

THE TRANSLATION OF IDIOMS IN BAHASA INDONESIA SUBTITLES OF *HOTEL TRANSYLVANIA 2*

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Abstract

Idiom is a phrase or a sentence whose meaning cannot be literally translated. Idiom translation is not only a language conversion, but also the translation of culture. Due to the historical and cultural background which is significantly different from one country to another, the image, meaning and usage of idioms are also quite different. In order to make the idioms better understood and used, translators should master not only the basic cultural elements and characteristics of the idioms, but also some basic translation strategies. This thesis discusses about analysis of idiom in the *Hotel Transylvania 2* English and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to find out types of idiom and translation strategies used by translator to translate idiom in the movie. The data were subtitles the English *Hotel Transylvania 2* and their translations in Bahasa Indonesia.

In this study, both objectives of the study were approaches using the theory proposed by Baker (1992) to find out the type of idiom and translation strategies used by translator to translate idiom. This research was a descriptive qualitative research. The data were in the form of phrases found in the movie. After finding the data, the data were classified and put into the tables.

The result of this study shows that the types of idiom mostly used in the movie is phrasal verb with 40 data out of 85. People in English often use an idiom in the form of phrasal verb whereas in Bahasa Indonesia people does not know about phrasal verb. The most used translation strategies by the translator is paraphrasing with 78 data out of 85. It can be said that the translator found it is impossible to find a match in the target language and by paraphrasing it can make the text sound natural. Almost every idiom in English translated becomes non idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. It happened due to the different system in English and Bahasa Indonesia.

Keywords: idiom, translation strategies, *Hotel Transylvania 2*

INTRODUCTION

Currently movie industry in the world is rapidly developing. Along with rapid technological advances, movie industry is required to compete and create a new breakthrough. *Hollywood* is known as the movie and entertainment industry where the best movies are produced in the world. It is, thus, not surprising that viewers around the world always look forward to the release of their favorite movies in theaters. Moreover, some of the movies have successfully entered box office, for example: *Despicable Me*, *Moana*, *The Angry Bird Movie*, *Hotel*

Transylvania. Some foreign movies especially English ones enter the Indonesian market meanwhile not all of Indonesia people speak the language. Therefore, these movie are equipped with subtitles.

Subtitles are the translated text from the source text or the dialog to the target text. Subtitles are the reinstatement of the messages of the movie dialogue. This process is generally known as the process of translation. Translation here means transferring the message from source language (SL) into target language (TL) by considering the differences in cultural backgrounds. In translation it is not

easy to translate one language to another language. The translator not only translates but also resolves which fragments to omit, which of them are irrelevant, and which are vital to the target audience. From Larson (1984:3) translation is basically a change of form. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language.

Through the subtitle the viewers could enjoy the movie, but the audience may not know that idiom is one of the difficulties for the translator. Idiom is one aspect of semantics that is difficult for translators to handle.

Idiom is an expression whose meaning is completely different from literal meaning. Seidl and Mc Mordie (1984:4) state that an idiom is a number of words (phrases or sentences) taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone. Every language has idioms and it can be difficult for those who are not native speaker of that language. These difficulties might be influenced by background knowledge of each culture which impacts the process of idiomatic expression understanding. Translators will face problems when translating idiom. A good translator should master both the source language and target language. They must learn a lot about the function of idioms in the source and the target languages and must know the characteristics of idioms in both languages. Moreover, in order to deal with idioms translators use various strategies to translate.

In this research, *Hotel Transylvania 2* movie is chosen as an objective of this study because many people watch this movie and it contains many idioms. This research has two objectives that are (1) to find out the types of idioms in *Hotel Transylvania 2*, and (2) to find out the translation strategies used by the translator to translate idioms in *Hotel Transylvania*.

The research adopted theory by Baker (1992) to determine types of idioms found in this movie. There are five type of idiomatic expressions: colloquialism, proverbs, slang, allusion and phrasal verb. In order to translate idiom the researcher uses the theory from Baker (1992:72) to find out translation strategies used by the translator to translate idiom. They are using idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase and translation by omission idiom.

This study aims to examine the strategies used by translator to translate idioms in the movie. In the movie the result of this study can give valuable information for people who are interested in learning English and using idioms. It can also give other researchers reference to study idioms further.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study applies the qualitative approach in which the data are analyse in order to explaining descriptively. Descriptive method is a method which is employed to collect and analyze data, and draw conclusion of the analyzed data. Wiersma (1995: 12)

defines qualitative research as a research that describes phenomenon in words instead of numbers or measures. This method will be used to analyse the source text in English and the Bahasa Indonesia subtitling text in *Hotel Transylvania 2*. Since it is a descriptive-qualitative type, the data and the analysis are in the form of descriptions.

The sources of data are the English and the Bahasa Indonesia subtitling text in a movie entitled *Hotel Transylvania 2*. *Hotel Transylvania 2* which is chosen for this study consists conversation in a whole 89 minutes. This movie is chosen as the source of the data with the considerations that the movie won an award in Kid's Choice Award as Favorite Animated Movie in 2016. Besides, this novel also contains idoms. The data are in the forms of idioms in phrases. The context of the data are in the form of dialogue between characters in the movie.

In this research, the data collection began with reading English and Indonesia language version of the scripts to identify the data which contain idioms and translation strategies used by the translator. Then, the data were checked up on the dictionary of idiom and with other sources that needed to determine idiom itself. The data were analyzed and consulted with the supervisor to get the validated data.

The main instrument of this study is the researcher itself. In this research, the researcher as a planner, data collector, data analyst, and reporter. This study belongs to the

qualitative research, therefore it is presented in the form of description in both English as the source language and Indonesian as the target language. The tools for data collection include script of *Hotel Transylvania 2* both in English and Bahasa Indonesia in *Aegisub* app, laptop, note and another sources that needed.

To achieve data trustworthiness, the data and the analysis were checked by two supervisors, Mr. Suhaini Muhammad Saleh and Mr. Donald Juppy Nababan and some peer reviewers who were regarded as qualified readers from English Education study program at State University of Yogyakarta.

FINDINGS

The total number of idioms found in *Hotel Transylvania 2* movie are 85 data. The type of idiom which is mostly used is phrasal verb. It is said so since the percentage of phrasal verb has the highest one which is 47.06% or 40 data out of 85. The second type mostly used is colloquialism that represents 32.94% or 28 data. It is followed by slang with 16.47%. Then, the last one is allusion which is only 3.53% or 3 data. However, there is no proverbs found in this movie. The total number of idioms found in *Hotel Transylvania 2* movie are 85 data. The translator mostly used translation by paraphrase strategy. This represents 91.76% or 78 data out of 85. The second type is translation by omission with 5.88% or 5 data. It is followed by idiom with similar meaning and form with 1.18%. The last is idiom with

similar meaning but different form 1.18% data out of 85.

DISCUSSIONS

1. Types of Idiom

a. Proverbs

There is no proverb found in this movie. Proverb is often borrowed from similar languages and cultures. It is often used in most cultures to deliver some ideas by the society and the way it is expressed differs from one culture to another.

Proverbs also have differences and similarities between English and Bahasa Indonesia. Since English and Indonesian have different culture that is why they have their own way to deliver proverb. Usually proverb in two different language is different in form but has the same meaning in content. The reason why there is no proverb found in this movie because this animation movie was intended for children. Most of the children do not understand about proverb. However, the scriptwriter chose to use the expression which can be easily understood by the children rather than using proverb.

b. Colloquialism

Colloquial language is the informal language used by people in every day speech.

(Datum 25/00:19:53)

ST: Denisovich! My big boy! **You made it!**

TT: Denisovich!Anakku! **Kau bangun juga!**

The idiom above is an expression used when someone achieves something or a goal. If the expression is translated literally into Bahasa Indonesia, it would be *kau berhasil*.

This is classified as colloquial expression because Drac used it to informally tell Dennis to wake up. Formally speaking, Drac may use 'you wake up!' instead 'you made it!'. If one word from idiom "you made it" is omitted, then the meaning would be different and does not count as idiom anymore. In this case translator translated the idiom into *kau bangun juga* because of the situation in the movie and making the translation more natural.

c. Allusion

Allusion is a figure of speech that involves literary terms like proper names to refers something and to indicate implicit meaning.

(Datum 22/00:16:51)

ST: What's that? **The Electric Boogaloo?**

TT: Apa itu? **Tarian boogaloo?**

In this context Drac used the expression the electric boogalo. **Electric boogaloo** is a phrase typically appended to the title of a TV sequel or film production to mock its poor quality. The term refers to a type of dance move that arose out of funk and hip hop styles in the 1970s, popularized by the street dance team The Electric Boogaloos. Drac related Dennis's dance as something bad and constantly shouted these allusions.

d. Slang

Slang is more informal than colloquialism. It is used by certain group like teenagers or people of certain professions. Sometimes the word slang refers to an impure and an abusive language too.

(Datum 1/00:04:51)

ST: He's **old-school**.

TT: Dia begitu **kuno**.

According to *dictionary.cambridge.org*, 'old-school' refers to someone or something from a long time ago or traditional. If old school is translated word by word, the meaning will change. In Bahasa Indonesia, 'old' is translated literally as *tua*, while 'school' is translated as *sekolah*, then the meaning will become *sekolah tua*. It would not be count as idiom because the meaning is different from the actual meaning.

e. Phrasal Verb

Phrasal verb is a verb that is made up of a main verb together with an adverb or a preposition, or both. They are usually used informally as opposed to the more formal verbs.

(Datum 5/00:08:17)

ST: You mustn't **give in** to your cravings.

TT: Kau tak boleh **mengidam** itu.

According to *dictionary.cambridge.org*, 'give in' means agreeing to what someone wants, after refusing for a period of time. If one word changes into another word, for example 'give' is translated into *beri* in Bahasa Indonesia and leaving out the word 'in', it does not count as idiom anymore. The meaning will be different from the true meaning. However, the translator translated it into the word that is easy to understand by viewers.

2. Translation Strategies

a. Idiom with similar meaning and form

There is one data strategy found in this movie. However, this case rarely happens in

translating idiom. When idiom of the SL text is translated into idiom in the TL text, the result will never be the same. It is impossible to translate an idiom from the SL into TL in similar meaning and form. It happens because there are many factors that affect in translation process.

There is one data found that is translated from English to Bahasa Indonesia literally even though there is actually no such idiom. This is a case of incorrect strategy usage. If the translator wants to translate SL idiom to TL idiom, the translator should look for the right idiom in the target language.

(Datum 85/01:20:01)

ST: **Rise and shine**, my Dennisovich.

TT: **Bangun dan bersinarlah**, Dennisovich-ku.

Based on datum the dialogue happened between Drac and Denis. Drac wakes Denis up to teach him how to changes into a bat. According to *dictionary.cambridge.org*, the expression is used when waking someone up. This expression became popular as a way to say 'wake up' because of the American military. Military leaders called out to soldiers to wake up using this expression. In this case, the translator translated this expression literally just because the word 'rise' means *bangun* in Bahasa Indonesia, then the translator also translating the word 'shine' literally as *bersinarlah*. The expression should be translated as *ayo bangun and it would make the expression in Bahasa Indonesia sound more natural*.

b. Idiom with similar meaning but different form

There is only one datum representing this strategy.

(Data 46/00:34:47)

ST: You're **a werewussy**.

TT: Kau **serigala banci**.

In this dialogue Drac ordered Wayne to show Dennis how to scare someone. He wanted Dennis to learn fast if he could give a good example of his ability as a wolf. He denied because it had been so long since he scared someone and he was too old to do that. Then Drac was annoyed and told him that he was a werewussy. This strategy is used by the translator to translate the expression because 'werewussy' both in English and Bahasa Indonesia, covers the similar meaning but different in the term of form.

c. Translation by Paraphrase

Translation by paraphrase is the most common way used by the translator to translate idiom. When it is impossible for translator to find a match in the target language, the translator choose paraphrasing in order to translating idiom.

(Datum 12/00:11:38)

ST: We just have to **baby-proof** that.

TT: Kita **simpan** dulu.

The dialogue above is between Frank and Mavis. Frank gave a guillotine to Dennis as a present for his birthday. Mavis feels that gift does not suitable for a child. She feels it might hurt his son. Mavis chose to keep the gift to herself and hid it from her son. According to *dictionary.cambridge.org*, the expression 'baby proof' means made safe for

babies or young children. The translator chose to translate the idiom using paraphrase because it would make the target text more natural. If the translator translate word by word it would be awkward and the viewers get confused.

d. Translation by Omission

Translation by omission is chosen by the translator because there is no equivalent meaning and cannot be paraphrased.

(Datum 7/00:10:02)

ST: But I'm the nurse, Francine. **Here you go anyway**.

TT: Tapi aku perawat, Francine.

On the day Mavis gave a birth, Drac disguised as a nurse named Francine in order to get a permission to get in the delivery room. Drac felt so amazed that he could carry the baby around and suddenly Mavis wanted to take over the baby. According to *dictionary.cambridge.org*, 'here you go' means take this or this is for you or here is the thing you asked for. In this case the expression 'here you go anyway' is omitted by the translator, which should be translated as *ini ambil saja*. The expression is already presented by the act of Drac that directly gave the baby to Mavis without saying anything. However, the meaning transferred still remain the same.

CONCLUSIONS

1. In terms of the types of idiom, there are only 4 out of 5 types of idiom found in this movie based on Baker (1992). There are 85 data found in English Hotel

Transylvania 2 movie and their translation expressions in Bahasa Indonesia. The data show that type of idiom with highest occurrence is phrasal verb with 40 data or 47.06%. The second types is colloquialism idiom with 28 data or 32.94%. The third type is slang with 14 data or 16.47%, then followed by allusion with 3 data or 3.53%. As the conclusion, phrasal verb form is the most type of idiom found in this movie. It happens because people in English nurtured with an idiom especially in the form of phrasal verb. They might be used phrasal verb in daily conversation which is fully understood by them.

2. Based on Baker (1992:72) there 4 translation strategies used in this movie. They are idiom with similar meaning and form, idiom with similar meaning but different form, translation by paraphrase and translation by omission. Based on the results and discussions it could be concluded that the translator mostly uses translation by paraphrase which accounts for 91.76% or 78 data to translate idiom to target text. Followed by translation by omission which appears 5 times or 5.95%. The idiom with similar meaning and form is found with 1 datum or 1.19%. The last idiom with similar meaning but different form is 1 datum. To conclude, it can be said that the translator found it is impossible to find a match in the target language and by paraphrasing it can make the text sound natural. From the result

above, almost every idiom English translated becomes non idiom in Bahasa Indonesia because of the different system of idiom in both languages. People in English often use an idiom in the form of phrasal verb whereas in Bahasa Indonesia people do not know about it. In addition, there is no system of idiom in the form of phrasal verb in Bahasa Indonesia.

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