

COMPARING HUMAN TRANSLATION WITH DEEPL TRANSLATE IN TRANSLATING IDIOM OF WEDNESDAY SERIES

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Abstract

This research aims to compare the strategy and accuracy of human translation and DeepL Translate in translating idioms of Wednesday series. The writers collected the idiom found in the series, analyzed the idiom's translation strategies by Mona Baker theory, and assessed translation accuracy of human translation and DeepL Translate using Nababan et al. theory. This research employs a qualitative methodology. The writers found 38 data and the findings are as follow: the findings from human translation shows 2,6% and DeepL Translate 7,9% were using an idiom of similar meaning and form. Human translation 5,3% and DeepL Translate 2,6% using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. Translation by paraphrase strategy by human translation 92,1% and DeepL Translate 42,1%. Translation by omission of a play on idiom strategy by DeepL Translate 47,4%. The significant differences happened in the idiom translation accuracy between human translation and DeepL Translate. The assessment of accuracy level in human translation by rater 1 and rater 2 are 100%. The assessment of accuracy level in DeepL Translate are 57,9% by rater 1 and rater 2, the less accurate 5,3% by rater 1 and 10,5% by rater 2, not accurate 36,8% by rater 1 and 31,6% by rater 2.

Keywords: Idiom, subtitling, translation accuracy, translation strategies, Wednesday

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A. INTRODUCTION

Translation is a result of text in a different language of source language, keeping the relation between it, and pointing the result as easy to read and understand in the target reader as naturally as it was by customizing the target reader culture while it does not look like the translation, confirming to (Douglas, 2012, p.6). There are 2 kinds of agents in translation according to Ward (1958; as cited in Catford 1965, p. 88) divided into human translation and machine translation. Human translation is highlighted as the direct person who takes the action in managing text from source language text to target language text adjusting the target language culture that produces communicative instruments in accordance with the target culture. Thus, it not only sends directly the message or meaning of the source language text without customizing the culture of target language. This analysis uses professional human translation provided by Netflix to produce interlingua subtitles.

The other agent of translation that has become more expanded and easier to access is machine translation. Machine translation automatically processes and produces translated text and speech from one language to another. The machine that

takes control of it, using Artificial Intelligence. Machine translation that the system percentage higher than others is DeepL which is confirmed by Client Cheng (2022), the founder and CEO of iglobe Advisory Inc. DeepL is extremely approved as a translation machine that has a high level of neural network technology and is recognized as an extremely advanced machine.

One of the combinations of words that indicate challenges or difficulties when translating or interpreting it, called an idiom, as stated by McCarthy & O'Dell (1994, p. 148). The unique expression of idiom, which is connected with the culture's history to target language can produce translation that will not have the real meaning or get the real meaning. It needs to know and understand the whole context in the meaning of source language and target language. The audio-visual media that contains many current idioms is on movies, as argued by O'Dell & McCarthy (2017, p. 6).

Movies are not just for entertainment but also for learning a language and sometimes as a way to send information that is happening in society. The movie became more popular because when the pandemic covid 19 came to the societies in the world including Indonesia,

that is required to stay at home for over 1 year. So that is the reason why people spend more time in watching movies and TV series provided by online platforms as a replacement for cinema until now. The online platforms that provide movies and TV series have become popular and the most popular online platform is Netflix which recorded more than 223,09 million users, informed by Javier (<https://www.tempo.co>).

The original Netflix TV series that occupied the top 10 position in 93 countries is Wednesday. The writers chose Wednesday because there are so many idioms indicated in the first episode which can prove, that Wednesday is rich in idioms that are expressed in every episode. Furthermore, the producer itself is Tim Burton. He produced so many movies that nominate as the best movies such as Batman, Alice in Wonderland, Charlie and the Chocolate Factory and so on. No wonder his series Wednesday recorded about 341.23 million hours watched, has watched over 50 million housekeeping where unconsciously this series has given impact to people in entertainment, confirming to Netflix (<https://about.netflix.com/>).

The writers take the idiom from all the episode in the Wednesday season 1. From the translation result of the idioms

produced by DeepL Translate and human translation are analyzed by the writers, in which strategies of idiom translation these agents used.

In translating or analyzing the result of the translation of idiom can be adjusted by deciding what strategies are used. The translation strategies of the idiom (Baker, 2018) contain how to translate the idiom to a different language in many ways. The writers chose Baker's strategies of idiom translation as the main theory because this is still relevant, with the evidence some researchers are still using this strategy to analyze which strategies of idiom translation in plays, novels, comics, etc. are used. Additionally, Baker's strategies offer 6 different choices to translate idiom (Baker, 2018, p. 77). This is in line with the writer's analysis that compares 2 agents of translation in translating the challenging combination of words that is an idiom. It can become an analysis theory that some data refer to what choice. The writers can know how the quality of the translation results by examining it, using an assessment of translation quality.

To evaluate the quality of translation between human and DeepL Translate, the writers used translation quality factor which is divided into three assessments argued by Nababan et al

(2012). One of them is accuracy. Accuracy is a criterion to examine whether the words can correctly transfer the meaning, still indicate the distorted meaning of words, or maybe cannot correctly translate all of the words. In this analysis, the writers decided to use the parameter of accuracy in translation due to this parameter is in line with the writer's research that analyzes idiom. Translating the idioms focuses on the correct delivered meaning of each word which is not allowed to indicate distorted meaning of words or texts, the focus of idiom is in line with the definition of accuracy. The other reason for using the theory of Nababan et al (2012). is because most of researchers are still using it to analyze their research that is connected to the accuracy of the translation. It proves that this theory is still relevant.

Hasibuan (2020) examined the comparison between human translation and Google Translate, the result revealed that human translator produced more accepted and natural translation than Google Translate. In the meantime, the data shows that Indonesia got into the fourth position of countries that use the internet for using translation machines, according to Neraca (<https://www.neraca.co.id>). Significant differences from the data found, it makes the writers dive deeper into this matter in

the research in which machine translation has less quality for translating, but machine translation is often used among Indonesians. In a result the writers decided to choose the other machine translation, recorded as the most advanced machine translation system that is DeepL Translate and compare with professional human translation in translating idioms to analyze translation strategies of the idiom that these 2 agents used and to assess the accuracy in the idiom translation result. From the above reason of each component that have completely collected with the relevant theory, research and data to approved the reason what makes the writers decide to write thesis with the title "Comparing of Human Translation with DeepL Translate in Translating Idiom of Wednesday Series".

The title of the previous research that is relevant to the writer's analysis is "A Comparison between human and google translations" written by Dzakiyyah et al. from Muhammadiyah University of Makassar. The researcher conducted this research in 2019. The difference is in the aim, which the previous study aimed to understand the distinctions in efficiency and credibility comparing Google Translate and human translation. While the present research aims to analyze the comparison of human translation and

DeepL Translate in what translation strategies of idiom is used and the translation accuracy of these 2 agents of translation. The similarity between these 2 researches is that, compare the results of translation using machine and human translation.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Method of the research

According to W. Creswell and D. Creswell (2018, p. 43) the purpose of qualitative research is to examine and comprehend the significance that different individuals or group assign to various societies or daily issues. Inductively growing from specifics to broad themes, data analysis, data interpretation, and emergent questions and processes are all part of the research process. Related to this research that Analyzing from 2 different agents indicates on certain translation strategies of the idiom by Baker. Also, the accuracy in the idiom translation result of human translation and DeepL Translate will be assessed by the rater 1 and rater 2. Based on Taylor et al. (2016, p. 7), qualitative methodology is the study that generates descriptive data. It can observe an individual's written or spoken words as well as actions. Yin

(2016, p. 9) stated that the features of qualitative research divided into 5, which 2 of them are providing ideas from current or updated theories that can provide explanations for social thoughts and behaviors. Also realizing the value of combining evidence from several sources rather than depending only one, which related to this research, the writers collected the data which is idiom from spoken words of actors and actress in Wednesday TV series. Also, after analyze the strategy and assess the accuracy, the writers explain the reason why the translation of idiom to Indonesian include to specific strategy, also.

2. Time and Place of the Research

The writers conducted the research from September to August 2024 so the total doing this research was about 7 months. Everything that the writers will do in the present research is abstractly drawn in this chapter such as the procedure when doing the research, the technique to collect the data, to analyze the data, and the data source. The writers do this research in any possible locations such as the National Library of Indonesia and the library of STBA JIA, with the majority at home and STBA JIA's library.

3. Data Source

According to Yin, R.K (2016) collecting data or objects like movies, documents, etc. can be from any source like a repository from a university, website, or other platform in electronic (p. 154). Based on the above definition, the primary data source of this present research is a TV series called Wednesday. The writers collected 38 data points of idioms from 8 episodes of Wednesday, with a time duration for each episode of approximately 50 minutes. Wednesday is originally from Netflix and contains subtitles translated by humans. Another data source of this research is translation by DeepL Translate.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

Collecting the data is the process by which particular evidence is gathered so that the researcher's research design and methods may be used to appropriately analyze the outcomes of all operations, as stated by Singh (2006, p. 212). Furthermore, Creswell (2012, pp. 222-224) stated that collecting the data consists of 4 different categories. 2 of them are document and visual images. He also said that documents are capable of

providing beneficial information for dealing with the writer's qualitative research questions, they can be crucial sources of information in qualitative research. Documents are divided into three categories: public (such as library archives, meeting minutes, publicly accessible records, official memos, etc.), private (such as personal journals, private notes, personal notes, diaries, letters, etc.), and web site data represents both public and private documents. The definition above is in line with the present research which collects the theory and essential information from books, journals, and websites, that relate to the writer's research and aims as the basis for responsible explanation in this analysis. It is divided into a theory collected from Baker about translation strategies of idiom and a theory from Nababan about translation quality in the accuracy parameter of translation. Another category of collecting data is audiovisual material, audiovisual materials are made up of images or sounds that the writers gather to better understand the main phenomenon being studied. videotapes, photographs, digital images, paintings, and pictures are examples of audiovisual materials. Applying

audiovisual material allows people to openly express how they perceive reality since individuals can easily relate to images, such as those found in films which are so prevalent in people's daily lives. It further contains a wealth of data about actual life as people in audiovisual material present it.

According to the above data collection by audiovisual material is in line with the writers, which collects idioms by checking every conversation or dialogue on Wednesday's TV series. How the writers know that phrase, clause, or short sentence includes the idioms by finding out in the online dictionaries such as Cambridge Dictionary and Merriam-Webster Dictionary. Because the focus of the writers is on the dialogue, it is necessary to write the first idiom and continue with the other idioms, per sentence for each of 38 data of idioms collected.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

Analyzing data is the process of finding facts of the material that would be researched, for the result of the research followed by the relevant theory that can make the reason accountable as stated by Singh (2006, p. 223). The analysis of qualitative

data proceeds through five phases: compiling, disassembling, reassembling, interpreting, and concluding, according to Yin (2016, p. 184). As stated by Yin (2016, p. 186) compiling is a way of organizing the research notes the writers have gathered from the last data collection to entail explicitly placing all of the notes in the proper sequence.

According to the definition above, it is followed by the present analysis. The present research includes compiling notes of the scene explanation and the meaning of each idiom based on the Cambridge Dictionary or Merriam-Webster Dictionary. The second, disassembling is the process of testing that involves dividing the assembled data into smaller parts, as the authority of Yin, p. (2016, p. 186). Based on the definition above, it is followed by the present analysis. The present research includes identifying the results from human translation and DeepL Translate in translating the idioms.

Additionally, Reassembling entails rearranging and recombining the data in a way that makes sense, interpreting it by employing reassembled material to craft a new narrative that will serve as the main analytical component,

confirming to Yin (2016, p. 187). The above definition, it is in line with the writer's analysis that decides by evaluating and explaining why the data result of translating the two different agents includes into specific kinds of Baker strategies in translating idiom using the theory that supports the data. The writers prove whether the English idiom using translation strategies of idiom expression or not by using the Indonesia idiom collection of the book Prihantini (2016), Agustinalia (2018), and the Online KBBI. Also, the writers use the trusted source from website to get the information of the Indonesia idiom expression's list and for knowing the meaning of Indonesia idiom. In a section of proving whether the translation by human and DeepL accurately translate the meaning from English to Indonesia or not. The final analysis is, that rater 1 and 2 assess the translation accuracy of the translation results from human translation and DeepL Translate also, the writers explain why the result of translation from 2 agents includes into certain accuracy categories. The last phase in analyzing data, concluding is where the writers make conclusions based on all of its research. It must be

connected to the interpretation phase and extend to every other phase, as the authority of confirming to Yin (2016, p. 187). In this research, The writers conclude the result of data that has been analyzed by elaborating the questions of what are translation strategies of idiom that human translation and DeepL Translate use and how is the accuracy in the idiom translation result of these 2 agents.

6. **Instrument of the Research**

The instrument of this present research was Netflix, a platform that contains movies, TV series, documentaries, and cartoons. Netflix provides Indonesian subtitles translated by humans. Machine translation is used by the writers were produced by DeepL Translate as a comparison to the results of translating idioms. Identifying the accuracy of the translation, the writers use the accuracy assessment instrument of translation quality by Nababan et al. Analyzing the translation strategies used in translating idioms covered a theory from Baker. Additionally, the other instruments used by the writers were from websites, consisting of Cambridge Dictionary and the Merriam-Webster Dictionary to find

out the idiom's definition. Upon discovering the lists of Indonesia idiom's expression, their definitions, and each word's meaning, the Prihantini book (2016), Agustinalia book (2018), the Online KBBI are used by the writers.

C. DATA ANALYSIS AND DESCRIPTION

Tabel 1. Translation Strategies of idiom in Human Translation and DeepL Translate

Translation strategies of idioms	Total in Data	
	Human translator	DeepL Translate
Using an idiom of similar meaning and form	1	3
Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	2	1
Borrowing the language idiom	0	0
Translation by paraphrase	35	16
Translation by omission of a play on idiom	0	18
Translation by omission of entire idiom	0	0

Tabel 2. Accuracy Assessment of idioms by Rater 1 and Rater 2

Accurate Category	Total Data
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	Rater 1		Rater 2	
	HT	DT	HT	DT
Accurate	38	22	38	22
Less Accurate	0	2	0	4
Not Accurate	0	14	0	12

According to the above table, display which strategy that usually used by the human and DeepL Translate, also how the accuracy of each agent of translation in translating idioms is assessed by rater 1 and rater 2. Example analyses of 3 data, explained below.

Tabel 3. Translation of My Bag

SL	Human translator (TL)	DeepL Translate (TL)
What? No. Uriah's Heap is definitely not my bag	<i>Apa? Tidak mau. aku tak cocok di uriah's heap</i>	<i>Apa? Tidak. Tumpukan uriah jelas bukan tas saya</i>

Wednesday's scene showcased Wednesday asking Enid to switch volunteer assignment and Enid said "What? No. Uriah's Heap is definitely not my bag". Directed by Cambridge Dictionary, the above phrase includes to an idiom that expresses "If something is your bag, you are interested in it and do it for pleasure". Depending on the translation

generated by human translation, it can be claimed that the result consists of **translation by paraphrase** because was no longer produced in the idiom of the target language and literal but has an exact meaning like the source in accordance to the situation on Wednesday which is more comprehensible and acceptable to give the target language the meaning it needs and also stay in line with the source meaning. The result translation by DeepL Translate is **a translation by omission of a play on idiom**, producing a different meaning in the target text because executing only in the literal meaning.

Relating to the scene and dictionary's definition of idiom, the accuracy of result of a human translation by rater 1 and rater 2 assessed 3 proved how human translation accurately delivered the message of "What? No. Uriah's Heap is definitely **not my bag**" (If something is your bag, you are interested in it and do it for pleasure) into "*Apa? Tidak mau. **aku tak cocok di uriah's heap***" without distorting the source meaning. The word of "*cocok*" according to Online KBBI means (*tidak senang atau suka*) so the translation by human for the above expression means Enid did not like in Uriah's Heap. Whereas both raters stated the same indicator's accuracy of the result by DeepL Translate produces in 1

confirming that the target language's translation of the clause is inaccurate making distortion meaning in the clause's overall sense. The distortion meaning happened in the translation word of "bag" which relating to the context of the text and the story, there is no connection with the "bag" at all. Because this expression is an idiom so it cannot guess the expression only by literal meaning. "*Apa? Tidak. Tumpukan uriah jelas **bukan tas saya***", *tas* according to Online KBBI means *wadah berbentuk persegi digunakan untuk menyimpan sesuatu*. There is no figurative meaning in that word which not explain the source text meaning of **not my bag**" (If something is your bag, you are interested in it and do it for pleasure).

Tabel 4. Translation of change of heart

SL	Human translator (TL)	DeepL Translate (TL)
Come on, let's roll	<i>Ayo, mari jalan!</i>	<i>Ayo, mari kita mulai</i>

On the word of Merriam Webster, the above combination of words includes to an idiom that describes "Used to tell another person or a group of people to start leaving a place or to start doing something". Based on the translation produced by human translation and DeepL Translates, it can be concluded that the

results consist of **translation by paraphrase** because the result in the target language contained the exact meaning of the source language and the word of “*mari jalan*” and “*mari kita mulai*” did not produce in idiom and literal anymore.

The scene of Wednesday showed Uncle Fester indirectly asking Wednesday to get in his unique vehicle by giving Wednesday helmet and saying “Come on, let’s roll”. Connecting to the scene and the meaning of the dictionary, the accuracy of translation result of a human translation by rater 1 and rater 2 produced **3** which accurately delivered the message of “Come on, let’s roll” (used to tell another person or a group of people to start leaving a place or to start doing something) into “*Ayo, mari jalan*” based on Online KBBI “*jalan*” means (*gerak maju dengan kendaraan*) without distorting the source context meaning. Whereas translation of DeepL Translate produces its accuracy in **2** by rater 1 and rater 2 means that the existence of distortion meaning happens in some word of this translation “*Ayo, mari kita mulai*” according to Online KBBI it has the meaning of (*menyatakan ajakan untuk mengawali bertindak atau melakukan*), that disturb meaning of whole context. If it is only reflected to the definition, the phrase are correctly transferred but it does not fit with the

context of Wednesday scene which Uncle Fester said the expression to invite Wednesday to go by using his vehicle.

Tabel 5. Translation of Were Behind This

SL	Human translator (TL)	DeepL Translate (TL)
I should have known you were behind this	<i>Mestinya aku tahu kau biangnya</i>	<i>Seharusnya aku tahu kau ada di balik ini</i>

Continued to the scene in tabel 2, this phrase is presented the way Wednesday and Enid opened the door and went inside it there was a surprise birthday party on Wednesday and when Wednesday sees there is Thing, she said “I should have known you were behind this”. The above phrase belongs to an idiom that expresses “To support someone (completely) in what they are doing” based on Cambridge Dictionary. According to the translation produced by human translation, it can be concluded that the result consists of **translation by paraphrase** because the result in the target language has been customized with the situation that happened in the source text on Wednesday series and did not produce in idiom and literal anymore. The result translation by DeepL Translate is a **translation by omission of a play on idiom** because

executing the literal meaning only into “*kau ada di balik ini*” in the target language.

Connecting to the scene and the meaning of the dictionary, the accuracy of translation result of a human translation by rater 1 got 3 which entails accurately delivering a phrase from the source language “I should have known you were behind this” (to support someone completely in what they are doing) to the target language “*Mestinya aku tahu kau biangnya*” connected to the source context that word in Online KBBI means (*kau kepala atau pimpinannya*) and the result of DeepL Translate produces its accuracy in 3 means that did not exist the distortion meaning in this translation result, so the message transferred accurately into “*Seharusnya aku tahu kau ada di balik ini*”. Rater 2 stated the result of human translation and DeepL Translate have accuracy in 3 indicating that a phrase in the source language is accurately conveyed into the target language. Rater 1 and rater 2 stated that the translation by DeepL “*kau ada di balik ini*” has the meaning of (someone who is the main cause of all this happened).

D. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION, AND RECOMMENDATION

1. Conclusion

Human translation indicates translation strategies of idiom dominantly used translation by paraphrase, percentage 92,1% with the aim to make the viewers of movie easily and fully understand interlingual subtitles for viewers so that they do not need to guess or think what is the meaning of the expression moreover idiom words. 5,3% comes from using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and 2,6% percentage of using an idiom of similar meaning and form. The human translation using Indonesia idiom expression because it is very common use in daily without making the viewers difficult to understand the meaning.

The translation strategy of idiom by DeepL Translate percentage 47,4% of translation by omission of a play on idiom because some idiom meaning has not been stored in their system yet, so it only translated by literal meaning. 42,1% of translation by paraphrase because the system on DeepL has the meaning of its idiom, so idiom also has not translated in literal but by paraphrasing which proved that the

system of DeepL stores the meaning of some idiom. 7,9% percentage of using an idiom of similar meaning and form and 2,6% comes from using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, because the expression that produce by DeepL in the translation of target language included to the Indonesian idiom, by checking it on the Indonesia idiom books, Online KBBI, and trusted website.

The The result that human translation always got 3 accuracies in translation, can conclude that it is a professional human translator which has a large knowledge of or a native in target language and culture so the human translation can adjust to the situation in the object that the translator is translating in according to the source meaning as well as translating it to the daily expression that always use in target language. Whereas the assessment of accuracy level in DeepL Translate which is based on machine translation, 57,9% was accurate. 5,3% was less accurate by rater 1 and 10,5% by rater 2. 36,8% was not accurate by rater 1 and 31,6% by rater 2. Score of accuracy of DeepL Translate means that it cannot always accurately transfer the message and only can translate what the word, phrase, and clause has been in the

system of the machine, can neither directly update with the current idiom nor customize the situation of the object (context).

2. Implication

Translation by paraphrase was the most common strategy used by human translators in translating idioms, percentage 92,1%. In DeepL Translate, the strategy of translation by paraphrase becomes frequently used that percentage in 42,1%. That strategy translates the idiom with the acceptable definition in the target language, but not all translation by paraphrase fit the context of the source movie. The number of 5,3 % of human translation percentage from using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, while the DeepL Translate proportions of it is 2,6%. From using an idiom of similar meaning and form, human translation got 2,6%. Percentages of 7,9% from the translations of DeepL Translate using an idiom of similar meaning and form. Only DeepL Translate got a percentage in the strategy of translation by omission of a play on idiom (47,4%), where translated literally.

In this research, the human translation comes from subtitling in Netflix was done by professional human translation. Subtitling that done by people focus on naturalness, not losing source meaning, and using the words or expressions that commonly use in the target language. So, people who do subtitling must condense and rephrase depending on what “can” be done and what really “need” to be done, confirming to Cintas & Remael (2014, p. 150). That is the reason of human translation usually uses translation strategy by paraphrase because the source text “can” be done by paraphrase and “need” to be done by paraphrase to make the watcher of target language easily understand of idiom expression of English TV series. There are some undeniable idioms that “can” be done by paraphrase but it does not “need” to be done by paraphrase. Due to, there are idiomatic expressions of the target language that are very common being used in daily conversation.

In other situation, DeepL Translate automatically only produces by literal or the idiom that has been stored in the system, confirming to (Hasibuan, 2020, p. 129) the involvement of humans occurs in machine translation

system or Computer-Assisted Translation which proved with the limitation of the vocabulary provided by their programmed dictionaries, there are humans role in translation that took in the action of what is referred to as pre-editing the intended source text for translation and post-editing the translated version produced by machine translation.

Assessments by rater 1 and rater 2, significant differences exist of human translation accuracy and DeepL Translate accuracy. It shows that human translation 100% of the 38 data points on idioms correctly translated the meaning of source to target language and DeepL Translate only percentage 57,9% of accuracy. There is less accurate translation of idiom, percentage in 5,3 % by rater 1 and 10,5% by rater 2. It can be said that distorted meaning in some words disturbs the meaning of whole text. Rater 1 assessed 36,8% and rater 2 percentage 31,6% in the category of not accurate.

Following the above results, human translation provides more accurate and natural translations that fit in the target culture and connect with the context of the situation in Wednesday, while DeepL Translate produces translations

that are not necessarily accurate and frequently use uncommon expressions in the target language.

3. Recommendation

This analysis has shown the different ways to translate idiom wrapped in translation strategies of idiom by Mona Baker. It is important for the interlingual subtitle translator who will translate an idiom to choose the suited strategy in translating idiom especially for movie, which aims to make it easier for the watchers to understand the meaning of the idiom when having to look at images, hear sound, and see the interlingual subtitle.

The result in this analysis shown that human translation more easily understands and accurately transfer in all data. It can be suggested to the reader who will translate or be the translator wants to use machine translation, it is allowed but the translator has to consider and check the result of a translation by machine translate. Because not all the words, phrases, clauses, or sentences translate accurately and acceptable in the target language.

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