

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS

1.1 Data Finding

In this part, the researcher list the data which were idiomatic expression in the script and subtitle of *Captain America: The First Avenger* movie produced by Marvel Studio. Indonesian subtitle which taken from Subscene.com. The researcher attempt to make a list of the collected data by the following table:

1. Idiomatic expressions that are used in the movie.
2. The translation for idiomatic expression of English into Indonesian.
3. Types of idiom.
4. Idiom translation strategies.

Table 4.1 Data Finding

No.	Idiomatic Expression (SL)	Idiomatic Expression (TL)	Categories of Idiom in SL	Idiom Translation Strategies
1.	You should be commended. <u>Help him up.</u>	Kau harus dipuji. Bantu dia berdiri.	Phrase Idiom	Similar form and meaning
2.	Exactly. Give the order to <u>open fire</u>	Tepat. Beri perintah untuk menembak.	Phrase Idiom	Translation by Paraphrase
3.	But help is <u>on the way.</u>	Tapi bantuan akan segera datang	Phrase Idiom	Similar form and meaning

4.	Let's got! <u>Get on with it</u>	Ayolah! Cepat mulai	Clause Idiom	Similar meaning but form
5.	Hey! <u>Pick on someone your own size.</u>	Hei! Pilihlah orang seukuranmu.	Clause Idiom	Similar meaning and form
6.	I had him <u>on the ropes</u>	Aku sudah memojokkan nya	Phrase Idiom	Translation by paraphrase
7.	Gotta get you <u>cleaned up</u>	Aku akan mempersiapkan mu	Phrase Idiom	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
8.	I'll <u>catch up</u> with you	Akan kususul kau nanti.	Phrase Idiom	Similar meaning and form
9.	<u>Pick up the pace,</u> ladies!	Cepatlah, para wanita!	Clause Idiom	Translation by paraphrase
10.	Let's go! <u>Double time</u>	Ayolah! Lebih cepat	Phrase Idiom	Translation by paraphrase
11.	I <u>let it slide.</u>	Aku membiarkannya.	Phrase Idiom	Similar meaning and form
12.	It's gonna <u>go right through him.</u>	Pasti itu akan langsung menembusnya.	Clause Idiom	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
13.	I <u>got beat up</u> in that	Aku dipukuli di gang	Phrase Idiom	Similar

	alley.	itu.		meaning and form
14.	You stand up, <u>push back</u> .	Kau harus melawan .	Phrase Idiom	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
15.	Are you ready? Good. <u>Take off</u> your shirt, your tie and your hat.	Apa kau siap? Baik. Lepas bajumu, dasimu, dan topimu.	Phrase Idiom	Similar meaning and form
16.	The senator's got a lot of <u>pull up</u> on the hill	Senator punya banyak pengaruh di Senat Amerika.	Phrase Idiom	Translation by paraphrase
17.	You <u>play ball</u> with us, you'll leading your own platoon in no time.	Jika kau kerja sama , kau akan segera memimpin sebuah peleton dengan segera.	Phrase idiom	Translation by paraphrase
18.	<u>As soon as i'm free</u> , you turn this thing around	Setelah aku lompat , berputarlah dan pergilah dari sini.	Phrase Idiom	Translation by paraphrase
19.	Yeah. I've <u>knocked out</u> Adolf Hitler	Ya, aku sudah menghajar Adolf Hitler	Phrase Idiom	Translation by paraphrase
20.	We are gonna <u>set a fire</u> under Johann Schmidt's ass.	Kita akan mulai menembaki Johann Schmidt.	Phrase Idiom	Translation by Paraphrase
21.	You still don't know a <u>bloody thing</u> about	Kau masih tak tahu apapun tentang wanita.	Phrase Idiom	Translation by omission

	women!			
22.	It's the moment your <u>goose is well and truly cooked</u> .	saat itulah kau menjadi celaka	Phrase Idiom	Translation by paraphrase
23.	You miss that window, we're <u>bugs on a windshield</u> .	Kau melewatkannya, kita akan hancur	Phrase Idiom	Translation by paraphrase
24.	<u>Mind the gap</u> .	Perhatikan jedanya	Phrase Idiom	Similar meaning but dissimilar form
25.	Bucky! <u>Hang on!</u> Grab my hand!	Bucky! Bertahanlah! Raih tanganku!	Phrase Idiom	Translation by paraphrase
26.	Does that give you the <u>rumbly tummy</u> too?	Apa itu juga membuatmu sakit perut?	Phrase Idiom	Translation by paraphrase
27.	It's just <u>the hand</u> you've been dealt.	Begitulah situasinya.	Phrase Idiom	Translation by paraphrase
28.	This is Captain Rogers. <u>Do you read me?</u>	Ini kapten Rogers. Kau mendengarku ?	Phrase Idiom	Translation by paraphrase
29.	We can <u>work it out</u> .	Kita cari jalan keluar.	Phrase Idiom	Similar meaning and form
30.	I'm gonna need a <u>rain check</u> on that dance.	Akan kutagih dansa waktu itu di lain waktu.	Phrase Idiom	Translation by paraphrase

4.2 Data Analysis

From the table data finding above, there are thirty data of idioms. After the researcher trying to analyzed and categorized the idiomatic expression by using involved theory, then the researcher tried to analyze and interpret the translation strategies used in the translation whether they deal with the meaning or not.

Data 1

SL: It has taken me a long time to find this place. You should be commended. **Help him up. (05:12)**

TL: *Memakan waktu lama buatku untuk menemukan tempat ini. Kau harus dipuji. **Bantu dia berdiri.***

Context:

Johann Schmidt the enemy of Captain America has found the place of the tesseract jewel storage that he was looking for, to make him have superhuman strength. Then, he entered the tower with his followers by smashing the door. Tower keeper falls because he could not open the chest where the imitation of the tesseract jewel was stored. Johann schmidt ordered his followers to help the tower keeper stand up to facing him and give a little thank because of him Johann schmidt could find that place.

Analysis of the data:

The utterance **Help him up** is classified into phrase idiom as a verb phrase. There is a verb which represented by **help up**, the meaning also showing activity to help someone to stand up. In this context, the tower keeper fell because he tried to open the chest, then Johann Schmidt ordered his followers to make the tower keeper stand to face him. Based on Cambridge Learner's Dictionary, the combination of word **help** means to assist (someone) also intended to be a noun, and **up** means towards a higher

position makes it an idiom, because of the new meaning has created by the combination of two words.

The researcher analyzes that the translation applies one of Baker's strategies of translating idiom with similar meaning and form. Look from the meaning of both English and its translation it can be said that the utterance contains meaning the activity of helping someone to stand up. The translator translates **help him up** into *bantu dia berdiri* which the source language idiom has the same meaning acceptable in the target language idiom.

Data 2.

SL: Exactly. Give the order to **open fire** (07:49)

TL: *Tepat. Berikan perintah untuk **menembak***

Context:

Johann Schmidt asks the tower keeper, where the original tesseract jewel is kept, but the tower keeper does not want tell Johann schmidt where the original tesseract jewel is kept. Johann Schmidt threatening tower keeper, if he does not tell where is the tesseract jewel was storage, he will destroy the village near the tower. Finally, Johann Schmidt looking for it by himself then he found the tesseract jewel storage. Johann Schmidt shot tower keeper and ordered to his followers to start shooting at the villagers near the tower.

Analysis of the data:

In data 2, the researcher found 2 types of idiomatic expressions situated in one sentence, they are verb phrase idiom and noun phrase idiom. The combination of these two words making a special meaning. **Open** is considered as a verb which used to form spaces or gaps between, to make or

force an opening in, or to make available for use, it is a unique combination with **fire** that displaying activity for doing something, when both **open** and **fire** are combined in one sentence, the new meaning is created and becomes doing an activity to shooting someone or something. The next type of idiom is a noun phrase, take a look at the whole meaning, the **open fire** is an activity to begin at shooting someone or something.

The translation strategy used in data 2 is using an idiom with translation by paraphrase. The translator translates the idiom as *menembak* has dissimilar form with the source language. If it translates in a literary way, it must be *api terbuka* and sounds like non-sense if we take a look at the situation in the movie. Summarily, the researcher can interpret that as long as the idiom and its translation also the message is delivered clearly.

Data 3

SL: War continues to ravage Europe. But help is **on the way**. Every able-bodied young man is lining up to serve his country. Even little Timmy is doing his part collecting scrap metal. (09:11)

TL: *Perang terus merusak Eropa. Tapi bantuan segera datang. Setiap pemuda sehat dan kuat siap melayani negerinya. Bahkan si kecil Timmy melakukan bagiannya mengoleksi potongan besi.*

Context:

The commercial announcer was screened before the film screening in the cinema, the announcer was about the state of Europe which was still at war. People need not to worry because help will come from all of the young men who are ready to defend the country against war, even young children also play a role in helping.

Analysis of the data:

Data 3 included in the idiom of prepositional phrase idiom type. There is a preposition represented by **on** from the context above means used to indicate the state or process of and combines with **the way** means to travel along a specific route or in a specific direction. The combination of **on** and **the way** create a meaning becomes en route or currently on the route of the journey to someone or something.

In data 3, the researcher analyzes that the translation applies one of Baker's strategies of translating idiom with similar meaning and form. Look at the meaning of both English and its translation it can be said that the utterance contains meaning in the process of coming, going, traveling, or about to come to someone or something. The translator translates **on the way** into *akan segera datang* which the source language idiom has the same meaning acceptable in the target language of idiomatic expression.

Data 4

SL: Let's got! **Get on with it!** Hey, just start the cartoon! (09:40)

TL: *Ayolah! Cepat mulai! Hei, mulai saja kartunnya!*

Context:

The utterance happens in the cinema, when a man is annoyed because the movie is not playing immediately because too many commercial before movie playing.

Analysis of the data:

Data 4 is considered as clause idiom with the pattern verb + complement. The utterance **get on with it** cannot be guessed only looking word by word and it should be translates with the whole word. **get on** as a verb and **with it** as complement. In this context the word **get on** which means to obtain something by request or to begin or start something,

combined with **with it** which means given action to something. The combination of those two words makes a new meaning when they put together becomes *cepat mulai*.

The strategy used in translating idiomatic expression is using similar meaning and form. Both meaning in English and Bahasa Indonesia, the utterance emphasizes with given an action, intention, or pursuit, especially after a delay, distraction or pause of some kind. **Get on with it** which can be translated as *cepat mulai* because in the context literally showing a man who wants the film to play immediately. The translation also looks natural and transferring the message clearly.

Data 5

SL: Hey! **Pick on someone your own size.** (10:19)

TL: *Hei! Pilihlah orang seukuranmu.*

Context:

A man who is also an audience in the cinema who does not accept the words of Roger (Captain America) who offended him, then he hit Roger. At that time, Roger was still a man who had a thin and short body before becoming the Captain American.

Analysis of the data:

In data 5 is considered as an idiom with verb+ indirect object+direct object's pattern. Verb is reflected by word **pick on** while **someone** is the indirect object because that word explains for whom or what something the action of verb did and **your own size** is direct object because that words which is directly accepts the action or deed of the verb carried out by subject. Therefore the researcher chooses this pattern to match the idiomatic expression in the utterance. The combination of the whole words becomes

one sentence **pick on someone your own size** create the meaning that is to abuse someone who is not big enough to fight back.

Translation strategy that used is similar meaning and form. This strategy concerns using an idiom in the target language which delivers around the same meaning as that of the source language idiom. The sentence **pick on someone your own size** has similar meaning with its translation in Bahasa Indonesia *pilihlah orang seukuranm*, both of the sentence brought the message about to fight someone who is not big or not skilled enough to put up a fair fight.

Data 6

SL: I had him **on the ropes**. (10:32)

TL: *Aku sudah memojokkannya.*

Context:

James barners (friend of captain america) helped Roger to fight a man who had beaten him. James told Roger, that Roger really likes to challenge others who are bigger than himself and end up getting beat. However, Roger had tried to defeat the man as much as he could.

Analysis of the data:

The idiom **on the ropes** in particular is prepositional phrase idiom. There is a preposition represented by **on** from the context above means used to indicate the object of an action directed, tending, or moving against it, and combine with **the ropes** means to be doing badly and likely to fail. The combination of **on** and **the ropes** create a new meaning becomes in desperate position, on the verge of defeat or collapse.

The researcher analyze translation strategy that used in data 6 is translation by paraphrase. The strategy usually gives an explanation of the

word that is paraphrasing, it can be useful strategy for the reader to easily understand the meaning of the source language. Sometimes the source language cannot match with the target language so the translator decided to paraphrase the word. As seen in the utterance **on the ropes** in the literally translate in Bahasa Indonesia become *di tali*, however it would get viewer confused and the sentence is odd, it should translate by the context when the idiom utter and it cannot translate only by seeing a whole word. The natural one meaning of **on the ropes** in this context in target language becomes **memojokkannya**.

Data 7

SL: Come on, man. My last night! Gotta get you **cleaned up**. (11:06)

TL: *Ayolah. Malam terakhirku! Aku akan **mempersiapkanmu**.*

Context:

James barners will go to England tomorrow. He wants to make a farewell party for himself by inviting Roger to go with him tonight to the upcoming world exhibition. James barners will prepare Roger for the exhibition event.

Analysis of the data:

In the utterance **cleaned up** is classified into phrase idiom as a verb phrase. This idiom consists of **cleaned** as a verb and **up** as a preposition. Separately, **cleaned** means free from dirt or to get rid of dirt and **up** means to higher position. The idiom **cleaned up** means to make a person or space cleaner or neater in appearance. This idiom may also be used when we want preparing someone to make more perfect in their appearance.

Translation strategy that used here is idiom in similar meaning but dissimilar form. The translator translates the idiom **cleaned up** as

memperisapkan which in the term of different form to the source language. If it translate in literary way, it must be *membersihkan* and sounds like non-sense if we take a look to the situation in the movie. So, the translator used this strategy and found the closest meaning and forgetting the form of source language.

Data 8

SL: You go ahead. I'll **catch up** with you. (13:27)

TL: *Kau duluan saja. Aku akan **menyusul** mu nanti.*

Context:

James invites Roger to meet the girls and have a double date. Roger does not want to do it and tells James will follow him later.

Analysis of the data:

Data 8 included in the idiom of verb phrase idiom type. There is a verb represented by **catch** means to get and hold something or to capture and combines with **up** means to a higher position. The combination of **catch** and **up** create a meaning becomes to move fast enough to attain the same progress as another.

Strategy that used to translate the idiomatic expression is similar meaning and form. Like what researcher explain before about using similar form and meaning, the translator used this strategy because in the target language found same level of meaning. Even, this kind of strategy can be proved whether correct or not when we translate again the idiomatic of the source language from the target language, because both source and target language have the same meaning in the term and also the form. The English idiom in the source language uses verb phrase **catch up** and its translation in Bahasa Indonesia also uses verb phrase *menyusul*.

Data 9

SL: Pick up the pace, ladies! Let's go! Double time! Come on! Faster, faster! Move, move! Squad, halt! That flag means we're only at the halfway point. First man to bring it to me gets a ride back with agent carter. Move, Move! (21:32)

TL: *Cepatlah, para wanita! Cepat, cepat! Lebih cepat! Ayolah! Lebih cepat, lebih cepat! Cepat, cepat! Pasukan berhenti! Bendera itu berarti kita setengah jalan ke titik akhir. Orang pertama yang membawa bendera padaku akan berkendara dengan agen carter.*

Context:

The leader of the army members of military ordered the members that he was leading to run faster while training them to pass some obstacles that were being given.

Analysis of the data:

The utterance **pick up the pace** is considered as an idiom, because the sentence seems unique and complicated. It has a special meaning that cannot be guessed by looking at a word and translating it with the whole word. In this context, the word **pick up** as a verb which means to take on something combined with **the pace** as a complement which means a step made in walking or a stride. The combination of those two words creates new meaning when they are put together.

Translation by paraphrase is used in data 9 by the translator to translate the idiomatic expression. Sometimes the source language cannot match with the target language so the translator decided to paraphrase the word. As seen in the utterance **pick up the pace** in the literal translation in Bahasa Indonesia becomes *ambil langkahnya*, however it would get the viewer confused and the sentence is odd, it should be translated by the context when the

idiom utter and it cannot translate only by seeing a whole word. The natural one meaning this context in target language becomes *cepatlah*.

Data 10

SL: Pick up the pace, ladies! Let's go! **Double time!** Come on! Faster, faster! Move, move! Squad, halt! That flag means we're only at the halfway point. First man to bring it to me gets a ride back with agent carter. Move, Move! (21:34)

TL: *Cepatlah, para wanita! Cepat, cepat! Lebih cepat! Ayolah! Lebih cepat, lebih cepat! Cepat, cepat! Pasukan berhenti! Bendera itu berarti kita setengah jalan ke titik akhir. Orang pertama yang membawa bendera padaku akan berkendara dengan agen carter.*

Context:

The leader of the army members of military ordered the members that he was leading to run faster while training them to pass some obstacles that were being given.

Analysis of the data:

Data 10 is included as an phrase idiom with adjective phrase pattern. **Double** here literally explained twice as much, which is included in the adjective. The idiomatic expression of **double time** creates new meaning if they put together becomes a marching pace of 180 three-foot steps per minutes or faster.

The strategy that used to translate this idiom is translation by paraphrase to translate the idiomatic expression. The translator sometimes decided to paraphrase the word because the source language cannot match with the target language so. As seen in the utterance **double time** in the literally translate in Bahasa Indonesia become *waktu ganda*, however it

would get viewer confused and the sentence is odd, it should translate by the context when the idiom utter and it cannot translate only by seeing a whole word. The natural one meaning of **double time** in this context in target language becomes *lebih cepat*.

Data 11

SL: When you brought a ninety-pound asthmatic onto my army base, I **let it slide**. I thought maybe he'll be useful to you, like a gerbil. I never thought you'd pick him. (23:04)

TL: Saat kau membawa pengidap asma seberat 90 pon ke pangkalan militerku, aku **membiarkannya**. Kupikir dia berguna untukmu, seperti tikus percobaan. Aku tak pernah mengira kau memilihnya.

Context:

Colonel Phillips did not agree when Dr. Erskine chose Rogers to be a member of the army. Colonel Phillips disagree because Rogers has asthma and his body is too skinny, but Colonel Phillips let Rogers in the army because Dr. Erskine wanted to test his research on Rogers.

Analysis of the data:

Researcher found the types of idiomatic expression in data 11 that verb phrase idiom. **Let** literally as a verb pattern, which is explained to give permission or to allow. When the word put together as a sentence **let it slide**, it makes an idiomatic expression. That idiomatic expression explained more about the context which means choose not to take any action to correct or improve a particular situation or someone's action.

In data 11 reasercher found similar meaning and form strategy that used in translating the idiomatic expression. The translator translated let it slide as *membiarkannya* because both meaning in English and Bahasa

Indonesia in the context literally showing Dr.Erskine who strongly believed in letting Rogers with disease enter the army. The translation also transferring the message clearly.

Data 12

SL: You stick a needle in that kids arm, it's gonna **go right through him.** (23:14)

TL: *Jika kau tusuk lengannya dengan jarum, pasti akan langsung menembusnya.*

Context:

Colonel Phillips still want to covince Dr.Erskine that Rogers are not fit to be an army with a thin body and asthma he suffered.

Analysis of the data:

Data 12 contained an idiom, types of idiomatic expression in data 12 is clause idiom with verb + direct object pattern. **Go** as a verb here and **right through him** as direct object because it is the thing being acted upon or the receiver of the action. However, researcher chose this pattern to fit the idiomatic expressions in the utterance. **Go** which means to come to be in certain condition and combined with **right through him** which means something that hit at someone directly. So the combination of two words creates meaning that something that comes in directly hit someone in this context.

Translation strategy of data 12 is using similar meaning but dissimilar form. The translator translates the idiom **Go right though him** as *langsung menembusnya* which in the term of different form to the source language. If it translate in literary way, it must be *melewati dia* and sounds like non-sense if we take a look to the situation in the movie. So, the translator used

this strategy and found the closest meaning and forgetting the form of source language.

Data 13

SL: I know this neighbourhood. I **got beat up** in that alley, and that parking lot, and behind that diner. (29:36)

TL: *Aku tahu daerah ini. Aku **dipukuli** di gang itu, dan ditempat parkir itu, dan di belakang meja itu.*

Context:

Rogers told a bit of his bad experience to Peggy when they passing a road. He had been beaten in a small alley by a man bigger than him.

Analysis of the data:

The utterance **got beat up** is considered as verb phrase. This idiom consist of verb represented **got** which means to have an opportunity to do something, **beat** which means to strike repeatedly and **up** which means in the higher position. The idiom **got beat up** means got physically attack from someone, as with punches.

The researcher analyze that the translation strategy used in data 13 is translating idiom with similar meaning and form. Look at the meaning of both English and its translation it can be said that the utterance contains meaning someone get punches. The translator translates **got beat up** into **dipukuli** which the source language idiom has same meaning acceptable in the target language idiom.

Data 14

SL: You start running they'll never let you stop. You stand up, **push back**. Can't say no forever, right? (29:55)

TL: *Begitu kabur mereka tak akan membiarkanmu berhenti. Kau harus melawan. Mereka tak bisa bilang tidak selamanya kan?*

Context:

Rogers told his experience to Peggy when he was beaten. Peggy want to find out why Rogers do not run away when he got punch. Rogers said it would be vain if he ran away from that big man because that big man wanted to punch him. If he does not tried to fight, he would get more punches.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idiomatic expression researcher found in the utterance above is verb phrase. The data 14 consists of verb phrase represented by **push** which means to apply pressure against (something) and followed by adverb **back** the situation of movie which means reply or return. When the word **push** and **back** are combined, it will makes new meaning and become to resist, oppose, or protest something. The combination of that word make it becomes a verb phrase idiom.

Translation strategy that used to translate te idiom is similar meaning but dissimilar form. If we translate the whole word of idiomatic expression from **push back** it becomes *menekan*, it will make readers confusing. So, the translator looking for the right word according to the context in the movie becomes to *melawan*.

Data 15

SL: Good morning. Please, not now. Are you ready? Good. **Take off** your shirt, your tie and your hat. (32:26)

TL: *Selamat pagi. Tolong, jangan sekarang. Kau siap? Bagus. Lepas bajumu, dasimu, dan topimu.*

Context:

Dr.Erskine will make Rogers as the object of his reasearch.
Dr.Erskine asked Rogers to release everything he was wearing instead.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idiomatic expression that researcher found in the uttarance above is verb phrase. The data 15 consists of verb phrase represented by **take** as verb which in the situation of movie means to remove or cause to be absent and followed with **off** as prepotition which means to be removed or distant from. When the word **take** and **off** are combined, it will makes an idiom and becomes to physically remove something. The combination of that word make it becomes a verb phrase idiom.

The translation strategy that used in data 15 is similar meaning and form. Both meaning in English and Bahasa Indonesia, the utterance stressed to release what is being worn on the body. The form of word also showing the similarity in both bahasa Indonesia and English, **take off** which can be translated as *lepas*, it transferring meaning that all is well. The translation also looks natural and the message can be acceptable.

Data 16

SL: The senator's got a lot of **pull up** on the hill. You play ball with us, you'll be leading your own platoon in no time. Take the shield.
(48:11)

TL: *Senator punya banyak **pengaruh** di Senat Amerika. Jika kau kerja sama, kau akan segera memimpin sebuah peleton dengan segera. Ambil perisainya.*

Context:

Senator's aide told Rogers that the senator knows a lot of important people in America. Rogers will soon get what he wants to be a hero to be able to help the war in America against Nazi. Rogers will soon be promoted by the senator if he wants to be invited to work together.

Analysis of the data:

The type of idiomatic expression that researcher found in the utterance above is verb phrase. The data 16 consists of verb phrase represented by **pull** as verb which in the situation of movie, according to thefreedictionary.com means to apply force to (something) so as to cause or tend to cause motion toward the source of the force and followed with **up** as preposition which means in or toward a position conventionally regarded as higher. When the word **pull** and **up** are combined, it will makes an idiom and becomes to lift someone or something up to place someone or something in the higher position. The combination of that word make it becomes a verb phrase idiom.

Translator used translation by paraphrasing in translating phrase above. Look at the word **pull up** if we translated into bahasa Indonesia it becomes *menarik*, this kind of translation might get viewers to misunderstand because the translation not acceptable with the context of the situation in the movie. In consequence, the translator did paraphrasing to prevent that kind of situation. So the translator translated **pull up** into *pengaruh* which is accpable with the context of the utterance.

Data 17

SL: The senator's got a lot of pull up on the hill. You **play ball** with us, you'll be leading your own platoon in no time. Take the shield.
(48:11)

TL: *Senator punya banyak pengaruh di Senat Amerika. Jika kau **kerja sama**, kau akan segera memimpin sebuah peleton dengan segera. Ambil perisainya.*

Context:

Senator's aide told Rogers that the senator knows a lot of important people in America. Rogers will soon get what he wants to be a hero to be able to help the war in America against Nazi. Rogers will soon be promoted by the senator if he would to be invited in work together.

Analysis of the data:

The utterance **play ball** is classified into verb phrase idiom. There is a verb which represented by **play ball**, the meaning showing someone is offering for cooperation. In this context, Rogers given an offer for cooperation with Senator of America. Based on the free dictionary-online, the combination of word **play** means to occupy oneself in an activity for amusement, and **ball** means to have control over someone makes it an idiom, because of the new meaning has created by the combination of two words.

Translation by paraphrase is used in translating phrase above. Look at the word **play ball** if we translated into bahasa Indonesia it becomes *main bola*, this kind of translation might get viewers confused and it becomes misunderstand because the translation not acceptable with the context of the situation in the movie. In consequence, the translator did paraphrasing to prevent that kind of situation. So the translator translated **play ball** into *kerja sama* which is acceptable with the context of the utterance.

Data 18

SL: As soon as i'm free, you turn this things around and get the hell outta here! (56:55)

TL: *Setelah aku lompat, berputarlah dan pergilah dari sini!*

Context:

Rogers will free fall from the plane being boarded to save his army from enemies. He gave orders to Peggy to tell the pilot who brought the plane to leave immediately the place.

Analysis of the data:

The utterance above contained adverbial phrase idiom. Based on Cambridge online dictionary, **soon** contains meaning which without hesitation, promptly or speedily. This kind of idiomatic expression in this context used to show an activity without hesitation and speedily when Captain America jump down from the plane. However the data 18 put as idiomatic expression with adverbial phrase idiom pattern.

In this context, the translator paraphrase the translation of **as soon as i'm free**. If we take a look at the literal meaning or translate it word by word, the meaning might be makes some viewers confused because not match with the context. **As soon as i'm free**, if we translated to literal one it becomes *segera setelah saya bebas*, this is so inelegant and odd than the idiom itself. Because of this, the translator translates it into *setelah aku lompat* and using the meaning which in the context of the movie was conveyed.

Data 19

SL: Yeah. I've **knocked out** Adolf Hitler over two hundred times.

(01:01:18)

TL: Yah. Aku sudah **menghajar** Adolf Hitler lebih dari dua ratus kali

Context:

When Rogers wanted to free the prisoners, he tried to find prison keys to free them. When he looking for a key, he beat up some Johann Schmidth followers who he met. Then, after he got the key he immediately released the prisoners. When Rogers meeting with the prisoners, they asked to Rogers what he had done. Rogers makes a jokes to them by saying if he had hit Adolf Hitler several times.

Analysis of the data

In data 19, researcher found phrase idiom in the data above contained noun phrase pattern. The idiom **knocked out** which translated into **menghajar**. The utterance **knocked out**, in this context which means a blow that renders one unconscious. If the utterances translated separately it has no meaning with the context in idiomatic expression. If the utterances above combined into one sentences it would makes new meaning of idiomtic expression.

Similar meaning and form is used by the translator to translate idiom **knocked out**. The translator using similar meaning and form because in the target language found same level of meaning. Based on TheFreeDictionary.com, **knocked out** is a blow that renders one unconscious. The translator translate it into **menghajar**. If it translate in the literal way, it becomes **tersingkir**. Both translation from the translator and literal way looks similar.

Data 20

SL:We are gonna **set a fire** under Johann Schmidt ass. What do you say, Rogers? It's your map, you think you can wipe Hydra off of it?
(01:13:07)

TL:Kita akan **mulai menembaki** Johann Schmidt. Bagaimana menurutmu rogers? Itu petamu, bisa hapuskan Hydra dari situ?

Context:

In this context, Colonel Phillips gave orders to Rogers to immediately arrange some strategy to resistance to Johann Schmidt.

Analysis of the data:

The utterance **set a fire** is classified into verb phrase idiom. There is a verb which represented by **set a fire**, the meaning showing someone ready to shoot someone else. In this context, Colonel Phillips gave orders to Roger to resistance to the enemy. The combination of word **set** means to cause or assign (someone) to undertake an action or perform a service and **fire** means to shoot a weapon makes it an idiom, because of the new meaning has created by the combination of two words.

The translation strategy that used in data 20 is using an idiom with translation by paraphrase. The translator translates the idiom as **mulai menembaki** has dissimilar with the source language. If it translate in literary way, it must be **menyalakan api** and sounds like non-sense if we take a look to the situation in the movie. So, researcher can interpret that as long as the idiom and its translation also the message is delivered clearly.

Data 21

SL: You still don't know a **bloody thing** about women! (01:17:40)

TL: Kau masih tak tahu apapun tentang wanita!

Context:

Rogers was talking to a woman in his office, suddenly Peggy came and saw Rogers very close to her. Peggy who saw the incident was immediately angry and he called Rogers because Peggy felt jealous of her. Rogers did not know why Peggy suddenly behaved like that to him.

Analysis of the data:

The idiom in data 21 is including as phrase idiom with 2 pattern that are adjective phrase and noun phrase. **A bloody** as adjective which means containing or composed of blood. Next, the word **thing** as noun phrase which means in this context is a creature. If the word **A bloody** and **thing** combined, the new meaning created becomes something that makes women sensitive

Translation strategy that translator used to translated the idiomatic expression in data 21 is translation by omission. The translator omits translation of **a bloody thing**, it could have happened because the translator did not find a close match in the target language or the translator found that the idioms translated throughout the meaning and also the meaning were not easy to paraphrase or anything for style and grammar reason, so omission is needed in this way.

Data 22

SL: The moment you think you know what's goin' on in a woman's head, it's the moment your **goose is well and truly cooked**. I concentrate on work. Which at the moment is about making sure you and your men do not get killed. (01:17:51)

TL: *Saat kau pikir kau tahu apa isi pikiran wanita, saat itulah kau menjadi celaka. Aku berkonsentrasi pada tugas. Pada saat ini tugasku ialah menjamin kau dan anak buahmu tidak terbunuh.*

Context:

Rogers tells about what just happened with Peggy to his friend. His friend tells Rogers that what is in a woman's mind is unpredictable, and if you can guess it you will get into trouble

Analaysis of the data:

Researcher found phrase idiom in the data 22 contained 2 pattern that are noun phrase and adjective phrase. The idiom **goose is well and truly cooked** which translated into *menjadi celaka*. Noun phrase idiom marked by utterance **goose is well**, in the context which means to bring about someone's ruin. While adjective phrase marked by utterance **truly cooked**, in the context which means to ruin one's chance. If the utterances translated separately it has no meaning with the context in idiomatic expression. If the utterances above combined into one sentences it would makes new meaning of idiomatic expression. However, in expressing something, the utterance **goose is well and truly cooked** is confusing for a non-native speaker, in the case for Indonesian, they would have difficulty understanding what **goose is well and truly cooked**. That is why the researcher took it as an idiom.

Translation by paraphrasing is used in this context by the translator in translating the phrase **goose is well and truly cooked**. If we take a look at the literal meaning or translate it word by word, the meaning might be makes some viewers confused because not match with the context. **Goose is well and trully cooked**, if we translated to literal one it becomes *angsa baik dan benar-benar dimasak*, this is so inelegant and odd than the idiom itself. In the idiom itself, **goose is well and truly cooked** has meaning someone is facing incapable punishment for some trouble one is in or has caused based on free dictionary of idiom which is same with the context in this movie. Because of this, the translator translates it into *menjadi celaka* and using the meaning which in the context of the movie was conveyed.

Data 23

SL: We only got about a 10 second window. You miss that window, we're **bugs on windshield**. (01:22:31)

TL: Jarak yang kita hanya punya 10 detik. Jika melewatkannya, kita **akan hancur**.

Context:

Rogers warned his men to be careful and more quickly when going down the mountain using a rope. If they did not move quickly while descending the mountain, they all would not be safe from enemy attacks.

Analysis of the data:

In the utterance above researcher found types of idiom that is phrase idiom with noun phrase pattern marked with words **bugs** and **windshield**. The idiom **bugs on windshield** which is translated into *akan hancur*. This idiom in this context has meaning shattered in pieces. The meaning of this idiom has nothing to do with the formation of the word, if we take a look word by word **bugs** means any kind of insects and **windshield** means an object designed to shield something from the wind. However, in expressing something, the word bugs on windshield is confusing for non-native speaker, Indonesian will have difficulty understanding what the meaning of **bugs on windshield**, that is why researcher consider this as an idiom.

Translation by paraphrasing is used in this context by the translator in translating the phrase **bugs on windshield**. If we take a look at the literal meaning or translate it word by word, the meaning might be makes some viewers confused because not match with the context. **Bugs on windshield**, if we translated to literal one it becomes *binatang kecil di kaca depan*, this is so inelegant and odd than the idiom itself. Because of this, the translator

translates it into *akan hancur* and using the meaning which in the context of the movie was conveyed.

Data 24

SL: Mind the gap (01:22:34)

TL: *Perhatikan celahnya.*

Context:

One of Rogers's friends warned him to remain careful not to fall from the rope and stay alert to the enemy while descending the mountain to land properly above the train carriage.

Analysis of the data:

Researcher found types of idiom in the data above that is phrase idiom with noun phrase pattern marked with words **mind** and **gap**. The idiom **mind the gap** which is translated into *perhatikan celahnya*. This idiom in this context has meaning to be careful stepping over the space between train carriage and platform when boarding or disembarking. If we take a look at word by word **mind** means focus of thought or attention and **the gap** means a space between object. However, in expressing something, the idiom **mind the gap** is confusing for a non-native speaker if they look with a literal translation. Especially for Indonesian, they will have difficulty understanding the meaning of **mind the gap**, that is why the researcher considers this as an idiom.

Similar meaning but dissimilar form is applied to translated this idiomatic expression. The translator translates the idiom of **mind the gap** as *perhatikan celahnya* has dissimilar form with the source language. Based on Mona baker's book, in other word (p.79) it is perhaps often to find an idiom or certainly expression in the target language which has similar

meaning to the source idiom or expression, but which is consist of different lexical item. If it translate in literary way, it must be *pikirkan celahnya* and sounds like different with the situation in the movie. So, researcher can interpret that as long as the idiom and its translation have similar meaning and the message is delivered clearly, it does mean not all idioms have similar form because every languages have their own language system which have different with another.

Data 25

SL: Bucky! **Hang on!** Grab my hand! (01:25:02)

TL: Bucky! ***Bertahanlah!*** Raih tanganku!

Context:

Rogers's close friend and Rogers are in danger. They were outside the helicopter holding onto to save themselves, but Rogers's close friend could not support his body and would fall down. Rogers gave his hand in order to save his friend but his friend was not saved and eventually fell.

Analysis of the data:

In the utterance **hang on** is classified into phrase idiom as a verb phrase. This idiom consists of **hang** as a verb and **on** as a preposition. Separately, **hang** means to hold and **on** means to indicate position above. The idiom **hang on** in this context means to depend on someone or something. This idiom may also be used when someone wants someone else to physically hold something in order to survive.

Translation by paraphrase is used by the translator to translate the idiom in data 25. The translator translates the idiom of **hang on** as ***bertahanlah***. If it translate in literary way, it must be ***tunggu sebentar*** and sounds like different with the situation in the movie. So, researcher can interpret that as

long as the idiom and its translation have paraphrasing and the message is delivered clearly.

Data 26

SL: How about cyanide? Does that give you the **rumbly tummy** too?
Every Hydra agent that we've tried to take alive has cruched a little pill before we can stop him. (01:26:42)

TL: Bagaimana dengan sianida? Apa itu juga membuatmu *sakit perut*?
Setiap agen Hydra yang ingin kami tangkap hidup-hidup menelan pil racun sebelum kami menghentikannya.

Context:

After Colonel Phillips managed to catch Dr.Zola who cooperate with Johann Schmith in destroying Captain America, then Colonel Phillips brought him into a room to intimidate to giving Colonel Phillips some important information.

Analysis of the data:

Noun phrase idiom is the types that researcher found in the data above marked with words **rumbly** and **tummy**. The idiom **rumbly tummy** which is translated into *sakit perut*. This idiom in this context means something unsuitable for eating and makes a stomach ache. However, in expressing something, the idiom **rumbly tummy** is confusing for a non-native speaker if they look with a literal translation. Especially for Indonesian, they will have difficulty understanding the meaning of **rumbly tummy**, that is why the researcher considers this as an idiom.

Translation by paraphrasing is used in this context by the translator in translating the phrase **rumbly tummy**. If we take a look at the literal meaning or translate it word by word, the meaning might be makes some

viewers confused because not match with the context. **Rumbly tummy**, if we translated to literal one it becomes *perut keroncongan*, this is not matched with the context if translated into literal way. Because of this, the translator translates it into *sakit perut* and using the meaning which in the context of the movie was conveyed.

Data 27

SL: He's gonna kill you anyway, Doc. You're a liability. You know more about Schmidt than anyone. And the last guy you cost was Captain Rogers' closest friend. So, I wouldn't count on the very best of protection. There's you or Schmidt. It's just **the hand you've been dealt**. (01:27:36)

TL: Dia akan tetap membunuhmu, dok. Kau terlalu berbahaya. Kau tahu tentang Schmidt lebih dari siapapun. Dan orang terakhir yang tewas adalah teman dekat kapten Rogers. Jadi jangan andalkan perlindungan terbaik. Kau atau Schmidt. **Begitulah situasinya**.

Context:

Dr.Zola still refused to provide any information about Johann Schmidt despite being threatened by Colonel Phillips. Colonel phillips said Dr.Zola will be killed by Johann Schmidth even he has cooperate with Johann Schmidth. It is a risk Dr.Zola will accept because he has cooperate with Johann Schmidth.

Analysis of the data:

Researcher found phrase idiom in the data above contained noun phrase pattern. The idiom **the hand you've been dealt** which translated into *begitulah situasinya*. The utterance **the hand you've been dealt**, in this context which means dealing with the situation that was planned.. If the utterances translated separately it has no meaning with the context in

idiomatic expression. If the utterances above combined into one sentences it would makes new meaning of idiomtic expression.

The tanslator used translation by paraphrase to translate idiomatic expression in this data. It was clear that the translator could not find the meaning in the target language and paraphrased following the context in the previous conversation. If idiomatic expression of **the hand you've been dealt** translated into literal way becomes *tangan yang telah kau tangani*, this is so odd than the idiom itself. Because of this, the translator translates it into *begitulah situasinya* and using the meaning which in the context of the movie was conveyed.

Data 28

SL: This is Captain Rogers. **Do you read me?** (01:45:41)

TL: *Ini Captain Rogers. Kau mendengarku?*

Context:

In this situation, Captain Rogers was on a plane that was fighting against the Schmidt troops. Captain Rogers tried to contact the head office where he worked to provide news about the situation he was facing.

Analysis of the data:

The idiom **do you read me** is classified into phrase idiom as a verb phrase. This idiom consists of **read me** as a verb. **Read me** in this context means receiver can hear and understand the message being conveyed. This idiom may also be used when someone want to give a message from radio or other telecommunication.

Translation by paraphrase is used to translate idiomatic expression in this data. It was clear that the translator could not find the meaning in the target language and paraphrased following the context in the previous conversation. If

idiomatic expression of **do you read me** translated into literal way becomes *apakah kamu membaca saya*, this is so weird than the idiom itself. Because of this, the translator translates it into *kau mendengarku* and using the meaning which in the context of the movie was conveyed.

Data 29

SL: Please, don't do this. We have time. We can **work it out**.
(01:46:14)

TL: *Tolong, jangan lakukan ini. Kita masih punya waktu. Kita cari jalan keluar.*

Context:

Peggy took over the phone that was being connected to Captain Rogers, then she told to Captain Rogers not to do something dangerous to him by looking for another way to solve it.

Analysis of the data:

In the idiomatic expression **work it out** is classified into verb phrase idiom. The idiom **work it out** in this context means to solve something. This idiom may also be used when someone get it trouble and tried to look for another way to solve.

Similar meaning and form is used by the translator to translate idiom **work it out**. Based on TheFreeDictionary.com, work it out is resolve something or reach an agreement, solution, or favorable or acceptable outcome. The translator translate it into *cari jalan keluar*. If it translate in the literal way, it becomes *menyelesaikannya*. The translator using similar meaning and form because in the target language found same level of meaning. This strategy can be evident whether right or not when it translate back to the source language from target language because both source and target language have compareable lexical

units in the term of meaning and also the form would be similar like the previous explanation about this idiom.

Data 30

SL: I'm gonna need a **rain check on that dance.** (01:47:01)

TL: Akan kutagih *dansa waktu itu di lain waktu.*

Context:

Captain Rogers assures Peggy that he will be okay by reminding her of his promise when she asked him to dance together.

Analysis of the data:

Phrase idiom is used in data 30 contained 2 patterns that are noun phrase and verb phrase. **Rain check** as noun phrase and **dance** as verb phrase because it is the thing being acted upon or the receiver of the action. However, researcher chose this pattern to fit the idiomatic expressions in the utterance. Rain check which means a reissuance of an invitation at a later date and combined with **on that dance**. So the combination of rain check on that dance creates meaning someone who has invited you to something that you cannot attend now, but would like to attend at a later time in this context.

Translation by Paraphrase is used by translator in this data in translating the phrase **rain check on that dance**. If we take a look at the literal meaning or translate it word by word, the meaning might be makes some viewers confused because the meaning was not match in this context. **Rain check on that dance**, if we translated to literal one it becomes *memeriksa hujan dalam tarian* , this is so inelegant and odd than the idiom itself. In the idiom itself, **rain check on that dance** has meaning a promise to take up an offer that one has initially declined, but would like to take up an offer at a later time, it based on free dictionary of idiom which is same with the context in this movie. Because of this, the translator

translates it into *dansa waktu itu di lain waktu* and using the meaning which in the context of the movie was conveyed.

4.3 Discussion

The researcher identified and analysed the data containing idiomatic expressions in the previous section. Discussing the results of data and interpreting data is very important to answer the statement of the problem in this research. First, "What are the types of idiomatic expressions can be found in Captain America: The First Avenger movie script?". Second, "What are the translator strategies used for translating idiomatic expressions in Captain America: The First Avenger movie script?". This section identifies the types of idiomatic expressions used in this movie primarily using the idiom theory by Cowie, Mackin, and McCaig 1993 quoted in Tu 2007 and the translation theory used to interpret the translation idiomatic expression by Mona Baker 1992.

Types of idioms used in conversation between the characters in Captain America: The First Avenger movie according to the theory of Cowie, Mackin, and McCaig 1993. There are two kinds of idiom from the conversation that the researcher found, namely phrase idiom and clause idiom.

Phrase idiom is a group of a word which has involved a particular meaning of the idiom. That includes verb phrase, noun phrase, prepositional phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, and interjection. Within this movie, the researcher noticed more verb phrase idiom. Showed in many scenes and situations during the movie. They are **help him up** which means help someone to stand up, **open fire**, when **open** is combined with **fire** as noun the meaning becomes an activity to begin at shooting someone or something, **cleaned up** means preparing someone in appearance, **catch up** means more fast enough to attain the same progress as another, **let it slide** means to choose not to take any action to correct, **got beat up** is physically got attack from someone, **push back** wich means protest something, **take off** means physically remove something in the body, **pull up**

which means lift someone up to place someone in higher position, **play ball** which means for cooperation with someone else, next **set a fire** which means someone ready to shoot someone else, and last **hang on** is to depend someone or something. While noun phrase idiom researcher found four times. There are **knocked out** has meaning blow that renders one unconscious, **goose is well and trully cooked** which means to bring about someone's ruin, **bugs on windshield** means shattered in pieces, **mind the gap** means be careful stepping over the space. There are two preposition phrase idiom that researcher found. They are **on the way** which has means currently on the route and **on the ropes** means desperate position. In this part, researcher found two times adjective phrase idioms. Both are **double time** which has meaning be faster and **bloody thing** when **bloody** combined with **thing** as noun phrase the meaning becomes something that makes women sensitive. Reseacher found adverbial phrase idiom only **as soon as i'm free** which has means without hesitation. In this movie, researcher can not found the idiom related to interjection phrase.

Clause idiom also used as a types of idiom in this movie conversation between the characters. Clause idiom itself means a set of words consisting of a verb, complement, direct object, indirect object and adjunct. There are two idioms that related to verb+complement pattern. They are **get on with it** which means to begin or start something by request and **pick up the pace** means a step made in walking or stride. Reseacher only found one idioms contained verb+indirect object+direct object pattern. **Pick on someone your own size** is the idiomatic with that pattern which has means to abuse someone who is not big enough to fight back, **pick on** as the verb **someone** as the indirect object and **your own size** as the direct object. Pattern verb+direct object only found once in this movie, that is go right through him which has means something that hit someone directly. Reseacher can not found any conversation in this movie that contain patterns verb+direct object+complement and verb+direct object+adjunct.

In translating idiomatic expression used in conversations between the characters in Captain America: The First Avenger movie, the strategy used is the theory based on Mona Baker (1992) there are translation by using idiom similar

form and meaning, translation by using an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by omissions.

Using an idiom of similar meaning and form are found nine times in the whole of this movie. They are **help him up (1)** translated becomes *bantu dia berdir*, **on the way (3)** translated becomes *akan segera datang*, **get on with it (4)** translated into *cepat mulai*, **pick someone your own size (5)** translated becomes *pilihlah orang seukuranmu*, **catch up (8)** translated becomes *menyusul*, then **let it slide** translated becomes *membiarkannya*, **got beat up (13)** translated into *dipukuli*, **take off (15)** translated becomes *lepas*, last **knocked out (19)** translated into *menghajar*. In this context, Bahasa Indonesia is used as target language to translate the source language. Those idioms and its translation literally have a similar meaning in target language. Nevertheless, this kind of strategy remains a major question as to whether the English language is still an idiom after being translated to Bahasa Indonesia or transforming into the ordinary term. In this research, the researcher found that when source language translated, the English idiom becomes an ordinary term.

Using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form are found six times in the movie screen. First, **cleaned up (7)** which translated into *mempersiapkan*, **go right through him (12)** translated into *langsung menembusnya*, **push back (14)** translated into *melawan*, **set a fire (20)** translated into *mulai menembaki*, last **mind the gap** which translated into *perhatikan celahnya*.

Translation by paraphrase mostly used by translator in Captain America: The First Avengers movie, the reasons using this strategy because the translator can not found similar term in the target language. Translation by paraphrase are found eleven times in the whole of this movie. They are **open fire (2)** which translated becomes *menembak*, **on the ropes (6)** which is translated into *memojokkannya*, **pick up the pace (9)** translated into *cepatlah*, **double time (10)** which translated becomes *lebih cepat*, **pull up (16)** which is translated into *pengaruh*, **play ball (17)** translated into *kerja sama*, **as soon as i'm free (18)** translated into *setelah aku lompat*, **set a fire (20)** translated into *mulai*

menembaki, **goose is well and trully cooked (22)** translated into *menjadi celaka*, **bugs on windshield (23)** translated becomes *akan hancur*, **hang on (25)** translated into *bertahanlah*, **rumbly tummy (26)** translated into *sakit perut*, **the hand you've been dealt (27)** translated into *begitulah situasinya*, last is **do you read me (28)** translated into *kau mendengarku*.

Translation by omission infrequently found in translating idiomatic expression in Captain America: The First Avenger movie. The reseacrher only found once in whole movie screen, that is **a bloody thing (21)**. In the target language a bloody thing is no appropriate idiom or any similar meaning and form in the target language. Even the omission is necessary, but the meaning is no effected at all.

