



TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF IDIOM IN *FAST FIVE* MOVIE SCRIPT BY CHRIST MORGAN

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**TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF IDIOM IN *FAST FIVE* MOVIE SCRIPT BY CHRIST MORGAN
INTO STRATEGI PENERJEMAHAN IDIOM DALAM TRANSKRIP FILM *FAST FIVE* OLEH
CHRIST MORGAN**

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ABSTRACT

The thesis is entitled *Translation Strategies of Idiom in Fast Five Movie Script*. This analysis has an objective to identify the translation strategies used in translating idioms found in this movie script.

The researcher used Makkai's classification of idiom to analyze the idiom found in the movie. The current project was going to concentrate and to analyze the mostly used strategies on translating the idioms found. Searching the material data and Getting the two versions of the **Fast Five** movie script.

These strategies are suggested by Baker (1992). The data of this study were collected by getting the two versions of movie script. From the analysis that has been done, there are 37 idioms found. The researcher concluded that there are strategies used in translating the idiom found in the movie script. The highest number is the strategy of translation by paraphrase with 24 idioms (64,86%), the second strategy is translation by similar meaning but dissimilar form with 10 idioms (27,02%), and strategy of translation by similar meaning and form and by omission had the same data with 1 idiom (2,70%). Meanwhile, translation by paraphrase is the strategy mostly used in this movie script, because a lot of idioms are easily to translated by translation by paraphrase.

Key words: *Idioms Found, Translation Strategies, Translation Strategies of Idiom in Fast Five Movie Script by Christ Morgan*

INTRODUCTION

Idiom is a special combination, and an idiom is learned and used as a single unit. It should not be analyzed into its constituents; it is unchangeable and always carries figurative meaning. An idiom is semantically like a single word, it does not function like one.

In translating idioms, the translator requires a special treatment to translate the idioms, it can be solved using translation strategies. They are able to solve the problems in translating idioms. There are four translation strategies that may be used to translate idioms, they are using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase and translation by omission.

Today, idioms have been widely used in various kinds of mass media. Movie is one of the media where idioms are frequently used in the dialogues. It is true since movies are believed to display more informal language and idioms are expressions that are not

formal as usual. Movie is an imitation of our life. Everyone knows that some problems in our life are showed in a movie. The movie characters walk and talk just about what people exactly do. Movie is also from spoken discourse where people can possibly find some implicatures. But sometimes the audience of this literary works should master or at least have a good comprehension of the English language. However, there are many people who do not master English language well. This is very interesting to analyzed because all of people's in our general situation can not understand the meaning or the sense of an idiom in general ways. They need someone who expert in this side to give an information about idiom clearly. They need someone to translating in "easy ways".

This movie Fast Five shows, is a fictional story with action genre which is full of content of idiom or it can be said that many idiom in the dialogues can not understandly without using an translation strategies and there is no doubt that the strategies must be employed to make the idioms readable by the movie audience. This is the reason why the researcher chose the title "Translation Strategy of Idioms in Fast Five Movie Script" for the study to learn how to translate idioms using the translation strategies.

Fast Five achieved financial success, breaking box office records for the highest-grossing April opening weekend, and surpassing Fast & Furious(2009) to become the highest-grossing film in the franchise. Fast Five has grossed over \$625 million worldwide list of highest-grossing films, in unadjusted dollars, and the seventh-highest-grossing film of 2011.

In this research, the researcher chooses a movie entitled Fast Five because it is a famous sequel blockbuster movie. When developing Fast Five, Universal Studio deliberately departed from the street racing theme prevalent in previous film series with the action genre, to transform the franchise into a heist action series involving cars. By doing so, they hoped to attract wider audiences that might otherwise be put off by a heavy emphasis on cars and car failure. Fast Five is considered the transitional film in the series, featuring only one car race and giving more attention to action set pieces such as gun fights, brawls, and heist of \$100 million. The production mounted a comprehensive marketing campaign, marketing the film through social media, virtual games, cinema chains, automobile manufacturers and at NASCAR races.

Based on the above explanation, the researcher chooses "Translation Strategies of Idiom in Fast Five Movie Script by Christ Morgan" as the topic of the study, because many idiom in the dialogues can not understandly without using an translation strategies to make the idioms readable by the movie audience.

RESEARCH METHOD

Data and subject

The data of this study were Fast Five movie script both in two versions, English version and Indonesian version as the subject of the study.

Unit of Analysis

In this research, the researcher discussed about an idioms found in this movie script of Fast Five by Christ Morgan. Then the researcher analyzed the idioms found.

Technique of Data Collection and Anaysis

Before analyzing the data, the researcher watching the Fast Five movie. Thus the researcher searching both of two versions movie script of Fast five. After that the researcher downloading both of two versions movie script in the

www.yifysubtitles.com. After that the researcher reading the movie script both in English version and Indonesian version. Then the last thing is the researcher marking the idioms found in both of two versions Fast Five movie script.

Example:

SL	TL
Vince: You mean after you <i>screwed everything up</i> in LA?	Vince: Maksudmu setelah <i>semua yang kau kacaukan</i> di LA ?

After the data have been marking from both of two versions of the Fast Five movie script, they were analyzed into five steps. First the researcher putting the data which is found in **Fast Five** movie script into table of idioms. Second the data of idioms found were analyzing. Third categorising the data found into translation strategies. Fourth Counting the data to get percentage of idioms found in **Fast Five** movie. Sixth drawing the conclusion of the analysis. The researcher took the conclusion as the result of the research.

FINDING AND CONCLUSION

Finding

Table 4.1 is the finding of The Whole Data Finding in the Fast Five Movie Script by Christ Morgan.

Table 1 The Whole Data Finding in the Fast Five Movie Script by Christ Morgan

Types of Idioms	Number of Occurate	Percentage
Phrasal Verb	10	27,02%
Pseudo-Idioms/Complex Verb	20	54,05%
Simile Idioms	1	2,70%
Phrasal Compound	6	16,21%
Total	37	100%

Table 1 reveals that there are 37 idioms data found in the movie script, it is consisting of 10 phrasal verb which take 26,31% of the whole data finding, 20 pseudo-idioms/complex verb which take 52,63% of the whole data finding, 1 simile idiom which take 2,63% of the whole data finding, and 7 phrasal compound which take 18,42% of the whole data finding. It can be seen that the largest amount of the data finding is pseudo-idioms/complex verb.

Table 2 The Translation Strategies Applied in Idioms of Fast Five Movie Script by Christ Morgan.

No	Translation Strategies	Number of Occured	Percentage
1	Translation by Using Idiom with similar meaning and form	2	5,40%
2	Translation by Using Idiom with Similar Meaning but Dissimiliar Form	10	27,02%
3	Translation by Paraphrase	24	64,86%
4	Translation by Omission	1	2,70%
Total		37	100%

The table 2 shows that the amount and percentage of 4 translation strategies applied by the translator in order to translate the idioms. There are translation by using idiom with similar meaning and form that was applied 2 times (5,40%), translation by using idiom with similar meaning but dissimiliar form was applied 10 times (27,02%), translation by paraphrase was applied 24 times (64,86%), and translation by omission was applied 1 times (2,70%). It can be seen that the dominant translation strategy applied by the translator is the translation by paraphrase which reaches 64,86% or applied 24 times in order to translate the idioms data found.

In the analysis, researcher gives some examples of the idioms found in the translation work of Fast Five movie script by Christ Morgan, and belongs to certain the idioms found.

Discussion

According to the finding, the discussion shows the translation strategies of idioms found. Those are four translation strategies which is used in this research, translation using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimiliar form, translation by paraphrase and translation by omission.

Translation Using Idioms with Similar Meaning and Form

This strategy involves using an Idiom in the TL which roughly convey the same meaning of as that SL Idiom and, in addition consist of equivalent lexical items.

Excerpt 1

SL	TL
Hobbs: Your husband was an officer who was gunned down in the Favela.	Hobbs: Suami mu adalah seorang polisi, yang tewas ditembak di Favela.

The idiom presented in the excerpt is found with the following context of situation. At that time the leader of elite task force for DSS, Agent L. Hobbs tells his reason to Elena Neves about choosing her in his team to find Torreto. He choose her because she is the only police officer who can not be bribed. Neves dedicate her life to being an police officer because long time a go her husband died as the police officer in Favela. After that accident, she was motivated and dedicated her life to be a police officer.

The idiom *gunned down* in the excerpt has meaning to shoot someone and kill them or injure them badly, especially someone who is not guilty of anything, or who is not carrying a gun (Macmillan Online Dictionary). The translator translate the idiom into *tewas ditembak* in the TL, which has meaning someone which is shooted or killed by someone. Based on the context of the story, the intended meaning of the idiom is Neves's husband died of a gunshot in Favela long time ago. Both in the SL and TL have the similar meaning but it consists of different lexemic items.

Translation Using Idioms with Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consist of different lexical items.

Excerpt 2

SL	TL
Torreto: You <i>set up</i> the deal!	Torreto: Kau yang <i>membuat</i> perjanjian !

The idiom presented in the excerpt is found with the following context of situation. Torreto got really angry to Vince because of giving them a dangerous job to do. He really worried about the safety of Mia, her sister. Vince is the informer for that job, so Torreto put the blame on him for the accident.

The idiom *set up* has meaning to put forward (as a plan) for acceptance (Merriam-Webster Online Dictionary). The translator translates the idiom *set up* from the SL into *yang membuat* in the TL which means someone who put forward (as a plan) for acceptance about something to do. Based on the context of the idiom in this movie script, the intended meaning of the idiom is Dom blaming Vince for their accident today. Because of Vince's fault, they got a big problem with the most dangerous man in that city, Hernan Reyes. Both the TL and SL have the similar meaning with different lexemic items.

Translation by Paraphrasing

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when an equivalent cannot be found in the target language or when it seems in appropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language.

Excerpt 3

SL	TL
Vince: It's <i>easy money</i> .	Vince: <i>Uangnya banyak</i> .

The presented idiom in excerpt 3 is found with the following context of situation. Vince gave Brian a new job because Vince understood about Brian's condition. Brian had a bad finance condition because he does not have money and he does not work either. It is like a really urgently headed-money situation. In case of this situation, Brian and Mia really had a big trouble with their finance condition, and Vince can seeing that condition from both of their behavior. Vince can seeing that both Brian and Mia did not

had any place for stay, and they did not had anything to keep them still in safe condition. So, that is why Vince said “It’s easy money.”

The idiom easy money has money which is made with little effort, sometimes dishonestly (The Free Dictionary Online). The translator translates the idiom into *uangnya banyak* in the TL, which has meaning an easy job to do but can get a lot of money after doing that job. Based on the context of the idiom in this movie script, the intended meaning of the idiom is that Vince gives an easy job to Brian but after that Brian will get a lot of money. In that context situation, Vince really understood that Brian was in the bad finance condition. And Vince was thinking that Brian seems to need a lot of money urgently.

Translation by Omission

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted all together in the target text. It is because it has no close equivalent in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons.

Excerpt 4

SL	TL
Santos: <i>That's the piggy bank you ordered?</i>	Santos: <i>Itukah yang kaupesan ?</i>

The idiom presented in excerpt 37 is found with the following context of situation. The idiom found when Parker order a safes which is really same with Reyes safe. Their purpose is to take the Reyes safe, then changes with their empty safes. In Reyes safes, including of billion dollars that nobody ever got before. So, if their mission completely succesfull, they can get the billion dollars after that.

Based on the context of the story, the idiom the piggy bank you ordered refers to expression that someone order something that same with the thing that they would changes in their mission. That is a thing that did not mansion as clearly like before. The translator did not translate the idiom SL into the TL. The idiom of the SL omitted because the context of the translated story already represents the idiom without including it into the story.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data finding, there are 4 translation strategies composed by Mona Baker which are applied by the translator to translate the idiom found in the SL to the TL. Those translation strategies are translation using the idiom with similar meaning and form, the translation using the idiom with with similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. The translator applied the translation strategy of translation using the idiom with similar meaning and form to solve 2 (5,40%) case of idioms found in translation. The translation strategy of using the idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form is applied by the translator to solve 10 (27,02%) cases of idioms found in translation. The translation strategy of translation by paraphrase applied by the translator to solve 24 (64,86%) cases of idioms found in translation. The last translation strategy is the translation by omission applied by translator to solve 1 (2,70%) case of idioms found.

From the amount and the percentage of the translation strategy applied by the translator to solve the idioms found cases, it can be concluded that the translation strategy of translation by paraphrase is the most dominantly applied translation strategy. This translation strategy is the most common and dominantly applied by the translator to solve the idiom translation in this analysis. The translator applied the translation strategy of translation by paraphrase because it advantages both the translator and the reader. The advantage of the translation strategy by paraphrase is the intended meaning of the SL is well transferred so the readers in TL are saved from misleading information and it is easier for the translator to paraphrase the idiom than finding the exact equivalent idiom in the TL.

The translation by omission is the least translation strategy applied by the translator in this analysis. This translation strategy usually applied because the translator wanted to preserve their writing style in their translation, or it is considered that the idiom will not damage the intended meaning on the TL if it is omitted. The translation strategy using the idiom with similar meaning and form has the same frequency with the translation strategy using the idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form in this analysis. To transfer an idiom from the SL to the TL, the translator requires a good knowledge of idiom from both SL and TL. Since the equivalent idiom in the SL and TL cannot be easily matched because of cultural differences, both translation strategy with similar meaning and similar or different form can only be applied in special cases. It can only be applied when there is matched idiom equivalence on the TL and SL which has the same or similar intended meaning.

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