

## Translation Strategies in Translating Idiomatic Expressions into Indonesian in the “Enola Holmes” Movie

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**Abstract.** This research was conducted to find and categorize the kinds of idiomatic expressions, to explain the meaning of idiomatic expressions that exist by the online dictionary, and to classify the types of translation strategies in the “Enola Holmes” movie from English to Indonesian. The writer uses the theory from Jennifer Seidl and McMordie to categorize the kinds of idiomatic expressions because many terms that are more suitable if categorized by using this theory than other theories. To explain the meaning of the idiomatic expressions in the movie, the writer uses many references to the online dictionary. While translating the idioms, the writer uses the theory of Mona Baker (1992) about translation strategies. The data were taken from idioms found in the “Enola Holmes” movie. 142 data were analyzed qualitatively to determine what types of idioms and what types of translation strategies were employed. The result shows that idioms with adjectives and nouns dominated all idiom types, phrasal verbs, verbal idioms, idioms with special categories, and idioms with prepositions. The most frequently used translation strategy is a paraphrase strategy, followed by using a similar meaning but different form, translation by omission, and a similar meaning and form idioms.

**Keywords:** Idioms, Idiomatic expressions, Translation, Translation Strategies

### INTRODUCTION

Translation is important because it helps the interaction of people who have different ways and languages to communicate. The definition of translation is proposed by Emzir (2015, p.2). Emzir states that “Translation has two terms. As a noun, translation is the result of the translation process. As a verb, translation is a process in which transferring a text from one form into another form of language. The translation must be precise and accurate. Nida and Taber (1969, p.12) state that “Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.”

Translation is applied to translating many things such as written works, songs, or even movies. Translation in the movie is used so that the audiences understand the message conveyed in the movie. Movies not only contain conversations or stories but also there are many kinds of idioms tucked in between those things. Langlotz (2006, p. 4) states that idioms are usually used to communicate more clearly and visually, to play with words, to be different, or to be amusing or witty. Therefore, the translation of an idiom is also important so that the audience clearly understands the meaning of the idioms contained in the movie. But, translating the idioms are not easy for the translator. Bradeanu (2012, p. 240) claims that the major difficulties in the

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process of translations of idioms spring from the internal complexity that they display. Idiomatic expressions are inseparable parts of language and are present in any language. They are frequently employed in any kind of situation and any conversation (Floranti, Mubarok, 2020)

To translate the idioms, the translator must use some strategies to provide a good idiom translation. According to Baker (1992), there are five strategies for translating idioms and fixed expressions. They are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, translation by omission, and compensation strategy.

This research aims to find and categorize the kinds of idiomatic expressions, to explain the meaning of idiomatic expressions that exist by the online dictionary, and to classify the types of translation strategies in the “Enola Holmes” movie from English to Indonesian. This research uses the theory from Jennifer Seidl and McMordie to categorize the kinds of idiomatic expressions in the movie. To explain the meaning of the idiomatic expressions in the movie, the writer uses many references to the online dictionary. Using the theory of Mona Baker (1992) about translation strategies, the researchers analyzed the idiomatic expressions found in the movie.

There are several previous research related to translating idiom by using translation strategies. Fitri (2019) investigated the strategies used in translating idioms in *Crazy Rich Asians*. In her study, she concluded that the most strategy used in translating idioms is translation by paraphrase. Another previous study is the research by Lafta (2015) who concludes that paraphrase is the most frequently used strategy in translating idioms. Another previous research by Suryawan and Winaya (2018). The research investigated the use of the translation strategy of idioms in the novel *Anak Semua Bangsa*. The results indicate that there are only three translation strategies found in the translation of 20 idioms used as the data in their study. They are: using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but different form, and translation by paraphrase. The research by Yahya and Islami (2019) investigated the strategies used in translating idioms in *Iron Man* movie. The results show that the most frequently used strategy is paraphrasing both in the subtitle from the original CD by Marvel and from a website subscene.com. The research by Floranti and Mubarok (2020) investigated Indonesian–English translation of idiomatic expressions, focusing on the idioms, in one of Indonesian best seller fiction story, *Bumi Manusia* which was translated into English as *Earth of Mankind*. The result of the research shows that the dominant strategy employed by the translator was paraphrasing. Another related research by Afifah (2018) that analyzed idiomatic expressions in *Bear Called Paddington* novel. The results show that 170 idiomatic expression that found in the novel.

According to previous studies mentioned above, it has not been known the study which investigates the use of translation strategies to translate idioms from English into Indonesian in the *Enola Holmes* movie so the researchers chose this movie to investigate. There are some idioms which translated inappropriately. It's important to know the use of the appropriate strategies in translating idioms. The phenomenon above raises some questions or problems. Some problems are becoming the focus of the study:



Table 1 : The Summary of English Idioms and Translation Strategies found in the *Enola Holmes* movie

No.	Idiomatic Expressions	Translation Strategies				Σf	Σf%
		UISMF	UISMDF	TP	TO		
1.	Idiom with The Adjective and Noun	1	35	21	2	59	41.5%
2.	Idiomatic Pair	-	1	1	1	3	2.1%
3.	Idiom with Preposition	-	2	5	1	8	5.7%
4.	Phrasal Verb Idiom	1	12	17	1	31	21.9%
5.	Verbal Idiom	2	7	14	-	23	16.2%
6.	Idiom with Special Categories	-	3	13	2	18	12.6%
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the table above, it can be seen that there are 142 idioms found in *Enola Holmes* movie. Those are divided into Idiom with Adjective and Noun which dominated the whole idioms with 59 data, followed by Phrasal Verb Idiom which have 31 data. Verbal idiom with 23 data, Idiom with special categories with 18 data, Idiom with Prepositiona which have 8 data, and Idiomatic Pair with 3 data.

After categorized the types of idioms, then the researcher have to described the realization of translating strategies in translating idioms. According to the results of the analysis, it is found that four out of five idiom translation strategies proposed by Baker (2006) are used to translate idioms. They are using an idiom of similar meaning and form (UISMF), using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form (UISMDF), translation by paraphrase (TP), and translation by Omission (TO). The only strategy that cannot be found in the translation of idioms is compensation strategy. Beside those strategies, the researcher also found the other strategy that proposed by Newmark (1988). The analysis of the use of the strategies for translating idioms are summarized in the table below.

From the data above, it concluded that the highest frequency of translation strategies applied is translation with paraphrase with total 71 data, Translation strategy by using an idiom of similar meaning and form with 4 data, Translation by using idioms with similar meaning but different form with 60 data, and Translation by Omission with 7 data.

### Types of Idioms in the Translation of *Enola Holmes*

There are 142 English idioms found in the *Enola Holmes* movie that are related to the types of English idioms. Idioms with Adjective and Noun dominated the whole idioms with 59 data, followed by Phrasal Verb Idioms which have 31 data. Verbal idioms with 23 data, Idioms with special categories with 18 data, Idioms with Preposition which have 8 data, and Idiomatic Pair with 3 data.

#### 1. Idioms with The Adjectives and Nouns

They are performed as the main subject. It means that the adjective or noun will be the subject which is later followed by any other part of speech.

ST: "She was my whole world"

TT: "Dia adalah segalanya bagiku"

The expression *my whole world* can be classified into **adjectives and noun idioms**. The word *whole* is an adjective term, then followed by the term *world* as a noun. Based on the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, *the whole world* means **to be extremely important or to be someone or something that someone cares about her very much**.

ST: "I did it on my own account"

TT: "Kubaca dengan kemauan sendiri"

The expression *my own account* is considered as **adjective and noun idiom** because it contains the term *own* as an adjective and *account* as a noun. Based on the Free Dictionary, it means **to do something without requiring or having been given instruction, prompting, or guidance from others; by one's own effort or energy**.

ST: "She needs a firm hand, Sherlock"

TT: "Dia butuh disiplin, Sherlock"

The expression of *a firm hand* in here can be considered as an **adjective and noun idiom** because it consists of the term *firm* as an adjective and the term *hand* as a noun. Based on the Free Dictionary, *a firm hand* means **strong, unwavering and control**.

#### 2. Phrasal Verb idiom

There are many idiomatic expressions organized by a verb. According to Seidl and McMordie (101-155) the verb idiom was divided as phrasal verb which consist the verb with particle and preposition.

ST: "We need to break her and build her up"

TT: "Dia harus digoyahkan, lalu dibentuk"

The expression *build her up* can be categorized as a **phrasal verb idiom** because it consists of the verb (*build*) and the preposition (*up*). Based on the Free Dictionary, *build up* means **to increase something gradually or to encourage or flatter someone**.

ST: "Father would be turning in his grave"

TT: "Ayah pasti tak tenang di kuburnya"

The expression *turning in his grave* can be considered a **phrasal verb idiom** (*turning in*) because it consists of the verb (*turning*) and preposition (*in*). Based on the Free Dictionary, it means **if someone were still alive, they would be greatly upset, angered, or disgusted by what happened**.

ST: "In the clothes, Sherlock himself grew up in"

TT: "Dengan pakaian Sherlock saat dia kecil"

The expression *grew up* can be categorized as **phrasal verb** because it consists of the term *grew* as a verb and the term *up* as a preposition. Based on the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, the meaning is **to grow toward or arrive at full stature or physical or mental maturity (simple past tense of grow up)**.

### 3. Verbal Idiom

The combination of verb + noun or verb + adjective.

ST: "You getting the point"

TT: "Kau paham"

The expression of *getting the point* is considered a **verbal idiom** because it consists of the combination between verb (*getting*) and noun (*the point*). According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, *getting the point* means **to reach the main or most important idea of something that is said or written**.

ST: "Stand tall, girl"

TT: "Berdiri tegak"

The expression of *stand tall* here can be considered a **verbal idiom** because it contains the verb (*stand*) and the adjective (*tall*). According to Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, *stand tall* means **to stand with your back straight and your head arise**.

ST: "To catch an eye, to attract"

TT: "Untuk menarik perhatian, dan memikat"

The expression can be categorized as a **verbal idiom** because it consists of the verb (*catch*)

and the noun (*an eye*). Based on the Free Dictionary, it means **to attract one's attention, often by making eye contact or to attract one's interest, especially due to being visually appealing or attractive.**

#### 4. Idiom with Preposition

This idiom is begin with a preposition or a noun or a noun phrase that is connected with prepositions.

ST: "Father would be turning in his grave"

TT: "Ayah pasti tak tenang di kuburnya"

The expression *turning in his grave* can be categorized as **prepositional idiom** because there is a preposition (*in*) that connects two words (*turning* and *his grave*). Based on the Free Dictionary, it means **if someone were still alive, they would be greatly upset, angered, or disgusted by what happened.**

ST: "It's out of my hands"

TT: "Ini diluar kendaliku"

The expression *out of my hands* can be categorized as **prepositional idiom** because it has a preposition (*of*) to connect two words (*out* and *my hands*). Based on the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, it means **used to say that one cannot control something.**

ST: "With my brothers after me"

TT: "Kakak-kakakku mengejarku"

The expression *after me* can be categorized as **prepositional idiom** because it has a preposition term (*after*) before the following word (*me*). Based on the Free Dictionary, it has the meaning **following someone or something in a sequential manner or pursuing someone or something.**

#### 5. Idiom Based on Special Categories

Since idioms become a part of human daily life, they may be described the idiom which consists of several social issues. The idiom used 3 kinds of special category, there are:

- a. Animal Idiom (used animal names or terms to express an idiom)
- b. Death Idiom (consisted of the term death)
- c. Part of Body Idiom (consist of the term of the human body to create an idiom)

ST: "She needs a firm hand, Sherlock"

TT: "Dia butuh disiplin, Sherlock"

The expression of *a firm hand* can be considered a **special category idiom (part of body idiom)** because it consists of the part of the human body to create an idiom (*hand*). Based on the Free Dictionary, *a firm hand* means **strong, unwavering and control**.

ST: "To catch an eye, to attract"

TT: "Untuk menarik perhatian, dan memikat"

The expression of *to catch an eye* can be considered a **special categories idiom (part of body idiom)** because it consists of the term of human body part (*eye*) to create an idiom. Based on the Free Dictionary, it means **to attract one's attention, often by making eye contact or to attract one's interest, especially due to being visually appealing or attractive**.

ST: "It's out of my hands"

TT: "Ini diluar kendaliku"

The expression *out of my hands* can be considered a **special category idiom (part of body idiom)** because it consists of the term of human's body part (*hands*) to create an idiom. Based on the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, it means **used to say that one cannot control something**.

### The Application of Translating Strategies in Translating English Idiom

Mona Baker, in her book *In Other Words* (1992), defines the following strategies for translating idiomatic expressions: 1) using an idiom with the same meaning and form, 2) using an idiom with a similar meaning but different form, 3) by paraphrase, 4) by omission. While checking the idioms, the writer found that there is another strategy for translating idioms. Besides using Mona Baker's theory, the writer also uses the theory from Newmark (1988) about literal translation to translate the idioms.

#### 1. Using Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form

The translator use an idiom which has the same meaning and lexical item. This strategy is applied when TL shares idioms that are equal in meaning lexical items. It means that the TL idioms have similar structures as in SL and the meaning of translated idioms is identical to the meaning of ST idioms (Habizar, 2016, p.47).

ST: "And you can begin by closing your mouth"

TT: "Mulailah dengan menutup mulut"

Based on the Oxford Languages, it has the same meaning as "**shut your mouth**" or **telling someone to be quiet in a rude way**. Or in the other hand, the person is ordered to keep silent. This idiom is translated into *menutup mulut* which also belongs to an idiom in Indonesian. The idioms in both languages also share equivalent lexical units in terms of forms. Both of them are verb phrases. so, it's clear that they are idioms that are lexically and semantically equal.

ST: "I may have revealed my hand in front of my brother when checking the newspaper"



TT: "Aku mungkin sudah membuka kartuku di depan kakakku saat memeriksa koran"

Based on the Free Dictionary, the idiom *revealed my hand* has the meaning **to make one's plans, intentions, ideas, or resources known to others, especially those that were previously hidden or kept secret**. While the other idiom *membuka kartuku* has the meaning of revealed a secret accidentally. Both of them are verb phrases. so, it's clear that *revealed my hand* and *membuka kartuku* are idioms that are lexically and semantically equal.

## 2. Using Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

The other strategy used in translating idioms is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. This strategy can be used when the translator encounters idioms which have no similar lexical items in TL, but still shares a similar meaning (Baker, 2006, p. 74).

ST: "She was my whole world"

TT: "Dia adalah segalanya bagiku"

Based on the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, *the whole world* means **to be extremely important or to be someone or something that someone cares about her very much**. This meaning is similarly shared with its translation that is *segalanya bagiku*. It means that **the person is extremely important for someone's life**. The meaning of both idioms is similar as it is shown in the translation above. However, there is a difference in the lexical form of them. The form of *the whole world* is a noun phrase, while *segalanya bagiku* is an adverb phrase.

ST: "England is going to pot"

TT: "Inggris bisa runtuh"

Based on the Cambridge Dictionary, it means **to become worse or be spoiled because of lack of care or effort (go to pot)**. This meaning is similarly shared with its translation that is *runtuh*. Both of them have the same context in the use of the idioms. However, there is a difference in the lexical form. The form of *going to pot* is an adverb, while the form of *runtuh* is an adjective.

## 3. Translation by Paraphrase

This strategy is used with rewritten the idiom using other words to simplify and translate it. According to Baker (2006), translation by paraphrase is the most common way of translating ST idioms which do not have an equivalent in TT. It's not that easy to find the equivalent of ST idiom or there is no appropriate idiom then transferred it into TT idiom. Almost the whole idioms of all types are translated using this strategy because it can enable the translator to reproduce a message in TL which is equivalent to ST idiom (Kovacs (2016, p. 76; Saputro, 2012, p. 27; Ahmadi, 2017, p. 114).

ST: "You getting the point"

TT: "Kau paham"

*Getting the point* is an English idiom, which according to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, *getting the point* means **to reach the main or most important idea of something that is said or written**. If we analyze it word by word, there's no relation between with the form of the words. Maybe there is no equivalent meaning and form of the idiom in the TL, so the translator

simply paraphrases it into the word *paham*. Even though the Indonesian translation is not the form of an idiom, it still can convey the message contained in the SL that the person checked another person if they already got the point or understand something.

ST: "She needs a firm hand, Sherlock"

TT: "Dia butuh disiplin, Sherlock"

A *firm hand* is an English idiom that based on the Free Dictionary, it means **strong, unwavering and control**. There is no relation between ST and TT's meaning if we analyze it word by word. The Indonesian translator may not have been able to find the idiom with an equivalent meaning and form in Indonesian, so they simply paraphrase it into *disiplin*. Even though the Indonesian translation is not the form of an idiom, it can convey the message in the SL.

#### 4. Translation by Omission

This strategy is used if the idiom doesn't have a close match of the meaning, then the translator can simply omit the idiom in the target language. The meaning will not be harmed if this technique is used when the words which will be omitted are not vital to the development of the text. According to Baker (1992, p.77) "Omission is allowed only in some cases: first, when there is no close equivalent in the target language; second, when it is difficult to paraphrase; finally, an idiom may be omitted for stylistic reasons."

ST: "I'll pay handsomely for good value"

TT: "Aku bersedia membayar mahal"

Based on the Free Dictionary, the idiom *good value* has meaning **that which has a high quality, quantity, or worth but is offered at a low or reasonable price**. This expression is decidedly omitted from Indonesian translation because without the existence of the idiom, the meaning is still clearly perceived and doesn't affect the whole message of the text.

ST: "Noisy bloody women"

TT: "Para wanita berisik."

Based on the Reverso Dictionary, the idiom has meaning **women who looked and acted unconventionally (widely used in the 20's)**. This expression decidedly omitted some of the word (*bloody*) from the Indonesian translation because, without its existence, the meaning is still clearly perceived and doesn't affect the whole message of the text.

## CONCLUSION

This research focuses on the type of idiomatic expressions and the translation strategies used by the translator in translating the idiomatic expression in the *Enola Holmes* movie. According to the findings, there are 142 data of idiomatic expressions found in the movie *Enola Holmes* which are already grouped by the theory from Jennifer Seidl and McMordie. There are 59 data of Idiom with The Adjective and Noun with a percentage of 41.5%, 3 data of Idiomatic Pair with a percentage of 2.1%, 8 data of Idiom with Preposition with a percentage of 5.7%, Phrasal

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Verb which has 31 data with a percentage of 21.9%, 23 data of Verbal Idiom with percentage 16.2%, and Idiom with Special Categories have 18 data with percentage 12.6%. Based on the explanation above, Idiom with The Adjective and Noun become the most frequent type of idiomatic expression with a percentage of 41.5%, and Idiomatic Pair become the less frequent type of idiomatic expression that appears in the movie with a percentage of 2.1%.

The researchers used the theory from Mona Baker (1992) and it turns out that there are 142 data on Translation Strategies found in the Movie *Enola Holmes* based on theory from Mona Baker (1992). There are 4 data of Translation by Using Idiom with Similar Meaning and Form with a percentage of 2.8%, 60 data of Translation by Using Idiom with Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form with a percentage of 42.3%, 7 data of Translation by Omission with a percentage of 4.9%, and Translation by Paraphrase which have 71 data with a percentage 50%. According to the explanation above, Translation by Paraphrase become the most used translation strategies in the movie *Enola Holmes* which have 71 data with a percentage of 50% and the less used translation strategy is using Idiom with Similar Meaning and Form which have only 4 data with a percentage of 2.8%.

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