

AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN ZOOTOPIA MOVIE

Sofiyatul Inayah

University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa
sofiainayah.21@gmail.com

John Pahamzah

University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa

Wieka Barathayomi

University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa

ABSTRACT

The objectives of this research were to find out the translation strategy and translation quality in term of accuracy that used in translating idiomatic expressions in *Zootopia* movie. To conduct this research, the researcher used qualitative approach by applying content analysis design. The data sources of this research were 21 idiomatic expressions found in the *Zootopia* movie. The research procedure was as follows, the researcher watch the *Zootopia* movie, write both English and Indonesian subtitle, read both subtitles and compare all data of idiomatic expression, check the idiomatic expression into Oxford Dictionary 9th edition as a reference to make sure that the data is an idiom or not, then identify the strategy used by the translator to translate the idiomatic expression by using Baker's theory. After that, the researcher asked two raters to fill the questionnaire to rate the translation quality of the idiomatic expression translation. In this research the researcher found three strategies that used by the translator to translate idiomatic expression; (1) using an idiom with similar meaning and form with percentage 10%, (2) translation by paraphrase with percentage 14%, and (3) literal translation with percentage 76%. The result showed that translation by paraphrase strategy is the most common strategy used by the translator to translate idiomatic expression. The researcher was also distributed a questionnaire to two raters to know the quality of idiomatic expression translation. The result show the translation quality of idiomatic expression accurate was 52 %, less accurate was 24%, and inaccurate was 24%. It can be concluded that the translation quality of idiomatic expression in *Zootopia* movie was accurate.

Keyword: *translation, idiomatic expression, translation strategy, accuracy level*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language.

According to Larson (1984:6) there are two types of translation, which are literal translation and idiomatic translation. Literal translation is form based translation which attempt to follow the form of the source language, and idiomatic translation is meaning based translation which makes every effort to transfer the meaning of the source language in the natural forms of the target language.

English has idiomatic expression which English speakers used to express their feelings and conditions by using idiomatic expression. According to Laflin (2010:6) Idiom is a group of words that means something different than the individual words it contains. Idiomatic translation is meaning based translation, which makes effort to transfer the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the target language.

Translating an idiom becomes a very difficult for many people to identify the word that one of type the idiom. Someone must understand the translation, the idiomatic expression and the translation strategy, because interconnected. Mona Baker (1992) states four strategies in translating idioms, there 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. For example, *a little bird told me* the people translate this idiomatic expression literally in Indonesian “*seekor burung kecil mengatakan kepadaku*” and of course that is not the real meaning, the real meaning is “*seseorang memberitahu rahasia kepadaku*”. This is one example of the strategy by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

One of translation products is subtitle. According to Luyken (1991:31) subtitle condensed written translations of original dialogue which appear as lines of text, usually positioned towards the foot of the screen. Subtitle is textual versions of the dialogue or commentary in movies, televisions program, video games, etc. usually displayed at the bottom of the screen.

The explanation above is the reason why the researcher purposes to conduct a research about translation, especially idiomatic expression and quality of accuracy. In this research, the movie subtitle that would be analyzed is America fantasy movie *Zootopia*, directed by Byron Howard and Rich Moore. The movie released on March

4th 2016 in United States. The English subtitle was translated by Louis S and the Indonesian subtitle was translated by Ichwanul Fadhli.

Objective of the Research

Related to the background of the research above, the objectives of this research are as follow:

- 1) To find out the strategies used to translate idiomatic expressions in the *Zootopia* movie.
- 2) To know the quality in terms of accuracy of the subtitle of *Zootopia* movie.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Translation

According to Catford (1965:1) translation is operation performed on languages, a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in one language for a text in another.

Idiomatic Expression

According to Knowles and Moon (2006:19) Idioms are conventionalized phrases such as *spill the beans* or *jump the gun*, where the meaning of the whole phrase is different from the meaning which might be produced by interpreting the individual word in the phrase.

Audiovisual Translation

According to Cintas (2004:14) Audiovisual Translation is generally a translation of verbal components of the video or movie. It is main specific features is the synchronization of verbal and nonverbal components. While dealing with text but also with other aspects of media art which are polyphonic nature.

Subtitle

According to Luyken (1991:31) subtitle condensed written translations of original dialogue which appear as lines of text, usually positioned towards the foot of the screen.

Translation Strategy

Baker (1992:72) proposes the strategies that can be used to translate idiomatic expression as follows:

1) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy used an idiom in the target language, which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source language idiom, in addition consist of equivalent lexical items.

2) Using an idiom of 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 consists of different lexical items. This strategy uses different lexical items to express more or less the same idea.

3) Translation by paraphrase

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 inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language.

4) Translation by omission

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether 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.

Translation Quality

According to Barnwell (1992:23) the translation quality consist of three components. There are accuracy, clarity and naturalness. Accuracy is the source message and transfer of the meaning of that message as exactly as possible into receptor language. Clarity is the way of expressing an idea, choose the way which communicative most clearly. Naturalness is the natural form of the receptor language if the translation is to be effective and acceptable.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This research was a descriptive qualitative research with a content analysis method. Content analysis is a method for studying documents and communication artifacts, which can be texts of various formats, pictures, audio or video. In this case, the research used the qualitative research approach. Krippendorff (2013:89) stated that content analysis support the interpretations by weaving quotes from the analyzed texts and literature about the contexts of these texts into the conclusions. The qualitative will use to describe the findings of the research in translating idiomatic expression and its level of the accuracy. Cresswell (2012:16) stated the qualitative research is best suited to address a research problem in which you do not know the variables and need to explore. This research provides natural data. The researcher do not applied any treatment and experiment, the data accomplished by collecting, classifying, analyzing, and make the conclusion.

Instrument of the Research

The main data of this research was taken from *Zootopia* subtitle movie. There were 21 data that included into idiomatic expression. The instrument used in the research is questionnaire. The questionnaire which distributed in this research is open-ended questionnaire. According to Bailey (1994:120) Open-ended questions are useful if the possible answers are unknown or the questionnaire is exploratory. Open - ended questionnaire that the raters fill in the questionnaire with the answer they have determined, with add some reasoning toward the answer that have been given. In this case, the raters would rate from three levels of accuracy, as follows: 1) Accurate, 2) Less Accurate, and 3) inaccurate. The researcher collected and analyzed the data that has been accumulated from questionnaire in numeric form to know the percentage of the meaning quality based on a certain scale.

Research Procedure

To answer the research questions, the researcher conducted the following research procedure:

1. Watching *Zootopia* Movie

The researcher watched *Zootopia* movie several times in order to see the connection between the movie's dialogue and the subtitling script.

2. Transcribing the movie's dialogue

This step is conducted by the researcher in order to obtain the textual data for the research.

3. Reading the script of *Zootopia* and its translation

In this step, the researcher reads and compares every dialogue in the original script of the film English – Indonesian subtitle, the researcher underline and identifying the idiomatic expression found in the subtitle to be compared, and determine the strategies of translation that is used by translator. After the data collected the researcher put it into questionnaire table.

4. The researcher compares all the data of idiom with the strategies of Mona Baker (1992) to know what strategy that translator used to translate the idiom in the subtitle.

5. The questionnaire procedure, the questionnaire distribute to two raters who were being asked to read both subtitles English and Indonesian version, in order to evaluate and to score the accuracy of each data.

The raters should fulfill the several criteria such as: a) mastering English and Indonesian language, b) having competence and experience as a translator, c) mastering in linguistics. In this case, the raters were two lecturers that possessed a translation background. There were from Padang State Polytechnic (PNJ) and University of Jendral Soedirman (UNSOED).

RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this research, the researcher analyzed the translation strategy and the accuracy level of the translation in subtitle of *Zootopia* movie. The researcher has found 21 data from the subtitle that included into idiomatic expression. To know the strategy of the translation that used by the translator to translate the idiomatic expression, the researcher used Baker's theory (1992:72) about equivalence above word level. Then,

to know the accuracy level of the translation the researcher made the questionnaire for 2 raters. The raters should fulfill the several criteria such as: a. mastering English and Indonesian language, b. having competence and experience as a translator, c. mastering in linguistics. In this case, the raters were two lecturers that possessed a translation background. They were from Padang State Polytechnic (PNJ) and University of Jendral Soedirman (UNSOED). They were asked to fill in the questionnaire to rate the quality of the accuracy in the translation.

Translation Strategy

The researcher has found three strategies that were used by the translator in translating idiomatic expression in the subtitle of Zootopia movie. The researcher was classified all the data based on Baker's theory about the translation strategies. The data were used an idiom with similar meaning and form, translation by paraphrase, and literal translation. In this research, the researcher also found another strategy besides Baker's theory that is literal translation. According to Newmark (1988:68) literal translation is literal from word for word and one to one translation with original word. It can be concluded literal translation is the rendering of text from one language to another one word at a time with or without conveying the sense of the original language.

1. Used an Idiom with Similar Meaning and Form

According to Baker (1992:72) Translation using an idiom with similar meaning and form is the strategy used an idiom in the target language, which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source language idiom expression. In addition consist of equivalent lexical items. In this research, the researcher has found two data of idiomatic expression that are included in this strategy.

Example

ST/34:00

Judy: “This is important, sir. I think your 10 dollar worth popsicles can wait.”

Nick: “I make 200 bucks a day, fluff! 365 days a year, since I was 12 and *time is money*. Hop along.

TT/34:00

Judy: “Ini penting pak, aku rasa 10 dollar pawpsikelmumu itu bisa menunggu.”

Nick: “Aku menghasilkan 200 dollar perhari, bulu! 365 hari pertahun, sejak aku berumur 12 tahun. Dan waktu adalah uang. Pergilah.

Meaning in Oxford Dictionary 9th Edition: Time is money (*saying*) time is valuable, and should not be wasted.

The data above include in the strategy of using an idiom in similar meaning and form. The translator has translated “*time is money*” into “*waktu adalah uang*”. In Oxford dictionary 9th edition, the idiomatic expression “*time is money*” means “*time is available, and should not be wasted*” in Indonesian language “*waktu adalah uang*” is means “jangan menyia-nyiakan waktu karena waktu adalah sesuatu yang sangat berharga.” The word choice is equal because “*time is money*” literally means “*waktu adalah uang*”. Therefore, both utterances are idiomatic expression in ST and TT, and those expressions are equal in term of meaning and form.

2. Translation by Paraphrase

According to Baker (1992:73) Translation by paraphrase is strategy of translating idioms when an equivalent cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language. In this research, the researcher has found sixteen data of idiomatic expression that are included in this strategy.

Example

ST/18:00

Judy: “where’d he go?”

Jerry: “I don’t know what you’re doing skulking around during daylight hours. But I don’t want any trouble in here. So *hit the road.*”

Nick: “I’m not looking for any trouble either, sir. I simply want to buy a Jumbo Pop for my little boy. You want the red or blue, pal?”

TT/18:00

Judy: “Kemana dia pergi?”

*Jerry: “Dengar, aku tidak tahu yang kau lakukan mengendap-endap di siang hari. Tapi aku tak ingin ada masalah disini. **Jadi pergilah!**”*

Nick: “Aku juga tak ingin mencari masalah, pak. Aku hanya ingin membeli Jumbo Pop, untuk putraku. Kau ingin yang merah atau biru, sobat?”

Meaning in Oxford Dictionary 9th Edition: Hit the road (*informal*) to start a journey / trip.

The data above include in strategy translation by paraphrase. The reason is the translator has translated idiomatic expression in ST into a non-idiomatic expression. In the TT “*hit the road*” means the idiomatic expression “*hit the street*” in Oxford dictionary 9th edition. Then, the translator translated into “*jadi pergilah*” which has similar meaning but not an idiom.

3. Literal Translation

In this research, the researcher also found another strategy besides Baker’s theory that is literal translation. According to Newmark (1988:68) literal translation is a translation from word for word and one to one translation with original word. In this research, the researcher has found three data of idiomatic expression that are included in this strategy.

Example

ST/08:22

Bon: “You can play cribbage with a weasel.”

Stu: “And he cheats *like there’s no tomorrow*. You know what, pretty much all predators. And Zootopia’s full of them.”

Bon: “Oh, Stu.”

TT/08:22

Bon: “Kau pernah bermain Cribbage dengan musang.”

Stu: “Dan dia curang *seakan tidak ada hari esok*. Kautahu, hamper semua predator. Dan Zootopia dipenuhi oleh mereka.”

Bon: “Oh, Stu”

Meaning in Oxford Dictionary 9th Edition: Like there’s no tomorrow to do sth a lot or as though you do not care what effects it will have.

The data above include in the strategy of literal translation. The idiom *like there’s no tomorrow*” means “to do sth a lot or as though you do not care what effect its will have” in Oxford Dictionary. Meanwhile, the translator has translated it into “*seakan tidak ada hari esok*.” Then the idiomatic expression in the ST was translated by translator with the meaning every word from the original language in the TT.

Translation Quality

After the researcher organized all of the data on translation strategy, the researcher scoring accuracy level of each data by using the questionnaire of raters as a reference to determine whether the translation accurate or less accurate or not accurate in the subtitle of *Zootopia* movie translation.

1. Accurate Translation

The data is accurate if the meaning of idiomatic expression in the TT is equal with the ST there is no loss meaning in the translation. The result of the data, there are eleven data that are accurate level.

Example

ST/34:00

Judy: “This is important, sir. I think your 10 dollar worth popsicles can wait.”

Nick: "I make 200 bucks a day, fluff! 365 days a year, since I was 12 and **time is money**. Hop along."

TT/34:00

Judy: "Ini penting pak, aku rasa 10 dollar pawpsikelmumu itu bisa menunggu."

Nick: "Aku menghasilkan 200 dollar perhari, bulu! 365 hari pertahun, sejak aku berumur 12 tahun. Dan waktu adalah uang. Pergilah."

Meaning in Oxford Dictionary 9th Edition: Time is money (*saying*) time is valuable, and should not be wasted

The data is accurate translation, because in the translation there is no loss meaning when the translator translating the idiomatic expression from the ST to the TT. This also supported by the raters. The two raters gave score 3 in idiom translation, because the equivalent of the translation was fitted between Source Text (ST) and Target Text (TT).

2. Less Accurate Translation

The data is less accurate translation if the meaning of idiomatic expression in the TT is less equal with the ST there are some loss meaning in the translation. It can be because the meaning and the equivalent in the translation is less equivalence between the Source Text (ST) and Target Text (TT). The result of the data, there are five data that are less accurate level.

Example

ST/05:06

Travis: "Look at her nose twitch! She is scared!"

Gideon: "Cry little baby bunny, cry, cry..." "you don't know when quit, do you? "I want you remember this moment, **the next time** you think you will ever be anything more than just a stupid carrot farming, dumb bunny"

TT/05:06

Travis: "Lihat hidungnya berkedut. Dia ketakutan!"

Gideon: “Menangislah, kelinci kecil menangislah...” “kau tidak tahu kapan untuk berhenti, kan?” “aku ingin kau ingat ini, **disaat** kau berpikir untuk menjadi lebih baik dari siapapun selain menjadi kelinci petani wortel yang bodoh”

Meaning in Oxford Dictionary 9th Edition: The next time (the) next, first, second, etc. time ‘round on the next, first, etc. occasion that the same thing happens.

The researcher categorized the data above included into less accurate translation, because in the translation there is some loss meaning when the translator translating the idiomatic expression from the ST to the TT. This also supported by the raters, first raters gave score 1 and second rater gave score 3 for the data. The first rater said the meaning and the equivalent of the translation is less between the ST and TT. “*the next time*” was translated into “*disaat*” in this case, the equivalent is less accurate because the word emphasis in the word “*next*” and it would be appropriate to be translated into “*lain kali*” rather “*disaat.*”

3. Inaccurate Translation

The data is less accurate translation if the meaning of idiomatic expression in the TT is not suitable or equal with the original language in the ST there are some mistakes in the translation of the meaning, or the meaning and the equivalent in the translation is not match between the Source Text (ST) and Target Text (TT). The result of the data, there are five data that are inaccurate level.

Example

ST/1:14:43

Judy: “Oh, I tried. And it made life so much worse for so many innocent predators.”

Stu: “Not all of them, though. *Speak of the devil* right on time.”

TT/1:14:43

Judy: “Oh, aku sudah mencoba. Dan membuat hidup predator tidak bersalah jadi lebih buruk.”

Stu: “Tidak semuanya, **bicara soal jahat**. Tepat pada waktunya.”

Meaning in Oxford Dictionary 9th Edition: Speak of the devil when sb they have been talking about appears unexpectedly.

The researcher categorized the data above into inaccurate translation, because the translation was lost meaning when the translator translating the idiomatic expression from the ST to the TT. This also supported by the raters, the first rater gave score 1 and the second rater gave score 2. According to first rater the meaning and the equivalent of the translation is not match and not accurate between the ST and TT. The word “*speak of the devil*” was translated into “*bicara soal jahat*” in this case, the meaning idiom in the dictionary is “*when sb they have been talking about appears unexpectedly.*” Then, between the ST and the TT is not accurate, because this word is used when the person were talking about suddenly comes. The idiom must translate into “*Baru saja dibicarakan.*”

CONCLUSION

In this research, the researcher was found 21 data of idiomatic expression from the subtitle of *Zootopia* movie. There were three strategies that translator used to translate the idiomatic expression. The first strategy is translation using of similar meaning and form, the translator was applied this strategy to translate the subtitle is 10% data of idiomatic expression. The second is translation by paraphrase, the translator was applied this strategy to translate the subtitle is 76% data of idiomatic expression. The last strategy is literal translation, the translator was applied this strategy to translate the subtitle is 14% data of idiomatic expression in the *Zootopia* movie. That showed the translator more used a Translation by Paraphrase to translate the subtitle of *Zootopia* movie.

Then, for the scoring result of the quality of the translation, there are three levels accurate, less accurate and inaccurate. First, there are 11 data categorized to

accurate translation with percentage 52%. Second, there are 5 data categorized to less accurate translation with percentage 24%. Third, there are 5 data categorized to inaccurate translation with percentage 24%. So, the level of quality of the translation it was accurate translation.

REFERENCES

- Baker, M. 1992. *Translation: In Other Words*. New York: Taylor & Francis Library
- Baker, M. 2011. *Translation: In Other Words Second Edition*. New York: Taylor & Francis Library
- Barnwell, K 1992. *Manual for Bible Translation: Introductory course on translation principles*. Summer Institute of Linguistics. Dallas
- Catford, J. C, 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. London: Oxford University Press
- Cintas, D. J and Anderman G. 2009. *Audiovisual Translation: Language Transfer on Screen*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan
- Cintas, D. J. 2009. *The Didactics of Audiovisual Translation*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins
- Creswell, J. W. 2012. *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. New York: University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- Curry, D and Laflin, S. V. 2010. *In the Loop: A Reference Guide to American English Idioms*. Washington, DC: United States Department of State.
- Gottlieb, H. 1998. "Subtitling" *Routledge Encyclopedia of Translation Studies*. London and New York: Pretience-Hall International.
- Knowless, M. and Moon, R. 2006. *Introducing Metaphor*. London: Routledge
- Langacker, W. R. 1968. *Language and its Structure: Some Fundamental Linguistics Concepts*.
- Larson, L Midred. 1984. *Meaning Based Translation*. New York: University Press of America
- Luyken, G. 1991. *Overcoming Language Barriers in Television: Dubbing and Subtitling for the European Audience*. Dusseldorf: European Institute for the Media
- Munday, J, and Hatim B. 2004. *Translation: An Advanced Resource Book*. New York: Taylor & Francis Library
- Miles, B. M and Huberman M. A. 1994. *Qualitative Data Analysis*. UK: London
- Machali, R. 2000. *PedomanBagiPenerjemah*. Sydney: The University of New South Wales
- Newmark, P. 1998. *A Textbook of Translation*. New York: Pretience-Hall International
- Shoejaei A. 2012. *Translation of Idioms and Fixed Expressions: Strategies and Difficulties*. Finland: Academy Publisher