



**A Final Project**

**THE RELATION BETWEEN VERBAL AND VISUAL  
MESSAGES IN SUBTITLING IDIOMS JENNIFER'S FROZEN  
FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement  
for Gaining the Degree of Bachelor Education  
in English Language Education

by

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**2020**

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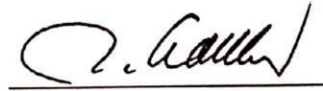
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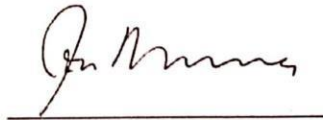
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## MOTTO AND DEDICATION

**“I have come to love myself for who I am, for who I was, and for who I hope to become.”**

**(RM)**

*This final project is dedicated to:  
My precious and caring parents,  
my extraordinary sibling Tommy Bagus Avilla,  
my super friends especially Yolo Squad and FF,  
my super fantastic self, my bias the one and only Han Seungwoo,  
and those who are lost in the fire in writing their final project, I knew it.*

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I realized that this final project might not be in the first place; therefore, I hope criticisms and suggestions for its betterment. Finally, I truly hope that this final project will be worthwhile for the readers.

Temmy Valentina Pahalani

## ABSTRACT

**Pahalani, Temmy Valentina.** 2020. *The Relation between Verbal and Visual Messages in Subtitling Idioms Jennifer's Frozen from English into Indonesian*. Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Semarang. Advisor : Prof. Dr. Jan Mujiyanto, M. Hum.

Keywords : Idiom, English Idiomatic Expressions, Verbal Messages, Visual Messages, Subtitling idioms accuracy; Frozen.

Nowadays, idiomatic expressions are very prolific in the film because the idioms can enhance diction in the film. The objectives of the study are (1) to relate between Frozen's subtitle of English Idiomatic Expressions and the visual image, (2) to relate between Frozen's subtitle of English Idiomatic Expressions and the audio image, and (3) to assess the accuracy of the subtitling idioms. The study was a descriptive qualitative study. The data were collected by using Adam Makkai's idiom classifications. The data of this study are in the structure of sentences containing English Idiomatic Expressions. From the process of collecting data, a list of 75 conversation lines containing idiomatic expressions has been made. For the analyzing data, Audiovisual Translation : Subtitling mentioned by Diaz Cintas (2007) are used. The last for the accuracy of subtitling idioms uses Nababan's theory. In the end, the result of relation between Frozen's subtitle of English Idiomatic Expressions and the visual image as well as the audio image showed that 72 data are mostly able to be related and 3 data are unable to be related. In addition, for the result of subtitling's accuracy showed that 94.95% of the data are mostly accurate. A further research is recommended to have good knowledge of idioms and how to relate them into verbal and visual messages.

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter is divided into six subsections. Those are background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and the outline of the report.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Language is as a tool of communication to express people's ideas, feelings and expectations when they interact to each other which almost always leads position within several category of social context. This is the reason why efficient communication demands an comprehending and acknowledgment to connect between a language and the people who apply it. According to William A. Haviland, Language is a system of sounds that when combined according to certain rules pose meanings can be captured by all the people who speak the language. Finegan (2004, p. 185) describes words and sentences as the two units of language that carry meaning. Language is as a developing and spherical component which is sometimes difficult to understand. Therefore, when we apply the language, we need to understand the meaning of words or sentences we express.

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences. Some definitions of semantics are revealed by several linguists. Saeed (2005, p. 3) reveals that semantics is the study of communication in term of meaning using language, while Yule (2006, p. 112), reveals about the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences as the definition of semantics. In Yule semantic analysis, there are phrases or expressions containing more than one word or sentence that meaning cannot be concluded from the meanings of the individual words. Those kind of expressions are called idioms.

Idiom is a phrase or a sentence that has an exceptionally contrasting meaning from the ordinary one of each separate word. Idiom is an element of semantics that is onerous periodically for people, especially students to get into it.

The best way to understand idioms are by going into the contents, such as 1) *Best thing since sliced bread* is an idiom means *a good idea or plan*, 2. *Bite off more than you can chew* means *to take on a task that is way too big*, 3. *Every cloud has a silver lining* means *be optimistic, even difficult times will lead to better days*.

There are a lot of idiomatic expressions found in spoken language like daily conversation, films, songs, etc. as well as written texts such as novels, short stories, letters, poetry, film script, etc. They create the language to be more substantial and many-coloured by replacing literal words or expression.

Subtitling is a comparatively new form of translation and it is progressively expanding in both importance and demand for smaller countries where a shoestring finance forced this translation type, as opposed to dubbing, but today it is expanding in popularity for the foreign film translation itself, i.e. for movies made in non-English speaking countries. The apparent benefit is the original sound continuation that uplifts the acquisition of foreign language.

Based on Jorge Diaz Cintas's theory, Subtitling may be explicated as a translation practice generally on the lowest part of the screen proposing a written text, that attempts to narrate the original dialogue of the speakers, as well as the discursive elements that show up in the image like letters, inserts, graffiti, inscriptions, placards, and the like, as well as the contained information on the soundtrack like songs and voices off as well. In several languages, cinema subtitles are displayed vertically and tend to show up on the right-hand side of the screen like Japanese language. All subtitled programs consist of three main constituents : the image, the spoken word and the subtitles. The interaction of these three components, alongside the viewer's ability to read the images and the written text at an exact speed, and the original size of the screen, establish the essential characteristics of the audiovisual medium. Subtitles as target language should pop up semantically in harmony with the image (visual and audio) and also the dialogue as source language as well as display on screen quite long lines for the viewers in order to be able to be read.

In this research, film becomes an object of the study since it has been one of the literary works that people continually watch it in their free days to entertain and gain information. Also, film is an information conductor to the society as with books or any printed works. Film is a tool of communication that strategically used for people around the world. Moreover, Language in the film has an influential role and function as an effective element in conveying the information.

Idiom might exist in a film. Idiomatic expressions are quite dynamic in the film because in this day and age, the idioms can build up the diction in the film. Certainly, each idiom that are showed in the dialogue of film have a certain meaning discerning from the language context themselves.

In addition, subtitle should be displayed at the bottom of a film or television screen to represent what speaker says. Gottlieb (2004) explains translation as “diasemiotic translation in polysemiotic media such as films, TV, video and DVD), in the form of one or more lines of written text presented on the screen in synchrony with the original dialogue.” (Gottlieb, 2004, p. 220). Pavlović identifies that a “TV subtitle consists of one or two (occasionally three) lines of translation, mostly in white or yellowish letters against a darker background, appearing near the bottom of the screen simultaneously with the source text and it’s accompanying moving image.” (Pavlović, 2002, p. 386). Pavlović continually defines that subtitles upgraded from intertitles.

Frozen (2013) is an American 3D musical fantasy film created by Walt Disney Animation Studios and launched by Walt Disney Pictures. It is the 53rd Disney animated feature film that is inspired by Hans Christian Andersen's novel "The Snow Queen". The story is about a brave and dynamic princess named Anna who begins a journey alongside a husky iceman called Kristoff, his faithful reindeer, Sven, and a guileless snowman, Olaf to find her alienated sister, whose icy powers named Elsa that have accidentally trapped their kingdom in endless winter. Before being authorized in 2011, Frozen experienced some treatments of story with a screenplay written by Jennifer Lee, who also co-directed with Chris Buck. The voices of Kristen Bell, Idina Menzel, Jonathan Groff, Josh Gad, and Santino Fontana are featured. The film's orchestral score was composed by

Christophe Beck, while Robert Lopez and Kristen Anderson-Lopez wrote the soundtracks. In addition, Frozen has won many awards like two Academy Awards for Best Animated Feature and Best Original Song ("Let It Go"), the Golden Globe Award for Best Animated Feature Film, the BAFTA Award for Best Animated Film, five Annie Awards (including Best Animated Feature), two Grammy Awards for Best Compilation Soundtrack for Visual Media and Best Song Written for Visual Media ("Let It Go"), and two Critics' Choice Movie Awards for Best Animated Feature and Best Original Song ("Let It Go").

According to those explanations above, film becomes an object of the study. Frozen film was chosen to analyze which is focused on the types and the meaning of the idioms found on the film. Moreover, it will be correlated between its subtitle as well as the English idiomatic expressions itself. This film was chosen because in a fact that Disney movies have a lot of idioms in theirs, and then Frozen is one of the Disney movies, so currently there are a lot of idioms can be found in the film. Due to the reason above, this study is very valuable to be conducted. Therefore, the study entitled "The Relation between Verbal and Visual Messages in Subtitling Idioms Jennifer's Frozen from English into Indonesian" will be conducted.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic**

This final project entitled "The Relation between Verbal And Visual Messages in Subtitling Idioms Jennifer's Frozen from English into Indonesian" was chosen based on some reasons:

- 1) The first was the writer chose a film as a source of study because is one of the literary works which conduct several informations to the society so that people frequently watch it.
- 2) The second why the writer chose to relate subtitle with the chosen film because the product of audiovisual translation is endlessly consumed and easy to be enjoyed so that there is many parts of audio/verbal and visual images which must be suitable with the subtitles that are given.

- 3) The third reason was classifying idioms and their types into analyzing the meaning is not an easy task because each idiom that pops up in the dialogues of film have a specific meaning so that it depends on their contexts.
- 4) The forth why the writer chose idiomatic expressions as a part of this research was Idiom itself is unique and mysterious. It can make people having full of curiousness after watching film contains many idioms. Moreover, it makes the language become richer and more colorful.
- 5) Idioms can be found in daily life such as informal to formal conversation (spoken form) and also written text.
- 6) The last reason was the writer focused on choosing Frozen film as an object studies. First is because Frozen is a popular musical fantasy movie in worldwide which has been watched by millions people in the world, that there are a lot of idiomatic expressions can be found in Frozen movie.

By analyzing Frozen film, hopefully the writer can help movie enthusiast by understanding of and ability to use idiomatic expressions and their meaning.

### **1.3 Research Problems**

This study intends to answer the following questions :

1. How is the relation between Frozen's subtitle of English Idiomatic Expressions and the visual image?
2. How is the relation between Frozen's subtitle of English Idiomatic Expressions and the audio image?
3. How is the accuracy of the subtitling idioms?

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

According to the statements of the problem, the objectives of this study can be stated as follows :

1. To relate between Frozen's subtitle of English Idiomatic Expressions and the visual image.
2. To relate between Frozen's subtitle of English Idiomatic Expressions and the audio image.



3. To assess the accuracy of the subtitling idioms.

### **1.5 Significances of the Study**

From this final project proposal, the writer hopes that this research will ease other people who are interested in conducting similar studies and give them additional information especially in the subtitling English idiomatic expressions into Indonesian. In addition, the writer also wanted to show the result of the study can be a worthwhile reference to the subtitler and the film enthusiasts about how important learning idioms and the subtitle in the certain film itself.

### **1.6 Outline of the Report**

This final project consists of five chapters. Chapter I presents the general background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and the outline of the report.

Chapter II is review of related literature. This chapter describes review of the previous studies, review of theoretical studies, and theoretical framework.

Chapter III is method of investigation. This chapter talks about a subject of the study, role of the researcher, type of data, procedure of collecting data, procedure of analyzing data, and technique of reporting data.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion of the study. It discusses the overall explanation as a result of conducting the research done by the researcher.

Chapter V offers conclusion and suggestions.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

Three sections are presented in this chapter. The first section presents the review of the previous studies in subject related to this topic. This is then followed by the second section which presents theoretical studies. The last section is theoretical framework.

#### **2.1 Review of the Previous Studies**

Every study may be related to the previous studies. The review of related studies can be used as (1) to know the difference and similarity about the previous study, (2) to adjust the previous study, and (3) to present the new study. Therefore, review of the previous studies should be done and served as the comparison. In this section, the writer presents some review of studies that conducted the studies related as the references for the research.

Syarfuni (2004) conducted Idioms and Proverbs Analysis. This study explained an analysis of English and Indonesian idioms and proverbs in order to analyze the differences and similarities between English and Indonesian idioms and proverbs that usually applied in daily life. Idiom is a set of words that have special meaning from the ordinary word. Proverb is an utterance that can be implemented for every situations that consisting of parable, comparison, and advice as well. Some research methodology were used such as research design, source of data, collecting data, data analysis and research instrument. The methodology of this study is library research. Based on researcher analysis, in a fact, Idioms and proverbs are almost the same in meaning, but they have their own culture to deliver ideas so that it makes misunderstanding among the people while delivering the proverb in distinct societies and culture. So, it could be concluded that based on the culture, there are similarities and differences between idioms and proverbs of English and Indonesian.

Zoe (2004) conducted *The Difference between Dubbing and Subtitling According to Audiovisual Translation*. This paper examined the interactivity between language and image, between the verbal and the non-verbal (with particular reference to gesture and vocal intonation) so that it emphasized throughout the multi-semiotic nature of the audio-visual medium. The results were Non-verbal information that shows the meaning of what the speaker utters, altering the denotative meaning from the original, periodically directs the dubber and subtitler to adjust their translations suitably; The audio-visual genre seemingly influence the dialogues transposition.

Bashmakova (2010) conducted *English idioms connecting into proper name semiotically*. The article concerned with the semiotic status of proper name in English idioms that determining the principal directions of contextualization in terms of discourse. Idiomatic contexts with proper names are taken into consideration as mythological discourse constituents as well as originated in its mythological role in panchronic discourses. In view of the fact, any idiom is the concise illocution possessor. In the bequeathed article, the terms phraseologism and idiom are contemplated as totally replaceable.

Ahmad & Hanieh (2011) conducted *The Usage of Strategies in Idioms Translation from Persian language into English Subtitles in Television Series*. Idioms Translation has nearly been complicated for most translators since the idioms meaning is onerous and occasionally out of the question to be inferred from their individual components meaning. According to the difficulties of idioms translation and also the subtitling specific constraints like space and time limits, the strategies employed in translation of idioms in English subtitles of two Persian television series: *Madâr-e Sefr Daraje* 'Zero Point Orbit' and *Shab-e-Dahom* 'The Tenth Night' both is studied and directed by Hassan Fathi. The researcher analyzed 50 idioms from each of the films as stated by Baker (1992) about the strategies for translating idioms. The appliance of strategies' frequency and percentage was reckoned and the results were such as there are 72% of the total occurrence using paraphrase strategy was repeatedly used in idioms translation, 8% of idioms were fully excluded, and the usage of an idiom of similar meaning and form was not

entirely applied. Therefore, it would be better if the translators avoided idiomaticity of the SL as the SL idioms were paraphrased or omitted instead of using equivalent idioms in the TL by translating 13% of idioms with an idiom of similar meaning with dissimilar form, 5% of idioms using false form of target language idioms and 2% of idioms that were incorrect.

Abbas & Zohreh (2011) conducted *The Effectiveness of Subtitles from L2 Vocabulary Comprehension and Production using Interlingual and Intralingual, Verbatim and Nonverbatim*. The current study attempted to audit the effect of verbatim and nonverbatim interlingual and intralingual subtitles on L2 vocabulary comprehension and production by participating four groups of 30 language learners studying conversational English in two language institutes in Qazvin. The similar movie should be viewed with some different types of subtitling such as verbatim interlingual, nonverbatim interlingual, verbatim intralingual and nonverbatim intralingual subtitles. A vocabulary pretest and vocabulary comprehension and production post-tests were received by the participants as well. For analyzing the collected data, it used Two separate Two-Way ANOVA procedures. The results showed that nonverbatim subtitles were into vocabulary comprehension no matter what if they were interlingual or intralingual, on the other hand intralingual subtitles were completely conductive for the vocabulary production.

Atika & Efdy (2011) analyzed *Westlife's Songs Using Idiomatic Translation*. This study examined the usage of idiomatic Expressions in 35 songs of Westlife's. The research was included into a qualitative and descriptive research. According to Seidl and McMordie theory, The analysis result established that there were 194 idiomatic expressions found in those 35 songs such as 125 idioms in the form of sentence, 62 idioms in the form of phrasal verb, 3 verbal idioms, 3 idioms with adjective and noun, 2 identical pairs, as well as 1 idiom with key words of specific section.

Zhengyuan (2012) analyzed *The Variation of Idioms in the Linguistic Subjectivity Framework*. Idiom variation is a typical linguistic phenomenon that has built up many research questions. The past approach was formal and functional as well that did not concentrate a lot on cognitive factors from language users. In

consequence of putting idiom variation in the framework of linguistic subjectivity, new perspective has been provided in the studying idiom variation in order to consider the cognitive factors determining the aim of idiom. Idiom is pervasive in language that carries out exceptional function as a grammatical unit with idiosyncratic features such as Variation of idiom which executes pragmatic functions by transferring additional meaning, that containing underlying cognitive motivation. As a result, idiom variation could be contemplated by delivering idiom in the theoretic framework of linguistic subjectivity.

Annisa (2013) conducted *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows' Posters Using Semiotic Analysis*. Movie poster delivers a commercial medium purpose to advertise and express what a movie is all about. In this research, the writer chose *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows'* poster as the objects of semiotic study analysis that is divided into two parts of sequel. Those two posters has each element that carries certain meaning. Therefore, the purpose of the study is to interpretate the semiotic signs used on the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows'* movie poster. This study is included into a descriptive qualitative research using documentation because of the identification of signs found in movie poster of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. The theory of connotative meaning from Chandler (2002) was applied. This study showed that the sign function in the chosen movie poster is to provide visual images and give directions towards the audience about the movie plot that producing the connotation meaning at the end. The writer advised that the next researchers could overcome the limitations of this study by applying semiotic study in other visual communication media, such as banner, printed commercial, and art photography.

Fitria (2013) conducted *The Idiomatic Expressions of Andrea Hirata's The Rainbow Troops Using Idiomatic Translations Strategies*. The topic of the research is idiomatic expressions translation strategies used in Andrea Hirata's *The Rainbow Troops*. This study is focused on the idiomatic translation strategies in Laskar Pelangi novel by Andrea Hirata and *The Rainbow Troops* novel by Angie Kilbane. The aim of the study is to determine what strategies they are using idiomatic expressions translation in *The Rainbow Troops* novel. Qualitative method is applied

since the study focuses on the description of the case. The data are collected by devising the idiomatic expressions in the source language as well as the target language as well. From the process of collecting data, a list of 85 sentences consisting of idiomatic expressions has been listed. For the analyzing data, Baker's translation strategies (1992) are used to translate the idioms and analyze four strategies that are offered by Baker. After conducting the research, 85 sentences that consisting of idiomatic expressions and 4 translation strategies from all chapters are found. There are 32 expressions using an idiom of similar meaning and form, 27 expressions of idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 24 expressions translating by paraphrase and 2 expressions using translation by Omission. Based on the findings of the research, it can be deduced that there are three out of four strategies that share almost similar percentage in the strategies of idiomatic translation used in *The Rainbow Troops* novel utilizing an idiom of similar meaning form, an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translation by paraphrase. Meanwhile translation by omission is rarely used by most of translators. It is proven by the total percentage of the strategy which does not reach 3%. Thus, the writer suggested further research need to be done to find the quality of the the translation. It is suggested that in doing translation process, a translator should master both the TL and the SL and she/he has to understand the usage of idiomatic expressions meaning in both languages.

Another study about Subtitling Classification was conducted by Dayan (2014). Subtitling is audiovisual translation's usual procedure that has a starting point might be in its classification. Considering the existence of the subtitles types has many various ones to be calculated, the risks of classification of them are being overtaken, complex enough, that would establish an organized study of all of the subject more difficult. In accordance with the pitfalls' classification, subtitles' classifications that have principles of being simple, clear and inclusive are determined. By paying attention to the principles, the major linguistic and technical parameters, new subtitles types and the existing ones has three certain classifications such as corresponding categories, exhibiting distinctive characteristics and targeting different audiences. Therefore, on the basis of

proposing the classification and the the subtitles types, the further study would hopefully indicate how subtitling can be held in the future for academic research and professional practice purposes.

Claudia & Jennifer (2014) studied A case study of Interlingual subtitling for intercultural language education. The study has extensively investigated Interlingual subtitling about the aim of language learning and teaching in the last ten year, even though there is a lack of research into the subtitles creation as an intercultural learning in meaning. This article is a first empirical trial to prove the subtitling potential for the education of intercultural language such as the identical study enforced at an Irish University with 14 A2/B1-level Italian students, who joined their language course by bringing subtitling module. The purpose of the study was to look in if the subtitles creation can deliver some opportunities for language students about the development of cultural and intercultural awareness in learning. For collecting the data, A multi-method approach was used by employing initial and final questionnaires, interviews with participants, class audiorecordings, teaching forms and notes, and students' interlingual subtitles. For analyzing the data, Thematic analysis was established. Therefore, the findings of the research reveal that a major role is played in improving the development of cultural and intercultural awareness towards students, fostering class interaction and discussions. However, they also stated that the usage of subtitling assignments delivers a situation in which students would be better if they could increase their intercultural skills whenever mediation from teacher is confined.

Herman (2014) described An Applied Linguistics Study of Category Shifts In the English Translation of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone Movie Subtitle into Indonesia. The purpose why the writer conducted this study was inevitably to collect and translate the shifts in subtitles from Harry Potter and Philosopher's stone Movie. In accordance with Catford (1965, p.80) in Hatim (2001, p.15) divided the shifts of translation into two major classes, they are : Level and Category shift. Category shift are theoretically like class, unit, structure, and intra-system shift. The research problems are : What kinds of category shifts found in the movie of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone into Indonesia subtitle?, and secondly, What is

the dominant category shift found in the movie of Harry Potter and the Philosopher's stone into Indonesia subtitle?. Therefore, the finding revealed that all kinds of category shifts existed in the subtitle from English into Indonesia as well as so did the dominant category shift in movie subtitle which is unit shift.

Ana (2014) conducted Idioms Translation in TV Subtitling. This research reportedly was on subtitling idioms' empirical study for television consisting of TV series from three Croatian TV channels – HRT1, HRT2 and RTL. 205 idioms were found and determined for observing the strategies distribution. Moreover, the purpose of the study is to identify the frequency of the shifts of translation found using subtitling idioms in Television, as well as if only the shifts are relatively needed.

Laila (2015) studied an American Ultra Movie by Wiji Joko Using Subtitling Strategies from Gottlieb Theory. In addition, Nababan's theory was used to identify the quality of the subtitling itself. For processing the data analysis, several steps were taken such as doing the data comparison, grouping the subtitling strategies classification, determining the subtitling strategies quality, as well as giving conclusion and suggestion. The findings of the research showed that eight of subtitling strategies are existed like 960 utterances are accurate in translation quality assessment; 872 utterances are acceptable in acceptability level; and 951 utterances are mostly in readability level.

Mikhain & Ludmila (2015) conducted A New Practical Approach to Teaching English Using Subtitles Translation. The aim of the study is to teach English using an approach of contrastive audio-textual that has possibly been designed with the modern technology advancement. The research problem is how to gain the effectiveness of English learning towards students whom specifically have distinct interests or backgrounds. Language learning method can be seen as speech groups repetition according to three points of them, they simultaneously are visual perception of parallel English and the learner's native language texts, visual representation of image, and audio perception of authentic English. Video files with English and L2 subtitles were specifically prepared. Visual representations of events reinforce the parallel texts perception with a special translation technique in



order to help to adapt materials to different groups of learners of different age groups. The prepared method is obviously arranged for teaching English and hopefully it can be applied to other languages.

Rafael, & Luciane (2015) analyzed A State-of-The-Art Review of Interlingual and Intralingual Subtitles Effects on Second Language Acquisition / Learning. According to the investigation of subtitled and captioned audiovisual materials effects on language learning/acquisition domains, Second Language Acquisition (SLA) has interestedly a lot of devotee. Relating to the context, the aim of the study is to carry out a review of the recency of the papers systematically related to the aspects of language learning using the subtitled and captioned materials that interfaces with subtitling/captioning indeed, while defining their goals and main findings. Another purpose of the study is to publicly announce which aspects have been mostly worthy of attention from scholar in the last twenty years. At the end, this study made several reviews particularly considering whether there is any approach for any future research to overcome another unsolved problems.

Mahmood & Atefeh (2015) conducted Idiomatic Expressions Translation and Strategies in Bring It On & Mean Girls Movies. Idiomatic expressions are regarded as language part people use in every daily life, on the other hand, they are basically one of the problematic things to be dealt, particularly in interlingual translation process like occasionally no one-to-one equivalent for the idioms from the source language (SL) to the the target language (TL). The purpose of the research is to investigate the idiomatic expressions translation and strategies in two American subtitled movies entitled Mean Girls (2004) and Bring It On! (2009) using Baker's (1992) theory by comparing the original versions of the movies with the subtitled translations in Persian. The data analysis relevantly showed that the results of chi-square were insignificant at  $\chi^2(3, N = 2) = 1.188, p = 0$ , looking attentively at  $p < 0.05$ . Consequently, Baker's (1992) strategies were not distributable among the two movies. Moreover, the "omission" strategy was mostly used in these movies with the frequency of 40.

Sondang (2015) conducted *The Ability of Students Using Equivalence Translation to Translate Indonesian Idiomatic Expression To English*. Idiom is a word, phrase, or sentence that is different from the literal meaning. The method used in this study is descriptive quantitative. The writer took 2011 year students of English Department FKIP Medan as a population of the research. The test consists of 30 questions Indonesian proverbs, where the students were required to translate and choose the closest equivalent of the Indonesian proverbs into English. In this part, the researcher showed the standard of the students' ability in translating Indonesian proverbs into English. 57% students able to translate equivalently, 43% students that were unable to identify the Indonesian proverbs and translate it equivalently into English.

Marshela (2015) conducted *English Idiomatic Expressions Analyzed in Aerosmith Album*. English idioms often appear in different part of speech and variety structures. Understanding English idiomatic variation can help non native speakers recognize how English idioms exist in an oral or written communication. Therefore, the aim of the study is to determine the variations of English idioms specifically on the structural and types ones in Aerosmith's Album. The source of the data of this research was Aerosmith's Album that is called *The Best Millennium Collection on 20<sup>th</sup> Century*. It includes 12 song lyrics which are written in English. The writer applied the theory of Cowie (1985) to classify the types of idioms and the Baker's (1992) theory to examine idiom structural variations. The writer concluded that there are three main classifications of the types of idiom found in Aerosmith's song lyrics; phrasal idiom, verbal idiom, and sentential idiom. Then, there are five kinds of variations of idiom found in Aerosmith's song lyrics; by substituting, deleting, adding, replacing words with another, and changing the structure of the grammar.

Ryan (2016) conducted *Translating Idiomatic Expression in School of Rock Movie* by using Jacobs, Ary, Sorensen, and Razavich's documentation analysis method. For the data analysis, the researcher used Larson's (1984) theory that is ideal translation after the data were listed from both English and Indonesian

subtitles. Therefore, the finding of translating English idioms in Indonesian subtitle was definitely acceptable.

Rida (2016) conducted *Subtitling Analysis of Utterances Found in American Movie entitled Frozen*. The research data used Speech Act such as declarative, representative, expressive, commissive, and directive utterance as well as subtitling quality theories as well. The source of the data was taken from *Frozen* movie by Jenifer Lee using subtitling theory. 1342 data were showed in the findings.

Li (2016) proposed *A Case Study of Translating the Subtitle of The Shawshank Redemption Movie by Using Relevance Theory Perspective with Reference*. The purpose of the study is to examine the movie-subtitle translation and strategies efficiently and methodically in cultural and linguistic obstructions terms. The researcher showed how the theory of relevance are successfully visible to be dealt in term of translation problems like omission, style, word games and cultural differences using the evaluation of *The Shawshank Redemption* movie with English-Chinese subtitle. In the process of translation, The theory of Relevance can help to overcome cultural, stylistic, linguistic barriers so that it will create more freedom for translators to own the versions of their translation rather than being caught with the dilemma of “form and meaning” based on Newmark’s (2001, p.5) theory.

Indrarisky (2016) studied *Frozen Film Script by Using Idiomatic Expressions Analysis*. In accordance with Idioms’ forms and meaning, Identifying, classifying, and analyzing the idioms are the parts of the purpose of the study. The methodology of the study used descriptive method. Moreover, for the data analysis, the study was analyzed by using Boatner and Gates’s theory. Therefore, the findings of the research were : 96 idioms found in 4 forms, 80 lexemic idioms, which are mentioned in 4 classes, 11 nominal idioms, 11 adverb idioms, 15 phrases idioms, 5 adjectiva idioms, 53 verbal idioms, and 1 proverb only.

Ridha & Tutut (2016) conducted *Frozen Film Script by Using Idiomatic Expressions Meaning Analysis*. The purpose of the research is to determine idioms types of *Frozen* film script and to analyze the idioms meaning in it.

Frozen film script is the object of the study. For the data analysis, Qualitative method was applied to describe the dialogues and also the narratives by using Adam Makkai's theory. Therefore, the findings showed that Phrasal verb idiom is displayed 57 expressions, tornoure is four times, irreversible binomial is three expressions, phrasal compound is seven expressions, and incorporating verb is ten expressions, so that the total of the lexemic idioms are 81 idiomatic expressions. In addition, the idiomatic expressions meaning was on the basis of the narratives and also the dialogues context in the script of the film.

Moreover, Naomi & Achmad (2016) conducted Real Steel Movie Using Subtitling Strategies. The purpose of the study is to find out how many strategies that are mostly used and identified to transfer from source language (English) into target language (Indonesian subtitles). The object of the study is the utterance from transferring SL to the TL in the movie entitled Real Steel. For the methodology of the research, the study employed a descriptive qualitative method because of the phenomena of translation description. In accordance with the findings, those are mentioned that 29.03% utterances of Deletion strategy, 19.35% utterances of Expansion strategy, 17.74% utterances of Paraphrase strategy, 16.12% utterances of Transfer strategy, 16.12% utterances of Imitation strategy, and 1.61% utterance of Transcription strategy. So, the most starategy employed in the movie is Deletion strategy.

Another research is about Juno Movie Using Idiomatic Expressions Translation and Subtitling Strategies had been conducted by Riris (2016). The purpose of the research is to categorize the utterance or English idioms in the subtitles of Juno movie according to Duff's (1989) theory and the collected strategies in transferring from SL to TL in accordance with the theory from Tveit (2005). The object of the study is from the movie and the script of the movie in simplyscript.com. The researcher categorized the data using the classification of idiomatic expression including slang, colloquialisms phrasal verbs, similes, metaphors, proverbs, sayings, and jargon. Moreover, for the data analysis, the researcher used Tveit theory such as cultural substitution, loanword, more general or neutral words as well as by omitting descriptive phrases and words. The findings

showed that 60 idiomatic expressions found and the most idiomatic expressions found in the data is metaphor, while the most strategy employed for the screen translation is using a more general word.

Rita & Djoko (2017) conducted *The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies* Movie Subtitle Using Unit-Shifts Analysis. The findings proved that 144 unit-shifts employed, those are : 2 unit-shifts of Morpheme to the Phrase type; 8 unit-shifts of Word type; 5 unit-shifts of Sentence type; 9 unit-shifts of Phrase type. For the clause, there are 12 unit-shifts of Clause to Sentence type; 14 unit-shifts of Clause type; 23 unit-shifts of Word type; 1 unit-shift of Clause to the Phrase type. Moreover, for the word, there are 1 unit-shift of Word to the Clause type; 35 unit-shifts to the Word type; 5 unit-shifts of Word into Phrase type; 22 unit-shifts to the Word type; 6 unit-shifts of Word into Sentence type. Afterwards, for the phrase, there are only 1 unit-shift of Phrase to the Clause type.

Alfarizy & Sartono (2017) conducted Text Mining of a Movie Subtitle Entitled Clustering Box Office Using the Algorithm of Partition Around Medoids (PAM). According to the Indonesian subtitle, revenue, IMDb user rating and genres, The study aims to employ some clusters of box office Hollywood so that adults can choose suitable movies to be watched for their beloved children using words obtained from the subtitles and the frequency for three words clusters (bad, sexual, and terror words) as well as the coefficient of Gower similarity as proximity matrix method as well. For the data collection, The researchers selected 624 movies from 2006 until first half of 2016 from IMDb. Therefore, the findings showed that the one with 5 clusters is the Cluster with highest silhouette coefficient value (0.36), such as Animation, Adventure and Comedy movies with high revenue so that it will be highly recommended to be watched. Meanwhile, Comedy movies which have cluster 4 should not be suitably recommended.

Boon & Xuancong (2017) conducted *Movie Subtitles Using Extraction of Parallel Sentences* Extraction from English into Indonesian. In order to improve machine-learning-based statistical translation engine, Parallel corpus are directly available for training impacts the accuracy of the translation engine by extracting parallel data from Movie Subtitles using cosine similarity, beam search algorithm,

and dynamic time warping. For the findings, the data showed that 30% parallel sentences were extracted from a set of Indonesian-English movie subtitles with the percentage of a precision that had reached 98%.

Robertus (2017) conducted *My Sister's Keeper* Movie Subtitle by Using Idiomatic Expressions Translation Analysis. Translation is meaningfully a transferring activity from a source language into the target one. The aim of this study is to explain how idiomatic expressions translation works according to Larson's (1984) theory in the *My sister's keeper* Movie. For the methodology of the research, a descriptive qualitative research was applied by using documentation. The English transcript and the Indonesian subtitle of *My sister's keeper* movie are the object of the study. The data of idiomatic expression translation that had been listed from the data were analysed using good translation theory. For the findings, 131 idiomatic expressions were found in the subtitle. Therefore, there is a feedback that the translators should extensively master the translator's knowledge of idiomatic expressions, since there were several errors in the idiomatic translation.

Yuldasheva & Masharipova (2017) conducted *The Equivalence Analysis of English idioms towards Other Languages*. There are given some English idioms which are common use in people's speech and their comparison with the Uzbek language. Native speakers absolutely recognize and frequently apply touse Idioms because of the commonly importance in the speech of people. Without overcoming the difficulty by using idiomatic language, It's quite impossibly done to apply clearly how to read, speak, listen or write to English. The researchers suggest some English idioms (spoken and written form) should be seen in magazines, tabloids or even newspaper.

Ziyaul (2017) analyzed *An Analysis of Translating English Subtitle into Indonesian in Contraband Film*. The purpose of the study is to determine translation strategies in the movie subtitle named *ContraBand*. *ContraBand* subtitles were employed using subtitling. The study is included into a qualitative one using content analysis techniques. The findings showed that there are SL and TL equivalences, eleven translation strategies, and some translation errors in TL. The majority of translation strategies used on the subtitle is literal translation (33 % of the total data)

and the lowest range of strategy used in subtitle translation is borrowing strategy (0.08%). Then, the other strategies used on this subtitle translation are compensation, paraphrase, word to word, borrowing, calque, free translation, addition, shift translation, omission, and compression translation.

Supardi & Dea (2018) conducted A Soundtrack of Frozen Movie Entitled Let it Go Using Dubbing and also Subtitling Techniques. For the data collection, The researcher selected and compared the data including SL and TL taken by the dubber/translation. Meanwhile, For the data analysis, the research was classified and analyzed them according to translation technique by Albir and Molina. In accordance with several multimedia views on awards show, foreign language speech broadcast live, and also on the movie, the subtitling technique is unexpectedly experienced. While there is another technique which works by putting the actors' and actresses' voice on to the show called dubbing (voice-over). Therefore, there are eleven techniques subtitling from the data. On the other hand, nine techniques were applied to transfer particularly the dubbed form from the lyrics.

In addition, Bobby (2018) conducted 'Home Stay' Movie in Trans 7 Using the Strategies of Subtitling Analysis from Gottlieb. Subtitles have been an inseparable part in this multimedia era. However, there are only several studies in audiovisual translation that attempt to investigate the process how a message is rendered into subtitles. Gottlieb (1992) states there are ten subtitling strategies, those are : condensation, decimation, deletion, dislocation, expansion, imitation, paraphrase, resignation, transcription, and transfer. Those have been regarded by entitling them, the cornerstone of the analysis of subtitling (Taylor, 2000; Ghaemi and Benyamin, 2010; Widiastuti and Krisnawati, 2011), yet several other studies contend the clearness as well as question the mutual exclusivity of these strategies in subtitles (Jaskanen, 1999; Schwarz, 2002). Departing from the previous arguments, the writer tries to confirm the matter by examining the subtitles found in several episodes of Home Stay, a children TV program produced by Trans 7, and make clear how each of Gottlieb's strategies is used. Furthermore, this study confirmed that these strategies do not appear exclusively. Hopefully, worthy

insights can be taken by reviewing this research on the ways of Gottlieb's strategies are applied.

Azizah (2018) conducted Students' Equivalence Analysis Using Idiom Translation from English into Indonesian. The students should be able to use idiom. On the other hand, the difficulties to understand the meaning of idioms are still matters so that mostly, the idioms are frequently translated literally. The purpose of the study is to examine methodically the equivalence of the students by using idiom translation from English into Indonesian. The methodology of the study is using descriptive qualitative analysis. For the data collection, students answered the question from the questioner to collect the English idioms. Afterwards, for the data analysis, researcher took the students equivalence analysis by transferring the idioms. The findings showed that the idioms expressions were not translated reaching the highest percentage, 50.76% so that while translating English idiom into Indonesian, the students can not overcome the difficulties such as the result of the meanings were not natural as transferring SL into TL.

## **2.2 Review of the Theoretical Studies**

### **2.2.1 Definitions of Semantics**

Semantics is the study of the meaning. According to Aitchison (2010, p.104), "Semantics is obtained from the Greek noun *sema* and the verb *semaino* that mean 'sign, signal, or mean'.". In accordance with the context, Semantics is the study of the meaning of word, phrase and sentences relating to language or linguistics.

Meanwhile, Tarigan (2009) defines semantics is involved in meaning, and it relates between the particular language and the meaning form that forms that have representation of them. It includes:

- a. On the basis of analyzing individual words meaning, there are specific languages such as lexical system, and words combination which can permit each other.
- b. Meaning and (linguistic or non linguistic) context has a connection each other.
- c. The connection of the context and the meaning transmitted by particular grammatical patterns and forms.



- d. In accordance with the transfer or translation of the meaning, it should be done from one language to another ones.

In short, semantic is basically a part of linguistics reference which dealt with words, phrases, and sentences in the meaning of language. It usually encodes in the structure of the language.

### 2.2.2 Definitions of Idioms

Idiom is a part of connotation. Harimurti Kridalaksana (2008) defines that connotation is particular sense one word or more according to what qualities or ideas which arise from speaker (writer) and listener (reader).

The idiomatic expressions are accepted as common usage in everyday speech and writing. While idioms are colorful expressions, people do not understand and neglect them. A less knowledge of idioms will make a language awkward and stilled in usage.

According to Chalker and Weiner (1994, p.195), Idiom is a set of settled word(s) that a meaning can not be deduced from the individual ones. Meanwhile Chaer (2007) defines that idiom is an utterance which the meaning is not predicted from its constituent, in lexical and grammatical pattern.

Seidl and Wordie (1978) define idiom as number word combination and have different meaning which the meaning of forming each word of idiom, if the words stay alone, the combination of words frequently is weird and illogical. In fact, they often disobey the grammar even though not all combination of word of idiom illogical and compatible to the role of grammar.

From all of opinions to this conclusion, idiom is a phrase that has a design that meaning arises from its constituent elements. Idioms are frequently used in formal and informal language. Variations of Idiomatic expressions are often found in the phrase rather than in the word. The idiomatic expressions meanings also basically has a relation between the usage of the context with the fixed meanings. For example, the meaning of **spill the beans** is 'to reveal secret information' and the meaning of **bite the dust** is 'to fall down dead'. We cannot say **spill the dust** or **bite the beans** because of the unpredictable individual words in meaning.

### 2.2.3 Kinds of Idioms

In English, there are approximately 2500 idiomatic expressions that people use in speech and writing. To enable people to understand idioms in language and to make easy learn, it is necessary to classify the idioms into some category. There are some theories of idiom's classification:

Based on Adam Makkai (1994) in his book entitled *Idiom Structure in English*, one idiom is rightly a part of the specified idiomatically zone. Five categories of lexemic idioms are delivered such as :

#### 1. Phrasal Verb Idiom

The formula of phrasal verb is verb + adverb. In addition, there are specific adverbs has a role particularly as 'preposition' that its 'object of preposition' can simply be considered as 'object of a transitive verb'. The specific forms are formally recognized as 'phrase verb'. For example: "Please **turn on** the light. This room is dark.". In accordance with the context, the meaning of **turn on** is to start the lamp.

#### 2. Tournure Idiom

Tournure idiom is a verb phrase idiom that consists of three lexicons or words, the definite article or indefinite article by completely obtaining metaphorical meaning inside. For example: **to blow a fuse**, the meaning of the phrase is to get veryangry.

#### 3. Irreversible Binomial Idiom

Irreversible Binomial Idiom is an idiom that has a boundary between two words with conjunction such as :

##### **A and/or B**

Rain, Cats, and Dog

Sink or Swim

- 1) B is the opposite of A (**sink or swim**)
- 2) A and B are mutually complementary (**brush and palette**)
- 3) B embodies some variation upon A (**bag and baggage**)
- 4) B functions as consequence of A (**to shoot and kill**)

#### 4. Phrasal Compound Idiom

Phrasal Compound Idiom is commonly an idiom whose words united into one, on the other hand, the meaning is not in accordance with the constituent elements consisting of primary nominal such as :

- 1) Adjective + Noun (example : **green horn** means an inexperienced person),
- 2) Noun + Noun (example : **egghead** means an intellectual),
- 3) Verb + Noun (example : **kill-joy** means one who or that which spoils the joy or pleasure of others).

#### 5. Incorporating Verb Idiom

Incorporating verb idiom is a kind of idiom that containing first element (either a noun or an adjective) fastened upon a verb (e.g. to baby-sit, to sight-see).

Seidl & McMordie (1980) revealed that idioms have eleven categories; specific words with extraordinary idioms; the combination of idiom; etc.

According to Yayat Suhayat (2008, p. 80) in his book *Makna dalam Wacana*, he explained two forms of idiom. They are:

1. Full idioms: the meaning of idiom is not described fully from its constituent.  
For example, **a bed egg** means 'a worthless person'
2. Part idioms: the meaning still described from one of its constituent.  
For example, **wake up** means 'awaken'.

Based on the theory of heading idioms from Cowie, it classifies idioms into three headings:

##### 1) Phrasal Idiom

Phrase is a set of words that particularly don't have a finite verb (Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary, 2011, p. 329). Phrasal idiom is divided into four subheadings. The first is noun phrase, e.g. **a crashing bore**. In this example, a is a particle, crashing is an adjective, and bore is a noun. The second is adjectival phrase, e.g. **black in black cat**. Adjective phrase functions as adjective in a sentence, e.g. **free with one's money**. In this example, free is an adjective and with one's money is a prepositional phrase. The third is prepositional phrase, e.g. *of, from, or above*. Prepositional phrase is always preceded by preposition, e.g. **in the nick of time**. In

this example, in is the preposition. The fourth is adverbial phrase, e.g. **slowly in walk slowly**. Adverbial phrase functions as adverb in a sentence, e.g. as often as not.

## 2) Verbal Idiom

Next, verbal idiom is also known as subjectless clause idiom. Verbal idiom can be identified in five structures. The first is Verb + Complement, for example : **go berserk**. The second formula of verbal idiom is Verb added Direct Object, such as **ease someone's mind**. Furthermore, the third formula is Verb + Direct Object + Complement, like **paint the town red**. Next, the fourth structure is Verb +Indirect object + Direct Object, it can be exemplified like **do somebody credit**. The last, the fifth structure of verbal idiom is Verb + Direct Object + Adjunct, it can be exemplified like **take something amiss**.

## 3) Sentential Idiom

The third is sentential idiom. It typically comes in the form of proverb and saying, such as **A bird in a hand is worth two in the bush**.

According to a statement of Baker (1992, p. 63), there are exaggeratedly five variations of idiom. The first is changing the order of the words, e.g. **the short and the long of it**. This example experiences a change in the words arrangement of its common idiom. Second, deleting a word, e.g. **have a tooth**. The word *sweet* has been deleted from the common idiom **have a sweet tooth**. Third, adding a word, e.g. very **red herring**. This variation allows to add the word *very* to the common idiom **red herring**. Fourth, replacing a word with another, e.g. **think outside the box**. This example shows that the word *outside* can be used to vary the common idiom **think out of the box**. Fifth, changing its grammatical structure, e.g. **some beans were spilled**. This idiom gets variation of its common idiom **spill the beans** from active to passive form.

Fraser (1970) releases seven models of hierarchy such as :

- L6 – Unrestricted : **read the riot act**.
- L5 – Reconstitution : **pop the question**.
- L4 – Extraction : **draw a blank**
- L3 – Permutation : **keep up one's end**

L2 – Insertion : **drop a line**

L1 – Adjunction : **kick the bucket**

L0 – Completely frozen : **face the music**

Based on Idioms and Idiomaticity book by Chitra Fernando (2000), idioms have several transformations consisting of :

- 1) Permutation
- 2) Addition
- 3) Deletion
- 4) Substitution

Moreover, Ranking of Idioms based on their Syntactic Properties (adapted from Flavell et al, 1981, p. 54) :

1. Set 1
  - smell a rat**
  - twist somebody's arm**
  - in the dark**
  - scratch each other's backs**
2. Set 2
  - stand down**
  - off one's hands**
  - grown up**
  - cut down on**
3. Set 3
  - storm in a tea cup**
  - to be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth**
  - sitting on a time bomb**
  - dead duck**
4. Set 4
  - white lies**
5. Set 5
  - thin excuses**
  - thank goodness**

**sharing drinks**

6. Set 6

**as different as chalk from cheese**

7. Set 7

**all very poshy**

**count oneself lucky**

To know a form of idiomatic expressions, people have to learn the idiomatic expression's pattern and their meaning as a whole, in order to interpret them clearly.

#### **2.2.4 Idiomatic Expressions Meaning**

In written or spoken form, idioms meaning are sometimes scarcely understood, because the unpredictable meaning of the rule of the grammar. Idiomatic expressions have several meaning based on their contextual usage.

Copper (1998) states that idiomatic expression meaning can be described in several ways. According to lexical viewpoint, the meaning of idiomatic expression is the meaning that is in conventional way assigned if it is used in dictionary commonly. On the other hand, the idiomatic expression meaning might clearly be understood contextually because of the many kinds of idioms meaning.

According to the situational usage, it can be concluded that contextual meaning is the meaning of a word that might give different meaning of sentence based on the context that is used.

From above explanation, to interpret the meaning of idiomatic expression, idiomatic expression form should be known and looked up in dictionary to get accurate meaning then understand the idiomatic expression meaning contextually.

#### **2.2.5 Translation**

Generally, translation is a processable action about replacement meaningfully from a source language into the target language. In accordance with Larson's (1984, p. 12) statement as well as Newmark's (1988, p. 5), Replacing the meaning of a source

language text into a target language text is a part of translation aim. In translation, the forms of SL's meanings usually win the priority themselves.

Larson (1984) says that two distinct categories of translation are found, they are literal and idiomatic translation. Literal translation is basically called form-based translation, trying to follow the source language form.

Example :

SL : "Where are you from?"

TL : "*Kamu berasal dari mana?*"

Meanwhile, idiomatic translation is distinctly named meaning-based translation, replacing the meaning naturally from source language into target language. Moreover, that kind of translation reproduces the original message from SL into TL (Newmark, 1988).

Example :

SL : "**There is no use for crying over the spilled milk.**"

TL : "*Nasi sudah menjadi bubur.*"

Consequently, the researcher holds this kind of study relating to idiomatic translation, since it can be natural to have the original messages by replacing SL indirectly into the TL.

### 2.2.6 Definitions of Subtitling

Subtitling is a practice of translation that relates to audio-visual translation's (AVT) domain. To understand more about Subtitling, Díaz Cintas and Remael (2007, p. 8) owns a statement about the definition of it that it is a practice of translation, containing showing up a written text on the lower part of the screen to explain the original dialogue from speakers as well as the discursive parts in the image such as inserts, graffiti, letters and also the soundtrack such as voices off and songs. On the other side, in several countries like Japan, the subtitle are on the right-hand side.

In a fact, the sign of film has a particular semiotic nature so that it inevitably underlines that film determines multi-code and multi-channel category of communication (Delabastita 1989, p. 196). If subtitles are with the two categories carried with communication channels, it can be unequivocal that there are three

primary constituents in every subtitled program : the image, the spoken word, and the subtitles. In addition, Díaz Cintas and Remael (2007, p. 9) state that subtitles must be shown up with the dialogue and the image contextually, display on the lowest part of screen so that the viewers can easily understand the context of what speaker is actually saying.

### **2.2.7 Audiovisual Translation : Subtitling**

In Diaz Cintas's book, the nature of the audiovisual text and its features should be examined, connected by acoustic and visual channels. The other distinctiveness of the feature is the highly nonverbal element value. As pointed out by Zabalbeascoa (1997) several nonverbal elements are existed in all texts, since they cannot deliver the message unless several kinds of physical support are added.

The features that differently point out the audiovisual text can be summarized such as :

1. Reception is connected by acoustic and visual channels.
2. The significance of presenting nonverbal elements.
3. There are verbal and nonverbal elements in synchrony.
4. Appearance on screen is called reproducible material.
5. Predetermined succession of moving images is named recorded material.

The constituents of acoustic and the visual are unitedly combined with the nonverbal and verbal ones so that they basically have four parts of the audiovisual text : images as visual nonverbal, subtitles as the visual verbal element, dialogue as the acoustic verbal, as well as score and sounds as the acoustic nonverbal. On the other hand, originally, untranslated film is proposed to be SL and the subtitled film as TL.



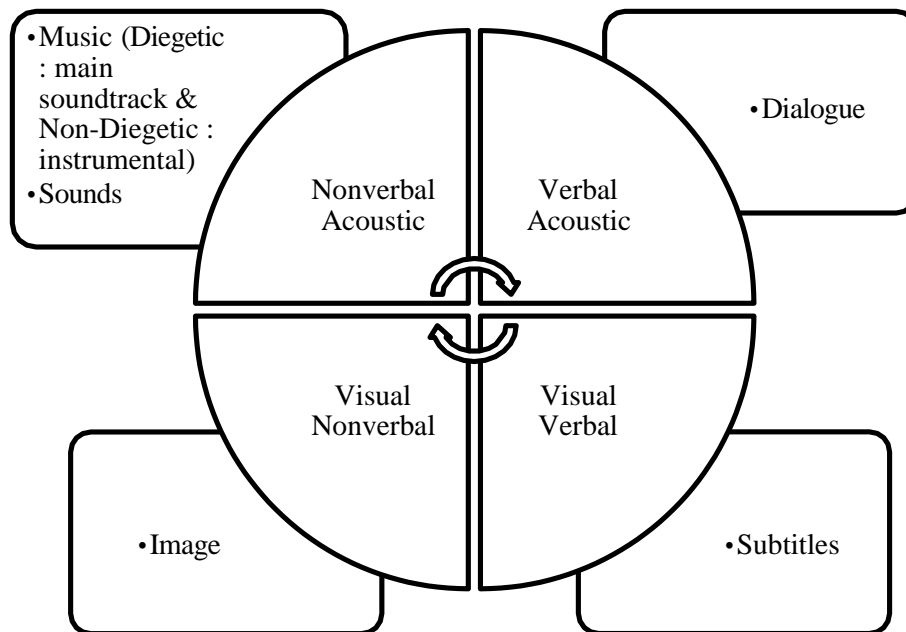


Figure 2.1 Audiovisual Translation by Diaz Cintas (2007)

Source : Diaz Cintas & Gunilla Anderman - Subtitling Norms (2007)

### 2.2.8 Subtitling Quality of Translation

Larson (1984) proposes three criteria of good translation. The first one is accurate (A). The purpose of accurate (A) translation is that the target language is successfully accurate through receiving the transference of the source language's meaning. The second is clear (C), expressing that the translation is willingly able to be understood to the planned audience. Then, the last one is natural (N), expressing that the translation is soundlessly natural.

Waddington (2001) in Hajar and Maryam (2009) presents the scale of translation accuracy assesment (p. 138) :

I. Level 5: Successful

The idiom meaning in SL was completely transferred.

II. Level 4: Almost completely succesful

The idiom meaning in SL was almost completely transferred but there are several insignificant meaning.

III. Level 3: Adequate

The idiom meaning in SL was general but there are several distinct words.

IV. Level 2: Inadequate

The idiom meaning in SL was translated well, several meanings are disortion.

V. Level 1: Totally inadequate

The idiom meaning in SL was totally inadequate transferred.

On the basis of Nababan's (2012) theory, several categories of quality of translation are existed, one of those are Accuracy. The translation is categorized accurate if deletion or additional words are not found. For scoring, the accurate one has 3 point. Accuracy level has 3 levels such as :

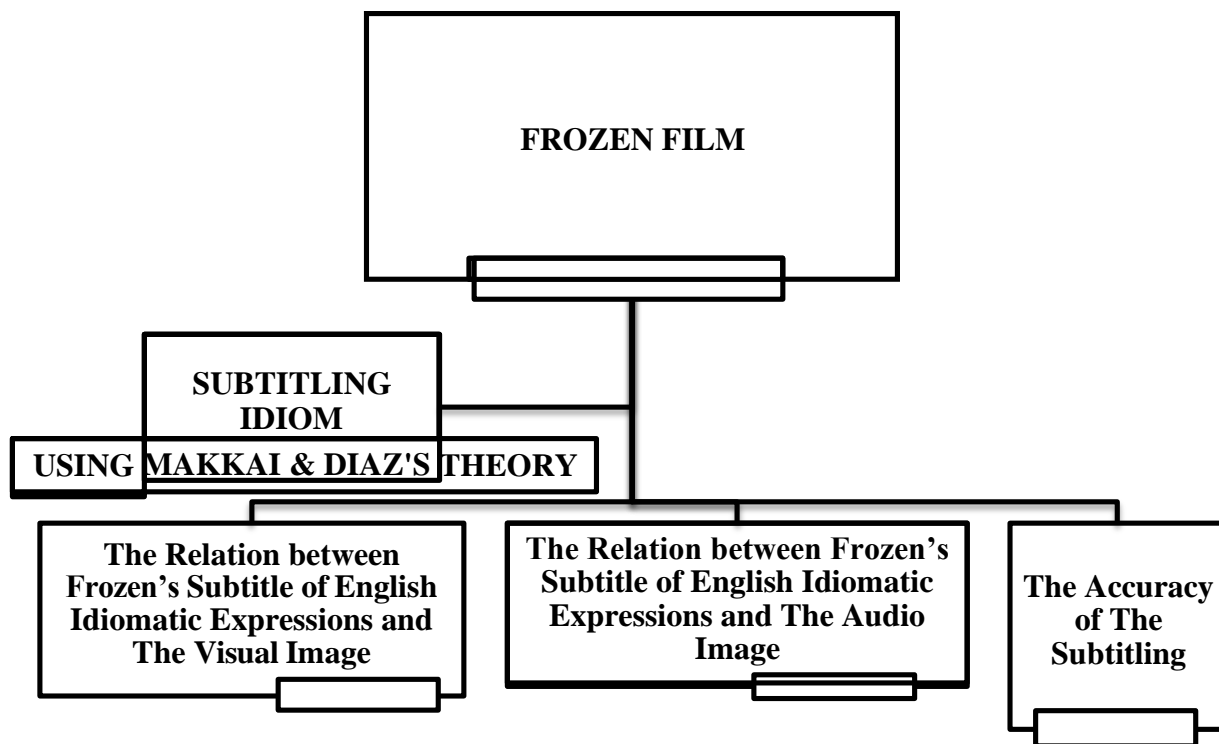
- I. In accurate level, the translation feels natural and the technical terms used are delivered to the readers. The score is 3.
- II. In less accurate, the translation feels natural, but there is little problem in grammatical errors. The score is 2.
- III. In inaccurate level, the translation unnatural and the technical terms used are not delivered to the readers. The score is 1.

Table 2.1 Accuracy Rating by Nababan (2012)

Scale	Indicator	Result
3	The meaning of the idiom in the source text was completely transferred; there was no distortion in meaning.	Accurate
2	The meaning of the idiom in the source text was rendered accurately whereas there is some distortion in meaning.	Less Accurate
1	The meaning of the idiom in the source text was transferred inaccurately or some part was deleted	Inaccurate

Source : Accuracy Rating by Nababan (2012)

### 2.3 Theoretical Framework



In accordance with the title and the context of the study, The theory from Diaz Cintas (2007) about audio and visual for subtitling idioms is applied in analyzing the data. Another theory is about the classifications of idioms taken by Adam Makkai (1994). There are five categories for lexemic idioms by ; (1) Phrasal Verb Idiom, (2) Tournure Idiom, (3) Irreversible Binomial Idiom, (4) Phrasal Compound Idiom, and (5) Incorporating Verb Idiom. In addition, for the accuracy of the subtitling, the writer uses Nababan's (2012) theory.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter is the last chapter, which presents the conclusions of the study which includes the main points of this study that have been discussed in the previous chapter. This chapter also covers some suggestions for the next study, especially for those who want to conduct research with a similar topic.

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

Explaining conclusions can impudently and shortly respond the problem of the research in order to underline other findings. The conclusions of this study are presented as follows.

In collecting the data, the researcher found 75 data from 1023 data which were classified using Idiom Structure in English mentioned by Adam Makkai (1994). There are five types of lexemic idioms by ; (1) Phrasal Verb Idiom, (2) Tournure Idiom, (3) Irreversible Binomial Idiom, (4) Phrasal Compound Idiom, and (5) Incorporating Verb Idiom. Finally, after conducting the research, 75 data that contain idiomatic expressions are found such as 1) using Phrasal Verb Idiom is found 57 data, (2) using Tournure Idiom is found 5 data, (3) using Irreversible BinomialIdiom is found 0 data, (4) using Phrasal Compound Idiom is found 4 data, and (5) using Incorporating Verb Idiom is found 9 data. Then, for answering the research problems, the researcher used the data collection such as those lexemic idioms which were classified as well as the English Idiomatic Expressions to relate the visual image and audio image using Subtitling idioms. Subtitling idioms is based on combination theories by Adam Makkai – Idiom Structure in English and Diaz Cintas – Audiovisual Translation : Subtitling. To assess the accuracy of the subtitling idioms, the researcher used Nababan’s theory.

In order to relate between Frozen’s subtitle of English Idiomatic Expressions and the visual image, the writer classified the English Idiomatic Expressions and translated the meanings. Moreover, the context of subtitles, the visual images which are represented by facial expressions, gestures, and situations as well as the meaning

of English Idiomatic Expressions should be able to be related or not. In the end, the result of relation between Frozen's subtitle of English Idiomatic Expressions and the visual image showed that 72 data are able to be related and 3 data are unable to be related.

The second objective of this study is to relate between Frozen's subtitle of English Idiomatic Expressions and the audio image. Basically, what the writer did was exactly same with the first objective except the image. In order to relate between Frozen's subtitle of English Idiomatic Expressions and the audio image, the writer classified the English Idiomatic Expressions and translated the meanings. Moreover, the context of subtitles, the audio images which are represented by backsound types, volume of sounds, and time duration as well as the meaning of English Idiomatic Expressions should be able to be related or not. In the end, the result of relation between Frozen's subtitle of English Idiomatic Expressions and the audio image showed that 72 data are able to be related and 3 data are unable to be related.

The third objective of this study is to assess the accuracy of the subtitling idioms. The accuracy of idiom translation can be seen from three categories of Nababan's scale of accuracy, which are; accurate, less accurate and inaccurate. In the end, the result of subtitling's accuracy are mostly accurate. The results showed that there is 94.95% of the data are mostly accurate. It means that the meaning of all of the idioms in the source language are successfully translated without any distortions in meaning.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

In accordance with the data analysis and the conclusions, several suggestions can be showed as follows :

### **1. To Other researchers**

Researchers should know and understand the research problems that they want to solve and finally getting the findings. So, if the contexts are the same as this research, those will be better if the film includes many English Idiomatic Expressions so that it will be easier to hold the documentations like collecting and analyzing the data using them. Moreover, they should understand literary theories such like 'Audiovisual Translations : Subtitling' and Idiom Structure in English. Those combinations will be subtitling

idioms. For the accuracy, they should assess the subtitling idioms using the table of accuracy indicators. The writer sincerely hopes that this research can be valuable for other researchers.

Furthermore, this object is exactly possible for the research such as movie subtitle.

## 2. To Subtitlers

Idiom are often found in literary works. So, it is important for subtitlers to have good knowledge of idioms and to know how to subtitle them correctly such like they should understand 'Audiovisual translation : Subtitling' and implement that theory into the subtitles. So, they can subtitle them accurately.

## 3. To Learners

Further suggestion is given for those who are taking idiomatic literary film study and the instructors or lecturers. It is better for the students to broaden their knowledge of literary elements and idiomatic vocabularies or lexemic idioms that can be found in film.

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