

TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN ZOOTOPIA INTO INDONESIAN CONTEXT

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Abstract : *This study aimed at describing the process and result of translation of English idiomatic expressions in Zootopia into Indonesian context. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected through observation. The researcher watched Zootopia while identifying the idiomatic expressions appeared in the movie. The idioms then were translated into Bahasa Indonesia by using various translation methods. The result of the study revealed that four English idiomatic expressions have the similar form and meaning with Bahasa Indonesia idioms. Many of the English idioms have the equal meaning of idiomatic expressions but appear in different forms. Other idioms do not have the idioms with equal meaning, thus they were translated by using free translation method. Finally, there is one English word adopted in Bahasa Indonesia since this word refers to a job that does not exist in Indonesian context, meter maid.*

Keywords: *Translation, idiomatic expressions, English, Bahasa Indonesia*

Abstrak : *Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan proses dan hasil terjemahan idiom bahasa Inggris di film Zootopia ke dalam konteks bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini adalah observasi. Prosedur penelitian yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini adalah peneliti menonton zootopia sambil mengidentifikasi idiom yang muncul di film. Idiom-idiom itu kemudian diterjemahkan ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia dengan menggunakan berbagai metode terjemahan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa empat ungkapan idiomat bahasa Inggris memiliki bentuk dan makna yang mirip dengan idiom Bahasa Indonesia. Banyak idiom bahasa Inggris yang memiliki padanan makna yang sama dengan idiom bahasa Indonesia tetapi muncul dalam bentuk lain. Idiom yang tidak memiliki padanan idiom di dalam bahasa Indonesia, sehingga diterjemahkan dengan menggunakan metode penerjemahan bebas. Terakhir, ada satu idiom bahasa Inggris yang diadopsi dalam Bahasa Indonesia karena idiom ini merujuk pada pekerjaan yang tidak ada dalam konteks Indonesia, yaitu meter maid.*

Kata kunci: *Penerjemahan, idiom, bahasa Inggris, bahasa Indonesia*

1. INTRODUCTION

Translation has been regarded as a part of applied linguistics. House defined translation in two definitions (2014, p. 39). First, translation is the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is re-produced in

another language. Second, whether both a linguistic and textual activity that involves the reproduction of a text written in one language into another language. The similar definitions proposed by Emzir (2015, p. 2). Emzir stated that translation has two terms. As a noun, translation is the result of the translation process.

As a verb, translation is the process in which transferring a text from one form into another form of a language. Translation is the linguistic activity which involves the process of transferring a text into another form of languages. Translation

Emzir (2015, p. 4) divided translation into three types:

- a. Interlingual translation. The process of translation from one language into another language. This type of translation is most widely known as the translation process in general.
- b. Intralingual translation. The process of translation in the similar language. This type of translation involves paraphrasing and rewording.
- c. Intersemiotic translation. The process of translation from one verbal sign into nonverbal signs. Examples of intersemiotic translation are translating from text into pictures and translating text into songs.

Translation covers a various range of topics such as political speeches, legal texts, subtitles, literary works, academic sources, and many more. Thus, Translation is considered as an interdisciplinary field. In consequences, a translator should not only master knowledge about language but also knowledge in relevant fields that s/he is dealing with. Pamungkas (2015, p. 193) stated that translation is a process that can be viewed from multiple perspective such as linguistics, social, functional, etc.

In 1972, Holmes firstly proposed the term translation studies (Munday, 2001, p. 6). The focus of this study is to find the appropriate

translation of English proverbs in 2016 cartoon movies.

Newmark in Nugraha (2016, p. 127) proposes eight methods of translation:

1. Word for word translation: this method maintains the original structure of the source language into the target language.
2. Literal translation: This method of translation focuses on the grammatical structure of the target language.
3. Faithful translation: this method replicates the contextual meaning of the source language into the contextual meaning of the target language.
4. Semantic translation: This method focuses on the meaning of the text. This method may perceive the same concept as the faithful translation.
5. Adaptation: This method focuses on the cultural aspects of the target language.
6. Idiomatic translation: This method transfers the intention of the source language by adjusting the colloquial expressions or idioms of the target language.
7. Communicative translation: This method transfers the message of the source language into acceptable expressions in the target language.
8. Free translation: This method focuses on the message and intention of the source language rather than its grammatical structure. This method allows paraphrasing the message from the source language into the target language.

Talking about language we will always dealing about meaning because the essential item of language is meaning. Language defined as a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group co-operates (Bloch and Trager , 2012, p. 2). Gomez (2006, p. 50) suggests that, in spite of the publicity given to Chomsky's view, "the key concept of linguistic creativity has only been minimally dealt with in the specialized literature of linguistics". In semantics, linguists look for general rules about the relationship between form of word and sentences and meaning. Griffin (2006, p. 6) emphasized that when you do semantics, you are dealing with meaning and there is no context to consider.

In semantics, linguistics also needs to consider other branches of language. Hufford et.al (2007, p. 260) stated that semantic theory is a part of a larger enterprise, linguistic theory, which includes the study of syntax (grammar) and phonetics (pronunciation) besides the study of meaning. In analyzing meaning of a sentence, linguists need to know the structure of the sentence since different structures make different meanings.

Dealing with semantics, there are some sentences that have different meaning with the sentence itself such as idioms. Hufford (2007, p. 328) idiomatic expressions are multi word phrases whose overall meanings as idiosyncratic and largely unpredictable, reflecting speaker meanings that are not derivable by combining the literal senses of the individual words in each phrase. The meaning of idioms is called as figurative meaning. For example when we say "break your leg" doesn't mean that we ask a

person to break his/her leg but we support them to do their best.

Idioms can also be found in cartoon movies. Candra and Lestari (2016, p. 100) found that the role of proverbs in conversation management script is to primarily to organized turn – taking behavior- in particular topic in spoken discourse. Idioms function to strengthen the character built in cartoon movie.

Langlots (2006, p. 4) stated that idioms are usually used in order to communicate more clearly and visually, to play with words, to be different, or to be amusing or witty. Idioms are part of daily live of people. Translating the idioms may be a tricky process for a translator. Bradeau (2012, p. 240) claimed that the major difficulties in the process of translations of idioms spring from the internal complexity that they display.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled "**Bahasa Indonesia Subtitle of English Idioms in Zootopia**". The research question of this study is:

1. What are the appropriate translations of idioms found in *Zootopia*?

2. METHODOLOGY

This research used a descriptive qualitative method focusing on socio-pragmatics study. This study aimed at analyzing the appropriate translations of idioms found in *Zootopia*. Therefore, this study involved the sociology and pragmatics field in translating the proverbs. Nugraha (2016, p. 128) stated that socio-

pragmatics concerns with the relationship between the participants involved in social activities and social factors including the consequences of the social actions in society.

The data were collected through observation. The procedure of the research is as follow:

- a. The researcher watched *Zootopia* and found the idioms contained in the script.
- b. The researcher analyzed the meaning of English idiomatic expressions found in *Zootopia*
- c. The researcher investigated the appropriate translations of the idiomatic expressions found in *Zootopia* into Bahasa Indonesia.

3. RESULTS

The result of this research can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.1 Data Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in Zootopia Cartoon Movie

No	Speech – Act of Idiomatic expressions	Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions	Translation in Bahasa Indonesia
1.	Before you hit the streets.	Before start working	Sebelum berangkat kerja
2.	Scorching sandstorm.	Very hot day	Hari yang sangat panas
3.	bunny bumpkin	An unsophisticated bunny, not intelligent or	Anak ingusan

		interested in culture	
4.	One thousand foot fall.	A description or view of a <u>situation</u> or problem that <u>provides</u> very <u>general information</u> , but no details:	Omong kosong
5.	carrot baby	Immature bunny	Anak ingusan
6.	Frigid ice wall	A taciturn person	Peti es / berat bibir
7.	Filthy toilet	Bathroom dream	Bunga tidur
8.	fluffy butt	A person who is fat	Bantet / Orang gendut
9.	fuzzy bunny	One who refuse to learn, refuse to think, and refuses to consider the possibility that they could possibly ever be wrong	Anak malas
10.	- Really, it's kind of a proud-scared	Really scary	Sangat menakutkan

	combo		
11.	You played cribbage with a weasel once	Trust on a liar	Mudah ditipu
12.	Yeah, he cheats like there's no tomorrow	Cheats very fast, in large amounts and without thinking carefully	Akal bulus
13.	Don't lose your key!	Lose the clue	Jangan sampai hilang arah
14.	Greasy walls.	A cheating person	Penipu ulung
15.	Rickety bed.	Feeble with age	Dimakan usia
16.	, you little dickens!	You little devil	Anak nakal
17.	And City Hall is right up my tail to find them	City Hall is urging me intensely to find them	pencarian
18.	You probably forgot but, I was top of my class at the academy.	Number one student	Bintang kelas
19.	. So hit the road!	Start working	Menggelar tikar
20.	this goofy little	Someone who is	Pembuat onar

	stinker,	mischievous and ornery	
21.	So beat it.	Face the problem	Hadapi masalah
22.	You're holding up the line.	A temporary state of being that recommends that the appropriate position is to remain steady and not react whatsoever	Menghalangi antrian
23.	meter maid	a woman whose job is to find vehicles that are parked illegally.	Meter maid
24.	I'd lose my head if it weren't attached to my neck.	My memory is so bad	Lupa ingatan
25.	It's just, you know it burns me up to see folks with such backward attitudes towards foxes.	Be angry	Naik darah

26.	just a real articulate fella.	Able to express thoughts and feelings easily and clearly	Tipis bibir
27.	I'll bite your face off!	Really made at someone	Akan aku kasih bogem mentah
28.	It's called a hustle, Sweetheart.	pretend to be a bad pool player so that people will make bets with you, and then it turns out you're really good and you win their money.	Berpura-pura jahat untuk melakukan kebaikan
29.	whoopsie	mistakes	Tergelincir lidah
30.	Till finally she has no choice but to go back home with that cute fuzzy wuzzy little tail between her legs to become.	Cute little bunny	Anak lucu
31.	Be careful	Lose your	Putus asa

	now, or it won't just be your dreams getting crushed.	hope	
32.	Especially not some... jerk who never had the guts to try to be anything more than a Pawpsicle hustler.	Be brave	Punya nyali
33.	Glorious day!	Happy day	Hari yang menyenangkan
34.	It's your word against yours.	Think before you speak	Mulutmu harimaumu
35.	Catch me if ya' can, cottontail!	rabbit	kelinci
36.	Coming through	Arrive	tiba
37.	I got dibs!	I got the last piece of something	Bagian akhir
38.	Bon voyage, flatfoot!	Expression for the system administrator which is	Orang yang sangat tidak rapi

		extremely untidy and his office is a complete mess.	
39.	I popped the weasel!	Catch the weasel	menangkap
40.	Shut your tiny mouth now!	Stop talking	Tutup mulut
41.	All right, well, I'd say the case is in good hands.	Is in the right person	Orang yang tepat
42.	But.. You strike out, you resign.	You fail, you resign	gagal
43.	And time is money.	Time is precious	Waktu adalah uang
44.	Any moron can run a plate?	It generally describes a process of noting the license plate number, looking it up on a computer, and using the data there to figure out the name and address of the person who owns	Tidak dapat diandalkan

		the car.	
45.	on the hook	in hard situation	Di ujung tanduk
46.	We are really fighting the clock and every minute counts.	In a hurry	Tergesa-gesa
47.	Darn it. It's a bummer.	A situation in which no desirable result can occur	Tarik muka dua belas = kecewa
48.	For old times sake?	in order to experience again something one did in the past	mengulangi
49.	We broke bread together.	To engage in a comfortable, friendly interaction.	Menjalin hubungan
50.	Scared my driver half to death.	Very scared	Ketakutan setengah mati
51.	Down on all fours.	both hands and both knees on the ground	merangkak
52.	I mean, kid's turned into one of	Undergo nature	Menjelajah alam

	the top pastry chefs in the tri-burrows.		
53.	I thought she was talking in tongues or something.	Unaware of what she says	Besar mulut

From the table shown, we can conclude that translating idiomatic expressions is a complicated process. A translator must have the knowledge about linguistics and socio-pragmatics in both source language and target language. Idiomatic expressions are closely related to the culture. The above data showed that there is an English idiom which can not be translated in Bahasa Indonesia. The idiom *Meter maid* refers to a police officer whose job is to find vehicles that are parked illegally. That kind of job is a duty of a department of transportation officer not a police officer. Therefore, instead of translating the word *meter maid* into police officer or transportation officer, the researcher decided to adopt the word itself.

The above table showed that there are four English idiomatic expressions that have the similar form of idioms in Bahasa Indonesia:

- a. You're holding up the line = menghalangi antrian
- b. Time is money = waktu adalah uang
- c. Scared half to death = ketakutan setengah mati
- d. Shut your tiny mouth = tutup mulutmu

Many English idiomatic expressions have the equal meaning but different form of idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. For these types of idiom, the researcher applied the idiomatic translation method. For example:

- a. bunny bumpkin = otak udang
- b. one thousand foot fall = omong kosong
- c. carrot baby = Anak ingusan
- d. Frigid ice wall = Peti es / berat bibir
- e. Filthy toilet = Bunga tidur
- f. he cheats like there's no tomorrow = akal bulus
- g. Don't lose your key = Jangan sampai hilang arah
- h. Greasy walls = penipu ulung
- i. Top of my class = bintang kelas

Other English idiomatic expressions do not have the equal meaning in Bahasa Indonesia idiom. Therefore, the researcher decided to adapt the free translation method for these types of idioms. For example:

- a. before you hit the streets = sebelum berangkat kerja
- b. scorching sandstorm = hari yang sangat panas
- c. fuzzy bunny = anak malas
- d. played cribbage = mudah ditipu
- e. a proud-scared combo = sangat menakutkan
- f. it's called a hustle = berpura-pura jahat untuk melakukan kebaikan

The description above proved that idiomatic expressions are closely related to social context of a language. In order to make the translation accurate, natural, and effective,

the translator should applied various translation methods. The translator has to master not only the linguistics aspects but also the socio-pragmatics contexts of a language. These knowledge will guide the translator in making decision of which version of the translation will be taken.

4. CONCLUSION

Translation study is a multidisciplinary field which involve linguistics and other relevant subjects related to the text that is being processed. One text that is likely to be translated is idiomatic expressions. Idiomatic expressions are translated not only in interlingual translation but also in intralingual translation. Idiomatic expression is a fixed phrase that has the unpredictable meaning that the meaning differs from the actual meaning.

The result of the study revealed that four English idiomatic expressions have the similar form and meaning with Bahasa Indonesia idioms. Many of the English idioms have the equal meaning of idiomatic expressions but appear in different forms. Other idioms do not have the idioms with equal meaning, thus they were translated by using free translation method. Finally, there is one English word adopted in Bahasa Indonesia since this word refers to a job that does not exist in Indonesian context, meter maid.

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