

THE ACCURACY OF IDIOMS TRANSLATION FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN IN THE “TANGLED” FILM

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Abstract

The study aims to analyze the accuracy of the translation on English idiomatic expression into Indonesian language in the film entitled “Tangled”. This study applies descriptive qualitative with the content analysis that uses textual and comparative analysis. The data source of this study is the film “Tangled” and its subtitle into the Indonesian language. The data collection procedures includes reading the source and the target text of the film script and excerpt the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, then compare both to generate the data corpus. The data are then analyzed based on the accuracy of translation by Nababan. Based on the data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that there are accurate, less accurate and inaccurate translation on idiomatic expressions in the “Tangled” film subtitle. From 115 idiomatic expressions found in the movie, 82 of them are categorized as accurate translations, 18 idioms are less accurate and 15 are inaccurate translation. From those findings, it can be stated that the translation on idiomatic expressions in the *tangled* movie is quite good.

Keywords: *Idiomatic expression, translation, accuracy, film*

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, technology develops rapidly, especially in Indonesia. As a result, people are easy to get much information or entertainment from all over the world. One of them is foreign film. Most of that film is available in English. Nevertheless, not all Indonesian master English well. So, translation is required to fix that problem (Defina *et al.*, 2019). This is also argued by Adam *et al.* (2019) who say that various types of information from developed countries which are written in English will be difficult without the presence of translation. The role of translation, therefore, is quite important in bridging this communication gap. In this respect, the quality of a translation into a target language is great important.

In translation study, literary translation is considered as the most difficult works since the characteristics of literary texts are expressive, connotative, symbolic, subjective, timeless, universal, having multiple interpretations, using special device (figure of speech) and having tendency to deviate from language norms (Floranti & Mubarok, 2020, Adam, 2019). Jureczek (2017) argues translation of fiction texts such as novel, poetry, drama, etc. are problematic than other genre. It is because the content involves various elements (lots of event, settings, characters, cultures, emotions, etc.) and reflect a social life, moral values, symbolism that require skilled interpretation and deep understanding to both sociocultural contexts. In addition to recreate the similar impact and atmosphere without losing the magnificence and style of the original piece, the poetic and atheistic aspects which are not often discovered in any kind of translation should be maintained as possible (Hartono, 2018).

One of literary works which becomes the object of literary translation is film. Film is considered as a branch of literature because it can be analyzed and interpreted in the same ways as traditional written literature (Ramrao: 2016). All of the elements of fiction that are presented in written literature are also available in literature presented as film. In translating film subtitle the presence of idiomatic expressions become problematic issue while the intensity of English

idiomatic expression is highly used in daily conversation, as well as in film. This is in line with Anggini (2019) who says that translating idioms are the most difficult task for the translators. Adelnia & Dastjerdi also argue that idioms are the essence of any language and the most problematic part to handle with. 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. It is impossible to define any unique approach in the translating process since so many idioms are culturally specific and thus the pragmatic meaning must be much more prized than the literal meaning. If they are translated literally or word for word, they lead to extreme confusion.

One aspect that should be considered in translating idiom is accuracy. It is a term used to evaluate translation that a meaning of the source language's text is already equivalent to that of the target language's text because the concept of equivalent leads to similarity of the content which is delivered (Larson in Adam, 2019). In this study, the accuracy of idiom translation is the main focus to be analyzed. The film entitled "*Tangled*" subtitle translation is chosen as the object of this study because many idiomatic expressions contained in this film.

METHODS

This study applies qualitative approach in which the data are analyzed by explaining descriptively. This method is used to reveal and analyze the accuracy of translating idioms from English into the Indonesian language. The data source of this study is the film "*Tangled*" and its subtitle (translated version) into the Indonesian language. The data collection procedures includes reading the source and the target text of the film script and excerpt the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, then compare both to generate the data corpus. The procedure of analyzing the data is a comparative analysis of the contents of the text that is the source text (ST) and the translated text (TT). The data are then analyzed based on the accuracy of translation by Nababan (2010).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, it is found that there 115 idioms used in "*Tangled*" film. They are categorized as accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. The accuracy level of idioms translation reveals that there are 71% accurate translation of idioms, 16 % less accurate translation of idioms and 13 % inaccurate translation of idioms. The accuracy idioms translation applied in translating the film "*Tangled*" into the Indonesian language can be seen in the following table:

Table 1: Frequency of the use of translation strategies

The level of Accuracy	Frequency	Percentage
Accurate	82	71%
Less Accurate	18	16%
Inaccurate	15	13%
Total	115	100%

a. Accurate Translation

The following explanation is the analysis of the idiomatic expression translation categorized as accurate translation. The data classified as accurate translation are the meaning in the source text is accurately and clearly transmitted into the target text without any distortion of meaning (Nababan, 2010).

(Datum Number 2)

Source Language (SL) : that's right, to keep you **safe and sound**, dear

Target Language (TL) : Benar, agar kau **tetap aman** sayang

This expression was used by mother Gothel to convince Rapunzel that she will be safe in the tower than being in the outside of the tower, when she wants to see the flying lanterns as her birthday wish. According to Farlex Dictionary of Idioms, safe and sound means safe from danger and free from injury harm. Whereas, according to The American Heritage, Dictionary of Idioms, safe and sound means out of danger and unharmed. In Indonesian it is translated as "bebas dari bahaya" which has similar meaning with the word "aman". Therefore, this translated text is considered as accurate translation because it conveyed the same meaning from the origin text into the target language.

(Datum Number 30)

SL : Please **Hold on**

TL : Mohon **Tunggu sebentar**

Flynn using this expression when he and his Stabbington Brothers want to steal crown and he is looking to the castle and enjoy the view from the top of the building but his partners already calls him to go. According to American Heritage Dictionary of idioms, "hold on" means 1. Maintain one's grip, cling, 2. Continue to do something, persist 3. Stop, wait. Based on the context, "stop, wait" is suitable meaning for this expression which in Indonesian it is translated as "Berhenti atau Tunggu". The subtitle translation has similar meaning with the meaning from the source language. It shows that the translation of idiomatic expression in the subtitle is accurately conveys the same meaning from the source language to the target language. So, the translation is categorized as accurate translation.

(Datum Number 46)

SL : **I'm on a roll**, big brother!

TL : **Aku sangat beruntung**, kak

In this subtitle, the idiom is refers to Hiro who is telling his brother that he is very lucky to win the bot fighting. According to Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, on a roll means in the midst of a series of successes. While, the translator translates on a roll into sangat beruntung. The subtitle translation has similar meaning with the meaning from the source language. It shows that the translation of idiomatic expression in the subtitle is accurately conveys the same meaning from the source language to the target language. So, the translation is categorized as accurate translation.

b. Less Accurate Translation

The following explanation is the analysis of the idiomatic expression translation which categorized as a less accurate translation. The indicators of this category are the message of source text is less accurately conveyed into the target text, there are some meanings distortion from source text into target text, any some omission, addition or different meaning, there are some mistakes on choosing the meaning. In this sentence there are some meaning distortions which are chosen by translator (Nababan, 2010). It can be seen as follows:

(Datum number 75)

SL : but **he doesn't get the message**

TL : tapi **dia tidak menangkap pesanku**

The idiom *he doesn't get the message* is less accurately conveyed into the target language because there is a meaning distortion chosen by translator. The word "*pesan*" should be translated into "*maksud*". So, the translation will be "*menangkap maksudku*" or "*mengerti maksudku*". The word "*maksud*" is mostly used in target language rather than "*pesan*".

(Datum Number 77)

SL : oh...**My heart sinks like stone**

TL : oh...**Jantungku kontan merosot ke kaki**

The translation will result to the ambiguous perception to the target language. The message of the SL seems explicitly showing that "my heart" really falls down, while it does not so in the TL. This means that the translation is less accurately conveyed into the target language because there is a meaning distortion chosen by translator. It is suggested to translate the idiom into *hatiku sungguh kecewa* instead of *jantungku kontan merosot*.

(Datum Number 80)

ST : "Please, **tell me the truth once and for all.**

TT : "Luke, kumohon," sergahku buru-buru. "**Kumohon katakan yang sebenarnya sekali lagi.**

The idiom above is less accurate since there is meaning distortion. The message of the SL seems explicitly showing that "now and for the last time". The translation into *sekali lagi dan terakhir kali* is more accurate.

c. Inaccurate Translation

The following explanation is the analysis of the idiomatic expression translation which categorized as an inaccurate translation. A text is considered as inaccurate translation if the meaning in the source text is inaccurately transferred or omitted in the target text. It can be seen as follows:

(Datum Number 106)

SL : **skip the drama**, stay with mama

TL : **lewati dramanya**, tinggallah bersama ibu

This colloquial idiom was used by Mother Gothel when Rapunzel eager to see up close are a group of floating lanterns filling the sky that she's only observed from a great distance. It's the one thing she wants for her birthday, but for Mother Gothel anything that takes Rapunzel out of the tower is a non-starter. So, she makes Rapunzel forget her wish and stay inside the tower by saying "skip the drama, stay with mama". The idiomatic expression in this case is phrase "skip the drama" which translated as "lewati dramanya". The translation of this idiom is not appropriate to the context because there is no drama in the movie. The derivation of this phrase is from expression "skip it" with more definite object. The meaning is almost likely the same. According to The American Heritage: dictionary of idioms, "skip it" means drop the subject or ignore the matter. In addition, Spears (1996, p.305) notes that the expression "skip it" means "lupakan saja". When mother Gothel using this phrase, it means that she doesn't want to hear Rapunzel whine about her wish to see closely the flying lanterns at her birthday. So, the researcher prefers translating it idiomatically as "lupakan saja". Referring on the aspect of accuracy by Nababan, the translation above is classified as inaccurate translation because it cannot convey the ideas from the source language to the target language accurately.

(Datum Number 111)

SL : Sorry, **my hands are full**
TL : Maaf, **tanganku penuh**

This expression is used by Flynn when his partners The Stabington Brothers ask him to help them climb up the cliff, but Flynn refuse it by saying “my hands are full”. The fact is that Flynn does not want to help them to climb up the cliff. The translation of this expression is inaccurate since the word “penuh” is not appropriate to use in this case. In KBBI, the word “penuh” means already in full and it can refers to object like pail or jar to fill not hand. The translator translates this expression literally, so the message of the original text is not transferred accurately to the target language and not accepted in Indonesian grammar. Therefore this translation is considered as inaccurate translation. According to Longman Idioms Dictionary, hands full mean have a lot to do. In addition, According to Seidl and McMordie (1988), hands full means be extremely busy; have a lot of work which if it is translated into Indonesian as sibuk, banyak pekerjaan. Therefore, the appropriate meaning of this idiom supposed to be “saya/aku sedang sibuk”.

(Datum Number 115)

SL : “Um...yes.” **I clear my throat**
TL : “Eh...ya.” **Aku melonggarkan tenggorokan**

The idiom “*Clear my throat means* ‘make sound like a small cough in order to speak’. The translation of *melonggarkan tenggorokan* doesn’t convey the meaning of it. The translation is not accurate because it does not convey the meaning of the idiom. Therefore the translation of idiom is inaccurate.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that there are accurate, less accurate and inaccurate translation on idiomatic expressions in the “Tangled” film subtitle. From 115 idiomatic expressions found in the movie, 82 of them are categorized as accurate translations, 18 idioms are less accurate and 15 are inaccurate translation. From those findings, it can be stated that the translation on idiomatic expressions in the *tangled* movie is quite good.

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