

## THE ANALYSIS OF "DOCTOR STRANGE IN THE MULTIVERSE OF MADNESS" FILM SUBTITLE TRANSLATION

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### *Abstract*

*This article analyzes "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" film Subtitle Translation from English into Bahasa Indonesia. Mona Baker's Translation Strategy is used to find out the equivalency of the meaning of the dialogs at the word and idiom level. The data is collected by observation method with free observation technique and record technique. The analysis is conducted through four steps: first, make data list of sentences based on their appearance through the time set for the film. Next, identify the English and Bahasa Indonesia translation, then collect the words and idioms of the dialogs which have non-equivalency conditions. Third, evaluate the Translation by using Mona Baker's translation strategy, and last, make a conclusion from the data analysis. As a result, the words and idioms translation mostly fulfill Mona Baker's Translation strategy approach. However, unavoidably there are words and idioms which wrongly translated, then should need correction.*

**Keywords:** *Translation Strategy, Film Translation, Subtitle Translation, Equivalency.*

### **1. Introduction**

People do communication with language. According to Stephen R. Anderson in the Linguistic Society of America, there are about 6,909 distinct languages, as stated in Ethnologue (published by SIL International) 2009. Therefore, there might be difficulties for someone who wants to communicate with others who have a different language since language tends to have different words and grammar.

Thus, learning a foreign language from scratch will take much effort and time. Thanks to the researchers who have studied the conversion method of languages we know now as Translation.

Nida & Taber (1982:12) said that translating is the way to reproduce the meaning and style of the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) naturally as equivalent as possible. To produce a good Translation, a translator needs to understand both SL & TL meanings. It will be more accurate if s/he experiences the use of language in his life. However, since language is influenced by various elements such as culture, philosophy, and way of thinking, it is almost impossible to convey the same meaning. Therefore sometimes there is non-equivalence.

Baker (2011:18) said that non-equivalence in Translation happened possibly because of the following reasons: culture-specific concept; the source-language is not lexicalized in the target language; the source-language word is semantically complex; the source and target languages make different distinctions in meaning; the target language lacks a superordinate; the target language lacks a specific term (hyponym); differences in physical or interpersonal perspective; differences in expressive meaning; differences in form; the difference in frequency and purpose of using specific forms; and the use of loan words in the source text.

Nida (1964:226) believed that a translation strategy is required to deal with the non-equivalence problem. The followings are the aims of translation strategies: 1) adjustment of

form to match the grammar of the target language; 2) build equivalent semantic structure; 3) conduct equivalent stylistic appropriateness; and 4) deliver equivalent communication load.

Baker (2018:6) believed that understanding the primary level is needed to overcome the more complex problem of conducting Translation. Therefore, she proposed a bottom-up approach. Moreover, this approach is much easier to follow, especially for those who do not have formal training in Translation. At the word level, some strategies proposed by Baker (2018:24) for Translation are Translation by a more general word (superordinate), Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, Translation by cultural substitution, Translation by using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, Translation by paraphrase using a related word, Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words, Translation by omission, and Translation by illustration.

Furthermore, for the idiom level, the strategies proposed by Baker (2018:77) for Translation are: using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, borrowing the source language idiom, Translation by paraphrase, Translation by the omission of a play on the idiom, and Translation by the omission of the entire idiom.

The research focuses on the subtitle translation in the "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" film. Nowadays, superhero movies are popular not only in the origin country but worldwide, including Indonesia. According to *seleb.tempo.co*, until May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2022, the audience of this film reached 3 million people.

In a fantasy movie, often, we can find that it has terms or jargon that only exist in the story world. The words may sound similar in the real world, but the meaning is new, or sometimes all new. It is fascinating to look at the strategy that a translator chooses to convey the meaning into the Target Language; nevertheless, we may not find the proportional meaning of it in the real world. A Marvel film is usually a Superhero theme movie, a sub-genre of fantasy. Here in this Dr. Strange movie, we can find terms such as Dreamwalking, Incursion, and Sorcerer Supreme that may not be understood yet in the TL. Therefore, the translator needs to find the words that have the closest meaning.

The English subtitle is the *transliteration* of the film's dialogue, which was transcribed by someone whose account name is **Huebman**. He produced 3.181 subtitles. On the other hand, the Indonesian subtitle was produced by **Re5ync-P4h3**, which has produced 84 subtitles. Unfortunately, I cannot find his profile or educational background as a translator even though I have contacted him by message on Subscene.com, but there is no reply until this research is written.

Some research questions may be answered by conducting this research: (1) what is the result of the evaluation of Mona Baker's translation strategy usage in the subtitle translation at the word and idiom level in the "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" film? (2) what is the description of Mona Baker's translation strategy usage at the word level in the subtitle translation of "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" film? (3) what is the description of Mona Baker's translation strategy usage at idiom in the subtitle translation of "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" film? (4) which words and idioms in the "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" subtitle that is wrongly translated, and what is the suggestion for correction?

By conducting those research problems, hopefully, the following aims can be reached: the list of words and idioms of SL and TL in the subtitle translation of "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" film that matches with Mona Baker's translation strategy; the description of Mona Baker's translation strategy usage in the subtitle translation of "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" film at word level; the description of Mona Baker's translation strategy usage in the subtitle translation of "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of

Madness" film at idiom level; and the list of words and idioms in the subtitle translation of "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" which are wrongly translated, and the suggestion for correction.

## **2. Theoretical Framework**

Qualitative research is used as the fundamental of this research. Observation method with free observation technique and record technique is used to collect data from English and Bahasa Indonesia subtitles of the "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" film. The writer compares the original text in English and its Translation in Bahasa Indonesia based on Mona Baker's translation strategy at the word level and translation strategy above the word level and analyzes them clearly and thoroughly. Moreover, the study also evaluates whether or not the Translation has reached equivalency or is miss translated. If necessary, the researcher proposes correction.

Several researchers have conducted a study about the subtitle translation of a film. Three studies are being reviewed. The first one is "Translation of English Slang Words into Indonesian in the Subtitle of Movie "The Departed,"" which was conducted by Ni Putu Wintia Sunny (2015). The research is about slang words featured in the Indonesian subtitle script of the film, the use of subtitling strategies, and finding out the characteristics and form of slang words in the script. This study used the content/document analysis method. Slang words conveyed as the characters' utterances are the source of data. There are two instruments: categorization matrices and transcription sheets. It found that the slang translation in the film produces different words for the same thing, and there is also the tendency of paraphrase usage.

Muhammad Abdul Latif, in his study "Translation Techniques In And Accuracy Of The Indonesian Subtitles Of The Movie Philomena" (2017), also analyzes translation strategies. The research aims to find and describe the translation techniques applied in the movie Philomena's English – Indonesian subtitle translation. The study also aims to explain the accuracy of the English – Indonesian Translation of the movie.

Sunarti Desrieny Tambunan conducts the next research. The title of her study is: "The Translation Strategies of Idioms Found in the Boss Baby: Back In Business Movie Series" (2021). The research focuses on idioms subtitling in an animation series. Idioms are fixed combinations of words whose meaning cannot be determined by looking at the expression itself. Her research aims to find the translation strategies for translating the idioms in The Boss Baby: Back in Business Movie Series, Season 2, Episodes 1- 3. She believes that identifying whether the phrase or clause is an idiom or not is also difficult to do unless the translator is familiar with the expressions. Those three studies have similarities with my research, that is, the challenge and the strategy to deal with non-equivalence.

The translation strategy approach from Mona Baker (2018) is not only used to reveal the Translation that has already been equivalent, but the researcher can propose more suitable words and idioms to get the expressive meaning.

## **3. Research Method**

The research method used for this study is qualitative. It is a type of research that relates to a person, his state of feelings including emotion, behavior, thinking, and his life, including his interactions amongst people, social movements, and cultural phenomena. The research does not use quantification and statistical procedures to get the result. Through interviews and observations, the data is collected (Strauss, Anselm L. & Corbin, Juliet M., 1998:10-11).

Moreover, as explained by Strauss, Anselm L. & Corbin, Juliet M. (1998: 11-12), there are three major components of qualitative research, namely: data, procedure, and reports. Interviews, observations, documents, records, and scripts of a film subtitle can be collected as

data. The procedure to interpret and organize the data is needed. The data is conceptualized, elaborated, and reduced if needed. Procedures like nonstatistical sampling, writing of memos, and diagramming that deal with the analytic process are sometimes also needed. The report can be in the form of written or oral. It can be published as articles in scientific journals, books, and talks at seminars or conferences.

Sudaryanto said data is collected first; then, it can be analyzed (2015:11, 201). This study used the *observation method* or *methods simak*; the researcher observed the language used to gain the data. In this study, the subtitle script of the film is the data. Then, the researcher focused on getting data by using *Simak Libat Bebas Cakap (SLBC)* technique. It does not require the involvement/participation of the researcher in the data (Sudaryanto: 2015:203-204). According to Sudaryanto, the data for analysis have to be valid and reliable (2015: 6).

I accessed *subscene.com*, a website that provides subtitles of various titles of films in various languages, to get the subtitle of "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" film as the data to conduct this research. I use two languages subtitles: For the English subtitle, I chose the one, which is made by someone whose account name is Huebman that got nine out of ten ratings from subtitle users, and for the Bahasa Indonesia subtitle, I chose the one which is made by someone whose account name is **Re5ync-P4h3** that got 10 out of 10 ratings from subtitle users. Unfortunately, *subscene.com* does not provide enough information about the profile of both accounts. Furthermore, both data are analyzed to reveal whether it matches or not with the translation strategy proposed by Mona Baker to get word level and idiom equivalence.

These procedures collect the data: (1) I opened the subtitle files with Notepad, a text editor software in the Windows system. Then the texts are copied and pasted to Microsoft Excel to make them in a readable format for analysis. (2) In that spreadsheet software, I use the column to make a categorization of the Start and End of the Subtitle line duration, the English subtitle, and the Bahasa Indonesia subtitle. (3) Sometimes adjustment is needed because the time duration of the English and Bahasa Indonesia is not always the same, but putting them side by side is needed for analysis.

After all the subtitles are ready, the next step should be the data analysis. I use *metode padan* or correlation method to relate and compare the data. I took some steps to apply it: Initially, we identified the meaning of words and idioms of SL and TL to conclude whether it has been equivalent or not or wrongly translated. Next, I classified the words and idioms translation of SL to TL that match the translation strategy approach that Mona Baker proposes. In the third step, I evaluate the translation quality of words and idioms. If necessary, comments and suggestions are added. I also add comments and suggestions for words and idioms which are wrongly translated. And for the final step, I made a conclusion based on the data analysis.

Afterward, the data should be presented. As said by Sudaryanto: data can be presented in two ways: first, the formal technique, which is a formulation of signs or symbols, and second, the informal technique, which is an explanation of data by words (2015:240-241). For this study, I fundamentally use an informal technique, which is explaining the data. However, to make another person who can easily read the data, I format the word or idiom in SL with bold and red color, and for a word or idiom in TL that matches the meaning of SL is formatted as underlined and green color.

#### **4. Result and Discussion**

As a result of the research, there are findings of subtitle translations that match the Translation Strategy which Mona Baker proposes to get word level and idiom equivalence (2018: 24,77). However, some words and idioms are not translated literally, possibly in order to preserve the expressive meaning. There are modifications in the translated words and idioms. For this study, the data are grouped based on the translation strategies approach, which Mona Baker proposes.

There are 1.140 sentence lines as the subtitle of "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" Film. The data are distinguished into two versions for this study: the English subtitle and the Bahasa Indonesia subtitle. I put them in separate columns side-by-side for analysis. Nevertheless, there are dialogs in the film's post-credit scene that are not subtitled. It is the teaser for the next movie, in which the translator possibly thinks that the audience will still understand the act, and some of them may just disobey it.

### **The Evaluation of Subtitle Translation in "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" Film that Matches with Mona Baker's Translation Strategy at Word Level Approach**

From the analysis, there are 289 words in the subtitle lines of the film that match Mona Baker's translation strategy approach for dealing with non-equivalence at the word level. Even though there are not many in a sentence line, sometimes we can find more than one word that matches the translation strategy.

As a result, there are 7 (seven) types of translation strategy at the word level found in this study, namely: (1) Translation by omission, (2) Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, (3) Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, (4) Translation by a more general word (superordinate), (5) Translation by cultural substitution, (6) Translation by paraphrase using a related word, and (7) Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.

For sample, here is some evaluation of the subtitle translation of the film that matches Mona Baker's translation strategy at the word level:

#### **Translation by omission**

If a translator thinks that producing a lengthy distracting explanation or the meaning is not too necessary, he may omit the word or expression. The meaning might be lost, but the context can still be understood. Thus, this translation strategy does not recommend by some people, but it can be used as the last attempt. The followings are some translations made by **Re5ync-P4h3** that match with Translation by omission strategy:

- Data Line 113  
(SL) **Look**, I left a very nice wedding... to save a smartass kid from getting eaten by an octopus.  
(TL) *Aku meninggalkan pernikahan yang indah... untuk menyelamatkan anak cerdas agar tidak dimakan seekor gurita.*

Here, the translator may think that audience still understands when the word **Look** is omitted, even though there is a loss of expressive meaning. The decision of the translator to omit the word **Look** matches with Mona Baker's Translation by omission strategy.

However, to get expressive meaning, I propose subtitling the word **Look** into **Ketahui** so that the SL can be translated into Bahasa Indonesia with expressive meaning.

- Data Line 122  
(SL) All we knew was that they wanted to take my power **for themselves**.  
(TL) *Yang kami tahu mereka ingin mengambil kekuatanku.*

The character America Chavez has the power to open the gate of Multiverse. Because of that, someone with her henchman wants to take it. The translator may think that words themselves are unnecessary; the most important is a group of bad men who want to take the

power of America Chavez. However, the expressive meaning of who will get the power is missing.

- Data Line 154  
(SL) So that recurring nightmare where I'm running **naked** from a clown...  
(TL) *Jadi mimpi buruk yang berulang di mana aku berlari dari badut....*

By omitting the word **naked**, the audience still can catch the funny moment when a serious person like Wong, the character in the film who said he has a dream, is being chased by a clown. However, the expressive meaning of **naked** will get funnier if the audience also can get the Translation. Nevertheless, the Translation still matches Mona Baker's translation strategy.

### **Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word**

Sometimes, the speaker's thoughts or feelings can only be expressed with a certain word. However, the vocabularies of words in different languages not always can share the same expressive meaning. Even though there is always a slightly different meaning in the Translation of SL to TL, a translator can try to find a word in the TL that has the closest sense to SL.

As a result of the research, 62 words match Mona Baker's Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word strategy. The followings are the sample of the result:

- Data Line 231-232  
(SL) I know it's the Book of the Damned.  
And that it **corrupts** everything and everyone that it touches.  
(TL) *Aku tahu itu buku terkutuk.*  
*Itu **merusak** segalanya dan semua orang yang disentuhnya.*

The literal Indonesian word for **corrupts** is the loan word **korupsi** or **mengkorupsi** if it is an active verb, but the translator prefers to choose the Indonesian word *merusak*. The word **korupsi** in Indonesia tends to deal with *money matters*, even though in English, it may also be used to deal with another matter, such as character or personality. The word **merusak** or **destroy** in English is actually more suitable for things. Therefore I propose there should be an adjustment to the Translation to deal with character condition by adding the word **pribadi**, then the Translation becomes: *Buku itu merusak segalanya dan **pribadi** semua orang yang disentuhnya.*

- Data Line 492  
(SL) Because you always **suspected** this day would come.  
(TL) *Karena kau selalu curiga hari ini akan datang.*

The expressive meaning of the word **suspected** is not just suspicious or curiga in Bahasa Indonesia, but it is the content of some prophecy, a guess that it will really happen. However, there is no exact term for this meaning in Bahasa Indonesia, so the translator chooses a more neutral/less expressive word that has the closest meaning.

### **Translation using a loan word or loan word plus an explanation**

If there is no word in the TL that shares the same expressive meaning, a translator may adopt the word from SL to be used in the TL or adopt the word and add a simple explanation if needed. Usually, this kind of word is a buzzword, modern concept, or culture-specific. Another reason why the loan word is used is that it sounds high class, smart, or more modern. The usage of this strategy can be viewed in the following examples:

- Data Line 100  
(SL) Super weird.  
(TL) *Super aneh*

**Super** in this sentence is an expression to a degree of something is more than anything else. Based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary the 9th Edition (2015:1.518), the meaning is: extremely; more or better than normal; above; over. However, there is a Bahasa Indonesia expression to state that something is more than anything else, and that is *Sangat*. The translator may choose to use a loan word to preserve its expressive meaning.

- Data Line 238  
(SL) I'm going to leave this **reality**,  
(TL) Aku akan meninggalkan *realitas* ini...

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the 9th Edition (2015:1241), the meaning of the word reality is the true situation and the problems that exist in life. Another meaning is that reality is a thing that is actually experienced or seen. In Bahasa Indonesia, actually, there is a suitable Translation for the word that is: *kenyataan*. However, to preserve its expressive meaning, the translator chooses the loan word, reality. Actually, the meaning of the word **reality** in the context of the film is the universe, some kind of world that is resided by the main character for a night long.

### **Translation by a More General Word (Super Ordinate)**

Baker explained that Translation by a more general word (superordinate) is a strategy to provide the lack of specificity in the TL with a word that has a more general meaning (2018:25). According to <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/> superordinate means a word whose meaning already includes a group of other words. For example, the word "Pet" is the superordinate of "birds" and "fish." Let's take a look at the example below:

- Data Line 533  
(SL) to **vanquish** their enemy.  
(TL) ...untuk **mengalahkan** musuhnya.

In this data, the word **vanquish** is translated into *mengalahkan*, which is a more general word with less expressive meaning. In English, the suitable word for *mengalahkan* is *defeat*. The expressive meaning of **vanquishing** is: not only to make the enemy defeated but also to make them weak and completely cannot do anything. Also, they are willing to surrender. Therefore, I think there is a more equivalent word in Bahasa Indonesia for this context: **menundukkan**. *Menundukkan* is more specific and expressive than *mengalahkan*.

- Data Line 791:  
(SL) Stephen, should you manage to escape this **chamber**,  
(TL) Stephen, jika kau berhasil pergi dari *ruangan* ini...

Based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the 9th Edition (2015:235), the meaning of the word chamber is a hall in a public building used for formal meetings. By looking at the setting in the film, the place is suitable for the meaning. Nevertheless, the translator chooses to use the word *ruangan*, which is a more general word. However, in Bahasa, there exists a more suitable word for the expressive meaning of chamber, which is an *auditorium*, which is a loan word from English.

### **Translation by Cultural Substitution**

A culture-specific item or expression often cannot be translated easily. However, there is a solution to replace it with an item whose propositional meaning is different, but it has a similar context in the target culture, which is understood by the audience. Here below are some translation data lines that are matched with Mona Baker's Translation by cultural substitution strategy:

- Data Line 170-171  
(SL) - The creature that killed him. Did it have the same markings as the octopus?  
- Runes.  
  
(TL) - Makhhluk yang membunuhnya, apa itu sama tanda sebagai gurita?  
- Tanda sihir.

According to <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/rune>, the word **rune** means *any of the characters of any of several alphabets used by the Germanic peoples from about the 3rd to the 13th centuries*. In fiction, it is used for defining magical symbols. There is no literal meaning in Bahasa Indonesia because the term is culture-specific. However, Indonesian people are aware that there are magical symbols like *raja* from Arabs. To get the expressive meaning but avoid the literal meaning that the rune comes from German, the translator chooses the cultural substitution word *tanda sihir*, which means magical symbol in English.

- Data Line 907  
(SL) Oh, **crap!**  
(TL) **Sial!**

This is a term for the cultural expression of slang by swearing. The literal Translation for **crap** is *omong kosong*, which means *nonsense*. However, to get an expressive meaning of *Bahasa Indonesia*, the translator uses the cultural substitution for swearing, **Sial!**, which means *unlucky*.

### **Translation by Paraphrase Using a Related Word**

This strategy is used when the meaning of word-by-word Translation is not enough and needs further explanation that can be done by phrase. The word may frequently be more used in SL rather than in TL. The use of this strategy can be seen in the following examples:

- Data Line 159  
(SL) That power is dangerous enough in the hands of **a kid**.  
(TL) *Kekuatan itu cukup berbahaya di tangan seorang gadis kecil.*

The literal meaning of **kid** is a *child* without distinguishing the sex male or female. In the context of the movie, the reference of the kid is a girl. Therefore, the translator chooses to translate it into *seorang gadis kecil*. The strategy shows high precision in meaning and matches Mona Baker's Translation by Paraphrasing Using a Related Word strategy.

- Data Line 498  
(SL) We go on **red**.  
(TL) *Lampu merah*, ayo jalan!

In the context of the situation, the characters are walking in the street and face a traffic light. Actually, it still can be understood if the translator only uses the literal word *merah* as

the Translation of **red**. However, to make it clearer, the translator chooses to use *lampu merah*. Thus, Mona Baker's Translation by Paraphrasing Using a Related Word strategy is used.

### **Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Words**

For the concept of SL that does not have a lexical item in the TL, the paraphrase strategy can be used in a certain context, even though the result may lack expressive meaning. Another handicap of substituting a word with an explanation phrase is that it will sound awkward. It should also be considered that there is a space limitation in certain media, such as posters or film subtitles. Then, a lengthy explanation shall be adjusted. Some of the practices of this strategy can be seen below:

- Data Line 976  
(SL) I was looking for a world where **things** were different.  
(TL) Aku selalu mencari semesta di mana *segala sesuatunya* berbeda.

There are some meaning for the word **things** like: sesuatu, peralatan, alat-alat, harta. However, in the context of the movie, the meaning of things is "various kinds of aspects of a new universe that might be different with the speakers' universe." Nevertheless, the literal Translation cannot match the expressive meaning of the SL. Therefore, the translator chooses to use Translation by Paraphrase Using Unrelated Words to express things' expressive meaning.

### **The Evaluation of Subtitle Translation in "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" Film that Matches with Mona Baker's Translation Strategy at Idiom Level Approach**

The challenge of translating from SL to TL happened not only at the word level but also at the idiom level, which may have more complexity. As explained in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary the 9th Edition (2015:756), the **idiom** means a combination of more than one word whose meaning becomes different from the original meaning of the basic words. For example, the idiom: *it's raining cats and dogs* does not mean that there is rain in the form of animal cats and dogs, but it can be interpreted as *A heavy downpour, rain coming down very quickly and hard*.

While one language and another may have different processes of forming an idiom, a non-equivalence problem may occur in the translation process. Therefore, a translator needs to well understand the meaning of both idioms of SL and TL before s/he decides to translate with a certain strategy.

As a result of the analysis, there are 226 idioms in the subtitle lines of the film that match Mona Baker's translation strategy approach for dealing with non-equivalence at the idiom level. It found that 5 (five) types of translation strategy at the idiom level found in this study, namely: (1) Translation by Using an idiom of similar meaning & form, (2) Translation by Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (3) Translation by paraphrase, (4) Translation by the omission of a play on the idiom, and (5) Translation by the omission of the entire idiom.

### **Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning & Form**

This kind of strategy is used by substituting the idiom of SL with the idiom in TL, which has the same meaning and equivalent lexical items. Since no language has exactly the same syntax system, this kind of match is rarely can be achieved (Baker, 2018:77). Here is some translation by Re5ync-P4h3 that matches this kind of strategy:

- Data Line 247  
(SL) What you're doing is a flagrant violation of every **natural law**.

(TL) *Apa yang kau lakukan, melanggar setiap hukum alam.*

- Data Line 846  
(SL) You're **sealed shut!**  
(TL) *Tertutup rapat.*

### **Translation by Paraphrase**

This strategy is an alternative way of translating idioms when a match cannot be found in the target language. The strategy is also used when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target languages (Baker. 2018:81). I found that most of the Translation made by Re5ync-P4h3 match with this strategy. There are 50 Data Lines or about 39,1%. The following data lines show the use of this strategy:

- Data Line 1068:  
(SL) **Get away** from our mom!  
(TL) *Menjauh dari ibu kami!*

In this case, the English idioms **get away** do not have idioms in Bahasa Indonesia. However, there is a word with a similar meaning: *Menjauh*. Therefore, the translator's strategy is to paraphrase the meaning of **getting away**.

- Data Line 1114  
(SL) She needs to **slow down** and be more patient.  
(TL) *Dia perlu memperlambat dan lebih sabar.*

This case is similar to the previous one. The English idiom **slow down** cannot be translated literally into *lambat turun*; thus no idiom like that in Bahasa Indonesia. However, there is a word with a similar meaning, that is *memperlambat*. Therefore, the translator's strategy is to paraphrase the meaning of **slow down**.

### **Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form**

Often, we can find an idiom or fixed expression in the TL whose lexical items differ from SL but have a similar meaning. As an example, the English expression "**One good turn deserves another**" gets Translation to French as: "À beau jeu, beau Retour" when literally translated means: "*a handsome action deserves a handsome return*" (Fernando and Flavell 1981). But in this context, the meaning is the same. Similarly, as the result of the analysis, the English idioms below are lexically different in the Translation to Bahasa Indonesia:

- Data Line 173  
(SL) It's **witchcraft**.  
(TL) Ini *sihir gelap*.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary the 9th Edition (2015:1728), the meaning of the idiom **witchcraft** is *the use of magic powers, especially to do evil things*. In Bahasa Indonesia, the literal meaning of this idiom is *sihir*. However, it will lose the expressive meaning because *sihir* is neutral for the expressiveness of the word *magic*. Therefore to make it understandable that magic is evil, then the translator uses the idiom *sihir gelap*.

- Data Line 324  
(SL) She's trying to **get in their heads**.

(TL) Dia berusaha *mengendalikan pikiran*.

If the literal Translation of **getting in their heads**: "*memasuki kepala mereka*," is used, the meaning would be odd. Therefore the translator chooses to use Mona Baker's Translation by Using an Idiom of Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form to get the expressive meaning.

#### **Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom**

In a certain condition, an idiom is translated by its literal meaning to permit a concrete reading of an otherwise playful use of language; Then, the idiomatic meaning is forgone. (Baker. 2018:85).

- Data Line 247

(SL) What you're doing is a **flagrant violation** of every natural law.

(TL) Apa yang kau lakukan, *melanggar* setiap hukum alam.

The situation is Wanda, the Scarlett Witch, is going to take the power of America Chavez, the girl who can open the door to another universe. The consequences are that the girl might die of this action. Therefore, Dr. Strange tries to convince Wanda, what she is doing is wrong. By using Mona Baker's Translation by Omission of a Play on Idiom, it lost the expressive meaning but still can be understood. In my opinion, their translator can use a term in Bahasa Indonesia which has a similar meaning to the **flagrant violation**, which is *pelanggaran keras*.

#### **Translation by Omission of Entire Idiom**

In word cases, an idiom may also be omitted if there is no close match or cannot be paraphrased in the TL. This strategy shall be the last attempt to avoid loss of meaning. Here is an example from the analysis:

- Data Line 86

(SL) I just **bust my ass** trying to save your life, remember?

She's **got ahead** start.

(TL) Aku baru saja menyelamatkan hidupmu, ingat?

*Dia yang memulainya.*

"bust one's ass" is a vulgar slang of North America that means: try very hard to do something. The situation is Dr. Strange defeated a big monster to save America Chavez. It seemed a hard job for him. Therefore, he used this idiom for expressiveness. However, the translator chooses to omit this idiom. Probably because there is no suitable idiom in Bahasa Indonesia, he might think paraphrasing might become a lengthy explanation. The Translation can still be understood, but I suggest to maintain the expressive meaning, the translator can use the term: *berusaha keras*. Therefore, the full translation of the sentence is: Aku telah *berusaha keras* menyelamatkan hidupmu, ingat?

#### **Words or Idioms which are Wrongly Translated**

The Translation is meant to get the closest meaning of the Source Language to Target Language. However, there is the possibility that a translator may make a mistake. It is probably because of the lack of understanding of certain words or idioms, or it can be caused by lost concentration.

The findings are: 37 words are wrongly translated or about 12,8% of all data lines, while for the idiom, five items are wrongly translated or about 3,9% of all data lines. Below are some

data lines that words or idioms are wrongly translated in the process of translating the subtitle of "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" film from English to Bahasa Indonesia:

- Data Line 10:

(SL) **We** can't let that thing take your power

(TL) Aku tak bisa biarkan dia mengambil kekuatanmu.

We are a pronominal used by a speaker to refer to more than one person considered together. According to <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/we>, the word we mean: I and the rest of a group that includes me: you and I : you and I and another or others: I and another or others not including you —used as a pronoun of the first person plural. While the word Aku should be the Translation of **me** which means: singular first-person pronouns. Therefore the word **we** here are *wrongly translated*. The translator should use the word kita, which means us in English, a plural first-person pronoun as an object.

- Data Line 521-522:

(SL) Playing puppeteer, this **unholy doppelganger** and pursue their enemies from afar.

(TL) Mengendalikan tubuh yang kerasukan... ..dan mengejar musuhnya dari jauh.

According to <https://westportlibrary.libguides.com/Doppelgangers>, a doppelganger is a mysterious, exact double of a living person. The term from Germany is literally translated to English as "double walker" or "double goer." A doppelganger is not someone else who resembles a person but is believed to be an exact double who walks, acts, talks, and dresses similarly. Indonesian people understand the concept, but there is no term for it in Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore the translator may face difficulty and wrongly translate the term **doppelganger** as kerasukan, which should be the Translation of **possessed**. In the context of the film, the doppelganger is the same person who lives in another universe. Understanding the sentence, the translator may use Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation for the word doppelganger, thus the sentence becomes: *Merasuki tubuh doppelgangernya di semesta lain... untuk mengejar musuhnya dari jauh*.

## 5. Conclusion (and Suggestion)

In conclusion, the subtitle translation by **Re5ync-P4h3** in "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness" film matches with 7 (seven) types of strategies by Mona Baker's Translation Strategy approach for dealing with non-equivalence at the word level. The strategies found in this research are (1) Translation by omission, (2) Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word, (3) Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, (4) Translation by a more general word (superordinate), (5) Translation by cultural substitution, (6) Translation by paraphrase using a related word, and (7) Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words.

Translation by omission word strategy dominates the translation strategies to deal with non-equivalence at a word level, which is 99 words (34,3%). The next most used translation strategy is Translation by a more neutral/less expressive word which dealt with 62 words (21,5%), and then Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation dealt with 53 words (18,3%). In the fourth place, Translation by a more general word (superordinate) dealt with 36 words (12,5%), while Translation by cultural substitution and Translation by paraphrasing using a related word, each has to deal with 17 non-equivalent words (5,9%). The last is Translation by paraphrasing using unrelated words facing five non-equivalence words (1,7 %).

Next, it is found that there are 128 translations of idioms, which match Mona Baker's Translation Strategy approach for dealing with non-equivalence above word level. There are 5

(five) types of strategies for dealing with the non-equivalence of idiom (2018: 77-87) found in this research, namely: (1) Translation by Using an idiom of similar meaning & form, (2) Translation by Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, (3) Translation by paraphrase, (4) Translation by the omission of a play on the idiom, and (5) Translation by the omission of the entire idiom.

Translation by Using an idiom of similar meaning and form dominates the translation strategy to deal with non-equivalence of idiom, which covers 39,8% of all idiom translation, that is 51. Next, the second most used translation strategy is Translation by paraphrase. It deals with 50 non-equivalence idioms (39,1%). The third most used translation strategy to deal with non-equivalence is Using an idiom of similar meaning but a dissimilar form that face 14 idioms (10,9%). Next, Translation by the omission of a play on an idiom and Translation by the omission of an entire idiom is used to deal with four non-equivalence idioms (3,1%).

There is always the possibility of a translation error. It is natural for different languages to have different lexical items, propositional meanings, and shifts of meaning. Thus, the non-equivalence problem is unavoidable. However, a translator may learn the translation strategy proposed by experts to preserve the expressive meaning of SL to TL. One of them is by Mona Baker.

Then, as a subtitle service provider website, Subscene.com should provide a filtering mechanism for someone who would like to register as a translator there. They may do some kind of selection and evaluation periodically. Subscene.com may also provide translation theory for newcomers. Until now, we are not sure whether a translator has an educational background or good experience in Translation. We just take it as granted. Therefore, it can fulfill the tagline "Passionate about good subtitles." Nevertheless, there is a rating system for the uploaded Translation. It may help us by knowing other people's experience and opinion who has used the subtitle provided on the website

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