

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING
IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS FOUND IN GUARDIAN OF
THE GALAXY MOVIE**

THESIS



**By:
Naftaria Dea Trialma
141210165**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2018**

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING
IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS FOUND IN GUARDIAN OF
THE GALAXY MOVIE**

THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana
Sastra**



**By:
Naftaria Dea Trialma
141210165**

**ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2018**

SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini saya:

Nama : Naftaria Dea Trialma
NPM/NIP : 141210165
Fakultas : Humaniora
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

Menyatakan bahwa “**Skripsi**” yang saya buat dengan judul:

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS FOUND IN GUARDIAN OF THE GALAXY MOVIE

Adalah hasil karya sendiri dan bukan “duplikasi” dari karya orang lain. Sepengetahuan saya, didalam naskah Skripsi ini tidak terdapat karya ilmiah atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis dikutip didalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam sumber kutipan dan daftar pustaka.

Apabila ternyata di dalam naskah Skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan terdapat unsur-unsur PLAGIASI, saya bersedia naskah Skripsi ini digugurkan dan gelar akademik yang saya peroleh dibatalkan, serta diproses sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya tanpa ada paksaan dari siapapun.

Batam, 14 Maret 2018

Materai 6000

Naftaria Dea Trialma

141210165

DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Naftaria Dea Trialma, NPM No.141210165
Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS FOUND IN GUARDIAN OF THE GALAXY MOVIE

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, March 14th 2018

Naftaria Dea Trialma
141210165

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING
IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS FOUND IN GUARDIAN OF
THE GALAXY MOVIE**

THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana
Sastra**

**By:
Naftaria Dea Trialma
141210165**

The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, March 14th 2018

**Alpino Susanto, S.Pd., M.M.
NIDN: 1011017101**

ABSTRAK

Terjemahan adalah bagian dari komunikasi. Terjemahan mempunyai fungsi untuk mengubah makna dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa target. Terjemahan bukanlah tugas yang mudah untuk dilakukan karena terkadang penerjemah cenderung menerjemahkan secara harfiah. Karena itu, beberapa kata seperti kata-kata ungkapan salah diterjemahkan. Makalah ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk mendeskripsikan dan mengetahui ekspresi ungkapan yang di temukan di film Guardian of the Galaxy dan untuk mengidentifikasi beberapa makna yang disalahartikan oleh penerjemah. Peneliti menggunakan teori Baker untuk mengetahui jenis ekspresi idiomatic yang ditemukan di film ini. Peneliti mengumpulkan data melalui metode Simak dengan teknik Simak Bebas Libat Cakap dan menganalisis data dengan menggunakan metode Padan Translasional dengan Daya Pilah Translasional sebagai teknik. Peneliti mengambil sampel data dari masing-masing jenis idiom yang memiliki masalah untuk dianalisis. Dari penelitian tersebut, dapat diketahui bahwa 1 data bahasa sehari-hari, 2 data slang, tidak ada data dari amsal, 4 data penggabungan dan 2 data kata kerja phrasal yang dianalisis dalam penelitian ini memiliki masalah.

Kata Kunci: ungkapan, tipe, makna

ABSTRACT

Translation is part of communication. It has the function to transfer the meaning from the source language into target language. Translation is not an easy task to do because sometimes the translator tends to translate it literally. Because of it, some words like idiom words is incorrectly translated. If the idiomatic expressions translated literally, it can cause the confusion because the meaning makes no sense. This paper is using a qualitative-descriptive method to describe and to find out the idiomatic expressions that found in Guardian of The Galaxy movie and to identify some meaning that was misinterpreted by the translator. The researcher is using Baker's theory to find out the type of idiomatic expression in the movie. The researcher collected the data through method of Simak with the technique is Simak Bebas Libat Cakap and analyzing the data by using *Padan Translasional* method with *Daya Pilah Translasional* as the technique. The researcher took the data samples from each type of idiom that has problem to be analyzed. From the research, it is found out that 1 data of colloquialism, 2 data of slang, no data from proverbs, 4 data of allusion and 2 data of phrasal verb that has problems in this research.

Key Words: Idiomatic, type, meaning

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“Have I not commanded you? Be strong and courageous. Do not be afraid; do not be discouraged, for the Lord your God be with you wherever you go.” – Joshua 1:9

“I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me.” – Philippians 4:13

“For I know the plans I have for you,” declares the LORD, “plans to prosper you and not to harm you, plans to give you hope and a future.” – Jeremiah 29:11

DEDICATION

This thesis proudly dedicated to my beloved family

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I would like to thank God, Jesus Christ, who is merciful and compassionate researcher in completing this thesis entitled “An Analysis of the Problems in Translating Idiomatic Expressions Found in Guardian of the Galaxy Movie”. The researcher would like to say thanks to her beloved father and mother and also her sisters for the love inspiring and blessing given her endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The researcher wishes to express her gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Alpino Susanto, S.Pd.,M.M. as her advisor who has contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

Furthermore, the researcher would like to express here sincere gratitude to all people who involve both directly and indirectly especially to:

1. Dr. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.SI., Rector of Putera Batam University
2. Suhardianto, S.Hum., M.Pd., Dean of Faculty of Putera Batam University
3. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd. as head of English Department of Putera Batam
4. All lecturers of English Department, for their knowledge, motivation and suggestion during my study at Putera Batam University
5. All of friends who are studying at Putera Batam University (esp. Saski, Ain, Dyta, Fei and Fa) which have given spirit and friendship to the researcher
6. All of the relatives who encourage the researcher to finish this research.
7. All of friends whose names cannot be mentioned one by one.

May God given mercy, peace and love for them. Amin.

Batam, March 14th 2018

Naftaria Dea Trialma
141210165

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
COVER PAGE	i
TITLE PAGE	ii
SURAT PERNYATAAN	iii
DECLARATION	iv
APPROVAL PAGE	v
ABSTRAK	vi
ABSTRACT	vii
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	viii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	ix
TABLE OF CONTENT	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1. Background of the Research	1
1.2. Identification of the Problem	5
1.3. Limitation of the Problem	6
1.4. Formulation of the Problem	6
1.5. Objective of the Research	7
1.6. Significance of the Research.....	7
1.7. Definition of Key Terms	8
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	
2.1. Definition of Translation.....	9
2.2. Definition of Idiomatic Expressions	11
2.3. Types of Idiom	11
2.3.1. Colloquialism.....	11
2.3.2. Proverbs	12
2.3.3. Slang	12
2.3.4. Allusion.....	13
2.3.5. Phrasal Verb.....	13
2.4. Difficulties in Translating Idiom.....	14
2.5. Previous Study	15

2.6. Theoretical Framework	18
----------------------------------	----

CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1. Research Design.....	20
3.2. Object of the Research	21
3.3. Method of Collecting Data.....	21
3.4. Method of Analyzing Data.....	22
3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result	23

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDING

4.1. Research Analysis	25
4.1.1. Data Descriptive.....	25
4.1.2. Data analysis	27
4.1.2.1. Colloquialism	27
4.1.2.2. Proverbs.....	29
4.1.2.3. Slang.....	29
4.1.2.4. Allusion	30
4.1.2.5. Phrasal Verb	37
4.2. Research Finding	41

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion	43
5.2. Suggestion.....	45

REFERENCES.....	54
------------------------	-----------

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Lists of the Type of Idiom

Appendix 2. The Script of the Movie in English

Appendix 3. The Script of the Movie in Bahasa Indonesia

Appendix 4. Curriculum Vitae

Appendix 5. The Letter of the Research Permitting

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 2.1	18

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 4.2.....	41

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Translation is basically a change of form. The structure in the source language is not exactly the same as the structure in the target language. Sometimes there are the changes in structure, level, and so on. Translation is not an easy job. A common problem is that there is some mistranslated from word-a-word or phrases or sentence translation. There is another problem which is when people have troubled to translate idiomatic translation, especially in the movie.

There are two studies related to translating idiomatic expressions. This phenomenon has been researched by Hashemian where his research is using Baker's theory (1992) that proposed procedures in translating idiomatic expressions in two movie subtitles, *Bring It On* and *Mean Girls*. The result of his research is he found out that the "omission" strategy was the topmost used strategy in these movies (Hashemian, 2015). The same research is done by Silva where the researcher investigates how the idioms translated from English to Brazilian Portuguese language. The result of this study is that culture-specific idioms can be translated in a particular context and subtitling translation may link different peoples and cultures (Silva, 2015).

Based on the studies above, the first study is using two kinds of the movie to be searched. It turns out that the researcher wants to find out the strategies to translate the idiomatic words. In this research, the researcher is using the same object, which is the movie but with a different title. On the other hand, in the second study, the research is using a different object, which is TV series while in this research is using a movie as its objects and also using different language to be searched. Therefore, the researcher wants to increase her curiosity about the same issue which is how to translate the idiomatic expressions by finding out what types and is the meaning of the translation correct or not.

This research is important to do because it deals with the meaning, so the researcher interested to find out the idiomatic expressions by categorizing the idiom into their types and the meaning that mistranslated by the translator. Each country has its culture. If some people translated the idioms without knowing the culture of its country, especially for a non-native speaker, it will lead it to a different meaning. It will also cause the misunderstanding in the meaning itself.

Translation, according to Larson (1998:3), is simply defined as a process to transfer the meaning of a source language (SL) into meaning in a target language (TL). He further describes that translation involves studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of SL text, analyzing the meaning of those aspects, and then reconstructing the meaning in an appropriate form in TL (Fitri, Lia, Indrayani, & Citraresmana, 2014). Translation usually refers in

written form and interpretation is in spoken form. The purpose of translation is to convey the meaning of the text from the source language into target language.

Idiomatic expressions appear to vary with respect to compositionality, in other words, the degree to which the literal meanings of their constituent words contribute to their overall figurative meaning (Sourn-bissaoui, Caillies, Bernard, Deleau, & Brulé, 2012). For this reason, it must be learned as a whole unit. People sometimes translate idiomatic expressions easily which can change the whole meaning. In the movies, people sometimes find it hard to translate the idiomatic expressions because they are spoken not written. The differences of the culture can also be the problem while translating the idiomatic expressions.

An idiom is a set phrase of two or more words that mean something different from the literal meaning of the individual words. For instance, the phrase 'to change one's tune' has nothing to do with music but means 'to alter one's attitude.' Similarly to 'hit the nail on the head' often has nothing to do with carpentry but means simply 'to be absolutely right' (Ammer, 1997). For non-native speakers, an idiom is hard to translate and sometimes it makes no sense because they intend to translate it literally. The translation through paraphrase is the most common way to translate idiom.

In this case, the researcher takes one example of a movie entitled *Guardian of The Galaxy* movie produced by *Marvel Studios* and distributed by *Walt Disney Studios*. There are some idiomatic expressions found in the dialogue of the movie and some meaning of the idiom in the subtitle that is mistranslated by the translator.

00:01:37,800 → 00:01:40,201
You're so like your daddy.

00:01:37,740 → 00:01:40,920
Kau persis seperti ayahmu.

00:01:41,000 → 00:01:42,843
You even look like him.

00:01:40,930 → 00:01:43,540
Kau bahkan mirip dengannya.

00:01:44,200 → 00:01:46,202
And **he was an angel**.

00:01:44,150 → 00:01:46,840
Dan **dia bagai malaikat**.

00:01:47,680 → 00:01:50,331
Composed out of pure light.

00:01:47,680 → 00:01:49,540
Tercipta dari cahaya murni.

The utterance above takes place in one of hospitals room. Peter's mom is looking at Peter's face and saying that he looks like with his dad that strengthened by the utterance of 'you're so like your daddy'. She makes sure that he really is looking like his dad by saying 'you even look like him'. Peter's mom is describing her husband as an angel that made of pure light which is mean that he is innocence.

The clause 'he was an angel' in the utterance above, indicated one type of idiom which is the allusion. Allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to a place, person or event. Peter's mom said this sentence because Peter looks alike with his dad. 'He was an angel' in the utterance above refers to a character like an angel, not a real angel. An angel is also symbolized as purity. The clause 'And he was an angel' is translated as 'dan dia bagai malaikat' in Bahasa Indonesia. The translator, as he translated the allusion idiom, made the right thing when he put the word 'bagai'. 'Bagai' in Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia means like, as if, and as though. When it is applied in the clause, people will get the meaning of the clause. People who watch the

movie and see the subtitle will think that Peter's mom is trying to tell Peter that she wished him to look like an angel.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher interested to do a research based on the problem according to the formulation of the problem. The internet offers many sites to download the subtitles and one of the examples is *www.subscene.com*. From there, the researcher randomly downloads the English and also Indonesia subtitle of the movie. Even though the movie has the subtitle on it, the researcher still found some idiomatic expressions which cannot be translated in literal meaning in direct language. By doing so, the researcher hopes that it will help to reduce the mistake of the translator.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher identifies the problems as follow:

1. There are some types of idiomatic expressions found in Guardian of the Galaxy movie
2. There are some incorrect meaning while translating the type of idiomatic expression in Guardian of the Galaxy movie
3. There are difficulties while translating the type of idiomatic expression in Guardian of the Galaxy movie

4. There are some strategies to translate idiomatic expression found in Guardian of the Galaxy movie

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the study that is conducted in this research limited only the area of:

1. The researcher only limits the problems on classifying the type of idiom according Baker (1992) and how it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia based on its classification.
2. The researcher does not analyze the problems other than classifying the type of idiom according Baker (1992) and how it is translated into Bahasa Indonesia based on its classification.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitations of the problem, the formulations of the problem in this research are:

1. What type of idiomatic expressions found in Guardian of the Galaxy movie?
2. What difficulties found while translating the incorrect meaning of the type of the idiomatic expression in the script of Guardian of the Galaxy movie?

1.5. Objectives of the Research

From the background of the research, the objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the type of idiomatic expressions in Guardian of the Galaxy movie
2. To find out the difficulties while translating the incorrect meaning of the types of idiomatic expression in the movie script Guardian of the Galaxy movie which is mistranslated by the translator

1.6. Significance of the Research

The significance of this study can be viewed from both theoretical and practical aspects, as describe below

1. Theoretically, it is expected that the result of this research can be an emphasis to improve the ability to translate an idiom and expected to give some information about translation and idiomatic expressions.
2. Practically, this research can be one of the references for the further study of idiomatic translation.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

The definition of key terms in this research is intended to give a clear perspective of some terms, the terms are:

1. Idiomatic : A set phrase of two or more words that means something different from the literal meaning of the individual words.
2. Type : A category of people or things having common characteristics.
3. Meaning : What is meant by a word, text, concept, or action

This chapter has provided the background of how translation and its importance to the reader. As a reader, they cannot freely translate the words or sentences directly without considering the translation method because the meaning will be different, especially to translate idiomatic expressions. This phenomenon can be seen in movie subtitle. There are some previous studies that related to idiomatic translation given and also the example of the idiomatic expression found in the movie. The researcher identifies some problems related to the study and limits the problems into two. From the limitation of the problem, there comes the formulation of the problems. The researcher also gives the objectives of the study to make it clear. The significance of the study and the definition of the key terms are also explained above.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter gives an explanation of the review of related literature and previous study of the research that will support the further research. Theories underlying the research topic explain the definition of translation, the definition of idiomatic expression and the type of idiom. In this chapter, the researcher also explains about the previous study that related to the topic and the theoretical framework of the study.

2.1. Definition of Translation

Translation has been defined in many ways by the experts depend on how they view language and translation. One of the most prominent definitions of translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark, 1988). It means that the meaning is important. Hatim and Munday (2004: 6) define translation as the process of transferring a written text from the source language (SL) to target language (TL) (Nugroho, 2007). In this definition, it is not clear that the object being transferred is meaning or message or just the word. Nida and Taber (1982: 12), on the other hand, state that translating

consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message (Nugroho, 2007). They state that translation is related to the problems of languages, meaning, and equivalence. It is found that translation is a process which is intended to find meaning equivalence in the target text.

There are many definitions from the experts in many ways, but the point of all the definitions is translation deal with finding the meaning. Translation with correct structure but no meaning is useless that is why the translator has to consider the source language and also the target language before he translates.

Larson (1984: 6) mentions the characteristics of a good translation as follows (Ruhansah, 2013):

1. Use the normal language forms of the receptor language
2. Communicate to the receptor language speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speaker of the source language
3. Maintain the dynamics of the original source language text

Based on the theory above, translation produces the meaning of SL in the natural form of the target language. To translate a text from SL to TL, the translator needs to know and understand the process of the translation.

2.2. Definition of Idiomatic Expressions

An idiomatic expression has traditionally been defined as a phrase whose intended meaning cannot be derived from the meaning of the individual words that make it up (Sourn-bissaoui et al., 2012). The true test of an idiom is whether it changes meaning when a rendered word for word in another language (Ammer, 1997). Idioms have in many traditions been assimilated to the study of metaphor (Owens, 2016). Through some definition from the expert above, the meaning of the idioms cannot be translated one by one because it will make the incorrect meaning. Instead, the idioms should be as a whole unit. Translating the idioms should consider the culture of the target language too, so the meaning will not cause any misinterpretation.

2.3. Types of Idiom

In order to help to understand idioms better, there is a classification of them. According to Baker (1992), Idioms can be grouped into five types; they are colloquialisms, proverbs, slangs, allusions and phrasal verbs (Hashemian, 2015).

2.3.1. Colloquialism

A colloquialism is an expression not used in formal speech or writing. Colloquialism or colloquial language is considered to be characteristic of or only appropriate for casual, ordinary, familiar, or informal conversation rather than formal

speech or writing. They are used in daily conversations. Below are the examples of colloquialism:

SL: He died of laughter.

TL: Dia tertawa terbahak-bahak.

SL: This cellphone has been on the blink for two weeks.

TL: Telepon seluler ini sudah rusak selama dua minggu.

2.3.2. Proverbs

A proverb is a simple way of speaking. It is used the time when we want to make our speech more concrete and more understandable. It is popularly used and repeated and expresses facts and truth based on common sense.

The reason to use proverbs can be to choose a way of saying a fact gently and smoothly and to make it more reliable and valid. Other times, they are used to carry more weight in a discussion. Another reason can be to give more taste and beauty to our speech. Good speakers try to make use of proverbs to attract their audience.

SL: It's no use crying over spilled milk.

TL: Nasi sudah menjadi bubur.

2.3.3. Slang

Slang is the use of highly informal words and expressions that are not considered as the standard use of language. It is often used as a way to say words that are not appropriate or somehow taboo. Slang lowers the dignity of formal or serious

speech or writing and replaces a well-known conventional synonym. Slang is used to add humor and fun to one's speech. Here are examples of slang:

SL: He has been such a horse's ass.

TL: Dia itu memang menyebalkan.

2.3.4. Allusion

An Allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to a place, event, literary work, myth, or work of art, either directly or by implication. Allusion can also be defined as —a brief reference, explicit or indirect, to a person, place or event, or to another literary work or passage.

SL: He was a real Romeo with the ladies.

TL: Dia benar-benar romantis terhadap gadis-gadis.

2.3.5. Phrasal verb

A Phrasal verb is the combination of a verb and a preposition, a verb, and an adverb, or a verb with both an adverb and a preposition. A phrasal verb often has a meaning which is different from the original verb. They are usually used informally in everyday speech as opposed to the more formal verbs. For example the informal use of these phrasal verbs:

SL: Let me speak to Jennifer before you hang up.

TL: Ijinkan aku bicara dengan Jennifer sebelum kau tutup teleponnya

2.4. Difficulties in Translating Idiom

Baker in (Suliman, 2013) emphasized the obstacle in translating idiom as follows:

1. An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent form in the target language. The way a language chooses to express, or not express, various meanings cannot be predicted and only occasionally matches the way another language chooses to express the same meanings. One language may express a given meaning by means of a single word, another may express it by means of a transparent fixed expression, and a third may express it by means of an idiom, and so on. It is therefore unrealistic to expect to find equivalent idioms and expressions in the target languages as matter of course.
2. An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar counterpart in the target language, but its context of use may be different; the two expressions may have different connotations, for instance, or they may not be pragmatically transferable. *To sing a different tune* is an English idiom which means to say or do something that signals a change in opinion because it contradicts what one has said or done before.
3. An idiom may be used in the source text in both its literal and idiomatic senses at the same time. Unless the target-language idiom corresponds to the source-language idiom both in form and in meaning, the play on idiom cannot

be successfully reproduced in the target text. E.g. *He was deaf to his father's advice* or *I ran short of money last week*.

4. The very convention of using idioms in written discourse, the contexts in which they can be used, and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target languages. English uses idioms in many types of text, though not in all. E.g. *take no thought for tomorrow* or *stick to your guns*.

The main cause of error in translation is human factor, the translator is not able to identify idiomatic expression, and the ability could affect the choice of the method and later influencing the final result in the target language. It has been known that idiomatic expression is not always obvious and is not fixed in their form. Moreover there are various types of idiom, some are easily recognizable than others.

2.5. Previous Research

There are some previous studies which are related to the topic of the research. The first research is done by Hashemian (2015) where his research is using Baker's theory (1992) that proposed procedures in translating idiomatic expressions in two movie subtitles, *Bring It On* and *Mean Girls*. With this aim, the idiomatic expressions were extracted from the original versions of the movies and compared with the subtitled translations in Persian. Analysis of the relevant data indicated that the chi-square results were not significant at $\chi^2 (3, N = 2) = 1.188, p = 0$, considering $p < 0.05$. Therefore, Baker's (1992) strategies were not distributed equally between

these two movies. The result of his research is he found out that the “omission” strategy was the topmost used strategy in these movies (Hashemian, 2015).

The same research is done by Silva (2015) where the researcher investigates how the idioms translated from English to Brazilian Portuguese language in TV Series Bates Motel, Season 01, Episode 06 (BMS01E06) in the official subtitles following one of Baker’s (1992) idioms translation suggestions: paraphrase. Specifically, it analyzes the meaning of such idioms in the English context compared to their meaning rendered in the BP context. The results in this research point out that: i) the idioms may highlight the inexistence of English-Portuguese one-to-one idioms; ii) the figurativeness of the English idioms is found in different lexical items in BP paraphrases; iii) the subtitling technical constraints of time, space and presentation have been fulfilled in all cases analyzed. The conclusion reached is that culture-specific idioms can be translated in a particular context and subtitling translation may link different peoples and cultures (Silva, 2015).

Another research is from Shojaei (2012) where his research tries to investigate and identify firstly some existing obstacles in the process of translating inter-lingual idiomatic pairs, and then to suggest some weighty theoretical strategies to overcome such difficulties by following Mona Baker's (1992) classification of difficulties and strategies and the related sub-categories mentioned. The result of this study shows that there are a number of factors which should be considered in order to translate idiomatic expressions correctly. The most important of such factors include socio-

linguistic elements, cultural aspects, linguistic and stylistic considerations as well as some specific meta-lingual factors (Shojaei, 2012).

In Suliman (2013), his research is qualitatively approached and aims to propose the integrated translation method, one indispensable and important tactic to Indonesian translation of English idioms based on Newmark's eight translation methods which then becomes a reasonable choice and the quality of translation are decided by the translator's cultural awareness and creativity. The researcher finds that most English idiomatic expressions in *Tangled* movie script are literally translated. His research presents the definition of idioms and to see what they are and also classifies the idioms into different categories. In the end, he gives some techniques and procedures to translate them (Suliman, 2013).

Saputro (2012) explained the translation of idioms expression found in the novel *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows* published by Bloomsbury and the strategies in translating idioms applied based on Baker (2001). His research is using qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of his study is showed that several translation strategies are applied, which include idioms of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. The cultural difference becomes the main concern in keeping the original meaning, especially when dealing with idiomatic expressions (Saputro, 2012).

2.6. Theoretical Frameworks

The theoretical framework below has the function as guidance for the researcher. As Baker (1992) states, idiomatic expressions are classified into five categories, colloquialism, slang, proverbs, allusion, and phrasal verb (Hashemian, 2015). The researcher took Baker (1992) theory as her frameworks to analyze the data as described below.

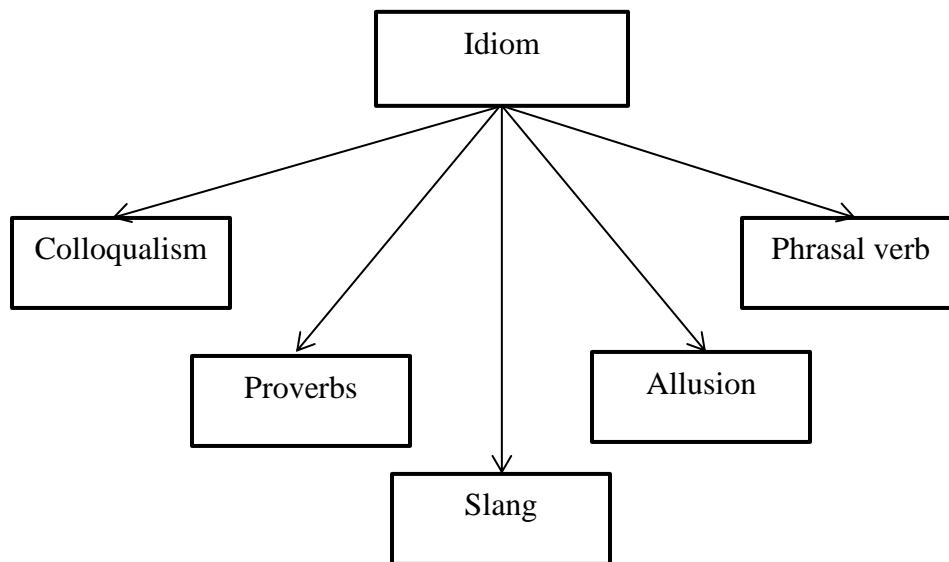


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework
Reference: Baker (1992)

Figure 2.1 explained the theory that used in this research. From the theories described above, the researcher uses Baker (1992) theory as the framework to analyze the data. From the figure 2.1, the researcher concluded that according to Baker, the type of idiomatic expressions are divided into five types.

The theories in this chapter have been used as a reference to the present research. They are the definition of translation, the definition of idiomatic translation,

and the types of idiom. The researcher described what types of the idiomatic expression used in the movie and also explained the incorrect meaning that made by the translator. In translating idiomatic expression, a translator should use the correct method of translation because the method can affect the result. This theoretical framework is aimed at focusing this research on the problem concerned.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

This chapter presents some aspects to provide the information that used in gathering the data. The aspects involved in this research are research design, object of the research, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, and method of presenting the research result to provide the information that used in gathering the data.

3.1. Research Design

Research design is type of inquiry within qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approach that provides specific direction for procedures in a research design. This research is using qualitative research. Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2014). The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. There are three steps in conducting this research; collecting the data, analyzing the data and presenting the result of the analysis, as proposed by Sudaryanto (1993) in (Fedora, 2015).

3.2. Object of the Research

There are two types of data, primary data, and secondary data. Primary data refers to the first-hand data gathered by the researcher herself. The source of primary data can be from surveys, observations, experiments, questionnaire, personal interview, etc. The secondary data is collected by someone else not the researcher for some other purposes. The source of secondary data can be from government publications, websites, books, journal articles, internal records etc. The primary data from this study is the data source itself which is the script of Guardian of The Galaxy (2014) movie itself. The secondary data is found on websites, books, journal articles, previous study and so on as a supporting research.

3.3. Method of Collecting Data

In this research, data is collected by using observation. Observation is a systematic data collection approach. Becket and Geer (1970) define participation observation as a hidden or obvious activity in which the researcher participates in the daily life of the observed people observing, listening certain aspects, questioning them within a period of time (Manolic & Bob, 2011). Researchers use all of their senses to examine people in natural settings or naturally occurring situations.

The researcher uses *Simak* method in collecting data. Sudaryanto (1993) states that *Simak* method is a method of collecting data by understanding the language usage, both oral and written language (Badruddin, 2011). *Simak* method is usually

called observation method. In *Simak* method of the research uses two continuance techniques; they are *Simak Libat Cakap* (SLC) and *Simak Libat Bebas Cakap* (SLBC). This research is using *Simak Libat Bebas Cakap* because the researcher does not involve directly, but only pays attention to the data. The way researcher collecting the data can be done with:

1. Searching and downloading both English and Indonesian script of Guardian of the Galaxy movie from subscene.com
2. Watching Guardian of the Galaxy movie
3. Matching the original subtitle in English and also the subtitle in Bahasa Indonesia with the dialogues in the movie.
4. Find some sentences which contain idiomatic expression
5. List the data that contain idiomatic expression

3.4. Method of Analyzing Data

Data analysis is a process to find and compile systematically the data that obtained from an interview, field notes, and other materials, so it can be easily understood, and the findings can be informed to other people. According to Sudaryanto (1993), there are two kinds of analyzing methods in a research, they are *Padan* and *Agih* methods (Rahmawati, 2012). The method that will be used in this research to be analyzed is *Padan* method. Based on Sudaryanto (1993), this method is used to analyze the data because the data that will be analyzed is the language itself

(Qarni, 2010). *Padan* method is divided into five sub-types which are referential, phonetic articulator, translational, orthography, and pragmatist (Ruhama, Handayani, & Ikhsan, 2012). This research is using *Padan Translational* method. In *Padan Translational* method, the researcher is using *Dasar* technique or called as *Pilah Unsur Penentu* technique. This research is using *Daya Pilah Translational* as a technique in analyzing the data, In order to make it clear, here are steps that are applied by the researcher in collecting and analyzing data, they are:

1. Take the data list that contains idiomatic expression
2. Classifying the type of idiom using Baker (1992)
3. Describing the idiom which is mistranslated
4. Drawing a conclusion

3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result

Sudaryanto (1993) in states that there are two kinds of presentation method of data analysis result; they are formal and informal presentation method (Cakrawarti, 2011). Formal presentation method is the researcher presents the data analysis result by using symbol, signs, table, and diagram. While informal presentation method is the researcher presents the data analysis result by using words or sentences without symbol, signs, table, and diagram. This research is presented by using the informal method. It is presented the data by using words, so the data is described by using words.

From the explanation above, this chapter describes about the method of research that concerned to collect and also analysis the data. It refers to qualitative approach. The objects of this research divided into two, the first is primary data and the second is secondary data. The primary data from this study is taken from the script of Guardian of the Galaxy (2014) movie. The secondary data is found as the supporting of the study. This research is using observation as the method of collecting data or *simak* and using the *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* as a technique. In method of analyzing the data, the researcher is using *Padan Translational* as the method and *Daya Pilah Translational* as the technique of analyzing the data. The data result is presented using an informal method.