



**THE SEMANTIC EQUIVALENCE IN THE ENGLISH -
INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF IDIOMATIC
EXPRESSIONS IN *THE MENTALIST SEASON FIVE*
SUBTITLE**

a final project
submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
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in English

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Adam Prasetyo, hereby declare that this final project entitled *The Meaning Equivalence of Translated Idioms Expression in The Mentalist Season Five* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, 25th February 2020



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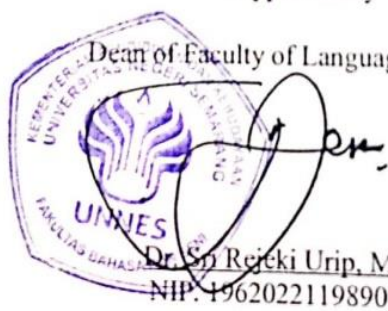
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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Deserving is not a thing in competition. You earn it, or you don't.”

-Wehsing “SingSing” Yuen

To:

Agung Sugiharto, Setyo Asih, Audini Putri, Adinda Fauzia, Achmad Fadhil;

all of my friends;

and the people who love me but I haven't been able to give the love to them.

Thank You

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ABSTRACT

Prasetyo, Adam. 2020. *The Semantics Equivalence in The English -Indonesian Translation of Idiom Expressions in The Mentalist Season Five*. Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Language and Arts, Semarang State University. The Advisor: Alief Noor Farida, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Key words: translation, idiom, semantic equivalence.

There are idiomatic expressions in every language, and often times, those idiomatic expression cannot be translated literally. Therefore, translation plays an important role in transferring the meaning. We have to understand the cultural background of the language in order to grasp the intended meaning of said idioms. There are a lot of cultural influence in language usage, particularly in literary works such as novels, dramas, and movies. The writer uses English and Indonesian subtitle of *The Mentalist* season five for the object of this research. In this research, the writer wants to distinguish the type of idiomatic expression and their level of semantic equivalence from English, specifically American English, into Indonesian. There are 125 data found by the writer in this research. Those data are analyzed based on their idiom types and their level of semantic equivalence. There are six idiom types in this research which is Simile, Binomial, Proverb, Euphemism, Cliché and Fixed Statement, and Other Language. Cliché and Fixed Statements dominates the idiomatic expression in the *Mentalist* season five. There are five types of semantic equivalence, which is Equivalence at Word Level, Equivalence Above Word Level, Grammatical Equivalence, Textual Equivalence, and Pragmatic Equivalence.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Chapter one presents the introduction of the study. This chapter will discuss the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Idioms are part of language that cannot be separated from our daily conversation. It is a combined word which have fixed meaning, we cannot divide the meaning words by words. Therefore, idioms cannot be translated literally. Langi (2016) concluded that idiom could be understood as an expression or a combined word, and if translated literally, the meaning would be different from the original meaning. In everyday conversation, idioms may not be necessary. But in some cases, the conversation becomes disfluent and unnatural, if it is not used. Based on this, idiomatic expressions may be necessary in a conversation. The more a non-native speaker of English is capable of using idiomatic expressions, the closer he or she is to English Language competence (Rana, 2016). Many idioms are used informally, such as in English fiction books, newspaper or magazine, songs, movies, and TV shows (O'Dell & McCarthy, 2010).

Translation is needed to perceive other people's ideas who has a different language. One cannot hope to understand each other if they cannot simply communicate on the same page. Translation consist of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message (Nida &

Taber, 1969). Therefore, being a translator is not an easy job as other people think it is. Becoming a translator means that we have to know the background of source and target language. It is important to take into consideration what both languages have in common because often times, there are words in source language that cannot be found in target language, and vice versa. If this happens, it becomes a challenge for the translator to find what fit to become the translation of that word. In this case, whether we are translating a scientific papers or literary work, we need to research the background of the language used in them.

We have to consider the meaning from the source language in translating one language into another. In language study, the study about meaning is called Semantic (Palmer, 1981). Semantics covers the study of meaning at the levels of words, phrases, sentences, and larger units of discourse (Engliana, 2016). In order to convey intended meaning from one language to another, the translation should be semantically equal. If it is not, the reader from targeted language will misunderstand the intended meaning of the source language.

In this era of globalization, American movie industry is one of the most renowned industry in the world, without exception for their television series. Television series is a group of episodes of a television program broadcast in regular intervals with a long break between each group, usually with one year between the beginning of each. Many times, television series consist of ten to twenty episodes per season, and how many seasons the television series will depend on the television channel. If the rating is high, it will likely to continue to the next season. The

viewers of television series are not limited inside America. Therefore, translation is required to understand what the television series is about.

Because of the reasons above, the writer wants to conduct this research in hope that it will give an insight to people in needs of knowledge about idiom.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

There are reasons as to why the writer conduct this research. First, idiomatic expressions are often used on the conversation of native English. When it is implemented in a literary work such as movie, novel, or song, we as Indonesian sometimes misinterpret its actual meaning. Even a professional translator might make an error of converting sentences. This error can misguide the audience to understand the real message that the author really wanted to deliver.

Second, The Mentalist television series show itself is an extremely successful series that is well known all over the world by fans all of ages. Even though the series was released in 2008, it is still being enjoyed until nowadays. It is proved by its rating in IMDb (Internet Movie Data Base) that is still 8.1 out of 10 and in Rotten Tomatoes that is 87% out of 100%. Both IMDb and Rotten Tomatoes are credible website for tv series and movies rating in the world.

When the writer was watching The Mentalist television series show, he found out that the conversations inside the shows contained a lot of idiomatic expressions. The idiomatic expressions in the show are the idiomatic expressions that are used in everyday life. By conducting this research, the writer hopes that the

result can enrich his and the readers' knowledge about idioms and their true meaning.

1.3 Research Questions

In line with the background of the topic and the reasons above, the research questions are as follows:

1. What types of idiom are used in The Mentalist television series show?
2. How is the achievement of semantic equivalence in the translation of idiom used in The Mentalist from the original language to targeted language?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Dealing with the research questions above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To describe the types of idiom are used in The Mentalist television series show.
2. To to describe semantic equivalence in the translation of idiom used in The Mentalist from the original language to targeted language.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of the study based on the purposes above as stated as follows:

1. For development of science, the writer hopes that this study is able to provide himself, the readers and all parts of this study with a better understanding of idiom which often used in everyday life.
2. For practical uses, this study hopefully will provide a handful of knowledge in terms of translating idiomatic expression.

1.6 Outline of the Report

The study is divided into five parts. This outline is as follows:

Chapter I is the introduction. This chapter introduces the topic of the study. It consists of background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the report.

Chapter II is review of related literature. This chapter presents a review of the previous studies, theoretical review, and framework of the present study. The theoretical review provides theories that support this study. There are definition of translation, definition of idioms, idiom types, definition of equivalence in translation, and level of semantic equivalence.

Chapter III is methods of investigation. This chapter breaks down the framework and the steps in conducting the study. This chapter contains research design, object of the study, roles of the researcher, procedure of collecting data, and procedure of analysing data.

Chapter IV is findings and discussions. This chapter shows the results and detailed description of the study. The frequency and percentage of each idiom types and its level of semantic equivalence could be found in the findings.

Chapter V is conclusions and suggestions. This chapter concludes the study and provides suggestions. The conclusions are not only concluding the study but also show the importance of translation technique and the accuracy in translation. Some suggestions are provided for other researchers who are interested in conducting a research related to translation study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Chapter two presents of related literature. This chapter consists of three parts, namely review of the previous study, theoretical review and framework of the present study.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

There have been several studies related to the topic discussed in this research. The following are some of the research that related to the writer's topics.

We cannot separate translation from communication because it is a way to communicate with other people. Sirbu (2015), in his research about language as a mean of communication explain, the significance of communication between people equates the significance of language – the most important means of communication. Translation is a way to understand what other people are saying. Sadeghi & Farjad, (2014) believed that translation is a process of substituting a source language text by a target language text with preserving the meaning and content of the original text as possible as it is. Translation can be interpreted as a process of changing from one form to another, or changing from one language into another (Triastika, 2017). In a sense, translation is a process of turning words, sentences, or texts from one language to another. Adelnia & Dastjerdi, (2014) addressed that one of the purposes of translation is transferring one language to another. In the world where we have tons of languages, we have to be able to grasp the meaning from another language. Namdari & Shahrokhi, (2015) stated that

translation enables people to connect from different languages. This means, translation is needed in figuring out what they said. On that note, Green (1970) believed that the meaning of translation can be perceived as a relevant meaning of individual words and expressions from the source language. This notion is supported by Nugroho (2007) who stated, translating is not only a matter of transferring word to word, but also the meaning behind every sentence. Al-mashagbeh (2017) argue that translation seeks to convey the pragmatic meaning of the intended message as originally intended by speakers. Therefore, equivalence in translation is required as supplementary to acquire good translation for the target language. Alfaori (2017) stated that Translation must be reliable and valid: The meaning should not be changed regardless of the number of times it has been translated and should be valid as long as the translator translates what he is supposed to translate.

Equivalence is the state of being equally the same. There are a lot of theory involving equivalence since ages. Yinhua (2011) addressed this problem by comparing between equivalence in mathematics and language. In mathematics, equivalence indicates absolute equality that can be guaranteed reversibility. Meanwhile in language, equivalence means “equal in meaning”, and can be used as scientific and common term. We can conclude that equivalence is not only a matter of the same meaning, but we have to transfer the original meaning intended by the writer so we can understand it both scientifically and commonly. In this case, equivalence in translation is very important. Sariasih & Zaim (2015) supported that by stating, equivalence is one of the most critical factors in translation. Luong

(2016) argues that there is no completely identical meaning of two words in any two languages. Panou (2013) believed that equivalence was meant to show that the target language and source language share some kind of “sameness”. On that note, Bednárová-Gibová & Zákutná (2018) agreed that equivalence refers to the relationship between the ST and TT which makes it possible to call the final product translation. On the other hand, Chidlow, Plakoyiannaki, & Welch (2014) found the problem arising from this assumption – that a word or concept may have a fundamentally different meaning in another language or be absent altogether, so the relationship between the two languages is asymmetrical – is acknowledged in existing literature, but its implications are often downplayed or sidelined.

In translating a movie dialogues, it is hard to determine whether there is an idiom expression or not. It was because an idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal definitions and the arrangement of its parts, but refers instead to a figurative meaning that is known only through common use (Batani, 2010). Feronica & Simbolon (2017) agreed by saying that idiom can be defined as an expression peculiar to a given language, which are usually forcible, terse and vivid. In other words, an idiom is an expression, which cannot be understood from the literal meaning of the words of which it is composed. As Kovács (2016) stated, translating idioms has always been a challenging experience because it requires a lot of experience and creativity. For the most part, as a non-native speaker, we tend to translate those dialogues literally. In this case, the meaning from original language to the target language would shift. Winarto & Tanjung (2015) believed that the translators must carefully pay attention to the

idiom's original meanings. They must recognize whether it is an idiom or not. Their understanding of English idioms is essential to help them decide the appropriate translation strategies. Non-native speaker will face difficulties from translating idiomatic expression if we are not accustomed to idioms itself. Pratama (2016) recommended that idioms should be taught to students who study English as their college programs. He suggests that idioms are to be taught in translation and interpretation class. This means that grasping the nature of idiomatic expression is hard, especially as a non-native English speaker. We have to put more effort in deciphering the meaning of idioms in order to understand the original meaning intended by the author. Rana (2016) concluded that if non-native speaker can understand idioms effectively, they will become competent in practicing English language.

This kind of difficulties are not only found in movies or television series, but in all kinds of literature which have English as their language. Not only that, Petronienė & Žvirblytė (2012) found that in media translation there are several issues in translating the headline of the news. In doing translation, the translators may find difficulties in transferring the meaning of such combination of words. Like common words, idioms sometimes have more than one meaning. Olali (2014) confirm that idioms can be misunderstood, or missed altogether, if the speaker and audience do not have a common frame of reference. Therefore, context is important in translating idiom because it will determine the intended meaning of the idiom (Khairanis, 2004). It is reasonable to believe that idioms and expressions is a way to enrich the languages and they can give stronger impression to other people

because they are frequently used in a conversation, not suddenly appear on their own (Vazifekhhah, 2017). As a non-native speaker, knowledge in the cultural background of English language is needed.

Without proper knowledge in the cultural background of source language, the translator will find more difficulties along the way. The translator needed the possession of knowledge between the source language and the target language to correctly deal with the differences (Wang, 2017). Shojaei (2012) believed that Idioms and fixed expressions have got a vast territory in a way that they can include many cultural aspects such as religious beliefs, culture-specific items, superstitions, and different ideologies of the people from diverse societies and nations. As stated by Adelnia & Dastjerdi (2014) and Akbari (2013), translating idioms is a very difficult task for a translator especially if he is not aware of the cultural differences of the source and target languages. Hassan & Tabassum (2014) agreed that idioms are culturally bound expressions and it will not be wrong to say that culture is most complex topic to deal with translation. The problems for translators are recognizing idioms and distinguishing between idiomatic expressions and non-idiomatic expressions. Murdoch (2017) believed that a second language speaker, or someone learning English, may not pick up on the fact that an idiom is being used and then translate it directly into their target language and in so doing lose the meaning of the idiom, or even distort the meaning of the translation as a whole. Sometimes, idiomatic expressions cannot be found in the target language. As Batubara (2018) stated, the text must first be well understood before the general meaning or message can be drawn from the sentence. In translating idioms, we cannot translate each of

every word, but rather we need to translate the idioms by context. This should be highlighted by the translator because it could affect the overall meaning behind the sentence if it done wrong.

Becoming a good translator is a very hard task. One must pay attention to all the characteristics of the language, such as the intention of the text, readership of the target text, and the objective of the text. Translators have to find the appropriate words and expressions in order to convey the exact meaning (Agliz, 2015). Thus, contextual understanding of the document is extremely important (Aslan, 2016). Akan, Karim, & Chowdhury (2019), in their research about Arabic-English translation, in addition to the strong influence of cultural and religious aspects, translating Arabic texts into English necessitates a huge bilingual expertise. It means that we have to consider all aspects of the language in order to translate. The central task of the translator is to translate and produce a text that preserves its meaning, legal effect and intend (Muriçi, 2016). It is not the writer's intention to be the judge of a bad translation, but rather, give insight to idioms and their equivalence meaning in Indonesia.

2.2 Review of the Theoretical Study

This part gives a brief explanation of the description of terms related to the study. They are definition of translation, definition of idiom, types of idiom, and equivalence.

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

Translation is an activity of transferring a language to another one. It is an activity that we do as an act to understand each other from different language. As Catford (1965) stated, translation as a process is always uni-directional, “from” a source language “into” a target language. Nida & Taber (1969) stated that translation consist of reproducing one language to another with the closest-meaning possible from source language into target language.

Translation as a language function is commonly used as an attempt to understand intended meaning by another person. House (2015) stated that translation is an act of recreating a text contextually from a language to another one. This means that we cannot merely turn one word into another directly. We have to consider the contextual meaning behind every sentence. On this matter, Newmark (1988) emphasized that translation is an act of rendering the meaning of a text to another language as the author intended.

2.2.2 Definition of Idiom

Idiom is a combination of words which meaning are not what is supposed to be. For example, if someone said “It’s raining cats and dogs, you don’t have to come.”, it does not mean literally what it said and it means it is raining unusually or unbelievably hard. You cannot change this sentence into other animals such as raining bird and mouse, it is simply not changeable. It is because idioms is a fixed combination of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word (O’Dell & McCarthy, 2010). We cannot easily change the structure of the words. Idioms are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form, in this case, they carry meanings which cannot be deduced

from their individual components (Baker, 1992). Palmer (1981) argue that idioms involve collocation of a special kind in which the meaning of the resultant combination is opaque or not clear and it is not related to the meaning of the individual words, but sometimes, though not always, is nearer to the meaning of a single word.

2.2.3 Types of Idiom

According to Felicity O'Dell and Michael McCarthy (2010), there are six types of idiom.

2.2.3.1 Similes

Similes are expressions which compare two things; they always include the words as or like. We can use similes to make our spoken and written English more colorful and our comparison more powerful. For example: The baby's skin is as smooth as silk (extremely smooth); I slept really well, so I feel as fresh as daisy this morning (extremely fresh and full of energy).

2.2.3.2 Binomials

Binomials are a type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction (linking word), usually and. The order of the two words is fixed. For example, we always say black and white, not white and black. The words can be (1) synonym: Sara's work is always neat and tidy.; (2) opposites: If you go for cheaper speakers, the sound quality may be a bit hit and miss. [sometimes good sometimes bad (informal)]; (3) the same word: They finished the race neck and neck. [equal]; (4) rhyming: Tables in the canteen take a lot of wear and tear. [damage through

everyday use]; (5) alliterative: After the match, the players' legs were black and blue. [very bruised]; (6) joined by words other than and: the traffic was bumper to bumper all the way to the coast. [very heavy] Little by little, Vera gained the horse's confidence. [gradually].

2.2.3.3 Proverbs

Proverbs are short sentences which refer to something most people have experienced and which give advice or warning. Like idioms, their form is fixed, and it is not always possible to guess the meaning from looking at the individual words in the proverb. For example; where there is a will, there is a way [if we really want to achieve something, we can] nothing ventured, nothing gained [you need to take risks to achieve something] all is fair in love and war [all behavior is acceptable in extreme situations, especially in romantic situations and competitions]

2.2.3.4 Euphemisms

Euphemisms are a type of idiom used to avoid saying words which may offend or be considered unpleasant. They are useful to learn, as they will help you communicate using language which is appropriate for the situation you are in. Euphemisms are used to talk about subjects which may be upset or offend, such as death; to avoid using direct words for body functions; for humorous effect when telling anecdotes; by the media or political institutions to tone down unpleasant situations.

2.2.3.5 Clichés and Fixed Statements

A cliché is a comment that is often used in certain common, everyday situations. It is a comment that most people are familiar with and is therefore not original. Clichés are often used in everyday conversation and they also frequently played in advertising slogans and newspaper headlines. For example; look on the bright side [try to see good in a bad situation] its easy to be wise after the event or hindsight is a wonderful thing [when you know what happens next, it is easy to say what you or others should have done].

2.2.3.6 Other Languages

English includes many words from other languages. There are a lot of idiomatic expressions coming from other languages as well. Latin's and French's idiomatic expressions are commonly used in everyday life. For example; He was paid on an ad hoc basis. [not planned but arranged or done when needed] their list of demands seemed to go on ad infinitum. [without end, forever]

2.2.4 *Semantic Equivalence*

Semantic is a study of meaning. Palmer (1981) described semantic as the technical term used to refer the study of meaning. Semantic is commonly known as meaning, but the word “meaning”, unfortunately, will covers all sort of aspects of languages. The word equivalent is derived from Latin “equal” and “value”, which suggests that the word originally used to describe things that had the same value. In this case, Equivalence means the condition being equal in value, function, worth, and in this particular matter meaning. This is one of the translation methods which search an equal meaning from the source language to target language. Vinay & Darbelnet (1995) believed that this method of translation is using a completely different

stylistic and structural methods, and the outcome would be an equal text. For example, the idiom *comme un chien dans un jeu de quilles* translated literally will be like a dog in a set of skittles, but the meaning will be equal to like a bull in a china shop (Munday, 2001). Equivalence signifies the relationship between a source text and a target text that allows the target text to be regarded as a translation of the source text (Arffman, 2010).

According to Mona Baker (1992) in her books about translation, there are five levels of equivalence. These levels are equivalence at word level, equivalence above word level, grammatical equivalence, textual equivalence, and pragmatic equivalence.

2.2.4.1 Equivalence at Word Level

The smallest unit that contain individual meaning it the “word”. Word could be defined as a single element of speech or writing who have meaning. As a translator, we are usually concerned about the meaning from one word to another. Even though one word has their own meaning, there is no one-to-one relationship between word and meaning across languages. For example, tennis player is written as one word in Turkish: *tenisçi*; if it is cheap as one word in Japanese: *yasukattara*. This suggest that there is no one-to-one relationship between one word to another word.

2.2.4.2 Equivalence Above Word Level

Translators may find difficulties in translating words by words and it will only cause different meaning if they try it, so we have to fully understand that meaning of a word may vary. After we can fully unders–tand that one word may not have one meaning or vice versa, we need to be able to grasp what happened when words start

combining with other words. It goes without saying that words rarely occur on their own, and they are always accompanied by another words. Yet words will never be accompanied by other words randomly, there are always restrictions to send the meaning of combined words. For example, “beautiful girl the” will not be acceptable because in English, determiner cannot come after noun.

2.2.4.3 Grammatical Equivalence

Reaching the conclusions that words will not randomly accompanied by other words, it means that there is certain rule to be followed to make an understandable sentence. A good sentence can provide information to the listener. It could be time, value, number, shape, gender, and so on. This set of rules are called grammar. These are basic rules for all languages, and different languages must have their own grammar rules.

2.2.4.4 Textual Equivalence

Although sentences can be grammatically correct, it may not be acceptable to read. For example, “On his victory his opponent congratulates him.” can be reordered into “His opponent congratulated him on his victory.” without changing the content. This means that the order of words or sentence must be acceptable for the people who reads the text. Textual equivalence deals with how the text is structurally acceptable and cohesive.

2.2.4.5 Pragmatic Equivalence

Pragmatics is the study of language in use. It is the study of meaning, not meaning words by words per se, but rather the meaning conveyed by person to person in a

conversation. Pragmatic equivalence deals with how different utterances have different meaning. This means that we cannot translate what others are saying with just what they are saying. We have to understand the context behind the words or sentences uttered by the speaker. The ability to make sense the expression made by the speaker depend on the knowledge of the hearers or readers. For instance, if we do not knowledgeable in English idioms and their usage, we may not make sense to what the speaker are saying.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

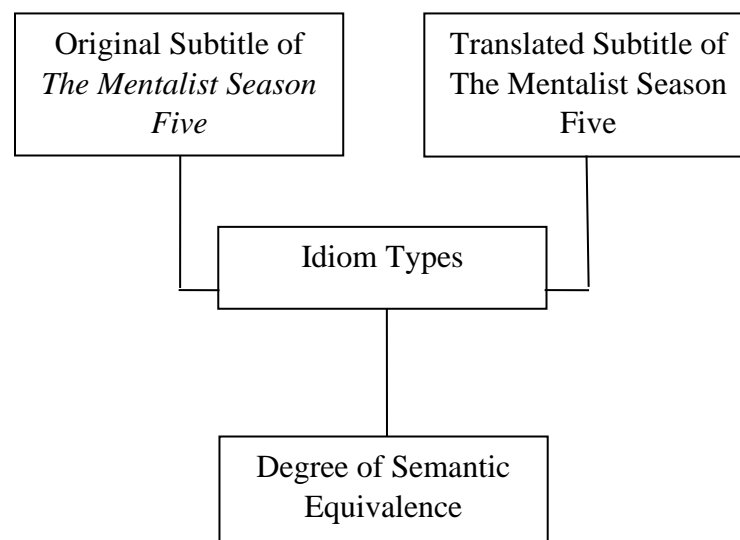


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

This research will mainly focus on two things. First, the types of idiomatic expressions in The Mentalist Season Five. Second, the degree of semantic equivalence of translated idioms.

The writer will watch and listen carefully the TV Series, then take notes all of the idiom inside it. After taking notes of the idioms, the writer will try to classify the types of idioms. This will be divided by six types of idioms by McCarthy and O'Dell (2010) which

is similes, binomials, proverb, euphemisms, clichés and fixed statements, and other language.

The idioms listed before will be identified for their actual meaning. The writer then compares the meaning of idioms and the translated subtitle. Then the degree of semantic equivalence will be found by it.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF INVESTIGATION

Chapter three discusses research methodology used in the study. This chapter consists of five parts, namely research design, object of the study, roles of the researcher, procedures of collecting data, procedures of analysing data and procedures of reporting the results.

3.1 Research Design

This research concerns with subtitles as the data. Hence, this research belongs to qualitative research, and it is primarily exploratory research. Creswell (2009) states that descriptive qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures; collecting data in the participants' setting; analyzing the data inductively, building from particulars to general themes; and making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible writing structure. According to Mujiyanto (2011:23), qualitative approach tries to reveal the phenomenon comprehensively and appropriate with the context through natural data collection that employs the researcher as key instruments of the study. It focuses on the "why" rather than the "what" of social phenomena and relies on the direct experiences of human beings as meaning-making agents in their everyday lives. Rather than by logical and statistical procedures, qualitative researchers use multiple systems of inquiry for

the study of human phenomena including biography, case study, historical analysis, discourse analysis, ethnography, grounded theory and phenomenology.

A library research was also used in conducting the research in order to find out some theories through books, journals, articles and other sources that are relevant and related to the topic of this study.

In this research, the qualitative method was used in observing and analyzing idiom types found in the translated subtitle of *The Mentalist* season five. It was also used in making interpretations of semantic equivalence level of the translated subtitle.

3.2 Object of the Study

The object of the research is English-Indonesian subtitles of *The Mentalist* season 5. There are twenty-two episodes of *The Mentalist* in season 5. In this research, the writer intends to take samples from ten episodes of *The Mentalist* season 5. *The Mentalist* television series show itself is an extremely successful series that is well known all over the world by fans all of ages. Even though the series was released in 2008, it is still being enjoyed until nowadays. It is proved by its rating in IMDb (Internet Movie Data Base) that is still 8.1 out of 10 and in Rotten Tomatoes that is 87% out of 100%. Both IMDb and Rotten Tomatoes are credible website for tv series and movies rating in the world.

3.3 Roles of Researcher

There are three roles that the researcher has to produce this research. First, data observer. It means that the researcher has to watch and listen the whole television series in both subtitles, the original and the translated.

Second, the data collector. The researcher collects the data from the object of the study both the English and Indonesian subtitle. All the data were organized into a table to make it easier to analyze.

Third, data analyzer. The researcher analyzes the types of idiom using idiom types proposed by O'Dell & McCarthy (2010). Then, the researcher analyzed the meaning of said idioms. After that, the researcher gathered the data of equivalence level from the Indonesian subtitle. The equivalence of translated subtitle known by using *In Other Words* by Mona Baker (1992). The last, the final role as a data reporter, the researcher reported the results by providing detailed description and giving conclusion and suggestions.

3.4 Procedures of Collecting Data

The data of this research will be all English Idioms and their Indonesian subtitle. The source of the data is *The Mentalist Season Five* and their Indonesian translation. The writer will sample the data which is chosen. The sample is chosen because of the consideration based of the objectives of this research. The writer will also be listening and taking some notes from watching and listening *The Mentalist Season Five*. The reason behind it is because the writer wants to make sure the data is correct, especially the English idioms.

3.5 Procedures of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the writer took the following steps to analyze the data:

First, the researcher read the English subtitle. Second, the writer identify the idiom types used in the English subtitles. It shown in the table of idiom types. There are six columns below the Types of Idiom, from left to right; the first column

is (1) Simile, (2) Binomial, (3) Proverb, (4) Euphemism, (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement, and (6) Other Language. Then, the writer determines the meaning behind English idioms. Third, the writer determines the levels of equivalence according to Mona Baker's equivalence level. There are five tables below the Levels of Equivalence, from left to right; the first column is (1) Equivalence at Word Level, (2) Equivalence Above Word Level, (3) Grammatical Equivalence, (4) Textual Equivalence, and (5) Pragmatic Equivalence.

Table 3.1

Types of Idiom, Idiom Meaning, and Levels of Equivalence

No	Timestamp	English Subtitle	Types of Idiom						Idioms Meaning	Levels of Equivalence					Indonesian Subtitle
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	

Table 3.1 indicated the timestamp when subtitle occurred, the subtitle which contain idiom, the types and meaning of English idiom, and the levels of equivalence of translated subtitle.

3.6 Data Collection: Instruments of Collecting the Data

The following are steps which the writer took to report the results :

1. Reporting the results.

The results of the study are presented in Chapter 4 and appendices.

2. Providing conclusions and suggestions.

The conclusions and suggestions are presented in Chapter 5.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of subject of the finding and analysis of the researcher which categorized in findings and discussions. It consists of general description, findings, data analysis, and discussion.

4.1 Findings

This chapter discusses the idiom types and equivalence level in translated subtitle of *The Mentalist*. The aims of this study are to find out the to find out what types of idiom are used in *The Mentalist* and to find out how equal the meaning of idiom used in *The Mentalist* from the original language to targeted language. To fulfill the aim of this study, the researcher analyzed the types of idioms and the level of equivalence in *The Mentalist*.

There are six types of idiom proposed by O'Dell & McCarthy (2008) : (1) similes, (2) binomials, (3) proverbs, (4) euphemism, (5) clichés and fixed statements, and (6) other languages. Following the analysis of the idiom types, the researcher then matches the level of equivalence accordingly. After getting the result, the equivalence level of translated subtitle of *The Mentalist* can be seen by analyzing the relation of types of idiom and equivalence level wrote in the table. The percentage of the translation tehcniques used by the translator would be portrayed below:

Table 4.1 Types of Idiomatic Expression

No.	Idiom Types	Frequency
1	Similes	4
2	Binomials	3
3	Proverbs	5
4	Euphemisms	45
5	Cliché and Fixed Statements	65
6	Other Languages	3
	Total	125

In this research, there are 125 valid data (Idioms) found in The Mentalist. The table 4.1, Table of Idiom Types show that Cliché and Fixed Statements is the most frequent Idioms found in The Mentalist. This type occurred 65 times. The other techniques are as follows: (2) Similes occurs 4 times. (3) Binomials occurred 3 times. (4) Proverbs occurred 5 times. (5) Euphemisms occurred 45 times. (6) Other Languages occurred 3 times.

Table 4.2 Level of Equivalence

No.	Level of Equivalence	Frequency
1	Equivalence at Word Level	41
2	Equivalence Above Word Level	14
3	Grammatical Equivalence	10
4	Textual Equivalence	34
5	Pragmatic Equivalence	20
6	Not Translated	6
	Total	125

There are five levels of equivalence according to Mona Baker (1992), it is (1) equivalence at word level; (2) equivalence above word level; (3) grammatical equivalence; (4) textual equivalence; and (5) pragmatic equivalence. The researcher found out that Equivalence at Word Level is the most likely to appear in translated idioms, and it occurred 41 times. Other levels are as follow: (2) Equivalence Above

Word Level occurred 14 times. (3) Grammatical Equivalence occurred 10 times. (4) Textual Equivalence occurred 34 times. (5) Pragmatic Equivalence occurred 20 times. And there are 6 idioms that were not translated to Indonesian language.

4.1.1 Types of Idiomatic Expressions

4.1.1.1 Simile

According to McCarthy & O'Dell (2010), Similes are expressions to compare two things, therefore it always include the words as or like. In this research, these types of idioms occurred 4 times. Subtitles are shown in the example below:

(1) Episode 4, Subtitle number 5

ST Well, they got some high-grade dope here.
I'm fine as may wine.

Meaning The more they age, the better they become as a person

Episode 4, Subtitle number 5 showed that the use of Similes in a conversation. In this sentence, the speaker used wine as comparison to his health. The idiom is originally *fine as wine*, meaning that the speaker got better with age, therefore this idiom belongs to Simile.

(2) Episode 4, Subtitle number 6

ST Looked scared as hell.

Meaning To shock or frighten one very suddenly and/or severely.

In this case, the speaker talks about how the person in front of him is showing intense fear in his face. The idiom meaning of *scared as hell* is very straight forward, it means very scared. This kind of idiom belongs to Simile.

(3) Episode 7, Subtitle number 6

ST Yes, but he's tight as a drum.
Meaning Sealed tight.

The speaker talks about the person of interest is not going to spill any information that he has. *Tight as a drum* is a Simile whose meaning is sealed tight, or the person will not tell any secret he has.

(4) Episode 7, Subtitle number 7

ST Amanda, if you keep silent, you are just as
 guilty as he is.
Meaning Have the same responsible

The speaker talks about the person of interest is not going to spill any information that he has. *Tight as a drum* is a Simile whose meaning is sealed tight, or the person will not tell any secret he has.

4.1.1.2 Binomial

Binomials are a type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction (linking word), usually *and* (O'Dell & McCarthy, 2010). The order of the two words is fixed. In this research, this type of idiom occurs 3 times. Subtitles are shown in the example below:

(1) Episode 1, subtitle number 22

ST I've been enjoying the peace and quiet.
Meaning Tranquillity and freedom from disturbance.

This idiom types usually formed by some association of two words and are joined by a conjunction. In this case, peace is in some way related to quiet because usually if you are in a quiet place, you can find peace easily.

(2) Episode 2, subtitle number 25

ST I knew it was now or never.

Meaning At the current time or not at all. Said of an action that must be done now or will not be able to be done in the future.

This idiom is joined with conjunction *or*. The meaning of this idiom is if something is not done now, the chance to do it again will never rise anymore. In this subtitle, the speaker already planned the murder of someone for a long time until the moment arises. Hence, she said “*I knew it was now or never.*”, because at that time, it was the perfect moment to execute one of her plan.

(3) Episode 10, subtitle number 1

ST We were eye to eye.

Meaning In agreement with someone; sharing someone's position or opinion.

This sentence means that the speaker and someone related to him were in agreement. *Eye to eye*, joined by conjunction *or*, means that two people have the same opinion as each other. Word *were* in this sentence are indicating that they had similar opinion in the past or before someone is killed or passed away.

4.1.1.3 Proverb

Proverbs are short sentences which refer to something most people have experienced and which give advice or warning (Ngestiningtyas, 2013)(O'Dell & McCarthy, 2010). In this research, this type of idiom occurs 5 times. Subtitles are shown in the example below:

(1) Episode 1, subtitle number 21

ST I always said "Don't hold your breath."

Meaning Do not stop breathing or waiting for something to happen that won't happen.

This sentence implies that she gave advice to the person who is talking with her. In this case, we can conclude that she had been in a position where she waits something to happen and in reality, it did not happen.

(2) Episode 2, subtitle number 13

ST It means barking dogs seldom bite.

Meaning Someone who makes threats all the time seldom carries out the threats.

This sentence means that someone who talks the loudest are only talk, they do not have the courage to do anything. This idiom is commonly used in everyday conversation, usually to mock someone.

(3) Episode 4, subtitle number 12

ST Maybe they don't care. All's fair in war.

Meaning A phrase used to justify behavior that could be considered unsavory, unethical, or unfair. Often written as "all's fair in love and war."

This idiom is used to rationalize unfair behavior. When you are on a war, every means to win the war are considered fair, it is applicable to love.

Nowadays, this idiom commonly used to tell someone that every means possible are fair in love.

(4) Episode 7, subtitle number 2

ST I don't want to speak ill of the dead.

Meaning Say bad things about dead people

This idiom is an advice used for someone who is going to speak about someone who is passed away. It is originally a latin aphorism, "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum dicendum est*", which translated into "Of the dead nothing but good is to be said.". In general, this sentence is usually freely into "Speak no ill of the dead", "Of the dead, speak no evil", and "Do not speak ill of the dead".

(5) Episode 7, subtitle number 3

ST Hell hath no fury like a slut outflanked.

Meaning No one will have a greater wrath or vengeance than (this type of person) when they have been wronged.

This phrase usually used to show that someone's anger is greater than something. This compare the anger of someone to the fury of hell. It means that nothing can surpass their anger.

4.1.1.4 Euphemism

Euphemisms are a type of idiom used to avoid saying words which may offend or be considered unpleasant (O'Dell & McCarthy, 2010). The frequency of this technique in the study is 45 times. The example can be shown as below:

(1) Episode 1, subtitle number 13

ST But he did that to all the women, ogle them and, you know, cop a feel sometimes.

Meaning To touch someone's body without their permission in order to get sexual excitement

This idiom is used to say “touching someone inappropriately.”. This phrase commonly used in everyday conversation. It is used in exchange to tell someone that they got touched inappropriately to avoid embarrassment.

(2) Episode 1, subtitle number 23

ST You're trying to hold back the tide with a broom.

Meaning Futile effort

This sentence is used to tell someone that their effort is useless. In order to not offend someone, this phrase is used in exchange of telling them straight forwardly.

(3) Episode 2, subtitle number 5

ST Okay. Have it your way.

Meaning It will be done your way; You will get your way. (Usually shows irritation on the part of the speaker.)

The use of this phrase is very common, it shows that the speaker is already fed up with the other person. It is considered more polite to use this phrase than using “whatever you say.”.

(4) Episode 5, subtitle number 7

ST Great. Wonderful. Tell them to get their butts in gear.

Meaning To get moving; to get organized and get started.

This idiom is used to tell someone to start working on something. Usually used by someone in a higher position to their subordinate who is looking lazy or unmotivated.

(5) Episode 6, subtitle number 6

ST Yeah, it must have, uh, slipped my mind.

Meaning To be forgotten, especially of an obligation.

This idiom is used when someone forget something, usually a duty or responsibility. The common context of this idiom is when you have too much problems in your mind that you just forget about one duty that is less important. Hence the phrase “*slipped my mind*”.

4.1.1.5 Clichés and Fixed Statements

A cliché is a comment that is often used in certain common, everyday situations (O’Dell & McCarthy, 2010). The frequency of this technique in this study is 65.

The example can be shown as below:

(1) Episode 1, subtitle number 7

ST Looking on the bright side, we have Lorelei Martins.

Meaning Consider the positive aspects of a negative situation.

This idiom is used after someone have had a bad experience. The other person said “*Look on the bright side.*” as an encouragement that despite all the negative situation, there must be a positive thing that they can get.

(2) Episode 1, subtitle number 17

ST Well, he was lying, of course, to muddy the waters.

Meaning To make a situation more confused and less easy to understand or deal with

This phrase is used to tell someone that their opinion or action are only making things blurry. It means that other people cannot figure out the problem that they face.

(3) Episode 4, subtitle number 22

ST Small gamble Jane had to make to keep everyone's hands clean.

Meaning To keep a distance from or avoid becoming involved with something that is (or might be considered) unsavory, immoral, illicit, or illegal.

“*Keep everyone’s hands clean*” usually means that someone is avoiding doing something that can put himself in a bad situation. This phrase usually said by a good guy when confronting bad guy in a movie, or drama.

(4) Episode 5, subtitle number 9

ST Your guilt is written on that card and written all over your face.
Meaning If an emotion or your opinion about something is written all over your face, it is very obvious to people what you are feeling or thinking.

This phrase shows emotion in other person face. Whether guilty, happy, sad, etc, if their face shows kinds of emotion, this phrase can be used.

(5) Episode 6, subtitle number 1

ST The clock's ticking.
Meaning The time (for something to be done) is passing quickly; hurry up.

This phrase shows that one must execute something as quick as possible because there is no time to do it anymore. This sentence can be said playfully as a villain, or on edge as a hero.

4.1.1.6 Other Languages

English includes many words from other languages. The frequency of this technique in the study is 3 times. The example can be shown as below:

(1) Episode 1, subtitle number 4

ST Oh, touché.
Meaning Used to admit that someone has made a good point against you in an argument or discussion

This phrase is used when two people are in an argument, and one of them are presenting a valid argument then the two of them agreed. This word originally used in fencing to acknowledge a hit.

(2) Episode 1, subtitle number 16

ST Well, voilà, your wish was granted, like magic.

Meaning There it is; there you are.

This is a French exclamation which means “there it is”. It is commonly used in a situation where one find it hard to do something, then other people help him with ease.

(3) Episode 3, subtitle number 8

ST Ciao. Ciao.

Meaning Good-bye (in Italian).

This phrase is used to say goodbye in Italian. This phrase originally from the Venetian language, it has entered the vocabulary of English and of many other languages around the world. This word has two meanings, “hello” and “goodbye”.

4.1.2 *Semantic Equivalence Level of Each Idiom Types*

4.1.2.1 Semantic Equivalence for Simile

Table 4.3 indicates the level of semantic equivalence in Simile, as follows:

Table 4.3 Simile Level of Equivalence

No	Level of Equivalence	Frequency
1.	Equivalence at Word Level	2
2.	Equivalence Above Word Level	0
3.	Grammatical Equivalence	0
4.	Textual Equivalence	1
5.	Pragmatic Equivalence	1
6.	Not Translated	0
	Total	4

In this research, the writer found that the translator level in translating Simile is at word level. It means that he translates the idiom word by word. Therefore, the

meaning intended by the speaker is not delivered equally. It is shown by the table above that the Equivalence at Word Level occurs twice. The translator level is proven by the frequency and example below:

Episode 4, subtitle number 5

ST	Well, they got some high-grade dope here. <u>I'm fine as may wine.</u>
Meaning	The more they age, the better they become as a person
TT	Nah, mereka punya beberapa obat bermutu di sini. <u>Aku baik-baik saja seperti anggur.</u>

This translation is concluded in this category since the translator translate this sentence word by word. The meaning behind this idiom is they get better by the age but the translated meaning is translated literally. What the speaker say cannot be grasped because the intended meaning is lost in translation.

4.1.2.2 Semantic Equivalence for Binomial

Table 4.4 illustrate the level of semantic equivalence in Binomial, as follows:

Table 4.4 Binomial Level of Equivalence

No	Level of Equivalence	Frequency
1.	Equivalence at Word Level	0
2.	Equivalence Above Word Level	2
3.	Grammatical Equivalence	0
4.	Textual Equivalence	1
5.	Pragmatic Equivalence	0
6.	Not Translated	0
	Total	3

In Binomial idiom type, the translator level of equivalence is on the Above Word Level. It is shown by the table above that most of the idioms are translated on this level and it occurred twice. This data is proved by example below:

Episode 1, subtitle number 22

ST I've been enjoying the peace and quiet.
Meaning Tranquillity and freedom from disturbance.
TT Aku menikmati tempat yang tenang.

In this subtitle, the translator uses his own understanding of idiom to make a comprehensive sentence. Hence, this translated subtitle belongs to Equivalence Above Word Level. "Peace and quiet" means that there are no disturbance and by using "tempat yang tenang", the sentence becomes understandable.

4.1.2.3 Semantic Equivalence for Proverb

Table 4.5 illustrate the level of semantic equivalence in Proverb, namely:

Table 4.5 Proverb Level of Equivalence

No	Level of Equivalence	Frequency
1.	Equivalence at Word Level	4
2.	Equivalence Above Word Level	0
3.	Grammatical Equivalence	1
4.	Textual Equivalence	0
5.	Pragmatic Equivalence	0
6.	Not Translated	0

The translator level for translating Proverb is at Word Level. It occurs 4 times from 5 total data. These idioms are often translated literally and it becomes incomprehensive for the audience. It is shown by the example below:

Episode 1, subtitle number 21

ST I always said "Don't hold your breath".
Meaning Do not stop breathing or waiting for something to happen that won't happen.

TT Aku sering berkata "Janganlah menahan nafasmu.".

The meaning of “don’t hold your breath” in this sentence is do not wait on uncertain things. By translating it literally, the sentence cannot be understood by the audience.

4.1.2.4 Semantic Equivalence for Euphemism

Table 4.6 indicates the level of semantic equivalence in Euphemism, specifically:

Table 4.6 Euphemism Level of Equivalence

No	Level of Equivalence	Frequency
1.	Equivalence at Word Level	9
2.	Equivalence Above Word Level	6
3.	Grammatical Equivalence	4
4.	Textual Equivalence	16
5.	Pragmatic Equivalence	7
6.	Not Translated	3
	Total	45

In Euphemism idiom type, the translator can convey the meaning of the idiom as well as making it textually comprehensive. It is shown by the translated subtitles are mostly textually equal. From the total of 45 data, 16 of the data are textually equal. The evidence is shown below:

Episode 1, subtitle number 3

ST Look, I'm sorry for the mix-up.
Meaning To confuse two things or two people with each other.

TT Dengar, aku minta maaf atas ini.

The meaning of “mix-up” is confusion about something. By saying “atas ini” instead of “atas kebingungan ini”, the translator is considering the textual coherence of the sentence.

4.1.2.5 Semantic Equivalence for Cliché and Fixed Statement

Table 4.7 shows the level of semantic equivalence in Cliché and Fixed Statement, that is:

Table 4.7 Cliché and Fixed Statement Level of Equivalence

No	Level of Equivalence	Frequency
1.	Equivalence at Word Level	24
2.	Equivalence Above Word Level	6
3.	Grammatical Equivalence	5
4.	Textual Equivalence	16
5.	Pragmatic Equivalence	11
6.	Not Translated	3
	Total	65

In Cliché and Fixed Statement idiom type, the translator is still on the Word Level Equivalence. It is because this level occurs 24 times from the total of 65 data. It is proven below:

Episode 1, subtitle number 2

ST It's business as usual.

Meaning Having things go along as usual.

TT Ini urusan seperti biasanya.

This translation can be concluded in this category since the translator translate this sentence word by word. “business as usual” is translated word per word literally into “urusan seperti biasanya”. Due to the context of the conversation, translator

can use other phrases such as “berjalan seperti biasa”, “semuanya berjalan normal”, or “segalanya berlangsung dengan wajar” instead of using “urusan”.

4.1.2.6 Semantic Equivalence for Other Language

Table 4.8 indicates the level of semantic equivalence in Other Language, as follows:

Table 4.8 Other Language Level of Equivalence

No	Level of Equivalence	Frequency
1.	Equivalence at Word Level	2
2.	Equivalence Above Word Level	0
3.	Grammatical Equivalence	0
4.	Textual Equivalence	0
5.	Pragmatic Equivalence	1
6.	Not Translated	0
	Total	3

Other Language idiom type are mostly translated at Word Level. There are 2 occurrence of Equivalence at Word Level of 3 data that are found. It is proven by example below:

Episode 1, subtitle number 4

ST Oh, touché.

Meaning Used to admit that someone has made a good point against you in an argument or discussion

TT Oh, sangat menyentuh.

“Touché” is originally from France and is used for fencing to indicate a hit. In everyday usage, “Touché” is used to acknowledge an argument made by other people in conversation. By saying “sangat menyentuh”, the meaning is incorrectly conveyed.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Types of Idiomatic Expressions

Idiom is a set of words which combined to make new meanings (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010). These words create different meanings if it is compared to the meaning of each word. From the analysis above, the writer found that most Americans use idioms in their daily life unrestrainedly. They use idioms in almost all form of jobs, even toward another speaker from different position in the office. Furthermore, this research found 125 idioms which are used in *The Mentalist* season five. There are many types of idiom used in many contexts, such as daily conversations, literary works, and so on. Yet, the most common idioms are Cliché and Fixed Statements, followed by Euphemism, Proverb, Simile, Binomial, and other language. Like any other languages, idioms are the essence of language and frequently used in daily life (Windawati, 2015). In this case, the frequently used idiom on *The Mentalist* is Cliché and Fixed Statements.

4.2.2 Semantic Equivalence Level of Each Idiom Types

There are several findings regarding semantic equivalence in this research. First, the translator often used literal meaning in translating idioms. The translator did that because he does not have a lot of knowledge dealing with culture of the native language. The translator has to understand both the native language and target language background to convey the meaning on the text. Problem arose when the translator did not have an understanding of the source language. There will be missing meaning on the translated text, in this case subtitle. This is in line with Adelnia's & Dastjerdi's (2014) research that if we are not aware of the source language culture, we may find difficulties in translating the meaning of the text.

Wang (2017) also backed this up by saying that the cultural factor is more important than the linguistic differences in translation. Just because the translator knows the translation of the joke from other language, it does not mean that we understand the joke, let alone to appreciate the joke itself. This means that just because we know the translation of the text, it does not mean that we understand the message conveyed by the speaker. Hassan & Tabassum (2014) argued that language is a cultural phenomenon, and translating is changing one culture into another. Edith (2009) agreed that idioms may require some special cultural knowledge to easily understand them. Hence, to understand idioms, one must have special knowledge on the cultural background of the source language.

Second, it is impossible to translate one word to another in different language because there are no two words in two language that have absolutely identical in meaning. Even though the translator used literal meaning to translate the subtitle, the meaning will be different. It is found in this research that the translator translates “It’s business as usual.” into “Ini urusan seperti biasanya.”. It may be correct in terms of translating word by word, but the intended meaning is things are going as usual. Furthermore, there is no word in one language that has the same meaning, let alone different language (Yinhua, 2011). Good knowledge of English language and translation strategies are not enough for translating a text (Namdari & Shahrokhi, 2015). Therefore, to be a good translator, there are many aspects to be considered as a good translation.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is the last chapter of this final project. It consists of conclusions and suggestions. The conclusions preserve the points of the findings and discussions explained in the previous chapter. Then the suggestions are provided recommendation for the readers, the improvement of the next research, and also the translator.

5.1 Conclusion

This research found 6 types of idioms in The Mentalist season 5. There are 125 subtitles which contain idiom; similes occurred 4 times; binomials occurred 3 times; proverbs occurred 5 times; euphemisms occurred 45 times; cliché and Fixed Statements occurred 65 times; and other languages occurred 3 times. It shows that the majority of idioms in The Mentalist season 5 is Cliché and Fixed Statements. Cliché and Fixed Statements are oftenly used by Americans to enrich the conversation.

In this research, the writer found that translating one language to another and understanding the meaning are extremely difficult. One must have many amounts of vocabulary because there are no two words in one language that have precisely same meaning, let alone two languages. It may be correct in terms of translating word by word, but the intended meaning may not be the same. There are some aspects to consider in translating. Not only the vocabulary, but one must have the cultural knowledge of said language. The translator level of semantic

equivalence is still on the word level. It is proven by most of the idiom in this research are translated literally.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions, some suggestions can be given as follows:

For the future researchers, the researcher hopes that this research can become a reference in researching idioms and semantic equivalence. The researchers can make a similar research about other idiom types from another theory or use different semantic equivalence types. For the students who study idiom translation, it can be a media for learning idiom types, the meaning of said idiom, and degree of semantic equivalence. It can be a reference for the students to enrich their knowledge about idiom and semantic equivalence.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX

Subtitle List Episode 1

No	Timestamp	English Subtitle	Types of Idiom						Idioms Meaning	Levels of Equivalence					Indonesian Subtitle
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	
1	04.19	They <u>put a lid on</u> the whole thing.				√			A scheme to suppress a scandalous or embarrassing situation and keep it secret		√				Mereka <u>tahu semuanya</u> .
2	04.21	It's <u>business as usual</u> .					√		Having things go along as usual.	√					Ini <u>urusan seperti biasanya</u> .
3	04.25	Look, I'm sorry for <u>the mix-up</u> .				√			To confuse two things or two people with each other.				√		Dengar, aku minta maaf <u>atas ini</u> .
4	04.56	Oh, <u>touché</u> .						√	Used to admit that someone has made a good point against you in an argument or discussion	√					Oh, sangat <u>menyentuh</u> .
5	04.58	We were this close to catching Red John before you <u>blew it</u> .					√		To ruin or waste something.				√		Kami sedekat ini menangkap Red John sebelum kalian <u>mengacaukannya</u> .
6	05.54	Get <u>your hands off me!</u>					√		To let go of someone or something.		√				<u>Singkirkan tanganmu!</u>
7	07.01	<u>Looking on the bright side</u> , we have Lorelei Martins.					√		Consider the positive aspects of a negative situation.		√				<u>Lihat sisi baiknya</u> , kita telah menangkap Lorelei Martins.

Types of Idioms :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Simile | (4) Euphemism |
| (2) Binomial | (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement |
| (3) Proverb | (6) Other Languages |

Levels of Equivalence :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Equivalence at Word Level | (4) Textual Equivalence |
| (2) Equivalence Above Word Level | (5) Pragmatic Equivalence |
| (3) Grammatical Equivalence | (6) Not Translated |

8	07.08	California's most notorious Serial killer, <u>caught on your watch</u> .					√		While someone is on duty; while Someone is supposed to be in charge of a situation.			√		Pembunuh paling kejam di California, <u>tertangkap oleh anda</u> .
9	08.03	You have to give us Lorelei Martins, or there'll be consequences <u>Down the line</u> .					√		If an event is a particular period of time down the line, it will not happen until that period of time has passed.				√	Kau harus menyerahkan Lorelei Martins pada kami, atau <u>akan ada konsekuensinya</u> .
10	08.31	We have agreed to a <u>cover-up</u> .					√		To conceal something			√		Kita setuju untuk <u>menutupinya</u> .
11	08.34	If you're saying now that you're gonna dig this all up again unless I <u>do your bidding</u> , then no deal.						√	To do what is requested.				√	Jika kau mengatakannya sekarang kau akan menanggung semuanya kecuali <u>aku setuju padamu</u> , maka tak ada perjanjian.
12	11.30	Men were always <u>asking her out</u> , but she would always say no.						√	To ask a person for a date.			√		Banyak pria yang <u>sering mengajaknya</u> , tapi dia sering menolak.
13	11.51	But he did that to all the women, ogle them and, you know, <u>cop a feel</u> sometimes.						√	To touch someone's body without their permission in order to get sexual excitement					Tapi dia melakukan itu Pada setiap wanita, mengganggu mereka dan, kadang2.
14	12.00	He always asks people out, but nobody says yes, because he had a girlfriend once who worked here, and they						√	To end a love affair or a romance.				√	Dia sering mengajak orang2, tapi tak ada yang mau, karena dia pernah punya pacar yang bekerja disini, dan

		broke up, and he fired her butt so fast.														saat mereka putus, dia langsung memecatnya.	
15	Types of Idioms : 13.15 (1) Simile (2) Binomial (3) Proverb	- Hey, you can't do that. - It's a <u>gray area</u> . (4) Euphemism (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement (6) Other Languages						√								A subject or problem that people do not know how to deal with because there are no clear rules Levels of Equivalence : (1) Equivalence at Word Level (2) Equivalence Above Word Level (3) Grammatical Equivalence (4) Textual Equivalence (5) Pragmatic Equivalence (6) Not Translated	- Hey, kau tak bisa melakukan itu. - <u>Mi area abu2</u> .
16	14.33	Well, <u>voila</u> , your wish was granted, like magic.												√		There it is; there you are. Voila, keinginanmu terkabulkan, Seperti sihir.	
17	15.03	Well, he was lying, of course, to <u>muddy the waters</u> .												√		To make a situation more confused and less easy to understand or deal with	Dia berbohong, tentu saja, <u>sembunyi di dalam air</u> .
18	15.28	... you're <u>driving me nuts</u> .						√						√		To annoy or irritate someone.	Kau <u>membuatku gila</u> .
19	16.42	- We went through his apartment. Nothing. - <u>Bare bones</u> . Mattress on the floor.												√		Limited; stripped down; lacking refinements or extras.	- Kami memeriksa apartemennya. Tidak ada apa2. - <u>Kosong</u> . Kasur di lantai.
20	16.43	<u>Running from something</u> , maybe?												√		To flee someone or something, usually on foot.	<u>Lari dari sesuatu</u> , mungkin?
21	21.30	I always said " <u>Don't hold your breath</u> ".												√		Do not stop breathing or waiting for something to happen that won't happen.	Aku sering berkata " <u>Janganlah menahan nafasmu</u> ".
22	24.25	I've been enjoying <u>the peace and quiet</u> .							√					√		Tranquillity and freedom from disturbance.	Aku menikmati <u>tempat yang tenang</u> .

23	24.41	You're trying to <u>hold back the tide with a broom.</u>					√		Futile effort	√					Kau mencoba <u>menahan pasang dengan sapu.</u>
24	25.05 Types of Idioms	I-I do it to, uh... <u>Pass the time.</u>					√		To spend time doing something; to consume something.	√					Aku melakukannya untuk, uh... <u>Melewati waktu.</u>
25	27.07 Types of Idioms	I told you not to <u>go over the edge.</u>	(1) Simile (2) Binomial (3) Proverb	(4) Euphemism (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement (6) Other Languages			√		Levels of Equivalence by (1) Equivalence at Word Level (2) Equivalence Above Word Level (3) Grammatical Equivalence (4) Excessive, out of control.				(4) Textual Equivalence (5) Pragmatic Equivalence (6) Not Translated		Quibang jangan sampai <u>kelewat!</u>
26	28.44	Any <u>brushes with the law?</u>					√		To have a brief contact with something; to have an experience with something.					√	Pernah <u>melanggar hukum?</u>
27	29.59	I <u>gotta run.</u> Lorelei's on her way up from holding.					√		A phrase announcing one's need to depart.					√	Aku <u>harus pergi.</u> Lorelei tak bisa menunggu lama.
28	31.11	I-I'd have to <u>strong-arm</u> A judge and the FBI into an arbitration hearing, and even then...					√		To force someone or some group to do something by exploiting a position of power, authority, or advantage.					√	Aku <u>harus punya kenalan hakim yang hebat</u> dan FBI sampai pada dengar pendapat, dan lalu...
29	35.21	No! <u>You're putting words in my mouth.</u>					√		To interpret what someone said so that the words mean what you want and not what the speaker wanted.	√					Tidak! <u>Kau meletakkan kalimat itu di mulutku.</u>

Types of Idioms :

- (1) Simile
- (2) Binomial
- (3) Proverb
- (4) Euphemism
- (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement
- (6) Other Languages

Levels of Equivalence :

- (1) Equivalence at Word Level
- (2) Equivalence Above Word Level
- (3) Grammatical Equivalence
- (4) Textual Equivalence
- (5) Pragmatic Equivalence
- (6) Not Translated

Subtitle List Episode 2

No	Timestamp	English Subtitle	Types of Idiom						Idioms Meaning	Levels of Equivalence					Indonesian Subtitle
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	
1	01.06	Is it me, or does Jane seem a <u>little bit off</u> since the feds took Lorelei?				√			Sickly, unwell, or out of sorts, either physically or mentally.				√		Apa aku, atau Jane yang tampak <u>sedikit kesal</u> sejak FBI mengambil Lorelei?
2	01.13	He <u>has nothing to show for it</u> . How would you feel?					√		To have something one can display or point to as the result of one's work, effort, expenditure, etc.	√					Dia <u>tak punya apa-apa untuk menunjukkannya</u> . Bagaimana perasaanmu?
3	02.31	Did you happen to <u>catch a glimpse</u> of the other man?					√		See something for a brief time		√				Apakah Anda <u>sempat melihatnya</u> ?
4	08.33	Certainly <u>took your time</u> getting here.					√		Be late; do something too slowly	√					<u>Menghabiskan waktu anda</u> untuk sampai disini.
5	09.17	Okay. <u>Have it your way</u> .				√			It will be done your way.; You will get your way. (Usually shows irritation on the part of the speaker.)				√		Oke. <u>Terserah Anda</u> .
6	10.45	<u>Close, but no cigar</u> .				√			Some effort came close to succeeding, but did not succeed.	√					<u>Tutup, tapi tak ada cerutu</u> .
7	10.47	You're <u>getting warmer</u> , though.					√		Getting closer and closer to the answer.			√			Kau <u>semakin hangat</u> , benar.
8	11.48	Who <u>put you up to this</u> ? Red John?					√		To cause, persuade, or pressure one to do or				√		Siapa yang <u>menyuruhmu</u>

Types of Idioms :

- (1) Simile
 (2) Binomial
 (3) Proverb
 (4) Euphemism
 (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement
 (6) Other Languages

Levels of Equivalence :

- (1) Equivalence at Word Level
 (2) Equivalence Above Word Level
 (3) Grammatical Equivalence
 (4) Textual Equivalence
 (5) Pragmatic Equivalence
 (6) Not Translated

									engage in something considered mischievous, ill considered, or malicious.						<u>melakukan ini?</u> Red John?
9	12.19	Every night when you <u>tucked me into bed.</u>						√	To place someone into something carefully; to wrap someone in blankets or something similar.					√	Setiap malam ketika Anda <u>menyelinap ke kamarku.</u>
10	14.22	You two <u>push on</u> the investigation.						√	To continue to try to make progress with something.					√	Kalian berdua <u>lakukan</u> penyelidikan.
11	20.46	Hello, I'm a <u>figment of your imagination.</u>						√	Something imagined or created by your mind					√	Halo, aku hanya <u>isapan jempol belaka</u> dalam <u>imajinasimu.</u>
12	20.50	This is what i've been <u>missing out on</u> for all these years?						√	To fail to experience	√					Inilah <u>sesuatu yg hilang dariku</u> selama bertahun-tahun?
13	25.22	It means <u>barking dogs seldom bite.</u>					√		Someone who makes threats all the time seldom carries out the threats.	√					Itu artinya <u>anjing yg menggonggong jarang menggigit.</u>
14	25.29	Well, things happen <u>in the heat of the moment.</u>						√	At a moment when one is overly angry, excited, or eager, without pausing to consider the consequences.					√	Ada hal-hal yg terjadi <u>saat suasana menjadi panas.</u>
15	25.53	You're a <u>person of interest</u> , Fahad.						√	A person who is suspected by the police or other law					√	Kau <u>orang yang punya kepentingan</u> , Fahad.

Types of Idioms :

- (1) Simile
(2) Binomial
(3) Proverb
(4) Euphemism
(5) Cliché and Fixed Statement
(6) Other Languages

Levels of Equivalence of

- (1) Equivalence at Word Level
(2) Equivalence Above Word Level
(3) Grammatical Equivalence
(4) Textual Equivalence
(5) Pragmatic Equivalence
(6) Not Translated

									knowing about or committing a crime.					
16	26.59	<u>Pressing on</u> , I carried the rabbit to the foyer...					√		To continue or try to do something with determination, especially when facing hardships or setbacks.				√	<u>Lalu</u> , Aku membawa kelincinya ke depan...
17	28.03	Still waiting for the subconscious clues to <u>kick in</u> , Jane.					√		To begin working or becoming effective.	√				Aku masih menunggu petunjuk bawah sadar <u>untuk menendangnya</u> , Jane.
18	29.23	If we don't find anything, I will tuck myself into bed and <u>sleep it off</u> .					√		To reduce or rid oneself of some unpleasant condition by getting extra sleep.				√	Jika kita tidak menemukan apa-apa, Aku akan kembali ke tempat tidur dan <u>tidur</u> .
19	29.24	I'm gonna <u>hold you to that</u> .					√		To make someone adhere to an agreement.	√				Aku akan <u>memegangnya</u> .
20	31.10	And I <u>hate to be the one to break this to you</u> , dad, ...					√		To reveal information, often that which is bad or upsetting.				√	Dan aku <u>benci mengatakan ini</u> padamu, ayah, ...
21	31.25	And you need to start <u>dealing with that</u> .					√		To manage or handle someone or something (usually someone or something unpleasant).				√	Dan kau harus perlu mulai <u>sadar dengan itu</u> .
22	31.43	Don't <u>roll your eyes</u> at me.					√		To turn one's eyes upward or around in a circle, usually as an expression of exasperation, annoyance, impatience, or disdain.	√				Jangan <u>memutar matamu</u> padaku.

Types of Idioms :

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|--------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Simile | (4) Euphemism |
| (2) Binomial | (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement |
| (3) Proverb | (6) Other Languages |

Levels of Equivalence :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Equivalence at Word Level | (4) Textual Equivalence |
| (2) Equivalence Above Word Level | (5) Pragmatic Equivalence |
| (3) Grammatical Equivalence | (6) Not Translated |

23	34.04	Gone. Tea <u>wore off</u> .					√		To become less; to stop gradually.		√			Sudah Pergi. Tehnya <u>mereda</u> .
24	38.43	Sweet like belladonna, it doesn't <u>pack the punch</u> .					√		Have a powerful effect.		√			Manis seperti belladonna, tidak <u>memabukkan</u> .
25	39.48	I knew it was <u>now or never</u> .		√					At the current time or not at all. Said of an action that must be done now or will not be able to be done in the future.		√			Aku tahu itu <u>sekarang</u> atau takkan pernah.
26	39.51	Once Julian left, I just... I went <u>on autopilot</u> .					√		Automatically, without thinking about one's actions, generally because one has done something many times in the past.		√			Setelah Julian pergi, aku pergi <u>dengan otomatis</u> .

Types of Idioms :

- (1) Simile
- (2) Binomial
- (3) Proverb
- (4) Euphemism
- (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement
- (6) Other Languages

Levels of Equivalence :

- (1) Equivalence at Word Level
- (2) Equivalence Above Word Level
- (3) Grammatical Equivalence
- (4) Textual Equivalence
- (5) Pragmatic Equivalence
- (6) Not Translated

Subtitle List Episode 3

No	Timestamp	English Subtitle	Types of Idiom						Idioms Meaning	Levels of Equivalence					Indonesian Subtitle
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	
1	09.04	And now you wonder why I won't <u>make nice</u> ?				√			To be nice, pleasant, or polite to someone, even if one does not feel inclined to do so.				√		Dan kini kau bertanya Kenapa aku tidak <u>bersikap baik</u> ?
2	12.45	Okay. <u>Lay it on me</u> .				√			To tell someone something.				√		Oke. <u>Katakan padaku</u> .
3	13.27	- What do you say, Grace? You feeling lucky? - <u>You're on</u> .						√	An exclamation of agreement to something that was said or that is happening, often (but not always) a challenge or a wager.				√		- Bagaimana menurutmu, Grace? Kau merasa beruntung? - <u>Baiklah</u> .
4	15.14	Ah, well, <u>there you have it</u> .						√	Used to say that something has just been shown, described, or stated in a very clear and definite way	√					Ah, <u>maka benar kau mengetahuinya</u> .
5	15.22	Oh, I'm not gonna <u>fall for</u> that old trick, Grace.						√	Be deceived or swindled by					√	Oh, aku tidak akan <u>tertipu</u> untuk itu trik lama, Grace.
6	19.01	And no matter what you say inside this little room, you <u>have nothing on me</u> .						√	To have no decisive incriminating evidence against someone; to have no proof of wrongdoing or criminality about someone.					√	Dan tidak peduli apa yang anda katakan dalam ruangan ini, anda <u>tidak punya bukti apa-apa</u> .

Types of Idioms :

- (1) Simile
(2) Binomial
(3) Proverb
(4) Euphemism
(5) Cliché and Fixed Statement
(6) Other Languages

Levels of Equivalence :

- (1) Equivalence at Word Level
(2) Equivalence Above Word Level
(3) Grammatical Equivalence
(4) Textual Equivalence
(5) Pragmatic Equivalence
(6) Not Translated

7	19.08	We'll <u>see ourselves out</u> .					√		To leave a place (such as a building or an enclosed area) without being brought to the place to get out (such as the door or gate)				√	Kami akan <u>keluar sendiri</u> .
8	20.02	Now there had to be something that gave you that extra bit of confidence to <u>pull this one off</u> .					√		To be able to perform or complete something, especially in the face of hardships, difficulties, or setbacks.				√	Sekarang pasti ada sesuatu yang memberi anda sedikit tambahan kepercayaan diri untuk <u>melakukan perampokan yang satu ini</u> .
9	28.28	<u>Ciao. Ciao.</u>					√		Good-bye (in Italian).	√				<u>Ciao. Ciao.</u>
10	33.20	<u>Suit yourselves.</u>					√		To do that which fulfills one's own desires, expectations, or ambitions, especially when failing to consider those of anyone else.				√	<u>Terserah padamu.</u>
11	40.27	I didn't <u>take you for a gambler</u> .					√		To think someone or something is someone or something else:	√				Aku tidak <u>membawamu untuk berjudi</u> .
12	40.34	Well, we got <u>a live one</u> . Watch out.					√		A person who lives a wild, carefree, or spendthrift life.	√				Nah, kita punya <u>satu yang hidup</u> . Waspadalah.
13	41.25	It's <u>driving me crazy</u> .					√		To cause one to become unhinged, insane, or mentally unstable.				√	Itu <u>membuatku gila</u> .

Types of Idioms :

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|--------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Simile | (4) Euphemism |
| (2) Binomial | (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement |
| (3) Proverb | (6) Other Languages |

Levels of Equivalence :

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Equivalence at Word Level | (4) Textual Equivalence |
| (2) Equivalence Above Word Level | (5) Pragmatic Equivalence |
| (3) Grammatical Equivalence | (6) Not Translated |

Subtitle List Episode 4

No	Timestamp	English Subtitle	Types of Idiom						Idioms Meaning	Levels of Equivalence					Indonesian Subtitle
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	
1	01.53	Oh, you'll get nothing from me, <u>copper</u> .				√			Police officer.					√	Anda takkan mendapatkan apa-apa dariku, <u>petugas</u> .
2	02.07	Ah. <u>The man of the hour</u> .				√			A man who is currently an object of public attention.				√		Ah. <u>Itu orangnya</u> .
3	03.55	Alert the local hospitals to be <u>on the lookout</u> for a gunshot victim.					√		Watching for something or someone.					√	Peringatkan rumah sakit setempat, untuk <u>waspada</u> jika ada orang yang tertembak.
4	04.43	<u>Throw out</u> your weapon. Now!					√		To discard or dispose of something; to get rid of something.				√		<u>Buang</u> senjata anda. Sekarang!
5	06.59	Well, they got some high-grade dope here. I'm <u>fine as may wine</u> .	√						The more they age, the better they become as a person	√					Nah, mereka punya beberapa obat bermutu di sini. Aku <u>baik-baik</u> saja seperti <u>anggur</u> .
6	07.07	Looked <u>scared as hell</u> .	√						To shock or frighten one very suddenly and/or severely.					√	Tampak <u>ketakutan sekali</u> .
7	07.19	Forget about it. Ain't <u>no big deal</u> .				√			Of no great or particular importance or consequence.				√		Lupakan saja. Bukan <u>masalah besar</u> .
8	07.26	Well, I ain't that far <u>out of the loop</u> .				√			Not privy to the most up-to-date information.	√					Nah, aku tak pernah <u>jauh dari simpul</u> .
9	09.22	Oh, <u>you have no idea</u> .				√			You cannot imagine or understand.			√			Oh, <u>Anda tidak tahu</u> .

Types of Idioms :

- (1) Simile
 (2) Binomial
 (3) Proverb
 (4) Euphemism
 (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement
 (6) Other Languages

Levels of Equivalence :

- (1) Equivalence at Word Level
 (2) Equivalence Above Word Level
 (3) Grammatical Equivalence
 (4) Textual Equivalence
 (5) Pragmatic Equivalence
 (6) Not Translated

10	09.26	We were buddies, so going into business together was just a <u>no-brainer</u> .				√		Something, especially a choice or decision, that is so obvious or easy as to require little or no thought.					Kami berteman, jadi kami masuk ke bisnis ini.
11	11.59	Maybe the Low-Riders saw him as, uh, an Overton, decided to <u>take him out</u> .					√	To kill or murder someone.				√	Mungkin low-Riders melihatnya sebagai seorang Overton, memutuskan untuk <u>membunuhnya</u> .
12	12.03	Maybe they don't care. <u>All's fair in war</u> .				√		A phrase used to justify behavior that could be considered unsavory, unethical, or unfair. Often written as "all's fair in love and war."	√				Mungkin mereka tidak peduli. <u>Semua adil dalam peperangan</u> .
13	12.40	So, can you tell me if the feud between the Low-Riders and the Overtons is <u>heating up</u> ?					√	To intensify.				√	Jadi bisa anda ceritakan jika sengketa antara Low-Riders dan Overtons sedang <u>memanas</u> ?
14	13.09	It's <u>all over town</u> . I heard that.					√	Known or shared by many people in a city or town.		√			<u>Terdengar di seluruh kota</u> . Aku juga mendengarnya.
15	13.14	That's what we're <u>looking into</u> .					√	To investigate or try to get more information about something,				√	Itulah yang sedang kami <u>selidiki</u> .
16	13.35	I had to get shot and go to prison to <u>knock some sense into me</u> , but, uh, I don't know. I figure this is a better way.					√	To strike one, making one smarter, or at least obedient.				√	Aku pernah ditembak dan masuk penjara itu memberiku <u>kesadaran</u> , tapi, eh, Aku tidak tahu.

Types of Idioms

- (1) Simile
(2) Binomial
(3) Proverb
(4) Euphemism
(5) Cliché and Fixed Statement
(6) Other Languages

Levels of Equivalence :

- (1) Equivalence at Word Level
(2) Equivalence Above Word Level
(3) Grammatical Equivalence
(4) Textual Equivalence
(5) Pragmatic Equivalence
(6) Not Translated

															Kupikir ini cara yang lebih baik.
17	19.59	I was hoping you could <u>help me out</u> .					√		To give or provide someone with something.				√		Aku berharap anda bisa <u>membantu</u> .
18	20.58	When the Overtons <u>beat him up</u> , that was a message.					√		To deliver a violent physical attack.			√			Ketika Overtons <u>memukulinya</u> , itu pesannya.
19	24.11	Don't <u>go too easy on him</u> .					√		To be lenient with someone				√		Jangan <u>memanjakannya</u> .
20	28.34	... and have them <u>talk it out</u> . What do you say?					√		To discuss something in order to resolve, settle, or find the solution to it.			√			... dan mereka <u>membicarakannya</u> . Bagaimana menurutmu?
21	30.58	So that cop wasn't <u>on the level</u> ?					√		Honest, straightforward, and sincere				√		Apa polisi itu <u>berbohong</u> ?
22	39.00	Small gamble Jane had to make to <u>keep everyone's hands clean</u> .					√		To keep a distance from or avoid becoming involved with something that is (or might be considered) unsavory, immoral, illicit, or illegal.				√		Perjudian kecil yang dibuat oleh Jane untuk membuat <u>tangan semua orang tetap bersih</u> .

Types of Idioms :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Simile | (4) Euphemism |
| (2) Binomial | (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement |
| (3) Proverb | (6) Other Languages |

Levels of Equivalence :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Equivalence at Word Level | (4) Textual Equivalence |
| (2) Equivalence Above Word Level | (5) Pragmatic Equivalence |
| (3) Grammatical Equivalence | (6) Not Translated |

Subtitle List Episode 5

No	Timestamp	English Subtitle	Types of Idiom						Idioms Meaning	Levels of Equivalence					Indonesian Subtitle
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	
1	00.36	Yeah, he's been <u>off the radar</u> .				√			Unseen or undetected for a long time.		√				Ya, dia <u>pernah menghilang</u> .
2	00.37	Sac PD <u>lost track of him</u> six months ago.				√			To lose contact with someone; to forget where something is.			√			Kepolisian SAC <u>kehilangan jejaknya</u> enam bulan yang lalu.
3	02.07	Would you help Mr. Jane <u>find his way out</u> of the building?					√		To discover the route to a place.				√		Maukah kau <u>mengantar</u> Pak Jane keluar dari gedung ini?
4	02.37	That's <u>none of your business</u> , sir.				√			Something that is of no concern to another.				√		Bukan <u>urusan</u> anda, Pak.
5	05.35	He's a good guy, he's just a little too <u>old school</u> .				√			Of or characterized by an earlier era or older style. Can either refer to that which is considered antiquated or old-fashioned, or else to that which is remembered fondly or nostalgically. Sometimes hyphenated.		√				Dia pria yang baik, dia hanya sedikit <u>kasar</u> .
6	11.07	I'm headed back to Sacramento. You want me to <u>drop you off</u> somewhere on the way?					√		To leave someone or something at the destination to which one has transported it.			√			Aku kembali ke Sacramento. Kau ingin aku <u>mengantarmu</u> di suatu tempat?
7	22.25	Great. Wonderful. Tell them to <u>get their butts in gear</u> .				√			To get moving; to get organized and get started.				√		Besar. Indah. Katakan kepada mereka untuk <u>secepatnya kemari</u> .

Types of Idioms :

- (1) Simile
 (2) Binomial
 (3) Proverb
 (4) Euphemism
 (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement
 (6) Other Languages

Levels of Equivalence :

- (1) Equivalence at Word Level
 (2) Equivalence Above Word Level
 (3) Grammatical Equivalence
 (4) Textual Equivalence
 (5) Pragmatic Equivalence
 (6) Not Translated

8	25.56	<u>Eager beaver</u> , huh?				√		Someone who is very enthusiastic; someone who works very hard.			√	<u>Sangat bersemangat</u> , ya?
9	33.57	Your guilt is written on that card and <u>written all over your face</u> .					√	If an emotion or your opinion about something is written all over your face, it is very obvious to people what you are feeling or thinking.	√			Rasa bersalah tertulis di kartu itu dan <u>tertulis di seluruh wajah anda</u> .
10	34.56	Well, <u>i'll be damned</u> .					√	Used to show that one is very surprised about something	√			Yah, <u>aku akan dikutuk</u> .
11	36.16	I said he should <u>man up</u> and call the cops.					√	To deal with something in a more brave, stoic, or masculine way than one has done so hitherto.			√	Aku mengatakan ia harus <u>berani</u> dan memanggil polisi.
12	38.13	<u>As far as Minelli's concerned</u> , he's a hero.					√	In one's view or opinion.	√			<u>Sejauh ini menurut Minelli</u> , dia seorang pahlawan.
13	38.42	And <u>out of your league</u> .					√	Not the proper match for someone, often because the other person is considered superior in some way.				-
14	41.27	Oh, by the way, one thing you might want to know about Patrick Jane. You know how he's been <u>out of sight</u> in the past year?					√	Hidden from or out of the range of vision.			√	Oh, ngomong-ngomong, satu hal yang anda mungkin ingin tahu tentang Patrick Jane. Anda tahu bagaimana dia <u>hilang</u>

Types of Idioms

- (1) Simile
(2) Binomial
(3) Proverb
(4) Euphemism
(5) Cliché and Fixed Statement
(6) Other Languages

Levels of Equivalence :

- (1) Equivalence at Word Level
(2) Equivalence Above Word Level
(3) Grammatical Equivalence
(4) Textual Equivalence
(5) Pragmatic Equivalence
(6) Not Translated

															dalam satu tahun terakhir?
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Types of Idioms :

- (1) Simile
- (2) Binomial
- (3) Proverb
- (4) Euphemism
- (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement
- (6) Other Languages

Levels of Equivalence :

- (1) Equivalence at Word Level
- (2) Equivalence Above Word Level
- (3) Grammatical Equivalence
- (4) Textual Equivalence
- (5) Pragmatic Equivalence
- (6) Not Translated

Subtitle List Episode 6

No	Timestamp	English Subtitle	Types of Idiom						Idioms Meaning	Levels of Equivalence					Indonesian Subtitle
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	
1	05.52	<u>The clock's ticking.</u>					√		The time (for something to be done) is passing quickly; hurry up.	√					<u>Waktu berjalan.</u>
2	14.41	You see, I think <u>you did your homework.</u>				√			To be thoroughly prepared and informed for something, such as a meeting, interview, or report.	√					Kau lihat, kupikir kau <u>melakukan pekerjaan itu.</u>
3	21.40	We're just... <u>we're at a loss.</u>					√		Below cost or without profiting.	√					Kami hanya ... <u>bingung.</u>
4	24.14	You could <u>chip in.</u>					√		To contribute to something being undertaken by a group, such as a task or collection.	√					Kau bisa <u>mengorek masuk.</u>
5	24.47	You know <u>I'm good for it.</u>					√		Able to pay a debt owed.	√					Kau tahu <u>aku baik untuk itu.</u>
6	25.52	Yeah, it must have, uh, <u>slipped my mind.</u>				√			To be forgotten, especially of an obligation.	√					Ya, dia pasti, eh, <u>menyelinap di pikiranku.</u>

Types of Idioms :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Simile | (4) Euphemism |
| (2) Binomial | (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement |
| (3) Proverb | (6) Other Languages |

Levels of Equivalence :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Equivalence at Word Level | (4) Textual Equivalence |
| (2) Equivalence Above Word Level | (5) Pragmatic Equivalence |
| (3) Grammatical Equivalence | (6) Not Translated |

Subtitle List Episode 7

No	Timestamp	English Subtitle	Types of Idiom						Idioms Meaning	Levels of Equivalence					Indonesian Subtitle
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	
1	07.57	<u>Bottom line</u> ... it could help you solve the case.					√		the result; the final outcome.					√	<u>Garis bawah</u> - itu bisa Membantumu memecahkan kasus ini.
2	10.58	I don't want to <u>speak ill of the dead</u> .			√				Say bad things about dead people.			√			Aku tak ingin <u>berbicara jelek mengenai orang telah mati</u> .
3	12.03	<u>Hell hath no fury like a slut outflanked</u> .			√				No one will have a greater wrath or vengeance than (this type of person) when they have been wronged.	√					<u>Neraka tak terbakar</u> karena pelacur itu.
4	13.44	You're <u>banging your head against the wall</u> .					√		To be attempting, continuously and fruitlessly, to accomplish some task or achieve some goal that is or seems ultimately hopeless.	√					Kau <u>membenturkan kepalamu di dinding</u> .
5	16.30	<u>No hard feelings</u> .					√		feelings of resentment or anger.	√					<u>Tidak ada sakit hati</u> .
6	26.14	Yes, but he's <u>tight as a drum</u> .	√						sealed tight.	√					Ya, tapi dia <u>sulit seperti drum</u> .
7	27.39	Amanda, if you keep silent, you are just <u>as guilty as he is</u> .	√						Have the same responsible				√		Amanda, jika kau diam, Kau akan <u>sama bersalah sepertinya</u> .

Types of Idioms :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Simile | (4) Euphemism |
| (2) Binomial | (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement |
| (3) Proverb | (6) Other Languages |

Levels of Equivalence :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Equivalence at Word Level | (4) Textual Equivalence |
| (2) Equivalence Above Word Level | (5) Pragmatic Equivalence |
| (3) Grammatical Equivalence | (6) Not Translated |

Subtitle List Episode 8

No	Timestamp	English Subtitle	Types of Idiom						Idioms Meaning	Levels of Equivalence					Indonesian Subtitle
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	
1	06.28	I want to bring CBI <u>up to speed</u> first.						√	Well-informed about something, especially with the latest details.						Aku ingin membawa CBI terlebih dahulu.
2	24.30	So we made a deal <u>under the table</u> .						√	Secretly (often because what is being done is illegal).						Jadi kami membuat kesepakatan.

Subtitle List Episode 9

No	Timestamp	English Subtitle	Types of Idiom						Idioms Meaning	Levels of Equivalence					Indonesian Subtitle
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	
1	00.07	You've <u>had your nose in that book</u> for the last 10 miles.						√	To be reading a book. Often used of people who always seem to be reading.	√					kau hampir <u>mencium buku itu</u> sejauh 10 mil terakhir.
2	06.35	<u>Get out of here</u> .						√	interjection An exclamation of surprise, disbelief, and/or incredulity.					√	<u>Keluar dari sini</u> .
3	07.04	<u>Keep your chin up</u> .						√	an expression of encouragement to someone who has to bear some emotional burdens.				√		<u>tetaplah semangat</u> .

Types of Idioms :

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Simile | (4) Euphemism |
| (2) Binomial | (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement |
| (3) Proverb | (6) Other Languages |

Levels of Equivalence :

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Equivalence at Word Level | (4) Textual Equivalence |
| (2) Equivalence Above Word Level | (5) Pragmatic Equivalence |
| (3) Grammatical Equivalence | (6) Not Translated |

Subtitle List Episode 10

No	Timestamp	English Subtitle	Types of Idiom						Idioms Meaning	Levels of Equivalence					Indonesian Subtitle
			1	2	3	4	5	6		1	2	3	4	5	
1	08.40	We were <u>eye to eye</u> .		√					In agreement with someone; sharing someone's position or opinion.				√		kami <u>sangat akrab</u> .
2	18.16	You <u>dodged a bullet</u> when you let that one slip away.					√		To narrowly avoid something or some situation that turns out to be undesirable, disastrous, dangerous, or otherwise harmful.	√					Kau <u>menghindari peluru</u> ketika kau membiarkan yang satu itu pergi.
3	27.17	If these, uh, claims <u>hold water</u> , this counterfeiting ring you're hooked into is quite extensive.					√		remain true even when examined closely						Jika ini, eh, <u>yang anda tuliskan</u> , pemalsuan uang yang anda terlibat di dalamnya cukup luas.

Types of Idioms :

- (1) Simile
- (2) Binomial
- (3) Proverb
- (4) Euphemism
- (5) Cliché and Fixed Statement
- (6) Other Languages

Levels of Equivalence :

- (1) Equivalence at Word Level
- (2) Equivalence Above Word Level
- (3) Grammatical Equivalence
- (4) Textual Equivalence
- (5) Pragmatic Equivalence
- (6) Not Translated