

A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF THE UTILIZATION OF IDIOMS IN THE INDONESIAN SUBTITLES OF THE MOVIE HERBIE FULLY LOADED

Analisis Terjemahan tentang Penggunaan Idiom dalam Subtitle Bahasa Indonesia pada Film
Herbie Fully Loaded

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How to Cite: Ludfy Pandu Wiranata. (2025). A Translation Analysis of the Utilization of Idioms in the Indonesian Subtitles of the Movie Herbie Fully Loaded doi: 10.36526/js.v3i2.5655

Received : 27-06-2025

Revised : 21-07-2025

Accepted: 31-07-2025

Keywords:

idiom,
translation strategy,
movie subtitle,
paraphrase,
herbie fully loaded

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the types of idioms and the strategies used to translate them in the Indonesian subtitles of the movie Herbie Fully Loaded. This research adopts a qualitative descriptive approach. A total of 70 valid idioms were identified from the movie's dialogues and visual elements. These idioms were then classified based on Fernando's (1996) typology into pure idioms, semi-idioms, and literal idioms. The results show that both pure and semi-idioms dominate the dataset, each accounting for 47.14%, while literal idioms represent only 5.72%. Furthermore, the idiom translation strategies were analyzed using Baker's (2018) framework. The most frequently used strategy was paraphrasing (85.71%), followed by using an idiom with similar meaning but different form (11.43%). Only one idiom was translated using an equivalent idiom with similar meaning and form, and one idiom was omitted. These findings indicate that paraphrasing is the most practical strategy in subtitling, especially when dealing with cultural nuances and technical constraints such as time and space. The novelty of this study lies in its focus on automotive-related idioms in a family movie genre and its insight into the rationale behind using paraphrasing as a dominant translation strategy in subtitle production.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a fundamental aspect of human communication that continues to develop along with the dynamics of society. In its development, language is not only limited to the use of words or phrases with literal meanings, but also involves various expressions that have figurative or idiomatic meanings. Idioms, as part of the linguistic phenomenon, are interesting to study because they represent the uniqueness of the culture and mindset of the language-speaking community (McCarthy & O'Dell, 2010). In Indonesia, understanding English Idioms is still a big challenge for English language learners at various levels. This phenomenon can be seen from the fact that English Idiom learning in Indonesian high schools and colleges is generally still limited to the introduction of basic idioms, without in-depth exploration of their cultural context and practical use in daily communication. Another challenge is that misunderstandings in interpreting idioms often occur among Indonesian audiences when watching English movies, especially when the subtitles fail to capture the nuances of idiomatic meaning.

Idioms are defined as groups of words or phrases whose meaning cannot be inferred directly from the literal meaning of the constituent words (Strässler, 2020). In other words, idioms have a figurative meaning that is already agreed upon and generally understood by native speakers of the language. For example, the idiom "kick the bucket" in English does not have the literal meaning of kicking the bucket, but has the idiomatic meaning of 'pass away'. (According to Liu, 2008), idioms can be classified based on various criteria, such as syntactic structure, semantic meaning, and

pragmatic function. In terms of structure, idioms can be verbal phrases, nominal phrases, or complete clauses. In terms of meaning, idioms can be opaque or transparent depending on the extent to which their literal meaning contributes to their idiomatic meaning. Study on idioms is important for several reasons. First, idiom mastery is an indicator of one's language proficiency, especially in the context of second or foreign language learning (Thyab, 2016). Second, idioms reflect the socio-cultural aspects of the language-speaking community (Rizki & Golubović, 2020). Third, an understanding of idioms contributes to smooth communication and cross-cultural understanding.

In the context of foreign language learning, understanding idioms is often a challenge for learners. This is because idioms have meaning that cannot be understood directly from their components, and are often related to specific cultural backgrounds. Idioms are distinctive expressions that cannot be interpreted literally. In the realms of literature, music, and audiovisual media such as movies, idioms serve to enhance the expressive capacity of language, introduce emotional subtleties, and convey profound implications in a concise yet efficacious manner. Movies, as a product of popular culture, are an effective medium for presenting language use in an authentic context, including the use of idiomatic expressions that reflect natural speech patterns. (According to Kaiser, 2011), movies can provide an overview of how language is used in real communication situations. Therefore, movies can be a rich source of data to analyze idiom usage in a broader context. In addition, movies can also be an effective learning medium to introduce and explain idioms to foreign language learners, as they present visual and auditive contexts that can aid comprehension of these often metaphorical and culturally-specific expressions.

Herbie Fully Loaded, a movie released in 2005 is an American comedy movie directed by Angela Robinson. The movie is a continuation of the "Herbie" franchise that was popular in the 1960s and 1970s. The movie tells the story of Maggie Peyton (played by Lindsay Lohan), a girl who discovers Herbie, a 1963 Volkswagen Beetle that has its own "personality", and then gets involved in the world of car racing. As an American movie, *Herbie Fully Loaded* uses English as the medium of communication and contains many idiomatic expressions that reflect the everyday language use of Americans, especially in the context of car racing. (According to Díaz Cintas & Remael, 2007), idioms in audiovisual media often serve not only to reflect natural speech but also to enhance characterization and inject humor. The movie *Herbie Fully Loaded* is aimed at general audiences and uses colloquial language that is relatively easy to understand, so the idioms that appear in this movie tend to represent idioms that are commonly used in everyday conversation. As a movie set in the world of car racing, this movie has the potential to contain idioms related to vehicles, competition, and emotions, which are interesting to analyze. (Baker, 2018) notes that idioms are culture-bound expressions whose meanings cannot be always be deducted from the individual words, posing challenges in translation. Although the movie was produced in 2005, the use of idioms in the movie is still relevant and can reflect the use of idioms in contemporary American English, aligning with the view of Fernando (1996), who emphasizes the enduring nature of idiomatic expressions in conveying familiarity and social identity. The use of idioms in the movie *Herbie Fully Loaded* not only reflects the colloquial language of the American people, but also gives a sense of humor and uniqueness to the movie's dialogues. However, their cultural specificity often creates difficulty in translation, particularly when no equivalent exists in the target language (Larson, 1998). These idioms can be challenging to translate, especially when they are related to specific cultures or context that may not have direct equivalents in Indonesian.

A particularly intriguing aspect of the study is the analysis of idiomatic translation in the Indonesian subtitle of the movie. The translation of idioms has always been a special challenge due to the different cultural and linguistic backgrounds between the source and target languages (Baker, 2018). Idioms are a distinctive type of linguistic expression that carry cultural nuances, historical references, and figurative meanings. These elements complicate the process of transferring idioms seamlessly between languages, as their meanings often defy direct interpretation. The challenge arises from the fundamental non-compositional nature of idioms, which cannot be understood by merely adding up their constituent words. This complexity is further compounded by cultural

specificity. Many idioms reference cultural practices, historical events, or traditional beliefs that may be entirely absent in the target culture. Even when translators identify the underlying meaning, they face the difficult decision of whether to substitute a culturally equivalent idiom (which may carry different connotations), provide a literal translation with explanatory notes (disrupting textual flow), or simply paraphrase the meaning (losing stylistic impact). The Indonesian subtitles for the movie offer rich research materials for analyzing idiom translation strategies. This analysis can provide insights into idiom translation practices in professional contexts and can serve as a reference for translators and language learners in understanding and translating idioms.

Despite there have been many studies that examine the translation of idioms in general, there remains a gap in the academic literature specifically analyzing the translation of idioms in automotive and racing-themed movies, such as *Herbie Fully Loaded* into Indonesian. The majority of extant studies have focused on the translation of idioms in literary works, drama movies, or serious genres (Baker, 2018), while study on the translation of idioms in sports or automotive-themed comedy movies remains relatively limited. Idioms in such genres often reflect jargon and expressions that are specific to a particular domain, which are challenging to translate due to their context-dependent nature (Newmark, 1988). This analysis includes the types of idioms and their idiomatic meanings, as well as evaluates the effectiveness of the translation strategies applied in the official Indonesian subtitles. The importance of study on the translation of idioms in movie subtitles is also related to the development of the global movie industry and the increasing demand for quality subtitles. Díaz Cintas & Remael (2007) posit that audiovisual translation, particularly subtitling, plays a pivotal role in transcending linguistic and cultural boundaries for international audiences. By understanding effective idiom translation strategies, translators can improve the quality of subtitles and enhance the audience's experience in understanding and enjoying foreign movies. Furthermore, idiom translation is important for conveying pragmatic meaning and achieving communicative equivalence, particularly when idioms express humor, irony, or emotional nuances (Fernando, 1996). The results of this study are expected to contribute to the field of linguistics, especially semantics and pragmatics, and can be a reference for English language learners in understanding the use of idioms in authentic contexts (Nation & Webb, 2011). This study was designed to answer three main questions: (1) What are the literal and figurative meanings of the idioms in the movie *Herbie Fully Loaded*?; (2) What types of idioms are used in the movie?; and (3) What translation strategies applied in the official Indonesian subtitles on the movie? By answering these questions, it is hoped that this study can contribute to the development of idiom studies in translation, particularly in the audiovisual and cross-cultural context.

METHOD

This study used a descriptive qualitative approach in analyzing the use of idioms and their translation strategies in the Indonesian subtitles of the movie *Herbie Fully Loaded*. Descriptive qualitative research was chosen because it is in accordance with the study objectives to identify, describe, and analyze linguistic phenomena in the form of idioms and their translations in depth. As stated by Creswell (2014), qualitative research aimed to explore and understand the meanings ascribed to social or humanitarian problems, focusing on individual meanings and the importance of interpreting the complexity of a situation. In the context of this study, the qualitative approach allows the researcher to deeply analyze the meaning of idioms both literally and figuratively as well as identify the translation strategies applied. Meanwhile the descriptive nature of this study refers to an attempt to describe systematically and accurately the facts observed (Sugiyono, 2017). This study is descriptive because it aims to describe the types of idioms found in the movie *Herbie Fully Loaded*, the literal and figurative meanings of the idioms, and the translation strategies used in the Indonesian subtitles.

The data collection technique in this study used the method of listening and taking notes (Sudaryanto, 2015). This technique was chosen because it is suitable for collecting data in the form of idiomatic expressions in multimodal representations and their translations in the subtitles. This

process started with watching the movie *Herbie Fully Loaded* in its entirety to understand the context of the story, observing the English dialogues and visual components, as well as Indonesian subtitles simultaneously. This process also identified expressions suspected to be idioms in both the English dialogues and visual components. This process also included taking notes on idiomatic expressions found in the English dialogues and visual components, as well as in the Indonesian subtitles. Then the timestamp of the idioms in the movie was recorded to facilitate verification and analysis. Last but not least, the recorded expressions were cross-checked with English idiom dictionaries, as well as confirmed the idiomatic meaning of the expressions through idiom dictionaries and other reference sources.

Data analysis in this study used the interactive analysis model proposed by Miles et al., (2014), which consists of three stages, following: (1) Data Consideration. This stage consisted of two stages, first one was identifying and classifying idioms based on Fernando's (1996) theory into pure idioms, semi-idioms, and literal idioms, as well as determining the literal and figurative meaning of the meanings of the idioms found. The next part was identifying the translation strategies used in the Indonesian subtitles based on Baker's (2018) theory, namely: using idioms with the same meaning and form; using idioms with the same meaning but different forms; paraphrasing; omission; (2) Data Display. In this stage, the data was presented in a table containing information about idioms in English, their translations in Indonesian, types of idioms, literal meanings, figurative meanings, and translation strategies used. Then the data was presented in the form of a graph to illustrate the frequency of occurrence of idiom types and translation in the context of both verbal and visual elements of the movie; and (3) Conclusion Drawing and Verification. Lastly in this part, the patterns and trends in idiom translation were analyzed by evaluating the effectiveness of the translation strategies used in conveying idiomatic meaning. Conclusions were drawn about the dominant idiom translation strategies used in the Indonesian subtitles of the movie *Herbie Fully Loaded*. The findings were verified by comparing them with previous research results and relevant theories. The researcher acts as the main instrument (human instrument). However, to support the data collection and analysis process, the researcher also used supporting instruments in the form of data cards and analysis table.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

This data successfully identified 96 expressions of the movie *Herbie Fully Loaded* that are suspected to be idioms. Based on verification results from lexical idiom sources such as the Cambridge Dictionary, Oxford Learner's Dictionary, and The Free Dictionary, there are approximately 70 valid idioms for analysis. The rest are categorized as literal phrases, metaphors, technical terminology (especially in the context of racing), or popular cultural references.

Table 1. Figurative and Literal Meanings of Idiom

No	Data Code	Idiom	Literal Meaning	Figurative Meaning
1.	ID-01	Takes first	Mengambil yang pertama	Juara pertama
2.	ID-02	Underdog shines through	Yang tidak diunggulkan bersinar melalui	Si kuda hitam menjadi juara
3.	ID-04	Moonlights	Cahaya bulan	Beralih
4.	ID-07	Spring (you from Riverside)	Musim semi	Berkunjung
5.	ID-08	Swing (some publicity)	Mengayun	Memberikan
6.	ID-09	Turn this thing around	Membalikkan keadaan	Akan segera menangkannya
7.	ID-11	Pull out the stop	Melakukan sesuatu	Melakukan sesuatu
8.	ID-12	Do it justice	Keadilan	Selayaknya

No	Data Code	Idiom	Literal Meaning	Figurative Meaning
9.	ID-14	Call out	Memanggil	Menarik perhatian
10.	ID-16	In a million years	Jutaan tahun	Tidak akan pernah
11.	ID-20	Not up for (that scene)	Tidak siap untuk seluruh adegan	Tidak setuju
12.	ID-21	Tear it up	Merobek	Sangat senang
13.	ID-22	Bucket of bolts	Ember baut	Benda ini
14.	ID-23	Take off	Lepas landas	Meluncur
15.	ID-26	Work for me	Bekerja untukku	Bagus
16.	ID-27	Crash (a party)	Menabrak	Datang ke pesta
17.	ID-28	Swap paint	Bertukar cat	Bertabrakan
18.	ID-30	In for a real treat	Ikut mendapatkan suguhan yang nyata	Bersenang-senang
19.	ID-31	No sweat	Tidak ada keringat	Tidak apa-apa
20.	ID-32	Stick (with something)	Tongkat	Naik
21.	ID-34	Behind the wheel	Di belakang kemudi	Mengendarai
22.	ID-35	Bite the dust	Menggigit debu	Pergi
23.	ID-37	(Take something) by storm	Oleh badai	Menghebohkan
24.	ID-39	Busted my butt	Menghancurkan bokongku	Bekerja banting tulang
25.	ID-40	One shot deal	Kesepakatan satu kesempatan	Hanya sekali
26.	ID-41	All over (my back); go down the drain	Semuanya; mengalir ke saluran pembuangan	Menuntut; sudah lepas
27.	ID-42	Rag	Kain	Koran
28.	ID-43	Afterschool special; break up a cycle	Spesial sepulang sekolah; memecah sebuah siklus	Kegiatan pulang sekolah; menghentikan
29.	ID-44	Smoke (someone)	Asap	Mengalahkan
30.	ID-45	Cut out (for something)	Memotong	Tidak cocok
31.	ID-47	Go way back	Pergi jauh ke belakang	Berteman lama
32.	ID-48	Get in the zone	Masuk ke zona	Berkonsentrasi
33.	ID-49	Suit up	Berpakaian seragam	Menyamar
34.	ID-50	Blaze a trail	Membuka jalanan	Mengubah tradisi
35.	ID-51	Props	Alat peraga	Perhatian
36.	ID-52	Tick	Kutu	Lari
37.	ID-53	Piece of me	Bagian dari diriku	Melawanku
38.	ID-54	Race for pinks	Perlombaan untuk warna merah muda	Taruhan
39.	ID-55	Top of his game	Puncak permainannya	Dalam kondisi prima
40.	ID-56	Drag	Menyeret	Tidak bagus
41.	ID-57	Heart-to-heart	Dari hati ke hati	Bicara dari hati ke hati
42.	ID-58	Get a grip	Pegangan	Tenang
43.	ID-59	Pull ahead	Tarik ke depan	Menyusul
44.	ID-60	Blow (something)	Meniup	Kalah
45.	ID-61	Choke in the clutch	Tersedak di kopling	Gagal pada saat terakhir

No	Data Code	Idiom	Literal Meaning	Figurative Meaning
46.	ID-62	Stab in the back	Menusuk dari belakang	Berkhianat
47.	ID-64	Spin	Putaran	Kendarai
48.	ID-65	Rock	Batu	Terbaik
49.	ID-66	The big time	Waktu besar	Kesuksesan
50.	ID-67	Shift gears	Perpindahan gigi	Banting setir
51.	ID-68	Bottom line	Garis dasar	Pokoknya
52.	ID-69	Spitting image	Gambar meludah	Mirip
53.	ID-72	Total (a car)	Total	Menghancurkan mobil
54.	ID-73	Give up on (someone)	Menyerah terhadap seseorang	Kehilangan kepercayaan
55.	ID-75	A word to the wise	Kata bijak	Sekedar saran
56.	ID-76	Get inside	Masuk ke dalam kepala	Mempengaruhi
57.	ID-80	Has the goods	Memiliki barangnya	Performa
58.	ID-83	Left in the dust	Tertinggal dalam debu	Tertinggal jauh
59.	ID-85	Rookie jitters	Kegelisahan pemula	Gugup
60.	ID-86	Gain ground	Mendapatkan tempat	Menutup jarak
61.	ID-87	Draft (up to someone)	Konsep	Mengejar
62.	ID-88	Shake it off	Kibaskan	Singkirkan
63.	ID-89	Slingshot	Katapel	Teknik Katapel
64.	ID-90	Keep in the hunt	Tetap dalam perburuan	Mempertahankan posisi
65.	ID-91	Hungry pack	Paket lapar	Bertekad
66.	ID-92	Take a shot	Menembak	Diapit
67.	ID-93	Buckle down; grit teeth	Bekerja keras; menggertakan gigi	Semangat; tabahkan hati
68.	ID-94	Race your heart out	Pacuan hatimu	Keluarkan semua kemampuanmu
69.	ID-95	Tick off	Menandakan	Membuat kesal
70.	ID-96	Door to door	Pintu ke pintu	Berdampingan

The findings demonstrate that the majority of the idioms in the movie possess notably dominant figurative meanings that deviate considerably from their literal meanings. Consequently, these idioms cannot be directly comprehended from the meaning of each word.

Table 2. Recapitulation of Idiom Classification Based on Fernando's Theory (1996)

Idiom Type	Quantity	Percentage
Pure Idiom	33	47.14%
Semi-Idiom	33	47.14%
Literal Idiom	4	5.72%
Total	70	100%

Based on data obtained from the movie, the most prevalent types of idioms are pure idioms and semi-idioms, comprising 33 idioms, which constitutes 47.14% of the total. The presence of literal idioms was numbered 4 idioms, which constitutes 5.72% of the total.

Table 3. Distribution of Idiom Strategies on Baker's Taxonomy (2018)

Translation Strategy	Quantity	Percentage
Using idioms with similar meaning and form	1	1.43%
Using idioms with similar meaning but different form	8	11.43%

Paraphrasing	60	85.71%
Omission	1	1.43%
Total	70	100%

The results showed that the most dominant idiom translation strategy used in the Indonesian subtitles of the movie *Herbie Fully Loaded* is paraphrasing, namely 60 idioms (85.71%) of the total 70 idioms. The strategy of using idioms with similar meaning but different forms was used 8 times (11.43%). Only one idiom contained in each strategy of using idioms with similar meanings and forms, as well as omission.

Discussion

This study identified 70 idioms that appear in both dialogue and visual components of the movie *Herbie Fully Loaded* (2005). This classification helps reveal the literal and figurative meanings of idioms. Pure idioms such as “busted my butt” or “crash a party” cannot be understood directly from their constituent words, thus having a fully figurative meaning. Semi-idioms such as “behind the wheel” or “get a grip” contain both literal and figurative meanings. Meanwhile, literal idioms such as “rag” and “spin” can still be understood directly without significant changes in the meaning. These findings indicate that Indonesian audiences will have difficulty understanding the literal meaning of these idioms. Therefore, translation that is sensitive to figurative meaning is very important in the context of this movie.

As previously mentioned, the most common types of idioms found in this movie were pure idioms and semi-idioms, each numbering 33 idioms. This indicated that the dialogue in this movie is rich with idiomatic expressions that cannot be interpreted literally by the general audience, especially in a different cultural context. *Herbie Fully Loaded* is a family comedy movie with a car racing theme, which uses many slang terms, expressions specific to the automotive world, and American teenage language. The presence of literal idioms, which only 4 of total, indicated that the movie places greater emphasis on the use of figurative language characteristic of the teenage and racing worlds, aiming to strengthen the characters and atmosphere of the movie.

The translation strategies for idioms were analyzed using Baker's (2018) theory. The results showed that paraphrasing is the most dominant strategy used in the official subtitles of this movie. This strategy was used when the translator chose to convey the meaning of the idiom with common expressions that are easily understood in the target language, without retaining the original idiomatic form. The idioms “busted my butt,” “took off,” or “race your heart out” did not have idiomatic equivalents in Indonesian, so the translator opted to use common equivalents like “*bekerja banting tulang*,” “*meluncur*,” or “*keluarkan semua kemampuanmu*” to ensure the text remains communicative for the local audience. The strategy of using idioms with similar meaning but different forms is used in some cases as “no sweat” was translated as “*tidak apa-apa*” and “heart-to-heart” as “*bicara dari hati ke hati*.” Although the idioms have different forms, their meanings remain consistent. This strategy demonstrates the translator's effort to maintain the idiomatic style whenever possible. The strategy of using idioms with similar meanings and forms was only found in one idiom, namely “underdog shines through,” which was translated as “*si kuda hitam menjadi juara*.” This translation successfully retained the idiomatic meaning and nuance while using a relevant local cultural idiom. The omission strategy only occurred once, in the idiom “bucket of bolts,” which is translated as “*benda ini*.” In this case, the idiomatic meaning as an old, broken-down car is completely lost in the translation. This may have been done due to space constraints in the subtitles or considerations of the visual context, which already explains the intended meaning. Overall, these results indicated that in audiovisual contexts like the movie *Herbie Fully Loaded*, translators prioritize comprehensibility and reading efficiency over structurally preserving idioms. Paraphrasing is the most appropriate choice to maintain the flow and pace of subtitle reading for the audience.

The findings of this study strongly support and reinforce the result of previous studies that used Baker's (2018) theory in analyzing idiom translation strategies in movie subtitles. The results of

this study are consistent with the findings of Widyastuti & Puspani (2020) who analyzed the movie *Venom*, where both studies showed the dominance of paraphrasing strategies in translating idioms into Indonesian subtitles, with the same hierarchy of strategies, namely paraphrasing, followed by the use of idioms with the same meaning but different forms, idioms with the same meaning and form, and omission. The finding that pure idioms and semi-idioms dominate (each at 47.14%) also supports the results of Widyastuti & Puspani (2020), who found that the majority of idioms are pure idioms. This study also confirms Saehu's (2020) findings regarding the dominance of paraphrasing strategy, emphasizing the importance of understanding cultural context and technical constraints in movie subtitle translation. Although consistent with previous research, this study offers a unique contribution by exploring the specific context of automotive themed movies, which differs from Siagian's (2019) study on *The Fast and the Furious*, and provides in-depth analysis of the factors influencing the selection of paraphrasing strategies, such as subtitle space and time constraints, visual context that already conveys meaning, and prioritizing readability for the local audience. The consistency of these findings validates Baker's (2018) theory and demonstrates that the translation patterns of idioms in Indonesian subtitles exhibit predictable characteristics, where translators consistently prioritize the communicative effectiveness of the text and reading efficiency for the target audience while accommodating the technical constraints of the audiovisual medium.

CONCLUSION

The result of the analysis of idiom utilization and translation strategies in the Indonesian subtitles of the movie *Herbie Fully Loaded* successfully identified 70 valid idioms. The analysis of meaning shows that the majority of idioms have a dominant figurative meaning that is very different from their literal meaning. Idioms such as "busted my butt" (*bekerja banting tulang*), "crash a party" (*datang ke pesta*), and "bite the dust" (*pergi*) cannot be understood directly from the meanings of their constituent words. This finding indicates that Indonesian viewers will have difficulty understanding the literal meanings of these idioms, making translations that are sensitive to figurative meanings very important in the context of this movie.

Based on Fernando's (1996) classification, the idioms found in this movie consist of 33 in both Pure idioms and Semi-idioms (47.14%), and 4 Literal idioms (5.72%). The dominance of pure idioms and semi-idioms indicates that the dialogue and visual components in this movie are rich in idiomatic expressions that cannot be interpreted literally. As a family comedy movie with a car racing theme, *Herbie Fully Loaded* uses many slang terms, automotive-specific expressions, and American youth language that reflect the movie's characters and atmosphere.

An analysis of translation strategies using Baker's (2018) theory shows the following distribution: Paraphrasing of the total 60 idioms (85.71%); Using idioms with similar meanings but different forms of the total 8 idioms (11.43%); Using idioms with similar meanings and forms of the total 1 idiom (1.43%); and Omission of the total 1 idiom (1.43%). The dominance of paraphrasing strategy indicates that the translator prioritizes readability and efficiency in subtitles over maintaining the structural form of idioms. This strategy was chosen due to several factors: space and time constraints in subtitles, the visual context of the movie already providing meaning cues, and a priority on readability for Indonesian audiences who may not be familiar with American idioms related to the automotive and racing world.

The research findings indicate that the paraphrasing strategy proved most effective in the audiovisual context of the movie *Herbie Fully Loaded*. This strategy successfully retained the essence of idiom's meaning while accommodating the technical limitations of the subtitle medium and creating smooth viewing experience without sacrificing story comprehension. The consistency of these findings also validates that, in an audiovisual context, the paraphrasing strategy is the most practical and communicative choice.

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