



## The translation strategy of idioms from English into Indonesia: The Blind Side movie

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**Abstract.** This research aims to find out the translation strategies of idioms found in the Blind Side movie. Baker (1992) and Newmark (1988) are the theories use for the research. This research is a qualitative research method. The data in this research are the movie script and the movie subtitles. The results show that there are seven idioms and one type of translation strategy found in the movie. The translation strategy is translation by paraphrase.

**Keywords:** English-Indonesian translation, idioms, translation strategy

### INTRODUCTION

Translation strategy is the process of changing text from one language to another in this case from English to Bahasa Indonesia which is carried out precisely and effectively so as to produce a good quality translation or in other words the translation result does not change the actual meaning of the original language when translated to the target language. In practice, translator uses several types of translation strategies like literal translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and semantic translation. This is done so the translator is able to maintain the actual message contain in the source language by adapting to the cultural context and the language from target language. Apart from that, the translation may also be easily understood by speakers of the target language so that it can be say to be a good translation.

The good translation is allowing to interchanges culture, think, and knowledge for people who speaks various languages but in the other hand, the bad translation will give a negative effect like change the real meaning from the SL to TL that could be came a misinformation the same as the process of translating idioms from English to Bahasa Indonesia. There is one example from an internet website namely WordPress that provided English song translation of Taylor Swift “Shake it off” into Bahasa. One of the lyrics translations is “Just think while you’ve been getting down and out about the liars (*hanya berpikir sementara kamu sudah mendapatkan ke bawah dan keluar tentang pembohong*)”. The lyrics are the example of idiomatic mistranslation because the real message is “*coba berpikirlah, daripada kau sibuk berceramah tentang para pembohong*” and it’s also easy to understand by the target language speaker. It can be seen from a viewer’s comment of

how well is the song translations on Youtube from a channel named Indolirik. Meanwhile, the mistranslation happens because of the differences from linguistic and culture complexion between the source language to the target language though this problem is able to prevent by apply idiomatic translation strategy especially in translating English into Bahasa.

In this research a movie namely, *The Blind Side* directed by John Lee Hancock's is selected to be the data of the research. This movie is never being the data to look for the idioms contain in the movie from the previous research. Moreover, this movie is inspiring because the movie is based on true story not like the previous research that choose fantasy movie. The writers want this research to be different from previous research by choosing *The Blind* as the data of the research.

Based on the explanation in the preceding paragraph, the writers decided to conduct research, titled "The Translation Strategy of Idioms from English into Indonesia: The Blind Side Movie". The writers want to find out the strategy used by the translator in translating idioms which are found in biographical movie's *The Blind Side* Directed by John Lee Hancock's.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### 1. Translation

Translation is the process transferring messages from a language to another language similar with translation theory proposed by Newmark (1988). Furthermore, translation is the process of "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text" (Newmark, 1988, p. 5). According to the Newmark's definition it can be said that the translator have important roles to translate the meaning from source language to the target language with considering the diverse culture in the world.

Culture is a social heritage that is maintained through generations and it can be seen to these recent days highlighted by Rumpajanji & Lantu (2023). The cultural diversity that influences language differences is one of the factors that greatly influence translators to produce a translation. Next, "frequently where there is cultural focus, there is a translation problem due to the cultural gap or distance between the source and the target language" (Newmark, 1988, p. 94). The existence of translation is to overcome these problems, especially in comprehending information written or uttered in different languages. In this context, translator is serves as a bridge for understanding cultural nuances and language to guarantee correct communication between different languages. Therefore, Translator has the important role in maintaining the intended meaning and cultural context from SL to TL which lead the translator to use different strategy in translating different types of translation.

There are various types of the translation strategy of idioms among them proposed by Newmark (1988) and Baker (1992). Both of them proposed different type of the translation strategy of the idioms. Thus, the research is combined these theories in order to get relevant result of the research.

First, Newmark is proposed about literal translation. Literal translation is occurs when "the source language grammatical construction is converted to their nearest target language equivalents but the lexical words are translated singly, out of context" (Newmark 1988, p. 46). This strategy may reduce the possibility of miscommunication between two different languages and convey the original meaning from the source language to the target language. Furthermore, Newmark (p. 69) proposed that literal translation is "it may be useful to distinguish literal from word-for-word..., word-for- word translation transfers SL grammar and word order, as well as the primary meanings of the SL words, into the translation, and it is normally effective for brief simple neutral sentences". Second, translations strategies are proposed by Baker (1992) as in the following:

#### 1. Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning And Form

This translation strategy is when the idiom in the Target Language conveys the same meaning and form with the idiom in the Source Language. For example "with open arms" is being translated as "*menerima dengan tangan terbuka*". As highlighted from Krisandi & Sutrisno (2021), these idioms

are equivalent in meaning and form.

## 2. Using An Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

There are several idioms in TL which do not have precise meaning to the SL and consist of different lexical items. Hence, different lexical items are used to express the idea of the SL to the TL for example an idiom ‘eating your words’ translated into “*menjilat ludahmu sendiri*”. Cited from Krisandini & Sutrisno (2021) both are idioms with similar meaning to retract what you have said. In conclusion, ‘eating your words’ and *menjilat ludahmu sendiri* is classified into using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

## 3. Translation By Paraphrase

This translation strategy happen when the match for stylistic preferences in TL cannot be found in SL because of “differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language” (Baker, 1992, p. 74). For example “pay an arm and a leg” is being translated as “*membayar banyak sekali*”. Based on Krisandini & Sutrisno (2021) ‘pay’ has literal meaning as *membayar* while *membayar banyak sekali* is not an idiom but it conveys similar meaning to ‘pay an arm and a leg’. In short even though *membayar banyak sekali* is not an idiom which make it has different form but still conveys same meaning to ‘pay an arm and a leg’. In conclusion, ‘pay an arm and a leg’ as *membayar banya sekali* is an example for translation by paraphrase.

## 4. Translation By Omission

The translation strategy by omission is applied when the idioms omitted altogether in the target language and the translator can’t easily paraphrase the idiom to find the close match due to the language style. In the other words, translator has to find another expression or phrase that is suitable to replace the idiom which being omitted.

## 2. Idioms

Idioms are fascinating linguistic expressions that add color and depth to our everyday language both in English and Bahasa. According to Larson (1984, p. 20) idiom is “a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words.” It means idioms have its own meaning since idioms are fixed group of words that can’t be translates through words by words or literal translation. This also supports Baker (1992, p. 63) that state idiom as “a frozen pattern of language, which allows little or no variation in form and often carries meanings, which cannot be deduced from their individual components.” In short, idiom is a unified set of words that has its own particular meaning and as an expression we use in everyday conversations.

Common problem that the translator is often faces is the ability to notice idioms. Baker (1992, p. 65) said, “the first difficulty that the translator comes across is being able to recognize ... an idiomatic expression” it can be a bit challenging since idioms blend perfectly in the daily sentences use for communications and there are variations in form of them though, this doesn’t mean that translator is impossible to identify an idiom. There is one solution to be able to do it where the translator should know the characteristics of idioms itself based on Baker (1992).

### 1. Violate truth conditions

For example “piece of cake” means easy, but if we translate it words by words would give a different meaning as “*sepotong kue*” in Bahasa where it talk about cake which in fact the idiom of “piece of cake” doesn’t even refer to any cake at all. In conclusion, understanding idioms as violate truth conditions helps a translator to recognize an idiom where the meaning can’t be literal translating because an idiom is violate truth conditions.

### 2. Do not follow grammatical rules

Idioms sometimes are not grammatically correct or when we analyze the structure of the sentence to find the meaning, it is does not make sense for instance “break a leg”. The sentence is not consist of subject, verb, object or even complementary. Furthermore, rather means as breaking someone’s leg it means good luck or in Bahasa “*semoga berhasil*”. The example shows the meaning of idiom is not follow grammatically rules because the meaning is deviates from its literal interpretation/literal translation.

### 3. Cannot interpreted literally

Idioms has its own meaning that cannot be translate through words by words for example an idiom “raining cats and dogs” means heavy rain but when translation by words it would be carry a nonsense meaning and it could mislead to be cats and dogs who are drops from the sky like a rain. In conclusion, to identify an idiom is to recognize that the idiom can’t interpret literally.

## METHOD

This research uses qualitative approach and descriptive qualitative to present the research data that are idioms found in The Blind Side movie and the translation strategy from the movie. The data of this research are idioms found in the script of The Blind Side Movie directed by John Lee Hancock’s (2009). The movie script is taken from internet movie script database (IMSDb) while the translation of Bahasa was collected from one of the movie app, Bstation with Rizal Adam as the translator.

The writers use The Blind Side movie as the data of the research because the movie is a biographical movie about an inspirational life from the famous NFL player’s Michael Oher that being adopted by a white family, Sean Thouhy and Leigh Anne Touhy. Furthermore, the movie also contains idioms.

Firstly, the data collection of this research involved reading the English movie script and watching the entire movie of The Blind Side in purpose to read the Bahasa Indonesia subtitle from the movie. Secondly, the writers used Merriam Webster, Freedictionary under Farlex copyright, Farlex Idiom Dictionary, Cambridge Dictionary, and McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs to check the meaning of idioms in “The Blind Side” and also employed Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI) for the Bahasa translation of the idioms. Finally, the writers identified the translation strategies of idioms from the movie using the theory from Baker’s (1992) and Newmark’s (1988).

## ESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data present is the translation strategy of idioms found in The Blind Side Movie.

### Translation by Paraphrase Datum 1

**SL:** *Sleep tight, honey*

**TL:** *Tidur yang nyenyak, sayang*

Scene: Touhy family brought Michael with them because in the middle of a freezing weather Michael did not have comfortable place to stay thus made the family allowed him to stay a night at their home. Mrs. Touhy made a sofa as Michael’s bed and before she leave, she said “sleep tight, honey” to Michael indicate as have a good sleep for him.



Figure 1 Datum 1

Cited on McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, the words ‘sleep tight’ is in the list of idioms. Also, Merriam Webster Dictionary agrees that ‘sleep tight’ is an idiom. Baker (1992) gave a statement that idiom is carries meanings which cannot be deduced from their individual components. Same with ‘sleep tight’ it has an implied meaning which will lose the actual meaning if it is being translated by literal. Thus, ‘sleep tight’ is identified as an

idiom.

There are two idiom dictionaries that have a meaning for ‘sleep tight’. The first is from McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs (p. 613). ‘Sleep tight’ means to sleep warm and safe. The second is by Merriam Webster Dictionary. ‘Sleep tight’ means to sleep deeply and well. Usually, whenever someone say ‘sleep tight’ it will come along with good night to tell the person that they can have a good sleep for the rest of the night.

By looking to the translation of the idiom, the translator paraphrased the idea contain in the words ‘sleep tight’ into *tidur yang nyenyak* (to sleep well) in TL. It is not an idiom but it rephrased the similar meaning for ‘sleep tight’. Moreover, between ‘sleep tight’ and *tidur yang nyenyak* have different stylistic to each other. There is one word from the idiom conveys a literal meaning. It is ‘sleep’ as *tidur* and both of them is verb. Yet the different stylistic is ‘tight’ as an adverb with *yang nyenyak* as an adjective that consist of preposition. It conveys nonliteral meaning because it has nothing to do with ‘tight’ as *ketat*. Therefore, the translation strategy applied by the translator is the translation by paraphrase from Baker (1992).

## Datum 2

SL: Man I got no idea

TL: *Aku tak kenal*

Scene: When Mrs. Touhy and Michael wanted to buy new clothes for him but before they go to the store Big Mike/Michael went to his home first. There were his neighbors hanging out. One of his neighbor saw the car and he says, “man I got no idea” because he didn’t know the owner of the car until Michael out from the car.



Figure 2 Datum 2

‘I got no idea’ come from the idiom ‘I have no idea’. Baker (1992) said that an idiom allows little or no variation in form and often carries meanings. It is similar with the idiom ‘I got no idea’ that being adopted from ‘I have no idea’. There is a little variation there when the word ‘have’ change to be ‘got’ but the meaning is still the same. Thus, ‘I got no idea’ is identified as an idiom as well.

The idiom ‘I got no idea’ means to not know or not understand based from Merriam Webster dictionary. ‘To not know’ is more perfect for the context of the movie because the black man is did not know who is in the car. Thus, ‘I got no idea’ means to not know. Furthermore, the idiom ‘I got no idea’ is being translated into *aku tak kenal* (I don’t know you) in TL. It is not an idiom yet roughly conveys similar meaning for ‘I got no idea’.

Also, between ‘I got no idea’ and *aku tak kenal* is have different stylistic. ‘I’ is *aku* as subject also ‘got’ and *kenal* is verb. Yet the difference stylistic is ‘no idea’ as adverbial phrase with ‘*tak*’ as adverb. In conclusion, the translator used translation by paraphrase to translate this idiom.

## Datum 3

SL: I got your back



**TL:** *Aku menjagamu*

Scene: Michael and Mrs. Touhy went to the shop that sale clothes for black people with a huge size and it was the first time Mrs. Touhy went to that place. She got terrified by lots of black people there and she said to Michael if he will protect her and Michael said, “I got your back” to Mrs. Tuohy.



Figure 3 Datum 3

‘I got your back’ comes from an idiom have someone back cited from Merriam Webster Dictionary. The meaning is still same with ‘have someone back’. Only ‘have’ change to be ‘got’. Furthermore, we cannot translate ‘I got your back’ word by word because it will lose the meaning. This is one of the characteristic of an idiom that the words cannot interpreted literally. This characteristic proposed by Baker (1992). In conclusion, ‘I got your back’ is identified as an idiom.

The idiom in the source language or SL ‘I got your back’. According to Cambridge Dictionary ‘I got your back’ or have someone back means to be ready to protect or defend them while Merriam Webster Dictionary proposed different meaning. Based on Merriam Webster Dictionary ‘have someone back’ is to be with someone after being separated with them. From these two different dictionaries, the meaning from Cambridge Dictionary is more suitable with the context happen in the movie. The meaning implied from the idiom is to protect someone which is to protect Mrs. Tuohy. Thus, the meaning from ‘I go your back’ is to protect someone from any danger or harm.

Based on the context and the meaning from the idiom, ‘I’ conveys a literal meaning while ‘got your back’ do not have a literal meaning. ‘Got your back’ is unrelated to get someone back or the body part of someone. Thus, make the phrases conveys nonliteral meaning.

‘I got your back’ is translated into *aku menjagamu* (I protect you) in the Target Language or TL. The TL is not an idiom, but it is able to convey the similar meaning to ‘I got your back’. Moreover, the stylistic is different. While ‘I’ is saya both as subject, yet ‘got your back’ and *menjagamu* both are not verb. ‘Got your back’ is the phrasal verb yet *menjagamu* is a verb. Thus, make it to have different stylistic. In conclusion, the translator used translation by paraphrase as the translation strategy for the idiom.

**Datum 4**

**SL:** Okey, let’s scooch in a little tighter

**TL:** *Baiklah, mari kita buat sedikit lebih rapat*

Scene: The Touhy family was taking a picture for Christmas card. In that time Michael had not officially adopted but he was staying with them. Suddenly, Mrs. Touhy asked Michael to join with them for the picture and the photographer said, “okey, let’s scooch in a little tighter” thus all of them can be seen in the picture frame.



Figure 4 Datum 4

The words ‘scooch in a little tighter’ come from an idiom scoot over. The only variation is scoot become scooch. But, between ‘scooch in a little tighter’ and ‘scoot over’ they have same meaning. There is no meaning change. Thus, ‘scooch in a little tighter’ is identified as an idiom because as Baker (1992) mentioned, an idiom is allows little or no variation in form. Furthermore, the idiom is in the list of the idiom dictionary namely freedictionary under farlex copyright and also is in the list from McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs.

‘Scooch in a little tighter’ or scoot over means to slide side way while seated based on McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs (p. 584). While based on freedictionary under Farlex copyright, the idiom is also have similar meaning. Looking to the context and meaning from ‘scooch in a little tighter’ is being paraphrased into *buat sedikit lebih rapat* (make a little bit tight) in order to give extra space especially when sitting. The TL is not an idiom yet it roughly conveys a same meaning to the idiom. Furthemore, the stylistic between ‘scooch in a little tighter’ and *buat sedikit lebih rapat* is different to each other. There is a preposition (in) for SL yet there no preposition in TL. The TL consists of *buat* as verb, *sedikit* and *rapat* as adverb, and *lebih* as adjective. Therefore, the translation strategy used by the translator to translate this idiom is identified into translation by paraphrase.

### Datum 5

**SL:** He slip out the window at night

**TL:** *Dia akan menyelinap keluar jendela saat malam*

Scene: In this scene, Mrs. Touhy met Michael’s mother. They met and talked in her house. Mrs. Touhy wanted to know more about Michael especially Michael’s father. Then, Michael’s mother informed Mrs. Touhy, “He slip out the window at night” which indicated that no matter where’s Michael stayed or with whom he stayed, He will always run away back to his mother.



Figure 5 Datum 5

‘Slip out’ is identified as an idiom. ‘Slip out’ also slip away and slip off can be found in McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs. Thus make ‘slip out’ or the full sentence ‘slip out the window at night’ is identified as an idiom. ‘Slip out’ or slip away or slip off means to go away or escape quietly or in secret, based on McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs (p. 614). In short, ‘slip out’ is mean to secretly run away.

In TL the idiom is being translated as *menyelinap keluar*. Between ‘slip out’ and *menyelinap*

*keluar* both are verb and adverb. But, TL itself is not an idiom yet it still able to convey the similar meaning from the idiom. Thus, the translation strategy is translation by paraphrase. It cannot be identified into using an idiom of similar meaning and form because it needs to be SL as idiom as well as the TL. Also, the idioms should have similar form or similar stylistic. Yet *menyelinap keluar* is not an idiom. Also, it cannot be identified into using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form because the TL is not an idiom. Only the SL is an idiom. Therefore, ‘slip out’ and *menyelinap keluar* is identified into translation by paraphrase despite the similar stylistic of the sentences.

#### Datum 6

**SL:** Yeah you! Zip it! Or I’ll come up there and zip it for you

**TL:** *Diamlah atau aku yang akan kesana dan mendiamkannya*

Scene: Mrs. Touhy was mad because one of the father talks bad about Michael’s since the father’s son who is match with Michael’s and also talk lots of bad things to him. Mrs. Touhy didn’t accept what the older man said about Michael’s so she threaten him and said, “Yeah you! Zip it! Or I’ll come up there and zip it for you”.



Figure 6 Datum 6

‘Zip it’ is an idiom. ‘Zip it’ is in the list to some of idiom dictionaries like in Cambridge Dictionary, Merriam Webster Dictionary, and McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs. These three dictionaries give a meaning to ‘zip it’. Thus, ‘zip it’ is an idiom.

‘Zip it’ means a rude or angry way to tell someone to be quiet or stop talking based on Cambridge online dictionary. According to Merriam Webster Dictionary, ‘zip it’ means to stop talking immediately. While based on McGraw-Hill’s Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs (p. 781), ‘zip it’ or ‘zip it up’ is a command to be quite. In short, ‘zip it’ means be quite and please stop talking.

From the context and the meaning of the idiom, the components of the idiom have nonliteral meaning which make ‘zip it’ has its own meaning as an idiom. The TL as *diamlah* able to convey the meaning from the idiom even though it is not an idiom. Both of them as well has different stylistic. ‘Zip’ as verb and ‘it’ as the object pronoun, while *diamlah* as verb with the suffix *lah*. Therefore, the translator used the third translation strategy by Baker (1992), translation by paraphrase to translate this idiom.

#### Datum 7

**SL:** Wait a minute, you broke into the principle’s computer?

**TL:** *Tunggu sebentar. Kau meretas computer kepala sekolah?*

Scene: In the graduation ceremony, Mrs. Touhy can’t wait to know Michael’s result whether he graduate or not thus she came to the principle’s office and access his computer secretly, she came up with her smile face and told to her husband. Her husband shocked and said, “Wait a minute, you broke into the principle’s computer?”





Figure 7 Datum 7

‘Wait a minute’ is an idiom based on one of the trusted online dictionary source namely Merriam Webster Dictionary. Thus, ‘wait a minute’ is an idiom because it is in the list of the idiom dictionary.

According to Merriam Webster Dictionary ‘wait a minute’ or a moment or a second means used to tell someone to stop or wait briefly and to interrupt someone or something because one has notice or remember something.

By looking to the context and meaning, there is one component of the idiom conveys literal meaning. It is ‘wait’ to be *tunggu*. Yet the rest of the sentence is nonliteral meaning. ‘Wait a minute’ is translated as *tunggu sebentar* in TL. Both of the sentences contain different stylistic. ‘Wait’ and *tunggu* are verbs, but ‘a minute’ is a determiner and a noun compare to *sebenjar* as an adverb. This make the idiom have different stylistic with the TL. Also, despite *tunggu sebentar* is not an idiom but it able to convey similar meaning of the idiom. In conclusion, the translation strategy applied by the translator to translate this idiom is translation by paraphrase.

Translation by paraphrase as Baker (1992) already proposed in the book entitled *In Other Words: A Coursebook on Translation strategy*, means to rephrase the similar idea into another language. Translation by paraphrase is an important strategy in translation text especially for idiom that has difference stylistic preferences to target language. The main purpose for this translation strategy is to convey the similar idea and meaning from the source language to the readers into target language. Translator that is use translation by paraphrase is expected to have comprehension or understanding about meaning and context of source language, and able to choose proper words and language structure to achieve the purpose of this translation strategy.

By using the same translation theory which is Baker (1992), this research gain a result to answer the problem formulation of the research. This research found mostly the translator applied translation by paraphrase in translating the idiom from source language to target language. Krisandini and Sutrisno (2021) write that the most translation strategy applied is translation by paraphrase, also Hendra, et. al (2023) found the same result in their study. Only Budiartika (2015) found the different result in her study because she uses Newmark (1998) theory about translation strategy and not Baker (1992). Despite the differences, this research and the previous study from Budiartika (2015) have a similar objective to find out the translation strategy use by the translator.

Translation by paraphrase is one of the translation strategy proposed by Baker (1992). This translation strategy is the most common use by translator to translating idiom in English into Bahasa Indonesia. From the result of this research, there are several possible factors on why translation by paraphrase is the most common translation strategy use by the translator.

#### 1. Different Stylistic Preference

The idiom in English is often have different language style and words choice with Bahasa Indonesia. If in literal translation produce stiff, unnatural, or even meaningless translation, translation by paraphrase gives the possibility for translator to adjust the language style and the word choices in the target language. Therefore, translation by paraphrase produces the translation

which is easier to understand and accept the meaning.

## 2. Inadequacy of Equivalent Idioms

The target language or in this research is Bahasa Indonesia is not always have equivalent idiom with idiom in English. The literal translation may give a confusing and meaningless translation for Indonesian reader. For example, 'wait a minute' become *tunggu sebentar*. In English 'a minute' means a minute it is not two, three or more than a minute, but in Indonesia *sebenjar* do not have precise time. It can be only a minute or more than a minute depends with the person. In Indonesia there is no idiom about time that is equivalent with 'wait a minute', thus why the idea is being paraphrased to conveys the similar meaning in the idiom. In short, translation by paraphrase enable translator to translate the idiom into another sentence in order to convey a meaning that is better understood.

## 3. The Accuracy of Meaning and Context

Idiom is often has complex and contextual meaning. Literal translation is not always able to catch the meaning of the idiom, thus the use of translation by paraphrase is recommended, because it is able to use words and appropriate sentence to convey the meaning and context of the idiom better.

## 4. The Naturalness of Language

Translation by paraphrase is commonly produce understandable and natural translation result compared to literal translation. The naturalness of the translation makes the reader more comfortable with the translation text because it does not feel stiff or confusing. On the other hand, a more natural translation result makes it easier for readers to understand the meaning of the translated text.

## 5. The Flexibility

The translator is able to choose the most suitable words and language structure in the target language in order to convey the meaning and context from source language. This is enables the translator to generate creative and appropriate translation text.

Translation by paraphrase is the effective strategy to translating idiom in English into Bahasa Indonesia because it gives the possibility for the translator to prevent the different stylistic, inadequacy of equivalent idioms, and the complexity meaning from the idiom. Translation by paraphrase produce accurate, natural translation and it is easier to understand the meaning while being translated into Bahasa Indonesia.

Two main contributions of this research discuss about translation. Translation as a culture bridge is plays a role in communication between English native speaker and Indonesian native speaker. Especially in terms of the idioms that is often used in English conversation. By understanding on how to effectively translate an idiom translator will able to main the culture nuance both in source language and target language to produce natural translation. From the comprehension of translation strategy translator will able to convey message that is not only linguistically accurate but also culturally accurate.

By discussing about various translation strategies because this research is also proposes the four types of translation strategy from Baker (1992) and a translation strategy from Newmark (1998). This research gives valuable knowledge about the complexity of translation strategy. The understanding about translation strategy is helpful for translators because translating an idiom is not only looking for the similar words, but also to take into consideration about the context and culture nuance. This information can be a guide for the next researcher that also faces the similar problem in translating idioms.

Furthermore, the limitation of this research lie on the conversation that is appears in the movie. Since the movie talk about the life of a black man with his community, focuses to his struggle and achievement. Thus, this research cannot cover the field of translation strategy for slang, although the use of slang is the most common rather than the idiom. In short, further research that will use various types of movie and texts is expected to be able to help enrich the comprehension about

translation strategy for not only idiom but also for slang.

## CONCLUSION

In the discussion the writers concluded that there is one type of translation strategy found in The Blind Side movie directed by John Lee Hancock. It is translation by paraphrase with total of seven idioms.

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