# ANALYSIS ON STRATEGIES APPLIED TO TRANSLATE IDIOMS FOUND IN FURY'S BAHASA INDONESIA SUBTITLE AND THEIR RELATIONS TO THE DEGREES OF MEANING EQUIVALENCE

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***Abstract***

*This research tries to find the strategies used to translate idioms found in Fury's Bahasa Indonesia subtitle and their relation to the degrees of meaning equivalence. This research applies descriptive qualitative method to describe the aims of this study. There are 126 data found in and to analyse them sampling technique, listening technique, note-taking technique, and content analysis are applied. The translation strategies used here are proposed by Baker and Newmark. While the degrees of equivalence are analysed using Bell's. From 126 data, it is found that translating by paraphrasing is the mostly used, 90 or 67.4%. Then followed by literal translation (18 data) and translating by using idiom of similar meaning and form (11 data). Translation by omission and by using similar meaning but different form are the least used, they consist of 6 and 1 data. The strategies used show that only translation by using idiom of similar meaning and form that results fully equivalent idioms. Translation by paraphrasing and literal translation result the same various degrees of meaning; fully-equivalent, increased meaning, decreased meaning, and different meaning. The omission results fully-equivalent and no meaning. The using of similar idiom but different form results different meaning.*

*Keywords:Translation, Idiom, Equivalence*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Subtitling is one of the screen translations. In subtitling, the spoken dialogue or conversation (even the sound or voices) in SL movie, transferred or converted to written text provided in the screen. Here translation fully helps us to understand the messages contained in the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). It differs from dubbing whose result of translation is in oral or spoken. Some people prefer dubbing to subtitling because they do not need to read the subtitle while watching the movie. This is because the dubbed movie allows the audience to enjoy the dialogue or conversation in their own languages. However, it can be said that subtitle is more authentic because it does not hide the film's orignal dialogue. Therefore, the quality of subtitle is very important so that viewers can get the clear and worthy information of the movie (Cintas, 2009: 5).

Subtitling is a quite complicated process. Here, the translator struggles with the meaning and equivalence diverted from SL to TL. As we know, each language has its own system and syntax structures. That's why it needs special skills to fully transfer the messages contained in the SL movie to the TL audience. To make a good translation, a translator frequently deals with structure, lexical, culture, and, idioms, etc. from SL to TL.

One of mostly found in every movie is idiom, including English speaking movies. As English is rich in idioms, we should be aware of their nature and use. Idioms or idiomatic expression is known as oddity. It is a group of words communicating ideas indirectly. Idiom frequently deviates either lexis, grammar, or logic. This is because idiom is also tied to the culture where the language is used. Not only that, idiom is also highly related to the context. For example: *'kick the bucket'* has nothing to do with 'bucket'. This idiom means *'to die by suicide'*. From this example we can conclude that the words in an idiom frequently don't give a clue to the whole meaning of that idiom itself. This also insists that translator overcome these problems by finding suitable methods to translate idioms. Besides, every text has its own style and degree of difficulty. That's why they require different strategies to translate. The good

understanding SL and TL's languages and cultures will enable the translator the most equivalent translations.

This research tries to analyse the idioms contained in *Fury* movie. This is an American-British war movie. This movie portrays US tank crews in Nazi Germany during the final days of World War II. The movie is directed by David Ayer and has Brad Pitt, Shia LaBeouf, Logan Lerman, Michael Pena, Jason Isaacs, Scott Eastwood, and John Bernthal as the mai star. For the writer, *Fury* provides many interesting idioms to study. The writer is going to analyse the strategies used to translate these idioms and their impacts to the degree of meaning equivalence of the translated idioms. So, there are three formulated problems in this research:

1) What are the strategies used to translate the idioms found in Fury's Bahasa Indonesia subtitle?
2) How do the strategies relate to the degree of meaning equivalence of the translated idioms?

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW
### a. Idiom

Idiom is a general language feature. It is used by the native of a certain language to clarify or to state their intentions. Idiom can be found in any languages. There are some definitions of idiom. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary *(2006:6)* defines idiom as *'a group of words whose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words'*. The next definition is by Baker (1992:3). She states that idioms "*are frozen pattern of language which allow little or no variation in form. In case of idioms, they often carry meaning which can't be deduce from their individual components*". While, Duff states that *'idiom is peculiarity of phraseology approved by usage though having a meaning not deductible from those of the separate words'* (http://duffstranslation.blogspot.com/).

As a specific linguistic feature, an idiom has some characteristics. Jackson (1996: 106) states that an idiom has three characteristics; 1) its meaning is not from the words forming it; 2) the meaning is idiomatic. This means that the non-native speakers should need to know and be aware of this; and 3) and the last, an idiom is also a frozen expression, its form is already fixed. Fernando (1996:3) shares the similar idea. He states that idiom has three characteristics; *compositeness, institutionalization, and semantic opacity. Compositeness* means that an idiom is usually considered as a form of expression consisting of some words *(multiword expression),* each of its components forms a unity of meaning. For example, *kick the bucket*. The meaning of this idiom has nothing to do with the word *kick* and *bucket*. The true meaning of the idiom *kick the bucket* is to suicide. *Institutionalization* means that as conventionalized expression, an idiom is used to respond to a certain situation. There is a reason why idiom is established. It emerges to react to a situation. *Semantic opacity* means that the meaning of an idiom is not the sum of its constituents. The meaning is not literal; for example, *look after* which means to take care of someone. The word *take care* of has no relation to its individual words, *look* and *after* and the meaning of this idiom is not derived from the combination of the words which form it.

From the above descriptions, it can be concluded that idiom is a unit of words whose meaning cannot be traced from the words which form it. Often idiom is hardly recognized in a text. An idiom is also known as inflexible and frozen, it has improper structure, and the meaning is even different or new from the meaning of words forming it. All of these are the reason why translators should develop their understanding and knowledge of idioms, both in SL and in TL.

Related to its classifications, some scholars try to classify idioms. The first is Palmer (1976:79-82) who divides idioms into five categories. They are:

1) Idiom with grammatical restriction

In this category, some of the verbs can be changed into past tense form, while the nouns are fixed form. For example, the idioms *'spill the beans'* which means 'to reveal a secret'.

2) Idiom with syntax restriction

Some idioms do not allow any changes of construction because it will lose its meaning. For example *kick the bucket,* which means 'dead of suicide', cannot be changed into passive, *the bucket was kicked.*

3) Frozen Idiom

Frozen idiom is an idiom with irreversible structure. Examples of this are *little ones* and *by the way.*

4) Partial Idiom

Partial idiom is an idiom where one of its words has a literal meaning, while the others are idiomatic. For example, *white coffee*, which means *coffee with milk*

5) Phrasal compound

There are four types of phrasal compound, they are:
a) Phrasal compound without object, example: *break up, give in.*
b) Phrasal compound with object, example: *make up, put over, and put about.*
c) Prepositional compound, Example: *take after, look for, and take to.*
d) Prepositional phrasal compound (a combination from verb, adverb and preposition), for example: *put up with, do away with.*

While Fernando (1996: 35) distinguishes idioms into three subclasses, they are: 1) pure idiom whose meanings totally different from its individual words, 2) semi idiom whose meanings can be predicted by half of its individual words, and 3) literal idiom whose meanings are formed by its individual words.

Meanwhile, Hockett (1958:310-318) also proposes six types of idiom:

1) Substitution

Substitution includes personal pronouns and numerals. For example in the sentence "He is a good boy." The pronoun "He" may be either refer to a male human or it also can be a male animal.

2) Proper name

Proper names are language shortcuts. People, places, animals, vehicles, etc are named, such as: Mount Everest, The Mississippi, etc.

3) Abbreviation:

Abbreviation is the use of a part of a whole, for example: UNESCO, FBI, NASA, brunch, smog, etc.

4) English Phrasal Compound:

English phrasal compound refer to a noun that consists of two or more words, for examples: homework, bookcase, pencilbox, etc.

5) Figures of speech :

The metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole and simile are classified as the figure of speech. The sentence "He married a lemon", the morpheme "lemon" did not refer to a kind of fruit, but it refers to a sour disposition woman.

6) Slang

Slang is very informal language used by certain groups or community. Slangs are usually used by teenagers. With constant use, the special effect of a slang expression becomes dulled. *Absquatulate* was once a slang for *go away*, then it change into *vamoose* and later turned out into *scram.*

From the different various types of idiom we can conclude that Palmer's idiom types are more focused on the structure of the idiom while Fernando's idiom type focused on the semantic features. On the other hand, Hocket's types of idioms show that idiom can be also unilexical (consisting of one word) and multilexical (consisting of more than one word).

**b.  Translation**
  **1) Definition of Translation**

Some scholars have defined translation variously. Catford (1965:20) defines translation as *'the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by* equivalent *textual material in another language (target language).'* This definition emphasizes that in translation, the target text must be equivalent with the source text. Newmark (1988: 5) defines translation as *'rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text'*. His definition stresses that *'meaning'* is a priority in translation and *'the way the author intended the text'* means those effects the text produces should be same in other languages (TLs) with its original text. Different from Catford and Newmark, Bell (1991:13), specifically considers that translation involves three terms; *translating, a translation,* and *translation.* The term *translating* refers to the activity or process in translation; a translation refers to the product of the translation process in textual form; and translation refers to the concept which explains translation as a process and the product of the process.

Still,              Brislin            (in            Hariyanto, *http://www.translationdirectory.com/article634.htm*), defines translation as *'the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the* languages *are in written or oral form'*. Through this definition, Brislin emphasizes that it is 'thought and ideas' that are transferred, and the transfer may be in either 'written or oral form'. Meanwhile Larson (1989: 3) states that *'translation, then, consists of studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context'*. This definition means that to translate is to review the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context from SL to TL. The last, Nida (1982: 12) states that *"translation consists in reproducing the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style"*. Nida's definition can be said to confirm all the translation definitions stated before. Nida's definition does not only emphasize equivalence in translation, but also its styl

From the various definitions above it can be concluded that translation involves two different languages, SL and TL. It is mainly conducted to transfer and convey the message from its original source into other languages, both in written and in oral. It fully considers equivalence of meaning and style. And of course the translation work should be as natural as possible in TL.

  **2) Meaning and Equivalence in Translation**

Meaning is the core of translation. Words somebody said have meaning which lead speakers to understand each other. So, what is transferred is the meaning instead of the form. But we have to be careful. Every linguistic society has its own way to express something. The words they utter mean more than that, more than its grammatical construction (Halliday, 2004: 3). Larson (1989:8) distinguishes meaning into two kinds; primary and secondary meanings. Primary meaning is the first meaning which appears in the mind and tends to have a reference towards a physical situation. Secondary meaning is the meaning depending on the context.

Newmark (1991: 27) adds that meaning can be categorized into three groups, namely cognitive meaning, communicative meaning, and associative meaning. These three categories are related to the translation process. Newmark also states that every kind of meaning can be transferred into TLand not every meaning should be translated. In every text there is always *very important, important, less important and non-important parts*. Therefore, the translator should be able to analyse these kinds of meaning and set priority to the most important meaning in the whole text.

The meaning of translated words will determine how equivalent is the TL from SL. Barnstone (in Nababan, 2008) states that equivalence is the nature of translation. Catford also share the similar idea, '*the central problem of translation is that of finding translation equivalent*' (1965:21). This implies that equivalence should be defined broadly. Equivalence is about meaning equivalence instead of form form.

Bell adds that '*there is no absolute synonym between words in the same language, so why should anyone be surprised to discover a lack of synonyms between languages?*' And in the case of equivalence, the translator has two options: focusing on finding formal equivalents which preserve the context-free semantic sense of the text at the expense of its context-sensitive communicative value; or finding functional equivalents which preserve the context sensitive communicative value of the text at the expense of its context free semantic sense (1991: 6-9). Or in short, it is word-for-word (literal) translation or meaning-for-meaning (free) translation. Bell (1991: 6) later clarifies the equivalence concept in translation by specifying equivalence as follows:

1) Equivalent

A translation categorized equivalent if the meaning in target text is equivalent to the source text. The meaning can be fully or completely equivalent either partly equivalent.

a) Completely equivalent

Complete meaning occurs if the meaning in source text is transferred completely into target language

TL: You want to fucking **whup** me?

SL: *Kau ingin **menghajar**ku?.*

The slang "whup" is translated into "menghajar" This translation is equivalent because they have the same meaning.

b) Partly-Equivalent

Partly-equivalent translation describes that the translated idioms may add or reduce the meanings of the SL's idioms. This is called by increased meaning and decreased meaning.

i. Increased meaning

The meaning increases if there is additional information realized by new meaning which is not found in the source text.

SL: *You think you get some **pussy** and now you can fucking act like a man?*

TL: *Pikirmu kau sudah bisa meniduri **wanita** jadi kau berlagak agak jantan?*

"pussy" is a slang refer to 'woman who are easily to have sexual intercourse with'. Its translation 'wanita' in Bahasa means positively 'a mature female'. So the translation implies an increased meaning.

ii. Decreased meaning

Decreased meaning occurs if some of the meaning in the source text is not realized in target language.

SL: *Can I grab **my canteen**?*

TL: B*oleh aku bawa **botol minumku**?*

Idiom '**my canteen'** is translated into '**botol minumku'**. This should be translated into 'bekal' because the word 'canteen' does not only refer to drink but also food. So the translation decreases the meaning.

2) Non Equivalent

a) Different Meaning

Different meaning occurs if the translator adds information in the source text with the words which have a different meaning in the target language.

SL:***Pencil pushing*** *motherfucker***!**

TL: *Dasar keparat **banci!***

In English 'pencil pushing' refer to people whose works deal with writing, recording, bookkeeping, etc. While its translation into 'banci' which means 'cowards' or 'man with female action/gesture' implies the different meaning.

b) No Meaning

No meaning occurs if the translator does not realize the translation of the words and idiom in the source text, so the target language loses all information contained in source text.

SL: So they **got drunk as lords** and they shot themselves at sunup.

TL: Mereka mabuk dan menembak diri sendiri

The translator does not translate the idiom "got drunk as lords". It is simply left untranslated..

Still, equivalence matter frequently stimulates a translator to change the form but still keeps the meaning. The meaning conveyed in SL should be equivalent to TL as what Nida and Taber states through their dynamic equivalence, "*dynamic equivalence is therefore to be defined in terms of the degree to which the receptors of the message in the receptor language respond to it in substantially the same manner as the receptor in source language*". This explains that a text can be considered equivalent when the target readers are able to comprehend the purpose and message of a text as the original text's readers do.

**c.   Strategies in Translating Idiom**

It is repeatedly explained before that the meaning of an idiom frequently differs from the words form it. That's why, when translating an idiom, the focus should be put on the meaning instead of form. This will help us to transfer the idiom into the TL.

Transferring the meaning of the idiom, of course it needs strategies. We have to consider some things, for examples, is there any similar idiom available in TL? How significant the lexical item which constitutes the idiom? Acceptable or not, the context will determine the the best strategies to translate the idioms. Baker (1992:72-78) specifically suggests four strategies in translating idioms depending on the context of idiomatic translation. :

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

   This strategy includes the using of target language idiom which conveys the same meaning with source text and consists of equivalent lexical units. For example:

   **SL:** *Autobots have **taken the bait**. They discovered the Ark, and returned with its cargo.*

   **TL:** *Autobots **telah termakan umpan**. Mereka menemukan Ark dan mengembalikan muatannya.*

   "*Taken the bait*" has been translated into "*telah termakan umpan*" by the translator. *Taken the bait* means completely accept something, especially an offer that is a trick or way of getting something. The word *taken* in this context is similar to *memakan* and *bait* has a similar meaning with *umpan*. Both of the TL and SL refer to the same meaning and form.

2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

   We often find an idiom or exact expression in target language which has a similar meaning with the source language's idiom but using different lexical items.

   **SL**: *If you **breath a word** of what you've seen here.*

   **TL**: *Jika kamu **cerita satu kata** apa yang sudah kau lihat disini.*

   The word '*breath*' literally means '*the process of taking in and expelling air during breathing*'. But in the context '*breath a word*' means '*to tell*' or '*to let somebody know*'. The translator uses phrase '*cerita satu kata*' to express the meaning of the idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. '*breath*' and '*cerita*' belong to the

different lexical items. Though 'breath' literally has no relation with *'cerita'*, both words share the similarity in the term of meaning they have when they are put in these phrases, *'breath a word'* and *'cerita satu kata'*.

3. Translation by paraphrase

   This is the most common way in translating idiom when there is no exact idiom equivalence found in the TL. The idiom is improper to use in the target language because there are stylistic differences between source text and target language. For Example:

   SL: *Someplace, **hold on** I can triangulate this*.

   TL:*Di suatu tempat, **tunggu** aku dapat triangulasi ini*.

   The idiom "hold on" has been translated into "tunggu" since there is no exact idiom equivalence found in the TL. The idiom "hold on' means to wait and in Indonesian, wait means tunggu. This idiom is translated based on its context which is more acceptable and understandable.

4. Translation by omission

   An idiom expression sometimes is not fully translated in the target language. This is possibly because the idiom does not have equivalence in the target language; the meaning of an idiom is not easy to paraphrase or stylistic matter.

   TL: *She comes first, there's some killer... **shit** in here*.

   SL*: Dia datang duluan, disana ada beberapa pembunuh....ini dia*.

From this example, we can see that the idiom "Shit" is not translated into the SL. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary, the word shit means a swear word that many people find offensive. In this case, the translator does not translate the word "shit" because this idiom is not very significant to the whole meaning of the word.

Newmark (1988: 48) adds and proposes another strategy. He states that an idiom may be translated literally to the TL. This is done to maintain the SL idiom form. As the result, the translation will have the same grammatical structure but it may lose its idiomatic sense. For example:

   **SL:** *For **in their hands**......it would mean the end of your world*.

   **TL:** *Jika **ditangan mereka**......ini berarti kehancuran dunia kalian*.

   The idiom "in their hands" which idiomatically means in someone's possessions, has been translated literary into "ditangan mereka".This method has maintained the SL idiom into the TL, but the meaning of the SL idiom has already lost its idiom meaning.

There are some strategies, a translator should be able to consider and choose the right strategy. He or she may translate idiom literally if the available strategies are either proper or precise to be used. The right strategy will get the message conveyed and delivered easily.

## 3.  RESEARCH METHOD

This is a descriptive qualitative research. Creswell (in Sugiyono) says that a descriptive-qualitative is an instrument used to investigate various problems on societies and people. It directs into a detail and deep explanation about the real condition happening (Sutopo, 2002:111). This is also an embedded research because the researcher firstly formulated the research questions this research focuses on, they are; the strategies to translate idioms in *Fury* movie and their degrees of meaning equivalence in Bahasa Indonesia. The process in a descriptive qualitative method involves; formulating problems, collecting data, reviewing data inductively, and making conclusions. The final result is flexibly ordered and in written form.

Related to the translation research, this research is a product research. Nababan (2007: 16) states that a research which orients on a product focuses on a translation work. Next, the location should not always be geographical nor demographical. Location of the research is determined by the focus or object of the research or what is frequently called as 'focus determined boundary' (Lincoln and Guba in Santosa, 2012). So, product which is also the

location of this research is *Fury* movie which has been translated by subtitling into Bahasa Indonesia.

Source of data is where we gain the data from (Santoso, 2012: 43). Sutopo (2002: 58) states that events, people, places, or location can be the sources of data. In this research, the data consists of; *Fury*'s English idioms which are translated by subtitling into Bahasa Indonesia, and the respondents who review the equivalence meaning of the translation. The respondent here is John Chris, a native America and Bob Morison Sigalingging, M.Hum, a graduate of Universitas Sebelas Maret's Linguistics of Translation. The data in this research is divided into two; primary and secondary. The primary data are the *Fury*'s English idioms and their translations into Bahasa Indonesia. These primary data are also reviewed by the respondents. While the secondary data refer to the both printed and online sources that gathered by the researcher to support the research (Baxter in Santosa, 2012: 42).

Next, in sampling of descriptive qualitative research, the samples are called purposive sampling. The samples gained do not represent nor generalize a certain population. Santosa (2012: 54) states that they are used to fulfil the research's aims stated on the research's questions or problems. Sutopo (2002:54) adds that the samples are not randomly presented. They are shown based on the related theories picked before.  The idioms studied in this research are *Fury's* English idioms and their translation by subtitling into Bahasa Indonesia. The strategies used to translated idioms are by Baker and Newmark. While, the degrees of meaning equivalence is determined by Bell's.

Still, this research applies three techniques of data collection; they are content analysis, questioner, and in-depth interview. The data analyses using scheme of analysis by Spradley (in Santosa, 2012) which consists of; domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and theme analysis.

## 4. FINDINGS

1. Strategies Used to Translate Fury's English Idioms into Bahasa Indonesia.

There are 126 English idioms found in *Fury* movie. The analysis shows that the translator applies five categories of strategies.

| Strategies | Number (%) |
|---|---|
| similar meaning and form (SMF) | 11   (8.7) |
| similar meaning but different form (DF) | 1   (0.8) |
| Translation by paraphrase (TP) | 90  (71.4) |
| Translation by Omission (TO) | 6   (4.8) |
| Translated literally (TL) | 18  (14.3) |
| Total (%) | 126 (100%) |

a. Translation by paraphrase

The table shows that translation by paraphrase is the mostly used strategy. This is the most common way in translating idiom when there is no exact idiom equivalence found in the TL. There are 87 or 69.0% data applies this strategy. The examples
Data 076
SL: Boys, **fight on foot**
TL: Semuanya, **turun dari tank.**
Data 027
**SL**: You want to **fucking whup** me?
**TL**: Kau ingin **menghajarku**?

b. Translated Literally

The second is translated literally. This strategy is used to maintain the word order of SL in TL. There are 18 or 14.3% data belong to this category. The example:
Data 011
SL: **Rain's coming**
TL: **Hujan datang**

c.  Translation by Similar Meaning and Form Idiom

The next is translation by using the similar meaning and form idiom. The use of this idiom depends on the availability of idioms in TL and also the translator's mastery on both SL's and TL's idioms. There are 11 or 8.7% data belong to this group. The example of this strategy:

Data 094

SL: That's **home**!

TL: Itu **rumah**!

This utterance emerges when the Don the captain shows the tank to newly-joining boy Norman. The Captain considers the tank as 'home' for them. Because the tank replaces and provides what a home does. Its translation in Bahasa Indonesia is also 'home' or 'rumah'.

d.  Translation by Omission

The next is translation by omission. Sometimes a translator decides to omit the TL's words because they do not really affect the unity of meaning. The readers or audience still fully understand the SL without the existence of these omitted words. There are only 6 or 4.8% idioms omitted in this research. The example is:

Data 012

SL: Okay. Gordo, crank **her** (the tank) up.

TL: Okay Gordo. Nyalakan

The pronoun 'her' which refers to the tank is omitted in the TL. The omission of the pronoun does not affect the equivalence of the meaning. The scene or display also gives the clear understanding on where the dialogue takes place in the movie.

e.  Translation by Using Similar idiom but Different Form

This is the last and least strategy used. There are only 1 (3.2%) idiom belongs to this category. This strategy refers to the idiom which share similar meaning but have different forms. The example is:

Data 112

SL: **Big pair of dice**

TL: Bermain **dadu**?

The SL and TL share the similar meaning. But they belong to different form. SL's 'big pair of dice' belongs to noun phrase, while the TL's 'bermain dadu' belongs to verbal phrase.

2.  The Relation between Translation Strategies and Degrees of Meaning of Equivalence of the Translated Idioms

| Strategy | Number of data (%) | Meaning Equivalent | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Fully | Partly | | Non | |
| | | | Inc | Dec | Diff | No |
| ISMF | 11　(8,7) | 11 | | | | |
| IDF | 1　(0.8) | | | | 1 | |
| TP | 90　(71.4) | 57 | 19 | 8 | 3 | |
| TO | 6　(4.8) | 2 | | | | 4 |
| TL | 18　(14.3) | 8 | 3 | 2 | 3 | |
| Total | 126 (100%) | | | | | |
| Number of data (%) | | 79 (62.7) | 22 (17.5) | 10 (7.9) | 11 (8.7) | 4 (3.2) |
| Total | | 126 (100%) | | | | |

The degrees of meaning equivalence divided into three. They are equivalent, partly equivalent (consists of increased and decreased), and non-equivalent (consists of different and no meaning). The table shows that most of the idioms are translated fully equivalent. There are 77 or 61.1% of data completely equivalent. The next is partly equivalent. There are 34 idioms data

found in this category; 24 belong to the increased meaning, and the other 10 to decreased meaning. The last one, non-equivalent, is only 15 idioms or 11.9% of the data. 11 of them result the different meaning, and the other 4 are without meaning.

The relation of the strategies applied and the degrees of meaning equivalence resulted from the translations are discussed based on the translation strategies as follows:

1. Translation by using idiom of similar meaning and form

   The researcher found 11 data belong to this strategy and all of them fully or completely equivalent. For example:

   SL: All right, there might be **a wolf hiding in the sheep.**

   TL: Baiklah, mungkin saja ada **serigala ditengah-tengah domba**.

   The English idiom 'a wolf hiding in the sheep' is translated to Bahasa Indonesia's idiom '*serigala di tengah-tengah domba'*. Both of these idioms share the same meaning. They refer to 'enemy' who is present between your friends. The use of the similar idiom result the fully equivalent meaning.

2. Translation by using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

   This strategy is used if there is no similar form idiom in the TL. In this research there is only 1 data belong to this category. The translation of this data results the different meaning equivalence.

   Data 112

   SL: **Big pair of dice**

   TL: Bermain **dadu**?

   The SL and TL share the similar meaning. But they belong to different form. SL's 'big pair of dice' belongs to noun phrase, while the TL's 'bermain dadu' belongs to verbal phrase. This idiom is uttered by Coon-Ass after they conquer the Nazi's anti-tank which attacked them suddenly. This scene shocks, shakes, and surprises Bible. He says, "God didn't call us today" as they survive. Coon-Ass answers him by saying 'Big pair of dice' which means 'it seems God play their lives in that war'. This is why this strategy results the different meaning idiom.

3. Translation by paraphrase.

   This researcher finds that this is the mostly used strategy. 90 or 71.4 data are translated by paraphrasing. This is applied because the translator might not find the equivalent idioms. So, he chose to paraphrase them. This strategy results various degrees of meaning equivalence; 57 are fully equivalent, 19 are increased, 8 are decreased, and the other 6 are different.

   a) Fully Equivalent

      Data 090

      SL: Fucking **eyes up** everywhere we go!

      TL: **Awasi** sekitar kita

      'eye up' means 'to watch or to pay attention carefully'. This idiom is translated to 'awasi' in. This shows that the translated idiom is fully equivalent with its SL's because both of them share the similar meaning.

      Data 108

      SL: The **Old Man** wants you.

      TL: **Kapten** menginginkanmu?

      This idiom is uttered by a soldier. He comes to Don and tell him that 'the old man' wants to see him. The 'old man' here refers to Don's senior that is the captain. Its translation into 'kapten' shows that the translator paraphrased 'the old man'.

   b) Partly Equivalent

      i) Increased meaning

         SL: Who's **in charge of** this coloumn?

         TL: Siapa yang **memimpin** rombongan ini?

Idiom 'in charge of' means 'having responsibility for someone or something'. Its equivalence in Bahasa Indonesia can be 'bertanggung jawab'. But this idiom is translated into 'memimpin' or 'to lead'. Longman defines 'lead' as 'to control a group of people, country, or situation'. This definition implies that 'lead' or 'memimpin' is not only about 'responsibility' but also 'control'. So, the translated idiom increases the TL's meaning.

ii) Decreased Meaning

Data 020

SL: …heading to **Fifth Corps HQ**, they pulled me off the truck. They sent me here.

TL: … Aku dikirim dari **markas**, mereka menurunkanku dari truk

The idiom 'Fifth Corps HQ' here refers to a location or place. It is translated only as 'markas'. This shows that only a word of the idiom is translated, that is HQ which stands for Headquarter, while the 'Fifth Corps' is left untranslated in TL. This means that the translated idiom decreases the TL's idiom meaning.

c) Non-Equivalent

There are 6 data found to be non-equivalent and all of them are different meaning. The example is data

SL: Baker 6 out. **Pencil-pushing** motherfucker**.**

TL: Baker 6 selesai. Dasar keparat **banci!**

'pencil pushing' refer to the people who work as clerk, bookkeeper, etc whose work involves a considerable amount of writing, record-keeping, etc. Its translation into 'banci' has caused a different meaning. 'banci' in English can be defined as 'a man with of female action or gesture' or 'a person who is too eager to avoid danger, difficulty or pain'.

4.  Translation by Omission

The researcher found 6 idioms left untranslated. 2 of them belong to completely equivalent and the other four are without meaning.

a) Completely Equivalent

It is said completely equivalent if the sentence that contains the idiom can fully be transferred into the TL. The omitted idiom does not influence the meaning of the sentence.

Data 012

SL: Okay. Gordo, crank **her** (the tank) up.

TL: Okay Gordo. Nyalakan

The idiom 'her' which is a pronoun that refers to 'the tank' is left untranslated. The omission of this idiom into the TL doesn't influence the 'meaning' of the whole sentence because the context of the movie clearly defines it.

b) No meaning

The idiom which is not translated, of course, mostly do not leave any meaning in TL. The example is:

SL: Why didn't you **take the shot?**

TL: ………………………………………

5.  Translated Literally

Literal translation occurs when the idiom is translated literally and the translation adapts the SL's word order. In this research, the researcher found that there are 18 idioms translated literally. As seen on the above table, the literal translation results various degrees of meaning equivalence. This is just like what happens when translation by paraphrasing applied; fully equivalent, partly equivalent, and non equivalent.

a) Fully Equivalent

There are 9 data of this fully equivalent idiom.

SL: **Go to hell!**

TL: **Pergilah ke neraka!**

'Go to hell!' is usually uttered when people are angry or annoyed. This idiom is literally translated into 'pergilah ke neraka!'. In Bahasa Indonesia, 'pergilah ke neraka' is frequently used as expression of annoyed, anger, etc.

b) Partly Equivalent

    i) Increased Meaning

    Data 022

    SL: Are you a praying man?

    TL: Kau suka berdoa?

    *Fury* is a war movie. Don, Boyd, Coon-Ass, and Bible have experienced the cruelty of war. They have seen so many victims, especially the innocent civilians. They also see how violence dominates the war. These situations usually lead the soldier to a question of 'God's interferes' or 'God's existence'. 'a praying man' in this context does not mean 'a man who is doing the prayer'. It means 'do you believe in God?'. This is questioned by Bible when Norman, a religious typist, introduces himself to them.

    ii) Decreased Meaning

    Data 023

    SL: I am **baptized**.

    TL: Aku **dibaptis**.

    This utterance comes up when Bible asks Norman if he is a Christian. Norman answers by saying "I am baptized". This utterance is translated literally. According to the context, what Norman wants to say is that he is a Christian. And there are many things related to a Christian, not only 'baptized' as its translated 'dibaptis'. This shows that the meaning of the translated idiom decreases.

c) Non Equivalent

All of the non-equivalent idioms belong different meaning. There are 4 data to belong to different meaning. The example is:

Data 062

SL: Why are we rescuing **kittens** instead of just driving down into Berlin?

TL: Kenapa kita harus menyelamatkan **anak kuncing**, bukannya langsung menuju Berlin?

This utterance comes up when Don describes his instructions to save some trapped young soldier. 'Kittens' here do not refer to 'young cat' or 'anak kucing'. They refer to the 'young soldier'. This literal translation shows that the meaning of the translated idiom is different from its SL's idiom.

## 5. CONCLUSION

The researcher finds 126 English idioms in *Fury's* subtitle that translated into Bahasa Indonesia. They are translated using 5 strategies. Translating by paraphrase is the mostly used strategy. There are 90 or 67.4% data use this strategy. Then, there is literal translation. This strategy is applied to 18 data. Next is translating by using idiom of similar meaning and form. There are 11 or 8.7 data applied this strategy. Two last strategies are only applied into a few data; translation by omission is 6 and idiom of similar meaning but different form is only 1.

The strategies applied here result the different and various degrees of meaning equivalence. Translation by paraphrasing and literal translation result the most various degree of meaning equivalence, they are; completely equivalent, half-equivalent (increased and decreased meaning), and non-equivalent (which is only different meaning). Translation using idiom of similar meaning and form is only applied to 11 data. But all of the translated idioms in Bahasa Indonesia are fully equivalent. The next is translation by omission. There are only 6 data belong to this strategy. 2 of them do not influence the meaning of the sentence where they

belong. And the other 4 result no meaning. The last one is strategy of using idiom of similar meaning but similar form. This is only applied into 1 idiom and results different meaning.

The findings of this research suggest as to give priority to use idiom of similar form and meaning when we translate idiom. This is because it highly results the fully-equivalent meaning.

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