

The Translation Of Idioms In The Netflix Subtitle Of The Film Notting Hill

I Kadek Arditya Kurniawan¹, I Nengah Sudipa², Ketut SANTI Indriani³
^{1,2,3}Faculty of Humanities , Udayana University , Bali, Indonesia

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ABSTRAK

Dalam penerjemahan, idiom menjadi tantangan besar karena sifatnya yang khas secara budaya dan ketiadaan padanan langsung dalam bahasa lain. Studi ini berfokus pada film *Notting Hill*, mengidentifikasi jenis idiom yang ada dan menganalisis strategi yang digunakan untuk menerjemahkannya dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Penelitian sebelumnya pada teks yang berbeda menunjukkan preferensi yang bervariasi terhadap strategi penerjemahan, dengan Parafrase menjadi yang paling dominan. Namun, penelitian ini mengisi celah dengan berfokus pada konteks sinematik. Penelitian ini mengidentifikasi 68 idiom dalam *Notting Hill*, yang dikategorikan menggunakan tipologi Fernando. Idiom Murni adalah yang paling sering muncul, mencakup 51% dari kasus, diikuti oleh Idiom Literal sebesar 31%, dan Semi-Idiom sebesar 18%. Kerangka kerja Baker digunakan untuk menganalisis strategi penerjemahan. Parafrase menjadi strategi yang paling umum digunakan, mencakup 75% dari terjemahan. Strategi lainnya termasuk Penghilangan (12%), Menggunakan Idiom dengan Makna dan Bentuk Serupa (7%), serta Menggunakan Idiom dengan Makna Serupa tetapi Bentuk Berbeda (6%). Studi ini memberikan wawasan tentang penerjemahan idiom dalam film, menekankan peran dominan parafrase, sambil menyoroti tantangan dan kompleksitas dalam menjaga makna idiomatik di berbagai bahasa.

ABSTRACT

In translation, idioms pose a significant challenge due to their cultural specificity and lack of direct equivalents in other languages. This study focuses on the film Notting Hill, identifying the types of idioms present and analyzing the strategies used to translate them from English to Indonesian. Previous research on different texts has shown varied preferences for translation strategies, with Translation by Paraphrase often predominant. However, this study fills a gap by focusing on a cinematic context. The research identified 68 idioms in Notting Hill, categorized using Fernando's typology. Pure Idioms were the most frequent, comprising 51% of instances, followed by Literal Idioms at 31%, and Semi-Idioms at 18%. Baker's framework was employed to analyze the translation strategies. Translation by Paraphrase emerged as the most commonly used strategy, accounting for 75% of the translations. Other strategies included Translation by Omission (12%), Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form (7%), and Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form (6%). This study provides insights into idiom translation in films, emphasizing the dominant role of paraphrasing, while highlighting the challenges and complexities involved in preserving idiomatic meaning across languages.

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Corresponding Author:

I Kadek Arditya Kurniawan
Faculty of Humanities, Udayana University,
Bali, Indonesia
Email: kardtyaa13@email.com

1. INTRODUCTION

In the field of translation, idioms have always been one of the most complicated figurative languages for translators to render. As Adelnia and Dastjerdi [1] stated, because idioms are verbal expressions that are typical for a language and particular for a specific culture, not all of them have the exact equivalents in another language. Therefore, it is inevitable to face a problem in finding the equivalent of an idiom from one language to another. The major objective of this study was to identify the types of idioms used in the film *Notting Hill* and to analyze the strategies used to translate the idioms from English into Indonesian. The study does not engage with the accuracy of the translation of idioms in the target language.

Several attempts have been made to investigate the strategies used to translate idioms from English into Indonesian. Agoes [2] conducted a study to find out the translation strategies used in translating Conan Doyle's novel *A Study in Scarlet* into Indonesian. In her study, she concluded that the most used strategy was Translation by Paraphrase, which was used in 38 idioms or 63% of the data. In line with Agoes, Wisudawanto [3] also concluded in his study that in the comic *Garfield Goes to Waist*, the most used strategy was Translation by Paraphrase, which was used in translating 53 idioms or 85.48% of the data. In contrast, Rubianti [4], who conducted a similar study for her undergraduate thesis, found a different result in the film *How to Train Your Dragon*. She concluded that the most used translation strategy was Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form, which was used in 11 idioms or 55% of the data.

However, no previous study has investigated the strategies used in translating idioms from English into Indonesian in the film *Notting Hill*. Therefore, this research seeks to address the following questions: 1) What types of idioms are found in the film *Notting Hill*? and 2) How are the idiom translation strategies used to translate the English idioms in the film *Notting Hill* into Indonesian? In order to identify the types of idioms used in the film *Notting Hill*, a theory by Fernando (5), was used. Furthermore, to analyze the translation strategies used to translate the English idioms in the film *Notting Hill* into Indonesian, a theory by Baker [6] was used

2. METHOD

The data in this study are the English idioms found in the film *Notting Hill* and its Indonesian subtitle by Netflix's team. The data source of this study is *Notting Hill*, a 1999 film directed by Roger Michell in the romantic comedy genre. The 124-minute-long film tells the story of William Thacker, an English bookstore owner who fell in love with a famous American actress, Anna Scott. The film was chosen as the data source because it consists of an adequate number of idioms from various types, which was essential to be analyzed in this study.

The process of data collection was conducted with documentation method and note-taking technique. Several steps of data collection were done. The first step was watching the film *Notting Hill* on the streaming platform Netflix with an English subtitle. The next step was noting down the sentence in which the idioms were found in the film's subtitle into a table. The last step was noting down the Indonesian translated subtitle of the idioms into a table. To be able to collect the data as stated, many pausing and changing subtitles from English into Indonesian were done. In identifying the data, the definition of idiom by Neufeldt and Guralnik [7] was used.

The process of data analysis was conducted with qualitative method. Several steps of analyzing data were done. The first step was classifying the source language idioms found in the film *Notting Hill* based on the theory proposed by Fernando [5]. The next step was analyzing the translation strategies used based on the theory proposed by Baker [6]. The last step was counting the idioms found from each type as well as the numbers of each translation technique used and their percentages

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

From the research that has been conducted, 68 idioms from several types and translated by various idiom translation techniques were found in the data source.

3.1 Idiom Types

68 idioms were found in the film *Notting Hill*. The idioms have been classified into the three types of idioms proposed by Fernando [5] in the table below.

Table 1. *Idiom Types in the Film "Notting Hill"*

No	Idiom Type	Quantity	Percentage
1	Pure Idiom	35	51%
2	Semi-Idiom	12	18%
3	Literal Idiom	21	31%
TOTAL		68	100%

The table above shows that there are three types of idioms found in the film *Notting Hill*. Pure Idiom is the most frequently found type in the film, followed by Literal Idiom. Furthermore, it was also found that Semi-Idiom is the least frequently found type. Out of the 68 idioms found in the film, 35 idioms (51%) are Pure Idioms. Pure Idioms are non-literal or non-transparent, and their meaning cannot be deduced from the meaning of the words that compose the idiom. For example, a data from the film, "I've *opened Pandora's box*, and there's this trouble inside." The idiom "open Pandora's box" means to cause many troubles and problems. From the definition, "to open Pandora's box" does not correlate with the act of opening a box. Therefore, it is classified as a Pure Idiom. In addition, 21 of the idioms (31%) found are from the Literal Idiom type. Their meaning is transparent since they can be deduced from the words that compose them. For instance, a data from the film, "Can I just say "no" to your kind request and *leave it at that*?" The idiom "leave it at that" means to agree that there has been enough discussion and that it is time to stop. The meaning of the idiom "leave it at

that” can be interpreted only by looking at the meaning of the individual words. Therefore, it is classified as a Literal idiom.

Lastly, 12 of the idioms (18%) found are from the Semi-Idiom type. Semi-idiom has both literal and non-literal components, and its meaning is considered semi-transparent. For instance, a data from the film, “In fact, I think it’s something we should *take pride in*.” The idiom “take pride in” means to be proud of something. The meaning of “pride” composes the literal part of the idiom, while the meaning of the phrasal verb “take in” composes the non-literal part. Therefore, it is classified as a Semi-Idiom.

3.2 Idiom Translation Strategies

The 68 idioms found in the film *Notting Hill* have been compared to the Indonesian translation made by Netflix’s team, and the strategies have also been analyzed based on the strategies of translating idioms proposed by Baker [6] in the table below:

Table 2. *Idiom Translation Strategies in the Film “Notting Hill”*

No	Idiom Type	Quantity	Percentage
1	Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form	5	7%
2	Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form	4	6%
3	Translation by Paraphrase	51	75%
4	Translation by Omission	8	12%
TOTAL		68	100%

The table above shows that there are four strategies of translating idioms used in the Indonesian subtitle of the film *Notting Hill*. Translation by Paraphrase is the most frequently used strategy in the Indonesian subtitle. In addition, Translation by Omission is the second most frequently used strategy in the Indonesian subtitle, followed by the strategy of Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form. Moreover, it was also found that Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form is the least frequently used strategy in the Indonesian subtitle.

Out of the 68 idioms found in the film, 51 idioms (75%) were translated with Translation by Paraphrase. In this strategy, the translator conveys the meaning of an idiom by using a non-idiomatic single word or a group of words that match the source language idiom’s meaning. Below is a data from the film as an example.

ST: You’re *the spitting image* of—
TT: Kau *mirip sekali* dengan—
(Notting Hill/00:34:56)

The idiom “be the spitting image of (someone)” means to look extremely similar to someone. The translator rendered the idiom into Indonesian with the group of words “Kau mirip sekali dengan—” Using back-translation to analyze the Indonesian translation product, we will

get the sentence “You look extremely similar to—,” which matches the dictionary definition of the idiom. Moreover, the sentence “mirip sekali dengan—” is not an idiom in Indonesian. Therefore, the translation strategy used in the data above is Translation by Paraphrase.

In addition, 8 of the idioms (12%) were translated with Translation by Omission. In this strategy, the translator completely omits the source language idiom or does not translate it into the target language. Below is a data from the film as an example.

ST: But yesterday that actor asked you who I was and you just dismissed me *out of hand*.

TT: Kemarin, ketika aktor itu bertanya padamu tentang aku, kau mengabaikanku.
(Notting Hill/01:42:22)

Refusing or dismissing someone “out of hand” means to dismiss them completely without thinking about it. The idiom “out of hand” was omitted completely by the translator in the target language. By using back-translation to analyze the Indonesian translation product, we will only get the sentence “Yesterday, when that actor asked you who I was, you dismissed me,” without the idiom “out of hand.” A possible explanation is that the translator failed to think of the group of words that could describe the idiom appropriately in Indonesian. Thus, the translation strategy used in the datum above is Translation by Omission.

Moreover, 5 of the idioms (7%) were translated by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form. In this strategy, the translator uses a target language idiom with essentially the same meaning as the source language idiom and contains lexical items that are equivalent. Below is a data from the film as an example:

ST: And every time I get my *heart broken*, the newspapers splash it about as though it's entertainment.

TT: Dan setiap kali aku *patah hati*, koran-koran akan berlomba mengeksposnya dan menganggapnya hiburan.
(Notting Hill/00:43:07)

The idiom “heart-broken” means overcome by sorrow. The translator used the idiom “patah hati” to translate the idiom into Indonesian. The idioms “heart-broken” and “patah hati” have a similar meaning. Both idioms also consist of equivalent lexical items. Therefore, the translation strategy utilized by the translator in the datum above is Using an idiom of Similar Meaning and Form.

Lastly, 4 of the idioms (6%) were translated by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form. In this strategy, the translator uses a target language idiom with essentially the same meaning as the source language idiom but dissimilar lexical elements. Below is a data from the film as an example.

ST: Thought I'd *kill two birds with one stone*, you know.

TT: *Sekali mendayung, dua tiga pulau terlampaui*.
(Notting Hill/00:25:43)

The idiom “Kill two birds with one stone” means to succeed in achieving two things in a single action. The translator used the idiom “Sekali mendayung, dua tiga pulau terlampaui,” to render the source language idiom into Indonesian. Semantically, both idioms have a similar meaning. However, the idiom “Sekali mendayung, dua tiga pulau terlampaui,” has a very different lexical item from the source language idiom. Therefore, the strategy utilized in the datum above is Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form.

4. CONCLUSION

The purpose of the current study was to identify the types of idioms used in the film *Notting Hill*, and the strategies of translating idioms used by the translator in the Indonesian translated subtitle of the film.

This study has shown that there were 68 idioms found in the film *Notting Hill*. Out of the three types of Idioms found in the film, Pure Idiom is the most frequently found type with 35 idioms or 51% of the data, followed by Literal Idiom with 21 idioms or 31% of the data. Semi-Idiom is the least frequently found type in the movie, with only 12 idioms or 18% of the data. Another finding showed that from the four translation strategies used in the Indonesian translated subtitle of the film, it was found that Translation by Paraphrase is the most frequently used strategy with 51 idioms or 75% of the data. Translation by Omission is the second most frequently used strategy with eight idioms or 12% of the data, followed by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning and Form with five idioms or 7% of the data. Lastly, Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form is the least frequently used translation strategy in the Indonesian subtitle with only four idioms or 6% of the data

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