

English Indonesian Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in Pirates of The Caribbean: The Dead Man's Chest Movie Script

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ABSTRACT

This observation is a deepening of the interpretation of how to respond or phrase the parable in the play with the title of the play is "Pirates of the Carribean:The Dead man "chest", explaining the elements of the parable contained in the drama scenario and the stage performed by a dubber in interpreting the parable itself. The materials put together in this obervasi are sorted using descriptive qualitative methods, created in chartes Hocket and Mona Baker's work that argues with future grammar. the phrase is sorted and incorporated into the available elements namely:In the early stages of watching the real drama Pirates of the Carribean: The Dead Man's Chest until you understand the content of the conversation or the messages conveyed by the participants of the drama. The next stage is to have a drama in the form of softcopy and a trusted site that is "walt disney" the next stage is pouring in the form of indonesian language works according to the softcopy. The next step, to understand the work of indonesian and English so that the parable can be understood and the last step is to see and sort out which element the parable is in. That we can deduce about changing a sentence but not losing its meaning is when we know about the essence of the sentence. The step in changing the sentence but not eliminating its meaning is to read all the new sentences we can determine or find the meaning and for us to know more about the parable we make as our daily language habits.

Keywords: Parables, dubbing, drama

INTRODUCTION

Language or communication between two or more people is very important in social life between people because without them cannot communicate or socialize with others because humans cannot live alone. Nowadays to travel to other countries or plan a vacation to a neighboring country, language is needed to communicate with others found in neighboring countries. In the country of indonesia, the motherland, English is one of the different languages for the first time in school to be studied by students from the level or level of elementary school to students. From here we see that the country of Indonesia is ready in the face of an era of rapid global development in technology that continues to develop every day. In the activity of studying in the classroom, English has four pillars of language competence, namely heeding, disqualifying, reciting and the latter is recording. There are approximately language competencies that will not be forgotten in learning and translating English.

Furthermore, there are a variety of very important languages incorporated into the first language known by children, namely their own mother tongue.

Eugene Nida and R. Taber Charles (1982. p.12) Translation is the most important thing to do in each stage of sending the base language (SL) to the recipient of the target rule (TL). If there is something that does not match the base language (SL) of the rule of acceptance (TL) that causes confusion to the translation. Most of the various aspects that affect the translation itself are habits in both languages (SL and TL). Among them, a translator has various difficulties when they translate or interpret a sentence or a paragraph. In an era of language universality, important tactics are applied in the crunch stage of joining the caste. Countless universal associations organize with the aim of making the kinship between citizens harmonious and peaceful. For accountability, it is very important to instill that trust in making language as a universal language by interacting with English. As it relates to the global network, they are very much in the same language as English without ever forgetting it as a universal language.

In general, we need language aimed at describing or explaining our thoughts, perspectives and expressing the things we are craving and enriching our abilities so that we can share what we know with others to maintain our kinship with those around us. In general, language aims to invite us to the need about something to see or process the language itself to a language that is easier to understand, understand and accept to other languages. In general, translation is the process of translating the meaning from one language to the target language (Febriani, et al. 2020). According to Newmark (1988.p.7), Translation is interpreting a sentence, text and paragraph performed by a translator from another sense to a meaning that according to the translator has meaning and also meaning more and more meanings that are found the meaning of the translation is perfect. K.Hasyim (2012) outlines a number of sections that support the act of dubbing. The only thing is the field of study, this field requires a more helpful one.

Such as the field that discusses the knowledge culture, linguistic focused studies related to language as the object of its study with the social order of society, allowing people to acquire the use and understanding of language, general knowledge and much more. A person who is an expert in language must have all four fields including enriching and deepening the culture in order to create more useful writing. The progress of dubbing is very meaningful due to the progress of ICT. People are getting comfortable using translation apps on their gadgets but the meaning displayed on the gadget is different from the actual meaning. Translation is a very unique point not only to proficient dubbing but to others. If others can translate smoothly then they acquire the field or their understanding acquires the field or stages of understanding they gain broad insights.

Thus, they acquire firsthand the uniqueness of creating new creations and new thoughts. However, dubbing is a difficult obligation faced by writers to complete, the translation finds the complexity of obligations related to lexicon, grammar structure, situational communication and culture. In the end, the number of students continues to realize that English is very complicated to learn most importantly when we try to interpret English sentences into Indonesian sentences. Following Nababan (2012,p.39-57), covers mid-variety, namely sorting, delivering and inserting on the varieties that fit his needs. Sorting is a rational part of a level of action that is very important for a translator. Transfer is a step that serves by a translator to bring the essence, notes, equations listed in the original language to the truly to the processing of the processed language. Inserting on the varieties that fit his needs is the step when a translator initiates the essens of equations that arise from the source into the form of a paper.

Using a language in everyday life certainly already knows the components or elements contained in it such as its meaning or purpose, elements, sentences, expressions, languages used every day, various types and expressions that have a broad meaning. Not only that, there is a definite expression, has a sentence that is not only two but can be three or more and the purpose is not from interpreting the sentence one by one but looking at idiomatic statements or expressions. Idioms or parables are already used more than one expression such as drama, in drama dialogue or the scenario of the playwright playing his role by telling the audience about his idiomatic expression. Perhaps some readers have not properly corrected the idiom element, that the idiom already has different elements and ways of working. Therefore, imi observation can be helpful to someone who wants to observe with the same title. Therefore, not only an enthusiastic observation in explaining or explaining

idiomatic expressions in the play, an observationist is also enthusiastic in giving a deeper explanation of the dubbing includes qualitative descriptive research with the title "English-Indonesian translation of the idiomatic expression contained in Pirates of Carribean:The Dead Man's Chest movie script".

After everything has been done, the consideration of an observation raised the film as an observation not because it gets the rating of the greatest drama film in the film element but rather the drama contains idiomatic expressions that are rarely found in parables on idiom elements. A pirate in a drama or story reveals a scenario using a different accent or style and uses a lot of English parables. It is very useful for direct and indirect English skills. This observation centers on the review of the parable elements contained in Pirates of the Carribean: The Dead Man's Chest and the translation of roles or expressions in the play is interpreted into infonesia, reviewing the approach used in interpreting idiomatic expressions in Pirates of the Carribean: The Dead Man's Chest movie script. So with the end of the translation does not remove the essence of the sentence. Language element classes are already categorized into specific classes. Experts also have opinions on the continuing similarity of language to each other. There are some opinions about the equation that will be explained more deeply: Carter Opinion Carter has a view on the parable of language that is the parable of language or sentences can not be interpreted in one sentence but we process it into more than one because the same parables produce different types of sentences.

Felicity O" dell and Michael McCarthy View is that language is a word or meaning that can't be guessed for granted, but the parable of language is how we process it by producing a lot of meaning. Mantyla (2004) opinion The parable of language is the delivery of a sentence delivered in several sentences with its purpose and purpose contradicting at the beginning of its acquisition in the opinion of parables, this observation concludes that the parable of language is an explanation or giving a deeper understanding of the diversion but becomes the direction of the original purpose of coming from the beginning and creating a new purpose. Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2008) Opinions A collection of sentences that have clear rules in various sentences. Parables are a commonly spoken delivery and are usually used by parents to advise their offspring.

F.R Palmern's (1974) Opinion The parable is the delivery of counsel in the form of a more polite sentence for those who understand. The parable has a good purpose and purpose so as not to offend anyone for those who hear it. Diverting the rules of sentences: If we change the rules as well as we change the structure of the meaning and the meaning makes understanding and confusion. A person who is dubbed must follow the categories of language rules in accordance with their rules in order to be achieved such as language acquisition or SL. Baker stated, a dubber in general always encounters complicated things in a variety of parables. Finally, done already, the parable of the phrase is a diversion that is not interpreted and individualized sentences. Parables are like feelings, understandings and experiences. So parables are the experience of a person in saying.

According Robingul Ahsan (2016) English-Indonesian Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in Pirates of the Carribean The Dean Man's Chest Movie Script is At the end of the parable response that includes six varieties, namely changes, initials, narrowing, values of discourse, particles of english feeling and sophisticated times at this time that relates to carrying out parables through the understanding of a similar form of dubbing that is tasked with parables that have different understandings, interpretation by changing different forms but similar endings and passing understanding by accident.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This variety of observations is qualitative or based on quality, the reason observation explains the events in the observation sentences themselves or that can be called estimating the event. Cresswel (1994) in his work "Observation based on quality is to explain in detail therefore an enthusiastic observation with stages or steps to explore something related to sentences or objects". Not only that, Maxwell (1996) has the opinion that quality-based or qualitative observations include the explanation of sentences or paragraphs rather than scores. In an observation, the initial acquisition of the data was used for the main component from which the data came from. Lofland and lofland in his work obtain data in qualitative observations in the form of sentences, behaviors or ways of work and in the form of archives of letters or works related to writing. Data can be obtained from notes, images, video/audio

tapes, movies. The research data is "Pirates of the Caribbean : the Dead Man's Chest", written by Ted Elliot and Terry Rossio and published in 2005. The international edition was revised in 2006. The script was downloaded from the official website of "Walt Disney", the production house of Pirates of the Caribbean: the Dead Man's Chest".

The Indonesian version is taken from the subtitle of the original VCD film. This observation center, an observation centered only on the various parables used in the drama Pirates of the Caribbean: The Dead Man's Chest and or how to stab the parable contained in the scenario of the drama Pirates of the Carribbean: The Dead Man's Chest. In receiving data for this observation there are various stages of receiving data. In the early stages of watching the real drama Pirates of the Carribbean: The Dead Man's Chest until you understand the content of the conversation or the messages conveyed by the participants of the drama. The next stage is to have a drama in the form of softcopy and a trusted site that is "walt disney" the next stage is pouring in the form of indonesian language works according to the softcopy. The next step, to understand the work of indonesian and English so that the parable can be understood and the last step is to see and sort out which element the parable is in.

The stage of sorting the data, the data in this observation is filled with stages that are: looking for data differences from the drama scenarios in english Pirates of The Carribbean: the standard Dead Man's Chest and the standard dubbing to indonesian standards. Attempting to find the parables in the play's screenplay and its dubbing, it is categorized into elements of the parable expression which, taking the action to use the stages used in the interpreting of the parable phrase of the play scenario for the desired meaning. So, this observation is to see the expression of the formulation by looking at the elements in the drama scenario by sorting it out and determining which element to enter and see the play directly so that there is no misunderstanding.

FINDINGS

After conducting the study, the authors found the difference, in the previous article with the same title English-Indonesian Translation of Idiomatic expressions in Pirates of the Carribbean: The Dead Man's chest movie script, Robingul Ahsan. In previous studies only discussed the elements of parables found in the drama scenario, and the ordinances of how a interpreter to interpret the conversation scenario. This research wants to go deeper into the elements and tips to speed up the process of dubbing by watching the pirate drama live. In this section it describes the sorting of material distinguished by the double variety, the variety of which is the element of the disclosure of parables and a quick way to interpret the idiomatic parable disclosure of the pirates of the Caribbean in the scenario of the person who has been called. The variety of idiomatic disclosures in pirates in the Caribbean in the drama scenarios of people who have been called upon is that while carrying out an observation on the scenario of the play on English and Indonesian speech, an observation sees there are parts of idiomatic disclosure that produce unequal elements. In the creation of a scientific work processing and the receipt of material obtained from the eemen parables are very easy to understand, the initials of the parable elements are reduced to be easy to understand and process.

Table 1. Parable elements

No	Parable disclosure	Parable Elements
1.	Finding a solution	Discourse Figures
2.	Don't move	English Nicknames
3.	Do	Obvious Nicknames
4.	Accredited	Obvious Nicknames
5.	Maintain balance	Discourse Figures
6.	Plain	Mingling Sentences
7	In Vain	English Nicknames
8	Perverse	English Nicknames
9	Don't Understand	Mingling Sentences
10	Piece of passion	Discourse Figures
11	Forgetful	Discourse Figures

12	One goal	Discourse Figures
13	In Fertile	Mingling Senteces
14	Myth	Discourse Figures
15	Terrorist	English Nicknames
16	Not Expecting reward	Mingling Sentences
17	Congratulations on the battle field	Exchanger
18	The burden of life	Exchanger
19	Half-cooked food	Mingling Sentences
20	Elderly	Figure Discourse
21	Twins	Mingling Sentences
22	Siblings	Mingling Sentences
23	Grateful in waiting	English Nicknames
24	A captain	English Nicnames
25	You are part of my life	English Nicknames
26	Doing it sincerely	English Nicknames
27	Too worried	English Nicknames
28	Dearest Pet	English Nicknames
29	Don't think negaively	English Nicknames
30	Still apreciated	Figure Discourse
31	Don't expect in humans	English Nicknames
32	Don't be selfish	Figure Discourse
33	Self-sufficient	English Nicknames
34	Excessive curiosity	English Nicknames
35	First aid	English Nicknames
36	Two-faced	English Nicknames
37	Very sad condition of the abdomen	Mingling Sentences
38	Umbrella ready before it rains	English Nicknames
39	Do not violate the rules	English Nicknames
40	Obey the advice	Mingling Sentences
41	Wall face	Mingling Sentences
42	Love	Figure Discourse
43	Outdated	Mingling Sentences
44	Part of his life	Exchanger
45	Invaluable	English Nicknames
46	Efforts do not betray the results of	Obvious Nicknames
47	Meaningless	Mingling Sentences
48	An expert has shortcomings	Discourse Figures
49	Don't Judge from the outside	Mingling Sentences
50	If wrong remains wrong	Discourse Figures
51	Self-esteem	Discourse Figures
52	Self-development process	English Nicknames
53	Chances don't come twice	Discourse Figures
54	Bleak past	Mingling Sentences
55	Bigger peg than pole	English Nicknames
56	Something hard to find	Discourse Figures
57	One's closeness determines reciprocity	Discourse Figures
58	Leave without leaving a trace	English Nicknames
59	Cheat without admitting	Mingling Sentences
60	Change for the better	English Nicknames
61	Not twice the job	Mingling Sentences
62	Don't cheat	Mingling Sentences
63	Don't trush	English Nicknames

64	The future really exists	English Nicknames
65	Get to know myself more deeply	Discourse Figures
66	Soldiers killed on the battrefield	Mingling Sentences
67	Manners	Mingling Sentences
68	Learn more vigorously	Discourse Figures
69	Tops and subordinates	Discourse Figures
70	Refrain	English Nicknames
71	Loyal visitors	Mingling Sentences
72	Parasitic plant	English Nicknames
73	Totality	Discourse Figures
74	Breaking the poison rope	English Nicknames
75	Befeat before trying	English Nicknames
76	Get ready	English Nicknames
77	Move forward	English Nicknames
78	Perseverance	English Nicknames
79	Mis-tactics	English Nicknames
80	Inconsistent	English Nicknames
81	Travel long way	Mingling Sentences
82	Change of mind	English Nicknames
83	Very patient	Discourse Figures
84	Very accepting of the shortcomings	English Nicknames
85	Don't be mistaken	Mingling Sentences
86	No messing around	English Nicknames
87	Unlike the public	Mingling Sentences
88	Too wasteful	Discourse Figures
89	Peace	Discourse Figures
90	Very unpredictable	Discourse Figures
91	Backbone	Discourse Figures
92	Don't know yourself	Discourse Figures
93	Do not rewind	Discourse Figures
94	Too sude	English Nicknames
95	Highly irresponsible	English Nicknames

DISCUSSION

The result of the above parable elements can be determined in the drama scenario, having six elements of parables, according to the predetermined elements. The six elements are according to Charles F. Hockett in future grammar, the scope of these elements is in the pirate drama scenario. The material to be used has been described in the previous theory that is related to things that have happened. When we find a sentence that is still related to the previous sentence that is a backup even though the sentence does not follow the rules. The following appendix to a similar sentence is "The man envelops his feelings" when we hear that sentence does not comply with the rules of the sentence by following Charles F.Hockett's theory on the six elements we can find in that sentence that is "they".

A clear initial is something that explains the position or existence that shows that the situation and conditions can be determined in the sentence itself. Here is an appendix to the sentence "Father is attending a meeting at the State Palace with the President" here it is clear that the clear initials are in the state palace". A complete instruction is something that explains about the sentence there are rules of sentences that fit the order of the language itself both verbally and in writing. Here the appendix of the sentence is "Your man, the backbone of the family" in this sentence the clue is your man who according to the language order is appropriate. Discourse figures explain that the sentence has advantages used in attracting the reader's ability to like the sentence itself. Here the appendix of the sentence is "Do not be a pervert in the life of others" because the sentence explains the form of contact and smooths the delivery in that way.

The language of young people who are in great demand among millennials today is what is very much targeted by the author only by it attracting the attention of young people in using parables such as "The snake will stick your lips" that do not take too seriously playing gadgets while hanging out with friends. The tactic in interpreting the scenario of the sea steel drama is to use parables with similar meanings, parables with similarities to the sentences, parables with twins, parables with disproportionate results, equations by searching for the same meaning and translations do not follow the meaning itself. Using the exact same parable as the original sentence is to explain the tactics obtained by following the same final result but in a different process because here the final result is shown. In the scenario of the sea steel drama there is a sentence that a soldier must be bravely ready for combat in the war even though there is no help whatsoever and has no personnel.

Using tactics that are similar in understanding but in fact different but the end result is in accordance with a similar understanding. The sentence order is not appropriate but the final result remains similar with regard to the sentence that nahkoda raised the rent that brought drugs in the cruise. That there's a renter on the cruise who carries drugs. The sentence shows the end result of the sentence process itself on a person and drugs. There are parts of the parable of language acquisition that are processed in the Indonesian sense. In relation to the sentence a diversionist uses the word man his life for the woman at the crucifixion of the sentence there is a parable of idiomatic disclosure.

Parable sentences that often appear in the play more mostly override the equivalent of the order because if only see and interpret in the sentence alone it will not be able to and the author suggests to look directly at the drama of sea steel itself so as not to trouble in the interpretation of the sentence. There are sentences in the scenario, namely: do not cross my path, carry out tasks, Greedy, selfish, crashing the battlefield, is getting dead sense, direction from superiors, need consideration, keep a safe distance, demigod, feel strange, the blinding of human trafficking fingerprint forgery, breathlessness, belief in a relationship, rainbow after rain, such as snails, insolent, giving space, do not dodge, highly respected soldiers, always remember the universe, give way out, in investigation, something pointless to do, twist the brain in solving problems, very stupid, lose direction, appreciate the older person, the appointment of a captain, enthusiastic in seeking new information, resist temptation, fight to the land of China, play politics on the troops, hope big to the leadership, negotiate, give a signal, not taken into account, so there are sentences that can be taken from the play because the idiomatic parable is easier to witness than seen through the sentence, that is the usefulness in interpreting the parable by watching the play. In the elements triggered by Charles, the six elements that will be discussed or lifted on the sea steel are with the various elements contained in the scenario of the play, both in the elements and the diversion tactics themselves.

There are some that are very difficult to interpret without seeing the live drama round and the comparison by looking at the live drama round, with regard to the pirate title that the idiomatic parable is more advisable to look at the sentence to be dubbed and play over and over again to make it easier for us to interpret it. It is very different if we switch in sentences and watch the sentence live because it relates to facial expressions, sounds, responses, high low tone we also dissolved in the play. In this case what needs to be emphasized is that the elements, tactics and twists of the play will not be difficult in the diversion of idiomatic parables, in order to achieve the balance of meaning, purpose and realm of elements that are already available according to Charles. To that end, there are some elements that have the highest levels used in sea steel drama scenarios and some are the lowest level according to the way a interpreter catches or the way a dubber looks at starting the dubbing. In this case the sentence or dialogue spoken by the cast of the play is very careful in the dubbing we can see once not necessarily fit with what we see, therefore the function of the play is repeated playback until we understand very well what the meaning of the dialogue and the purpose of them to pronounce the sentence itself.

At the time we see the idiomatic parable sentence that not necessarily we can capture cleanly what we will write about the dubbing itself but if we see directly the nosebleeds and high notes and redah voice that we will quickly capture because it relates to our daily lives. Because in general what we are very easy to catch is what we often do everyday and we experience directly, which is why if our parents advise us to use parables we will easily understand and if our parents advise a younger brother or someone underage it will make it difficult for us ourselves because the parable relates to age. This pirate drama has 95 parables that have been shared into Charles elements and have got their

own parts in that element, when using twins, real form, does not eliminate the true meaning and does not follow the rules of our lives anymore how to view or capture in understanding the idiomatic parable.

In the idiomatic parable implied in the play is when an observation relates the elements, the playback of the play and records the hardest and confusing parts between the nosebleed and the inappropriate sentence in the dubbing then that's where the four tactics play out as captured in the play's playback. A diversion who wants to interpret idiomatic parables not only relies on playback but already knows and deepens about translation because a translation that we will process is not enough to rely solely on a sentence because the experience of the formulation and pocketing of vocabulary is indispensable by an observational parable. Very many experts make their scientific work on parables, namely: explanation, takti, way, characteristics & shortcomings what will be encountered, because if the parable uses various sources will build new sentences, new and interesting parables to learn and follow in the application of daily life.

CONCLUSION

At this stage, this observation arrives at the end of the core stage of the problem and the meaning of the problem. *Pirates* explains the idiomatic parable elements contained in the screenplay of the drama *Pirates of The Caribbean: the Dead Man's Chest* and the tactics in interpreting the dilanguage attached by an observation. There are six elements presented in the screenplay of *Pirates of The Caribbean: The Dead Man's Chest*. The elements are Backup, clear initials, clues, discourse figures, english references, and youth communication. The most dominant element is english reference. That the diversion in the pirate drama scenario of idiomatic parables has six important elements put forward by Charles, that the diversion itself has a distinctive feature in the tactics of interpretation ranging from characteristic, capturing the intent of the sentence, processing the sentence and producing the sentence so as not to cause misunderstanding. The idiomatic parable dubbing contained in the sea steel drama scenario makes it easier for the writer or an observation because a person who wants to know the idiomatic parable can immediately see the face or form of repon played by members or personnel of the play itself. When we do dubbing in the form of sentences, readings, paragraphs of writing and others we just pegged or just repeat what exactly the meaning of the sentence, which is why it is more helpful in the dubbing of the play that is already available meaning and dubbing that has been provided by the play. In this case we as faithful readers and very fond of parables must go deeper in learning or knowing how our ordinances, references, and benchmarks against the dubbing itself, so that we can easily and pocket the sentences so that there is no crisis of sentences or repetition of sentences that are just that in a sentence or scientific work that we will make as observation. That way, more advantages that we get because actually when the crisis sentence interests a reader in starting wawasa they are very enthusiastic in learning it in idiomatic terms. The dominant diversionary tactics that a dubber has in common with the interpretation of parables in the screenplay of *Pirates of The Carribbean: The Dead Man's Chest*. The dominant is the diversion intended for parables that interpret similar to the initial acquisition, the interpretation of which is intended for parables with different, the multiplication by not eliminating meaning and the interpretation does not follow the rules. It can be known the final result by observation is for anyone who is interested in seeing the diversion of this observation, a reader through this observation cultivates or adds insight about idiomatic expressions that follow the rules and also ordinances and essences, in order to realize in the life lived and can make better observations from this observation. Intended for teachers, this observation has many shortcomings but here teachers can process and add insight in conveying english-Indonesian language language material that arouses the passion of students or prison in following the direction of the teacher. For other observations, this observation provides a sentence that can be used better to make better observations both in tactics, interpretation and how to express sentence by sentence.

SUGGESTION

From the conclusion above, the writer would like to give some suggestions as follows:

For English Teacher

Translation can be a new way for teacher in teaching English. So that, the teachers should consider to implements such idioms which will improve the students' translating is any subjets and for this case in translating idioms. As in this study, the researcher gave a view how to implemenent it in the right way.

For Further Researcher

This researcher to be completed by the further researcher due to gain the more positive result or to ensure that learning translation using idioms has really giving the effect on students. They can combine idioms with other skills or sub-skills as research variables.

For Students

The students should have high motivation to practice their translation whether in the class or at their home. The students should from a habit of idioms by trying to understand contexts in English frequently. It is because the more they practice, the better their translating will be.

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