

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

THE STRATEGY AND PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATING THE IDIOM OF
FILM ENTITLED "MALEFICENT"

A THESIS

NAMA : INDAH TRISDAYANTI NAZARA
NPM : 20120041
PROGRAM STUDI : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
FAKULTAS : KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
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Panitia Ujian Meja Hijau

Dosen Penguji I



(Dr. Nenni Triana Sinaga, S.S., M.Pd.)

Dosen Penguji II



(Sahat Taruli Siahaan, S.Pd., M.A.)

Dekan FKIP UHN Medan



(Dr. Mula Sigiyo, Msi., Ph.D)

Ketua Program Studi



(Dr. Nenni Triana Sinaga, S.S., M.Pd.)

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a means of communication that employs signs like sounds, words, and gestures. Language is necessary and practiced to be able to interact with others. Language and culture have an inseparable relationship because language has a function in culture, that is as a means of developing culture, as a pathway for cultural success, and as an inventory of cultural features (Rietveld, 2019:2). Supported by Octavianna et al., (2019:829) that language and culture correlate, and it is as social and cultural product that become a forum for social aspirations, community activities, behaviours, and cultural disclosures. Every location has a unique language that shows the characteristics of its respective region. Therefore, speaker must also study other languages that are widely understood and acceptable.

English is the international language used to communicate. English, being the first world language, is said to be the first global lingua franca and it is the most widely used language in the world in international trade, diplomacy, mass entertainment, international telecommunications, and scientific publications as well as publishing newspapers and other books (Centre, 2019:66). To use English as a language in our communication, the correct translation must be known so that reader can convey back what the interlocutor said. Sipayung (2021:236) said to express ideas and to re-express conversation in another language is difficult and

quite challenging because it requires transferring meaning from one language to another.

One way to be able to re-express it is by translating it. Translation is the process of changing and interpreting from a source language to another language or target language. According to Nida and Taber (in Elektronika & Sirabaya, 2019:121), translating is an activity to reproduce messages in the target language (TL) closely and naturally, commensurate with the one in the source language (SL), concerning its meaning and style. Translation does not only change one language to another language, but it also changes the meaning that can be accepted in the target language with the correct structure and accepted equivalence in the target language. Of course, this is not an easy thing because reader must be able to fully understand the purpose of delivering the sentence and understand the context of the sentence so that there are no mistakes and misunderstandings. For this reason, each of reader needs the right strategy in translating a sentence into target language, to make it easier to understand and get the meaning to be conveyed from the conversations.

Strategy is a planning process carried out as a tool to achieve expected goals. Translation strategy is one of the ways to get the equivalence of meaning and naturalness of the target language. The right strategy does not necessarily make it easier for us to translate something into the target language. Reader will often find and encounter translation problems due to differences in language, culture, beliefs, and environment. There are eight translation strategies according to Baker (in Junining and Kusuma, 2020:84), there is called Baker Taxonomy that dealing with TL non-equivalence complement framework in attaining functional

Target Language Equivalence in translation and focus on to solve non-equivalence at word level in different text types. Different text types, different translation directions, and different levels of translators' skills may lead to different problems faced by translators.

Translation that often makes things difficult is translating word expressions or sentences that contain idioms. Often, this idiom makes us confused and misinterprets it. The use of idiomatic expressions in any kind of material often requires us to find and translate idiomatic expressions from their language into English and vice versa (Ayuningtyas et al., 2018:494). In addition, idioms also have cultural significance contained in them, which is also a constraint in translating it because the source language and target language do not necessarily have the same culture. Thus, people need to understand more when they need to get an enjoyable in such activities as people often use idioms in informal situations like movies, films, songs, English fiction, and so on.

A film is a series of moving pictures, usually shown in a cinema or on television and often telling a story. Movies are a form of entertainment for people to fill their spare time. No one has never watched a movie because movies can attract public appeal. Often, in today's era, reader are all very interested in Western films which of course use English with extraordinary acting and present several film genres. One of the Western films that teaches us to learn English is *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil*. *Maleficent* is a 2019 American epic and dark fantasy film produced by Walt Disney Pictures and starring Angelina Jolie. This film was first released in May 2014.

The researcher focused and looked based on Destaria & Rini (2019:34) that translation idiom is quite hard and to find an equivalence term in Bahasa Indonesia reflecting the same meaning as it is reflected the source text subtitle of Pitch Perfect 3 movie is quite difficult. Then, Sinambela et al. (2023:550) that analysis translation strategies used by students translating idioms according to Baker's theory found that there are 70 idiomatic expressions, which are divided into four parts as the strategies used by the translator and, the dominant strategy used by Qoryati as the translator is translation by paraphrase which appears in 62 cases. Three of them were translated by omission. Meanwhile, 3 of them were translated by the strategy of translation using idioms of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and the last, 2 of them were translated by the strategy of translation using idioms of similar meaning and form. Next, Ariska et al. (2022:215) find out how English idioms are translated into Indonesian in the dubbing versions as well as translation equivalence, and the strategies when translating the idioms in the movie entitled Mulan (2020) and found that the number of idioms was translated equivalently into idioms (39.29%) and into non-idioms (60.71%). Secondly, the researcher found that there are 3 of 8 types of translation strategies used to translate idioms they are: translation by a more general word (25%), translation by a more neutral/less expressive word (7.14%), and translation by paraphrasing using a related word (67.86%).

Based on the findings in previous studies, many researchers just focus on finding solution that is translation strategy and do not focus to the problem. The researcher prefers to use subtitle translation products in the film because the translation content in subtitles can help viewer to understand what happens in the

film. This study also chose the Maleficent film because many messages that consist on film and the pronunciation is quite clear. Maleficent movie is translated by melong film production. The film Maleficent is quite interesting. This film is an action film that displays visualization effects, acting and different subject. This title is also chosen because the film Maleficent uses British English and classical language which allows researcher to learn from this film.

This research aims to find several idiomatic expressions contained in the film entitled Maleficent, which will then be traced to the translation strategy using Baker's theory and finding problems or difficulties experienced while translating the idioms in the hope that they will then be used as a reference in interpreting so that you can recognize idiomatic words and sentences. Example :

SL : mmm. *It's more than I can bear*

TL : mmm. *Rasanya ingin meledak*

In this example, explain the expression which part of adjective.

The contribution of the research uses and focuses on the eight theories of Baker's taxonomy in finding translation strategies in idioms, and will explore the problems contained in translating idioms using Baker's theory.

1.2 Research Problems

The problems will be formulated in the following questions:

1. What is the translation strategy in translating the idiom of film entitled “Maleficent”?

2. What the translation problems in translating the idiom of film entitled “Maleficent”?

1.3 Research Objectives

Concerning the statement of the problem, the objectives of study are formulated as follows :

1. To identify the translation strategy in the idiom of film entitled “Maleficent”;
2. To identify the translation problems in the idiom of film entitled “Maleficent”.

1.4 Scope of the Study

As the research need subject, the researcher chooses the source of data from the fiction one. The work of fiction that will be analyzed is a film with subtitles as the focus. The subtitle is chosen by the researcher is English subtitles and the translation is in Indonesian from the film Maleficent: Mistress of Evil, one of the films released in 2019. The qualitative method will be used with descriptive there do observation consist of watching, writing, and reading the idiom of the film Maleficent: Mistress of Evil. The researcher will focus on strategies in non-equivalence problem of translation by Baker Taxonomy (2011) to know the strategies that use on idiom translation.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

This research consist of benefits for readers, that is:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

It is expected to increase the translators' understanding and provide more information to know problem and give solutions with translation strategy in particular to the idiomatic translation strategies in accordance with the theories and criteria.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

a) For Teacher

This research can be used to help find several expressions that use idioms so that they can be taught to students. This research is also expected to be an opening for teachers' insights to teach translation strategies in foreign languages to students.

b) For Student

This research is expected to be a reference for doing idiom translation assignments because it contains several strategies and websites to help find idiom translation.

c) For Readers

This research aims to explore strategies for non-equivalence words to find and solve problems based on Baker's (2011) theory.

d) For Other Researcher

This research is expected to be a reference in conducting research on idiom translation in accordance with the theory used by researcher, that is Baker's Taxonomy which focuses on eight strategies and eleven problems in translation.

The hope is that it can be used in understanding translations in non-equivalence words, for example idioms.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Translation

Translation is the process of conveying a text's meaning from its original language into a text in its target language. As Hartono in Ahdilah, Hartono, & Yuliasri (2020:481) states “translation is an activity of reading the source text author and reproducing it by the recipient of the message or the target text reader”. People all over the world can communicate with one another through translation., like the statement of Ali and Al-Rushaidi in Ariska et al. (2022:215) which said that One could argue that translation is an essential instrument for global communication of news, literature, culture research, and other kinds of knowledge. Translation refers to the process of, or the product resulting from, transferring or mediating written text(s) of different lengths (ranging from words and sentences to entire books) from one human language to another (Colina, 2018:3). Translation consist of source language and target language. Source language is the language being translated from or a language which is to be translated into another language. While target language is the language being translated into or the final language of a translation process as the end product will have.

Translating is a useful tool for those who speak other languages. It has been discovered that translation can serve as a bridge for communication, allowing people to exchange stories, knowledge, and various facets of daily life, including jobs, hobbies, lifestyles, and health according to Reza (in Majid et al.,

2023). Based on that, translation may be challenging, particularly when dealing with terms from other cultures, like fantasy, because that is more than just translating words from one language to another; they also involves communicating ideas from the original language into the target language in a way that makes sense. As said by Ayuningtyas et al. (2018:494), to accurately translate a message from the source language into the target language, someone must possess the necessary knowledge and comprehension to select the most appropriate and close equivalent in the target language. The process of translating entails examining the vocabulary, grammatical structure, communication style, and cultural background of the original text, deciphering its meaning, and then reconstructing it in the target language using the vocabulary and grammatical structure that make sense in that language and its cultural context. For this reason, translation is not simply adding it to another language with a word-for-word translation, but rather how the message or meaning can be conveyed and received well. Sipayung et al. (2021:236) point out that three stages in translating there is the first stage is source text analysis, the next stage is transferring process, and the last is re-expressing to the target meaning. The main goals of translation according to Nida and Taber (in Junining et al., 2020:79) is to reproduce the source language message into the receptor language closest natural equivalence in the terms of meaning and style. It means that the main objective of translation is the "closest equivalence" in meaning and structure.

2.2 Translation Strategies

Strategy is a thorough plan for succeeding in circumstances like conflict, politics, business, industry, or sports, or the aptitude for anticipating such

circumstances. Strategy is used as a guide to stay focused on the goal and achieve the desired state with the planning process. When discussing international language, English also has a culture as well, and this is shown in the language. People from different social classes communicate differently from English speakers. Their language can be considered to have 'rules'. Like other narratives, this one generally has to do with how individuals address one another and their degree of politeness, term of address, or honorific, regarding the way people talk to others. In translation, reader also need to prepare the right strategy so that it will not lead to misinterpretation among receptors. Moreover, according to Kurniadi (2018:301), the lack of emphasis in applying proper strategies draw them from correctly comprehending the textual results and (Santika, 2020:129) strategy is base step for translator to determine how are they bring reads to destination (success translation) and will being reader to good interpretation.

Every translator has their own strategy and way of translating because their abilities and understanding are different. Translation is an important feature of the decision-making process (Sipayung, 2020). Therefore, there are several theories that reveal strategies in translation, one of which is called as Baker's taxonomy. Baker's taxonomy is a set of translation strategies from proposed by Baker (2011:23). According to Baker (in Junining and Kusuma, 2020:82), strategies of translation consists of translation by a more general word (superordinate), translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, translation by cultural substitution, translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using a related word, translation by paraphrase using unrelated word, translation by omission, and translation by illustration.

There are several translation strategies based on Baker theory in Junining and Kusuma (2020:82), that is :

1. Translation by a More General Word (Superordinate)

By using this strategy, the translator may search one level above in a particular semantic category for a more generic word that captures the essential proportionate meaning of the receptor language's missing hyponym. Example :

SL : “And *gave* Kronos a rock to eat instead”

TL : “dan *menggantinya* dengan batu untuk dimakan kronos.”

2. Translation By A More Neutral/Less Expressive Word

This is an additional tactic within the semantic domain of structure. If necessary, a translator may reduce a word's expressive meaning while translating. A less expressive word can be used to overcome the non-equivalence problem by lessening its expressive meaning or making it appear more neutral or common. The expressive meaning of the word skyscrapers in English using a word like “*bangunan yang tinggi*” can be downgraded the meaning in translation.

3. Translation By Cultural Substitution

This strategy involves substituting a target language item, taking into account the reader's impression, for a culturally distinctive item or term. Using this technique helps the intended reader understand, relate to, and find the translated material more naturally.

4. Translation Using a Loan Word or Loan Word Plus Explanation

The strategy is typically applied to objects that are culturally specific, contemporary ideas, and buzzwords. When a word appears multiple times in the text, it is often helpful to use the borrowed word along with an explanation. The

word is initially mentioned with an explanation, and then it can be used on its own in subsequent instances. A loan word is a translation strategy in which the translator leaves the word exactly as it is in the source language, but adds an explanation in the target language.

5. Translation By Paraphrase Using A Related Word

When a source item is lexicalized in the target language but takes on a different form, and when a particular form is used more frequently in the source text than it would naturally be in the target language, this strategy is employed. The strategy consists of only replacing the word in the source language with its synonym in the target language.

6. Translation By Paraphrase Using Unrelated Word

When there is no lexicalization of the source text in the target language, translation by paraphrasing with unrelated terms is employed. When the idea in the source item is not lexicalized in the target language, the paraphrasing technique might be applied. The paraphrasing technique may be employed in place of linked text when the source item's meaning is intricate in the target language; it may be based on modifying a super-ordinate or simply on making clear the meaning of the source item.

7. Translation By Omission

Translation by omission is a strategy of translation in which the translator can leave out a word or phrase that isn't necessary for conveying the meaning to the target language. This may be a drastic kind of strategy, but in fact it may be even useful to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not necessary to mention

in the understanding of the translation, translators use this strategy to avoid lengthy explanations.

8. Translation By Illustration

This strategy can be useful when the target equivalent item does not cover some aspects of the source item and the equivalent item refers to a physical entity which can be illustrated, particularly in order to avoid over-explanation and to be concise and to the point. For example, the word tagged as in tagged teabag, is difficult to translate without a lengthy explanation. Instead of paraphrasing, an illustration of a tagged teabag can be used.

In this research, Baker's eight strategies will be used to find and analyze the strategies found in translating idioms on the film entitled Maleficent. Hopefully, through these eight strategies, a solution to the problem of idiom translation strategies will be found.

2.3 Problems of Translation

In the teaching and learning process, the students are introduced to some translation problems and various kind of translation methods, translation procedures, and strategies for dealing with the problems. Generally, considered to be a task, a situation, or a person which is difficult to deal with or control due to complexity and transparency. In every day language, a problem is a question proposed for solution, a matter stated for examination or proof. In translation you will also encounter some difficulties or problems.

According to Baker (2011:18-22), eleven listed common translation problems usually faced by translator are :

1. Culture-Specific Concepts

A term from the source language could convey an idea that is completely foreign to the target culture. Many terms that are borrowed from other languages are employed in those languages. Although the terms are widely used, the idea may not be clear to the speakers. For instance, although the word "sungkeman" is commonly used in Indonesian, western culture is unaware of its meaning.

2. The Source-Language Concept is Not Lexicalized in the Target Language

There is source-language word that may express a concept which is known in target culture but has no exact equivalent in target language even though the concept of the word is easy to understand.

3. Source-Language Word is Semantically complex

This is a fairly common problem in translation. Some single word/term in the source language could be translated using more than one word in the target language (paraphrasing). For example, the English word *flambe* has no exact translation in Indonesian. It should be translated as *menggunakan minyak yang mudah terbakar untuk menyalakan api di atas makanan*.

4. The Source and Target Languages Make Different Distinctions in Meaning

What is considered a significant difference in meaning in one language may not be in another. In this instance, the author should clearly state the text's idea so the translator will not be confused when selecting the appropriate translation. For example, the phrase "going out in the rain" in English means subject is going out in the rain with knowledge that it is raining. While in Indonesian going out in the rain will be understood as *kehujan* which means rain suddenly pours down when the subject is going out.

5. The Target Language Lacks A Superordinate

The target language may have specific words (hyponim) but no general words (superordinate). In this case, a translator has to explain every specific word in the target language that is related to the source text concept.

6. The Target Language Lacks a Specific Term (Hyponym)

Languages more often have a deficiency of individual terms (hyponym) and a surplus of generic words (superordinates). The term used by the text writer might not have an exact translation in the target language. For example, the English word mansion is the hyponym of house or *rumah* in Indonesia. The word *rumah* has several hyponym but mansion is none of them. So, it will be translated as *rumah yang besar dan mewah*.

7. Differences in Physical or Interpersonal Perspective

In some languages, physical viewpoint could be more significant than in others. The location of objects or people in respect to one another or a location is known as their physical viewpoint. For example, the English words “bring” and “take” are translated using just one word in Indonesia, that is “membawa”. What would distinguish the different is the preposition and the conjugation that used before or after the word.

8. Differences in Expressive Meaning

There may be a target-language word which has the same propositional meaning as the source-language word but it may have a different expressive

meaning. The difference may be considerable or it may be subtle but important enough to pose a translation problem in a given text.

9. Differences in Form

There is often no equivalent in the target language for particular form in the source language text. Certain suffixes and prefixes which convey propositional and other types of meaning in English often have no direct equivalent in other languages. It is relatively easy to paraphrase propositional meaning of the text but other types of meaning cannot be spelt out in translation.

10. Differences in Frequency and Purpose of Using Specific Forms

Even when a particular form does have a ready equivalent in the target language, there may be a difference in the frequency with which it is used or the purpose for which it is used.

11. The Use of Loan Words in the Source Text

The use of loan words in source text poses a special problem in translation. Once a word or expression is borrowed into language, reader cannot predict or control its development or the additional meaning it might or might not take on.

Baker's eleven problems in translation will be analyzed in this study. By using all of them, it is expected to obtain more significant results and make it easier for researcher to find problems in idiom translation.

2.4 Idiom

Idiom is a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words (e.g. over the moon, see the light). an expression in the usage of a language that is peculiar to itself either in having a

meaning that cannot be derived from the conjoined meanings of its elements (such as *up in the air* for "undecided") or in its grammatically atypical use of words (such as *give way*). An idiom or also called idiomatic expression is one of the most challenging semantic factors for translators to deal with. According to Sipayung (2020), idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original text. Translating the idioms is one of the challenging tasks for the translator, especially if they are unaware of the cultural differences between the source and target languages (Ariska et al., 2022:215). Idioms are difficult to interpret literally or word for word since each person who uses them has a unique meaning. The student must contextualize idioms before translating them into their literal meanings. Therefore, the goal of any idiomatic translation is to ensure that the target language finds it appropriate and acceptable. A translator must adapt in order to recreate meaning within the framework of the source language.

According to Nida (in Chen, 2020:1462), idioms are the most evident forms in which semantic adjustments are required in the translation because the fact that they are idioms suggests that difficult to have the same meaning in another language. There are three major features of idiomatic expressions such as institutionalization, compositeness, and semantic opacity. It can be identified from some features based on Baker in Floranti & Mubarok (2020:210), there is : Firstly, there is no modification in the order of the idioms (e.g. the idiom the long and the short of it cannot be changed into the short and the long of it). Secondly, there is no deletion of the language elements in the idioms (e.g. the idiom spill the beans cannot be changed into spill beans). Thirdly, there is no addition of the language elements by the other words (e.g. the idiom the long and the short of it cannot be

changed into the very long and shot of it). Fourthly, there is no replacement in the idioms by the other words (e.g. the idiom the long and the short of it cannot be changed into the tall and shot of it). At last, there is no modification of grammatical structure in the idioms (E.g. the idiom face the music cannot be changed into the music was faced).

2.5 Film

Film is an important artistic form of popular culture. According to Liangqiu (2020:35), film title is a high generalization and induction of the content and theme of a film by using brief and precise language, which usually applies rhetorical devices such as metaphor, symbolism, allusion and so on. Generally, there are mainly four functions of film titles according to Liangqiu (2020:35), that is informative function, expressive function, vocative function and aesthetic function. Informative function is the basic function of a film title. It means that a title of film should convey the information about the film to the audiences. Reflecting the theme of the film, film title should tell people what the film is about. Expressive function is another function of film title. Through using some special words and expressions, the film title can imply its emotion and ideas, which can make people attracted by it and achieve emotional resonance. Emotional tone is usually set in the title. Vocative function, also known as business function, is also an essential function of film title.

Maleficent is a Disney fantasy film directed by Robert Stromberg and screenplay written by Linda Woolverton and won the Hollywood Film Award and was nominated for best fantasy film. This film tells the story of the world of

humans and fairies living in the Moors. This story is a story about a fairy named Maleficent and the princess Aurora who she used to hate.

Nowadays, watching movies is a very enjoyable activity because in the movies or film has many benefits such as increasing knowledge, honing analytical skills, and motivating. When watch films or movies that use a different language of daily language, that need subtitle that make us to understand what they talk in film. According to Malenova (in Alaa & Al Sawi, 2023:2), four main factors may restrict the translator's work on subtitling. Normative restrictions focus on achieving equivalence between the source text (ST) and target text (TT). Social restrictions necessitate that cultural, moral, ethical, and religious values be taken into account. Personal restrictions are influenced by the translator's worldview and might result in unusual translation decisions or mistakes. Last, physiological restrictions pertain to how subtitles are presented, which entails following specific principles for subtitling, such as the use of simple grammatical units, self-contained subtitles, and a restricted length of characters.

2.6 Previous Related Researches

There are several previous study already discuss some similar topics. The first previous is by Destaria & Rini (2019) with the title "*Analysis of Translation Strategy in Transferring Meaning of English Idiom into Bahasa Indonesia in the subtitle of Pitch Perfect 3 Movie*". This research focuses on analyzing the translation strategies used by the translator in transferring the meaning of English idioms into Bahasa Indonesia with Baker's translation. The difference between this research is based on technique of analyze data. In this research, analyzing the

data use four types translation by idiom and this research look into accuracy translation use Baker's translation

Second, Sinambela et al. (2023), with the title "*An analysis of Translation Strategies Used by Student in Translating Idioms at the Second Grade of SMA Kalam Kudus*". This research focused on how to student as translator to translating idiom with the test so it is a difference because this likes a experimental test that need object to do. Here, this research is divided into four part as the strategies and after that will be collect and analyze by using Baker's theory translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrasing and translation by omission. While, researcher use eight strategies in non-equivalence problem to found problem and strategy in idiom translation.

Third, Ariska et al. (2022), with the title "*Idioms Translation Analysis in The Dubbing of Mulan Movie*". The research has a similarity with this research there is use eight types translation strategy on Baker's and find out English idioms translation. The difference is that Ariska's research use a dubbing technique to know the sentence or word to the film, and they do paraphrasing to film like search synonyms of each idioms. But, in this research, a subtitle technique is used by observing and just to know the problem of translation idiom and get a solution based on Baker Taxonomy.

Fourth, Marsheva et al. (2019), with the title "*Some Issues of Translation of Idiom from English into Russian*". The study discusses some issues in the translation of idioms from English into Russian. The method used is G. Huttli-

Worth's theory which compares the multitemporal translation of M. Engelhardt, M. Salie, M.A. Donskoy and E. Linetskata and the translation of D.K. Jerome's original English novel "Three Men in a boat (To Say Nothing of the Dog)". This is where the method differs. Whereas, the similarity is in the result that some problems and translations are caused by culture.

Fifth, Kang & Yang (2022), with the title "*A Study on English Translation of Chinese Four-character Idioms: Strategies and Problems*". This study analyzes the four Chinese characters in translating idioms from English that have two or more meanings. This study uses and concludes three common strategies applied to translate Chinese four-character idioms: literal translation, free translation, and a combination of literal and free. The problems in translation are analyzed through the author's personal experience. The comparison between these two studies is the difference in theory used, and the similarity is in the focus of the problem.

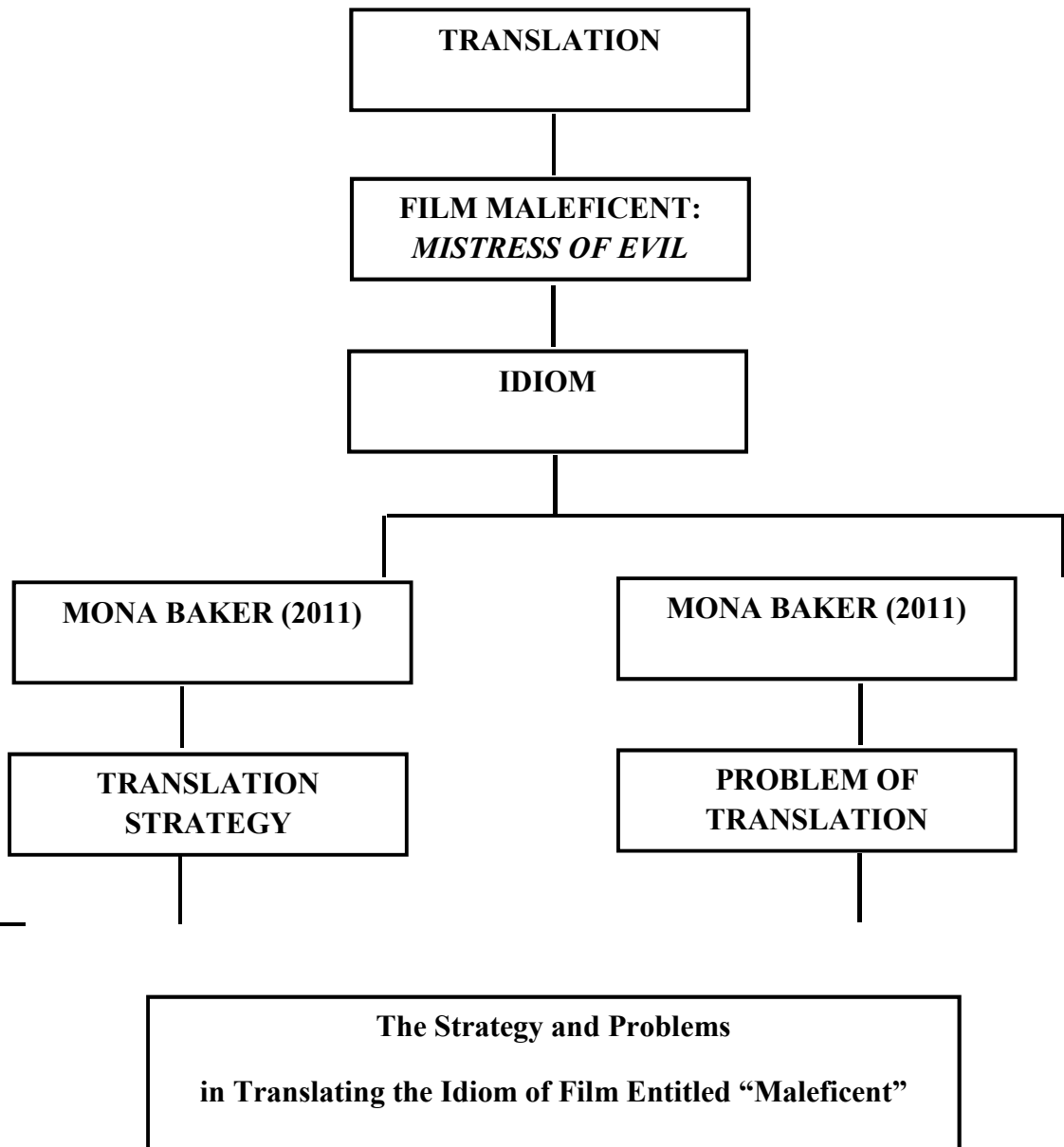
Sixth, Nuniyazova et al. (2022), with the title "*Translation Problems of Phraseological Units: Idioms and Set Expressions*". The problems in idiom translation are based on the classification of difficulties that arise in the study of phraseological units of the English language divided into four groups by D. Nurmuratova, a teacher from Uzbek State University of World Languages. This study focuses not only on problems in the translation of idioms, but also in the way they are used in oral speech and the establishment of criteria in the learning process in Uzbek and Russian. The difference is that the researcher assesses the problems in idiom translation by using Baker's 2011 theory and only focuses on analyzing the eleven problems found in the movie "Maleficent".

Seventh, Mulyani & Ardiansyah (2021), with the title “*The Students’ Challenges in Translating Idiomatic Expressions in the Novel ‘Laskar Pelangi’: Descriptive Study of Translation From Indonesian Text Into English*”. The research focused on the difficulties faced by students which are generally caused by different cultures. In this study, the researcher also examines strategies in translation to synchronize the problems faced by using Baker's theory which consists of four, that is : translation by similar meaning and form, translation by similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. The difference lies in terms of finding data. Mulyani et al. (2021) used a test analyzed with Nababan's 2011 theory consisting of three indicators (accuracy, acceptability, and readability) and the problem was found by conducting an interview test with several students as a sample to find their own difficulties.

Based on previous studies, researcher is interested in continuing this research by looking at aspects of translating subtitles with the eight Taxonomy Baker strategies and finding problems in the difficulties experienced.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

This research is aimed to know the strategy and problem on idiomatic translating in film entitled “Maleficent: Mistress of Evil” with Baker’s Taxonomy (2011).



Scheme 2.7 Conceptual Framework in the research entitled “The Strategy and Problems in Translating the Idiom of Film Entitled “Maleficent””.

This research focuses on translation with movies as the subject. In this research, the idioms will be sought first. Wang says that language in which unique expressions are formed and fixed in the process of use is called an idiom (Wicaksono & Wahyuni, 2018:46). After finding the idiom with the help of Longman Idiom Dictionary, the researcher will identify the translation strategy contained in Maleficent movie with Baker's theory that consist of eight strategies. Then, proceed to find the problem of translation contained in the idiom using Baker's theory (2011), which consists of 11 problems that will be identified so that some strategies and problems of idiom translation in Maleficent movie will be obtained.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research used qualitative research. According to Bogdan and Taylor in M. Sobry & Prosmala Hadisaputra (2020:4), qualitative research methodology is research that produces descriptive data, either in the form of spoken or written words from people or observed behaviour. The purpose of qualitative research is to gain a comprehensive social understanding in its natural environment (Ugwu, Chinyere. N. and Eze Val, 2023:20). Qualitative research sought to understand the phenomena that occur in the problem by involving interpretative approaches and naturalistic approaches. Qualitative research involved the use and collection of a variety of empirical materials - case studies, personal experiences, introspective, interviews, life story, interactional, observational, historical, and visual texts-that describe routine and problematic moments and meanings in individuals' lives (Denzin and Lincoln in Aspers & Corte, 2019:142).

Based on that, the researcher used descriptive research by describing variables from the research to assess strategies and problems in translating idioms in the entitled film *Maleficent*. The *Maleficent* film screened in English and used Indonesian subtitles. Then, took a qualitative approach by paying attention to every expression and movement of the actors to find idioms throughout the film. Finally, it formulated based on translation strategy theory and the Baker's Taxonomy problem.

3.2 Data and Sources of Data

The data of this study is an idiom translation from the Robert Stromberg-directed movie "Maleficent" which has an Indonesian subtitle in the screenplay written by Linda Woolverton. The source of data in this study is the film entitled *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil*.

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

Instrument of collecting data for this research used a observation data-collecting instruments. This instrument is researching while taking notes and/or recording. Observation data-collecting instrument is carried out by observing the film, listening to the voice of the actor's narration, reading subtitles, and writing behaviour and words that contain idioms.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

In conducting this research, the data collected by the following steps:

1. Searched and downloaded the film entitled *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil* directed by Robert Stromberg and screenplay written by Linda Woolverton on telegram;
2. Watched and observed *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil* movie several times both in original and subtitle version;
3. While watched, researcher took a notes and write every word that contains of idiom by looking at the source language speech and target language subtitles;
4. After found a several idioms on film, the researcher would collect it;
5. Next, researcher identified and grouped each idiom based on the eight Baker Taxonomy strategies;
6. Then, the researcher formulated a strategy based on Baker (2011) and looked at the strategy contained in the film *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil*;
7. After found a strategy, researcher looked and formulated each idioms that found in films into several problems of translating by Baker (2011).

3.5 Technique of Analysing Data

At this stage, a theory of Miles and Huberman (2014:9) modified. Miles and Huberman have presented three streams: data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Based on that, the data had been collecting is analyzed descriptively using qualitative methods with performing the following steps :

1. Identified words or sentences that contain idioms;
2. After found and collect them, researcher sorted and analysed translation strategy using Baker's (2011) theory;
3. After that, the researcher identified several translation problem using Baker's (2011) theory;
4. Drew conclusion according to the finding of the research.