

# TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN THE AMAZING SPIDERMAN MOVIE

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## Abstract

This research aims to evaluate the translation techniques used by translators and in the film *The Amazing Spiderman*. The author applies a qualitative approach, and to collect data, the film script is sourced from the internet and then dissected using Mona Baker's theory (2018). There are 6 types of idioms quoting Baker, namely: Using idioms with similar meanings and forms, Using idioms with similar meanings but different forms, Borrowing idioms from the source language, Translation with paraphrases, Translation by removing idiom play, and Translation by removing all idioms. From this research it is known that only five out of six idioms appear in the film: (1) Using idioms with similar meanings and forms (17%), (2) Using idioms with different meanings and forms (33%), (3) Translation with paraphrase (24%), (4) Translation with omission of idiomatic plays (13%), and (5) Translation with omission of all idioms (13%).

**Keywords:** Idiomatic Expression; Movie; Translation Techniques

## INTRODUCTION

Individuals use language as a communication tool to exchange sounds with other individuals. Oral and written language is very important in every corner of life. Newmark (1981: p.7) says the notion of translation is an expertise to change a message orally or in writing into another language. In the world of film, they use idioms in their conversations so that the dialogue is more interesting and the audience doesn't feel bored. This article examines the use of idioms in the subtitles of the *Amazing Spiderman* film. When an idiom is not expressed clearly, the translator will have difficulty interpreting the idiom (Baker 1992: 65). This film tells the story of Peter Parker (Andrew Garfield), the son of a scientist named Richard Parker (Campbell Scott). One day, Richard and his wife felt threatened and left Peter with his brother. Peter was left with Ben (Martin Sheen) and May (Sally Field). Peter finds a photo of his father and a scientist named Dr. Kurt Connors (Rhys Effans), OSCORP's father's partner; Peter also tries to find a scientist and inquires about his parents. One day, Peter pretended to be a student and he broke into OSCORP. Peter and Gwen are attracted to each other, but their relationship is unknown. Peter tries to catch Dr. Dan fights him to stop Connors. This research aims to find out what strategies are used by translators in the film *The Amazing Spiderman*. Researchers use the Mona Baker strategy, there are six idiomatic strategies, Mona Baker (2018: 77-87) says that the strategy used by the translator is six idioms. Many previous studies have looked at or researched the same topic. A paper *An Analysis of The Translation of Idiomatic Expression Found in The Inside Out Movie* by Fikriya Choiruna Buditama, a researcher from Dharma Sanata University in 2018, said that the film *Inside Out* found 6 types of idioms, namely: English (a) compound phrasal, (b) proper names, (c) slang, (d) figures of speech, (e) abbreviations and (f) substitutes, to analyze this idiom, 4 translator strategies are needed. In his research, it was found that compound phrasals occupied the highest percentage of 43.8%. Then the proper names are 23.4%, slang are 22.9%, figures of speech are 9.5%, abbreviations are 0.4% and what

is not found in the film script is a replacement. In addition, the answer to the second research question shows that "paraphrasing" gets the highest percentage, namely 58%. "Using idioms with similar meanings and forms" (17%), "omitting" (2.6%), and "using idioms with similar meanings and forms" (0.7%) appear after "paraphrasing". In addition, there are 21% of translations that use the "Newmark translation label (1988)" and 0.7% of expressions are chosen not to be translated. There is a finding that as many as 95.1% adhere to ideal standards according to Larson (1984) categorizing translators into "acceptable translations". Furthermore, the script research on the film I Tonya was conducted by Pradita mei Cahyaningtyas from Brawijaya University in 2018, just like other research, this research also aims to analyze and find out what strategies are used in the film. Pradita found that there were 9 types of idioms and 4 translation strategies, namely: idiomatic use, idioms with nouns and adjectives, idiom pairs, idioms with prepositions, phrasal verbs, verbal idioms, idioms with special subjects, idioms with keywords from special categories, and idioms by comparison, the strategies of similarity in meaning and form, similarity in meaning but different forms, paraphrasing and omission are applied. After analysis, Pradita concluded that idioms with the most number of 127 out of 285 data were phrasal verbs and the least were idiomatic pairs. In translating the subtitles of the film I Tonya, translators use a lot of paraphrasing strategies and translators using the omitted word method are the smallest strategies used by translators.

## METHOD

This study aims to find out what idiomatics are used and to analyze the strategies used by translators in The Amazing Spiderman Movie and divide these strategies according to Mona Baker's view (2018: 78-87). In this study used a qualitative descriptive method. The researcher carefully read the subtitles used in the film in English and Indonesian to collect data. The analysis began with searching and downloading the subtitle of the movie and make a list of every sentence that is included in idiomatic using dictionary. Afterward all of data were observation using mona baker idiomatic expression theory more over researcher using some additional theory as a support the data analysis, obtaining more solid analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

This chapter examines the Idiomatic Expression that were discovered in the movie THE AMAZING SPIDER-MAN and data source comes from <https://www.subtitlist.com/subtitles/the-amazing-spider-man>. The data of idiomatic presented below are codified as follows:

(01/TASM/ENG/M...)  
(01/TASM/IND/M...)

The number 01 identifies the sequence of the data, the code TASM represent the title of the movie, The Amazing Spider-Man. The code ENG indicates the English version of the data, and the code IND indicates the Indonesian translation version of the movie. Then, the code M will identify the Minute that the data found of each Page.

## Discussion

### Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

#### Data 1

(01/TASM/ENG/M 00:18:45): “I just **snuck in** because I love science.”

(01/TASM/IND/M 00: 18:45): “*Aku hanya **menyelinap masuk** karena aku menyukai sains.*”

The idiom “**sneak in** (past tense and past participle sneaked or snuck)” is translated into “**menyelinap masuk**” which has same lexical items and share the similar meaning, which is according to Longman’s Dictionary contemporary English third edition (1995: p. 1356) means Go secretly to go somewhere secretly and quietly in order to avoid being seen or heard. And according to KBBI (2008: p. 1392) means ‘*menyusup, menyelundup dan sebagainya*’. Which anaphorically refers to ‘why would you be here’ (p.10). Anaphoric is referring back in text to previously mention item (Foley & Hall, 2003: p. 328). According to Baker (2018: 77) the strategy used by the translator is in translating into the second language the translator uses idioms whose meaning is almost the same as the first language, in addition to other experts (Andrew Chesterman 2016:101) (a) figurative ST X → figurative TT X. For example, ST metaphor is maintained as a metaphor in TT.

#### Data 2

(02/TASM/ENG/M 00:35:26): “So, all this is about **getting even**.”

(02/TASM/IND/ M 00:35:26): “*Jadi, semua ini hanya untuk **balas dendam**.*”

The sentence “**getting even**” is translated into “**balas dendam**” which has same lexical items and share the similar meaning, ‘get even’ (with somebody) to do something unpleasant to someone to punish them for something that they did to you, SYN get revenge (on somebody) (LDOCE Electronic). According to Collins English Thesaurus ‘getting even’ has synonyms with revenge, payback or eye for an eye. Which anaphorically refers to ‘is he the kid that hit you?’, according to Faley & Hall (2003) Anaphoric referring back in a text to previously mention item (p.328). The word ‘hit’ means to touch somebody/something hard (LDOCE 3rd edition 1995: p.677). According to Baker (2018: 77) the strategy used by translators is the use of idioms in the target language whose meaning is not much different from the idioms in the original language. In addition, consists of equivalent lexical items, in addition another expert (Andrew Chesterman 2016 : p.101) (a) ST trope X → TT trope X. For instance, a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT.

### Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

#### Data 1

(03/TASM/ENG/M 00:05:01): “**Keep it off** the ground”

(03/TASM/IND/M 00:05:01): “***Angkat** dari lantai”*

From the source language, "keep away" is translated into an idiom that has a similar meaning, namely "pick up". The meaning is quite the same but has a different lexical form from the source. According to Longman’s Dictionary contemporary English third edition (1995: p.774) ‘keep off’ means to prevent something affecting something else and Which anaphorically refers ‘you want to keep that skateboard’ Anaphoric is referring back in text to previously mention item (Foley & Hall, 2003: p.328). The word ‘it’ in SL refers to ‘skateboard’ in context.

The idiom '**keep it off**' is translated into 'mengangkat' using the mona baker strategy (2018: p.78) In addition, other experts (Andrew Chasterman 2016: p.102) Trope TT is similar, but not lexically related to ST, source the picture is different.

Data 2

(04/TASM/ENG/P30): "Say goodbye to that arm you dreamed of, i'm **shutting you down**."  
(04/TASM/IND/P33): "*Ucapkan selamat tinggal pada lengan yang kamu impikan, aku memberhentikanmu.*"

The idiom '**shutting you down**' is translated into '*memberhentikanmu*' which has a similar meaning but different form. According to Longman's Dictionary contemporary English third edition (1995: p.1324), 'shut down' means to prevent an opposing team or player from playing well or getting points. Which anaphorically refers 'Norman Osborn is dying, help him' according to Faley & Hall (2003) Anaphoric referring back in a text to previously mention item (p.328). in this part dr.connors refused to help because they did not want to give cure from the results of a failed experiment.

The idiom '**turns you off**' which translates to '**stops you**' using Mona Baker's strategy (2018: p.78). Also Abrams (1999: p.99) provides an explanation of personification, namely the use of words for inanimate objects as if they could carry out activities that humans do.

### Translation by paraphrase

Data 1

(05/TASM/ENG/M 01:07:42): "He's amateur who's assaulting civilians in **the dead of night**."  
(05/TASM/IND/ M 01:07:42): "*Dia amatir yang menyerang warga sipil di **tengah malam**.*"

The idiom '**the dead of night**' is translated into '*tengah malam*' also according to Longman's Dictionary contemporary English third edition (1995: p.350) '**the dead of night**' means the middle of the night or the middle of the winter also refers to anaphoric 'you can come to this address at 8:00 tonight'. The translator translates '**the dead of night**' into '*tengah malam*', according to KBBI '*tengah malam*' means '*waktu malam hari sekitar pukul 24.00*'.

Using Mona Baker's theory 2018: p.81, in translating idioms and not finding a match in the target language or in conditions where the target language cannot be changed using idiomatics because of differences in stylistic preferences between the source language and the target language, this is the method most commonly used. According to Newmark (1988, p.90) explaining paraphrasing is describing the meaning of a segment of text which can be in the form of removing a few words. Included in the pre-translation process so that the audience can understand the words easily and not too late.

### Translation by omission of a play on idiom

Data 1

(06/TASM/ENG/M 01:18:05): "Much of **what occurred is speculation** at this point."  
(06/TASM/IND/01:18:05): "*Banyak **simpang siur** tentang hal ini.*"

The idiom “**what occurred is speculation**” is translated into “*simpang siur*”. The meaning of ‘**simpang siur**’ in KBBI(2008: p.1453) is ‘*silang-menyilang tidak karuan*’. According to Longman’s Dictionary contemporary English third edition (1995: p.1377) “**speculation**” is the act of guessing without knowing all the fact about something or guesses that you make. Anaphorically refers ‘an incident took place on the Williamsburg Bridge’, according to Faley & Hall (2003) Anaphoric referring back in a text to previously mention item (p.328) and according to thesaurus Bahasa Indonesia (2008: p.460) ‘*simpang-siur*’ has synonym with ‘*huru-hara*’ and means ‘*berantakan, centang-pere-nang, kacau, kisruh, kocar-kacir, morat-ma-rit, semrawut*’.

The translator paraphrases SL into TL in a 'maze' using mona baker (2018: p.85) This strategy involves translating only the literal meaning of an idiom in a context that allows for a concrete reading of the playful use of language. also Newmark (1988:41) Idiom translators usually translate languages that do not exist in the original language. This is intended so that the audience does not feel bored and easily understands the subtitles in the film.

### Translation by Omission of entire idiom

#### Data 1

(07/TASM/ENG/M 01:23:51): “He lost an arm, he tried to grow it back, but **the equation was imbalanced.**”

(07/TASM/IND/M 01:23:51): “Dia kehilangan lengan, dia mencoba menumbuhkannya kembali, *tapi gagal.*”

The idiom ‘**but the equation was imbalanced**’ is translated into ‘*tapi gagal*’ in the TL. According to Longman’s Dictionary contemporary English third edition (1995: p.457) ‘**equation**’ is ‘a statement in mathematics that shows that two amounts or totals are equal’ and refers to anaphoric “he has transformed himself into a lizard, he has worked for his whole life on cross-species genetics”.

So, the translator omitted the idiom ‘**but the equation was imbalanced**’ to ‘*tapi gagal*’ using mona baker (2018 : p.86) As with single words, as supporting data use Molina and Albir's translation technique Reduction translation technique. According to Molina and Albir's. **Reduction** is to suppress a ST information item in the TT (2002: 510). If you cannot find a close match with the target language, then an idiom may be omitted altogether because it is difficult to paraphrase, or for other reasons so that the context cannot be changed.

### CONCLUSION

The researcher find that the most common idiom is in form verb and adjective and mostly used strategies is similar meaning but dissimilar form. the translator tends the idioms because it is the most suitable strategies when translating English idiom into Indonesian. The researcher also finds that the least strategy used is translation by omission of entire idiom. The translator has omitted the idiom reflects the translator who may have simply failed to equip themselves with sufficient number of Indonesian idioms.

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