CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A. Theoretical Review

1. Translation

a. Notions of Translation

Translation is generally defined as an activity of transferring messages from one language to another without disregarding to bring the original meaning and value from the source to target language. Beside this light definition, there are deeper and more detailed definitions made by scholars.

Brislin (1976:1) states that "translation is a process of transferring the writer's idea from SL into TL, whether the languages are written or oral form". He further explains that the language forms refer to the actual word, phrase, clause, sentence, paragraph, and etc. which are in spoken or written form. It can be inferred that translation concerns more in maintaining the idea of the source language into target language out of change.

House (2015: 2) defines translation "as the result of a linguistic-textual operation in which a text in one language is re-contextualized in another language." He also enlightens that as a linguistic textual operation, translation is, however, subject to, and substantially influenced by, a variety of extra-linguistic factors and

conditions. It implies that there are factors and conditions which follow the activity of re-contextualizing a text in translation.

Catford (1965: 20) defines translation as "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)". He describes translation as a uni-directional process, which is always performed from a given source language to a given target language. Besides, Nida and Taber (1969:12) state that translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source-language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Both definitions above imply that in translation, a translator should consider the equivalent of the meaning as a prime aspect than the style.

From the notions above it can be concluded that translating includes the act of transferring message from the source text to the target text yet there are some factors and conditions following the process. Also, the aim of translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. Therefore, meaning is important. In order to maintain the meaning, a translator needs to understand about the process and types of translation and also the issue of meaning equivalence in translation.

b. Processes of Translation

Nida and Taber (1982: 33) distinguish translation process into three stages:

1) **Analyzing**, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combinations of words,

2) **Transferring**, in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B, and

3) **Restructuring**, in which the transferred material is restructured in order to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language.

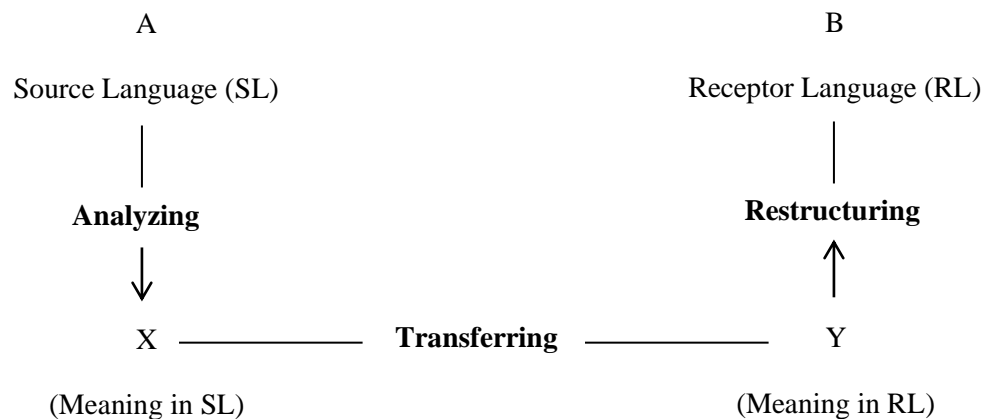The translation process can be seen in the following illustration:

A	B
Source Language (SL)	Receptor Language (RL)

Analyzing	**Restructuring**

X ——————— **Transferring** ——————— Y

(Meaning in SL)   (Meaning in RL)

Figure 1. Translation process by Nida and Taber

Bell (1991: 20) also provides a similar concept of translation process. He describes the translation process as the transformation of a source language text into a target language text by means of processes which take place within memory:

1) the analysis of one language-specific text (the source language text, the SLT) into a universal (non-language-specific) semantic representation, and

2) the synthesis of that semantic representation into a second language-specific text (the target language text, TLT).

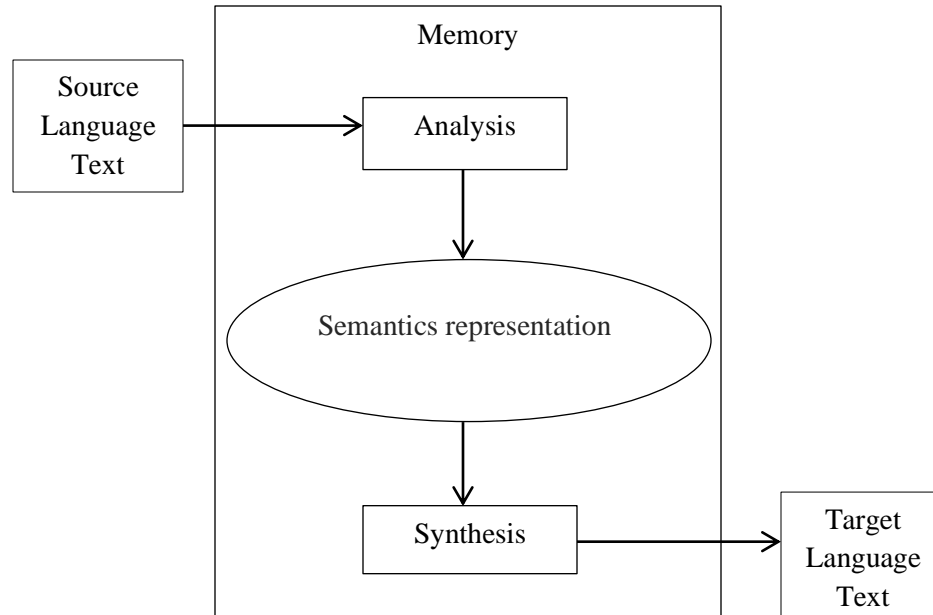The translation process can be seen in the figure below.

Figure 2.Translation process by Bell

Both concepts of translation processes above show that there are some phases that should be considered carefully by translator in producing translation. This also implies that translation is not an easy process. The translator should be thoughtful to the step of analysis in order to find the equivalent meaning of an expression before he/she transfers and re-expresses the meaning of the expression of the step of restructuring to get an accurate meaning.

c. Types of Translation

Jakobson (2000: 114) classifies translation into the following.

1) **Intralingual translation** or **rewording** is an interpretation in which the verbal signs of language are replaced/interpreted by the verbal signs available in the same language. For instance, prose rendering of a poem in the same language.

2) **Interlingual translation** or **translation proper** is an interpretation in which the verbal signs of one language are interpreted/replaced by the verbal signs of another language. For instance, the translation of *Pirates of the Caribbean: On Stranger Tides*'s dialogue into Bahasa Indonesia subtitling text.

3) **Intersemiotic translation** or **transmutation** is an interpretation of verbal signs which is done by means of nonverbal sign system e.g. adaptation of literary work into film.

From the types above, it implies that the object in this research belongs to interlingual translation or translation proper as it involves two languages where English as the source language (SL) is interpreted in Bahasa Indonesia as the target language.

d. Strategies of Translation

Venuti (1998: 240) point out that translation strategies involve the basic tasks of choosing the foreign text to be translated and developing a method to translate it. Meanwhile Lörscher (1991: 76) defines translation strategy as "a potentially conscious procedure for the solution of a problem which an individualis faced with when translating a text segment from one language to another". Some strategies are suggested by Baker (1992: 20). The following strategies can be used by translator in translating a text.

1) Translation by a more general word (superordinate)

2) Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word

3) Translation by cultural substitution

4) Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation

5) Translation by paraphrase using a related word

6) Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words

7) Translation by omission

8) Translation by illustration

However, in translating idiom, the most recommended translation strategy for idioms is translating them with a natural target language idiom which has the same meaning as the original source language idiom. Nida and Taber (1969: 106) exclude the literal translation strategy and suggest three translation strategies for idioms:

1) Translating idioms with non- idioms

2) Translating idioms with idioms

3) Translating non- idioms with idioms

They claim that "the most frequently source language idioms are shifted to target language non- idioms" although the ideal is to find a target language idiom which has the same meaning as the original, source language idiom.

Mona Baker (1992: 72) proposes some strategies that can be used to translate idioms. This research uses these to analyze the strategy used by the translator to translate idiomatic expressions from English to Bahasa Indonesia.

1) Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source language idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items. The form here refers to the lexical

items which are constructed in an idiom.This is the best way of rendering all aspects of the idiom's semantic structure. As Kommissarov (1985:210) states by employing this method the translator uses an idiom in the TL "which has the identical figurative meaning, i.e. containing the same image as in the source language idioms, and which preserves the same emotive, stylistic and national characteristics." Although this strategy sounds to be an ideal solution, but, as Baker (1992:72) mentions, "it depends on the style, register and rhetorical effects of the SL and TL texts". Thus, this kind of match can only occasionally be achieved.

E.g.: The English idiom in "Does he have ***nerves of steel***?" is similar in the meaning and form with the idiom in Bahasa Indonesia "Apa dia punya ***saraf baja***?" Both expressions above refer to a particular state of somebody's personality, i.e. steady nerves, great patience and courage. They also consist of identical lexical items.

2) Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression but consists of different lexical items.

E.g.: The English idiom ***"speak of the devil"*** and Bahasa Indonesia expression ***"panjang umur"*** use different lexical items to express more or less the same idea, that is talking about a certain person, and that person appears.

3) **Translation by paraphrase**

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages. In this strategy, the meaning is explained.

E.g.: English idiom *"a cry far from"* is translated into Bahasa Indonesia *"tidak ada apa apanya dibandingkan dengan".* Although the expression above is not translated into an idiom, the translation conveys more or less the same idea about 'a thing that is very different with something else'.

4) **Translation by omission**

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. According to Baker (1992: 77), omission is allowed only when there is no close equivalent in the target language or it is difficult to paraphrase as well as an idiom may be omitted for stylistic reasons.

E.g.: English idiom in "I do like her - *after all*, she is my sister." Is translated into Bahasa Indonesia "saya memang menyayanginya, dia adalah saudariku."

e. **Equivalence in Translation**

Translation involves source language and target language yet the meaning of the source text should be delivered into an equal expression in target text. It makes

equivalence as an important issue in translation. Many scholars have done the research about it and found the principles of equivalence in translation.

Vinay and Darbelnet (1995:342) view equivalence as a procedure which 'replicates the same situation as in the original, whilst using completely different wording'. They also suggest that if this procedure is applied during the translation process, it can maintain the stylistic impact of the source language text in the target language text.

Baker (1992: 5) defines equivalence in translation into some parts: (a) equivalence at word level which deals with single word as the smallest unit which possesses individual meaning, (b) equivalence above word level which looks at combinations of words and phrases, (c) grammatical equivalence which deals with grammatical categories such as number and gender, (d) textual equivalence which deals with 'meaning' at textual level of language, and (e) pragmatic equivalence which deals with how texts are used in communicative situations that involve variables such as writers, readers, and cultural context.

According to Nida (1964: 159), there are two basic orientations in translating:

1) Formal Equivalence

Formal equivalence is the orientation which focuses on the messages of source text, including the form and content. The messages of target text should match as close as possible to the messages from the source.

2) Dynamic Equivalence

It is quite different from formal equivalence. Dynamic equivalence concerns more on dynamic relationship. The purpose is to achieve complete naturalness of expression.

According to Bell (1991: 6), texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees, in respects of different levels of presentation and different ranks. However, he acknowledges the fact that the ideal of a total equivalence is a chimera. He enlightens that languages are different from one to another; each of them has distinct codes and rules. The form that the translator attempts to change from SL to TL will sometimes fail to coincide totally as there is lack of synonymy in every language. Therefore, it is a common when a translator cannot meet the maximum quality of equivalence due to the lack of synonymy in a language.

Bell offers a classification of equivalence meaning in translation:

1) Equivalent

a) Complete Equivalent Meaning

It occurs when the meanings in the source language text are completely transferred in the target language text. Here is the example.

ST: Maybe she will have *a change of heart* when the sun rises.
TT: Mungkin dia akan *berubah pikiran* ketika matahari terbit.

(Datum47/01:28:17/PI/IDF/CM)

According to *McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verb*, the idiomatic expression of *a change of heart* means to change one's attitude or decision; usually from a negative to a positive position. This expression is translated into Bahasa Indonesia expression *berubah pikiran* which also means to have a different opinion. Therefore, it has been translated completely equivalently.

b) Partly Equivalent Meaning

(1) Increased meaning

It occurs when there is an addition of information realized by new meaning which is not found in the source language text.

It occurs when there is an addition of information realized by new meaning which is not found in the source language text. The example is presented below.

ST: *Speak for yourself!*
TT: Bukan kita, tapi kau.

(Datum 20/00:26:36PI/NI/DIFF)

According to *McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verb*, the idiomatic expression off *Speak for yourself* means to speak on your own behalf. This expression is translated into Bahasa Indonesia *Bukan kita, tapi kau* which means "it is not us, it is you". Therefore, the meaning of this expression has increased.

(2) Decreased meaning

It occurs when a part of the meaning in the source language text is omitted in the target language text. Below is the example.

SL: *Pray tell!*
TL: Katakan

<div align="right">(Datum 44/01:23:06/PI/NI/DM)</div>

Pray tell is an idiom which means "please tell" or asking somebody to tell about something but in sarcastic manner. The word *katakan* refer to the expression *do tell.* There is no more word added which refers to *please.* Yet, in order to achieve completely equivalent, this idiomatic expression should be translated into "tolong katakan" since *tolong* refers to the word *please*.

2) Non-Equivalent Meaning

a) Completely Different Meaning

It occurs when the translator changes the information contained in the source language text by using words which have different meaning in the target language text. An example is presented below

SL: A first mate *sticking her neck out* for some prisoner.
TL: Perwira utama menjadikannya tawanan.

<div align="right">(Datum 27/00:32:44TI/NI/DIFF)</div>

According to *Cambridge-Advanced Learner Dictionary*, the idiomatic expression of *stick your neck out* means to take a risk. This expression has been translated into Bahasa Indonesia *menjadikannya* which means *to make something as or to become.* It is very clear that the meaning of the expression has been translated incorrectly.

b) Completely No Meaning

It occurs when the translator omits the words or expression in the source language text so that the target language text loses the information contained in the source language text. The following is the example.

SL : Every plank, every rail, every spar, *all at once*, began to creak.
TL : Semua bagian kapal mulai berderak.

(Datum52/01:37:05/PI/OM/NM)

This idiom according to *Cambridge-Advanced Learner's* means *suddenly and unexpectedly*, and according to *McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verb* besides this idiom means *suddenly* it also literally means *all at the same time*. In this case, not only the idiom which is omitted but also the former expressions before it are also omitted and simplified in the target language. This idiom is considered has significant meaning as it explains how something is actually happened.

2. Idioms

a. Notions of Idioms

Idioms are generally defined as a group of words which usually carry a meaning that can be very different from the literal meaning of the each word. Idiomatic expressions are common in all languages and they are used widely in all sorts of communication; in written as well as in spoken communication, formal and informal contexts. The fact that idioms can be found in every language makes them important as the part of daily language use and interesting to be studied. It is proved by the number of many scholars who conduct researches about idioms.

In a definition given by Larson (1984:20) idiom is a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words.

J. Seidl McMordiew (1983:4) provides a definition of idiom: *"an idiom is a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone".* Thus from the notions above it can be inferred that idioms cannot be translated literally as their meaning are different from each word that construct them.

In her book, *In Other Words*, Mona Baker (1992:67) states that idioms are frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components. By stating this definition he provides five conditions for idioms as follow:

1) The order of the words in an idiom cannot be changed. The way the words are put together is fixed and they cannot change their place.

   E.g.: "every now and then" not "every then and now"

2) The words in an idiom cannot be omitted. People as the users of the language are not permitted to delete some of the words of a particular element.

   E.g. "mark my words" not "my words"

3) There are no extra words that might be added to an idiom.

   E.g. "as thick as thieves" not "as thick as two thieves"

It can be concluded that beside idiom comes as a language phenomenon where people cannot translate them literally, it has its own rules for people to use it. Translating idioms has been an uneasy work to do. Therefore, in order to get the

better understanding about how to use and deal with idioms. Besides those characteristics above, a translator needs to comprehend types and strategy to translate idioms.

b. Types of Idioms

Different scholars of linguistics have categorized types of meaning in their own ways. Some of them have spoken in general terms while some others have used more specific classifications, for example:

Palmer (1981: 80-82) classifies idioms into three types, they are;

1) Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal verbs are one of the most common idioms in English. The meaning of these combinations cannot be predicted from the individual verb. It consists of the combination of verb with adverb or preposition, or three of them all at once. However, not all the combinations of this kind are idiomatic. Put down has a literal sense and there are many others that are both idiomatic and not, e.g. take in as in "The conjuror *took* the audience *in*, the woman *took* the homeless children *in*. There are even degrees of idiomaticity since one can *make up* story, *make up* a fire or *make up* one's face. There are three combinations of phrasal verbs.

a) The combination of verb + preposition, e.g.: look after, go for

b) The combination of verb + adverb, e.g.: Make up, give in, put down

c) The combination of verb, adverb, and preposition, e.g.: put up with, do away with

2) Partial Idioms

Idiom whose one of the words has its usual meaning and the other has a meaning that is peculiar to the particular sequence.

E.g.: the English idiom *"to the bitter end"* refers to persevering to the end, whatever the outcome. However, it has nothing to do with bitterness. *"it's raining cats and dogs"* is another example of partial idioms. This idiom means that it is raining very hard, yet it has no relation with cats and dogs.

3) Total Idioms

This type of idiom is an idiom which has the meaning that is completely cannot be predicted from the words themselves. Each word of this type of idiom does not directly related to the meaning of the whole expression.

E.g.: The English idiom *"ring a bell"* means to sound familiar, another example is the idiom *"thick as thieves"* which means very close.

There are also types of idioms in Bahasa Indonesia, Khak (2006) states that there are three types of idiom in Bahasa Indonesia, they are as follows:

1) Complex idiom

    a) Affixation

        (1) Prefix + noun or verb, as in *mengekor, tersemat*

        (2) Affix (combination) + noun, as in *bersemuka, bersebadan*

    b) Reduplication, e.g. *mata-mata, kuda-kuda*

2) Phrasal idiom

    a) Verba idiom

(1) Verb + noun, as in *naik darah*

(2) Adverb + verb, as in *sudah berpulang ke rahmatullah*

  b) Nomina idiom

(1) Noun+ noun,e.g. *buaya darat*

(2) Noun + adjective, e.g. *kuda hitam, air bear*

3) Proverb (peribahasa),e.g. *sambil menyelam minum air*, *gali lubang tutup lubang*

According to their combination, idioms can be also classified into the following (McCarthy and O'Dell, 2003: 6)

a) Verb + Object/compliment (and or adverbial) e.g.: kill two birds in one shot

b) Prepositional Phrase. E.g.: In the blink of an eye

c) Compound. E.g.: A bone of contention

d) Simile (As + adjective + As/like + a noun). E.g.: As dry as a bone.

e) Binominal (word + and + word) e.g.: Rough and Ready

f) Trinominal (Word + word + and word) e.g. Cool, calm, and collected

g) Whole clause or sentence. E.g.: To cut a long story short.

In this research, the researcher uses the classification of idiomatic expression from Palmer to analyze the type of the idioms found in the SL. As it has been explained in the previous page that meaning is important in translation, the classification of idioms proposed by Palmer is chosen because it is related also to the meanings of idioms.

3. Related Studies

Idiom is a unique phenomenon of language which makes many researchers interested to study it. Therefore, there are also many studies conducted with the analysis of idiomatic expressions. Two of them are "An Analysis of The Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions in *Lewis Carrol's Alice in Wonderland and its Translation by Khairi Rumantati"* (2012) by Eva Novianti and *Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expressions in Andrea Hirata's Laskar Pelangi as Realized in Angie Kilbane's The Rainbow Troops (2013)* by Nastiti Trisnowati.

a. Eva Novianti (2012)

This study aimed to analyze types of idioms found in *Lewis Carrol's Alice in Wonderland,* to identify the strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions in the translation of the English text of *Lewis Carrol's Alice in Wonderland and its Translation by Khairi Rumantati,* and to describe the degree of meaning equivalence in the translation of idiomatic expressions in *Lewis Carrol's Alice in Wonderland and its Translation by Khairi Rumantati.*

In this research, Novianti finds that phrasal verbs become the type of idioms that has the highest number. The translation by paraphrase has the highest frequency while the strategy with the lowest frequency is the translating strategy by using an idiom of similar meaning and form. On the analysis of meaning equivalence, it is found that the equivalent meaning does not always have complete meaning; the meaning can be increased or decreased when translator adds or omits some information in the target language text.

b. Nastiti Trisnowati (2013)

This study aimed to analyze the strategy used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions in Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* as realized in Angie Kilbane's *The Rainbow Troops*. In addition, this study also analyzes the degree of meaning equivalence in the translation of idiomatic translation of the novel. Trisnowati finds that paraphrase is the most common strategy used to translate idioms. The least strategy used in translating idioms is the strategy which uses an idiom of similar meaning and form. In terms of meaning equivalence, the translation of idiomatic expressions has the highest degree of equivalent.

One of the differences between this research and those studies above is the object of the research, both Novianti and Trisnowati they used novel as their object of the research while the researcher uses movie as her object of the research. Also, some different theories are applied in analyzing idiomatic expression. Thus this research can provide an analysis of idiomatic expression in a more different and relatively detailed way.

4. Pirates of the Caribbean: On Stranger Tides

Pirates of the Caribbean: On Stranger Tides was a 2011 American fantasy adventure film and the fourth sequel in the Pirates of the Caribbean film series. *Pirates of Caribbean: On Stranger Tides* broke many box office records upon release. Critical reviews were mixed, with the film receiving criticism over the script-writing,

excessiveness, and lack of originality. However positive remarks were given on the acting, directing and visuals.

Despite the high number of criticism over this movie, there are many people who enjoy watching it as they love this theme of movie which contains pirates, mermaids, and other fantasy characters. There a lot of humor and slight romance put in the movie that successfully make it more entertaining. Another reason that makes it interesting is the language in the movie. *Pirates of Caribbean: On Stranger* Tides has time setting in 18thcentury, sometime around 1720s to 1750s, thus some old fashioned and other certain expressions in pirate style are used.

On Stranger Tides tells about the adventure of Captain Jack Sparrow (the lead character) who sails to find the Fountain of Youth. According to the tale, by drinking the water from this fountain people could live some years longer or maybe forever. However, Jack has another motive. He wants to get his ship back; the ship was named Black Pearl had been stolen by Blackbeard. There are some other characters who also want to find and go to the fountain in different purpose. But at the end when all of them get to the fountain, it needs a victim as part of the rituals to live longer. And there is a big chaos as the Spanish privateers who want to destroy the fountain. They consider it as pagan water and only God grant the eternal life.

Captain Jack Sparrow loses the interest of drinking that water immediately when he is told that the ritual requires a victim. He knows that Blackbeard, one of those who want the eternal life, pretends to be a loss father of a girl named Angelica

only to make her voluntarily sacrifice her life to make him lives longer. Apparently, Jack just realizes that he is in love with Angelica. He plays a trick to save her when they are about to do the main ritual. He swaps the chalice that she as the victim should drink with the other one for Blackbeard. Thus, Blackbeard died and Angelica gets the whole years that Blackbeard had lived. She gets angry with Jack even after she has been told the truth.

Jack is the kind of man who is unfamiliar with love or romantic things. Although he knows that he is in love with Angelica, he decided to leave Angelica when he finally gets Black Pearl back.

B. Conceptual Framework

In this study, the theory of translation from Jakobson (2000:114) is adopted. This theory states that translation is divided into three types; they are intralingual translation, interlingual translation and intersemiotic translation. Intralingual translation is seen as a rewording within the same language, whereas interlingual translation is a translation from one language to another. Interlingual translation involves two or more languages. Different from interlingual and intralingual translation, in intersemiotic translation, the message is transferred from one symbol system or sign system into a language or another form. There are two languages involved and analyzed in this study, English and Bahasa Indonesia, thus it is classified into interlingual translation.

This research is aimed to analyze the types of idioms, the translation strategies used to translate them, and the degree of meaning equivalence of the translated idiomatic expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia subtitling text compared to the English idioms in *Pirates of Caribbean Sea: on Stranger Tides*. Idiomatic expressions become the main point in this study since they have the unique characteristics that make them interesting to be analyzed.

There are some theories employed as the frameworks in this research. The theories are used as the reference to analyze the data. The first framework in this research is describing the types of idiomatic expressions. Idiom according to Larson (1984:20) is a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words. The researcher agrees with this definition, the definition above also shows that the main characteristic of idioms lie on their meanings which different from their individual words.

In this research, the researcher uses Palmer's (1981:80-82) classification of idiom to describe the type of idiomatic expressions found *in Pirates of Caribbean Sea: On Stranger Tides.* Palmer's theory of idiom classification was applied since this theory classifies idiom based on their meanings and form and this classification is relatively simple to be applied. The types of idioms according to Palmer are phrasal verbs, partial idioms, and total idioms.

Idiom is one of the problems that a translator could deal with. However, there are strategies that can be used to translate idioms. The researcher agrees with a definition of translation strategies from Lörscher (1991: 76) who defines translation

strategy as "a potentially conscious procedure for the solution of a problem which an individual is faced with when translating a text segment from one language to another". Translation strategies can be concluded as a tool which can help a translator solve the problems that occur when translating a text.

The second framework is describing the strategies used to translate the English idiomatic expressions found in *Pirates of Caribbean Sea: On Stranger Tides* into Bahasa Indonesia. The researcher adopted Baker's (1992:72) strategies of translating idioms; the translation strategies are translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and similar form, translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omission. Those strategies of translating idioms are fit in this research as they can give a more comprehensive analysis and better understanding toward the strategy of translating idioms.

The third framework is describing the degree of meaning equivalence of the idiomatic expressions in the English *Pirates of Caribbean Sea: On Stranger Tides* and their translated expressions in Bahasa Indonesia subtitling text. According to Bell (1991: 6), texts in different languages can be equivalent in different degrees, in respects of different levels of presentation and different ranks. However, he acknowledges the fact that the ideal of a total equivalence is a chimera. He enlightens that languages are different from one to another; each of them has distinct codes and rules. The form that the translator attempts to change from SL to TL will sometimes fail to coincide totally as there is lack of synonymy in every language.

In this research, Bell's theory of meaning equivalent classification is applied. The researcher uses Bell's theory since his theory has a complete category of meaning equivalence. According to Bell, the category of meaning equivalence involves equivalent meaning and non-equivalent meaning. Equivalent meaning is divided into two categories; completely equivalent meaning and partly equivalent meaning. There are two types of partly equivalent meaning, they are increased and decreased meaning. Meanwhile, the non-equivalent meaning is divided into completely different meaning and completely no meaning

In conducting the analysis, the first step that the researcher does is watching the movie and reading its English script carefully. By watching and reading the script, the researcher can identify the idiomatic expressions as the main data in this research. The researcher uses certain English idiom dictionaries such as *Oxford Dictionary of Idioms*, *McGraw-Hill's Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs* and also *Cambridge-Advanced Learner Dictionary* in order to collect the valid data. The researcher also collects the translation of each idiomatic expression from the movie subtitle which is served in Bahasa Indonesia as the data.

Then, the data in this study are idiomatic expressions from English script and their Bahasa Indonesia translation. To ease the process of analysis the data are recorded in the table of analysis. All data are compared and analyzed in terms of the types of idiom, the translation strategy which is used to translate them, and the degree of meaning equivalence from the movie English script compared to their translation in Bahasa Indonesia in the form of movie subtitle.

In order to facilitate the readers in understanding this study, an analytical construct has been generated.

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   Intralingual                 ┌─────────────┐               Intersemiotic
                                │ Interlingual │
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         ┌───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
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┌─────────────────────────────────────┐          ┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│ (T1) English Text of Pirates of the │          │ (T2) Bahasa Indonesia Text of        │
│ Caribbean: On Stranger Tides        │          │ Pirates of the Caribbean:            │
│                                     │          │ On Stranger Tides                    │
└─────────────────────────────────────┘          └─────────────────────────────────────┘
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│ Idiomatic expressions│───▶│  Translation process │───▶│ Translated expressions│
└──────────────────────┘    └──────────────────────┘    └──────────────────────┘
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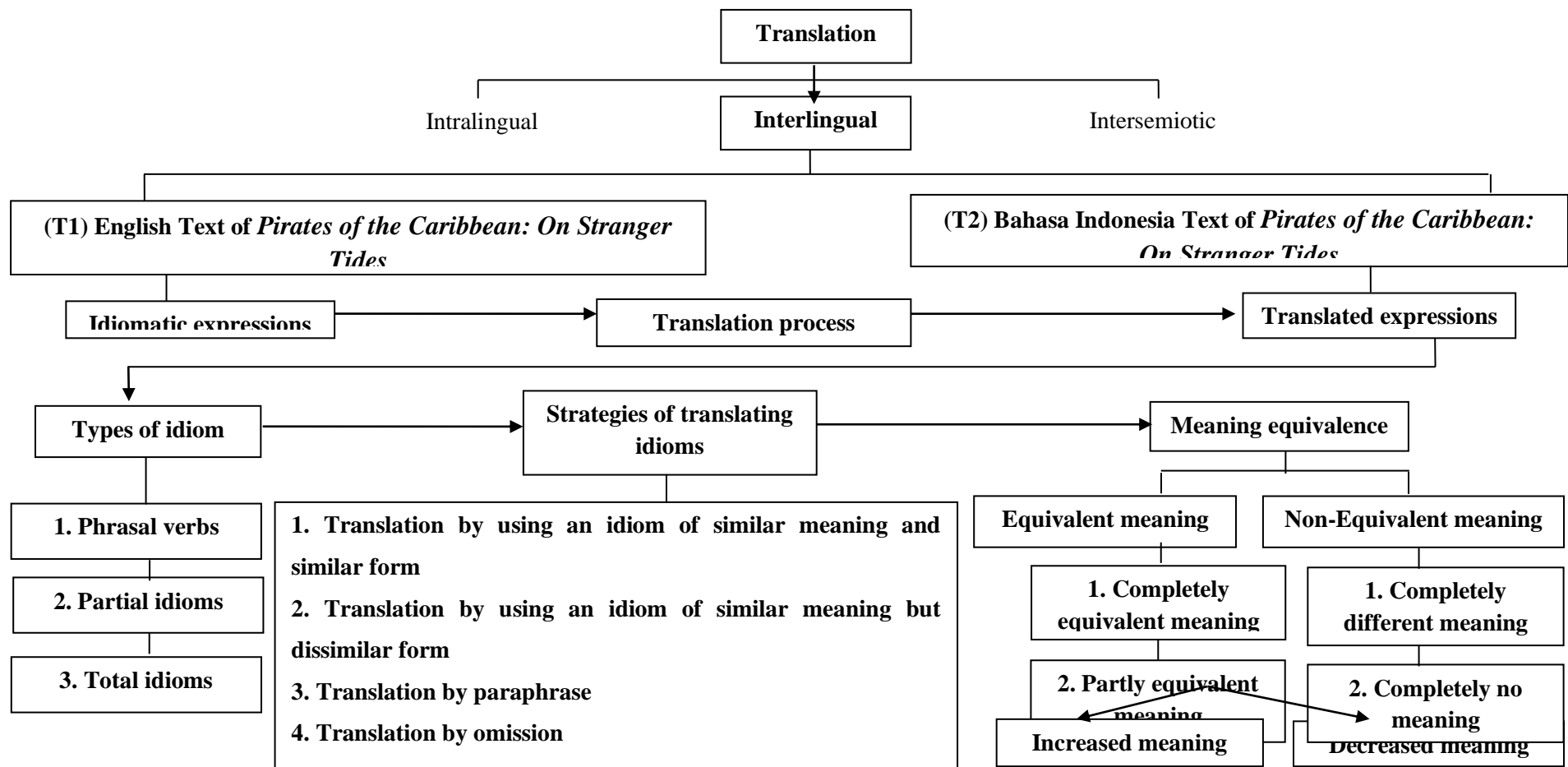| Types of idiom	Strategies of translating idioms	Meaning equivalence
1. Phrasal verbs	**1. Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning and similar form**	**Equivalent meaning** / **Non-Equivalent meaning**
2. Partial idioms	**2. Translation by using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form**	**1. Completely equivalent meaning** / **1. Completely different meaning**
3. Total idioms	**3. Translation by paraphrase** **4. Translation by omission**	**2. Partly equivalent meaning** / **2. Completely no meaning**
		Increased meaning / **Decreased meaning**

Figure3. Analytical Construct

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