

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN THE INDONESIAN  
SUBTITLE OF THE MOVIE *THE PARENT TRAP***

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements  
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
02/03/2018	Abstract : Revise Acknowledgement : Revise	
15/03/2018	Chapter I : - Background of Study - Identification of problem	
20/03/2018	Chapter II : - Check your references	
31/03/2018	Chapter III : - Technique of Data Analysis	
22/03/2018	Chapter IV - Data Data Analysis	
23/03/2018	Final Check All	

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Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian Komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd).

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## ABSTRACT

**Anggraini, Novira. NPM.1402050097, “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in the Indonesian Subtitle of the Movie *The Parent Trap*”. Skripsi: English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2018.**

This study deal with the analysis of idiomatic expression found in the Indonesian subtitle of *The Parent Trap* movie. The objectives of the study were to find out the idiomatic expression and to classify the idiomatic expression found in *The Parent Trap* movie. The data in this research was taken from subtitle of *The Parent Trap* movie. The film has 128 minutes duration. Descriptive qualitative method was applied to analyze the data. Thus, in doing this research, library research was applied in analyzing the data. From the data obtained, there were fifty five (55) utterances found in the movie *The Parent Trap* that contained of idiomatic expression. Based on the data analysis, it was found that there were eight (8) classification of idiomatic expression based on the Indonesian subtitle of the movie *The Parent Trap*. They were:Idiom with the key words from special categories 5 (part of time 2, part of body 1, part of number 1, part of comparative degree 1), idioms with preposition 2, phrasal verb 15, sentences 11, idiomatic pairs 6 (pairs of adjective 2, pairs of adverb 2, pairs of verb 2), idiom with noun and adjective 6 (adjective and noun 4, noun phrase 2), verbal idiom 7, key word with idiomatic uses 2 (adjective and adverb).

***Keywords: Idiomatic Expression, Translation, Qualitative Study.***

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*Assalamu 'alaikum warahmatullahiwabarakatuh*

In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and the Merciful

Firstly of all, the researcher would like to thank to Almighty Allah SWT the Most Beneficent and the Most Merciful for giving her favors, ideas, and inspirations in accomplishing this research. Secondly, the researcher would like to express her thanks to our prophet Muhammas SAW, who has brought humans being from the darkness into the brightness era. During the process of writing this study, the researcher realized that she had to learn for more this research.

There were so many obstacles faced the researcher can certainly without help for many people, especially the following people, it might be possible for her to finish it. Thus, the researcher would like to express her thanks first to her beloved parents and her brother sister, Mr. Suprayitno, Mrs. Salmiah Hsb, Adhitya Wulandari and Fadlan Afrizal Dewangga, for their pray, advise, courage, moral and material support from her born until forever. May Allah SWT always bless them.

Then the researcher also would like to thank to:

1. Dr. Agussani, MAP as Rector of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
2. Dr. Elfianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd the Dean of The Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

3. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum and Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum as the Head and secretary of English Department at The Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, UMSU for the encouragement in completing the research.
4. Rini Ekayati, SS, MA as the supervisor who had given suggestion, advice, ideas, critics, and guidance in writing this research.
5. Bambang Panca, S, S.Pd., M.Hum the researcher's reviewer who had given suggestion, advise and comment for the researcher.
6. All lectures of FKIP of University Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, who has giving knowledge in English teaching for her during academic year at UMSU.
7. Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd as the Head of Librarian of UMSU that has provided the researcher many reference.
8. Her beloved family, Destiya Ramayudi, Ramadhani Syahfitri Hsb, Febi Aidia Rizky, Elya Sari Hsb, Abdul Hanafi Mrp, Nadila Fauziah Mrp, Nurfadillah Susanti Mrp, Agung Pribadi and Lisa Shania Rosiera thanks a lot for your support and pray.
9. Her beloved friends, Rossa Yuwanda, Febby Tirza, Anggi Syafira, Diah Julia, Ridho Abdullah, Mita Kharnasih, Putri Selvina, Frizky Salama Indah and those of English Education program Class B (Morning) FKIP UMSU 2014/2015 who have support and given much knowledge and great experience.



10. Her best friend since child Nanda Hikmatu Maulida, Endah Dwi Pratiwi, Debi Dinha Octora and Razmi Prabudi who given influence, support and motivation.

Hopefully the findings of this research are to be useful for those who read this research and interested to the topics.

Finally, the researcher realizes that this research is still far from being perfect in spite of the fact she has done her best completing this work. Therefore, constructive criticism, comments, suggestions are welcomed for further improvement of this research.

*Wa'alaikumsalam warahmatullahiwabarakatuh*

Medan, 23 March 2018

Researcher,

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Background of the Study

Translation is a process of transferring a meaning from source language to target language (Newmark, 1984). One example of translation's product is subtitling. Translating subtitle is different from translating any written form such as article, novel, magazine, considering the timing of the plot and the length of the subtitle itself appeared on screen. Translation has become an activity of enormous importance in recent decades.

The world today is live in an increasingly internationalized world where ever-growing numbers of individuals are in continuous contact with foreign cultures and languages both in their professional lives as well as in more informal contexts, usually via mass media. The more internationalized the world become, the greater the importance of translation and qualified translators also grows. Obviously, there is a wide range of topics which could be investigated in terms of translational aspects. The present study focuses on the translation of one of the most fascinating and innovative aspects of language that is idioms.

Idiom is a combination of words that has a meaning that is different from the meanings of the individual words themselves (Larson 1984: 3). When used in everyday language, they have a meaning other than the basic one you would find in the dictionary. Every language has its own idioms which develop according to the culture of the source language. When we are learning a language, we must learn the idioms too because they are part of communication. Idioms are

expressions of “at least two words which can not be understood literally and which function as a unit semantically” (Beekman and Callow, 1974 quoted in Larson, 1984).

Idiomatic expressions are often used by the people when they are communicating. Idiomatic expressions have existed since the beginning of language. An idiom is an expression that is a term or a group of words whose meaning cannot be deduced from the literal definitions. It can be a phrase or sentence whose meaning is not obvious through knowledge of the individual meanings of the constituent words but must be learned as a whole (Hornby, 1987: 177). In linguistics, an idiom is widely assumed to be figures of speech that contradict the principle of compositionality (Cooper, 1998).

Larson (1984: 3) says there are two different types of translation, which are literal translation and idiomatic translation. Literal translation is form-based translation which attempt to follow the form of the source language. Idiomatic translation is meaning-based translation which make every effort to transfer the meaning of the source language text in the natural forms of the target language.

English has idiomatic expressions which English speakers used to express their feeling and conditions using idiomatic expressions. Seidl and McMordie (1980) say that idiomatic expressions are used in formal and informal situations. Idiomatic expressions in formal situations can be found in lectures, academic essays and business reports. Informal idiomatic expressions can be found in literature, music and movies.



Beside of having metaphor feeling in it, idioms also can be different from one country to another. It happens because the differences of culture between the SL area and the TL area. Culture plays an important role in the course of the idiom interpretation. Only by having, a solid foundation of the culture of the target language, the translator can catch the implied meaning. Therefore, sometimes there are idioms from the SL which do not have any equal idioms in the TL.

Based on the complexity of idiom expression, especially related to the translation of it, it will be reasonable to conduct a research about it. In this research, film becomes an object of the study. Film as one of the literary works where the function is to entertain and to gain information, providing new knowledge to society. Whatever the genre or the theme, film always leaves a moral message to people that can be absorbed easily.

Also, understanding a film can be easier than reading a written text like a book. So, film is strategically used for communication tools for many people. Film is also a conductor of information to the society. So, based the explanation about this research conducted under the the title, *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in the Indonesian Subtitle of the Movie The Parent Trap*.

## **B. Identification of the Problem**

The problem of the study identified as follows:

1. Idiomatic expression seems not easy to be understand by language learner.

2. There are many interpretation kind of idiomatic expression.
3. Idiomatic do not contain the permanent pattern.

### **C. The Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research is translation and limited on the Indonesian subtitle of idiomatic expression found in *The Parent Trap* Movie.

### **D. The Formulation of the Problem**

The problems of this research are formulated as the following:

1. What are the idiomatic expression found in the Indonesian subtitle of the movie *The Parent Trap*?
2. What are the classification of idiomatic expression in the Indonesian subtitle of the movie *The Parent Trap*?

### **E. The Objectives of the Study**

Based on the research problem formulated above, this study has some objectives as follow:

1. To find out the idiomatic expression which found in *The Parent Trap* film.
2. To describe the classification of idiomatic expression applied in *The Parent Trap* film.

## **F. The Significance of the Study**

This study expected to have both theoretical and practical significance for the readers, English teachers and also English student. Theoretically, the findings of the research are expected to be useful as a means deploying and supporting the theories presented in the study of linguistics, especially in the field of translation and idiom. Given this research can hopefully spur for the holding of research deeper for further research. Practically, this research can be used as an illustration, reference, a source of understanding and study of the translation strategies an idiomatic expressions for researchers and anyone who is studying about it.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURES

#### A. Theoretical Framework

##### 1. Idiomatic Expression

###### 1.1 Definition

Idiomatic expressions are daily expressions that used by English speakers. In definition given by Larson idiom is “a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words” (Larson, 1984: 20). As Cooper (1999: 233) says, “An idiom is an expression whose meaning can not always be readily derived from the usual meaning of its constituent elements.” Idiomatic expressions are phrases which have a different meaning with the words’ individual meaning (Poole, 1999).

Lewis as cited in Burger (2008) also adds the an idioms is a relatively fixed expression where the meaning of the whole is not transparent from the meanings of the constituent words. Although there are various definitions of idiomatic expressions, all of them share common features. The researcher could say that idiomatic expressions are different from the actual literal meaning.

There are some examples of idiomatic expressions. The first one is the idiom ‘feeling blue’ in a sentence ‘he is feeling blue’. ‘He is feeling blue’ does not have a meaning that the person feels his color is blue. The literal meaning is the person feels sick. The term ‘idiomatic’ refers to ‘expression which have different meaning from the literal meaning of the words that making up the respective expression (Lombardo, Haaman, & Morley, 1999).

According to Poole (1999) idiomatic expressions are phrases, which have a different meaning with the words' individual meaning. The *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (2010) defines idioms as a group of lexical items with a meaning differing from the meanings of their lexical terms: "*let the cat out the bag*" is an idiomatic expression meaning "*to tell a secret by mistake*". Sweet (1889: 139) observes that the meaning of idiom is an isolated fact which can not be understood from the meaning of the words which make it up.

Likewise, Baker's (2011: 67) reinforces that idioms are "frozen patterns of language which allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings which can not be deduced from their individual components". Baker provides many examples of idioms, in which the meaning can not be inferred by the listener or reader by merely looking at the words. For instance, according to Baker (2011), "*bury the hatchet*" meaning "to become friendly again after a disagreement or a quarrel" and "*the long and the short of it*" meaning the basic facts of the situation", are idiomatic expressions whose meanings can not be decoded from the meanings of their individual elements. They also typically do not allow variation in form except perhaps, in certain creative contexts where poetic license is practiced.

## 1.2 Classification of Idioms

According to Jennifer Seidl and W. McMordie (1988: 5) they states that there are eight classification of idiom, they are:

### 1) Idioms with nouns and adjectives

- a. Noun phrases : *a drop in the ocean*

- b. Adjectives + noun : *a close shave*
- 2) Idiomatic pairs
- a. Pairs of adjectives : *cut and dried*
- b. Pairs of nouns : *wear and tear*
- c. Pairs of adverb : *more or less*
- d. Pairs of verbs : *hit and miss*
- e. Identical pairs : *bit by bit*
- 3) Idioms with preposition
- e.g : by, for, from*
- 4) Phrasal verbs
- e.g : act up, call something off, make something up to someone*
- 5) Verbal idioms
- e.g : blow one's own trumpet, call a spade, do a bunk*
- 6) Idioms with key words from special categories
- a. Colours : *red, black, white, green, etc*
- b. Animals : *cat, bear, lion, tiger, mouse, etc*
- c. Number, size, measurement : *one, inch, mile, etc*
- d. Parts of the body : *arm, finger, hand, head, etc*
- e. Time : *day, minute, night, etc*
- 7) Key word with idiomatic uses
- a. Adjectives and adverbs : *bad, good, long, etc*
- b. Nouns : *and, line, thing, etc*
- c. Miscellaneous : *all, how, too, etc*

8) Idioms with comparison

- a. Comparisons with as ..... as : *as bold as brass*
- b. Comparison with like : *to go like the wind*

### 1.3 Characteristics of Idioms

Characteristics of idioms play a vital role on both native and non-native speakers of English, in terms of their understanding, recognition and interpretation. Meanwhile, Fernando (1996: 3) states three main characteristics of idioms, namely; *institutionalization/conventionally*, *compositeness*, and *semantic opacity*. By *institutionalization*, Fernando refers to the fact that idiomatic expressions are conventionalized, well-established, and fixed in order to meet the criteria of being an idiom. *Compositeness*, in turn, refers to the fact that idioms are expression of a multiword nature with a function similar to that of single-word idiomatic expressions. *Semantic opacity* can perhaps be regarded as the most commonly mentioned characteristic of idioms. This feature means that idiomatic expressions are regularly non-literal. This explains the reason why the meanings of the individual constituents of an idiomatic expression can not give the meaning of the idiom as a whole.

There are two categories based on closeness in structuring the meaning. The first is pure idioms and the second is semi idioms (Chaer, 1986). *Pure idioms* are idioms, in which the elements to construct idioms have lost the lexical meaning, and become non-literal. *Semi idioms* are idioms in which the elements to construct idiom still have literal meaning in a part of the elements constructing the idioms.

Baker (2011: 67) too mentions some specific characteristics of an idiom which should be taken into account by translators. According to Baker, idiomatic expressions have the following characteristics:

- a) Cannot accept change in the order of the words they are made of. (e.g. the idiom “*the long and the short of it*” cannot be “*the short and the long of it*”);
- b) Cannot accept a deletion of a word. For instance, the idiomatic expression “*spill the beans*” cannot be “*spill beans*”;
- c) Cannot accept addition of a word. For instance, “*the long and the short of it*” cannot be “*the very long and short of it*”; and the idiomatic expression “*face the music*” cannot be “*face the classical music*”;
- d) Cannot accept replacement of one word with another. For instance, “*the tall and the short of it*”; “*bury a hatchet*”; and
- e) Cannot accept grammatical structure change. E.g., the idiom “*face the music*” cannot be “*the music was faced*”.

#### **1.4 Types of English Idioms**

English scholars have classified idioms into different types according to their: (1) grammatical function, such as idioms that serve as a particular part of speech or that which function as verb-adverb; (2) the portrayal of an emotion or a concept, such as the idiomatic expression “*tell someone a tall tale*”; (3) the “image” reflected by idioms like the case with an idiom using the imagery of a body part “*she lost her head*” (Lattery, 1986).

Makkai (1972: 117) classified idiomatic expressions into two categories, namely encoding and decoding. Makkai focused on those of decoding



and groups them into two types, lexemic and sememic types of idioms. Makkai presents six sub-classes for lexemic idioms. Firstly, *phrasal verb idioms* which are combination of a verb and adverb, such as the expressions “*put up*” and “*give in*” (1972: 135). Secondly, he recognizes *turnure idioms*, which differ from phrasal verbs, consisting of a minimum of three lexicons and “have a compulsory „*it*” in a fixed position between the verb and the adverb”. For instance, “*have it out (with)*” and “*have it in for*” (1972: 148). The third category, according to Makkai, involves *irreversible binomials*, which are formulate “consisting of parts A and B joined by a finite set of links”. The order of these expression is fixed; hence, it cannot usually be reversed. For instance, “*dollars and cents*”, “*here and there*” and “*head over heels*” (1972: 155).

### 1.5 Types of Indonesian Idiom

The types of idioms in Bahasa Indonesia and English are different. English has more types of idioms than Bahasa Indonesia, in communicating, Indonesian societies sometimes use the idiom to refine purpose. In addition, sometimes people uses the idiom order do not offend others. For example, someone would not use the word *sangat kecewa*, but will use the idiom *gigit jari*. The following example shows the use of idioms in Indonesian sentence.

- Dia *gigit jari* karena wanita yang diharapkan menjadi pendamping hidupnya memilih lelaki lain

In this research, the researcher provides the classification based on expert. Chaer (1994: 75) classified idiom into two, namely *idiom penuh* (full idiom) and *idiom sebagian* (partial idiom).

### 1) Idiom Penuh (Full Idiom)

Full idiom is an idiom or phrase which the constituent elements already constitute a unity of meaning. Each element of the idiom has lost lexical meaning, so that there is a sense of the overall shape. The constituent elements can't be returned to the actual or denotation meaning.

The example below:

- a) *Gulung tikar* means *bangkrut*.
- b) *Pantat kuning* means *pelit/kikir*

The word *gulung* and *tikar* have lost their denotation meaning. It is similar with the word *pantat* and *kuning*. Those words lost their actual meaning.

### 2) Idiom Sebagian (Partial Idiom)

Partial idiom is an idiom which one of the constituent elements still retaining and restored to the lexical or denotation meaning.

The example below:

- a) *Kabar burung* means *kabar atau berita yang belum tentu kebenarannya*.
- b) *Daftar hitam* means *daftar nama orang yang terlibat dalam tindak kejahatan*.

## 2. Translation

Translation has been defined in many ways by different writers in the field, depending on how they view language and translation. Hatim and Munday (2004: 6) define translation as “the process of transferring a written text from

source language (SL) to target language (TL)”. In this definition they do not explicitly express that the object being transferred is meaning or message. They emphasize on translation as a process.

According to Wills in Choliludin (2007: 3), translation is a procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text.

As Newmark (1988) says that translation is the process of transferring a message from one language to the target language. Newmark also states, that translation is transferring the essential meaning into target language in the way of the translator intended (1984). The examples of translation are subtitling, dubbing and interpreting. Subtitle is a transcription of a dialogue in a movie and appears simultaneously within the movie (Baker, 1998).

Dries (1995) also states that subtitle delivers one language into target language, in a form of spoken dialogue into a written text. Dubbing is different from subtitling; dubbing is the oral form of subtitling. In dubbing, according to Orero (2004), there are some factors to be considered such as lip kinetics and intonations. Interpreting is in the middle of subtitling and dubbing. Interpreting is done directly when the conversation has ended.

Larson (1984: 3) says that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of

semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant, only the form changes.

From the notions above it can be concluded that translating includes the act of transferring message from the source text to the target text. The aim of translation is to find the equivalent meaning of the source language expression in the target language. Thus, meaning is important in translation and it must be held constant. Furthermore, translating a literary work into another language is creating a new literary work in another language. A translation novel is a novel that contains different language from the original text but carrying the spirit of the original text. It also arouses the same respond to the readers between the two languages.

### **2.1 Types of Translation**

Catford (1965: 21-25) makes categories of translation in terms of extents, levels, and ranks. Based on extent, he classifies translation into *full* and *partial* translation. On the levels of translation, there are *total* and *restricted* translation and on the ranks, there are *rank bound* and *unbounded* translation.

In full translation, the entire text is submitted to the translation process, that is, every part of the source language text is replaced by the target language text material. In partial translation, some parts of the source language text are left un-translated. They are simply transferred to the target language text.

Total translation means the replacement of SL grammar and lexis by equivalent TL grammar and lexis with consequential replacement of SL phonology or graphology by non equivalent TL phonology or graphology. While

restricted translation means the replacement of SL textual material by equivalent TL textual meaning at only one level, that is translation performed only at the phonological or at graphological level, or at only one of the two levels of grammar and lexis.

Rank-bound translation is translation in which the selection of TL equivalents is deliberately confined to one rank or a few ranks in the hierarchy of grammatical units, usually at word or morpheme rank, that is, setting up word-to-word or morpheme-to-morpheme equivalence. In contrast with this, normal total translation in which equivalences shift freely up and down the rank scale is called unbounded translation.

According to Larson (1984: 15) translation is classified into two main types, namely *form-based* and *meaning-based* translation. *Form-based* translation attempts to follow the form of source language and is known as literal translation, while *meaning-based* translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the SL text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translation is called idiomatic translation.

Larson (1984: 16) says that idiomatic translations use the natural forms of the receptor language both in the grammatical constructions and in the choices of lexical items. A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language. Therefore, a good translator will try to translate idiomatically.

According to Larson (1984) proposes three criteria of an ideal translation. A good translation is the one which has two out of three criteria;

namely *Accurate* (A), *Clear* (C), and *Natural* (N). The first one is accurate (A). The purpose of accurate (A) is reproducing the same meaning and maintaining the message of conversation from source language to target language.

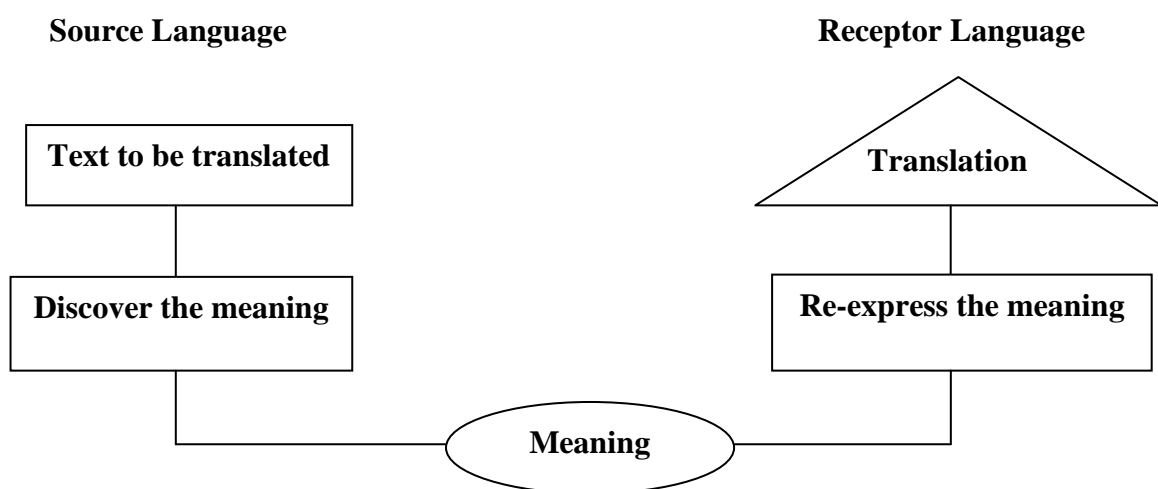
The accuracy check of translation is required because sometimes translator made some mistakes in the analysis of the source language or in the transfer process and a different meaning result. The second is clear (C). Clear (C) means to express all aspects in acceptable forms and clear meaning, so that is understandable for target language audiences. The last is natural (N). Natural (N) refers to the using natural expressions with appropriate kind of texts occurs in target language.

In practice, however, it is hard to consistently translate idiomatically or literally. These translations are often a mixture of literal and idiomatic forms of language. Translation falls on a continuum from very literal, to literal, to modified literal, to near idiomatic, to idiomatic, and may fall, even more on the unduly free. Newmark (1988: 46) states that idiomatic translation reproduces the message of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idiom where these do not exist in the original. He also states, that translation is transferring the essential meaning into target language in the way of the translator intended (1984).

## **2.2. Translation Process**

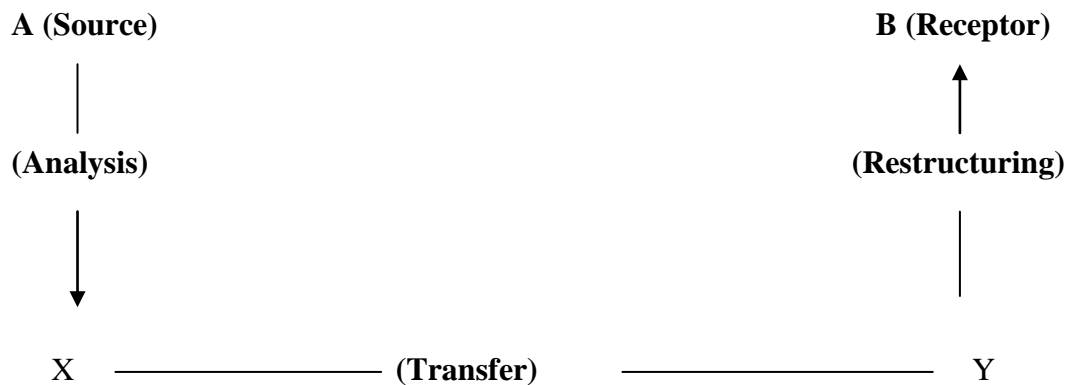
According to Larson (1984: 3) when translating a text, the translator's goal is an idiomatic translation which makes every effort to communicate their meaning of the SL text into the natural forms of the receptor language.

Furthermore, he states that translation is concerned with a study of the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the SL text, which is analyzed in order to determine its meaning. The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. The following diagram is presented by Larson as the translation process.



**Figure 2.1 Translation Process by Larson (1984: 4)**

Nida and Taber (1982: 33) distinguish translation process into three stages: (1) analysis, 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) transfer 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 illustrated in the following diagram.



**Figure 2.2 Translation Process by Nida and Taber (1982: 33)**

### 2.3 Method and Strategy of Translation

Newmark (1988) proposes six methods of translation as shown in this diagram V.

<b>SL Emphasis</b>	<b>TL Emphasis</b>
Literal translation	Free translation
Faithful translation	Idiomatic translation
Semantic translation	Communicative translation

**Figure 2.1 The Diagram V of Newmark (19880)**

Literal translation is converting the source language grammatical construction to the nearest equivalent in the target language. For example, “*where are you come from?*” which is translated into *kamu berasal dari mana?*

Faithful translation reproduces the precise contextual meaning in the source language with some limits in the grammatical structure in the target language. For example, “*he got a back pain and asked for a back rub*” is translated into *punggungnya pegal dan dia meminta untuk dipijat*. Semantic



translation used for translating religious texts, legal texts, and literature texts. For example, “*no smoking*” is translated into *dilarang merokok*.

The free translation reproduces the source language without the manner nor the form of the original source language. The free translation is done freely. Idiomatic translation reproduces the original message from the source language into the target language. For example, “*there is no use for crying over the spilled milk*” is translated into *nasi sudah menjadi bubur*.

Communicative translation renders the original contextual meaning from the source language into the acceptable form in the target language. For example, “*keep of the grass*” is translated into *dilarang menginjak rumput*. Not all translators follow the methods Newmark (1988) proposed. The translators often translate with their instincts, according to the correct meaning in the target language.

Baker (1992) gives four strategies to translate idiomatic expressions. The first one is using an idiom of similar meaning and form. This strategy conveys roughly the same meaning as the source language idiom. For example, “*flesh and blood*” is translated into *darah dan daging*. The second one is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. For example, “*my old man*” is translated into *ayahku*.

The third one is translation by paraphrase. For example, “*home sweet home*” is translated into *rumahku istanaku*. The last one is translation by omission. An omission, sometimes is required because there is not any equivalent of the

idiomatic expressions in target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased or for stylistic reasons.

### **3. Subtitling**

There are two ways to transfer message from the source language to target language (language transfer) in a movie, they are subtitling and dubbing. Both are essentially the same, that is to transfer the message from the source language dialogue to the target language dialogue, yet technically different. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (1995) defines subtitling as words that translate what is said in a film in a different language and appear on the bottom of the screen.

In a broader definition, subtitles are textual versions of the dialog or commentary in films, television programs, video games, and the like, usually displayed at the bottom of the screen. They can either be a form of written translation of a dialog in a foreign language, or a written rendering of the dialog in the same language, with or without added information to help viewers who are deaf and hard of hearing to follow the dialogue, or people who cannot understand the spoken dialogue or who have accent recognition problems.

Translating movie or subtitling is interesting since it is not the same with translating book, because the language that is used for subtitling needs to be more compact, it is not only because of the space limit but also the time constrain. The writer lists these processes separately below, noting that the order of these activities are done while watching a movie with subtitle on the screen.

#### **1. Reading the subtitles**

2. Decoding the subtitles
3. Watching the image flow
4. Deciphering the visual information
5. Connecting each segment of the image flow to the underlying story
6. Listening to (or just hearing) the sound (dialogue, effects, music)
7. Guessing what is about to happen
8. Remembering what has already happened to make fresh deductions during following sequences.

## **B. Relevant of the Study**

Idiom is a unique phenomenon of language which makes many researchers interested to study it. There are also many studies conducted with the analysis of idiomatic expression. Two of them are “An Analysis of The Translation Strategies of Idiomatic Expression in *Lewis Carrol’s Alice in Wonderland and its Translation by Khairi Rumantati*” (2012) by Eva Novianti.

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 in it.

In this research, Novianti finds that phrasal verbs becomes 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 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.

A thesis “An Analysis of the Translation of the Idiomatic Expressions Used in The Subtitle of *Tangled*” (2013) by Muchamad Suliman. Idioms are the germs of a language, they can be considered as a part of everyday language. They are the essence of any language and the most problematic part to handle with. Translating English idioms is not an easy task because not all English idioms have equivalents in Indonesian idioms due to linguistic, especially cultural differences. Not all idioms have direct equivalents in other languages, because they are linguistic expressions which are typical for a language and specific to a single culture. It is impossible to define any unique approach in the translating process since so many idioms are culturally specific and thus the pragmatic meaning must be much more prized than the literal meaning. If they are to be translated literally or word-to-word, they probably lead to extreme confusion.

This thesis is qualitatively approached and aims to propose the integrated translation method, one indispensable and important tactic to Indonesian translation of English idioms based on Newmark’s eight translation methods which then becomes a reasonable choice and the quality of translation are decided by the translator’s cultural awareness and creativity. The writer finds that most English idiomatic expressions in *Tangled* movie script are literally translated. This thesis presents the definition of idioms and to see what they are.

Then, it classifies the idioms into different categories. In the end, gives some techniques and procedures to translate them. Finally, the writer hopes that this thesis will be useful for both theoretical and practical source in learning how to translate English idioms and also for those who conduct further study about translation of English idioms.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

In this research, the researcher will analyze the Idiomatic Expression in the Indonesian Subtitle of the Movie *The Parent Trap* as the object of this research by using qualitative descriptive analysis method to identifying the idiomatic expression and then describing classification of idiomatic expression. Perhaps, it is very interesting by the learners of English who does research because analyzing the film from the beginning until the end just to find out the idiomatic expression and the classification of idiomatic expression that are used by the actors or actress in *The Parent Trap* movie.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. Qualitative research broadly defined, “any kind of research that produces findings not arrived at by means of statistical procedures or other means of quantification” (Strauss and Corbin, 1998). On the other, descriptive research allowed the use of statistics, called descriptive statistics. The main function of descriptive statistics was to describe information or data through the use of numbers.

There are five characteristics of qualitative research according to Alwasilah (2002: 107-109) as follows: “ (1) Understanding the meaning, (2) Understanding the particular contexts, (3) Identification the phenomena and the effect that unexpected, (4) Existing grounded theory, (5) Understanding the process”. The descriptive qualitative method used because the data are in the form of words or written language rather than number.

#### **B. The Source of Data**

In qualitative research, there are two sources, namely primary source and secondary source. Primary source are original documents (correspondence, diaries, reports, etc.), relics, remains, are artifacts. These are the direct outcomes of events or the records of participants, that is the subtitle of the film of *The Parent Trap*. The film has 128 minutes duration. Meanwhile, secondary source,

the mind of a nonobserver comes between the event and the user of the record (Ary, 2010).

### **C. Technique of Collecting Data**

The researcher follow three steps of analyzing a document in this study.

Creswell (2007) presents three steps as follows:

1. Preparing and Organizing

In the first step, the researcher download both English and Indonesian subtitles of Parent Trap from [www.Subscene.com](http://www.Subscene.com).

2. Coding

The second step listed the idiomatic expressions found in the movie based on the Indonesian subtitle. The idiomatic expressions will be the focus of this step.

3. Representing the Data

In the final step, idiomatic expressions in the movielisted in a subtitle. The table used to help analysis process in the translating the idiomatic expressions.

### **D. Technique of Analyzing the Data**

The data analyzed through qualitative analysis. The analysis consists of three current flows of activities; (a) data reduction, (b) data display, (c) drawing and ferifying conclusion.

### 1. Data Reduction

In this step the researcher will select data by identifying the Indonesian subtitle of The Parent Trap movie, collecting the idiomatic expressions and focus the data. It will be used the material to be analyzed then.

### 2. Data Display

After reduction the data, next step is display the data. The data will be classified into some notes. The researcher points the idioms and then classified into eight classifications of idiomatic expression. After that, the writer makes his own interpretation about the data, which are idiomatic translation. It makes easier to be understood the classification of idiomatic expression translation.

### 3. Drawing and Ferifying Conclusion

The last step after doing the data display is drawn of the conclusion and verification. It is used to describe all of the data. So that is would be came clearly.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA & DATA ANALYSIS**

#### **A. Data**

In order to answer the research questions in this study, the data of this research were collected from the idiomatic expression found in the Indonesian subtitle of *The Parent Trap* movie. This study aimed to know idiomatic expression in Indonesian subtitle and English subtitle and describe the classification of idiomatic expression.

The data were collected by watching the film and find out the idiomatic expression in Indonesian subtitle. Some notes were taken from Indonesian subtitle and the translation in English. Then match the idiomatic expression from the script. The data were classified according to the classification of idiomatic expression based on Jennifer Seidl and W. McMordie

There were 55 idiomatic expression found in the Indonesian subtitle of *The Parent Trap* movie and eight (8) categories of the idiomatic expression.

#### **B. Data Analysis**

##### **1. The Idiomatic Expression Found in the Indonesian Subtitle**

The data were analyzed based on film that taken and downloaded from the internet. To analyze the data, the data were compared in the source language and that in the target language. The following are some idiomatic expressions found in the script and presented in the form of a list. Some idioms are easily

found and understood by the Indonesian speaking audience and some others are not.

**Table 4.1 List of Idiomatic Expression found in *The Parent Trap* Movie**

No.	Indonesian Idiomatic Expression	English Expression
1.	Kau bisa mencarinya	You can't miss it
2.	Kita punya hari yang sibuk sekarang ini	We have a big first day ahead of us
3.	Bagaimana kau tau?	How can you tell?
4.	Dia gadis yang kuat	That's my kind of woman
5.	Yo, kau disana	Yo, tie-dye girl
6.	Aku tidak di Hollywood	I've never even been to Hollywood
7.	Pemandangan nya indah	It's rather picturesque
8.	Cukup menelpon ku saja	I'm only a phone call away
9.	Aku akan merindukan mu	Missing you already
10.	Kau mau juga?	Would you care for some dear?
11.	Jangan jadi anak dara disini	Let's not be damsels in distress here
12.	Aku akan mencobanya	I'll take a whack at it
13.	Pilihlah	Take your pick
14.	No more takers?	Tak ada lagi?
15.	Bagikan	Deal me in
16.	Mulailah	Start unzipping
17.	Mengejutkan	Mind-boggling
18.	Ibu tidak pernah berkencan juga	Mom's never come close either.
19.	Aku sangat ingin mengenal ibu	I'm dying to know mom
20.	Jangan kaget	Don't freak out
21.	Kita bisa mengatasinya	We can pull it off
22.	Kirimi aku surat	Write me
23.	Tidak sampai sejam	Not for a couple of hours
24.	Dengan semua itu?	That tall and gangly thing?
25.	Apa kau keberatan jika kita ke studio?	Would you hate very much running down to the studio with me?
26.	Ibu rasa ada perubahan yang membuat mu kehilangan pikiran	I think that time change has made you a little loopy
27.	Kita lihat ada apa didalam	Let's see what the fuss is about
28.	Kau harus belajar melempar	Learn to juggle
29.	Seperti dia menghilang ditelan udara	It's like he evaporated into thin air
30.	Kau bercanda?	Are you nuts?

31.	Wanita kejam	Oh, ice woman
32.	Diluar pikiran ku	I'm in so over my head here
33.	Aku pikir kau salah pengertian	I think you're kind of missing the point
34.	Maaf	Hate to break it to you
35.	Kau diluar kendali	You are in way over your head
36.	Bagaimana kalau kita berbincang-bincang	What say you and I take a little stroll
37.	Aku belum siap	I'm not mature enough for this
38.	Aku siap, bu	I'm all set, mom
39.	Kau cocok dengan itu	You'll kill in it
40.	Sudah sampai	Other end
41.	Aku tidak menyadarinya	Could have fooled me
42.	Kenapa kita tidak keatas dan merapikannya kemudian makan siang?	Why don't we go and freshen up and then rendezuous for lunch?
43.	Aku rasa itu menarik	I bet it is to die for
44.	Awas	Look out
45.	Akhirnya berduaan	Alone at last
46.	Dia sama sekali tidak tahu	The man went completely ashen
47.	Pergi mandi	Going for a dip
48.	Rok ketat, agak terbuka	Tight-skirted, bare-backed
49.	Sudah rapi	Presentable and everything
50.	Jangan bilang kau akan melembut dan tiba-tiba baik kepada ku	Don't tell me you're gonna break your rotten streak and suddenly be nice to me
51.	Terakhir aku melihatmu, kau masih pakai popok	Last time I saw you, you had diaper rash
52.	Dunia ini sempit	This is one small world
53.	Aku punya fisik yang bagus	I'm in such great shape
54.	Melakukan sesuatu	Let's get this show on the road
55.	Apa yang kau harapkan?	What do you expect?

## 2. Classification of Idiomatic Expression Found in the Indonesian Subtitle of the Movie *The Parent Trap*.

After collecting data, the data were analyzed based on classifications of idiomatic expression. But this analysis was done to answered some Classification of Idiomatic Expression they are, (1) Idioms with nouns and adjective, (2)

Idiomatic pairs, (3) Idioms with preposition, (4) Phrasal verbs, (5) Verbal idioms, (6) Idiom with Comparisons, (7) Key word with idiomatic uses, (8) Idioms with the key words from special categories.

1. Phrasal verb

Based on the data, there were 15 categories of phrasal verb found in the Indonesian subtitle of *The Parent Trap*'s movie. These phrasal verb were constructed by combining verb and preposition.

For example:

a. Indonesian subtitle : hati hati

English expression : *Look out*.

Annie tells her mother be careful when walking while she drunk. Elizabeth wants to hit the waiter in hotel. The sentence is idiomatic expression. Because the translation of Indonesian subtitle is *hati-hati*, but in English subtitle is *look out*. Look out in Bahasa means *melihat keluar*. The meaning of this idiomatic expression is be careful. (44)

b. Indonesian subtitle : pergi mandi

English expression : *Going for a dip*.

Martin uses this expression to take a bath when Elizabeth asks him why he naked. The writer thinks that the expression is "go to swimming pool". In Indonesian subtitle of the movie, it means *pergi mandi*. (47)

c. Indonesia subtitle : Kenapa kita tidak keatas dan merapikannya

kemudianmakan siang?

English expression : Why don't we go and *freshen up* and then

*rendezvous for lunch?*.

This sentence is idiomatic expression because the translation of Indonesian subtitle is different with English subtitle. Nick and his fiance want to make their wedding day in hotel. So Nick wants them to clean the room and then get lunch together. But the expression in Bahasa is has meaning *kenapa kita tidak pergi dan menyegarkan tubuh dan kemudian pertemuan saat makan malam?*. (42)

d. Indonesian subtitle : Melakukan sesuatu

English expression : Let's get this *show on* the road.

This sentence states that Hallie and Annie want to do something crazy with her father's fiance. In Indonesian subtitle is *melakukan sesuatu*, but in English subtitle means *ayok dapatkan pertunjukan ini di jalan*. (54)

e. Indonesian subtitle : Kau mau juga?

English expression : Would you *care for* some dear?.

The camp director offers Hallie some strawberries. But Hallie is allergic. The Indonesian subtitle is *kau mau juga sayang*, but in English subtitle it can be translate *kau mau menjaga nya sayang*. It is idiomatic expression, because the sentence has different meaning. (10)

f. Indonesian subtitle : Cukup menelpon ku saja

English expression : I'm only a phone *call away*.

Martin doubts Annie. If Annie changes her mind, she can call him and pick her up from the camp. The idiomatic expression in English

subtitle means *aku hanya dalam satu panggilan telepon*. In Indonesian subtitle, it means *cukup menelpon ku saja* or he will pick her up only one phone call. (8)

- g. Indonesian subtitle : Pilihlah

English expression : *Take your pick*.

The sentence used to choose a choice. But if it translated in Bahasa means *ambil mengambil*. It is idiomatic expression because the meaning is different between English subtitle and Indonesian subtitle. (13)

- h. Indonesian subtitle : Bagikan

English expression : *Deal me in*.

Hallie wants to join the poker game, so she said deal her in. The expression in Bahasa means *hadapi aku*. But in the Indonesian subtitle, it means give or share the card. (15)

- i. Indonesian subtitle : Jangan kaget

English expression : Don't *freak out*.

Hallie has a brilliant idea. She tells to her twin to be not shocked when hear her idea. Don't freak out in the Indonesia subtitle means *jangan kaget* or don't be surprised. But in translation of Bahasa, it means *jangan ketakutan*. (20)

- j. Indonesian subtitle : Apa kau keberatan jika kita ke studio?

English expression : Would you hate very much *running down* to the studiowith me?

The idiomatic expression means Elizabeth asks Hallie to accompany her to the studio. In the Indonesian subtitle, it means *apakah kau keberatan jika kita ke studio?*. But if it translates one by one in Bahasa means *maukah kau sangat membenci berlari ke bawah studio dengan ku?*. (25)

- k. Indonesian subtitle : Kita lihat ada apa didalam

English expression : Let's see what the *fuss is about*.

Elizabeth wants to see what happened inside her studio. The translation of the subtitle in Bahasa means *ayo lihat tentang keributan apa di dalam*. It is different with the Indonesian subtitle of the movie, that means *kita lihat ada apa di dalam*. The situation in the studio is not noisy. (27)

- l. Indonesian subtitle : Kau diluar kendali

English expression : You are in *way over* your head.

The idiomatic expression used when Meredith tells that she wants to married with Nick Parker. But Hallie doesn't like her. She forces Hallie to accept the reality. In Bahasa, the translation is *kau berada di jalan luar kepalamu*. But if it translate by daily conversation, it can means *you're out of control the situation*. (35)

- m. Indonesian subtitle : Kau cocok dengan itu

English expression : You'll *kill in* it.

The idiomatic expression means Elizabeth's suitable when wear a dress. In Bahasa translation, it means *kau akan bunuh itu*. It is different

with the Indonesian subtitle that has meaning kau cocok dengan itu.

(39)

- n. Indonesian subtitle : Aku rasa itu menarik

English expression : I bet it is to *die for*.

Meredith wants to see honeymoon suite. She recommend Nick to take one for them. The idiomatic expression means Meredith thinks she has a brilliant idea and it is interesting thing. In Bahasa, it translated mean *aku bertaruh mati untuk itu*. It is different with Indonesian subtitle that has meaning *aku rasa itu menarik*, if she saw the honeymoon suite and order the room. (43)

- o. Indonesian subtitle : Kita bisa mengatasinya

English expression : We can *pull it off*.

Hallie and Annie want to switch places. Because they're twins, they think they can handle the situation. The idiomatic expression means someone can handle the situation. But in Bahasa translation, it means *kita dapat menarik itu keluar*. It is different with the meaning of Indonesian subtitle, *kita bisa mengatasinya*. (21)

## 2. Sentence

Based on the data, there were 10 categories of sentence found in the Indonesian subtitle of The Parent Trap's movie.

For example:

- a. Indonesian subtitle : Aku akan mencobanya

English expression : *I'll take a whack at it*.



Hallie wants to try against Annie playing poker. The idiomatic expression is in English subtitle that has meaning *aku akan mengambil bagian itu*. In Indonesian subtitle, it means *aku akan mencobanya*. (12)

- b. Indonesian subtitle : Aku tidak di Hollywood

English expression : *I've never ever been to Hollywood*.

Hallie doesn't live in Hollywood, she lives in a vineyard with her father. The idiomatic expression means she's not in Hollywood. But in English subtitle, it can be translated *aku belum pernah ke Hollywood*. The researcher thought maybe the expression express that Hallie's not living in Hollywood and had never been there. (6)

- c. Indonesian subtitle : Aku akan merindukan mu

English expression : *Missing you already*.

The idiomatic expression means someone will miss the person he loved. Martin says that to Annie after he took her to the camp. He will miss her so much. In Bahasa translation, it means *kehilangan kamu sudah*. But in the Indonesian subtitle is *aku akan merindukan mu*. (9)

- d. Indonesian subtitle : Pemandangan nya indah

English expression : *It's rather picturesque*.

Annie arrives at the camp. And she likes the view of the scenery. The idiomatic expression used to express how beautiful the scenery is. If English subtitle translated, it means *itu agak indah*. But in the movie, Annie means the scenery is beautiful. And 'it' in the sentence doesn't mean only the scenery, it can be the other thing. (7)

- e. Indonesian subtitle : Seperti dia menghilang ditelan udara

English expression : *It's like he evaporated into thin air.*

Hallie wants to hear Elizabeth's opinion about her dad. She asks many question about him. Because Elizabeth never talk about him. The idiomatic expression is in English subtitle. The meaning is unpredictable how its understanding. Maybe it means he was dead. In the Indonesian subtitle, it means *seperti dia menghilang ditelan udara.*(29)

- f. Indonesian subtitle : Kau bercanda

English expression : *Are you nuts?*

Annie tells about their father's wedding day. Hallie shocked because she never knows about a woman who he loved. The idiomatic expression means someone must be kidding about the news. In Bahasa, it translated *apa kau gila?*. In Indonesian subtitle, it means *kau bercanda.* (30)

- g. Indonesian subtitle : Aku tidak menyadarinya

English expression : *Could have fooled me.*

Elizabeth drunk when arrived in California. She tells that she never be like that before. And Martin can't say anything to see her. The idiomatic expresssion means he doesn't realize that his madam is so stressed out. In English subtitle, the meaning is *bisa menipu saya.* But in Indonesian subtitle is *aku tidak menyadarinya.* (41)

- h. Indonesian subtitle : Jangan bilang kau akan melembut dan tiba-tiba baik kepada ku

English expression : *Don't tell me you're gonna break your rotten streak and suddenly be nice to me.*

Meredith meets Hallie in the hotel's lift. Hallie doesn't know her because Annie who ever meet her. She praises Meredith that she is beautiful and nice. The idiomatic expression used means that don't looking for her attention or be nice in front of her. In Bahasa, it means *jangan ceritakan kepada ku kau akan merusak coretan kebusukan mu dan tiba-tiba menjadi baik pada ku*. In Indonesian subtitle, it means *jangan bilang kau akan melembut dan tiba-tiba baik kepada ku*. (50)

- i. Indonesian subtitle : Mengejutkan

English expression : *Mind-boggling*.

Hallie and Annie didn't know that they are twins. And they have a same necklace but different initials. The idiomatic expression has meaning that they are extremely surprising. In English subtitle, it can be translated *pikiran membingungkan*. Different with Indonesian subtitle, *mengejutkan*. (17)

- j. Indonesian subtitle : Terakhir aku melihat mu, kau masih pakai popok.

English expression : *Last time I saw you, you had diaper rash.*

The idiomatic expression means last time her father saw her daughter's twin is when she still a child or long time no see his daughter. The Indonesian subtitle means *terakhir aku melihat mu kau*

*masih memakai popok*. The meaning of both subtitle is rather close. In wide meaning is long time no see. (51)

### 3. Idiomatic pairs

Based on the data, there were 6 categories of idiomatic pairs found in the Indonesian subtitle of *The Parent Trap*'s movie. These idiomatic pairs were constructed by adjective and adjective, verb and verb, and adverb and adverb.

For example:

#### a. Indonesian subtitle : Sudah rapi

English expression : *Presentable and everything*.

Nick meets Elizabeth in hotel's lift. He shocked. He thinks he is dreaming. And then he is tidying himself up. The idiomatic expression means his style is perfect. The English subtitle has meaning *rapi dan segalanya bagus*. This is idiomatic pairs of adjective. Because it consist adjective and adjective. (49)

#### b. Indonesian subtitle : Yo, kau yang disana

English expression : Yo *tie-dye* girl.

Hallie has trouble getting her duffel. She needs help. Her friend call the other girl to help her. The idiomatic expression means calling someone in there or anyone who pass by. The English subtitle has meaning *hey gadis pewarna dasi*. The meaning of the English subtitle cannot be defined. In Indonesian subtitle, it means *kau yang disana*.

This idiomatic pairs of adverb. Because it consist adverb and adverb.

(5)

- c. Indonesian subtitle : Mulailah

English expression : *Start unzipping*.

Hallie and Annie play poker. The idiomatic expression in English subtitle means *mulai membuka retsleting*. It is different with Indonesian subtitle that has meaning *mulailah*. It means start the game. This is idiomatic pairs of verb. Because it consist verb and verb. (16)

- d. Indonesian subtitle : Dengan semua itu?

English expression : That *tall and gangly* thing?

Hallie comes home to Elizabeth's house. Her grandfather welcomes her arrival. He is surprised with the new Annie. The idiomatic expression means that someone has a new style. In Indonesian subtitle, it means *dengan semua itu*. But in English subtitle has meaning *dengan tinggi dan hal yang kurus*. The meaning is different expression. This is idiomatic pairs of adjective. Because it consist adjective and adjective. (24)

- e. Indonesian subtitle : Kau harus belajar melempar

English expression : *Learn to juggle*.

The idiomatic expression means learn to throw the veil. In Indonesian subtitle means *kau harus belajar melempar tudung nya*. The expression used when Elizabeth has wedding photo shoot. The woman cannot throw the veil because she afraid with her bouquet and the other.

But in English subtitle, it means *belajar menyulap*. This is idiomatic pairs of verb. Because it consist verb and verb. (28)

- f. Indonesian subtitle : Akhirnya berduaan

English expression : *Alone at last*.

The idiomatic expression means there is no one except both of them. Meredith booked a room, and the waiter takes Do Not Disturb sign in there. In English subtitle can be translated *sendirian pada akhirnya*. But in Indonesian subtitle it means *akhirnya berduaan*. The meaning is very different. This is idiomatic pairs of adverb. Because it consist adverb and adverb. (44)

4. Verbal idiom

Based on the data, there were 6 categories of verbal idiom found in the Indonesian subtitle of The Parent Trap's movie. These verbal idioms were constructed by verb.

For example:

- a. Indonesian subtitle : Maaf ya

English expression : Hate to break it to you.

Meredith wants to influence Annie by her wedding day with Nick. But Annie still doesn't like her. So she tells that Annie is not the only girl in Nick's life. The idiomatic expression means sorry to mess up Annie's planning. In English subtitle, it means *benci merusaknya untukmu*. But in Indonesian subtitle only *maaf*. (34)

- b. Indonesian subtitle : Kau bisa mencarinya

English expression : You can't miss it.

The girl in the camp looking for her group. She didn't know where the location is. She asks to the counselor. The idiomatic expression means you can looking for the group camp in there. It is different meaning if we translated by Bahasa. The meaning is *kamu tidak dapat merindukannya* or *kamu akan kehilangannya*. It is depend on the situation. But in Indonesian subtitle of the movie, it means *kau bisa mencarinya*. (1)

- c. Indonesian subtitle : Bagaimana kau tahu?

English expression : How can you tell?.

A girl at the camp guesses Hallie that she is new in there. She is surprised. The idiomatic expression means how she knows about it. In English subtitle, it can be translated *bagaimana kau dapat memberitahukannya* or *bagaimana kau bisa menceritakannya*. In Indonesian subtitle, it means *bagaimana kau tau*. (3)

- d. Indonesian subtitle : Aku sangat ingin mengenal ibu

English expression : I'm dying to know mom.

The idiomatic expression means someone really want to know about her/his mom. In this film, Hallie never meets her mom. So she wants to switch place with her twin. In English subtitle, if it translate one by one, it means *aku sangat sekarat untuk mengetahui ibu*. This is verbal idiom because it consist verb. (19)

- e. Indonesian subtitle : Kirimiku surat

English expression : Write me.

The last day in the camp, Hallie and Annie running their plans. They will switch place. When Annie's car is coming, Hallie goes, and wants Annie send her a letter. The idiomatic expression is in English subtitle, it has meaning *tulis aku*. But the meaning on the Indonesian subtitle is *kirimiku surat*. (22)

- f. Indonesian subtitle : Ibu rasa ada perubahan yang membuat mu kehilangan pikiran.

English expression : I think that time change has made you a little loopy.

Hallie wants to know Elizabeth's opinion about her dad. And she wants to Elizabeth married again with someone she loved. Because she is wedding gown designer, so Hallie thinks that she must be close to someone. And asks her to wear one of the gown. The idiomatic expression means there's something change with her daughter, because she is become talkative. In English subtitle means *aku rasa waktu telah berubah membuat mu menjadi sedikit gila*. (26)

##### 5. Idioms with noun and adjective

Based on the data, there were 6 categories of idiomatic with noun and adjective found in the Indonesian subtitle of The Parent Trap's movie. These idioms were constructed by combining noun and adjective.



For example:

- a. Indonesian subtitle : Aku punya fisik yang bagus

English expression : I'm in such *great shape*.

Meredith join Hallie and Annie to climb the hill and camping. But she is not nature girl. She feels very tired in a half way. She hates it. The idiomatic expression means she has good condition or physical. In English subtitle means *aku berada di dalam bentuk yang baik*. Maybe the expression means close with the Indonesian subtitle. But if it translated one by one, it means *bentuk bagus*, not *kondisi bagus*. (53)

- b. Indonesian subtitle : Oh, wanita kejam

English expression : Oh, *ice woman*.

The idiomatic expression used when Meredith's assistant know about her bad planning to Annie. It means she is cruel woman. But in English subtitle, it means *wanita dingin*. In Indonesian subtitle means *wanita kejam*. (31)

- c. Indonesian subtitle : Dia gadis yang kuat

English expression : That's my *kind of woman*.

Hallie meet a new friend. She needs help to take out her duffel. And her new friend helps to take out her duffel by one hand. The idiomatic expression means she is strong girl. In English subtitle, it can be translated *dia jenis wanita ku*. Or it can be translated that Hallie wants to be like her. In Indonesian subtitle means *dia gadis yang kuat*.

(4)

- d. Indonesian subtitle : Jangan jadi anak dara disini

English expression : Let's not be *damsels in distress* here.

The counselor has a fencing match at the camp. Hallie is the winner of the game. And no one wants to duel with her. The idiomatic expression from the Indonesian subtitle means *jangan jadi anak dara disini* or don't be spoiled girl. In English subtitle, it means *ayo jangan jadi gadis dalam kesusahan disini*. (11)

- e. Indonesian subtitle : Bagaimana kalau kita berbincang-bincang

English expression : What say you and I take a *little stroll*.

Hallie is in London, Elizabeth's house. Annie wants to call her and tells about her father's wedding day. So she runs to the payphone in the garden. Her grandfather feels there's something wrong with his granddaughter. He follows her to the garden and hears their planning. The idiomatic expression in English subtitle means *apa yang akan kamu bicarakan dengan aku saat berjalan-jalan sedikit*. In Indonesian subtitle means *bagaimana kalau kita berbincang-bincang* or he invites her to talk together. (36)

- f. Indonesian subtitle : Rok ketat, agak terbuka

English expression : *Tight-skirted, bare-backed*.

Elizabeth meets Nick in hotel's lift with his fiance. She wears tight skirt and rather naked. The idiomatic expression means Nick likes sexy woman. The translation of the subtitle is same. But the wide meaning of it is little different. (48)

6. Idiom with the key words from special categories

Based on the data, there were 6 categories of idiomatic with the words from special categories found in the Indonesian subtitle of *The Parent Trap*'s movie. These idiom with the key words from special categories like part of body, part of time, part of number, and part of comparative.

For example :

a. Indonesian subtitle : Diluar pikiran ku

English expression : I'm in so over my head here.

Annie can't handle the situation that her father wants to married with Meredith. It is not her planning. The idiomatic expression means it is beyond her expectation. The English subtitle has meaning *aku berada diluar kepala ku disini*. It means *diluar pikiran/dugaan ku* in Indonesian subtitle. This is idiom with key word from special categories (part of body). Because head is part of body. (32)

b. Indonesian subtitle : Kita punya hari yang sibuk saat ini

English expression : We have a big first day ahead of us.

Marva Kurp, the camp director, announced every girls to take their duffel immediately and go to the group camp. The idiomatic expression means they have a busy day. In English subtitle, it can be translated *kita punya hari besar pertama di depan kita*. But the Indonesian subtitle means *kita punya hari yang sibuk*. This is idiom with key word from special categories because it consist time. (2)

- c. Indonesian subtitle : Tak ada lagi?

English expression : No more takers?.

Annie is the winner of poker game. No one can beat her. Another player. The idiomatic expression means *tak ada penantang lain?*. In English subtitle, it translated *tidak ada pengambil lagi?*. This is idiom with key word from special categories because it consist comparative degree. (14)

- d. Indonesian subtitle : Tidak sampai sejam

English expression : Not for a couple of hours.

Hallie wants to fly to London. She becomes Annie and meets her mom. Her trip is not up to an hour or less than an hour. The idiomatic expression is in English subtitle, that has meaning *tidak untuk beberapa jam*. In Indonesian subtitle, it means *tidak sampai sejam*. This is idiom with key word from special categories because it consist time. (23)

- e. Indonesian subtitle : Dunia ini sempit

English expression : This is one small world.

Elizabeth didn't know Meredith is her ex's fiance. And she designed her gown. The idiomatic expression means everyone in the world are connected, so the world actually is small. The English subtitle means *ini satu dunia yang kecil*. The meaning is rather close with Indonesian subtitle. But it is *dunia yang sempit*. This is idiom with key word from special categories because it consist number. (52)

## 7. Key word with idiomatic uses

Based on the data, there were 2 categories of key word with idiomatic uses found in the Indonesian subtitle of The Parent Trap's movie. These key word with idiomatic uses were constructed by combining vadjective and adverb.

For example :

### a. Indonesian subtitle : Aku belum siap

English expression : I'm not *mature enough* for this.

Elizabeth knows about her daughter's planning. She wants to switch places them again and meet her ex in California. The idiomatic expression means she's not ready for meeting her ex. In English subtitle, it means aku tidak cukup dewasa untuk ini. If the translator doesn't know the real meaning of the expression, it can be meaning anak gadis belum dewasa unutm melakukan hal bodoh itu. This is key words with idiomatic uses. Because it consist adjective and adverb. (37)

### b. Indonesian subtitle : Dia sama sekali tidak tahu

English expression : The man went *compeletly ashen*.

Elizabeth had meet her ex in the hotel's lift. But Nick doesn't know about her arrival. The idiomatic expression means he didn't know anything at all. In English subtitle has meaning *lelaki tersebut terlihat benar-benar pucat*. This is key words with idiomatic uses. Because it consist adjective and adverb. (46)

## 8. Idiom with preposition

Based on the data, there were 15 categories of phrasal verb found in the Indonesian subtitle of *The Parent Trap*'s movie. These phrasal verb were constructed by combining verb and preposition, and were suited to the Indonesian system.

### a. Indonesian subtitle : Sudah sampai.

English expression : *Other* end, madam.

Martin, Annie and Elizabeth fly to California. They want to meet Nick in hotel. The idiomatic expression means that they arrived in hotel. In Bahasa, it means *ujung yang lainnya* or *akhir yang lain*. In Indonesian subtitle, it means sudah sampai. (40)

In classifications of idiomatic expression there were Idiom with the key words from special categories 5 (part of time 2, part of body 1, part of number 1, part of comparative degree 1), idioms with preposition 2, phrasal verb 15, sentences 11, idiomatic pairs 6 (pairs of adjective 2, pairs of adverb 2, pairs of verb 2), idiom with noun and adjective 6 (adjective and noun 4, noun phrase 2), verbal idiom 7, key word with idiomatic uses 2 (adjective and adverb).

### **C. Research Findings**

There were 55 the idiomatic expression and eightthe classification of idiomatic expression obtained from the Indonesian subtitle and English subtitle of the movie *The Parent Trap*. Phrasal verb became the first rank followed by sentence, followed by verbal idiom, followed by idiomatic pairs, followed by idiom with adjective and noun, followed by the key word from special categories, followed by key word with idiomatic uses. And the last rank became idiom with preposition.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

Having analyzed the data, the conclusion are:

1. There were fifty five idiomatic expression found in the Indonesian Subtitle from the movie *The Parent Trap*. In translating the idiomatic expressions in this movie, the translator should take into account about the background of the conversation and the true meaning of the idiomatic expression. since no languages are the same with others, idioms in every language are different. In the end, the writer expects that this study would be a valuable asset of reference for generations to come who conduct more advanced study in translation.
2. Based on the analysis, there were the classifications of idiomatic expression in the movie *The Parent Trap*. There were idioms with preposition 2, phrasal verb 15, sentences 11, idiom with adjective and noun 6, verbal idiom 7, key word with idiomatic uses 2, idiomatic pairs 6, idiom with the key words from special categories 5.

#### B. Suggestion

Translating English subtitle into Indonesian needs a lot of works and understanding about both culture in the source language and the target language.

Based on this research, the writer would give some suggestions as follow:



1. For the writer, it is suggested to broaden knowledge about idioms and culture, both English and Indonesian.
2. For the institution, it is suggested to encourage the students to conduct research in the field of subtitle translation because it is a wide and interesting area to observe and analyze.
3. For the other researchers who want to conduct the same research, it is suggested that the analysis be conducted in a more profound way and broaden the scope of the research area in order to find other yet unidentified linguistic cases. For general readers who do not have sufficient knowledge about the translation of a movie subtitle, they need to be careful in absorbing the linguistic aspect from subtitle since not all the translations in subtitle are correct.

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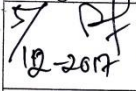

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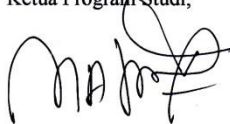
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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

Kepada: Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris  
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim  
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Novira Anggraini  
N.P.M : 1402050097  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul Skripsi, sebagai mana tercantum di bawah ini:

An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Translation in  
*The Parent Trap* Movie.

Menjadi:

An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in The Indonesia Subtitle of  
The Movie *The Parent Trap*

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya.  
Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Januari 2018

Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum**

Hormat Pemohon

**Novira Anggraini**

Diketahui Oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

**Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd, M.Hum**

Dosen Pembimbing

**Rini Ekayati, SS, MA**

## SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Novira Anggraini  
N.P.M : 1402050097  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in The Indonesia Subtitle of  
The Movie *The Parent Trap*

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Januari 2018  
Hormat saya  
Yang membuat pernyataan,



Novira Anggraini

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to be 'Mandra Saragih', written in a cursive style.

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



Unggul, Cerdas & Terpercaya

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN**  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jalan Kapten Mochtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Fax. (061) 6625474 - 6631003  
Website: <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

Nomor : 1169/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2018  
Lamp : ---  
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 23 Jum. Awal 1439 H  
09 Februari 2018 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara  
di-  
Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Novira Anggraini  
N P M : 1402050097  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penilitia : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in The Indonesia Subtitle of The Movie The Parent Trap.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/Ibu kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.



\*\* Pertinggal \*\*



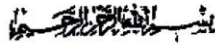
*Bila menjawab surat ini, agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya.*

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
UPT PERPUSTAKAAN**

Alamat : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. 6624567 –Ext. 113 Medan 20238

**SURAT KETERANGAN**

Nomor:..1662../KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2018



Pelaksana Tugas Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

N a m a : **Novira Anggraini**  
N I M : 1402050097  
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU / Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris / S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

**“An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in the Indonesian Subtitle of the Movie *The Parent Trap*”**

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 21 Jum. Akhir 1439 H  
09 Maret 2018 M

Ptt. Kepala UPT Perpustakaan



**Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd**



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**  
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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Nama Lengkap : Novira Anggraini  
N.P.M : 1402050097  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Translation in The Parent Trap Movie

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan
13/01/2018	Chapter I - Background of the Study - Scope and Limitation	
15/01/2018	Chapter II - Check your references used	
19/01/2018	Chapter III - Research Design - Source of Data	
22/01/2018	Chapter IV - Technique of Data Analysis - Technique of Data Collection	
24/01/2018	Final Check	
25/01/2018		

Diketahui oleh:  
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Medan, Januari 2018  
Dosen Pembimbing

(Rini Ekayati, SS, MA)





MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Nama Lengkap : Novira Anggraini  
N.P.M : 1402050097  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in the Indonesian Subtitle of the Movie *The Parent Trap*

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
02/03/2018	Abstract : Revise Acknowledgement : Revise	
15/03/2018	Chapter I : - Background of Study - Identification of problem	
20/03/2018	Chapter II : - Check your references	
31/03/2018	Chapter III : - Technique of Data Analysis	
22/03/2018	Chapter IV - Data Data Analysis	
23/03/2018	Final Check All	

Diketahui oleh:  
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum.)

Medan, Maret 2018

Dosen Pembimbing

(Rini Ekayati, SS, MA)

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

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Place, Date Birth : Kisaran, 29 November 1996

Address : Jalan Gunung Martimbang II Lk IV No. 45  
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Email : [anggraininovira@gmail.com](mailto:anggraininovira@gmail.com)

Phone Number : 0821 6562 7682

Natinality : Indonesia

Religion : Moslem

Status : Single

Education : Year of 2002-2008 SD Swasta RA. KARTINI  
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Year of 2011-2014 SMA Negeri 2 Tebing Tinggi  
Year of 2014-2018 Muhammadiyah University of  
Sumatera  
Utara