

**THE TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC
EXPRESSION IN ENOLA HOLMES 2 MOVIE**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2025**

THE TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN ENOLA HOLMES 2 MOVIE

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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I state that the thesis entitled “**The Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Enola Holmes 2 Movie**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 23 April 2025

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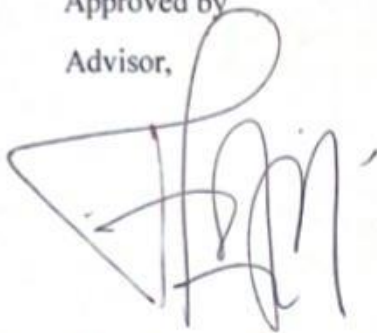
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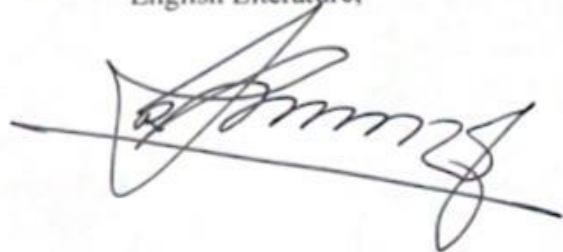
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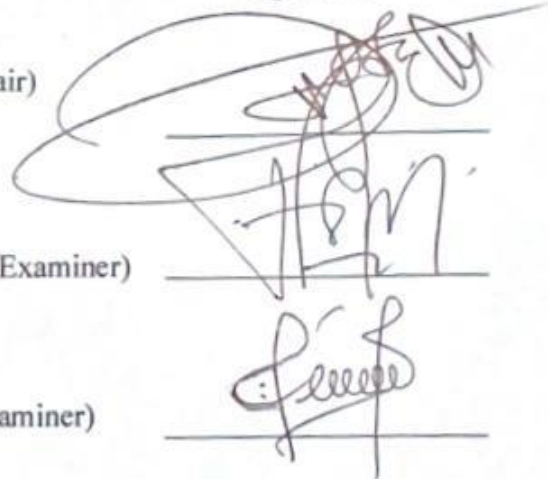
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MOTTO

“Whatever is your destiny will find its way to find you.”

- Ali bin Abi Thalib-

DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to my beloved parents, bapak Sunoto and Ibu Ana Hidayatin who always give me support, love, and prayer in everything so I can finish this thesis. My beloved wife, Maria Ulfa Anggraini thank you for being the best partner in my life. My beloved daughter, Shareena Zalfa Humaira thank you for coming into this world and changing my life. My sister, Nafa'ur Roisatu Rahmah thank you because of you, I have to graduate quickly. Last but not least My parents-in-law, bapak Suprpto dan Ibu On Winarni who always love me like your own child, pray and support me in everything so I can finish this thesis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahorobill'alamin. First and foremost, I thank Allah SWT for His blessing, which enabled me to complete the research titled **The Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Enola Holmes 2 Movie**. Then, we remember to offer sholawat and greetings to the prophet Muhammad SAW, who has led us from darkness to a bright religion, Islam.

The purpose of this thesis was to fulfill the requirements for a bachelor's degree in literature at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang's Faculty of Humanities. However, the author acknowledges that everyone's assistance and direction were crucial to this success rather than any one person's.

I also want to express my gratitude to my advisor, Mrs. Dr. Hj. Ulil Fitriyah, M.Pd., M.Ed., who always makes time for me and helps me finish this thesis. In addition, I want to express my gratitude to Gilang Priyambodho, my finest mentor, for training me and always being there to lend me money when I needed it. Without the helpful critique of every reader, the thesis cannot be refined. The researcher expects that this thesis will be maximized by future researcher who are interested in the same subject.

Malang, June 24th 2025

The researcher,



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ABSTRACT

Ramadhan, Muhammad Irfan (2025) *The Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Enola Holmes 2 Movie*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Hj. Ulil Fitriyah, M. Pd., M. Ed.

Keywords: *Translation, Idiomatic Expression, Movie*

Translation is the process of interpreting one language into another. Translation is fundamental in learning a language. In language, it is essential to know idiomatic expressions. This is necessary to avoid misunderstandings between the reader and the speaker because the interpreter must know the context of the conversation. The data source for this research is Enola Holmes 2 movie which can be downloaded by Netflix. The film Enola Holmes 2 was chosen because researcher were interested in language that was presented with an impression of the 80s. Moreover, Enola Holmes 2 movie has semantic elements, namely idiomatic expressions. This research aims to analyze the idiomatic expression in Enola Holmes 2 movie using the theory of O'Dell and McCarthy (2017) and English to Indonesian translation using the theory of Larson (1998). There are 6 types of idioms contained in the theory of O'Dell and McCarthy (2017), including similes, binomials, proverbs, euphemisms, clichés, and fixed statements. In this paper, the writing method used by researcher is descriptive qualitative methods. Researcher collect data by first, downloading films and documents from the internet; second, observing and selecting idiomatic expressions in Enola Holmes 2 movie; third, the author chose to categorize idiomatic expressions based on the theory of O'Dell and McCarthy. Based on the findings obtained, the author found that there were: 5 similes, 16 binomials, 2 proverbs, 2 euphemisms, 2 clichés, and 5 fixed statements. The limitation of this study is that there are too many text scripts that must be examined to be used as data so that there is less focus on the research being conducted. In addition, there are too many binomials with the word "and" so that the data found is less varied.

ABSTRAK

Ramadhan, Muhammad Irfan (2025), *Analisis Terjemahan Ekspresi Idiomatik dalam Film Enola Holmes 2*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Ulil Fitriyah, M. Pd., M.Ed.

Kata kunci: *Terjemah, Ekspresi Idiomatik, Film*

Terjemahan adalah proses mengartikan bahasa satu ke bahasa lain. Terjemahan merupakan hal mendasar dalam mempelajari suatu bahasa. Dalam berbahasa sangat penting untuk mengetahui ekspresi idiomatik. Hal ini diperlukan agar tidak terjadi kesalahpahaman antara pembaca dan pembicara karena penafsir harus mengetahui konteks pembicaraan. Sumber data penelitian ini yaitu terdapat dalam film Enola Holmes 2 yang dapat diunduh melalui Netflix. Film Enola Holmes 2 dipilih karena peneliti tertarik terhadap bahasa yang disuguhkan dengan kesan pada tahun 80-an, selain itu film Enola Holmes memiliki semantik elemen yaitu ekspresi idiomatik. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis ekspresi idiomatik dalam film Enola Holmes 2 menggunakan teori O'Dell dan McCarthy (2017) dan terjemahan bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia menggunakan teori Larson (1998). Ada 6 jenis idiom yang terdapat dalam teori O'Dell dan McCarthy (2017) diantaranya : perumpamaan, binomial, peribahasa, eufemisme, klise, dan pernyataan tetap. Dalam karya tulis ini metode penulisan yang digunakan peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan cara: pertama, mengunduh film maupun dokumen dari internet; kedua, mengobservasi dan memilih ekspresi idiomatik dalam film Enola Holmes 2; ketiga, penulis memilih untuk mengkategorikan ekspresi idiomatik berdasarkan teori dari O'Dell dan McCarthy. Berdasarkan hasil temuan yang diperoleh, penulis menemukan bahwa terdapat: 5 simile, 16 binomial, 2 peribahasa, 2 eufemisme, 2 klise, dan 5 pernyataan tetap. Kelemahan penelitian ini adalah terlalu banyak script teks yang harus diteliti untuk dijadikan datum sehingga kurang fokus terhadap penelitian yang dilakukan. Selain itu terlalu banyak binomial dengan kata "dan" sehingga data yang ditemukan kurang bervariasi.

ملخص

رمضان، محمد عرفان (٢٠٢٥). تحليل ترجمة التعبير الاصطلاحي في فيلم إنولا هولمز ٢. أطروحة بكالوريوس. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة إسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشرف: الدكتور حاجي أوليل فترية، ماجستير في التربية

الكلمات المفتاحية: الترجمة، التعبير الاصطلاحي، الفيلم.

لترجمة هي عملية تفسير لغة إلى أخرى. الترجمة أساسية في تعلم اللغة. في اللغة، من الضروري معرفة التعبيرات الاصطلاحية وهذا ضروري لتجنب سوء الفهم بين القارئ والمتحدث لأن المترجم يجب أن يعرف سياق المحادثة. مصدر البيانات لهذا البحث لأن الباحثين كانوا مهتمين باللغة Enola Holmes 2 تم اختيار فيلم Netflix الذي يمكن تنزيله من Enola Holmes 2 هو فيلم على عناصر دلالية، وهي التعبيرات Enola Holmes 2 التي تم تقديمها بانطباع عن الثمانيات. علاوة على ذلك، يحتوي فيلم و O'Dell باستخدام نظرية Enola Holmes 2 الاصطلاحية. يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحليل التعبير الاصطلاحي في فيلم هناك 6 أنواع من التعبيرات. (1998) Larson والترجمة من الإنجليزية إلى الإندونيسية باستخدام نظرية (2017) McCarthy، الاصطلاحية الواردة في نظرية أوديل ومكارثي (2017)، بما في ذلك التشبيهات، والتشائيات، والأمثال، والكنائيات، والكليشيات والعبارات الثابتة. في هذه الورقة، فإن أسلوب الكتابة الذي استخدمه الباحثون هو الأساليب النوعية الوصفية. يجمع الباحثون البيانات أولاً عن طريق تنزيل الأفلام والوثائق من الإنترنت؛ ثانياً، مراقبة واختيار التعبيرات الاصطلاحية في فيلم إنولا هولمز ٢؛ ثالثاً، اختار المؤلف تصنيف التعبيرات الاصطلاحية بناءً على نظرية أوديل ومكارثي. بناءً على النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها 2 وجد المؤلف أن هناك: 5 تشبيهات، و16 تشائيات، ومثلين، وكنائيات، وكليشيات، و5 عبارات ثابتة. نأمل أن يصبح هذا البحث مرجعاً لأبحاث أخرى لدراسة المزيد عن التعبيرات الاصطلاحية

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Movies are entertainment that will not be eroded by time, they are new movies or remakes. Movies can also be enjoyed by all ages from children to adults, but movies also have age restrictions so that there are no unwanted actions if enjoyed by children who are not yet able to distinguish between good and bad. Movies usually have meaning or intent in their making. Some movies have characteristics that are highlighted to make them interesting, such as highlighting unique language like in the Enola Holmes 2 movie. However, not all viewers understand the meaning of the language presented in the film Enola Holmes 2 because there are idiomatic expressions in that language, so research is needed to examine the meaning of idiomatic expressions in the film Enola Holmes 2.

The presence of idioms in a language is greatly influenced by the mindset of the speakers of the language themselves. Idioms are expressions that always appear when associated with English, since idioms are an interesting and colorful aspect of English. Idioms are often applied in both formal and informal, oral and written, languages. As a result, idioms are usually used in everyday conversation by native speakers. Idioms, according to O'Dell and McCarthy (2017), are established word combinations whose meaning is frequently difficult to infer from the meaning of each individual word. Similar

to this, Cysasco, as cited in Suryanata (2011), claims that while idioms are verbal expressions, their meaning not be determined by the words that make them up. Idiomatic expressions are described as a grouping of words with a meaning different from each word's independent meaning (Siedl & McMordie, 1988). These are regarded as multi-word phrases having variable meanings based on their parts (Makkai, 1972). Idiomatic terms have various meanings when they are taken out of context. Idiomatic sentences do not follow the construction guidelines for their components' typical meanings (Egan, 2008).

Additionally, idiomatic language is utilized in both official and informal contexts, according to Seidl and McMordie as cited in Syafitri (2018). In formal settings, idiomatic language is common in lectures, academic articles, and corporate reports. In writing, music, and cinema, informal idiomatic terms are used. There are six categories of idioms, according to O'Dell and McCarthy (2017) they are simile, binomial, proverbs, clichés, fixed statements, and other languages. Joodi (2012) further categorizes idiom forms into eight different types of structures: noun phrases, transitive verb phrases, verbal phrases, alliteration comparisons, prepositional phrases, being + prepositional phrases, word pairs, and sentence patterns.

Idiomatic expressions are used in everyday conversation. Idiomatic expression also appears in movies and TV series subtitles are usually available during the series for non-native speakers. According to Coelh (2003), subtitles are an audiovisual translation, a language as a source language is redirected to another language to daily conversations and idiomatic expressions in TV series,

it becomes part of the subtitle translation.

In this study, researcher discuss the idiomatic expression of the Enola Holmes 2 movie. This was chosen because Enola Holmes 2 movie has an interesting storyline because it combines elements of comedy and mystery, thus the movie Enola Holmes 2 is recommended on the watch list. In addition to the puzzles to be solved and interesting scenes from the 1800s, the significant elements introduced also make the film more weighty yet presented in a fun way. In addition, it turns out that Enola Holmes 2 also contains semantic elements, namely translation of idiomatic expression. Consequently, this is something that researcher are interested in studying, on the other hand, the idiomatic expression of the film must be translated correctly so that misunderstanding does not occur.

There are several studies that discuss idiomatic expressions. The research conducted on the movie by (Ariska, et al., 2022; Pyarina, et al., 2022; Rosalia, et al., 2018; Rozikin, et al., 2021; Tyasrinestu & Ardi, 2020; Yahya & Islami, 2019). From this previous study, those who used the O'Dell & McCarthy (2017) theory were Pyarina, et al., (2022); Rosalia, et al., (2018) and Rozikin. et al., (2021) They are discussed the type of idioms in movies. Meanwhile, the one who uses Nida's theory in Chen (2020) is Ariska, et al., (2022) who discuss how idioms are translate into Indonesia and the strategies use when translating idioms in movies. Theory Hockett (1958) was used by Tyasnirestu & Ardi (2020) they investigated his idiomatic expression and Indonesian text in the TV series. Makkai's Theory (1972) was used by Yahya & Islami (2019) which

discussed the category of idioms in the Iron Man film. From the previous studies above, the similarity of this research is in the idiomatic expression of a movie. What distinguishes them from all these researcher is only from one theory they use. Based on previous studies above, the researcher chose to use O'Dell & McCarthy (2017) because the researcher considered it to be the most suitable for this study.

There are other studies that discuss translation on book, language skills, poetry, a song such as (Aisyah, S., & Harjanti, D. (2020); Buana, et al., 2019; Sambayu (2019); Sari, W. P.(2022). The similarity of this study with the research is used Larson's theory. Meanwhile, the difference between this research and previous research is the object studied, such as Aisyah, S., & Harjanti (2020) discuss Translation in J. K. Rowling's Novel Harry Potter and the Half Blood Prince into Indonesian. Buana, et al., (2019) discuss Analysis of Students Translation Skills at the Fifth Semester of English Department Makasar Muhammadiyah University. Sambayu (2019) discuss Translation Strategies Of Bahasa Indonesia Into English On Contemporary Indonesian Poetry Translated By Harry Aveling. Sari, W. P.(2020) discuss Kind Of Translation Used In Translating Budi Doremi's Song Entitled "Melukis Senja" Translated By Emma heesters.

Another research Pramita & Wahyuningsih (2021) examines the examination of the idiom translation techniques used by the translator of Nicholas Sparks' book Message in a Bottle, which was based on the idiom translation technique developed by Mona Baker (2018). The findings show that

translators most apply translation strategies with paraphrasing due to the problem of difficulty finding the same idiom in the target language. Meanwhile, the difference between this research and previous research is the object studied, such as Aisyah

This research uses two theories, there are O'Dell & McCarthy (2017) and Larson (1998). O'Dell & McCarthy (2017) is used to analyze types of idiomatic expression in Enola Holmes 2 movie. Then to answer how are idiomatic expression translated into Indonesian using the theory from Larson (1998). By the two theories, the researcher can answer research questions. This research will be helpful to readers to know translation of idiomatic expression.

B. Research Questions

The background above has encouraged researcher to conduct further research, so the researcher asked the following research questions:

1. What are the types of idiomatic expressions are found in Enola Holmes 2 movie?
2. How are the idiomatic expressions in Enola Holmes 2 movie translated into Indonesian?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the research questions that have been described, the following are the appropriate research objectives:

1. To identify the types of idiomatic expressions found in Enola Holmes 2 movie.
2. To identify the idiomatic expressions in Enola Holmes 2 movie translated into Indonesian.

D. Scope and Limitation

The focus of this research is to find out the kinds of idiomatic expressions used in Enola Holmes 2 movies. The film was chosen as the object of this study because it is interesting to study. The film is adapted from a detective book series called The Enola Holmes Mysteries by Nancy Springer. The movie Enola Holmes 2 is recommended on the watch list. In addition to the puzzles to be solved and interesting scenes from the 1800s, the significant elements introduced also make the film more weighty yet presented in a fun way. To facilitate this study, researcher limited the scope of the study. The researcher used theories from O'Dell & McCarthy (2017) and theory from Larson (1998) to achieve research objectives.

The limitation of this study is Enola Holmes 2 movie with limit the data by only observing idiomatic expression. Data that do not contain idiomatic expression will be excluded to anticipate new finding in the research process. Therefore, this study is limited to answering research question.

E. Significance

The findings in this study are believed to be able to help linguistic development, especially in the translation of idiomatic expressions, both for educators, lecturers, and semantic researchers. This is intended so that this research can provide a source of data or material to study semantics, especially regarding idiomatic expressions. Theoretically, the results of this study can provide valuable information and enrich our knowledge of idiomatic expressions.

F. Definition of Key Terms

The researcher explains to clarify some of the terms used in this research:

1. Translation is from source language (SL) to target language (TL) currently equivalent value (semantic structure) that is correct, appropriate and acceptable for the purpose closely related language is based on meaning and style.
2. Idiomatic expression is described as a group of words that have a meaning different from the independent meaning of each word, therefore having a different meaning if taken out of context.
3. Movie is a showing of a motion picture that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

Every expert has differences in translating a sentence or a word. So, it's no wonder they have different ways of doing the translation process. Actually, translation has many definitions because each expert translator has an understanding and opinion. Nonetheless, they have almost the same intent. Translation is defined by a number of experts. Expert Newmark (1988) defined translation as the process of transferring a text's meaning into a different language in the way that the original author intended. Expert Larson (1984) defined translation as the process of transferring meaning from the source language to the target language. Finally, experts Nida and Taber (1974) assert that translation produces the closest approximation of the source language message in the recipient's language, both in terms of style and semantics.

Translation is the process of moving from the source language to the target language, according to the definition given above. A translator must be proficient in both the source and destination languages in order to complete the translation process. This information can be obtained by studying the history, customs, and culture of the language maker.

To effectively communicate the meaning of the translation message, the translator must also be proficient in the target language.2. Translation Process.

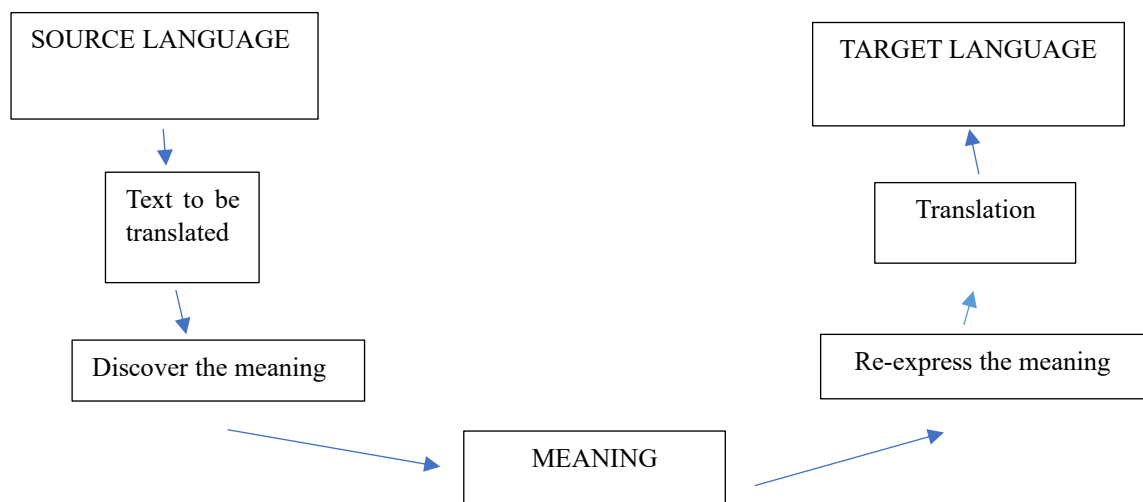
The translation process can be interpreted as follows. Translator is transferring messages from source language to target language. According to Sayogi (2014), in the process of translation, translator must commit acts that renounce their knowledge, skills and abilities. The practice of transferring messages from the source language to the target language in multiple steps using procedures, methods, techniques, etc. There are also statements about the translation process by some theorists.

2. Translation Model Mildred L. Larson (1998)

As stated by Larson (1998), translation is a procedure that “involves conveying the meaning of the source language into the target language.” Larson (1998, p. 124) suggested three approaches for translating figurative language: the meaning of the word can be translated literally, keeping the original term, while conveying the word's meaning, or replacing the figurative expression from the source language with a figurative expression from the target language. As stated by Larson (1998, p. 529) and Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012, p. 50-52), the quality of the translation encompasses precision, appropriateness, and coherence.

Larson states that the translation process consists of:

- a. Research on vocabulary and grammatical structures; the communication context and cultural background of the source text.
- b. Analyze source language text to determine its meaning.
- c. Use dictionaries and grammatical structures to reconstruct the same meaning suitable for the target language and its cultural background. This theory not only considers the equivalent of meaning between the meaning of the source language into the target language but also considers the cultural context in the source text and the target text. This is important because words in the source language can provide expressions that are foreign in the cultural context of the target language. According to Larson, the translation process appears such as this:



Picture 2.1 The process of Translating According to Larson

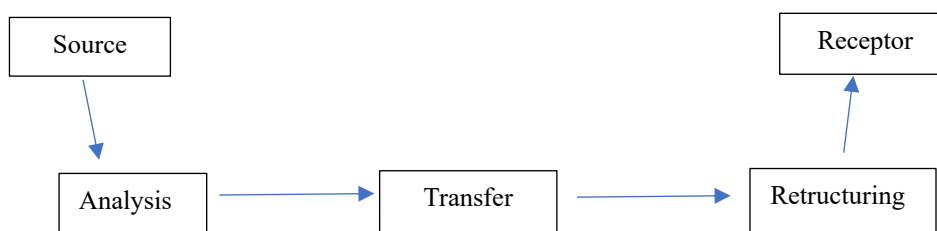
3. Translation Model Nida and Taber

The second model Nida and Taber (1974) translation process, which was later developed by Taber. According to him, first the translator of the source language message until it reaches its simplest forms is structurally clear, transferred at this stage, then restructures at this stage in the receiver language that is most suitable for the intended audience of readers.

In theory and the practice of translation from Nida and Taber there are three stages of the translation process that a translator must carry out. First analyze a source text (Bsu) consisting of :

- a. grammatical relationship analysis,
- b. semantic analysis of each word and word combinations.

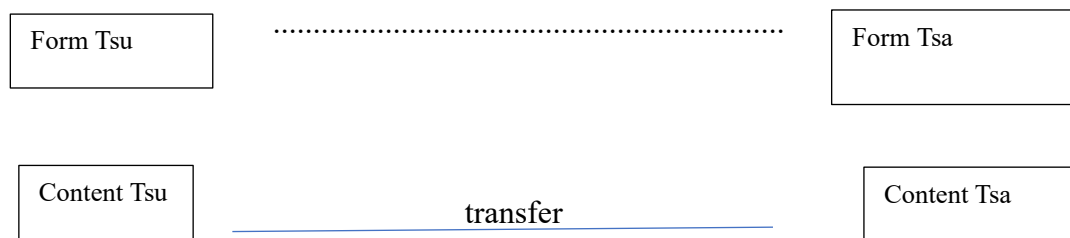
The second is the stage where the material is transferred. The information analyzed in the first stage is transferred from source language (Bsu) to target language (Bsa) at the end reconstruction of the submitted material. Fully acceptable in target or receiving language. The mode of translation process of Nida and Taber can be seen in the picture.



Picture 2.2. The Process of Translating According to Nida and Taber

4. Wils Model Translation Process

In his work *The Science of Translation*, Wolfram Wils (1982) also proposed a model of the three-step translation process, of course, using terms slightly different from those used by both Nida, Taber, and Larson. The first step is for the translator to decipher and understand the source language text (fsu) at the level of a micro-macro context. In the second stage, the translator coordinates the individual elements of the source language text (fsu) with the target language text (fsa) based on one-on-one matching or one-on-one matching. In other words, the translator at this stage determines the intralingual diversion strategy. The third stage, the translator, through the effort of synthesizing operations in the text of the target language, generates the translated text in the target language. The three-step translation process is called Wils with indirect transfer clan described as follows.



Picture 2.3. The Process Translating According to Wils

B. Idiomatic Expression

Idiomatic expression is described as a group of words that have a meaning different from the independent meaning of each word, therefore having a different meaning if taken out of context.

Example: *He became the fruit of his neighbor's lips, meaning he became the subject of his neighbor's talk.*

In grammar and lexicology, a group of words that are semantically distinct and function as a single whole are referred to as an idiom. The meanings of individual words cannot be combined to produce the meaning of the expression "idiomatically" as a whole in terms of semantics. From a syntactic point of view, the words often do not allow the variability that is commonly displayed in other contexts, e.g. rain cats and dogs do not allow, rain cats and dogs/dogs and cats, etc., some linguists refer to idioms as 'ready-made speech'. The phrase is also referred to as "habitual collocation" in other language. The degree to which the amount and kind of idiomatical can be formed is a topic that has generated a lot of dispute. Some idioms do allow for some internal alteration, and their meaning is considerably more literal than that of others. (David Crystal, 1998).

Idioms are fixed phrases with ambiguous or underlying meanings. The meaning of a word may frequently not be determined by looking at a single word. A common term is "feeling under the weather," which refers to feeling ill. The context typically clarifies what the words imply even when they don't. (McCarthy and O'Dell, 2017).

According to McCarthy and O'Dell (2017) there are 6 types of idioms as follow:

1. **Simile** is comparison between two different things using the word “like” or “like”. Similes are used to explain or describe something more clearly and interestingly, for instance:
 - a. My sister's **as thin as a rake** (extremely thin)
 - b. This pudding is **as smooth as silk** (extremely smooth)
 - c. Fitrian is **as tall as a giraffe** (extremely tall)
2. **Binomials** are type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction (linking word) usually **and**.

The two words are always said in the same sequence. As an illustration, we frequently say "black and white," not "white and black," meaning that addressing climate change is not a simple matter of either/or. (Distant and distinct) The phrase can mean:

- a. Synonyms (words that denote the same mean): Sara’s work is always very neat and tidy.
- b. Opposites: if you go for cheaper speakers, the sound quality maybe a bit hit and miss. [sometimes good, sometimes bad (informal)].
- c. The same word: they finished the race neck and neck. (equal).
- d. Rhyming: tables in the canteen take a lot of wear and tear. (damage through everyday use).
- e. Alternative: after the match the player legs were black and blue. (very brised).

f. Joined by the word other than and: the traffic was bumper to bumper all the way to the coast (very heavy). Little by little, Vera gained the house's confidence (gradually). The house must be worth a quarter of a million, give or take a few thousand. [plus or minus(informal)]

3. **Proverbs** are succinct sayings that serve as cautionary comments and draw on common experiences. Proverbs, like idioms, have a certain shape, and it is not always simple to deduce the meaning only from the words. example:

- a. I want to quickly finish my thesis, but **Rome wasn't built in a day!** (Doing significant tasks correctly requires a lot of time.)
- b. I have to buy things that have a warranty. **Better to be safe than sorry.** (Even if something looks uninteresting or difficult, it is important to avoid taking risks.)
- c. I had to study hard and do a lot of practice to pass the CPNS test, but there was **no pain and no gain.** (Suffering is necessary for success.).

4. **Euphemisms** are the kind of idioms that are used to avoid using words that might offend or be seen negatively.

They are beneficial to learn since they will enable you to speak using language that is appropriate for the circumstances you are in. Euphemisms are utilized:

- a. To talk about subject that may upset or offend, such as death. It was obvious he was **not long for this world**, but he never lost his sense of humor. (Going to die soon).
- b. To avoid using direct words for body functions. I am just going to **spent a penny**. [use the toilet (UK public toilets used to charge a penny)]
- c. For humorous effect when telling anecdotes.
 - 1. My boss was **effing and blinding** because he had lost a confidential report. [swearing(some common English swear words begin with f or b) (informal)]
 - 2. How embarrassing the door opened and my neighbor saw me **in my birthday suit/in the altogether!** (Naked)
- d. By the media or political institutions to tone down unpleasant situations.
 - 1. Many soldiers have **made the supreme/ultimate sacrifice** for the country. (Died)

5. Cliche: the term "cliche" refers to a remark that is frequently made in some typical, daily circumstances.

It's not really innovative because it's a remark that most people have heard before. In addition to being regularly used in newspaper headlines and commercial slogans, clichés are also employed in ordinary discourse. Example:

a. **There are plenty more fish in the sea/pebbles on the beach.**

There are many more potential persons. Frequently used to encourage someone who has had one attempt at a person or opportunity fail.

b. **Look on the bright side.**

Try to find the silver lining in a negative circumstance. Usually, this is followed by a justification of any potential upside, such as If you had gotten the job, you most likely wouldn't have liked it.

c. **It's easy to be wise after the event or hindsight is a wonderful thing.**

Knowing what will happen next makes it simple to point out what you or others should have done.

d. **It's not over until the fat lady sings.**

Up until the very last moment of something, frequently a sporting event, you cannot know what will occur. The idiom relates to a protracted opera whose last tune is performed by a woman.

e. **English is as good as feast.**

You should purchase more than you require of certain things, like food.

f. **Ignorance is bliss.**

Sometimes, not knowing all the details of a situation may make you happy.

- g. **You can lead a horse to water (but you can't make him drink).**

Giving someone the chance to do something is okay, but you can't make them do it. Often, the second phrase in the idiom "but you can't force him drink" is left unsaid.

- h. **Truth will out!**

The truth will eventually come out.

6. **Fixed statement;** In common discourse, fixed statements are terms that you frequently hear. For instance:

- a. **Get your skates on!** [(informal) Harry up]
- b. **I'll believe it when I see it** (I am doubtful that it will happen)
- c. **Mum's the word** [(informal) I promise not to tell a secret].
- d. **Good riddance!** [(informal) I am happy something or someone has gone]
- e. **Take it easy!** (Calm down! Relax!)
- f. **Fair's fair** [(informal) their behavior is reasonable]
- g. **So far, so good** (Things are going well up to this point)
- h. **Give me a break!** [(informal) Stop criticizing me!]

C. Movie

1. Definition of movie

Hornby (2006:950) defines a movie as a collection of moving pictures that are recorded with narration and exhibited in a theater. Movie is a term that refers to the movie sector as an art form, the movie industry, and individual moving pictures. Movies are made by either employing a

camera to capture the world's images or by utilizing animation or special effects to create new visuals.

In film theory, the term "genre" refers to the primary system of classifying films. Film genres are frequently categorized using the three primary types: locations, mood, and format. As a setting, the movie's location is mentioned. The mood is the emotional energy that carries throughout the movie. These videos could also be recorded using certain tools or presented in a specific format. (Seftiarini, 2016).

The aims of the film is to instruct, amuse, and motivate readers of other languages. People may learn about history, science, and human behavior via movies. Some films blend amusement with education, which makes learning more fun. (Seftiarini, 2016)

2. The type of Movie

Bordwell and Thompson that as cited in Seftiarini (2016) defined the types of movie of film as follows.

a. Film Documents

The documentary argues for the presentation of factual data about the outside world. Documentaries offer themselves as one of the cinema genres that are factually reliable. There are two categories of documentaries, in accordance with Bardwell and Thompson, namely:

1). compilation film; produced by assembling images from archival sources.

2). Live cinema; recording ongoing events 'as they happened' with little filmmaker intervention

b. Fictional Movies

Films that are fiction sometimes depict characters, settings, or made-up events. However, just because a movie is fictitious doesn't mean that the fiction it contains is entirely irrelevant. For starters, not everything depicted in a fictitious movie needs to be made up. Typical fictional movies stage their events; these events were created, planned, trained for, shot, and reshot. Instead than being photographed directly in documentaries, agents are portrayed through intermediaries or in fictitious films.

c. Animated Films

A unique kind of work done throughout the production stage sets animated films apart from live-action movies. Animation creates a sequence of photos by taking one frame at a time rather than continually filming outdoor events in real time.

3. Component of Movie.

The first step in cinema analysis is to comprehend the film's components. The narrative consists of five components, namely:

a. Settings

The location and time of the event are the setting. To create a compelling feeling of place, the author frequently includes descriptions of landscapes, buildings, seasons, and weather.

b. Character

A character is a person or, occasionally, an animal that appears in a tale or other literary work and participates in the action. There are two characters in the story:

1). The protagonist, often known as a nice person, is the main character or hero of the story.

2). Antagonist. The antagonist, also referred to as the evil guy, is the protagonist's adversary.

3). Plot

The plot of a drama or play is a sequence of character-driven events and actions that are related to a major conflict. The narrative is well-planned, and the events flow logically from beginning to conclusion.

4. Conflict

Conflict is the battle between two characters or plot elements.

Conflicts can be of two types:

a. External, the battle with forces that are not of one's own.

b. Internal, self-inflicted conflict: a person must make choices, cope, paint, control their emotions, and fight impulses, among other things.

5. Theme

A theme is a recurrent thought or precept in a narrative. Students are anticipated to be able to comprehend content associated with the story successfully through the introduction of significant film components.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In describing the discussion of this research, researcher use the qualitative descriptive method. According to Ary, et al. (2010), qualitative research prefers to look at the whole picture as opposed to breaking it down into individual factors. The researcher examined translations of idiomatic expressions used in film dialogues that were prepared as film screenplays in order to respond to the study questions presented in chapter one. Researcher also compared idioms in movie scripts to subtitled scripts. The script of the film used is in English and the subtitle script is in Indonesian. Therefore, researcher use content or document analysis. Document analysis, according to Ary et al. (2010), “focuses on studying and interpreting recorded information to learn about human behavior, such as public records, textbooks, letters, videos, cassettes, diaries, themes, reports, or other documents”.

B. Research Instrument

This research instrument is a human instrument, with the researcher himself being the instrument of this research. As a core instrument, The research takes data and identifies the data by categorizing them according to theory because there are no other instruments involved.

C. Data and Data Source

The data from this study is a translation of idiomatic expression in Enola Holmes 2 movie. Researcher obtained the data by downloading the Enola Holmes 2 movie from Netflix. This movie release on November 4, 2022. The movie was directed by Harry Bradbeer from a Screenplay by Jack Thorne, who adapted the book series the Enola Holmes Mysterious by Nancy Springer.

D. Data Collection

Researcher took numerous procedures to get the data during the collection process. First, download the movie from the internet. Second, observing and choosing idiomatic expression in Enola Holmes 2 movie. Third, researcher began to categorize idiomatic expressions based on theories from O'Dell & McCarthy (2017) and can be translated based on Larson theory (1998). Then the researcher used the technique of taking notes. In this technique, only researcher are involved. It is intended that the several phases in data collection would simplify the process for researcher to interpret the data.

E. Data Analysis

In describing this study, researcher used a qualitative descriptive method because the instrument of this study was the researcher himself. The data of this study is taken from Enola Holmes 2 movie, by looking for and explaining the idiomatic expression of the actors.

In analyzing the data, researcher used theories from O'Dell & McCarthy (2017) and Larson theory (1998). In retrieving data there are several steps. First, download the movie from the Netflix. Second, observing and choosing idiomatic expression in Enola Holmes 2 movie. Third, researcher began to categorize idiomatic expressions based on theories from O'Dell & McCarthy (2017) and can be translated based on Larson theory (1998). Then the researcher used the technique of taking notes.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher describes the findings and discussion of the research of idiomatic expressions in Enola Holmes 2 movie while produced in 2022. In analyzing the data the researcher used the theories from O'Dell & McCarthy (2017) and theory from Larson (1998).

A. Findings

To answer research question number one, this research used from O'Dell McCarthy (2017) to analyze the idiomatic expression in Enola Holmes 2 movie. The idiomatic expression found in Enola Holmes 2 movie consisted of; 16 binomials, 5 similes, 5 fixed statement, 2 proverbs, 2 Euphemisms, 2 clichés. Meanwhile, to answer research question number two, the researcher used Larson's theory (1998).

1. Binomials

Binomials are type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction (linking word) usually **and**.

Datum 1

English	Indonesian
Open and ready for my first clients.	Terbuka dan siap untuk klien pertama saya.

In datum 1, "Open and ready for my first clients" in this context this conversation takes place in Enola's new detective office, and the one who

says this conversation is Enola. The topic covered is Enola is ready to open a new office. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is likened to Open and ready for my first clients.

It can be seen that the utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote the same meaning (synonyms) and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **open and ready**.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase, "Open and ready for my first clients" which is translated as *"Terbuka dan siap untuk klien pertama saya"*. The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating them into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 2

English	Indonesian
Lord Tewkesbury, the champion of change and progress.	Lord Tewkesbury, pejuang perubahan dan kemajuan.

In data 2, "Lord Tewkesbury, the champion of change and progress" in the context of this conversation took place in Enola's new detective office while discussing the next mission, and it was Enola who said this

conversation. The topic covered is Enola wants change so that the office will progress. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is Lord Tewkesbury, the champion of change **and** progress.

It can be seen that utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote the same meaning (synonyms) and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **change and progress**.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "Lord Tewkesbury, the champion of change **and** progress." which is translated as "Lord Tewkesbury, *pejuang perubahan dan kemajuan*". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 3

English	Indonesian
It was just a disagreement over a glass of wine and whose wine it was.	Itu hanya perselisihan mengenai segelas anggur dan anggur siapa itu.

In data 3, "It was just a disagreement over a glass of wine and whose

wine it was” in the context of this conversation taking place in a bar, and it was a man who said this to Sherlock. The topic covered is a man who owns the wine. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is glass of wine and whose wine it was.

It can be seen that utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiomatic expression binomials because those words denote different meaning (opposites) and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **over a glass of wine and whose wine it was.**

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "glass of wine and whose wine it was" which is translated as "*segelas anggur dan anggur siapa itu*". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 4

English	Indonesian
I find after wine, it's very difficult to make your arms and legs move.	Saya menemukan setelah anggur, sangat sulit membuat lengan dan kaki Anda bergerak.

In data 4, “I find after wine, it's very difficult to make your arms and legs move”. The context of this conversation takes place in a bar, and it's a man saying this to Sherlock. The topic covered is a man had difficulty coordinating her hand and foot movement. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is it's very difficult to make your arms and legs move.

It can be seen that utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiomatic expression binomials because those words denote different meaning (opposites) and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **arms and legs**

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "it's very difficult to make your arms and legs move" which is translated as "*sangat sulit membuat lengan dan kaki anda bergerak*". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 5

English	Indonesian
That's A, and I'm B.	Itu A, dan aku B

In data 5, That's A, and I'm B This context occurs when enola is carrying sharelock on the road she wants to use a trick so she can step, and

the one who says this conversation is Enola. From the data above, it can be seen that expression “That’s A and I’m B” has literal meaning “ That is option A and I am option B’, but in this context is used to express that a man giving directions that you are in option A and I am B. The topic covered is a man giving directions that you are in option A and I’m B. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is that’s A, and I’m B.

It can be seen that utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote opposite meanings and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **That's A, and I'm B**.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "That’s A, and I’m B" which is translated as "itu A, dan aku B". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 6

English	Indonesian
Unaccounted transfers going in and out of government offices.	Transfer yang tidak terhitung masuk dan keluar dari kantor-kantor pemerintah.

In data 6, “Unaccounted transfers going in and out of government offices” context This conversation took place at the bank, and the person who said this conversation was Lestrade. The topic covered is Lestrade no evidence of incoming or outgoing bank transfer. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is unaccounted transfers going in **and** out of government offices.

It can be seen that utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote opposite meaning and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **going in and out**.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "Unaccounted transfers going in **and** out of government offices" which is translated as "*Transfer yang tidak terhitung masuk **dan** keluar dari kantor-kantor pemerintah*". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 7

English	Indonesian
applause and cheering	tepuk tangan dan sorakan

In data 7, applause and cheering. This context of this incident occurred during a party, and it was McIntyre who did it. The topic covered is the crowd and support in an on going even. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is applause **and** cheering.

It can be seen that the utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote the same meaning (synonyms) and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **applause and cheering**.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "applause **and** cheering" which is translated as "*tepuk tangan dan sorakan*". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 8

English	Indonesian
Vanishes and reappears.	Hilang dan muncul Kembali

In data 8, Vanishes and reappears. The context of this conversation occurs during the orchestra party, and the one who says this conversation is Sherlock. The topic covered is there are private banks whose data was lost

and then reappeared. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is vanishes **and** reappears.

It can be seen that utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote opposite meaning and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **Vanishes and reappears**.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "Vanishes **and** reappears" which is translated as "*Hilang dan muncul kembali*". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 9

English	Indonesian
I hear he's a good man, and a great reformer.	Saya dengar dia orang baik dan reformis hebat.

In data 9, I hear he's a good man, and a great reformer. The context of this conversation occurs at a party, and Mr Lyon asked with Enola about Tewkesbury. The topic covered is Tewkesbury was a man of moral virtue,

kindness and decency and also someone who contribute to society to bring about positive change. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is I hear he's a good man, **and** a great reformer.

It can be seen that the utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote opposite meaning and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **One has red, and one has white in it.**

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "I hear he's a good man, **and** a great reformer " which is translated as "*Saya dengar dia orang baik **dan** reformis hebat*". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 10

English	Indonesian
Ladies and gentlemen, please take your partners for the last waltz.	Hadirin sekalian, silakan ajak pasangan Anda untuk waltz terakhir.

In data 10, Ladies and gentlemen, please take your partners for the last waltz. The context of this conversation takes place at a party, and the

person speaking is a man at the party. The topic covered is the host calls the audience with ladies and gentlemen. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is Ladies **and** gentlemen, please take your partners for the last waltz.

It can be seen that utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote opposite meaning and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **Ladies and gentlemen**.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "Ladies **and** gentlemen, please take your partners for the last waltz" which is translated as *"Hadirin sekalian, silakan ajak pasangan Anda untuk waltz terakhir"*. The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 11

English	Indonesian
She's a thief and a troublemaker.	Dia pencuri dan pembuat onar.

In data 11, She's a thief and a troublemaker. This conversation took place at a party, and the person who said to a woman at the party. The topic

covered is Sarah Chapman likes to steal and likes to make trouble. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is she's a thief **and** a troublemaker.

It can be seen that the utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote the same meaning (synonyms) and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **a thief and a troublemaker**.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "She's a thief **and** a troublemaker." which is translated as "*Dia pencuri **dan** pembuat onar.*". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 12

English	Indonesian
One has red, and one has white in it.	Yang satu berwarna merah, dan yang satu lagi berwarna putih.

In data 12, One has red, and one has white in it. This conversation took place at the edge of the lake, and the one who said these words was Enola. The topic covered is There are traces on the soil one is red and the

other is white. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is one has red, **and** one has white in it.

It can be seen that the utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote opposite meaning and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **One has red, and one has white in it.**

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "One has red, **and** one has white in it" which is translated as "*Yang satu berwarna merah, **dan** yang satu lagi berwarna putih*". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 13

English	Indonesian
I told you to stay safe and stay away.	Sudah kubilang padamu untuk tetap aman dan menjauh.

In data 13, I told you to stay safe and stay away. The context of this conversation is in prison, and the person who said this is Sherlock. The topic covered is Sherlock said to keep yourself protected from danger and keep your distance or avoid coming near a specific situation. Whereas in this

datum, the sentence is I told you to stay safe **and** stay away.

It can be seen that the utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote the same meaning (synonym) and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **stay safe and stay away**.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "I told you to stay safe **and** stay away" which is translated as "*Sudah kubilang padamu untuk tetap aman **dan** menjauh*". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 14

English	Indonesian
Tewkesbury grunts and groans	Tewkesbury mendengus dan mengerang

In data 14, Tewkesbury grunts and groans. The context of this incident is during the chase with the policeman, and Tewkesbury is the one doing the chasing. The topic covered is Tewkesbury is doing short, low, guttural sounds made by a person and he is doing longer, deep sounds, typically expressing pain, frustration or weariness. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is Tewkesbury grunts **and** groans.

It can be seen that utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote rhyming and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **grunts and groans**.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "Tewkesbury grunts **and** groans" which is translated as "*Tewkesbury mendengus **dan** mengerang*". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 15

English	Indonesian
Bessie gasps and grunts.	Bessie terengah-engah dan mendengus.

In data 15, Bessie gasps and grunts. The context of this incident was during the chase with the policeman, and it was Bessie who did it. The topic covered is Bessie panting and low short voice. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is Bessie gasps **and** grunts.

It can be seen that utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote rhyming and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it

can be seen in the words **gasps and grunts**.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "Bessie gasps **and** grunts" which is translated as "*Bessie terengah-engah **dan** mendengus*". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

Datum 16

English	Indonesian
Enola yelps and groans.	Enola berteriak dan mengerang

In data 16, Enola yelps and groans Context This incident took place during the chase with the policeman, and it was Enola who did it. The topic covered is Enola. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is Enola yelps **and** groans out bursts and exhaustion.

It can be seen that utterance is identified as binomials. It is categorized as an idiom expression binomials because those words denote the same meaning (synonyms) and there are also connecting words **and** in the middle of words, it can be seen in the words **yelps and groans**.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "Enola yelps **and** groans" which is translated as "*Enola berteriak **dan** mengerang*". The translator tries to maintain the binomials in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the binomials from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language.

2. Similes

Simile is comparison between two different things using the word “like” or “like”. Similes are used to explain or describe something more clearly and interestingly.

Datum 1

English	Indonesian
She looks like she'll blow over in the wind.	Dia terlihat seperti tertiuap angin

In datum 1, “She looks like she'll blow over in the wind” in the context of this conversation when Enola is looking for Sarah at the inn. The topic covered is Sarah disappeared without a trace. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is like she'll blow over on the wind. Point of similarity is shows the similarity of how Sarah disappeared without a trace as if blown away by the wind.

It can be seen that the utterance is identified as a simile. it is categorized as an idiom expression simile because it is useful for comparing two different people or objects and is usually marked with the word **like**. In that sentence, it is shown how the speech compares two different things which in this context is comparing between she (human) and the wind (object).

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "like she'll blow over in the wind" which is translated as "*seperti tertiuap angin*". The translator tries to maintain the simile in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the simile from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language. The translator tries to give a dramatic impression of a sentence and also to attract the reader's attention.

Datum 2

English	Indonesian
Like sewing a new skirt.	Seperti menjahit rok baru.

In datum 2, "Like sewing a new skirt" in the context of this conversation occurs at breakfast in the inn, and the one talking about this is Tewkesbury. The topic covered is Tewkesbury is satisfied when the case being worked on is completed. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is like

sewing a new skirt. Point of similarity is shows the similarity of how Tewkesbury is satisfied when the case being worked on is completed as if like sewing a new skirt.

It can be seen that the utterance is identified as a simile. It is categorized as an idiom expression simile because it is useful for comparing activities with expressions.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "like sewing a new skirt" which is translated as "*seperti menjahit rok baru*". The translator tries to maintain the simile in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the simile from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language. The translator tries to give a dramatic impression of a sentence and also to attract the reader's attention.

Datum 3

English	Indonesian
Girls like Sarah Chapman, they're expendable.	Gadis-gadis seperti Sarah Chapman, mereka bisa dibuang.

In datum 3, “Girls like Sarah Chapman, they're expendable” in the context of this conversation occurs when being chased by the police in the

factory, and the one who says this conversation is Edith. The topic covered is Sarah Chapman is in danger. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is like Sarah Chapman, they're expendable. Point of similarity is shows the similarity of how Sarah Chapman is in danger as if like Sarah Chapman, they're expendable.

It can be seen that the utterance is identified as a simile. it is categorized as an idiom expression simile because it is useful for comparing activities with expressions.

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "like Sarah Chapman, they're expendable" which is translated as "*seperti Sarah Chapman, mereka bisa dibuang*". The translator tries to maintain the simile in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the simile from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language. The translator tries to give a dramatic impression of a sentence and also to attract the reader's attention.

Datum 4

English	Indonesian
It's like carrying a dead horse on which sits another dead horse.	Ini seperti membawa seekor kuda mati yang di atasnya terdapat seekor kuda mati lainnya.

In datum 4, “It's like carrying a dead horse on which sits another dead horse” in the context of this conversation occurs when Enola carries Sherlock on the street while drunk, and the one who says this conversation is Enola. The topic covered is Enola brother was very heavy because over wine. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is like carrying a dead horse on which sits another dead horse. Point of similarity is shows the similarity of how Enola brother was very heavy because over wine as if like carrying a dead horse on which sits another dead horse.

It can be seen that the utterance is identified as a simile. It is categorized as an idiom expression simile because it is useful for comparing two different people or objects and is usually marked with the word **like**. In that sentence, it is shown how the speech compares two different things which in this context is comparing between it's (people) and the horse (object).

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "like carrying a dead horse

on which sits another dead horse" which is translated as "*seperti membawa seekor kuda mati yang diatasnya terdapat seekor kuda mati lainnya*". The translator tries to maintain the simile in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the simile from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language. The translator tries to give a dramatic impression of a sentence and also to attract the reader's attention.

Datum 5

English	Indonesian
She should have fed me as well as you is what I think.	Dia seharusnya memberiku makan seperti kamu , menurutku.

In datum 5, “She should have fed me as well as you is what I think” in context this conversation took place while in prison who wanted to help Sherlock, and the one who said this conversation was Sherlock. The topic covered is Sherlock wishes someone would give her food. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is fed me as well as you is what I think. Point of similarity is shows the similarity of how Sherlock wishes someone would give her food as if fed me as well as you is what I think

It can be seen that the utterance is identified as a simile. It is categorized as an idiom expression simile because it is useful for comparing two different people or objects and is usually marked with the word **as**. In that sentence, it is shown how the speech compares two different things

which in this context is comparing between fed me (object) and you (people).

According to Larson, the translator translated the sentence by maintaining the words in the original language. Maintaining the words in the original text can be seen from the following phrase "fed me as well as you is what I think" which is translated as "*memberiku makan seperti kamu, menurutku*". The translator tries to maintain the simile in English when translating it into Indonesian. This means that the translator translates the simile from the source language to the target language without changing the purpose or message in the source language. The translator tries to give a dramatic impression of a sentence and also to attract the reader's attention.

3. Fixed statement

In common discourse, fixed statements are terms that you frequently hear.

Datum 1

English	Indonesian
Terribly sorry	Sangat menyesal

In datum 1, terribly sorry. The context of this conversation occurs at the factory, and the one who says this conversation is Cicely. The topic covered is Enola is very sorry, so it becomes a sentence that commonly heard. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is Terribly **sorry**.

The utterance is identified as a fixed statement. It is categorized as an idiom that expresses a fixed statement because it only has a meaning that

cannot be changed or reduced.

According to Larson, the translator use this strategy because there are no changes from original language into the target language and it shown in “Terribly **sorry**” into “*Sangat **menyesal***” which shows the exact or literal meaning.

Datum 2

English	Indonesian
Well, actually , my second.	Baik, memang yang kedua.

In datum 2, Well, actually, my second. The context of this conversation took place in Bessie's office, and the one who said this conversation was Enola. The topic covered is Enola to state that this is truly the second case of Enola. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is well, **actually**, my second.

The utterance is identified as a fixed statement. It is categorized as an idiom that expresses a fixed statement because it only has a meaning that cannot be changed or reduced.

According to Larson, the translator use this strategy because there are no changes from original language into the target language and it shown in “Well, **actually**, my second” into “Baik, **memang** yang kedua” which shows the exact or literal meaning.

Datum 3

English	Indonesian
Stay with me. Follow my way.	Tetaplah bersamaku. Ikuti jalanku.

In datum 3, Stay with me. Follow my way. The context of this conversation occurs when walking in the office, and the one who says these words is Bessie. The topic covered is Enola must continue to follow the path she is on. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is Stay with me. **Follow my way.**

The utterance is identified as a fixed statement. Categorized as an idiom that expresses a fixed statement because it only has a meaning that cannot be changed.

According to Larson, the translator use this strategy because there are no changes from original language into the target language and it shown in “Stay with me. **Follow my way**” into “*Tetaplah bersamaku. **Ikuti jalanku.***” which shows the exact or literal meaning.

Datum 4

English	Indonesian
I didn't know you had steps.	saya tidak tahu kamu mempunyai cara.

In datum 4, I didn't know you had steps. Context This conversation took place on the street when Enola was carrying Sherlock, and the one who said this conversation was Enola. Topic covered is He doesn't understand

the steps that Enola has. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is I didn't know you had **steps**.

The utterance is identified as a fixed statement, categorized as an idiom that expresses a fixed statement because it only has a meaning that cannot be changed or reduced.

According to Larson, the translator use this strategy because there are no changes from original language into the target language and it shown in "I didn't know you had **steps**" into "*saya tidak tahu kamu mempunyai cara.*" which shows the exact or literal meaning.

Datum 5

English	Indonesia
Time's a wasting.	Waktu terbuang sia-sia.

In datum 5, Time's a-wasting. The context of this conversation takes place at the office, and the one who utters these words is Crouch. The topic covered is Crouch felt that the time was too long so he could not complete his mission quickly. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is I didn't know you had **steps**.

The utterance is identified as a fixed statement, categorized as an idiom that expresses a fixed statement because it only has a meaning that cannot be changed or reduced.

According to Larson, the translator use this strategy because there are no changes from original language into the target language and it shown in “**Time’s a wasting**” into “*Waktu terbang sia-sia*” which shows the exact or literal meaning.

4. Euphemisms

Euphemisms are the kind of idioms that are used to avoid using words that might offend or be seen negatively.

Datum 1

English	Indonesian
She disappeared a week ago. Everyone says she's run away, but Sarah wouldn't do that, not to me. She's my only family now.	Dia menghilang seminggu yang lalu. Semua orang bilang dia kabur, tapi Sarah tidak mau melakukan itu, tidak padaku. Dia satu-satunya keluargaku sekarang.

In datum 1, Context This conversation took place at the party, and the one who said this conversation was Enola. The topic covered is Enola’s mother has disappear for a week, that what actually happened was there Enola’s mother left her. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is She **disappeared** a week ago.

It can be seen that these utterances are identified as euphemisms. In this sentence, the aim is to express negative sentences so as not to offend. This speech is used to tell that Enola's mother left home. Therefore, in order not to offend Enola, the woman uses the word **disappeared**.

According to Larson, the translator use this strategy because there

are no changes from original language into the target language and it shown in “She **disappeared** a week ago” into “*Dia **menghilang** seminggu yang lalu*” which shows the exact or literal meaning.

Datum 2

English	Indonesian
There are scary people about. Yes, let me know when you meet one	Ada orang-orang yang menakutkan . Ya, beri tahu saya jika Anda bertemu dengannya.

In datum 1, Context This conversation took place at the bar and the person who uttered this conversation was a man at the bar. The topic covered is state that they can kill Enola and Sherlock. So that it is not negative, killing is changed to being scary. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is there are **scary** people about.

It can be seen that these utterances are identified as euphemisms. In this sentence the aim is to express negative sentences so as not to offend. This sentence is used to tell that Sherlock and Enola were at a bar at that time and there were many very scary people there.

According to Larson, the translator use this strategy because there are no changes from original language into the target language and it shown in “There are **scary** people about” into “*Ada orang-orang yang **menakutkan***” which shows the exact or literal meaning.

5. Proverbs

Proverbs are brief statements that offer counsel or caution and refer to an event that most people experience.

Datum 1

English	Indonesian
But no matter how lost you feel, if you stay true to yourself, the path will always find you again.	Namun betapapun tersesatnya perasaan Anda, jika Anda tetap jujur pada diri sendiri, jalan itu akan selalu menemukan Anda lagi.

In datum 1, The context of this conversation was at Enola's house and the one who said this conversation was Eudoria. The topic covered is in a positive context to complete the investigative mission. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is the **path will always find you** again.

It is shown that the utterance is identified as a proverb. In this sentence aims to express general advice and truth. This utterance is used to tell that if we are honest with ourselves then a way will be found.

According to Larson, the translator use this strategy because there are no changes from original language into the target language and it shown in “the **path will always find you** again” into “*jika Anda tetap jujur pada diri sendiri, jalan itu akan selalu menemukan Anda lagi*” which shows the exact or literal meaning.

Datum 2

English	Indonesian
She stole from you was the truth.	Dia curi darimu adalah kebenaran.

In datum 2, she stole from you was the truth. Context This conversation took place at the government, and the one who said these words was Enola. The topic covered is in a positive context to complete an investigative mission. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is she **stole** from you was the truth.

It is shown that the utterance is identified as a proverb. In this sentence aims to express general advice and truth. This utterance is used to tell that it was not his goods that were stolen but his personal data that was used for extortion and blackmail.

According to Larson, the translator use this strategy because there are no changes from original language into the target language and it shown in “She **stole** from you was the truth” into “*Dia curi darimu adalah kebenaran*” which shows the exact or literal meaning.

6. Cliche

Clichés are words or phrases that have been overused and have a low novelty value. Idioms are expressions that are not frequently used, so building a vocabulary is necessary to learn how to utilize them.

Datum 1

English	Indonesian
And your neck is red	Dan lehermu berdarah

In datum 1, And your neck is red. Context This conversation took place at Sherlock's house, and the one who said the conversation was Sherlock. The topic covered is Sherlock told Enola that Enola's neck was bleeding. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is And your neck is **red**.

It can be seen that these utterances are identified as clichés. In this sentence, the aim is to express a familiar expression.

According to Larson, this cliché is categorized as a cliché because it is unique and creative. The translator uses this strategy because it shows in the source language "and your neck is red", and when translated it becomes "*Dan lehermu berdarah*". In translation "red" in Indonesian is interpreted as "*merah*", but in this context it can be interpreted as "*berdarah*", because someone stabbed his neck.

Datum 2

English	Indonesian
How foolish of me	Betapa bodohnya aku

In datum 2, How foolish of me. Context of this conversation occurs at a party, and the one who utters this conversation is Enola. The topic

covered is to indicate that I should be stupid, not how foolish of me. Whereas in this datum, the sentence is How **foolish** of me.

It can be seen that these utterances are identified as clichés. In this sentence, the aim is to express a familiar expression.

According to Larson, this cliché is categorized as a cliché because it is unique and creative. The translator uses this strategy because it shows in the source language " How **foolish** of me", and when translated it becomes "*Betapa bodohnya aku*". In translation "foolish" in Indonesian is interpreted as "*konyol*", but in this context it can be interpreted as "*bodoh*", to make it easier for the audience to understand what the speaker means.

B. Discussion

This discussion section describes the results of data analysis. The data in this section is based on research questions that have been determined by the researcher. The research question is about the translation analysis of idiomatic expressions in Enola Holmes 2 movie. The data in this thesis will be interpreted based on the theory of O'Dell and McCarthy (2017) and translated based on Larson theory (1998). The results of the analysis are then used to answer research questions. Based on the findings of this study, it can be seen that the first question, there are several idiomatic expressions found in Enola Holmes 2 Movie including 5 similes 16 binomials 2 proverbs 2 euphemisms 2 clichés and 5 fixed statements.

This research has similarities with research from Pyarina, et al., (2022) which uses the same theory, that is the theory from O'Dell and McCarthy (2017). Even though the researcher used the same theory, there are differences with previous research, namely the objects studied are different, where in Pyarina et al (2022) researched the script of the film *Encanto* while in this research researched the *Enola Holmes 2* movies.

This is the result of research where researcher analyzed and classified types of idioms and clarified the meaning of the idioms themselves. An idiomatic expression is a group of words that have a specific meaning, independent of the meaning of the individual words. Each idiom has a special meaning that exceeds the word itself. Idiomatic expressions convey the expression of each speaker. Researcher created several categories to characterize idiomatic expressions in *Enola Holmes 2* movie.

The difference with previous findings in this finding is that the most frequently occurring are simile, binomial and fixed statement. Whereas in previous research simile and fixed statement. This makes researcher conclude that it is impossible to understand the meaning of an idiom just by looking at its constituent parts. In addition, by using idiomatic phrases, you can convey the person's facial expressions.. Based on the information over, we are able conclude that generally expression that regularly shows up are simile, binomial and fixed statement. It is since the three idioms are effortlessly to get it than the others. Be that as it may, idioms can utilize as a variety of dialect. It can made audience does not feel repetitive with the

movie.

Meanwhile, to answer the second question, the researcher used Larson's theory (1998) and categorized it based on O'Dell McCarthy (2017). So the researcher conducted research on vocabulary and grammatical structure according to the communication context. Then analyze the source language text to find its meaning. This is done so that there is no miscommunication between the speaker and the listener.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher describes the conclusions and suggestions. Conclusions are used to make it easier to understand the contents of the research that can answer research questions, while suggestions are used to find out the weaknesses of this research, so if this research is used as a reference for future researchers it will be better.

A. Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher concluded that the translation of idiomatic expressions in the Enola Holmes 2 movie. The data in this research uses note-taking techniques with data sources from the Enola Holmes 2 movie. The theory of O'Dell and McCarthy (2017) and Larson (1998) was used by researcher as a theoretical reference in this research. The findings in this research according to O'Dell and McCarthy (2017) there are 6 types of idiomatic expressions in the Enola Holmes 2 movie there are 5 similes, 16 binomials, 2 proverbs, 2 euphemisms, 2 cliches, and 5 fixed statements.

5 datum similes describe idiomatic expressions used to compare two people or things that are different in shape or structure but have the same meaning, usually accompanied by the terms "like" and "as". 16 datums binomial focus on the combination of two words connected by a conjunction, always with the term "and". 2 datum Proverbs are short sentences that provide advice or tips and refer to events that are most experienced. 2 datum euphemism is a figure of

speech used to avoid offensive or negative words. 2 datum clichés are a type of figure of speech used to create an unusual impression and thereby enhance understanding. It's not commonly used, so you'll need to expand your vocabulary to learn how to use it. 5 fixed statements are terms that you frequently hear. From the data above it can be seen that there are 6 types of idiomatic expressions and there are 32 datums. The meaning of "Enola Holmes 2 movie" is in accordance with the idiomatic expressions found, which are combined as a whole. This film depicts various facial expressions, including sadness, happiness, anger and fear. Characters use different phrases to express their emotions. Researcher concluded that an idiom is a word that cannot be interpreted literally, but represents a certain expression contained in it.

B. Suggestion

Translation in idiomatic expressions is an interesting topic to study. In this context, translation in idiomatic expression is used to make it easier for readers and viewers of Enola Holmes 2 movie to understand the message and meaning conveyed by the film actors. Various previous studies have also discussed almost the same topic. However, the discussion from previous research is different from this research, apart from the films chosen being different, the theory used is also different from previous research. Apart from all that, this research has a weakness, namely, The limitation of this study is that there are too many text scripts that must be examined to be used as data so that there is less focus on the research being conducted. In addition, there are too many binomials with the word "and" so that the data found is less varied. The

researcher hopes that in the future further research will be carried out discussing translation in idiomatic expressions both in Enola Holmes 2 movie and other movies. It is hoped that this research can become a reference for further research.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX



Enola Holmes 2 film is a film that will be released in 2022, with a film duration of 2 hours 9 minutes. The film was directed by Harry Bradbeer from a screenplay by Jack Thorne who adapted the book series The Enola Holmes Mysteries by Nancy Springer. This film tells the story of Enola's journey to live independently in London after solving her first case. She founded a private detective agency to prove that she could escape the big shadow of the name Sharelok Holmes or her brother. However, reality is not as beautiful as dreams. Enola was often looked down upon because at that time in 1888, detective work was only for men. Therefore, researcher are interested in examining the film. apart from still adapting

it from the 80s, the language still contains old spellings. so it requires an understanding of idiomatic expressions, then this research was carried out.

APPENDIX

No.	English	Indonesian	Binomials	Similes	Fixed Statement	Euphemisms	Proverbs	Cliches
1.	Open and ready for my first clients.	Terbuka dan siap untuk klien pertama saya.	√					
2.	Lord Tewkesbury, the champion of change and progress.	Lord Tewkesbury, pejuang perubahan dan kemajuan	√					
3.	It was just a disagreement over a glass of wine and whose wine it was.	Itu hanya perselisihan mengenai segelas anggur dan anggur siapa itu.	√					
4.	I find after wine, it's very difficult to make your arms and legs move.	Saya menemukan setelah anggur, sangat sulit membuat lengan dan kaki Anda bergerak.	√					
5.	That's A, and I'm B.	Itu A, dan aku B	√					
6.	Unaccounted transfers going in and out of government offices.	Transfer yang tidak terhitung masuk dan keluar dari kantor-kantor pemerintah.	√					
7.	applause and cheering	tepuk tangan dan sorakan	√					
8.	Vanishes and reappears.	Hilang dan muncul	√					

		Kembali						
9.	I hear he's a good man, and a great reformer.	Saya dengar dia orang baik dan reformis hebat.	√					
10.	Ladies and gentlemen, please take your partners for the last waltz	Hadirin sekalian, silakan ajak pasangan Anda untuk waltz terakhir.	√					
11.	She's a thief and a troublemaker.	Dia pencuri dan pembuat onar.	√					
12.	One has red, and one has white in it.	Yang satu berwarna merah, dan yang satu lagi berwarna putih.	√					
13.	I told you to stay safe and stay away.	Sudah kubilang padamu untuk tetap aman dan menjauh	√					
14.	Tewkesbury grunts and groans	Tewkesbury mendengus dan mengerang	√					
15.	Bessie gasps and grunts	Bessie terengah-engah dan mendengus.	√					
16.	Enola yelps and groans.	Enola berteriak dan mengerang	√					
17.	She looks like she'll blow over in the wind.	Dia terlihat seperti tertiuap angin		√				
18.	Like sewing a new skirt.	Seperti menjahit rok baru.		√				
19.	Girls like Sarah Chapman, they're	Gadis-gadis seperti Sarah		√				

	expendable.	Chapman, mereka bisa dibuang.						
20.	It's like carrying a dead horse on which sits another dead horse.	Ini seperti membawa seekor kuda mati yang di atasnya terdapat seekor kuda mati lainnya.		√				
21.	She should have fed me as well as you is what I think.	Dia seharusnya memberiku makan seperti kamu , menurutku.		√				
22.	Terribly sorry	Sangat menyesal			√			
23.	Well, actually , my second.	Baik, memang yang kedua.			√			
24.	Stay with me. Follow my way.	Tetaplah bersamaku. Ikuti jalanku.			√			
25.	I didn't know you had steps.	saya tidak tahu kamu mempunyai cara.			√			
26.	Time's a wasting.	Waktu terbang sia-sia.			√			
27.	She disappeared a week ago. Everyone says she's run away, but Sarah wouldn't do that, not to me. She's my only family now.	Dia menghilang seminggu yang lalu. Semua orang bilang dia kabur, tapi Sarah tidak mau melakukan itu, tidak padaku. Dia				√		

		satu-satunya keluargaku sekarang.						
28.	There are scary people about. Yes, let me know when you meet one	Ada orang-orang yang menakutkan . Ya, beri tahu saya jika Anda bertemu dengannya.				√		
29.	But no matter how lost you feel, if you stay true to yourself, the path will always find you again.	Namun betapapun tersesatnya perasaan Anda, jika Anda tetap jujur pada diri sendiri, jalan itu akan selalu menemukan Anda lagi.					√	
30.	She stole from you was the truth.	Dia curi darimu adalah kebenaran.					√	
31.	And your neck is red	Dan lehermu berdarah						√
32.	How foolish of me	Betapa bodohnya aku						√