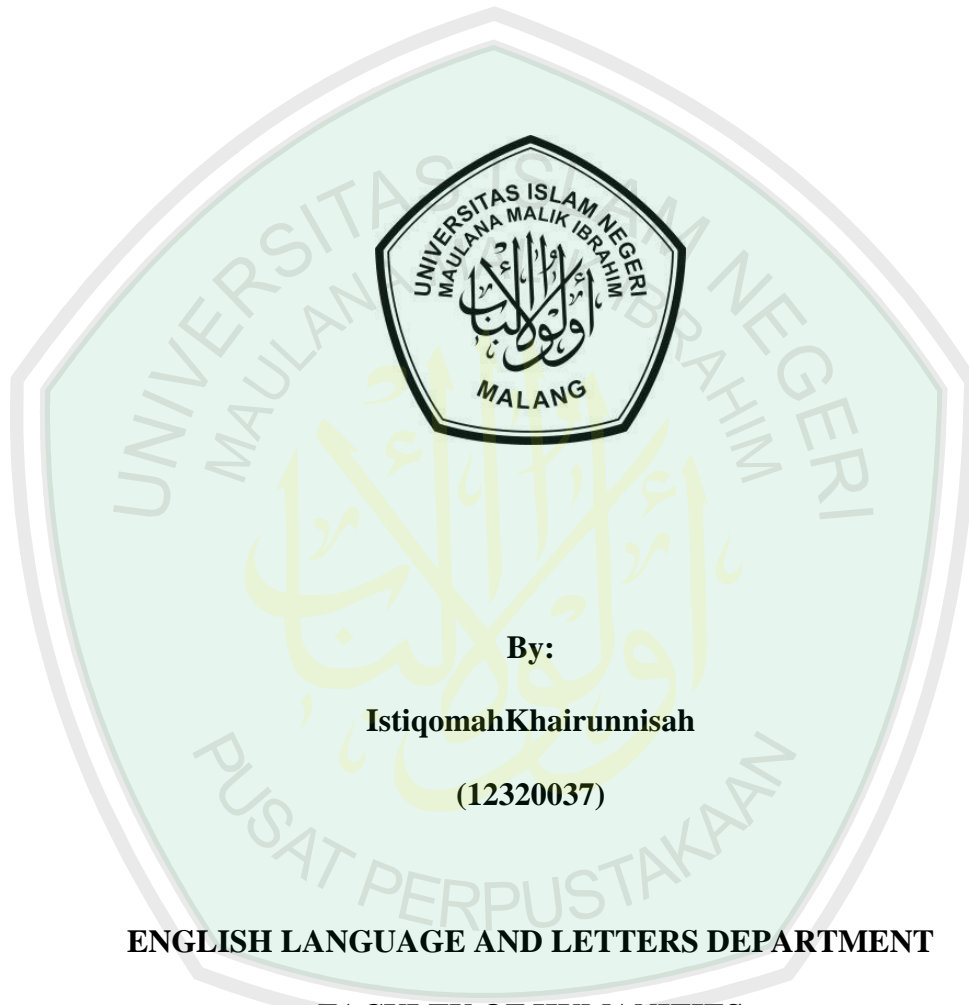


**TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS USED IN
*MAZE RUNNER “THE SCORCH TRIALS” MOVIE***

THESIS



By:

IstiqomahKhairunnisah

(12320037)

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

MALANG

2016

**TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS USED IN
*MAZE RUNNER “THE SCORCH TRIALS” MOVIE***

THESIS

Presented to:

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang

in partial fulfillment of the requirements

for degree of SarjanaSastra

By

IstiqomahKhairunnisah

12320037

Advisor:

Dr. H. LanggengBudianto, M.Pd



ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

MALANG

2016


APPROVAL SHEET

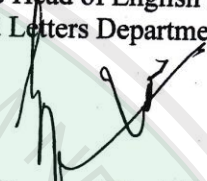
This is to certify that the Sarjana thesis of Istiqomah Khairunnisah, entitled *Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions Used in Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials" Movie* has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Language and Letters Department.

Malang, June __ 2016

Approved by
The Advisor

Acknowledge by
The Head of English Language
and Letters Department



Dr. H. Langgeng Budiarto, M.Pd)
NIP 19711014 200 312 1001


Dr. Syamsuddin, M.Hum
19691122 200 604 2001

The Dean of Faculty of Humanities

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang



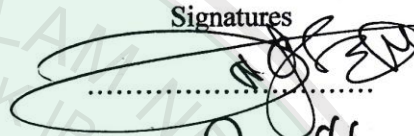
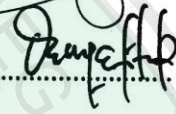


Dr. Istiadah, M. A

NIP. 19670313 199203 2 002

PUSAT PERPUSTAKAAN

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Istiqomah khairunnisah's thesis **Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expression Used in Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials" Movie**, has been approved by the board of examiners as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

The Board of Examiners	Signatures
1. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd. (main examiner) NIP. 19820811 2011 01 1 008	
2. Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd. (chairman) NIP. 19850530 2009 12 2 006	
3. Dr. H. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd. (advisor) NIP. 19711014 2003 12 1 001	

The Dean of Faculty Humanities

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang




Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A

NIP. 196703131992032002

CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

I declare that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* in English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang entitled *Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions Used in Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials" Movie* is truthfully my original work. I did not operate any material previously written or published by another author or writer except those indicated in quotations, paraphrasing method and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, June 16th, 2016

Researcher



Istiqomah Khairunnisah

MOTTO

Life is all about taking risks. If you never take risks, then you'll never know what you are capable of.



DEDICATION

- Thanks to Allah SWT
- This thesis is dedicated to my parent : Arsyad and Farida Komariah
- My sister Amalia Haerani
- All my friends



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At this great moment, I wish a prayer to Allah SWT who has blessed and guided me during the writing of this thesis.

On this occasion, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to:

1. Ms. Dr. Istiadah, M. A, Dean of faculty of Humanities of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang
2. Mr. Dr. Syamsuddin, M. Hum, the Head of English Language and Letter Departement, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, who gave me permission to conduct this research;
3. Mr. Dr. H. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd, my advisor,for his continuous valuable guidance, advice, and encouragement in completing this thesis;
4. All lecturers at the English Language and Letter Department of Faculty of Humanities of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, who have taught, motivated, and given guidance during the writing of this thesis;
5. All Staff of English Language and Letter Department of Faculty of Humanities Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang who always helped me during my study;
6. My family who always support and pray for me to accomplish this thesis;
7. My best friend: Kholidatul Imaniyah and Nur Fatikh Rifana
8. All of my friends at English Language and Letter Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang
9. The last but not least, all people whom I cannot mention who helped me in finishing this thesis, thank you very much;

Finally, I do realize that due to my limited ability, this thesis must have shortcomings and is far from being perfect. For this, I do welcome any suggestions and criticisms.

Malang, June 16th 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPROVAL SHEET	i
LEGITIMATION SHEET	ii
CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENT	vii
ABSTRACT	x
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Background of the study	1
1.2. Research Questions	5
1.3. Objectives of Study	5
1.4. Significance of the study	5
1.5. Scope and Limitation	6
1.6. Definition of Key Terms	6
1.7. Research Method.....	7
1.7.1 Research Design.....	7
1.7.2 Research Instrument.....	7
1.7.3 Data and Data Source.....	7
1.7.4 Data Collection.....	7
1.7.5 Data Analysis	8
CHAPTER II . REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	9
2.1. Definition of Translation	9
2.2 Types of Translation	10
2.3 Translation Strategies	12
2.3.1 Translation by using an idiom with similar form and meaning in the target language	12
2.3.2 Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	13

2.3. 3 Translation by paraphrase	13
2.3.4 Translation by omissions	14
2.4 Idiomatic Expressions	14
2.5 Classification of Idiom.....	15
2.5.1 Phrase Idiom	15
2.5.2. Clause Idiom	16
2.6 Synopsis of Movie	17
2.7 Previous Study	21
CHAPTER III FINDING AND DISCUSSION	22
3.1 Research Finding.....	22
3.2. Discussions	47
3.2.1. Types of Idiom used in conversation among the characters in <i>Maze Runner “Scorch Trial”</i> movie.	47
3.2.1.1 Phrase Idiom	48
3.2.1.1.1 Noun Phrase Idiom.....	48
3.2.1.1.2 Adjective Phrase Idiom	48
3.2.1.1.3 Verb Phrase Idiom.....	48
3.2.1.1.4 Prepositional Phrase Idiom.....	49
3.2.1.1.5 Adverb Phrase Idiom.....	49
3.2.1.1.6 Interjection	49
3.2.1.2 Clause Idiom.....	49
3.2.1.2.1 Verb + Complement Pattern.....	49
3.2.1.2.2 Verb + Direct Object	50
3.2.1.2.3 Verb + Direct Object + complement	50

3.2.1.2.4 Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object.....	50
3.2.1.2.5 Verb + Direct Object + Adjunct.....	50
3.2.2 Translation strategies used in translating the idiomatic expression in <i>Maze Runner “Scorch Trial”</i> movie.....	51
3.2.2.1 Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and form.....	51
3.2.2.2 Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but dissimilar form.	51
3.2.2.3 Translation by Paraphrase.....	52
3.2.2.4 Translation by Omissions	52
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	54
4.1. Conclusion	54
4.2. Suggestion.....	55
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDIXES	

ABSTRACT

Khairunnisah, Istiqomah. 2016. Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions Used in *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials"* Movie. Thesis, English Letter and Language Departement, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Advisor: Dr. H. Langgeng Budianto, M. Pd.

Keyword: Idiomatic Expressions, Translation, Translation Strategies

This study investigated the translation strategies used by the translator of *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials"* movie in translating idiomatic expressions. There are two problems analyzed in this study. They were 1) What types of idiomatic expressions are found in *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trial"* movie and 2) What are the strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions in *Maze Runner "Scorch Trial"* movie. Thus, in order to get deep and comprehensive understanding in this topic, the researcher uses qualitative descriptive method because the data were analysed and described in the form of word and sentence. The data were taken from the conversations among the characters in movie and movie script in order to get the exact utterances. Then the data were analysed based on the theory from Cowie, Mackin, and McCaig (1993) cited in Tu (2007) to analyses idiomatic expression and used theory from Baker (1992) to analyze the translation strategy. The result of this research shows that phrase idiom were mostly appearing and used by the characters of the movie. There were 23 datum analyzed containing idiomatic expressions and translation strategy. The uses of idiomatic expressions were determined by the context and situation in the movie, while the uses of translation strategy are influenced by the categories of each types of translation strategy. Finally, the researcher hopes that this thesis will be useful for both theoretical and practical source in learning how to translate English idioms and also for those who conduct further study about translation of English idioms.

ABSTRAK

Khairunnisah, Istiqomah. 2016. Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions Used in *Maze Runner “The Scorch Trials”* Movie. Skripsi, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. H. Lenggeng Budianto, M. Pd.

Kata Kunci: Idiom, Penerjemahan, Strategi Penerjemahan

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti strategi penerjemahan idiom yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dari film *Maze Runner “The Scorch Trials”*. Terdapat 2 rumusan masalah yang akan dianalisa dalam penelitian ini. Yang pertama adalah 1) apakah tipe dari idiom yang ditemukan dalam film *Maze Runner “The Scorch Trials”* dan 2) strategi apa yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan idiom dalam film *Maze Runner “The Scorch Trials”*. Maka dari itu, untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih tentang penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif karena data dianalisa dan dipaparkan dalam bentuk kata dan kalimat. Data diambil dari percakapan antar tokoh-tokoh dalam film dan naskah film. Kemudian data dianalisa menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Cowie, Mackin, dan McCaig (1993) dikutip di Tu (2007) untuk menganalisa idiom dan teori milik Mona Baker (1992) untuk menganalisa strategi penerjemahan. Hasil akhir dari penelitian ini adalah phrase Idiom adalah idiom yang paling sering digunakan oleh karakter dalam film. Terdapat 23 datum dianalisa mengandung idiom dan strategi penerjemahannya. Penggunaan idiom sangat ditentukan oleh konteks dan situasi yang terjadi didalam film, sedangkan penggunaan strategi penerjemahan sangat dipengaruhi oleh kategori-kategori dari strategi penerjemahan itu sendiri. Akhirnya, peneliti berharap skripsi ini akan sangat berguna dan digunakan sebagai pegangan dalam mempelajari ilmu menerjemah khususnya menerjemahkan idiom dan untuk peneliti selanjutnya yang ingin melanjutkan penelitian ini dengan menggunakan teori dari peneliti lainnya.

خلاصة

خير النساء، استقامة ٢٠١٦. أنظر إجابة ٢٠١٦. استراتيجيات الترجمة من العبارات الاصطلاحية المستخدمة في المتاهة عداء "محاكمات التلويح" الفيلم. البحث. اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج.

المشرف : دكتور Langgeng بوديانتو، الماجستير
الكلمة الرئيسية : العبارات الاصطلاحية والترجمة واستراتيجيات الترجمة

التحقيق في هذه الدراسة استراتيجيات الترجمة استخدمها من قبل المترجم من المتاهة عداء "محاكمات التلويح" الفيلم في ترجمة العبارات الاصطلاحية. هناك نوعان من المشاكل كانوا (١) ما تم العثور على أنواع التعبيرات الاصطلاحية التي تم تحليلها في هذه الدراسة. في المتاهة عداء "التلويح المحاكمة" فيلم (٢) ما هي الاستراتيجيات التي يستخدمها المترجم في ترجمة العبارات الاصطلاحية في المتاهة عداء فيلم "التلويح المحاكمة". وبالتالي، من أجل الحصول على فهم عميق وشامل في هذا الموضوع، يستخدم الباحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي لأن البيانات تم تحليلها ووصف في شكل الكلمة والجمله تم نقل البيانات من ثم المحادثات بين الشخصيات في فيلم وسيناريو الفيلم من أجل الحصول على الكلام بالضبط. تم تحليل البيانات استنادا إلى نظرية من كوي، ماكين، وماكيج (١٩٩٣) التي ورد ذكرها في تو (٢٠٠٧) لتحليل التعبير الاصطلاحي وتستخدم نظرية من بيكر (١٩٩٢) لتحليل استراتيجية الترجمة. ونتيجة لهذا البحث يظهر أن عبارة لغة كانت تظهر وتستخدم من قبل كان هناك ٢٣ مسند تحليلها تحتوي على العبارات الاصطلاحية شخصيات الفيلم في الغالب. تم تحديد استخدامات العبارات الاصطلاحية التي كتبها السياق واستراتيجية الترجمة. والوضع في الفيلم، في حين تتأثر استخدامات استراتيجية الترجمة من قبل فئات من كل أنواع من استراتيجية الترجمة. وأخيرا، يأمل الباحث أن هذه الأطروحة ستكون مفيدة لكلا مصدر نظري وعملي في تعلم كيفية ترجمة المصطلحات الإنجليزية وأيضا لأولئك الذين إجراء مزيد من الدراسة حول الترجمة من التعابير الإنجليزية.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about some important points, they are background of the study, the problems of the study, the objectives of the study, the significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of the key terms, and research method.

1.1 Background of the Study

Information becomes a need in this global era. Therefore, information interactions through global communication are needed among people around the world by using a certain language that can be understood by people from many different countries. In the process of communication, spoken, written, gesture, or media are needed as interaction ways.

Language is very significant instrument to help people understand what others say when the communication occurs. As a means of communication, Language can be used not only for the transmission of informative messages but also for establishing and maintaining social relationships with others. If there were no language, there would be miscommunication, and humans would be difficult to interact to others. In short, language is used as a means of communication or an acceptable mean of expressing ideas, thoughts, felling and even the culture.

As many people know, there are a lot of languages in the world such as English, Chinese, Arabic, etc. Besides, an international language has influence people in the world to master it. English for instance, English is one of the important languages and most people in the world use it to communicate across

country. However, the problem is that when many people in the world that does not master English. It will be difficult for them to absorb the information. In that case, people need a tool to convert the message from one language to their own language. People need translated books from English to their own language to know the meaning of a foreign word or phrase so that they are can understand easily the true meaning and the communication run smoothly.

Nowadays, most people enjoy English; Indonesian people in particular enjoy watching western movies. However, people who do not understand and know English well will cast the difficulties to understand the dialogue uttered by the actors or actresses. Therefore, people need translation in the form of subtitle. In addition, subtitling is the rendering in a different language of verbal messages in film media, in the shape of one or more lines of written text presented on the screen in sync with the original message (Gottlieb, 1997 as cited in Munday, 2008). Subtitles are textual versions of the dialog or commentary in films, television programs, video games, and they usually displayed at the bottom of the screen, to help people understand what actors and actresses are talking about. Subtitling is very helpful for people to understand movies in other languages. In this study researcher found and downloaded both English and Indonesian subtitle from subscene.com. Subscene.com is a database of subtitles for international movie viewers. According to Simon Slangen, a staff writer and eBook editor at MakeUseOf.com in his article “The 3 Best Subtitle Sites for Your Movies & TV Series” in February 16, 2010, subscene.com is one of the best subtitle databases. He stated that from all the best subtitle sites over the web, Subscene stands out, it has an incredibly user-friendly and reliable interface, and offers pretty much all

the subtitles that people need. The subtitles match perfectly with the conversation and the image flow; it makes subscene.com as a valid and reliable source of the primary data.

Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1998). Jeremy Munday (2008) noted that the process of translation between two different written languages comprises the translator changing an original written text into a different verbal language or source language.

Besides, translation is also related to the culture. In translation process, transferring language and culture are also including and cannot be separated. Translation processes specify the process of how translator creates the equivalent meaning between source and target language. The task of translator is to pay more attention when translating source language to target language in order to make the reader understand. Moreover, the deep knowledge of both culture and language from different country is needed to become a translator. It is not going to be easy to translate a language. Especially for those who are still amateur and do not have enough background knowledge in translation. Translation process is not as simple as transmitting words from certain language into another language just by seeking the semantic equivalent, it also transferring the meaning of a whole text from the source language into target language.

In translating a text from another language, the problem becomes more complicated when it deals with the style of language which is also related to idiomatic expression. Unlike slang language which is used by relatively small

groups of people in informal and sometimes also tends to be confused with dialect or proverb which is known by quite a large part of any language speaking population sometimes it tends to be old and explicitly containing an advice and taken from literature, or from other very old sources, Idiom tends to be used and understood by almost everyone. Although most idioms are informal, just like slang language and are used in everyday speech, but there is also a wide range of formal idioms used in the particular field, like in business world.

Idiom considered as groups of words that can change from region to region. They also go in and out of fashion all the time, which makes them even harder to learn and the best way to know idioms, is through natural conversation with native speakers and observing the context when the idiom is uttered. One important point to be put in mind is that idiomatic expression depends on their context. The context helps to holds the idiom meaning. Similar with common word, idiom sometimes containing more than one meaning, therefor the context in which an idiom is used determine the intended meaning of that idiomatic. That is why it is valuable to learn language since it used in everyday speech and helps us run the conversation with people smoothly, learning idiom also improving the communication skill for learners.

In addition, Idiom is also includes to figurative language, since figurative language is language that uses words or expressions with a meaning that is different from the literal interpretation. Idiom also includes unusual constructions or combinations of words that provide a new perspective on the word.

Idiom is one of the unique phenomena of language and can be found in every language. Idiom is a number of words that make a different meaning with the individual words that stand (Seidl&McMordie, 1988). As people know that every word has its own meaning and sometimes, when the word is combined with other words the meaning will be changed. As Moreno (2003) stated that individual word meanings become alive during the use and comprehension of idiom allowing the speaker to create new forms and meanings.

Idiomatic expressions sometimes found in novel and movie because idiomatic expressions are used in wider variety of context or situations. That is why; the translator should pay more attention in translating idiomatic expressions because the different kind of treatment and strategies are needed in order to translate the idiom to be more natural and understandable in target language.

Some experts believe that idioms are the idiosyncrasies of a language. It means that idiom often cannot be seen by the rules of logic. A non-native speaker who tries to translate it into target language will face the difficulties; they will ignore the idioms and translate the text literally. The consequence is that the meaning would be awkward and make no sense and making the meaning far away from what it should be. It happens because of both; target and source language are different in term of culture and also style of language.

However, this study analyses the translation strategies used in translating the idiomatic expression in movie *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials"*, they are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase and translation by omissions. This study

is chosen because based on the preliminary analysis; it has some word formation using idiomatic expressions which need more exploration.

There are some previous studies related to the same field but have different subjects and theories. The first is Suliman (2013), the student of Wijaya Putra University at Surabaya. He analyses translation of idiomatic expressions used in the subtitle of *Tangled* movie. The result of his analysis leads to the following conclusion; total of idiomatic expressions found in movies are 26. Fifteen idiomatic expressions are misinterpreted by the translator while the rest are not.

Second previous study is Susanti (2014), the student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. She analyses the idiomatic expression in movie *Unexpected Journey: Hobbit*. From the study, it can be concluded that there are two categories of idiomatic expression presented in movie. They are phrase idiom and clause idiom.

Third previous study is Margarita Strakšien (2009), in her works with the title *Analysis of Idiom Translation Strategies from English into Lithuanian*, Strakšien claimed that the aim of the article is to compare English and Lithuanian idioms in general, to present the problem of no equivalence in the target language, to look through main translation strategies used in translation of idioms and examine the choice of translation strategies used by the translator and she found that the translator translated the idiomatic expression in four ways, they are paraphrasing, which involves e explanatory and stylistic paraphrase, idiom to idiom translation, which involves using idiom of similar meaning and form and using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, literal translation and omission.

However, this study tends to analyse the translation strategies used in translating idiomatic expressions in *Maze Runner "The scorch trial"* movie. The aim of this study is to find out the idiomatic expressions and translation strategies.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on what is explained above, the researcher finds the problem as follows:

1. What types of idiomatic expressions are found in *Maze Runner "Scorch Trial"* movie?
2. What are the strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions in *Maze Runner "Scorch Trial"* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of the study are:

1. Describing the types of idiomatic expressions found in *Maze Runner "Scorch Trial"* movie.
2. Describing the strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions in *Maze Runner "Scorch Trial"* movie.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significance of research is to give the contribution practically and theoretically. Practically, this study can be used as additional references for English Department student to understand more about translation, especially in translating an idiomatic expression in a movie and for those who want to do movie translation; this study is expected to be the starting point that they can provide correct translation of idiomatic expressions. Theoretically this study will explore

the theory of idiomatic expression by Cowie, Mackin and McCaig and the theory of translation strategy by Mona Baker.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is translation. The researcher limits the study focusing on the idiomatic expression found in *Maze Runner "Scorch Trial"* movie. The study is concerning on kinds of idiomatic expression and translation strategies used by the movie translator.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding about the terms which are used in this study, the researcher explains the key term as follows:

1. Translation is any transfer, for any reason, of any text from one language code to another language code the expressions by means of one language of any thought expressed by means of another language.
2. Source language is related to original language that will be translated into another language.
3. Target language is the destination language in which the source language will be translated into.
4. Idiomatic expression is well known as a set phrase of two or more words that means something different from the literal meaning of the individual words.
5. *Maze Runner "The Scorch Trials"* is an American Science-Fiction movie published in September 18, 2015. The movie is originally adopted from novel by James Dashner and directed by Wes Ball.

1.7 Research Method

This session discusses about the research method applied in the present research. It consists of research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collections, and data analysis.

1.7.1 Research Design

This study is a descriptive-qualitative research with a content analysis method. This research emphasized the importance of analysis performance of the writer. The researcher set out empirical observation that consists of descriptive and analytical passages. Krathwohl in Wiersma (1995: 12) delimits qualitative research as a research that describes phenomenon in words instead of numbers or measures. Bogdan & Biklen (1992: 28) also noted descriptive qualitative research concerns providing description of a phenomenon that occurs naturally without any intervention of an experiment or an artificially contrived treatment.

1.7.2 Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher chose a movie entitled *Maze Runner "Scorch Trial"* as the data source. The movie was chosen because it has sufficient number of idiomatic expressions. The researcher also searched the script in order to correct it with the exact utterances. The function of the scripts is to make the researcher easy in classifying whether the utterances of the movie are idiomatic expressions or not.

1.7.3 Data and Data Source

The data were all the idiomatic expressions exist in *Maze Runner "Scorch Trial"* movie, meanwhile the source of data was taken from the subtitle and script of *Maze Runner "Scorch Trial"* which published in 2015 and its translated version

of subtitle which downloaded from Subscene.com and it is written in the movie subtitle that the translator's name is Katy_Belekeme and Aorin as the movie subtitle writer. After comparing the translation version with another subtitle website, researcher found that the translation of the movie which is downloaded from www.subscene.com was the fittest and easy to understand; they tend to use simple word but conveying the message from source language well.

1.7.4 Data Collection

The current researcher collected the data by watching the movie and reading the script and the subtitle as well. Then the researcher classified the idiomatic expressions according to the theory proposed by Cowie, Mackin and McCaig cited in Tu (2007).

1.7.5 Data Analysis

After classifying the idiomatic expression, the researcher analysed the data by using translation strategies mostly based on Mona Baker theory, The writer did some steps to analyse the data. First, the writer classified the data into the type of idiomatic expressions based on Cowie, Mackin and McCaig theory, they are clause idiom and phrase idiom. Afterward, from the sentence which contains idiomatic expression, the writer analyse its translation strategy from English into Bahasa Indonesia based on Mona Baker theory. Those are translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of different form but similar meaning, translation by paraphrase and the last is translation by omissions. Finally, the writer explores the data which have been classified into the four types of translation by Baker. After that, the writer makes her own interpretation about the data.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents and discusses the review of related literature which consists of definition of translation, the types and meaning and the previous related studies.

2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is one of branches of linguistics which analyses the aspect of language, culture, and communication. According to Karimi (2003) cited in Ni'mah (2012) linguistically, translation is for the process of the translator consistently attempts to compare and contrast different aspect of two languages to find the equivalent. Many scholars define translation in many ways. However, the essential of each is the same. The elements of translation are Source Language (SL), Target Language (TL), and Equivalency.

Nida and Taber (1982) in Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003) see translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in the term of style. Here, they concern most about the way of translators translating a text or source language. It tends to look for the closest natural equivalence so the message of SL can be reached in TL. Other opinion about translation stated by Catford (1964) translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual meaning in another language (TL). Hence, between source language and target language must be equivalent.

According to Newmark (1989), he delimits the translation as ability consisting in the attempt to replace a written message in one language to another language without forgetting the intended message.

Concluding from all definitions from expertise is that translation is the process of one form of language is changed into another language. The necessary thing of good translation is about the closest natural of the message transferred from source language into target language. Therefore, translator should have deep knowledge about target language in order to be able to get the closest meaning, to make the reader understand of what the intended meaning are trying to transfer by the writer.

2.2 Types of Translation

After understanding the definition of translation, the researcher explains the types of translation in order to get better understanding about translation. Translation can be categorized into some types based on different experts.

According to Larson (1984) in Budianto and Fardhani (2010) translation is classified into two main types, namely *form-based translation* and *meaning-based translation*. Forms-based translation attempts to follow the form of the source language (SL) and it is known as literal translation. A literal translation sometimes sounds like nonsense and unnatural and the communication value is lack, it can be understood by the reader if the general grammatical form two languages is similar, otherwise the message of the text cannot be accepted by people. While meaning-based translation makes every effort to transfer the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the TL, such translation is called idiomatic translation. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like translation. It sounds like it was written

originally in the receptor language. Therefore, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically. This is his/her aim.

2.3 Translation Strategies

In translation strategy, the term “strategy” is often used similar with the term procedure or technique. According to Budianto (2010) cited in Putri (2015), translation strategies are used to translate phrase to phrase, sentence to sentence as a technical guide. Furthermore, translation strategies are the method that used by the translator to translate a word, sentence, or full sentence. In order to convey the meaning of an idiomatic expression, a translator needs some strategies to translate the idiomatic into the target language. Mona Baker (1992:72-77) proposes four strategies for translating an idiom. Below are the definitions of the strategies used to translate an idiomatic expression.

2.3.1 Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Form and Meaning in the Target Language

The first translation strategy by Mona Baker is translation using an idiom very similar in its form and meaning to the source language idiom. It must convey roughly the same meaning and be of equivalent lexical items. For instance, English idiom of *still stewing* has exact equivalent In Bahasa Indonesia with *bersusah hati*:

SL :*I am still stewing about that binder incident, Jerry.*

TL :*Aku masih bersusah hati dengan kecelakaan itu Jerry.*

(Winarto, 2015, p, 29)

2.3.2 Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

Another strategy suggested by Mona Baker is translation of idiom by using an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form in the target language. In this

case the lexical items of an idiom are not preserved; it is translated as a semantic equivalent. It is often possible to find an idiom in the target language which has a similar meaning from the source language but formulated from different form in both target and source language.

*SL : But son, this is the job that's **standing in your way**.*

*TL :Tapi nak, pekerjaan ini **sesuai dengan jalanmu**.*

((Winarto, 2015, p, 29)

2.3.3 Translation by Paraphrase

There are plenty of terms used to refer to this strategy: 'metaphor into non-metaphor', 'communicative paraphrase', 'reducing to metaphor to sense'.

Paraphrase is commonly used by translator to translate the idiomatic expressions. Paraphrase is used when the translator could not find a match in target language or it seems inappropriate idiomatic language in the target language because of the different is stylistic preference with target language. Using this kind of strategy a translator transfers the meaning of an idiom using a single word or a group of words which roughly resembles to the meaning of idiom but is not an idiom itself. For example:

*SL : I give you one thing to do. One thing to do and you **drop the ball**.*

*TL :Aku memberi kau satu hal yang harus dilakukan. Satu hal yang harus dilakukan dan kau **meninggalkannya**.*

((Winarto, 2015, p, 29)

2.3.4 Translation by Omission

According to Baker (1992, p.77) omission is allowed only in some cases: first, there is no close equivalent in the target language; secondly, when it is

difficult to paraphrase; finally, an idiom may be omitted for stylistic reasons. This strategy is not used very frequently. However, in the worst case the translator may omit some idiom if it is not possible to translate it using strategy by compensation, where he can put an idiom in another place of the clause, thus preserving the stylistic effect of idiom usage in the source text.

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.

((Winarto, 2015, p, 29)

The idiom “in the dark” is omitted by the translator because he/she could not find any similar word in target language. Even the omitted is needed, but the meaning is not affected at all.

2.4 Idiomatic Expressions

An idiom is commonly known as a group of word that have a particular meaning which is different from the meaning of each word and can be understood by its own. Idiom contains unpredicted meaning, for instance, the words “*light and salt*”, and few people know the meaning of the idiom but we cannot guess the meaning directly. For example:

- *Licking your wound*

Means: trying to recover from a bad experience

- *Run its course*

Mean: come to natural end

- *Open the door to*

Means: let something new start

Learning and understanding well about idiom becomes very essential for ESL and EFL student. According to Kainulanein (2006) in Susanti (2015) idiom can cause a problem to second language learners when they do not have ability to that language which makes their teaching also problematic. Idiom tends to be a problem for people when they involve to a conversation with foreigner, because the unpredictable meaning of idiom. Therefore, learning idiom becomes very important to decrease the misunderstanding.

2.5 Classification of Idioms

In order to help and understanding the idiom, there are two types of idiomatic expression purposed by Cowie, Mackin and McCaig cited in Tu (2007).

2.5.1 Phrase Idiom

According to Cowie, Mackin and McCaig (1993) cited in Tu (2007) idiom may be noun phrase, adjective clause, verb phrase, adverb phrase, and an interjection.

- Idiom as a noun phrase

Example: dog's dinner (over dressed in a showy way)

- Idiom as an adjective phrase

Example: as good as gold (generous, helpful, and well-behaved)

- Idiom as a verb phrase

Example: get to the bottom of thing (find a true explanation)

- Idiom as a prepositional phrase

Example: on cloud nine (extremely happy).

- Idiom as an adverbial phrase

Example: at a snail's pace (very slowly)

- Idiom as an interjection

Example: take your time.

2.5.2 Clause Idiom

Clause means a group of words that consist of verb and complement and becomes a part of sentence. The most common clause patterns covered by (Cowie, Macking, and McCaig, in Tu 2007) are:

- Verb + complement

Example: 'go berserk'

- Verb + Direct object

Example: 'ease somebody's mind'

- Verb + Direct object + complement

Example: 'paint the town red'

- Verb + indirect object + direct object

Example: 'do somebody credit'

- Verb + direct object + adjunct

Example: 'keep the wolf from the door.'

2.6 Synopsis of the Movie

The movie starts with hundreds of people crowded around a quarantined area. After escaping from the maze successfully, Thomas and the rest of the Gladers (Newt, Teresa, Frypan, and Winston) are brought to the desolated city following their escape. Head camp, named Janson, says all of the remaining gladers are under the protection of the camp. there, Thomas and friend encountered many teens and eventually learned that they are not the only one who

put on the maze game and managed to escape. Even though Janson says that they provide the Gladers with shelter, food, clothes, and protection from The Flare but Thomas still suspect that the camp wants something from them. Everyday there are some children who have been selected. Janson mentions that selectd are those which will start a new life. But no one ever knows what kind of new life.

At night, the boy named Aris gets Thomas out of bed and guides him through the vents to show him the room where a number of bodies are wheeled into a room for tests and research. Thomas realized that this is not a refugee camp but still wicked. Another day, Thomas gathers Newt, Minho, Frypan, Winston, and Aris, and tries to find Teresa so they can escape. But they also know that whenever they go they ould meet crank and still have to fight the wicked. So they make a journey far away from wicked and try to find a help.

In short, one night, wicked come and fight Thomas and friends, wicked starts to shoot and kill people who stand for Thomas and they take minho. Another day, Thomas and another survivor make a plan to take minho and attack wicked.

2.7 Previous Study

There are some previous studies related to the current study. The first is Suliman (2013), the student of Wijaya Putra University at Surabaya. He analyses translation of idiomatic expressions used in the subtitle of *Tangled* movie. The result of his analysis leads to the following conclusion; total of idiomatic expressions found in movies are 26. Fifteen idiomatic expressions are misinterpreted by the translator while the rest are not.

Translation procedure was applied in the translation of subtitle in movie *Tangled*. From the interpretation of the misinterpreted idioms, he found out that instead of applying the proper method of translating idiomatic expressions, the translator of the subtitle in the movie *Tangled* employs other unsuitable procedures. Those idioms are mostly misinterpreted because the translator used literal translation for most idioms, which later becomes incorrect method.

Second previous study is Susanti (2014), the student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. She analyses the idiomatic expression in movie *Unexpected Journey: Hobbit*. From the study, it can be concluded that there are two categories of idiomatic expression presented in movie. They are phrase idiom and clause idiom.

Third previous study is Margarita Strakšien (2009), in her works with the title *Analysis of Idiom Translation Strategies from English into Lithuanian*, Strakšien claimed that the aim of the article is to compare English and Lithuanian idioms in general, to present the problem of no equivalence in the target language, to look through main translation strategies used in translation of idioms and examine the choice of translation strategies used by the translator and she found that the translator translated the idiomatic expression in four ways, they are paraphrasing, which involves explanatory and stylistic paraphrase, idiom to idiom translation, which involves using idiom of similar meaning and form and using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, literal translation and omission.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding and discussions of the study according to the steps mentioned in the data analysis. As mentioned previously, this study tries to find the type of idiomatic expressions in *Maze Runner “the scorch trials”* movie and strategies used by the translator in translating the idiomatic expressions. Then the data presentation is followed by the discussions and conclusions as well.

3.1 Research Finding

This part presents the data of the study in the form of utterances as a result of finding in the conversation among the characters in the *Maze Runner “The Scorch Trials”* movie. This part is divided into three sections, the data finding presentation, context of the scene in the movie, and followed by the analysis of the data. In analyzing the data researcher classifies the data into two categories of idiomatic expressions, they are clause and phrase idiom, then classifying the translation of idiomatic expression from English into Bahasa Indonesia into four categories. There are translations by paraphrase, translation by omission, translation by using an idiom of similar form and meaning, and translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Datum 1

SL: Gotta move! Not safe out here, kid!

Got a swarm to the flank! (03:00)

Go, kid! Go, go!

TL: Kita haruspergi! Di sini tidak aman, Nak!

Gerombolan mengepung kita!

Pergi, Nak! Cepat!

Context:

The utterance occurs when a troop leads Thomas and his friends to enter a building and shows the way out from the fuss. The cranks chase them stubbornly.

Analysis of the data:

Datum 1 considers as clause idiom with V+directobject+complement pattern. Verb is “got” followed by “a swarm” as the direct object. Direct object tends to formulate from noun, pronoun, clause, and phrase. Phrase “A swarm” is a noun which has a meaning that a large group of insect all moving together. Then the complement is “to the flank”, it has a role to complete the expression of the previous verb and researcher found that the phrase “to the flank” is used to complete the expression of “a swarm”, so the clause becomes clearer.

The translation strategy used in datum 1 is translation by paraphrase. The strategy commonly used by translator in order to get the equivalent meaning with the source language. Or sometimes because a match cannot be found in the target language so the translator decided to paraphrase the word. As seen in the utterance “Got a swarm to the flank” if we literally translate it in Bahasa Indonesia become “dapatkan segerombolan untuk dipanggul”, however it would get the viewer confused and the sentence is peculiar, we cannot translate it just by seeing a whole word but also the context when the idiom utter. So that the translator do paraphrasing and make the meaning becomes more natural the viewer will got the message as well.

Datum 2

SL: I'm the reason you're all still alive.

It's my intention to keep you that way.

Now, come with me we'll get you kids **squared away**. (04:29)

TL: Aku penyebab kau masih hidup.

Aku berniat agar kau tetap demikian.

Ikut aku, Kami akan **mengurus kalian**.

Context:

Thomas and friends successfully enter the building where they will stay and meet the chief of that place called Janson. Thomas and friends are in the big question mark, where they are and who the people in the building are. Mr.Janson brings them to a room and claims to them the saviour of Thomas and friend's life is Mr.Janson.

Analysis of the data:

The utterance "*squared away*" is considered as verb phrase. Researcher found it as an idiom because the word is little bit confusing and peculiar. As known that squared is the term of shape and combines with the word away which lead us to think about distant or place. Therefore, when that two word is combined, the new meaning is created. The meaning of this idiom has no relation to the word forming it, "*squared*" and "*away*" but the meaning shows an action this is why this idiom belongs to the category of verb phrase idiom.

Researcher found that the using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form's strategy is being used to translate to idiomatic expression above.

According to thesaurus dictionary – online that "*squared away*" means *arranged or properly taken care of something*. In the translation of bahasa Indonesia, the translator translate it into "*mengurus kalian*" which in the term of meaning, contains the same level as "*squared away*" but it is written and displayed in the different way.

In short, the idiomatic expression found in the utterance above is verb phrase because the meaning literally lead to an activity and the translation strategy used is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form because both in English and Bahasa Indonesia, the words “*squared away*” covers similar meaning but in the term of form both are different.

Datum 3

SL: Let's just say the world out there is in a rather precarious situation.

We're all **hanging on by a very thin thread** (3.1). (05:29)

The fact that you kids can survive the Flare virus makes you the best chance of humanity's continued survival.

Unfortunately, it also makes you a target, as no doubts by now you've noticed.

Beyond this door **lies the beginning of your new lives** (3.2). (05:33)

TL :Katakan saja dunia luar dalam keadaan genting. **Kami hampir tidak bertahan.**

Fakta bahwa kalian selamat dari virus Suar membuat kalian jadi kesempatan terbaik bagi manusia untuk bertahan hidup.

Sayangnya, ini juga membuat kalian jadi sasaran, dan kalian sudah melihatnya.

Di balik pintu ini **terdapat hidup baru kalian.**

Context:

Janson brings Thomas and friends drawing around the place and explains anything about being in this unsafe world. Besides, Janson is brainwashing them that they will safe from WICKED, the organisation that put Thomas and friends in a maze for a long time that later they will be harvested as an immune to cure people from the flare virus. After explaining all the things that Thomas and friend must to know, Janson is showing the room that they will use later and saying that Thomas and friends will get a better life later.

Analysis of the data:

The sentence “*we’re all hanging on by a very thin thread*” containing an idiom. The clause 3.1 has a special meaning that cannot be guessed just by looking word by word and translates it with the whole world. In this context, the word “*hanging on*” which means *to hold or continue holding onto something* combined with “*tiny thread*” which means *dangerous situation*. The combination of those two word creates new meaning when they put together and become “*kami hamper tidak bertahan*”. This idiom may use to express that human and danger or threat cannot be separated. Datum 3.1 is considered as clause idiom with the pattern verb + complement. “*Hanging on*” is granted as verb and “*by a very thin thread*” is complement.

Translation by paraphrase is used by the translator of the movie to translate the idiomatic expression in 3.1. As discussed before that one of the reason why the translator decides to do paraphrasing is because there is no equivalent meaning found in the target language. In the context, obviously see that the translator using paraphrase strategy because he/she could not find the equivalent meaning. Literally, the idiom will be translated into “*tergantung oleh benang sangat tipis*” and the translation is awkward and people will get confuse to connect the translation and the situation happen in the movie. That is why paraphrasing is better way to translate it and get the fittest word to replace the source language.

In 3.2 has an idiom which is contemplated as clause idiom with verb + direct object pattern. “*Lies*” are verb and “*the beginning of your new lives*” is direct object. As people already recognize that direct object are noun, pronouns, clauses and phrases. Direct objects also follow transitive verbs (action verbs that

require something or someone to receive the action). Sentence “your new lives” is considered as direct object because it contains pronoun as possessive adjective. Therefore the researcher chose this pattern to fit the idiomatic expressions in the utterance. The utterance is considered to be an idiom because we cannot guess the meaning just by looking at the whole sentence. “*Lies*” which mean *in a position on a bed or surface* combined with “*the beginning of your lives*” which mean *a new live have begun*. The combination of two words creates meaning that *there is a new life which is more promising than the previous life awaits us*. In this context, Mr. Janson lured the kid to enter a room and said that the new life has begun.

Translation strategy of 3.2 is using an idiom of similar meaning and form. This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source-language idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items. This kind of match can only occasionally be achieved. The sentence “**lies the beginning of your new lives**” has similar meaning with its translation in Bahasa Indonesia “**terdapat hidup baru kalian**”, both of the sentence carry the message about starting a new live perhaps after facing the rough. The idioms in both languages also share the equivalent lexical units in terms of forms.

In 3.1, the idiom found is clause idiom with verb + complement pattern and the translator of the movie did *paraphrasing* in translating the idiomatic expressions from English to Bahasa Indonesia, it implied that there is no equivalent meaning found in target language, so the translator using the strategy of paraphrasing. While in 3.2, the strategy of *using an idiom of similar meaning*

and form is used by the translator because both source language and target language carry the similar message and also the form.

Datum 4

SL :

Nurse : Evening, Dr. Crawford.
 Dr. Crawford : Good evening. How the new arrivals **hold up (4.1)**?
 Nurse : **So far, so good (4.2). (06:40)**

TL :

Perawat : Malam, Dr. Crawford.
 Dr. Crawford : Malam. Bagaimana **keadaan** para pendatang baru?
 Perawat : **sejauh ini baik.**

Context:

The conversation occurs in the laboratory when Thomas and friend get a body check-up. Dr. Crawford is a doctor who examines Theresa. Theresa is the only girl that Wicked sent to the maze for living there, in the maze that Thomas also sent. Dr. Crawford walks into the laboratory and asks a male nurse how Thomas and friends is doing, then the nurse utter the sentence “so far so good”.

Analysis of the data:

Datum 4.1 is containing a phrase idiom, which verb phrase in particular. This idiom consists of verb “hold” and preposition “up”. Individually, “hold” means “to take and keep something in arm or hands and “up” means “to a higher position”. The idiom “hold up” means “to remain strong or successful”. This idiom may also be used when we want to support someone to endure the problem that he or she fell for a long time. So, the word “hold” and “up” create a new meaning when they are put together.

Translation strategy used in 4.1 is translation by paraphrase. The translator did paraphrase in order to avoid awkwardness. The idiom “hold up” means to remain strong or successful” but the translator translates it into “keadaan”, which in the term of meaning and form are totally different. The translator did this to make the translation sounds more natural but the intended meaning also transferred.

Datum 4.2 is considered as an idiom, which in this context, the idiom is including as phrase idiom with adjective phrase pattern. The combination of “so far” which literally explaining a distance and “so good” makes researcher decides that idiomatic expression lies in that phrase. “So far so good” convey a meaning that something or an activity has done well until now.

The strategy used in translating the idiomatic expression is using an idiom of similar meaning and form. Both meaning in English and Bahasa Indonesia, the utterance emphasize everything is running well. The form of word also showing the similarity in both bahasa Indonesia and English, “so far” which can be translated as “sejauh ini” because literally showing distance and “so good” can be shortened as “baik” transferring meaning that all is well. The translation also look natural and transferring the message in the clear way.

Datum 5

SL: Thomas, thank you for seeing me. I'm sorry for the inconvenience.

I was just hoping we might get a moment to chat **in private**.(07.22), away from the others

TL: Thomas, terimakasih bersedia menemuiku.

Maaf atas ketidak nyamanannya.

Aku ingin bicara **berdua denganmu** tanpa yang lain.

Context:

A man with well-build body comes to Thomas and asks him to follow that man. Thomas is being accompanied to a room where Janson, the chief of the building waiting for him to talk face to face and ask him whether Thomas and friend is in their side or not. But in fact, Mr.Janson intentionally talks only with Thomas. So that in the utterance above Mr.janson said that he wants to get a private moment only with Thomas to talk.

Analysis of the data:

In datum 5, researcher found there are 2 types of idiomatic expression lies in one sentence; they are prepositional phrase idiom. “In” is considered as preposition which usually used to show unspecific times during a day, month, season, and year or inside or towards the inside of a container, place or area, or surrounded or closed off by something, it is quiet peculiar when it combines with “private” that displaying a secret condition, when both “*in*” and “*private*” are combined, the new meaning is created and becomes *doing something without other people being present*. Next types of idiom is adjective phrase, if we take a look to the whole meaning, “in private” is a situation occur in very secret and without others present.

Translation strategy used in datum 5 is using an idiom in similar meaning but dissimilar form. Both meaning in English as “*in private*” and Bahasa Indonesia is “*berdua dengan mu*” is showing the condition which is highly secret and must far from the other. Even thoughboth English and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia have similar meaning, but they share different lexical item. English idiom uses adjective phrase “*in private*”while its translation in Bahasa

Indonesia uses noun phrase “*berdua denganmu*”, because one of the function of prefix “*ber*” is to form noun.

Datum 6

SL: I'll be sure to **keep that in mind.** (08:44)

Enjoy the rest of your stay.

TL: **Akan kuingat itu.**

Nikmati masa tinggalmu.

Context:

In a room, Thomas is being interrogated by Mr.Janson about WICKED, the organisation that sending Thomas and friend to a maze. Thomas is asked what is he remember about Wicked and in what side Thomas put his foot now. Thomas said the only thing that he remembers is he used to work to Wicked and suddenly being sent to a maze with the reason even Thomas does not know.

Analysis of the data:

Datum 6 is considered as an idiom, because the sentence seems peculiar and tricky. “*Mind*” is abstract and we cannot keep something in real shape there. So that researcher found it as clause idiom with verb + complement. Verb is “*keep*” and entailed by “*that in mind*” as complement to complete the explanation of where something is kept.

Translation strategy used is using an idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form. If we translated the whole clause of “*keep that in mind*” it must be “*menyimpannya dalam pikiran*”, but it seems so awkward and formal, in order to make it shortened but the equivalent meaning and the intended message also sent, the translator shortened the clause and become “*akan kuingat*”. The sound more natural and simple but the intended meaning also delivered.

The data found above is clearly having an idiom, which is clause idiom with verb + complement pattern. The translation strategy used is *using an idiom of similar meaning and dissimilar form* because the meaning in both English and Bahasa Indonesia is similar but the forms are different and it will be awkward if the translator translate it in literal way.

Datum 7

SL: You and your friends have all been cleared to join the others.

Soon you'll all be moving on to **greener pastures**. (08.59)

TL: Kau dan teman-temanmu boleh bergabung dengan yang lain.

Kalian akan segera pindah **ketempat yang lebih baik**.

Context:

The situation and condition when the utterance occurs remain the same like previous data. Mr.Janson produces the utterances above in order to welcoming Thomas and friends after being cleared by the doctor and nurse in laboratory means that they are all clear and ready to enter the new live with the other teenager. The utterances above also are the closing greet from Mr.Janson after conversation about WICKED.

Analysis of the data:

Noun phrase idiom found in the utterances above. The idiom “greener pastures” which is translated into “*ketempat yang lebih baik*”. This idiom means “*a better situation and life than the previous*”. Cambridge Advance Learners Dictionary also shares the similar idea that is “*a new place or activity that offers new opportunities*”. The meaning of this idiom has no relation to the word forming it, if we take a look to the word by word, “*greener*” means *a colour between blue and yellow; of the colour of grass* and “*pastures*” means *grass or similar plants*

suitable for animals such as cows and sheep to eat, or an area of land covered in this.

However, in expressing something, the word “*greener pastures*” is confusing for non-native speaker, in this case, Indonesian, they will face the difficulties in understanding what “*greener pastures*” is that is why researcher took it as an idiom.

Translation by paraphrasing is used by the translator in translating the phrase “*greener pastures*”. If we look at the word by word, *greener* must be translated into “*lebih hijau*” and pastures means “*padang rumput*” or we elaborate it as “*padang rumput yang lebih hijau*”, this kind of translation tend to be awkward and viewer will might get misunderstand. Therefor the translator did paraphrasing to avoid that kind of situation.

Datum 8

SL: They bring in new ones every night **like clockwork**. (14:40)

TL: Mereka membawa orang baru setiap malam

Context:

At the first night of living, Thomas meets Aris, who intentionally come to Thomas room and invite him to crawling through pipeline. Aris asks Thomas to follow because he wants to show Thomas that something happen every night after recruitment by Mr.Janson. Mr.Janson will call the names of the kid who live in the building and the bodyguards will leads them to a mysterious place. Then Aris discover it that everybody never really leaves the building.

Analysis of the data:

The datum 8 is supposed to be an idiom. The phrase is containing *adverbial phrase idiom* because if we take a look to the meaning itself, “*like clockwork*” means *very regularly happen or an activity that regularly doing by person or people*. Rather than using “*regularly*” the movie prefer to use “*like clockwork*”, this kind of idiom used to show an activity that regularly happen. Therefore the datum 8 consider as idiomatic expression with adverbial phrase idiom pattern.

In this context, the translator intentionally omits the translation of idiom “*like clockwork*”; which should be translated as “*secara teratur*”. The phrase “*setiap malam*” is already representing “*secara teratur*”. The word “*setiap*” contain a meaning *regularly*. The activity of omissions is to help the reader to get the more natural look of the reading so that the intended meaning will transfer smoothly and the awkwardness of the translation will not surface.

Datum 9

SL: Okay, until we know anything for certain, we should just **keep our heads down (16:23)**

TL: Sebelum kita yakin, **sebaiknya kita tidak gegabah.**

Context:

The utterance happens in the dining room, a day after Thomas discovers everything inside the building and what happen to the other kid. That day, Mr.Janson calls 10 names of the other kids. Thomas cannot stand anymore, he tries to break through the security to enter the mysterious room and Newt, he used to be a second leader in the maze and all kids listen to him well, prevents him to do so, then the utterance occurs.

Analysis of the data:

Keep heads down in the utterance means “to avoid trouble”, so it reflects as idiom. The clause in 9 is a clause idiom with the pattern verb + direct object + adjunct. There is a verb “keep” which means *stay in particular place or condition* followed by “our heads” as direct object which and includes to pronoun as possessive adjectives and “down” as adjunct. As known that adjunct is a word or word group that completes the meaning of another word or other words and is not itself a main structural element in its sentence or the other word is joined or added word as supplementary to amplify or modify the meaning of another word in the sentence. The word “down” is modify the whole sentence, if the sentence only “keep your head”, the meaning might be *watch your head because something will come to attack you*, but because of “down” the entire meaning is change. The meaning becomes *to stay humble and avoid problem*. That is why researcher decided the utterance as a clause idiom with that pattern.

Translation by paraphrasing is used as the translation strategy in this context. If we take a look to the literal meaning or translate it word by word, the meaning may completely ruin and far from the intended meaning. “Keep” is translated as “menjaga”, while “our heads” as “kepala kita”, then “down” is translated as “turun”. If we elaborate them become one sentence the translation becomes “menjaga kepala kita turun”, this is so awkward and more peculiar than the idiom itself. Therefore the translator translates it into “*sebaiknya kita tidak gegabah*” and using the meaning which near the intended message that the movie tries to convey.

Datum 10

SL: Get your ass back in that chair (16:50). Just remember; you are always being monitored-Breaking the rules.

TL: Kembali ke kursi. Ingat, kau selalu diawasi. Jika melanggar peraturan.

Context:

Thomas tries to break-through the security with force to enter the room and uncover the fact lies behind the door. Unfortunately, the bodyguard is stronger than him and successfully block Thomas and friend to enter the room and angrily ask Thomas to sit back on his chair and threat them that every single activity is being monitored.

Analysis of the data:

Datum 10 is considered as an idiom with verb + direct object + complement's pattern. Verb is reflected by the word "get" while "your ass back" is the direct object and "in the chair" is complement. In simple explanation, complement is something that completes something or makes it better. In the context, complement is needed to complete the clause so the meaning will also be completed and understandable.

Translation by omissions is used by the translator. The translator omits "get your ass" and only translating "back in that chair". Perhaps it is consider being rude if the translator translate the whole sentence the translator paraphrase and make it short without deleting the main intended message of the utterance. When it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences because of the source and target language, paraphrasing commonly be the translating ways. So the clause "get your ass back in the chair" is translated as "kembali ke kursi".

Datum 11

SL: So they're still out there. And they've already hit two of our installations.

They want these kids **as badly as we do (22:32)**

TL: Jadi mereka masih berkeliaran. Mereka sudah menyerang dua instalasi kita. Mereka juga mengincar anak-anak ini.

Context:

The utterances occur in the room, the room seems like very secret and only few people can enter the room. There are so many kids that have been called by Mr.Janson and they thought that they will send to the better place. Mr.Janson and crew had the kids strung up; they make them no dead but no live either. There are so many tubes in the room with the use to drained the bodies and use them as an experiment. When Thomas and Aris observing the room, Mr.Janson and his assistant come and persist to make a connection with Dr.Ava Paige, she is the creator and also the scientist of the WICKED. Dr. Ava paige commands Mr.Janson to do the experiment with Thomas and friends as soon as possible and ask him to find the right arm. Right arm is the organisation against WICKED. The utterance happens once Dr. Paige asks Mr.Janson to arrest the right arm.

Analysis of the data:

Adverbial phrase idiom found in the utterance above. According to Cambridge dictionary 3rd edition, “badly” contains meaning which *unpleasant, low quality, and very much*. After observing the previous word and meaning, researcher found that “badly” here means very much so that makes it as adverb phrase idiom. This idiom is emphasizing the passion and wants that an individual have, this idiom use when someone want something or to do something very much.

Researcher found that in the whole utterances above, the translator omits the translation of “as badly as we do”, it might be happened because the translator found no close match in the target language or the translator find that the translated idiom to the whole meaning and also the meaning is no easy to be paraphrased, or anything else for stylistic and grammatical reason, so omissions is needed to do.

Datum 12

SL: You're never gonna **get away** with this. (26:41)

TL: Kau takkan bisa **lolos**.

Context:

After hearing the conversation between Dr. Paige and Mr.Janson, Thomas decided to make a great escape and tell over his friend what is happening. Thomas and friends try to run off and go out from the building. On the way of escape, Thomas meets Dr. Crawford and quickly rescues her as an internee. They bring Dr. Crawford to a room that Theresa is executed. They attack the doctor and the nurse there and ask them on their knee. Dr. Crawford utters that they will not get away just by attacked them.

Analysis of the data:

In datum 12 lies an idiom with *verb phrase idiom*. The combination of these words creating a special meaning. The idiom is verb phrase idiom because meaning of the phrase is containing an action represented by “*get*” and combine with “*away*”. The word “*get*” means to *obtain, buy or earn something* and “*away*” means *somewhere else or indifferent place and position*.

The idioms “*get away*” means to *leave or escape from a person or place, often when it is difficult to do something*. The combination of “*get*” and “*away*” create new meaning which different from the individual word meaning.

Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy is used to translate the idiomatic expression. The translator translates the idiom as “*lolos*” which in the term of form different from the source language. Mona baker, in other word book (p.79) stated that it is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a similar meaning to that of the source idiom or expressions, but which consists of different lexical item. In short, we can elaborate that as long as the idiom and its translation have equivalent meaning and the message is transferred clearly, it is possible to find the different form in a text, because every languages has their own language system which different one another.

Datum 13

SL: It's a **dead end!** (40:28)

TL:Ini **jalan buntu!**

Context:

Thomas and friends enter an abandoned house-glass after being chased by the bodyguard and decided to find anything that they can pack for the journey to find the right arm. In the middle of packing, Minhó unintentionally power on the electric switch and suddenly cranks that many to account chase them. They have to fight against the cranks (zombie), they run unconditionally and at the end, Thomas and Minhó find the no exit passage and the doors are locked.

Analysis of the data:

Researcher found 2 types of idiom found in datum 13. The first is the idiom as *interjection idiom*, as we know that in grammar form, interjection is a word used to express particular emotion from the speaker. In the utterance, researcher found that the way the speaker utters the word is in confuse and strain because they find no way out. That is why it considers as interjection idiom. Next is noun phrase idiom, the combination of those two words make them little bit peculiar and special. According to Cambridge dictionary 3rd edition, “*dead end*” is *a situation or road that close to the limit and no hope therefore leads nowhere*. Hence researcher decides that “*dead end*” is noun phrase idiom as well as interjection idiom. The word “*dead*” that means *not living or exists anymore* is combined with the word “*end*” which *means the last point* and the meaning becomes *a road which is closed at one end, and therefore does not lead anywhere*. Moreover, the utterances utters by the characters in expressing emotion and atmosphere in the movie.

The translation strategy used for translating the idiomatic expression is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. According to Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 3rd Edition, “*dead end*” is *a road which is closed at one end, and therefore does not lead anywhere*. Bahasa Indonesia has the same term we called it “*jalan buntu*”. If we translate it in literal way, it must be “*akhir kematian*” and sounds like non-sense and awkward if we take a look to the situation in the movie. So the translator uses this kind of strategy. He/she found the closest meaning and forgetting the form of source language.

Datum 14

SL: What happens if you get the Flare?

What am I supposed to do then?

Chain you up (14.1), watch you turn? (1:05:32)

Put a bullet in your head? (14.2) (1:05:34)

Is that what you expect of me?

TL: Bagaimana jika kau terjangkit Suar?

Aku harus berbuat apa?

Merantaimu, melihatmu berubah?

Menembak kepalamu?

Itu yang kau minta dariku?

Context:

Thomas and friend successfully find the way out to avoid the cranks, they start their journey and one day Thomas saw building with the lights on. They can easily go straight to the building, lightning chase them and Minho got struck by it. Once they enter the building, they are welcomed by tremendous amount of cranks which tied up and Brenda shows up, she is a girl who lives there and leads them to Jorge, the leader of a gang. A little moment, WICKED which is led by Janson reach the place, knowing the fact, Jorge prepare to leave and Brenda caught him. Then the utterance occurs.

Analysis of the data:

In the utterance above, researcher found 2 types of idioms. Researcher found that *verb phrase idiom* is the type of 14.1 because there is a verb which represented by “*chain up*”, the meaning also showing *an activity to bind someone or an animal in chains*. In this context, Jorge is afraid if the flare virus attack Brenda and he should tie Brenda up using chain like what they do to the other cranks. The combination of word “chain” which means *a set of connection* and

also supposed to be noun and “up” means *to a higher position* makes it idiom, because the new meaning that has been created by the combination of two words.

Using an idiom of similar meaning and form strategy is used by the translator in translating the idiom. Like what researcher explain before about using similar form and meaning, the translator use the strategy because in target language he/she found the same level of meaning or equivalency. Look at the meaning in both English and its translation we can tell that the utterance contains meaning the activity of making a tie up or lock in tight someone or something. Moreover, this kind of strategy can be proved whether right or not when we translate the idiom back to the source language from the target language, because both source and target language share the equivalent lexical units in the term of meaning and also the form will be the same. The English idiom uses verb phrase “*chain you up*” and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia also uses verb phrase “*merantaimu*”

The next is datum 14.2. The idiom is includes as clause idiom with verb + direct object + adjunct pattern. “*Put*” is a verb followed by “*a bullet*” as the direct object and closed with adjunct which represented by “*to your head*”. Adjunct here as the supplement for the sentence, it modify where the bullet is going to put. This idiom belong idiom because rather than using “*shooting you*” the movie use “*put bullet in your head*” which makes us think for a while and the meaning cannot be guessed directly.

Translating an idiom by paraphrasing is used by the translator. If we translated it the whole clause without paraphrase the idiom, it will become “*menyimpan peluru dikepalamu*”. The translation version sound awful and

awkward, people might get confuse and losing the intended message. That is why paraphrasing is necessary to do. The translator paraphrase “*put a bullet*” become “*menembak*” which originally in English must be “*shoot*” and for the rest of the sentence the translator translate it in literal way like “*your head*” become “*kepalamu*” because it has no problem with the translation.

Datum 15

SL: Come on, hurry! We're **running out of time!** (01:09:36)

TL: ayo! Cepat! Kita **kehabisan waktu!**

Context:

The WICKED military enter the building and shoot everyone there but Jorge has a plan, he prepares to switching on the bombs that installed in everywhere in the building and playing on his favourite music to give a time for them to escape. While the other is hanging on the rope to get the way out, Brenda turns back to the building because she forgets something and Thomas follows her. The military find them and start to shoot them. They run through the rooftop and the music ends as well as the building is blowing up yet they make an escape.

Analysis of the data:

In datum 15, researcher found that verb phrase idiom is the types of idiomatic expression. The combination of the word makes it more special. As we commonly notice that “*running out*” is verb which means *to come to an end or limit*. The context needs something to explain more what kind of end that will come and the phrase is followed by “*time*” than we notice that the time is almost up and they need to be hurry. This idiom uses to express a situation that comes to the limit of the time.

Translation strategies used is using an idiom of similar meaning and form. Both in Bahasa Indonesia and English have similar lexical item. “Running out” like we discussed above is a verb which means *to come to an end or in short everything is almost done*. In Bahasa Indonesia, we have the word “kehabisan” to come to the idea of *running out* in the term of the time. The intended message in target language conveys roughly as well as the source language.

Datum 16

SL: Try to **blend in**. (01:21:20)

TL: Cobalah untuk **berbaur**.

Context

Thomas and Brenda come to a small town in order to find their friend but before searching for their friend, Thomas and Brenda decided to meet up with Marcus. There Brenda tells Thomas to act like other citizen there so they can walk smoothly without anyone curious about them.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idiom researcher found in the utterance is verb phrase. The datum 16 consists of verb which symbolized by “*blend*” means *to mix or combine something become one* and followed by preposition “*in*” which in the situation of the movie means forming a part of something, which in this context forming a part as the citizen of a town. When the word “*blend*” and “*in*” are put together the new meaning is created and become *to look or seem the same as surrounding people or things and therefore not be easily noticeable*. The new meaning of the word combination make it becomes a verb phrase idiom.

Translation strategy to translate the idiom is using an idiom of similar form and meaning. Bahasa Indonesia has similar level in expressing “blend in”. When it comes to a community, there is “berbaur” which commonly used to express “*blend in*”. Both in English and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia are sharing the same lexical item.

Datum 17

SL: I burned that bridge a long time ago. (01:28:50)

Besides, I made my own deal.

TL: Sudah lama aku meninggalkan mereka.

Lagipula, aku punya kesepakatan sendiri.

Context:

In a room that Thomas does not know it where, he sees Jorge is punching a man. In fact, that man is Marcus whom they are looking for. Jorge forces him to tell him where the camp of the right arm is, but Marcus is in silent. Jorge kicks him and persuades him to come with them and set a free from WICKED but Marcus rejects him.

Analysis of the data:

Clause idiom is found by researcher in the utterance. It has pattern as verb + direct object + adjunct. “*Burned*” as the verb tailed by direct object represented by “*that bridge*” because bridge is noun and direct object is formulated from noun, pronoun, clause and phrase as well, it makes “*that bridge*” as noun and adjunct which is taking a role as modifier, amplifier, and supplementary of a sentence is “*a long time ago*”. In this context, adjunct implies the expression of time and period of the event.

Translation by paraphrasing is used by the translator. It obviously seen that the translator cannot find the meaning in target language and do paraphrasing by following the situation in the previous conversation or event. If we translate the idiomatic expression in a whole sentence mode as “*I burned that bridge a long time ago*” will become “*aku sudah membakar jembatan itu sejak lama*”, there is no correlation in the form of meaning with the previous conversation and the atmosphere of the movie, so the translator paraphrase it into “*sudah lama aku meninggalkan mereka*” and become more understandable.

Datum 18

SL: So I lure the kids in...

They get drunk, they have a good time. And then, later, WICKED comes in...

They **separate the wheat from the chaff**. (01:29:25)

TL: Maka kupancing anak-anak masuk, mereka teler, mereka bersenang-senang. Lalu, WICKED datang lalu **memisahkan yang kuat dari yang lemah**.

Context:

In the same room, Marcus got a whole face bleeding by Jorge. Then he claims that he provides the teenager to sell to the WICKED by luring them to the bar and give them beverage. Marcus admitted all his work to Thomas and friends.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idiom in the utterance is clause idiom with verb + direct object + complement pattern. The verb is “*separate*” followed by direct object is “*the wheat*” because wheat is noun and complement is showing from “*the chaff*”, it completes the word and does not let the whole meaning of sentence become ambiguity. It becomes an idiom because the meaning of word by word has no relation with the meaning created.

In translating the idiomatic expression, translator use translating an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form. If we translate the whole sentence of idiomatic expression from “*separate the wheat from the chaff*” becomes “*memisahkan gandum dari dedak*”, it is so confusing and unrelated. People might get question what is the correlation between “*gandum*” and “*dedak*” with the teenager. Perhaps the translator observing the shape of “*gandum*” and “*dedak*” which the shape of “*gandum*” is harder than “*dedak*” so that the translator comes to the conclusion that “*wheat*” is “kuat” and “*chaff*” is “lemah”.

Datum 19

SL: Line them up right here! **On their knees (19.1)!(01:52:17)**

Put some eyes up on that ridge (19.2).

TL: Bariskan di sana! **Suruh berlutut!**

Tempatkan prajurit di tebing itu.

Context:

Thomas and friends successfully found the right arm and they live there for a while until Theresa betrays them. She calls WICKED and tells them where they are. She refuses to explain to Thomas and ask him to understand instead. The WICKED comes to attack the camp and the right arm is defeated because WICKED wins over them in the form of military. The military force everybody to stop shooting and on their knee.

Analysis of the data:

Datum 19.1 is considered as an idiom; in particular is prepositional phrase idiom. There is a preposition represented by “*on*” and combines with “*their knee*” which seems strange yet the whole meaning is understandable. The combination of “*on*” and “*their knee*” create new meaning becomes *in position which one knee*

of leg touch the ground. In the movie, the characters are also doing the same position.

In 19.1, researcher found 2 strategies in translating the phrase. Translation strategy used first is translation by omissions. In the whole phrase, we can see that there is “*on*” which commonly translated as “*diatas*”, in fact, in the translation version in Bahasa Indonesia, the translator does not including the word “*in*” and translate it as “*suruhberlutut*”. The second strategy that researcher found is using an idiom in similar meaning but dissimilar form. “*on knee*” have a meaning that standing up using knee rather than foot and in Bahasa Indonesia the activity of standing with knee we called it “*berlutut*”. If we translate “*on their knee*” in literal way and becomes “*di atas lutut mereka*”, the sense become weak and sound awkward.

The next idiomatic expression found in 19.2 is clause idiom with verb +direct object + complement pattern. Verb is for “*put*” then followed by “*some eyes up*” as direct object and “*on the ridge*” as complement because it completes the whole meaning of the clause.

Translation strategy used is paraphrasing. The translator does paraphrasing in translating “*some eyes up*” become “*prajurit*”. The translator might get confuse when he or she translates it because in Bahasa Indonesia also have a term which might be the nearest to express “*some eyes*” and become “*mata-mata*” but the translator use “*prajurit*” rather than “*mata-mata*” in order to make a sense of situation and matching with the atmosphere.

3.2 Discussions

After finding and analysing the data in the previous part, then the discussions of the data finding becomes very essential to answer the purposes of this research. First, “What types of idiomatic expressions are found in *Maze Runner “Scorch Trial”* movie subtitle?”. Second is “What are the strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions in *Maze Runner “Scorch Trial”* movie subtitle?”. This part discuss about the types of idiomatic expression found in the movie mostly by Cowie, Mackin, and McCaig theory in 1993 cited in Tu 2007 and the translation strategy used in translating the idiomatic expressions by Mona Baker.

3.2.1 Types of Idiom used in conversation among the characters in *Maze Runner “Scorch Trial”* movie.

This part discusses the finding the researcher done after obtaining and analysing the data found in conversation among the character in *Maze Runner “Scorch Trial”* movie based on Cowie, Mackin and McCaig theory (1993).

According to the data, the researcher found two kind of idiom taken from dialogue. There are some clause idiom and phrase idiom found:

3.2.1.1 Phrase idiom

Phrase idiom is a group of word which contains certain meaning of idiom. Phrase idiom can be noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, preposition phrase and interjection. In movie of *Maze Runner “Scorch Trial”*, Phrase Idiom mostly used especially verb phrase.

3.2.1.1.1 Noun Phrase Idiom

Noun phrase idiom occurs twice in whole movie. The noun phrase in this movie is “*dead end*” which in this context means road which is closed at one end, and therefore does not lead anywhere and *greener pastures* which means that a better life or a promising situation.

3.2.1.1.2 Adjective phrase idiom

Researcher found two adjective phrase idioms in the movie. Both of them are *so far so good* (4.2) and *in private* (5.). Both of them are considered as adjective idiom because of the meaning. *So far so good* means something that has been done until now and *in private* means in the secret mode.

3.2.1.1.3 Verb Phrase Idiom

Verb phrase idiom mostly found in the movie. This study found verb phrase idiom in several screens and situations during the movie displayed. They are *squared away* which means taken care, *get away* is making an escape from a situation or event, *chain up* which means to bind someone or animal in chains, *running out of the time* which is a little bit special because it has a peculiar combination between *running* and *time*, the combination creates a new meaning that something is coming to an end or its limit. Next is *hold up* which means to remain strong or successful or in any case, it can be interpreted as to endure something or a problem in such a long time. The last is *blend in*, when *blend* is combined with preposition *in* the meaning becomes an activity to look or seem the same as surrounding people or things and therefore not be easily noticeable.

3.2.1.1.4 Prepositional phrase idiom

In this section, the researcher found two number of prepositional phrase idiom; they are *in private* (5) and *on their knees* (19.1).

3.2.1.1.5 Adverbial phrase idiom

Researcher also found the adverbial phrase idiom among the conversation occur within the characters of the movie, such as *like clockwork* (7) which explicitly means something happen regularly and *as badly as we do* (11).

3.2.1.1.6 Interjection

As explained in the previous section, interjection is a phrase that suddenly happens to express the emotion. In this movie, researcher found only one interjection, there is *dead end!*. Because the utterances are situated in suspense, fuss, and confuse situation in the movie.

3.2.1.2 Clause Idiom

Clause idiom is a group of word consists of verb, complement, direct object, and adjunct. Clause idiom is the second type of the most used in conversation among the characters of the movie.

3.2.1.2.1 Verb + Complement pattern

Researcher found two idioms related to this pattern. They are *hanging on by a very thin thread* (3.1), the idiom consist of hanging on as verb and very thin thread as complement and *keep that in mind* (6), not far from the previous explanation, this idiom consist of keep that as verb followed by in mind as complement.

3.2.1.2.2 Verb + Direct Object

This pattern is rarely used in the conversation among the character of the movie, the researcher only found one idioms related to this pattern. "*Lies the*

beginning of your new lives (3.2) is the idiomatic expression for this pattern with “*lies*” as the verb and “*beginning of your new lives*” as the direct object.

3.2.1.2.3 Verb + Direct Object + Complement

There are four idioms and mostly used in the conversation among the character of the movie related to this pattern. they are “*get your ass back in that chair* (10)” with “*get*” as verb “*your ass back*” is the direct object and “*in that chair*” is complement. The other idiom also has the similar pattern and explanation following the data above. The other idiom related to this pattern are *get a swarm to the flank* (1), *they separate the wheat from the chaff* (18), *put some eyes on that ridge* (19.2).

3.2.1.2.4 Verb + Indirect object + Direct object

In this movie, researcher could not find the idiom related to this pattern

3.2.1.2.5 Verb + Direct object + Adjunct

Researcher found three idioms related to this pattern and as the second commonly used strategies after Verb + Direct Object + complement pattern. They are *keep our heads down* (9), *Put a bullet in your head* (14.2), and *burned that bridge a long time ago* (17). The further information about this pattern has been explained in the finding section.

Based on the discussion above from twenty five idioms found in the conversation of the movie, fifteen idioms are included to phrase idioms and ten idioms are considered as clause idiom.

3.2.2 Translation strategies used in translating the idiomatic expression in *Maze Runner “Scorch Trial”* movie.

According to Mona Baker (1992) there are four strategies in translating idiomatic expression, they are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrasing and translation by omissions. In this section, after classifying the idiomatic expression as two kind of idiomatic expressions, the researcher then using Mona Baker (1992) theory in analysing the types of translation strategies used in translating idiomatic expression.

3.2.2.1 Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

Researcher found six idioms that translating in this strategy, they are “*lies in the beginning of your new lives*” (3.2), translated into “*terdapat hidup barukalian*”, “*so far so good*” (4.1) and translated into Bahasa Indonesia becomes “*sejauh ini baik*“, “*chain you up*” (14.1) is translated as “*merantai mu*” then “*running out of the time*” translated in Bahasa Indonesia becomes “*kehabisan waktu*”, the last is “*blend in*” becomes “*berbaur*”. Those idiom and its translation literally has the exact equivalent meaning in target language, in this context is Bahasa Indonesia.

Moreover, this kind of strategy sometimes remains a big question whether the English idiom still an idiom after being converted to Bahasa Indonesia or turn to be the ordinary word. In this study, researcher found that the English Idiom turn into ordinary word when it is translated. For example, the English idiom “*chain you up*”, and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia “*merantaimu*” both English and Bahasa Indonesia have similar form. English Idiom “*chain you up*” uses verb phrase and its translation “*merantaimu*” also uses verb phrase. In the term of meaning, both English idiom “*chain you up*”, and its Bahasa Indonesia

“merantaimu” also share the same meaning. However, after being converted into Bahasa Indonesia, English Idiom is not again considered as idiom.

3.2.2.2 Using an Idiom of Similar meaning but dissimilar form

Researcher found five idioms which are translated using these strategies. First is “*squared away* (2)”, its translation is “*mengurus kalian*”. Next is “*keep that in mind* (6)” becomes “*akan kuingat*”, then “*get away* (12)” converts as “*lolos*”, the fourth is “*separate the wheat from the chaff* (18)” becomes “*memisahkan yang kuat dari yang lemah*”, “*in private* (5)” becomes “*berdua denganmu*”, the last is “*on their knee* (19.1)” becomes “*berlutut*”.

3.2.2.3 Translation by paraphrase

Researcher found there are eight idioms translated with this strategy and becomes the commonly used strategy by the translator of the movie *Maze Runner “Scorch Trial”*, reasons because the translator could not find a match term or word in target language or because the inappropriate to use the idiom in target language may cause paraphrasing. They are “*got a swarm to the flank* (1), this idiom is translated as “*gerombolan mengepung kita*”, next is “*hanging on by a very thin thread* (3.1)” becomes “*kami hamper tidak tertahan*”, then “*greener pastures* (7) translated as “*tempat yang lebih baik*”, in this context, obviously seen that the translator paraphrase the translation of the idiom to avoid the awkwardness when the viewer read the translation and does not lead to the misunderstanding. Next is “*keep our heads down* (14.2)” becomes “*sebaiknya kita tidak gegabah*”, the fifth idiom is “*put a bullet in your head*” translated into “*menembak kepalamu*”, the sixth is “*burned that bridge a long time ago* (17.1) translated as “*sudah lama aku meninggalkan mereka*”, next is “*on their knee!*

(19.1) ”becomes “*suruh berlutut*” then the last is “*put some eyes up on that ridge*” translated in Bahasa Indonesia becomes “*tempatkan prajurit ditengah tebing*”.

3.2.2.4 Translation by omissions

This kind of strategy rarely found in translating the idiomatic expression in *Maze Runner “Scorch Trial”* movie. Researcher only found two idioms that are translated related to this strategy. First is “*get your ass back in that chair* (10) translated as “*kembali ke kursi*”, in this context, the translator omitting “*your ass*” because in target language, in this case Bahasa Indonesia, it is considered to be inappropriate and rude, because literally, in Bahasa “*your ass*” is translated as “*bokong mu*”. Then in (11), the translation of “*as badly as we do*” is omitted from the whole utterance and its translation.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the result of the research, this chapter explains about the conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion explains the summary of the result found in the Chapter 3. Moreover, the suggestion consists of recommendation for the student, the translator and next researcher, who are interested to do further research in this area of study.

4.1 Conclusion

The conclusion is drawn based on the data analysis and discussion of the research. According to previous discussion, the idiomatic expressions is commonly known as a group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning which is different from the meaning of each word and can be understood by its own. Every languages have idiomatic expressions and commonly used in daily communication. While Translation is the process of one form of language is changed into another language. However learning English idiom becomes very essential for the ESL and EFL learners.

Based on the finding and discussion of the study in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are two categories of idiomatic expression presented in the *Maze Runner* “*the scorch trial*” movie according to Cowie, Mackin and McCaig theory 1993 cited in Tu 2007. They are phrase idiom and clause idiom and each of them have some patterns. The phrase idiom is divided in six types; there are noun phrase, adjective phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, adverb phrase and interjection. In other side, clause idiom have five patterns; they are

verb = complement, verb + direct object, verb + direct object + complement, verb + indirect object + direct object and verb + direct object + adjunct. The result of the study shows that phrase idiom; especially verb phrase idiom is the most frequent category of idiomatic found in the movie conversation.

Moreover, there are four translation strategies that the translator of the movie used to translate the idiomatic expression and it was proposed by Mona Baker (1992), they are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, researcher found six English Idiom that translated to Bahasa Indonesia by using this kind of strategy, for instance “*chain you up*” becomes “*merantaimu*”, next is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, researcher found five English idiom which translated into Bahasa Indonesia by using this strategy, the third is translation by paraphrasing, this kind of strategy mostly used by the translator of the movie, it seems that the translator could not find the match meaning from source language into target language so this kind of strategy is used, and the last is translation by omissions, translator of this movie rarely used this kind of strategy and do paraphrasing instead of omitting, it implied that the rather than omitting the word and cutting of the meaning of the idiom, the translator tends to change it with another word but has nearest meaning.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the significance of the study and the result of the study, there are some points that could be recommended. For ESL, EFL and students who interested in investigating idiomatic expression are suggested to have a good comprehension on the context and contents of the English translation in order to

help them to avoid the misinterpretation. The students of English Department are expected to understand translation strategy by read this study. Therefore, they can understand translation theory and can be a good translator one day. This study is also important to be read by translator because this study is about translation strategy and that is the way to translate an idiomatic expression appropriately. The analysis and discussions in this study are expected to give clear explanation to the translator how to translate idiomatic expressions based on Baker's Theory.

The next researchers are expected to analyze the translation strategy of idiomatic expression in other text such as literary work, scientific work, et cetera, not only in movie. Further, the theory of translation strategy from other expert such as Newmark, Vinay, or Suryawinata and Hariyanto can be used to analyse idiomatic expression.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Baker, Mona. 1992. *In Other Words: A Coursebook On Translation*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Bassnett, Susan. 2002. *Translation Studies: Third Edition*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Bogdan, R. C & Biklen, S. K. (2003). *Qualitative Research for Education: An introduction to Theories and Methods (4th ed.)*. New York: Pearson Education group.
- Budianto, L dkk. (2010) *A Practical Guide for Translation Skill*. UIN-Malang: Malang.
- Catford. J.C. 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Catford, John Cunnison. (1978). *A linguistics Theory of Translation*. An Essay in Applied Linguistics. London: Oxford University Press.
- Christine Ammer. (1997). *The American Dictionary of Idioms*. Boston:Houghton Mifflin Company.
- El-Shafey, Fatma. (2012). *Simultaneous Translation*. Opening Learning Center.
- Moreno, R. E. (2003). *Relevance Theory and the Construction if Idiom Meaning*. Pp. 304-320.
- Munday, Jeremy. 2008. *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Application: Second Edition*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Newmark, Peter. 1988. *A Textbook of Translation*. Hertfordshire: Prentice Hall International.
- Ni'mah. Ulin. (2012) *A Study on the Translation Procedures Used In "Vivanews Online"*. Thesis-UIN.

- Nida, Eugene A. and Taber, Charles R. (1982). *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. Leiden: E.J. Brill.
- Putri, Ayu Nurindah. (2015) *Translation Analysis of Modalization and Modulation Expressions from English into Indonesia on "UP" movie*. Thesis-UIN.
- Seidl, Jennifer and Mc Mordie. (1988) *English Idiom and How to use Them*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Suryawinata, Zuchridin & Hariyanto,, Sugeng. (2003) *Translation : Bahasa Teori dan Penuntun Praktis Menerjemahkan*. Kanisiun: Yogyakarta.
- Susanti. Ike Retno Anita. (2014) *The Idiomatic Expressions in the Hobbit : Unexpected Journey Movie*. Thesis-UIN.
- Slangen, Simon. 2013. The 3 Best Subtitle Sites For Your Movies & TV Series..
- Straksien, M. (2009). *Studies About Languages : Analysis of Idiom Translation Strategies from English to Lithuanian*.
- Tu, D.T. (2007). *Idiomatic Expressions Containing the Word "Dog" in English and Vietnamese*. EnglishLinguistic.
- Wiersma, W. (1995). *Research methods in education: An introduction* (Sixth edition). Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Winarto, Leonardus. And Tanjung, Sufriyati. (2015). *An Analysis of English Idiomatic Expressions in Transformers III-Dark of the Moon, The Translation Strategies and Their Degrees of Meaning Equivalence*. Bahasa, Sastra, dan Terjemahan: Yogyakarta.



APPENDIX

Idiom	Clause Idiom					Phrase Idiom					
	Verb + Comple- ment	Verb + Direct Object	Verb +Direct Object + Complement	Verb + Indirect Object + Direct object	Verb + Direct Object + Adjunct	Noun Phras e	Adverb Phrase	Prepositio- nal Phrase	Adject- ive Phrase	Interje- ction	Verb phrase
1) Got a swarm to the flank!			✓								
2) Squared away											✓
3.1) Hanging on by thin thread	✓										
3.2) lies the beginning of your new lives		✓									
4.1) Hold up											✓
4.2) So far, So good										✓	
5) In Private								✓		✓	
6) Keep that in mind	✓										
7) Greener Pastures							✓				
8) Like clockwork											✓
9) Keep our heads down					✓						

10) Get your
ass back in
that chair

✓

11) as badly as
we do

✓

12) Get away

13) Dead end!

✓

✓

14.1) Chain
you up

✓

14.2) Put a
bullet in your
head

✓

15) Running
out of time

✓

16) blend in

✓

17) I burned
that bridge a
long time ago

✓

18) Separate
the wheat from
the chaff

✓

19.1) on their
knee!

✓

19.2) Put
some eyes up
on that ridge

✓

