ENGLISH-INDONESIAN TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF ENGLISH IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN PIRATES OF THE CARIBBEAN: DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES MOVIE SUBTITLE

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Strata One (S1)

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2019
ABSTRACT


This thesis aims at describing the types of idiomatic expressions found in the movie subtitle, and the strategies used by the translator in translating idiomatic expressions in Pirates of The Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales movie. The collected data of this study are presented through descriptive qualitative method by using theories of idiomatic expressions by Chitra Fernando and theories of translation strategies by Mona Baker. The result from this research shows: Firstly, from eighteen data of idiomatic expressions that are found in the movie, there are three types of idioms based on theories of Fernando. There are four semi idioms, eight pure idioms, and six literal idioms. Secondly, in terms of strategies, the translator used all of four Baker’s translation strategies of idiom. There are three idioms use similar meaning and form strategy, six idioms are translated by similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy, seven idioms are translated by paraphrasing, and two idioms are translated by omission. It can be concluded that translation by paraphrase is the most frequently used and impacts to the accurate result of translation in the subtitle.

Keywords: Idiomatic expression, translation strategy, types of idiom
APPROVEMENT

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty's Examination Committee on January 9th 2019. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one,

Jakarta, January 9th 2019

Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, December 2018

Rizky Putri Sakinah
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   Jakarta, December 2018

   The Researcher
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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

This research discusses about the translation strategy used in translating the English idiom into Indonesian and the classification of the types of idioms found. This research is important to be analyzed because some problems found in translating idioms. The idiomatic own expression poses a special challenge for the translator because of its deviant form lexically, grammatically or logically. Therefore, inappropriate interpretation of idioms can lead to change in terms of form and meaning. Abel (329) states that idioms as fixed expression, i.e., as phrases or sentences whose figurative meaning is not clear from the literal meaning of their individual constituents. Thus, people need to understand more when they need to get an enjoyable in such activity as people often use idiom in informal situation like movies, songs, English fiction, and so on. In addition, idioms also have cultural significance contained in them, which is also a constraint in translating it because the source language and target language do not necessarily have the same culture. Lakoff and Johnson (as cited in Kramsch 91) says that culture is encoded not only in the semantic structures of a language, but also in its idiomatic expressions that both reflect and direct the way we think.
SL: Keep out of my way!
TL: Minggir!

In the example above, the sentence keep out of my way is translated using a TL idiom that has a similar meaning but different form that become minggir. The form of the source language sentence is changed to just a single word, because in the target language there is no idiom that has equivalent meaning to the source language.

SL: blacklist
TL: daftar yang dilarang

According to the second example, blacklist is an idiom where the word it's a combination of the word black and list. One of the words have the real meaning and another word have a different meaning from the literal meaning and it cannot be translated literally. So the blacklist is translated into daftar yang dilarang or daftar yang dicurigai not daftar hitam.

In this study, the selected object is a subtitle of one of the Pirates of the Caribbean series movies that is an American fantasy film. Walt Disney Pictures released the film in 2017 played by actor Johnny Depp. The movie's story is about an iconic pirate, Captain Jack Sparrow that searches for the trident of Poseidon while being pursued by an undead sea captain and his crew. This movie subtitle has been translated into several languages to fulfill the film industry including Indonesia. Subtitling may be described as a translation practice that consists of rendering in writing, which is written below the movie screen. Subtitle translation is involved with not
only two languages but also two modes (Chuang 372). The role of subtitles in movies is very important to help viewers who do not master the language in the film understand the dialogue in the movie. The reason the researcher choses the movie as an object is the movie *Pirates of the Caribbean* is this movie can be labeled very successful starting from the first series to the newest. Then the most important reason is the movie has a lot of discovery of idiomatic expressions, which is used as data in this study. The use of idioms in this film can give a different style in conversations between characters that seem natural so it becomes more interesting to watch.

This discussion on idiom translation strategy has become one of the most interesting topics to be studied because idioms are expressions that are often used in communication. Besides, in idioms have aesthetic value because they are able to produce phrases more interesting and not monotonous but if the idiom is incorrectly translated it will give a different meaning. Some researches related to this have been done a lot. However, previous studies used different theories in classifying the types of idioms and other differences in the unit of analysis that will be explained in the next chapter.

In this study the researcher uses the theory of Mona Baker in determining the translation strategy used and the theory of Robert Frank Palmer in classifying the idiom data that found.
The results of this study are expected to help the translators to have a deeper understanding in translating the existing idioms on the subtitle of the film using the correct strategy, especially from English to Indonesian.

**B. Focus of the Research**

This research is focused on idiomatic translation strategy used by translators in translating the idioms that found in the movie. If the idiom is wrongly translated, then some parts of the story-contained idioms in it can cause different story.

**C. Research Questions**

Based on the background of the research, the researcher try to get answer of the following questions:

1. What types of idiomatic expressions can be found in *Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* movie subtitle?
2. How are the strategies of the idiomatic expressions translation applied in *Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales* movie subtitle into Indonesian use?

**D. Significances of the Research**

There are two kinds of significance, which are attained from the result of this research. They are theoretical and practical significance:
a. Theoretically

It is expected to increase the translators understanding and provide more information on translation strategy in particular to the idiomatic translation strategies in accordance with the theories and criteria.

b. Practically

First, for people who watch the movie, this research can give a better understanding of the story in the movie, especially in understanding the idiomatic expressions in the film. Second, for students majoring in English Language and Literature, especially in the concentration of translation, the results of this research is expected to add insight to understand what kind of idiom and what strategies are used to translate it.

E. Research Method

1. Objectives of the Research

This study aims to analyze the use of certain translation strategies in influencing the equivalence level of idiom translation from SL to TL, and to know the difference of the idiom types found from source text.

2. The Method of Research

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method where the researcher analyzes the translation strategy in translating idiomatic expressions in *Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No
Tales movie subtitle in qualitative way to have the information that contain idiomatic expressions. The data from the source language into the Indonesian are analyzed and explained on related theory.

3. The Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this study is focused to idiomatic expressions that found in Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales movie. The sources of data in this research are the movie subtitle from Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales. The movie itself is the fifth film of the Pirates of the Caribbean trilogy directed by Joachim Rønning and Espen Sandberg. And released on May 26, 2017.

4. Technique of data collection

There are several steps of data collecting procedures. These steps are:

1. Collecting the data by watching the movie and reading each source language and target language of movie subtitle repeatedly to find the idiomatic expressions.

2. Classifying the type of idiom that founded and find out the strategy used in the subtitle translation.

3. Analyzing the translation strategies based on the appropriate theory.

4. Make the conclusions and suggestions.
5. Techniques of data analysis

At this stage, the data that has been collected is analyzed descriptively using qualitative methods with performing the following steps: first, the researcher took the data from movie subtitle and analyzes the results of observations of the translation. Second, the researcher determines types of idioms are found based on Palmer and Fernando's theory. Third, the researcher gives the description of the types of translation strategies based on Baker's theory, which is found with the help of several dictionaries such as *Oxford Idioms Dictionary* and *Longman Idioms Dictionary*. The last, the researcher made the conclusion according to the finding of the research.
A. Previous Research

Idioms are a unique phenomenon in the field of language that makes many researchers interested to learn. Therefore, there have been a lot of researches done to analyze this idiom. In the literature review they will be listed some previous researches that used as a reference in this study. The research can be used as comparison and reference material in this research. One of the researches is Dewi Arum Sari and Achmad Basari's research *Translation Strategies of Idiom in Fast Five Movie Script by Christ Morgan* (2015). This study aims to identify the strategies used by translator in translating idioms in Fast Five movie and determining what kind of idiom is in the film. In their research, they classify the type of idiom based on the theory of Makkai (1972), namely: Phrasal Verb, Pseudo-Idioms/Complex Verb, Simile Idioms, and Phrasal Compound. The difference of this study with his research is on the theory used in classifying the type of idioms. They used the theory from Makkai and in this study the researcher uses all of Palmer's theory and one of Fernando's theory.

Hafidah Kurniaawati discussed similar thing in her thesis entitled *An analysis on English idiomatic expressions translated into Indonesian in a stranger*
The data are idioms from 'A Stranger in the Mirror' novel written by Sidney Sheldon. Similar to previous research, the difference of this study with previous research is the theory used in classifying the idioms. In grouping the types of idioms, researcher used the Hocket theory, which states there are six types of idioms in English. Six types of idioms are substitution, proper name, abbreviation, English phrasal compound, figure of speech, and slang. The other differences between this study and the previous research are the researches of this study didn't discuss about the translation strategy of the idioms that she found. She focused to how to translate idiom which is there are three steps in which the translator employs as translating idiom based on meaning through semantic adjustment, which this study focused to the translation strategy of idiom, which according to Mona Baker there are four strategies that can be used.

Another research by Dwi Asep Mulyono and Achmad Basari in their journal titled Translation Strategies of Pure Idioms in Veronica Roth's Divergent (2015). This study aims to analyze the strategies used by translators in translating but only pure idioms in the form of words and phrases in the novel entitled Divergent written by Veronica Roth that became data and researched in this study. The position between this study and this previous research is that the researcher of this study only analyzed the strategies of translating pure idioms while in this study analyze the types of idioms found in objects not focused on a single type of idiom.
B. The Definition of Translation

Translation has several definitions as advanced by experts. Catford (1965:1) defines that translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another. In line with Catford's definition, Bell (1991:xv) defines that Translation is a process which transforms “a text originally in one language into an equivalent text in a different language retaining, as far as possible, the content of the message and the formal features and functional roles of the original text” and from this definition we can see that translation involves language to a greater extent in its process. Meanwhile, Nida and Taber define the translation by focusing not only on the message or the idea of the source language but also on the style of the language. "Translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style." (Nida & Taber 12).

From the definitions above it can be concluded that translation is the process of transferring messages from the source language into the target language, in writing or verbally by considering the accuracy of translated messages acceptable, form, and also the style of the language.

C. The Definition of Idiom

Idioms are generally defined as a group of words that usually have meanings that can be very different from the literal meaning of each word. It can be concluded from the following definition. First, the definition given by Larson
(20) idiom is string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words. Almost similar to the definition stated by Larson, J. Seidl McMordiew (4) expresses a definition of idiom as a number of words which, taken together, mean something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone.

The phrase idiom can occur in all languages and its use is numerous and varied in all kinds of communications; written and oral, in formal and informal contexts. The fact that idioms can be found in every language makes the idiom important in the part of the everyday language of conversation and interesting to learn. The many scientists who conduct research on idioms evidence this.

In his book, In Other Words, Baker (63) states that idiom is a pattern of language form that may have little or no variation of the word form and has an inexplicable meaning of each component he says. With such a statement, a speaker or writer cannot do the following by changing the idiom.

1. Change the order of the words in it (e.g. the short and the long on it);
2. Delete a word from it (e.g. spill beans);
3. Add a word from to it (e.g. the very long and short of it);
4. Replace a word with another (e.g. the tall and the short of it);
5. Change its grammatical structure (e.g. the music was faced)

Different people have put the concept of idiom forward. The scope of identity and the views of different types of idioms are broad enough. Because idioms are very different in both the structure of words that make up it is important to provide categories for different types of idioms.
In this research, to identify words that are idioms, it is necessary to know the characteristics of idioms. Mäntylä (28-35) mentions there are five characteristics of idiom. They are metaphoricity, analysability/non-compositionality, fixedness of form, level of formality, multi-word expressions.

D. Types of Idiom

Many of the linguists categorize different types of idiom meaning. Some of them categorize in general and some others use a more specific classification. In this study, the researcher uses the theory from Fernando, there are three types of idiom (35-36).

a. Semi Idiom

Semi Idiom is an idiom in which one of the words has a real meaning, and the other has a meaning different from the original meaning and can not be translated literally.

SL: Blacklist
TL: daftar yang dilarang atau dicekam

From the term above, 'blacklist' is one of example semi idiom. It means a list of name of people, groups, or organizations that are to be banned. Word black is the non-literal element, whereas the word list is translated literally.

b. Pure Idiom

This type of idiom has a meaning that is totally different and completely unpredictable when viewed from the words that make it. The idiom cannot be
translated with literal.

SL: A piece of cake

TL: Tugas yang sangat mudah

From the example above, the idiom 'a piece of cake' will not easy to understand, because in the real meaning, there is no relation with cake. This idiom means a very easy task or accomplishment.

c. Literal Idiom

This is one of Fernando's categorizing of idiom. This type of idiom is less complex than the other. In addition literal idioms are considered to be transparent as they can be interpreted on the basis of their parts.

SL: Shut your trap

TL: Tutup mulutmu

The expression can be translated directly by literal translation even the real meaning is being quiet or ask someone to cease talking immediately and usually with a rude way.

E. Translation Strategy

The term strategy is often said to be similar to the technical term. According to Oxford Advanced Learner's dictionary, technique is a method of doing or executing things, while strategy is a plan for achieving a particular goal. According to Krings (268) translation strategy is a tactic or interpreter plan that has the potential to solve concrete translation problems. In this research will be
used the term strategy expressed Mona Baker in translating idiom. Based on translation experts, there are many translation strategies in translating texts. Each translator uses a different strategy for translation because each person may translate a text in a different way. Furthermore, idioms in a language may have different forms in other languages. It means the same but the shape is not necessarily the same. The way to translate idioms depends on many factors, such as the availability of idioms with the same meaning, the significance of the specific lexical form, which is an idiom, and the appropriateness of the use of idiomatic language in the target language vocabulary (Baker 71).

Baker (72-77) in his book states a strategy that can be used to translate the idiom.

a. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy involves the use of Idioms in the SL, which convey roughly the same meaning as idioms in TL, besides that the idiom consists of the same lexical level.

Example:

SL: The children one by one walk silently
TT: Satu per satu anak-anak berjalan dengan tenang

*One by one* is an idiom, which means 'In individual succession, with each person or thing following another in order'. This idiom translated into *satu per satu*, which is also an idiom in Bahasa Indonesia. This idioms means *masing-masing* (KBBI Online 2012-2018). The idioms in both languages also share the equivalent lexical units in terms of forms.
b. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

The idiom in the SL has a similar meaning to the idiom present in the TL, but the form of the idiom or lexical is different. This strategy uses different lexical forms to express more or less the same meaning. It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language that has similar meaning and lexical.

Example:

SL: *Keep out of my way! I am carrying a heavy load.*

TL: *Minggir! Saya membawa barang yang berat.*

The idiom *keep out of my way* which means 'to be somewhere one or something is not a physical impediment someone else'. This meaning is similarly by its translation *minggir* means 'command not to block the way'. The meaning of there two expressions is similar, but they have dissimilar lexical form.

c. Translation by paraphrase

This strategy is the most commonly used in translating idioms, when their equivalents cannot be found in the target language. Translating by paraphrase is the best way to convey the message contained in an idiom by using different grammatical words and structures in its form. This strategy also facilitates people's understanding when reading translation results.

Example:

SL: *John dropped the ball* when he forgot to pick his friend up at the airport.
The idiom *drop the ball* which means 'to make a mistake' has no match or not has been able to find the idiom with similar meaning and form in Indonesia. Because if the translator using literal translation it become *menjatuhkan bola*. So, it paraphrased into *melakukan kesalahan* than the message easily conveyed in the SL.

d. Translation by omission

As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target text. This is because there is an idiom that does not have the exact match in the target language, its meaning is not easy to be paraphrased, or it may not affect the message if it is not translated.

Example:

I do like her - *after all*, she is my sister.

In Indonesian, it can be translated into 'saya memang menyayanginya, dia adalah saudariku'

The idiom *after all* means 'in spite of a previous action or situation'. It has no equivalent meaning in TL. So the idiom in SL is omitted because the meaning already represents without translate it and by omitting this idiom will not influence the whole meaning or message.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

This chapter will analyze data that already obtained from the movie subtitle and its translation. Before the researcher analyses the data, the idiom expressions that found are entered into a table. The researcher tabulates the collected data through the following table: 1. Idiomatic expression, 2. The translation of idiomatic expressions in Indonesia, 3. Types of idiom, 4. Idiom translation strategies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Idiom in SL</th>
<th>Idiom in TL</th>
<th>Types of Idiom</th>
<th>Translation Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bad luck dogs you day and night.</td>
<td>Nasib buruk mengikutimu siang dan malam.</td>
<td>Literal Idiom</td>
<td>Similar Meaning and Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shut your trap.</td>
<td>Tutup mulutmu.</td>
<td>Literal Idiom</td>
<td>Similar Meaning and Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>We are flesh and blood!</td>
<td>Kita berdarah dan berdaging!</td>
<td>Literal Idiom</td>
<td>Similar Meaning and Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>My God</td>
<td>Astaga</td>
<td>Pure Idiom</td>
<td>Similar Meaning and Dissimilar Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Get out of the way!</td>
<td>Minggir!</td>
<td>Literal Idiom</td>
<td>Similar Meaning and Dissimilar Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>How dare you do exactly what I would do if I were you.</td>
<td>Beraninya kau melakukan apa yang akan kulakukan jika aku jadi kau.</td>
<td>Literal Idiom</td>
<td>Similar Meaning and Dissimilar Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>And quite possibly</td>
<td>Dan kemungkinan</td>
<td>Literal Idiom</td>
<td>Similar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>out of business.</strong></td>
<td>besar akan bangkrut</td>
<td>Meaning and Dissimilar Form</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. <strong>Not to mention</strong> his cannonballs.</td>
<td><strong>Belum lagi</strong> bola meriamnya.</td>
<td>Semi Idiom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. You <strong>mark my words.</strong></td>
<td>Camkan perkataanku.</td>
<td>Semi Idiom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. <strong>Of course.</strong> I never should have saved you.</td>
<td><strong>Tentu.</strong> Seharusnya aku tak menyelamatkanmu.</td>
<td>Pure Idiom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. <strong>By the way,</strong> that little sliver of knowledge will cost you five pieces</td>
<td><strong>Omong-omong,</strong> pengetahuan kecil tadi seharga lima perak.</td>
<td>Pure Idiom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. I will never <strong>set foot</strong> in this town again, sir.</td>
<td>Aku tak akan pernah mendatangi kota ini lagi, Tuan.</td>
<td>Pure Idiom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. The Turner boy gave us 10 silver pieces to <strong>save your neck.</strong></td>
<td>Putra Turner memberi kami 10 perak untuk menyelamatkanmu.</td>
<td>Semi Idiom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. You’d have seen a lot more if you’d have kept your cake hole shut.</td>
<td>Kau pasti akan lihat lebih banyak jika mulutmu diam.</td>
<td>Pure Idiom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. <strong>Aye, aye.</strong> Captain!</td>
<td><strong>Baik,</strong> Kapten!</td>
<td>Pure Idiom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. <strong>Tell the men to prepare to be stood their ground</strong> and show no fear.</td>
<td>Suruh semuanya bersiap untuk kedatangan tetap siaga dan jangan takut.</td>
<td>Semi Idiom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. I have to walk upstairs as well for this?</td>
<td>Aku harus naik tangga untuk ini?</td>
<td>Pure Idiom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. <strong>There's nothing to be concerned about at all.</strong></td>
<td>Tak ada yang perlu dicemaskan.</td>
<td>Pure Idiom</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

The types that are found in the English subtitle of movie are pure idioms, semi idioms, and literal idioms. Meanwhile, in terms of translation strategies, all of the strategies are found in the translation of English idiomatic expressions into Indonesian.

Datum 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Face it, Jack. Bad luck dogs you day and night.</td>
<td>Terimalah, Jack. Nasib buruk mengikutimu siang dan malam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The idiom above is stated by Gibbs when Jack failed to rob a bank and the crews want to leave him with his broken ship. According to Oxford Idioms Dictionary idiom day and night means all the time, without stopping or it can be defined continually. So, its means Jack continuously gets bad luck all the time. And it is classified into literal idiom because the idiom was translated into siang dan malam in target language, which has similar meaning with the idiom in source language.

This idiom (both in SL & TL) also has equal lexical item (noun-conjunction-noun) and similar meaning. If the idiom siang dan malam is translated back into English, it will be day and night. The translator used similar meaning and form from Baker's strategy to translate this idiom. So, the use of the strategy for this idiom appropriated for the information contained in the SL.
Datum 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shut your trap.</td>
<td>Tutup mulutmu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This idiom occurs when Captain Barbossa asks Jack Sparrow to stop talking and also keep the secret about his identity from his daughter, Carina Smyth. The idiom *shut your trap* means a rude expression used in order to tell someone to stop talking. According to *The Free Dictionary by Farlex*, it is an imperative to be quiet or cease talking immediately. Can be rude, aggressive, or jocular depending on the context. So, the speaker doesn't only ask to close the mouth but to stop talking to someone, too.

This classified into **literal idiom** because the meaning can be predicted by its individual words. For the strategy to translate this idiom, the translator applies Baker's first strategy, **similar meaning and form**. Both expressions refer to order someone to keep silent. Idiom *tutup mulutmu* also accepted and understandable by the target language readers.

Datum 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We are flesh and blood!</td>
<td>Kita berdarah dan berdaging!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The idiom occurs when the death become human again after the curses of the sea are broken. The death has a perfect body shape just like humans are not
like ghosts anymore. According to *Oxford Idioms Dictionary*, *flesh and blood* means the human body; a normal person with weaknesses, desires, fears, etc. This idiom is categorized into **literal idiom** and then translated into *berdarah dan berdaging*, which has similar meaning and lexical items with idiom in the source language.

So, the translator uses the Baker's first strategy, which is **similar meaning** and **form**. The researcher classified this idiomatic expression in this strategy since both English and Indonesian expressions are idioms and still convey the same meaning as that of the source language idiom.

### Datum 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My God</td>
<td>Astaga</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This idiom expressed by Henry when he saw the ship that he was sailing in is going to enter the Devil's Triangle and after that he tried to let know the captain. It's classified into **pure idiom**. According to *Oxford Idioms Dictionary*, this idiom is used for expressing anger, surprise, etc. In this case, Henry was shocked after he saw the Devil's Triangle because any ships that sail into do not necessarily sail out. The researcher analyzes the translator applies Baker's second strategy that is **similar meaning and dissimilar form**. The source language idiom has similar meaning with target language idiom *astaga* even their lexical
items are different. In target language, idiom *my god* is popular and sometimes spoken with English among young people and usually abbreviated to be *OMG*.

Datum 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Get out of the way!</td>
<td>Minggir!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The idiom *get out of the way* is categorized into literal idiom, which the meaning can be predicted immediately. According to *The Free Dictionary by Farlex* it means to stop obstructing or impeding someone; to move out of someone's path. The speaker in the movie uses this expression to ask people move from his way while he chases a fugitive. The source language idiom is translated into *minggir* which in target language the idiom clearly has different lexical items but the meaning still conveyed. So, the translator uses the similar meaning but dissimilar form strategy.

Datum 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How dare you do exactly what I would do if I were you.</td>
<td>Beraninya kau melakukan apa yang akan kulakukan jika aku jadi kau.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As seen, the datum above contains an expression that expressed by Jack when Carina is desperate to swim rather than having to be on the boat with Jack.
because the death is looking only for Jack. Although using the word *how*, the use of this idiom is not always a question. It used to express shock, disdain, or anger that someone could do something so presumptuous, brazen, or rude. It can be categorized into **literal idiom** because the meaning exactly can be guessed if we hear them in movie context.

The translator finds idiom in the target language, which has a meaning similar, but consists of different lexical items. The idiom is translated into *beraninya kau* in target language. Word *dare* indeed means *berani* but not with positive connotations like word *brave*. So, here the translator uses **similar meaning but dissimilar form** strategy.

**Datum 7**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And quite possibly <em>out of business.</em></td>
<td>Dan kemungkinan besar akan bangkrut.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This idiom appears when one of Barbossa's crew tells him about his ships that already sunk by captain Salazar. And he only leaves one man from each vessel. This idiom is categorized into **literal idiom**, which the meaning can be predicted by individual’s word. According to *Oxford Idioms Dictionary* it means having stopped operating as a business because there is no more money or work available.
After knowing the meaning and understanding the type, it can be assumed that the strategy used to translate this idiom is **similar meaning but dissimilar form**. It can be found in target language, this idiom has similar meanings even though they have different forms. This idiom is translated into *bangkrut* that in Indonesian it means suffered heavy losses until broke (about companies, shops, etc.).

**Datum 8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Not to mention</em> his cannonballs.</td>
<td><em>Belum lagi</em> bola meriamnya.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The idiom occurs when one of ship crew tell Sparrow about his rival, Barbossa. He rules the seas and has a lot of wealth while Jack has nothing. It's classified into **literal idiom**. According to *Oxford Idioms Dictionary*, the idiomatic expression *not to mention* is used to introduce extra information and emphasize what people are saying. In this movie a crew gives information about many things from Barbossa's wealth such as ships, guns full, and also cannonballs.

The strategy used by the translator was **similar meaning but dissimilar form**. *Not to mention* translated into *belum lagi* which both of idioms imply similar meaning even though the form is different. That is why the translator uses the translation strategies of similar meaning and dissimilar form, instead of the
similarity in meaning; the idiomatic can be in different lexical item if it is translated back into English.

Datum 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You <em>mark my words.</em></td>
<td><em>Camkan perkataanku.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This idiom is stated by Jack after he said that he is not going to enter Saint Martin town anymore. According to *Oxford Idioms Dictionary*, *mark my words* means listen carefully to what people saying and it is often used for introducing a warning. The idiom above is categorized into **semi idiom** because the word *my words* has usual meaning and *mark* has the peculiar meaning. The idiom is translated into *camkan perkataanku* which the translator used the second strategy, **similar meaning but dissimilar form**. Word *camkan* in Bahasa Indonesia means keep in mind. So, both the idiomatic expressions from source language and target language have similar meaning.

Datum 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Of course. I never should have saved you.</td>
<td>Tentu. Seharusnya aku tak menyelamatkanmu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the data above, the idiom can be classified into **pure idiom**. It is called pure idiom because the words of and course, which create the idiom, does not refer to any part of the meaning. In the movie, Carina stated this idiom because she hears what Henry said about the death that live and speak to him and it doesn't make sense. She felt really regret for saving him and better left him in Saint Martin town. According to *Oxford Idioms Dictionary*, this expression has a lot of use but in this case it used to emphasize that what are you saying is true or correct. The translator applies third Baker's strategy that is **paraphrase** the source language idiom. *Of course* is translated into *tentu* means definitely or certainly.

**Datum 11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>By the way</em>, that little sliver of knowledge will cost you five pieces.</td>
<td><em>Omong-ombo</em>, pengetahuan kecil tadi sehingga lima perak.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This idiom appears after Jack gives unimportant information to Henry and asks him to be paid. According to *Longman Idioms Dictionary*, this idiom is used to say something that is not connected to what you are talking about. Meanwhile, in *Oxford Idioms Dictionary* it is used for introducing something you have just though of, which may or may not be connected to what has just been said. In classifying it, this idiom can be included **pure idiom**, which the meaning cannot be predicted according to individual’s word.
The translator used Baker's third strategy by **paraphrasing** the idiom and it translated into *omong-omong* that commonly used in daily expression to make this idiom understandable in target language. And it proves that the idiomatic expression is translated by paraphrase because of differences in style of the source and the target languages.

**Datum 12**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I will never <em>set foot in</em> this town again, sir.</td>
<td>Aku tak akan pernah <em>mendatangi</em> kota ini lagi, Tuan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When Jack was caught by British troops in Saint Martin and they say that Jack will be executed, he stated the dialogue above which contains an idiom. He said to not come anymore into that town if they release him. The idiomatic expression above was categorized into **pure idiom**. According to The Free Dictionary by Farlex, *set foot* in means to enter some location.

**By paraphrasing** the idiom, it is translated into non-idiomatic expression *mendatangi*, which means come in; visit; approach has more or less similar meaning with *set foot*. So, it doesn't matter to translate it with *mendatangi* because it doesn't change the message from the movie. Actually, the idiom can be translated into *menginjakan kaki*, but in order to make the meaning sounds more natural in the TL, the translator translated it into *mendatangi*. 
Datum 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Turner boy gave us 10 silver pieces to save your neck.</td>
<td>Putra Turner memberi kami 10 perak untuk menyelamatkanmu.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This idiom appears after Gibbs and the other crew's ship rescue Jack and Carina from the execution. He said that Henry has to give them silvers because they help them. Idiom *save your neck* means to rescue someone from failure, danger, or disaster; to prevent something bad happening to someone. The word *save* in this expression has usual meaning that is *to rescue from harm, danger, or loss* yet the word *neck* has peculiar meaning if it means to rescue someone's life from danger. The word *your* is optional, it can be changed with another pronouns, name or something. Therefore this idiom can be considered into *semi idiom*.

In translated it, the translator uses *by paraphrasing* strategy because it could be seen from the translation become *menyelamatkanmu* that was more acceptable and understandable in target language receptor rather word *neck* is translated too.

Datum 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>You'd have seen a lot more if you'd have kept your cake hole shut.</td>
<td>Kau pasti akan lihat lebih banyak jika mulutmu diam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The idiom states by Jack when he and Henry saw Carina swims towards an island escaping from the death. According to the dictionary, the idiom *cake hole* means someone's mouth. This idiom usually used in slang way and informal situation because it is often considered mildly offensive. This idiom is classified into **pure idiom**.

The translator applies the third strategy which idiom *cake hole* is translated and **paraphrased** into a non-idiomatic expression *mulut*. If the idiom is translated word by word the meaning become *lubang kue*, which is not related to the movie context and the message cannot be delivered.

**Datum 15**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aye, aye, Captain!</td>
<td>Baik, Kapten!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data above, the idiom can be classified into **pure idiom**. The idiom *aye, aye* means an affirmative that a request or order has been understood and will be carried out directly. In the context of movie, this idiom stated by Gibbs after Jack command him to follow the star in sailing the ship. It is an acknowledgement that Gibbs heard the command and intends to carry it out. The translator uses **by paraphrasing** strategy in translated it and it becomes *baik*. According to *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, the word *baik* has more or less similar meaning with *aye, aye*, it can be mean *yes* in Bahasa Indonesia. So, the use of the strategy for this idiom correct.
**Datum 16**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tell the men to prepare to be boarded to <strong>stand their ground</strong> and show no fear.</td>
<td>Suruh semuanya bersiap untuk kedatangan <strong>tetap siaga</strong> dan jangan takut.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This idiom appears when Barbossa sail his ship toward the death ship, and than he command the crew ship to stay in their place and be prepared if there are attacks from other them. He aims to tell them that Jack is sailing for the Trident so he can control the sea and of course can save himself from Salazar's revenge. The idiomatic expression stand their ground express someone to brace oneself and maintain one's position during or when anticipating an attack. It counted into **semi idiom** since the word *stand* has usual meaning and *their ground* is relatively peculiar if it used to ask someone to be brave and maintain in one's position.

The translator has translated it into **tetap siaga** since he cannot find the idiomatic expression with similar meaning in target language. So, the translator used Baker's third strategy **by paraphrasing** the idiom to make the idiom understandable.

**Datum 17**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I have to walk upstairs <strong>as well</strong> for this?</td>
<td>Aku harus naik tangga untuk ini?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jack states the idiom above when he will be executed by guillotine. He protested because he had to climb the stairs even though he would die soon. According to Oxford Idioms Dictionary, this idiom means in addition to sb/sth; too. However, the word as and well which construct the idiom does not refer to any part of meaning and make this idiom is considered into pure idiom. The translator decides to omit idiom as well because if it's not translated too, the meaning is still conveyed. So, it's clear that the translator uses Baker's forth strategy, translation by omission, in this case.

Datum 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language</th>
<th>Target Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There's nothing to be concerned about at all.</td>
<td>Tak ada yang perlu dicemaskan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This idiom occurs when Gibbs doubted they could get a trident. So, Jack make him sure if they could and nothing to be worried. An idiom in this statement is classified into pure idiom in which according to Oxford Idioms Dictionary this idiom means in any way; to any degree. It is only used with a negative, in a question or in an if-clause. In Bahasa Indonesia this idiom can be translated into sama sekali and it can be classified into pure idiom.

In this datum, the translator determines to omit the idiom. According to the researcher, the translator used Baker's fourth strategy; translation by omission, to make the translation in the subtitle simpler but it didn't make the message from
the movie disappear. The most important, the meaning of the source language is transformed in the target language while more or less implicit in the way the actor expresses it.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing about the translation strategies of idiom in movie subtitle, it can be concluded that in translating idiomatic expressions the translator must consider the translation strategy. The translation of idiom must be appropriated in terms of meaning even the form changing between the source and target language. So, the result of using the correct strategy is the message can be easily delivered to the readers and avoid the ambiguity of changing meanings.

The researcher finds the three types of translation strategies and four types of idiom in the SL. It can be seen from the analysis; first, translation by paraphrasing was the most applied strategy because from eighteen data, there are seven (7) idioms that are translated by paraphrasing strategy. Followed by six (6) idioms that used similar meaning but dissimilar strategy, three (3) idioms used similar meaning and form strategy and two (2) idioms used by omission strategy. Translation by paraphrase strategy is the most frequently used by the translator and it seems that the translator tries to make the translation more clear, easily to understand, and more acceptable.

Second, from eighteen data, there are four (4) idioms categorized into semi idioms, eight (8) idioms into pure idioms, and six (6) idioms into literal idioms. Pure idiom was mostly type of idiom that appears in the movie and than followed by literal idiom.
B. Suggestions

In this part, the researcher tries to give some suggestions to anyone who reads the research especially those who are interested to explore more about idiomatic expressions and how to translate those expressions.

1. Hopefully, this research is useful as a reference for the further researcher who wants to do the research about translation strategies and idiomatic expression. The theories may be same, but the translation approach maybe not has some differences, it can be translation procedures or the process of translation. It can be different also from the form of corpus and data. So, its important to know and have much knowledge about idiomatic expressions itself has much kind of types according to the theory used.

2. And for the translator, who wants to translate text that contained many idiomatic expressions, especially for the subtitle translators they should be careful to the strategies of translation. The translator should pay attention to whether the translation can be understood or not because the possibility of a change in meaning which will ultimately give wrong interpretation and it's better for the translation use communicative language but still with the right strategy rules, so that the message can be comprehended by the readers. The researcher also suggests to the translators to know and understand the culture from both language.

3. For English Letters Department students especially who concentrate in translation, they can add, get larger, and improve knowledge about types of idiomatic expressions and its translation strategies used by the
translator. There are so many idiomatic expressions in all languages, that
is not only important for our daily conversation, but also an interesting
area of study.
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**Websites**


Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales Movie

Genres: Action, Adventure, Fantasy
Release Date: 26 May 2017 (USA)
Runtime: 129 minutes
Production Co: Walt Disney Pictures, Jerry Bruckheimer Films, Infinitum Nihil
Director: Joachim Rønning, Espen Sandberg
Cast: Johnny Deep, Javier Bardem, Geoffrey Rush

Synopsis

Johnny Deeps returns to the big screen as the iconic, swashbuckling anti-hero Jack Sparrow in the all-new Pirates of the Caribbean: Dead Men Tell No Tales. The rip-roaring adventure finds down-on-his-luck Captain Jack feeling the winds of ill-fortune blowing strongly his way when deadly ghost sailors, led by the terrifying Captain Salazar (Javier Bardem), escape from the Devil's Triangle bent on killing every pirate at sea – notably Jack. Jack's only hope of survival lies in the legendary Trident of Poseidon, but to find it he must forge an uneasy alliance with Carina Smyth (Kaya Scodelario), a brilliant and beautiful astronomer, and Henry (Brenton Thwaites), a headstrong young sailor in the Royal Navy. At the helm of the Dying Gull, his pitifully small and shabby ship, Captain Jack seeks not only to reverse his recent spate of ill fortune, but also to save his very life from the most formidable and malicious foe he has ever faced.
Datum 1

Bad luck dogs you day and night.

Terimalah, Jack. Nasib buruk mengikutimu siang dan malam.
Datum 2

Shut your trap.

- Tutup mulutmu.
- Siapa namanya?
Datum 3

We are flesh and blood!

Kita berdarah dan berdaging!
Datum 4

My God.

Astaga.
Datum 5

Get out of the way! She’s there!

Hentikan dia! Itu dia! Minggir!
Datum 6

How dare you do exactly what I would do if I were you.

Beraninya kau melakukan apa yang akan kulakukan jika aku jadi kau.
Datum 7

And quite possibly out of business.

Dan kemungkinan besar akan bangkrut.
Datum 8

Not to mention his cannonballs.

Belum lagi bola meriamnya. Masing-masing seberat 8 kg.
Datum 9

I will never set foot in this town again, sir.

Aku tak akan pernah mendatangi kota ini lagi, Tuan.
Of course.
I never should have saved you.

Tentu. Seharusnya aku tak menyelamatkanmu.
By the way, that little sliver of knowledge will cost you five pieces.

Omong-omong, pengetahuan kecil tadi seharga lima perak.
You mark my words.

Camkan perkataanku.
The Turner boy gave us 10 silver pieces to save your neck.

Putra Turner memberi kami 10 perak untuk menyelamatkanmu.
if you'd have kept your cake hole shut.

Kau pasti akan lihat lebih banyak jika mulutmu diam.
Datum 15

Aye, aye, Captain!

Bai, Kapten!
Datum 16

to stand their ground and show no fear.

...tetap siaga dan jangan takut.
Oh, come on. I mean, I have to walk upstairs as well for this?

- Aku harus naik tangga untuk ini?
  - Bawa keranjangnya.
there's nothing to be concerned about at all.

Tuan Gibbs, tak ada yang perlu dicemaskan.