

TRANSLATION STRATEGY ON IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN THE “EXTREMELY WICKED: SHOCKINGLY EVIL AND VILE” MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This study examines types of Idiomatic Expressions and Translation Strategies from English into Indonesian in the Extremely Wicked: Shockingly Evil and Vile movie. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. Content Analysis is used as a data collection technique within content analysis and focus ground discussion (FGD) to ensure the validity of the data. This research aims to identify the idiomatic expressions in Makkai (cited in Authari, 2022) and describe the translation strategies applied in the subtitle of the movie based on Newmark (cited in Supardi, 2008). The data consists of 100 sentences containing a subject and a predicate. The results show that the most types of idiomatic expressions contained are Phrasal Verbs Idioms with forty-six (46) data and the dominant use of translation strategies is the componential strategy with sixty-two (62) data followed by the least idiomatic expression is Irreversible Binomial Idioms with only two (data) and the least translation strategy is the transference strategy with thirty-eight (38) data. This suggests that the translator aimed to preserve the whole meaning of the idiomatic expressions as idioms are deeply embedded in the culture and language they originate from, and direct transference often results in loss of meaning, confusion, and lack of clarity.

Keywords: subtitle, movie, sentences, idiomatic expressions, translation strategies

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, translation could be more crucial, especially for a thriving community during the global era. It is a part of the role of media since information is shared through it. The information encompasses not only news, but also entertainment; for instance, movies. Furthermore, movies could be a medium for people to be familiar with many languages in the world. Maharani (2020) states that generally, movies are predominantly in English or maybe in another language depending on where the movie is produced, which is translated into Indonesian through subtitles or dubbing to cater to the needs of viewers who may not understand English well.

In this case, subtitle or translations in movie allows to break language barriers and connect with diverse audiences. Subtitler skills ensure that the original messages, emotions, and cultural nuances are accurately conveyed. They help promote cross-cultural understanding and enrich the entertainment experiences of viewers around the globe, so that subtitle is very needed in each country for providing facilities to build the good rate

of the movies and helping the audience to enjoy the movies.

Subtitling presents significant challenges, particularly when dealing with culture-specific concepts. These concepts often appear in idiomatic expressions, which are culturally bound phrases or words unique to a particular language (Puspitasari in Aixela, 2020). Such phrases be common in one culture and unfamiliar or strange in another. For instance, English idioms like "hit the hay" and "hit the sack" refer to going to bed and have historical roots related to using hay-filled sacks as mattresses. Originally, "hit the hay" specifically referred to sleeping in a barn, but over time, it came to mean going to bed anywhere. Similarly, "hit the sack" has been used since before 1880, highlighting the evolution of these expressions. Therefore, understanding and accurately translating these idiomatic expressions is essential for effective subtitling.

To handle these challenges, subtitlers must possess particular skills, which are discussed in PACTE (Process in the Acquisition of Translation Competence and Evaluation) theory by Beeby (2009). This theory emphasizes the importance of both declarative and procedural

knowledge, with a focus on procedural knowledge. Subtitlers need competencies in bilingualism, cultural understanding, translation-specific knowledge, and problem-solving strategies. These skills help ensure that subtitles accurately convey the original meaning and cultural context of the film. This competence is vital because movies often include culturally specific elements that may not be immediately understandable to all audiences. Thus, subtitlers must be adept at translating these elements to maintain the film's overall coherence and cultural relevance.

In analyzing idiomatic expressions, Makkai's (1972) theory categorizes them into various types, such as phrasal verbs and irreversible binomials. The translation of these idioms presents unique challenges, as they may lack direct equivalents in the target language. Baker (cited in Fitri, 2019) notes that idioms often involve cultural, religious, or other context-specific elements, complicating the translation process. For instance, the phrase "highly likely" in the sentence "Ted, when you consider the evidence they have, combined with pre-trial publicity, it's highly likely they can secure convictions" cannot be translated literally into Indonesian without causing confusion. Newmark's (1988) strategies, such as transference and componential analysis, are useful for translating such cultural words effectively. Building on previous studies, including Malenova (2015) and Authari (2022), this research focuses on translating idiomatic expressions in the movie "Extremely Wicked: Shockingly Evil and Vile" and aims to apply these strategies to ensure subtitles convey the intended meaning and cultural context accurately.

METHODS

This research used a descriptive qualitative approach and adopted translation strategies based on Newmark's theory in Supardi (2008), complemented by content analysis and Focus Group Discussions (FGD) as data collection techniques. Content analysis facilitated the identification of idiomatic expressions and translation strategies, while FGD was utilized to validate the collected data and gauge the translation strategies. Purposive

sampling was implemented, focusing on sentences contain at least subject and predicate in the subtitles of "Extremely Wicked: Shockingly Evil and Vile" movie. To gather data for this research, the researcher initially viewed and download the subtitle both in English and Indonesian version of the "Extremely Wicked: Shockingly Evil and Vile" movie. Subsequently, the scope of the research was focused on sentences contain at least subject and predicate. These sentences were then filtered to the type of idiomatic expressions. Spradley's theory in Hasanah (2017) guided the data analysis, comprising four steps: domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and culture theme analysis that researcher would use in this research.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discussed the results and findings obtained during the research related to the idiomatic expression and translation strategies applied to the movie *Extremely Wicked: Shockingly Evil and Vile* from English into Indonesian. A total of one hundred (100) data were found in this research, in the form of sentences that feature subjects and predicates explicitly. In this research, the analysis of Idiomatic Translation is based on the theory of Makkai in Authari (2022) and the translation strategies theory is based on Newmark in Supardi (2008).

Types of Idiomatic Expressions

Based on the results of the analysis of the types of idiomatic Expressions in the "Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile" movie from English into Indonesian, six types of idiomatic Expressions proposed by Makkai (cited in Authari, 2022) are found. Table 4.1 below demonstrates the numbers of data on the types of idiomatic Expressions found in this research:

Table 7 Recapitulation of Types of Idiomatic Expressions

No.	Types of Idiomatic Expressions	Frequencies	Percentage (%)
1	Phrasal Verbs Idioms	46	46
2	Tournure Idioms	12	12
3	Irreversible Binomial Idioms	2	2
4	Phrasal Compound Idioms	17	17
5	Incorporating Verbs Idioms	13	13
6	Pseudo-Idioms	10	10
	Total	100	100

From this table, it was evident that the Phrasal Verbs Idioms were the most frequently used, with forty-six (46) instances, represented the highest percentage. This was followed by the Phrasal Compound Idioms, used seventeen (17) times, and the Incorporating Verbs Idioms, which used thirteen (13) times, then Tournure Idioms, used twelve (12) times, then Pseudo-Idioms, used ten (10) times, and the last was Irreversible Binomial Idioms, which used in only two (2) times, which be the least type of idiomatic expressions used.

Results of Types of Idiomatic Expressions

The examples of data below were analyzed with the types of idiomatic expressions by Makkai (cited in Authari, 2022), as follows:

Phrasal Verbs Idioms

Context	:	Ted bundy stopped by Police Officer oh his car driving.
English Version	:	Sorry, I couldn't make out your headlights.
Indonesian Version	:	Maaf, aku tak bisa lihat lampu depanmu.

Based on the example above, this idiom was included in the phrasal verbs idioms because there were verbs and articles according to their characteristics. This idiom was used to describe a specific situation in which the translation produced by the translator was not a translation that was commonly used in everyday activities. In the context, the phrase "make out" was means "lihat", but in common conversation, it was known as "membuat".

Tournure Idioms

Context	:	Ted Bundy's sarcasm expressions for his lawyer.
English Version	:	You have had more counsel than a duck has quacks .
Indonesian Version	:	Kau memiliki lebih banyak nasihat dari koekan suara bebek .

The idiom "You have had more counsel than a duck has quacks" humorously and sarcastically suggests that someone has received an excessive amount of advice, similar to how often ducks quack. When translating this idiom into Indonesian as "Kau memiliki lebih banyak nasihat dari koekan suara bebek," the figurative language and tone were preserved by using a similar comparison. The idiom was translated literally to maintain the original expression's impact while considering cultural understanding. This ensured that the humor and sarcasm were effectively conveyed to the Indonesian audience.

Irreversible Binomial Idioms

Context	:	Ted Bundy Interview on his case.
English Version	:	I've been to Colorado tons of times .
Indonesian Version	:	Aku sangat sering ke Colorado.

In the example above, the phrase in bold was included in the Irreversible Binomial Idioms known from the conjunction used to pair the words. The phrase "I've been to Colorado tons of times" uses the idiom "tons of times" to emphasize frequent visits casually. In Indonesian, it was translated as "Aku sangat sering ke Colorado," which means "I go to Colorado very often." This translation kept the original meaning by using "sangat sering" (very often) to express the same idea of frequent visits, adapting the expression to be clear and natural in Indonesian.

Phrasal Compound Idioms

Context	:	The suggestion of investigation in Utah.
English Version	:	What happened in Utah wasn't just dumb luck .
Indonesian Version	:	Apa yang terjadi di Utah bukan hanya kebetulan .

The phrase "dumb luck" was an example of a phrasal compound idiom, where the meaning of the expression as a whole differed from the literal meanings of the individual words. In this instance, "dumb luck" figuratively implied that the events in Utah were not merely due to random chance but had more significant or deliberate causes behind them. The Indonesian translation, "Apa yang terjadi di Utah bukan hanya kebetulan," conveyed the same idea by using "kebetulan" to express that the events were not just

coincidences, effectively preserving the idiom's figurative meaning and context.

Incorporating Verbs Idioms

Context	: Ted Bundy defence for his case.
English Version	: So don't soft-pedal this and make me out to be the bad guy.
Indonesian Version	: Jadi jangan halangi ini dan jadikan aku orang jahat.

The phrase "So don't soft-pedal this and make me out to be the bad guy" was an example of an idiom incorporating verbs to convey its meaning. In this case, "soft-pedal" used the verb "soft" in a figurative sense to mean downplaying or minimizing a situation, while "make me out to be the bad guy" used the verb "make out" to mean portraying someone in a negative light. The Indonesian translation "Jadi jangan halangi ini dan jadikan aku orang jahat" translated "make out" accurately with "jadikan," but "halangi" (obstruct) did not fully capture "soft-pedal." A more precise translation would have used "meremehkan" or "menyederhanakan" to better reflect the idea of minimizing or downplaying. This idiom relied on verbs to express actions or perceptions beyond their literal meanings.

Pseudo-Idioms

Context	: Satire for Ted Bundy to get him freaking out in his interview.
English Version	: Your days of walking without the clatter of chains are gone.
Indonesian Version	: Hari-hari bangun tanpa gemerincing rantai sudah pergi.

The phrase "Your days of walking without the clatter of chains are gone" was an example of a pseudo-idiom, using metaphorical language to create a figurative meaning rather than being an established idiom. The expression figuratively suggested that the person's freedom had ended and that they would now face confinement or restraint, with "the clatter of chains" symbolizing imprisonment. In Indonesian, "Hari-hari bangun tanpa gemerincing rantai sudah pergi" conveyed the same figurative meaning, using "gemerincing rantai" (clatter of chains) to reflect the loss of freedom. This pseudo-idiom effectively employed clear imagery to emphasize the transition from freedom to restraint, producing a dramatic impact.

Based on the example of the results of the analysis, it was found that the idioms in the subtitle of the movie *Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile* came in all types of idiomatic expressions outlined by Makkai in Authari (2022) and served different functions. Phrasal verbs idiom, such as "make out," used verbs combined with other words to create figurative meanings not always clear from the individual parts. Simpler, "make out" in context might have meant "lihat" rather than its common use "membuat." Similarly, "mixed up" translated differently in specific contexts, such as "membedakan" instead of the usual "tercampur." Tournure idioms, which were literal in form but carried a figurative meaning, included phrases like "You have had more counsel than a duck has quacks," humorously suggesting excessive advice. Irreversible binomial idioms, like "tons of times," used paired words to emphasize frequency, translated as "sangat sering" in Indonesian. Phrasal compound idioms, such as "dumb luck," implied a meaning beyond the literal words, while pseudo-idioms, like "the biggest fish in America lands right in his little pond," used metaphor to create ironic or figurative imagery. These idioms relied on cultural and contextual understanding to effectively convey their intended meanings and nuances.

Adopted Translation Strategy

Based on two (2) translation strategies proposed by Newmark (cited by Authari, 2022), both of them are found in the translation of the "Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile" movie. Both translation strategies were identified from 100 data of complete sentences containing at least a subject and a predicate. The recapitulation of the data was in the table below.

Table 8 Recapitulation of Adopted Translation Strategies

No.	Types of Idiomatic Expressions	Frequencies	Percentage (%)
1	Transference Strategy	38	38
2	Componential Strategy	62	62
Total		100	100

From this table, it can be seen that Componential strategy was the most adopted strategy with a frequency and

percentage of sixty-two (62) respectively, followed by the least adopted translation strategy, which was Transference Strategy with a frequency and percentage of thirty-eight (38) respectively. Both of two (2) translation strategies proposed by Makkai (cited by Authari, 2022) were found in the translation of the “Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile” movie. The two (2) translation strategies were identified from 100 data of complete sentences contain at least a subject and a predicate.

Results of Translation Strategy

The data below were analysed with the translation strategy issued by Newmark (cited in Supardi 2008), as follows:

Transference Translation Strategy

Transference strategy means strategy that remain to keeping cultural names and concepts and still adopting the literal meaning of the source language. In this research, thirty-eight (38) data was found. The examples of data which adopted transference strategy were below.

Context	:	Ted Bundy is expressing frustration since he cannot run away from Florida.
English Version	:	See, Florida is the buckle of the death belt
Indonesian Version	:	Lihat, Florida adalah lingkaran sabuk kematian.

The phrase "Florida was the buckle of the death belt" demonstrated the transference strategy in translation. This strategy involved retaining the original idiom or metaphor in the target language with minimal alteration, preserving its cultural and contextual meaning as closely as possible. In this example, the metaphor "buckle of the death belt" was maintained in the Indonesian translation as "lingkaran sabuk kematian." By using this strategy, the translator kept the original imagery and figurative meaning intact, allowing Indonesian audiences to grasp the metaphor's intended impact.

Context	:	Ted Bundy concluding his case is for take over the political issues.
English Version	:	I'm being used for political gain.
Indonesian Version	:	Aku dimanfaatkan untuk kepentingan politik.

The phrase "I was being used for political gain" was the example of the use of the transference strategy contain in the movie.

This strategy involved directly translating the source text with minimal changes, preserving the original meaning and context as closely as possible. In this case, the English phrase was translated into Indonesian as "Aku dimanfaatkan untuk kepentingan politik." The transference strategy was applied by maintaining the core message of the original phrase without significant alteration. The term "dimanfaatkan" effectively conveyed "used,". This approach preserved the straightforward and direct nature of the original statement, ensuring that the same sense of being exploited for political purposes was communicated to the Indonesian audience.

By using transference, the translator retained the original context and intent of the phrase, making it clear and consistent across languages.

Componential Translation Strategy

Componential strategy involves strategy using with breaking down the concept into its component parts and translating each part separately. In this research, sixty-two (62) data was found. The examples of the data were below.

Context	:	Ted Bundy calls his girlfriend to tell her his daily life in jail.
English Version	:	All the other prisoners just think that I'm
Context	:	Ted Bundy keeps his argument about the other suspect who not knowing by Police but just focuses on him.
English Version	:	As long as the police keep their heads in the sand.
Indonesian Version	:	Selama kepolisian tak peduli.

The phrase "All the other prisoners just thought that I was some big-wig or something" could be explained using the componential strategy in translation. This strategy involved breaking down the idiomatic expression into its essential components to convey its meaning more clearly in the target language. In this example, the idiom "big-wig" referred to someone of high importance or influence. The componential strategy was applied by deconstructing "big-wig" into its basic idea of being an "important person" or "orang penting." The translator chose to convey the meaning of being seen as significant or influential, which captured the core meaning of the

original idiom without relying on the idiomatic expression itself. This approach ensured that the figurative meaning was communicated effectively.

The phrase "As long as the police kept their heads in the sand" used the componential strategy in translation. In this example, "keep their heads in the sand" was an idiom that meant to ignore or avoid addressing an issue. The phrase was translated into Indonesian as "tak peduli". By breaking down the idiom into simpler terms, the translator focused on conveying the core idea: that the police were ignoring the issue. This method of translation ensured that the meaning was preserved making the concept understandable.

The translation of "Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile" into Indonesian mainly used the componential strategy. This approach broke down idioms to keep their core meaning, even if it meant altering or simplifying them. For example, "All the other prisoners just thought that I was some big-wig or something" was translated as "Semua napi berpikir kalau aku orang penting," focusing on the idea of being important rather than the idiom itself. The transference strategy was less commonly used, as seen in phrases like "Florida was the buckle of the death belt," which was translated directly as "lingkaran sabuk kematian" to preserve the original metaphor. This method kept the idiomatic imagery intact. Overall, these strategies helped convey the figurative meanings of the original expressions effectively.

Discussions

After analysing the types of idiomatic expressions and translation strategies, the variables were then included in the componential table to find out the connection between the two variables.

Idiomatic Expressions Translated by Componential Strategy; Cultural-Based Translation

Based on the analysis, there were four (4) types of idiomatic expressions translating by the componential strategy; Phrasal Verbs Idioms, Irreversible Binomial Idioms, Phrasal Compound Idioms, and

Incorporating Verbs Idioms. Although these idioms may have the same or a literal meaning in the target language, many of them convey a different meaning than the original verb alone. These idioms were common in Western cultures and reflect their customs and activities, often lacking a special figurative meaning because they retain the literal meaning of the source language. However, they incorporate articles or other parts of speech to form new phrases. This suggests that idioms were translated as entire phrases, where each part of speech contributes to the overall meaning, creating a new phrase with a distinct meaning. Translation involves considering the meaning of each word in the phrase while taking into account the cultural aspects of the idioms. These idioms were translated by analysing both their individual components and the phrase as a whole. Moreover, it requires a deep understanding of the linguistic structures and cultural context in which they were used, as translations may differ in other languages due to variations in cultural and linguistic norms. According to the analysis, componential strategy was the most effective translation strategy requires a nuanced understanding of both the cultural context and the linguistic structures of the source language. This approach ensures that the idiomatic expressions were accurately conveyed while maintaining their cultural relevance and linguistic integrity.

Idiomatic Expressions Translated by Transference Strategy; Context-Based Translation

Based on the analysis, there were two (2) types of idiomatic expressions translating by the transference strategy; Tournure Idioms and Pseudo-Idioms. These types of idioms having the same meaning with the literal meaning of them and connect the situation of the discussion. These types of idioms mostly were not having the figurative meaning because it was a kind of idiom that brought contextual meaning, so that can be inferred from the literal meanings of the individual words. This idiom mostly falls into sentences. In this situation of the movie, subtitle

choose to translate it with transference strategy. It was proven with the data has been analysed, which found that transference strategy was the most strategy used to translate these idioms. A seemingly idiomatic meaning of these idiom; especially Pseudo-Idioms can mislead because it doesn't conform to typical idiomatic structures. Pseudo-idioms were phrases that seem like idioms but don't always have a special meaning beyond the literal words. They might look like they should be understood figuratively, but often they were used in a straightforward or literal way. Their figurative meaning might only be clear in certain situations, rather than being a widely accepted idiom. To understand these idioms, it was needed to see whether they make sense literally and how they were used in different contexts, so that, these types of idioms was also known as conceptual idioms and suits to be translated by transference strategy which stressed in the literal meaning of the source language. The strategy was used because the idiom existed was still understood by the whole sentence and context of the movie. Furthermore, the translator only provides the literal meaning of the movie, which make the translation more challenging.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that the analysis was suitable with the theory used in doing this research, which come from Newmark in Supardi (2008) about translation strategy for cultural words that divided the strategy by two; translating based on the literal meaning and the cultural meaning. However, the other related theory was come from Lakoff and Johnson in Kovalyuk (2019) that mention about strategy for translating idioms by the metaphorical and conceptual aspects. Even though the theory was related, but the theory cannot be implemented by whole of the data since there were many types of the idiomatic expressions, not only seek by the metaphorical and conceptual aspects, so that cannot represent the data. This connection between the theories of idiomatic expressions and translation strategy can

be proven by the statement of Authari (2022) that said "Idioms were challenging to translate literally or breakdown into components because their meaning comes from the interplay between the words, rather than the individual meanings." and also Newmark in Supardi (2008) issued two translation strategy for translating cultural words in based on the components part of the whole words and the literal meaning of each word.

CONCLUSION

The analysis of 100 sentences from the movie "Extremely Wicked, Shockingly Evil and Vile" revealed six types of idiomatic expressions, including Phrasal Verbs Idioms, Tournure Idioms, Irreversible Binomial Idioms, Phrasal Compound Idioms, Incorporating Verbs Idioms, and Pseudo-Idioms. Among these, Phrasal Verbs Idioms were the most frequently used, highlighting their common occurrence in English, while Irreversible Binomial Idioms were the least common due to their specific structure involving two words joined by a conjunction, which limits possible combinations. In translating these idioms, two main strategies were employed: transference and componential. The componential strategy was the most widely used and effective, as it breaks down idioms into their basic elements to convey their figurative meaning, cultural context, and intended impact. On the other hand, the transference strategy, which involves directly carrying over the idiom from one language to another, was used less frequently because it often failed to capture the full meaning and nuances of the original idiom, leading to potential confusion or loss of meaning.

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