "hanya semenit" means no need a lot of time or in Indonesian can say "hanya sebentar or sebentar lagi". In the Cambridge online dictionary, "just a minute" means to wait a short time. So, the translator decided to translate "sebenatar lagi".

Datum 7

Source Language

Its high-speed cameras record micro expressions,

invisible to the naked eye. (00:33)

It detects what we call emotional leakage.

Target Language

Ini kamera berkecepatan tinggi

Merekam ekspresi sekecil apapun,

Tak terlihat oleh mata telanjang. (00:33)

Mampu mendeteksi apa yg kita sebut kebocoran emosional.

Context of the data:

In this section, Johny in Kate Sunner's laboratory and the utterances start around 5 pm seen from around getting dark. In this laboratory, there are no other people besides Johny and Kate. In this section, both of them talked about what happened to Johny in the past, especially in Mozambique. Before Kate knew what really happened to Johny, he told Johny that he had a high-speed camera that could record micro expressions. Then, Johny sat on a chair and Kate's camera which had high technology detected Johny's face. After, detecting Johny's face, something was wrong on his face like a strange movement. In the psychology of general calling as emotional leakage.

Analysis of the data:

The idiom in Datum 7 is included in the type of Figure of Speech. This type used because the deep and surface meaning are different. The idiom “invisible to the naked eye” if we see from the surface meaning, it does not mean that the eye that we have should wear a clothes to cover over the eyes. But there is the deep

meaning actually, the deep meaning from this idiom is that we must use a tool or machine to look something which cannot be seen by our eyes directly.

The strategy used by translator in datum 7 is translate an idiom by using similar meaning and form into target text. This strategy is used because the source text and target text have similar meanings. If there is no equivalent meaning in the text both cannot use this strategy. The idiom "invisible to the naked eye", if it is translated word by word and literal or based on the text, it can be "tak terlihat oleh mata telanjang". With this translation, the viewer or audience watching the subtitle will understand directly, which causes the text that translates from the first language to have an equivalent meaning to the target text.

Datum 8

Source Language

Mr English' please. I'm a professional.

I'm not going to **just snap my fingers (00:34)**

and make you say the first thing that comes into your head.

Target Language

Tuan English, silahkan. Aku seorang profesional.

Aku tidak akan **hanya dengan menjentikkan jariku (00:34)**

Dan membuatmu mengatakan hal yg pertama kali

Terlintas di pikiranmu.

Context of the data:

Still in Kate's laboratory, it was around 5:15 p.m. the utterances start when Kate would hypnotize Johnny. But, he doesn't want hypnosis because he feels bored and doesn't get something different. On the other hand, this is not the first time he has experience about hypnosis. Seen from his words that he wanted something new, not the same thing he had gotten before. But, Kate made another way of doing hypnosis, and Johnny followed Kate's way. Kate just snap her fingers, suddenly Johnny began to imagine something happening in Mozambique and talking part by part what happened there. In short, the utterances between Kate and Johnny about what happened to Johnny in the past. The way to find out the incident is to use hypnosis and he will enter his subconscious. Then, he would say all the information he got that appeared in his head.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idiom used in the context of the film is English phrasal compound. The idiom "just snap my finger" is included in English phrasal compound because this idiom consists of several words there are just as adverb snap is verb my as a pronoun and finger as a noun and all of these words are included in the class of verb phrases. Then, this idiom has a meaning, in Indonesian it becomes 'hanya dengan menjentikan jariku'.

Translating idioms using similar meanings and forms into target text is a strategy used by translators in translating the idioms that appear in this utterance. In this idiom, the actor says "just snap your fingers" by looking at this idiom and

seeing the context of the film and what the actor is doing. The translator will decide what strategy to use. In every single word of idiom, the translator will do the same to get the most natural meaning in the film. This method is used because as translators they must have the ability to translate meaning from source text to target text using natural and legible meanings. The most natural meaning of the phrase "just snap my finger" is "hanya dengan menjentikkan jariku" which causes, what the actor says and what the actor does is similar to the meaning in the target text.

Datum 9

Source Language

Plump pillows.

Excuse me? (00:34)

Brilliant mind. Beautiful face.

Incredible.

And out of my league. (00:34)

Mmm.

I'd like to take you back to Mozambique.

Target Language:

Bantal guling.

Maaf? (00:34)

Pemikiran yg brilian. Wajah yg cantik.

Luar biasa.

Dan benar-benar di luar jangkauanku. (00:34)

Mmm.

Aku ingin membawamu kembali ke Mozambique.

Context of the data:

This utterance is still taking place in Kate's laboratory, the condition is different. At this moment, Johnny is in a hypnotic condition. So, Johnny said all the information that came from his mind. The first words he says are plum pillow, which makes him to imagine in the bedroom with a girl who has brilliant mind, and beautiful face. Then, Kate changed Johnny focus to Mozambique, where he had an incident there. Then, Johnny followed Kate's instructions. By looking at the utterances above, it can be said that both of them talked about Johnny when he has hypnosis by Kate and he said something different. Then, Kate took him to focus on the incident in Mozambique.

Analysis of the data:

In this part, researcher found that the idioms used were classified in the types of English phrasal compounds. It can be seen from the structure of the idiom. The phrase "excuse me" belongs to the class of verb phrases. The word 'Excuse' as a verb and 'me' as a pronoun. Although this idiom consists of two words, the meaning of this idiom cannot be broken word by word. The word 'excuse' means to forgive someone and me is myself. Then, if this word is in unity and is constructed as an idiom, it means that it will be pardon in English.

There are two idioms found in this section. There is "Excuse me" and "completely out of my league". In the first idiom, the strategy used by the translator is translating by paraphrasing. This strategy is used because there is no equivalent meaning between the source text and the target text. If this idiom uses the same

meaning and form, it cannot work well. The word 'excuse' when it is translated into Indonesian is 'alasan', and the word 'me' means 'saya'. In unity to be "alasan saya", the words of 'alasan saya' cannot be accepted in this idiom. Because, the context of the film and what the actors do is different. Then, the translator decides to translate the phrase "excuse me" to "maaf", because the context in the film and idiom 'excuse me' can be used to repeat something you cannot hear from someone. The word "maaf" here means "pardon" in English.

The second type of idiom used in this context is an English phrasal compound. The phrase "out of my league" is included in the prepositional phrase class. This expression consists of three words and has understandable meanings. That is why this idiom belongs to a type of English expression compound

The strategy that is equivalent to this idiom is paraphrasing. Same with the explanation above, if there is no equivalent meaning, translator must find the best way to translate idioms naturally. The function of translating meaning naturally is to make the plot film capable of understanding well and easy to read. If this component is lost, the audience watching this movie cannot enjoy every part of the film. The idiom "out of my league" which translates into paraphrasing becomes "di luar jangkauanku". This translates with that meaning because, based on the context of the film, when Johny could not focus on incidents in the past in Mozambique, he said that.

Datum 10**Source Language**

We need to know the identity of the third person in Vortex.

Give me 24 hours.

Another bottle of Romaine-Conti?

Of course. (00:49)

And would you like to choose dessert?

Yes. You.

Target Language

Kita harus mengetahui identitas orang Ketiga anggota Vortex.

Beri aku waktu 24 jam.

Masih mau minum Romaine-Conti lagi?

Tentu saja. (00:49)

Dan maukah anda mencicipi makanan pencuci mulut?

Ya, Kau.

Context of the data:

Conversations located in two places Toshiba British Intelligence and in a restaurant. Time is different in the first place when it is 5:45 p.m. It can be seen from the definition in the film. The second place around 7 p.m. It can be known from the surroundings which looks dark and there is no light from the sun. On Toshiba British Intelligence, there are Pamela, Prime Minister, Kate, Johny, Ambrose and four other agents. In this place, they talked about vortex, especially the identity of the third person in vortex. Afterwards, the meeting is over, Johny and Ambrose go to the restaurant. In this place, there are Johny, Ambrose, waiter

and other people around them. Johny and Ambrose talk about wine, then they both make fun of the waiter.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idioms found by researcher in this context is English phrasal compounds. This idiom consists of two words of and course. The word "of" as a preposition and 'of course' as a noun. In short, this idiom belongs to a type of English phrasal compounds especially in prepositional phrases grouped. Word 'of' means from, word 'course' means 'travel, trip or journey'. When words 'of' and 'course' in unity, there is a new meaning that is sure.

The idioms in this section use paraphrasing as a strategy to get meaning from the source text into the target text. This strategy is used because the phrase consists of two words "of and course", both of them do not support each other. The researcher means that it is impossible to translate idiom word by word or known as literary translations. Apart from that, this idiom doesn't match to other strategies. The word " of and course" which has meaning sure, of course, will have another meaning, if the translator translates word for word in term of Indonesian is "dari kuliah". Indeed, this meaning is very awkward and strange, because the context of the film and the meaning in the target text are not suitable for each other.

Datum 11

Source Language

Simon, do you know what this is?

Some **sort of** key? (00:49)

Karlenko and Fisher both had one, and they were both killed for them.

Karlenko told me that the third man in Vortex is in MI7.

And you believed him?

Simon, I have to ask you a question, **face to face. (00:50)**

Target Language

Simon, apa kau tahu ini apa?

Semacam kunci? (00:49)

Karlenko dan Fisher masing-masing punya satu,

Dan mereka berdua terbunuh karena itu.

Karlenko bilang padaku bahwa orang ketiga

Dan kau mempercayai dia?

Simon, aku harus bertanya padamu, **berhadap-hadapan. (00:50)**

Context of the data:

This utterances located in restaurant, around 07:15 p.m. in this place there Johny and Ambrose and some customers from this restaurant. In this side, Johny and Ambrose are talking about the key which Johny gets from Pudovkin (one of ex-vortex member). Then, he tells to Ambrose that the other members of vortex was killed because of that key and there is one of the member vortex is in MI7. Suddenly, Ambrose's face change to be afraid. It caused, Ambrose is one of the third agent of vortex and he more scared when Johny ask Ambrose to talk with him face to face. But, the situation changes normally when Johny says to Ambrose who is the member of vortex in MI7.

Analysis of the data:

The first type of the idiom in this context is English phrasal compound. The idiom “sort of” include in the type of English phrasal compound because, the word “sort” as verb and “of” as preposition, in short this idiom is able to call as verb phrase. The word sort has a meaning “menyortir” and of has a meaning “dari”. Both of them created new meaning there is “semacam”.

The researcher found that the first idiom above, the translator used translation an idiom by using similar meaning and form into target text as the strategy to translate it. It might happened because the translator found that there is an equal meaning between source text and target text. From the word “sort of” if translated literally to Bahasa it will be “semacam”. This meaning also appropriate with the context of the film. So, there is no doubt for the translator to translate the idiom above by using similar meaning and form. Because, the meaning and form of source text have similarities in the meaning and form of target text.

The second type of idiom which found by the researcher is English phrasal compound. The meaning from the word “face” is “wajah” and “to” is “ke” and “face” is “wajah”. But, if this word construct to be an idiom it will create new meaning and to be “berhadap hadapan”.

Second idiom, the strategy that used by the translator is by paraphrase. This strategy used because there is no equivalent in meaning and form. Based on the idiom “face to face” above, if the translator similar meaning and form it will be “wajah ke wajah”. From this meaning it cannot understandable and readable in the

context of the movie. In Cambridge dictionary-online the words “face to face” means looking to another people. The other definition is meeting with someone in the same place directly, not by phone, email, message and etcetera. By this definition, the translator decides to translate “face to face” in Bahasa is “berhadapan”.

Datum 12

Source Language

that I would fall for such a steaming pile of old baloney.

Well done, Tucker. (00:53)

You're not Spy of the Month for nothing.

Thank you, sir.

Here, let me take that.

Now go home

What?

You're the one talking baloney.

You're in **way over your head**, boy. (00:54)

Now **run along**. (00:54)

Target Language

Bahwa aku akan tertipu Oleh omong kosong orang tua.

Bagus sekali, Tucker.

Kau mata-mata yg tidak tahu apa-apa.

Terima kasih, pak.

Ini, biar kubawakan itu.

Sekarang pulang ke rumah.

Apa?

Kau yg omong kosong.

Kau tidak berpikir, nak.

Sekarang pergilah.

Context of the data:

This utterances happened in bathroom around 8 p.m. in this place there are Johny, Ambrose and Tucker. In this time, Tucker says to Johny that Ambrose is the third person of vortex. He says like that because he found Ambrose take picture with Karlenko. But, Johny does not believe with Tucker, Johny says to Tucker that he is an agent with the little knowledge. Then, Johny takes Tucker's gun, because he wants to shoot Ambrose and he tells to Tucker to go home. In short, the actors in this context are talking about the member of Vortex in MI7 (Ambrose), but Johny does not believe to Tucker. Then, Johny takes Tucker gun and ask to Tucker to go home.

Analysis of the data:

In this context there are three type that found by the researcher, the first type of the idiom that used is English phrasal compound. The idiom "well done" consist of adverb and verb, and it calls as verb phrase. Well usually used to show in a good way and the word done has a meaning that you have finished something. Then, these words in unity create new meaning to be "bagus sekali or kerja bagus".

In this part, there are three idioms which found by the researcher in one situation. The strategy which apply by the translator in the first idiom is translation an idiom using similar meaning but dissimilar form into target text. This strategy

applies by the translator because the context of the film and the meaning are similar while the form is different. The meaning from the idiom “well done” in Bahasa by using same meaning different form it will be “Bagus sekali”. If the idiom well done translate by using same meaning and form it will be “sekali bagus”. This meaning is not appropriate to use because, not readable and confusing the viewer. In addition, this form is not appropriate in Bahasa Indonesia.

The second type of the idiom in this context is English phrasal compound. This idiom include in the English phrasal compound because this idiom consist of some components there are preposition, adjective, and noun. The word over means above or higher then something else, head means part of the bodey. If in unity these words created new meaning and to be “tidak berpikir” In short, this idiom calls as prepositional phrase.

The strategy that used by the translator in translate the idiom is different with the idiom above, the strategy that used is by paraphrase. The meaning “over your head” literally is “melebihi kepalamu”. If the translator used this translation it is not acceptable. Because, as the translator they have an ability to analysis how is the context of the film, the situation and also the equal meaning that suitable with the source text. In this idiom, the translator decides to use paraphrase as the strategy, and the translation of “over your head” in Bahasa will be “tidak berpikir”, this meaning is acceptable readable by the viewer. It caused, the context of the film that makes this meaning running well.

Third idiom in this context include in type of English phrasal compound. It is because the idiom consist of phrasal compound especially in term of verb phrase. The word run include in the class of verb and along as preposition. That is why this idiom calls as English phrasal compound.

The third idiom is “run along”. The strategy that used by the translator to translate this one by using paraphrase. This strategy is the most acceptable then the rest strategy. “Run along” if translate to target text literally it can be “larilah yang panjang”. In Cambridge dictionary online the idiom “run along” means said to the children to go away. The context in film when Johny says “run along” to Tucker, he leave Johny and Ambrose. By these information the translator decides to translate “run along” means go away, or drive away. That is why the translator decide run along translate into target text by using paraphrase.

Datum 13

Source Language

It's all over for you now, English.

It's **the end of the line. (00:56)**

Yes, you'd like that, wouldn't you, Patch?

After all, I'm just a jumped-up grammar school nobody, aren't I?

I know that you are the third man in Vortex.

No, Johnny. You are.

Target Language

Semua sudah berakhir bagimu, English.

Ini **akhir dari semuanya. (00:56)**

Ya, kau menyukai itu, bukan begitu, Patch?
 Bagaimanapun, aku hanyalah guru tata bahasa
 Yang tidak tahu apa-apa, bukan?
 Aku tahu kau adalah anggota ketiga dari Vortex.
 Tidak, Johnny. Kamu.

Context of the data:

The utterances start around 10 a.m. located in a church. In this place there are Johnny, Patch, Pastor and the other agents which hide around church to catch Johnny. This utterances only from Johnny and Patch. They are talking about the third man in vortex, Johnny says that Patch is the third agent of Vortex. But, patch says that Johnny is the third agent of vortex. Both of them are saying like that because, Ambrose in the plot before says to Johnny that Patch is the third agent of vortex and Johnny believe him because, Ambrose is his close friend. In other hand, Ambrose says to Pamela that Johnny is the agent of Vortex, because he has the key of Vortex.

Analysis of the data:

The type of the idiom which is found by the researcher in this context is English phrasal compound. The idiom “the end of the line” is include in the type of English phrasal compound because, this idiom consists of some words called prepositional phrase. End means furthest away from the center of means from and line means long mark. Then in unity create new meaning to be “the end of everything”

The strategy that applies by the translator is by paraphrase. This strategy used because the translator cannot find equivalence of the meaning between source text and target text. In addition, the translator must find out the meaning in the context of the film. So, when the translator decides to use paraphrase as the strategy. In this case the idiom which is use “end of the line”, when it translate into target text will be “akhir dari garis”. This translation is not related to the plot of the film. So, the translator decides to translate idiom “the line” by using paraphrase and the meaning to be “semuanya”. Then, the meaning of the “it is the end of the line” to be “ini akhir dari semuanya”.

Datum 14

Source Language

I don't know how to thank you.

I'd love a take-away.

Consider it done. (01:04)

Flying low. (01:04)

Target Language

Aku tak tahu bagaimana berterima kasih.

Aku senang diajak jalan-jalan.

Beres!. (01:04)

Celanamu terbalik. (01:04)

Context of the data:

This plot happens at 10 p.m. in Kate's apartment precisely in the living room. In that room there is no other people except both of them. This utterances

happens when Kate doing research about the incident in Mozambique by using closed circuit television or well known as (CCTV) camera' recording. After that, Kate get the information about the incident in Mozambique. She want Johny look at her laptop, and explains that there is a drug which control the mind which make an accident in there. Knowing that information, he does not know how to say thank you to Kate, because she give the big information to him. Shortly, they are talking about accident in Mozambique and how it can happened, then Kate get information and she share it with Johny. Johny is impressed about that information and does not know to reciprocate it.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idiom in this part include in English phrasal compound. English phrasal compound consists of some words. There are consider with has a position as verb, it has position as pronoun and done has position as past participle. The meaning of consider is making decision and done is past participle of do and to show that you are agree to something. Then the meaning will be different in shape of idiom and in Bahasa to be "beres".

There are two idioms in this part first is "consider it done", the strategy that used by the translator to translate it into target text by paraphrase. The reason because, there is no match if using the other strategy. For example "consider it done" if translate it word by word it will be "memikirkanya selesai" that meaning in target is not readable and not appropriate. If using omission as the strategy it will be no meaning, because by using omission is the meaning of the idiom is omitted

and it is the last step if there no match in paraphrase, same meaning and form and same meaning different form. So, the translator used paraphrase as the strategy because the context in this movie and the source text is not match if using the other strategies.

In the second idiom, the idiom flying low include in the type of English phrasal compound. The structure of English phrasal compound in this part is verb phrase, flying as verb and low as adverb. Actually, the word flying has a meaning as travel by air and low has a meaning not high. But in unity has the different meaning and to be “celanamu terbalik”

The second strategy that used is same with the strategy above, by paraphrase. It is clear that the translator cannot find the equal meaning in target text and do paraphrasing as the way to get the understandable meaning in the target text. The translator decides paraphrase by following the context of the movie and the previous utterances. The idiom “flying low” will be “terbang rendah” if this idiom translate word by word while this meaning readable but not acceptable in the context of the movie. In the context of the movie “flying low” means the pant wear by Johny is “upside down”.

Datum 15

Source Language

Whoa, look. The T-2 ground-to-air missile!

That's a D-7 bulletproof shield.

Take it from me, Tucker.

I was working with these while you were **stringing conkers**. (01:12)

Target Language

Whoa, lihat. Misil darat ke udara T-2!

Itu tameng anti peluru D-7.

Bawalah untukku, Tucker.

Aku telah mengenal benda-benda ini Sejak kau **masih kecil**. (01:12)

Context of the data:

The utterances in datum 15 take a place around Le Bation (place to meeting with China's prime minister) it is around 5 a.m. in this side there are Johny and Tucker. They are watching how to enter the building, caused both of them are outside of the building. Then Johny opened the car trunk and take the weapon, they are talking about the weapon which take by Johny. Tucker says that is T-2 weapon, meanwhile Johny says that is D-2 weapon, and he add in the last conversation that he knows this weapon since Tucker was child.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idiomatic that is used in this part is proper name. Proper name also plays an important role make idioms more interesting to learn. Some groups of words cannot translated separately word for word because it's already used for something new maybe a city, a group of people community, or something known as a name. The idiom "stringing conkers" if it translate it will be "merangkai conkers". So, the word conkers is name of the game for the children.

The strategy that used by translator to translate this idiom by using paraphrase. This strategy is used because, there is no match between source text and the target text. The idiom “stringing conkers” which translate word by word it will be “merangkai konkers”. So, because of there is no relation meaning from source text into target text when the translator used the other strategy. Then, the translator decides to translate “stringing conkers” by using paraphrase, and translate it as “masih kecil”. The word conkers in cambridge is a children’s game which you have a conkers with string and break your friend’s conkers with yours. From this definition we know that stringing conkers is a game which only played by children. That is way the translator decide to translate “stringing conkers” to be “masih kecil” and translate it by strategy of paraphrase.

Datum 16

Source Language

Intruders in Sector Four!

Dear God, let me not die **at the hands of** the Swiss. (01:14)

Tucker, now listen. I want you to attack me

Target Language

Penyusup di sektor empat!

Oh Tuhan, jangan biarkan aku mati **Di tanah** Swiss. (00:14)

Tucker, sekarang dengar. Aku ingin kau menyerangku.

Context of the data:

This incident take a place out of Le Betion building precisely in sector 4, around 6 a.m. this utterances happens when Johnny make a mistake in using of weapon. He thinks the weapon that used is ascender, but in truth it is the danger detector signal. Because of that, all of securities in the outside of building looking for that signal. Next, because Johnny want not dead in Swiss, he says to Tucker to hit him as hard as possible. Later, all of securities find them, Tucker has an idea to shoot Johnny and he shoot Johnny but did not hit him. He says to securities that the man which he has shoot is Agent Johnny English.

Analysis of the data:

This idiom include in the type of English phrasal compound. The idiom at the hands of consists of preposition, article, noun, and preposition. In short the idiom at the hands of include in the English phrasal compound especially in the class of preposition phrase.

In datum 15, the strategy applied by the translator is translate an idiom using similar meaning and form. This strategy is used because, not only the event in the film and the source text have match with the meaning in the target text but also the form that used is similar. The idiom “at the hand of Swiss” equal with the meaning “country of Swiss”. It can be translate as the country because the context of the film, in this time, Johnny in Swiss and he makes a mistake which can make him died in Swiss. So he says “Dear God, let me not die **at the hands of** the Swiss”. Consider this event, the translator decides to translate “at the hands of” in source text to be

“di tanah” in target text. It can conclude that, at the hands of Swiss has similar meaning and form with di tanah Swiss.

Datum 17

Source Language

Prime Minister, traditionally...

Some things wrong.

...China does not respond well to advice...

Pull out the barrel. (01:23)

Now, Johnny, I want you to kill Xiang Ping.

Target language

Perdana Menteri, dulunya...

Ada sesuatu yg salah.

...China tidak menyambut baik masukan-masukan...

Tarik ke atas. (01:23)

Sekarang, Johnny, aku ingin kau membunuh Xiang Ping.

Context of the data:

In this time, the incident located in a room surrounded by a glass which has an ability to keep safety the people inside it. There are for man in this room, Johnny, and an agent, China's prime minister and his translator. This utterances starts around 6:55 a.m. between Johnny and Ambrose. In this situation, Johnny has controlled by Ambrose, because he drinks the control mind drug. The conversation between Johnny and Ambrose through earphone. Ambrose wants Johnny to kill the prime minister by pull out the gun in his pocket. In the time when Johnny will shoot

the prime minister, he remembers the message from his teacher in Tibet that “mind must be the master of the body” and he is resisting it by his hand.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idiom in the datum 17 that used is English phrasal compound. This idiom consist of verb phrase. Pull out of the barrel consist of some words and it has a meaning. The meaning pull out has a meaning as attract and the barrel has a meaning a large container made from wood or metal or plastic. In unity it created new meaning in Bahasa and to be “Tarik ke atas”.

In datum 17, the strategy which is apply by the translator is by paraphrase. This strategy used because there is no similarities meaning found in the target text. If the translator not use paraphrase as the strategy the idiomatic expression “pull out of the barrel” literally it will be “Tarik keluar dari tong”. By this translation the people who watch this translation will be confused. Because there is no match in the context of the film and in this translation. In the film when Ambrose says “pull out the barrel” Johnny pull up the tip of the gun. So, based on the event in this movie, the translator decides to translate “pull out of the barrel” into target text to be “Tarik keatas”.

Datum 18

Source Language

Fire!

Go, go, go.

Time to **get out of here.** (01:25)

Hold your fire!

Target Language

Tembak!

Ayo, ayo, ayo.

Waktunya **pergi dari sini**. (01:25)

Tahan tembakan kalian!

Context of the data:

This incident still in the room meeting with China's prime minister, it is around 7 a.m. in this room meeting there are Johny, MI7 agent, China's prime minister, and a translator. This utterances happens when Johny has drink the mind control drug which given by Ambrose to him. In that time, Ambrose want Johny to shoot Xiang Ping (prime minister of China) with a gun his pocket. Suddenly, he he tries to control his body and he can do it. Ambrose knows that he has failed to control Johny, he tries to get out from this building.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idiom in the datum 18 is English phrasal compound. The idiom get out of here is the idiom that include in the type of English phrasal compound because this idiom include in the class of verb phrase. This idiom will have similar meaning if translate word by word or in unity. The words get out means "cepat keluar" and of means dari and here means "di sini". In unity the meaning to be "cepat keluar dari sini".

The strategy applies by translator is same meaning and form. This strategy is acceptable and readable for this idiom. The idiom “get out of here” if translate literally into target text will be “pergi dari sini”. Knowing that this idiom is acceptable and readable use this strategy. The translator decides to use it. In addition, the context of the film is equal with this meaning. In the context of the movie, when Ambrose says “time to go out of here” he decides to go out from the building and run away. Because of this reason also, the translator use this strategy to translate this idiom.

3.3 Discussions

After finding and analyzing the data in the previous section, the discussion of data findings is very important to answer the purpose of this study. First, “What are the types of idiomatic expression found in Johny English Reborn movie?” Second, "What are the strategies used by translator in translating idiomatic expressions in Johny's English Reborn Movie?" This section discusses the types and strategies of translation used in translating idiomatic expressions by Charles F Hocket and Mona Baker.

According to Charles F Hocket, there are six types of idiom. Substitutes, proper name, abbreviation, English phrasal compound, figure of speech and slang.

3.3.1 Substitutes

In this type there is only one idiom found by the researcher in this movie. The substitutes is in the datum 1. The idiom “took his eye off”, the word “his” in this idiom refers to the utterances before that is the word “he”.

3.3.2 Proper name

From this type, the researcher only found one idiom, the idiom found in the datum 15. The idiom found was “*stinging conkers*”, conkers is a name of game for a children.

3.3.3 Abbreviation

In this movie, the researcher cannot find the idioms related to this type.

3.3.4 English phrasal compound

English phrasal compound has to be the mostly types used in this film. There are 20 idiom founded in this movie. *In touch with a higher power* (2). *Not on my watch* (3). *Crystal clear* (3). *What's the matter?*(4). *Come off it*, (5). *In just a minute* (6). *just snap my fingers* (8). *Excuse me?* (9). *out of my league* (9). *Of course* (10). *sort of*(11). *Well done* (12). *over your head* (12). *Run along* (12). *the end of the line* (13). *Consider it done* (14). *Flying low*(14). *at the hands of*(16). *Pull out the barrel* (17). *get out of here* (18). This type is the mostly typse used because the characteristics of this type consist of only two words or more and have meaning.

3.3.5 Figure of speech

For this type, researchers only found one idiom in this movie. The idiom is “*invisible to naked eye*” founded in datum 7.

3.3.6 Slang

The researcher could not find the idiom that appears in this movie that is related to this type.

Based on Mona Baker there are four strategies in translating idiomatic expression. First, translate an idiom by using similar meaning and form. Second, translate an idiom by using similar meaning while the form is different. Third, translation by paraphrasing. The last, translation by omission.

3.3.1 Translation by using similar meaning and form

By using this strategy, the researcher found four idioms they are “*Not on my watch*” that translate into Bahasa Indonesia to be “tidak akan terjadi dalam kepemimpinanku”(3), “*what is the matter*” translated into target text to be “ada masalah apa”(4), “*invisible to the naked eye*” translated in Bahasa become “tak terlihat oleh mata telanjang”(7), “*just snap my finger*” if translated into Bahasa Indonesia it will be “hanya dengan menjetikan jariku”(8), “*sort of*” this idiom which translated into target becomes “semacam”(11), “*at the hands of*” if translated into target language will be “di tanah”(16).the last “*get out of here*” this idiom translated in Bahasa Indonesia to be “pergi dari sini”(18). Those idiom which found

by the researcher and translated by translator has equivalent meaning in target text (Bahasa Indonesia).

3.3.2 Translation by using similar meaning but the form is different

The researcher found four idioms used in this strategy. First, “*Took his eye off*” is translated as “bola matanya tidak fokus”(1). Second, “*in touch with a higher power*” to be “berkomunikasi”(2). Third, “*in just a minute*” the translator translate to be “sebentar lagi”(6), The last, “*Well done*” this idiom translate into target text to be “bagus sekali”(12).

3.3.3 Translation by paraphrasing

The researcher found thirteen idioms using paraphrase which means that this strategy is the mostly used to translate idiomatic expressions in this film. Based on the explanation above, translators use this strategy as a way to translate because, there are no words that match in the target language. There are “*crystal clear*” which is translate as “sangat jelas”(3). Next, “*Come off it*” this idiom translate as “ayolah”(5). Then, “*Excuse me*” this idiom will be “permisi”(9) in target text. Next, “*Out of my league*” has translate by translator to be “di luar jangkauanku”(9). Then, “*Of course*” in target text becomes “tentu saja”(10). Next, “*face to face*” from this idiom it is translated as “berhadap hadapan”(11). Fifth, “*over your head*” in target text will be “tidak berpikir”(12). Sixth, the idiom “*run along*” translated to Bahasa Indonesia becomes “pergi”(12). Seventh, “*the end of the line*” it is translated into target text as “akhir dari semuanya”(13). Then, “*Consider it done*” is translated as “beres” (14). After that, “*Flying low*” this kind of idiom translated to be “celanamu

terbalik” (14). Next, “*stringing conkers*” translated into target text to be “masih kecil”(15). The last “*Pull out the barrel*” which translated as “tarik ke atas”(17).

3.3.4 Translation by omission

The last strategy is by omission, the researcher is not found this strategy in the utterances of the movie. The researcher has try to find out the utterances which is use in this strategy, but as long as the researcher try to find out there is no single word which found by the researcher.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the study, this chapter explains conclusions and suggestions. The conclusion explains a summary of the results found in Chapter III. In addition, suggestions consist of recommendations for students, translators and subsequent researchers, who are interested in conducting further research in this field of study.

4.1 Conclusion

According to the findings and discussion of the research in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are six types of idiom based on Charles F. Hockett. There are, substitutes, proper name, abbreviation, English phrasal compound, figure of speech, and slang. However, in the Johny English Reborn movie only four types were found by researchers. They were Substitutes, Proper name, Figure of speech, and English phrasal compound.

Furthermore, based on Mona Baker there are four strategies to translate idiomatic expression. First, translate an idiom by using similar meaning and form. Second, translate an idiom by using similar meaning while the form is different. Third, translate an idiom by paraphrasing. Last, translate an idiom by omission. However, there are only three strategies found by the researcher in this movie, there are translating an idiom by using similar meaning and form, translating an idiom by

using similar meaning while the form is different, and translating an idiom by paraphrasing. In translating an idiom by using similar meaning and form researcher found four idiomatic expressions related to this strategy. Next, translating an idiom by using similar meaning while the form is different, the researcher found four idiomatic expression used for translating the data into target text. Then, translating an idiom by paraphrasing the researcher found thirteen idiomatic expressions. This kind of strategy is mostly used by the translators, because the translator cannot find the appropriate meaning from the source language into the target language.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the significances of the research and the results of the study, there are several points that can be recommended. Students who learn English especially in the field of translation are expected to have the ability to translate source text into target text properly. Then, translate source text into target text well, they must have the ability to understand the context they are about to translate. By reading this study, this will help them to avoid misunderstandings in translation because this research is about translation strategies especially in idiomatic expressions. The analysis and discussion of this study are expected to provide clear explanations about the type of translation and how to translate idiomatic expressions based on Charles F. Hocket and Mona Baker. For the next researcher, it is expected to do a research about the type of translation. That is because there are several theories that can support them to find out the types of translations used by translators, such as Nida and Taber, Newmark, and Larson.

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APPENDIX

Table of Idiomatic Expression and The strategy of Translating Idiomatic
Expression

Datum	Idiom	Type	Strategy
1	00:01 Yeah. Took his eye off the ball in Mozambique	Substitutes	Translate an Idiom Using Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form
2	00:04 I'm in touch with a higher power.	English Phrasal Compound	Translate an Idiom Using Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form
3	00:12 Not on my watch. Clear'?	English Phrasal Compound	Translate an Idiom Using Similar Meaning and form
	00:12 Crystal clear, Pegasus.	English Phrasal Compound	Paraphrase
4	00:15 What's the matter?	English Phrasal Compound	Translate an Idiom Using Similar Meaning and form
5	00:16 Come off it	English Phrasal Compound	Paraphrase
6	00:29 I'll be with you in just a minute	English Phrasal Compound	Translate an Idiom Using Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form
7	00:33 invisible to the naked eye	Figure of Speech	Translate an Idiom Using Similar Meaning and form

8	(00:34) I'm not going to just snap my fingers	English Phrasal Compound	Translate an Idiom Using Similar Meaning and form
9	(00:34) Excuse me?	English Phrasal Compound	Paraphrase
	(00:34) And completely out of my league	English Phrasal Compound	Paraphrase
10	(00:49) Of course	English Phrasal Compound	Paraphrase
11	(00:49) Some sort of key?	English Phrasal Compound	Translate an Idiom Using Similar Meaning and form
12	(00:50) Simon, I have to ask you a question, face to face	English Phrasal Compound	Paraphrase
	(00:53) Well done , Tucker		Translate an Idiom Using Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form
	(00:54) You're in way over your head , boy.		Paraphrase
	(00:54) Run along .	English phrasal compound	Paraphrase
13	(00:56) It's the end of the line.	English phrasal compound	Paraphrase
14	(01:04) Consider it done.	English phrasal compound	Paraphrase
	(01:04) Flying low.	English phrasal compound	Paraphrase
15	(01:12) I was working with these	Proper name	Paraphrase

	while you were stringing conkers.		
16	(01:14) Dear God, let me not die at the hands of the Swiss.	English phrasal compound	Translate an Idiom Using Similar Meaning and form
17	(01:23) Pull out the barrel.	English phrasal compound	Paraphrase
18	(01:25) Time to get out of here.	English phrasal compound	Translate an Idiom Using Similar Meaning and form

