

IDIOM TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN THE ALBUM OF “PURPOSE – JUSTIN BIEBER”

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Abstract

The purposes of this study are to identify the types of idiom found in the album “Purpose – Justin Bieber” and to analyse the strategies used in idiom translation. The source of data is the album of “Purpose – Justin Bieber”. There are eighteen song lyrics in the album and their Indonesian translation. In this study, the writers identify the types of idiom by using Palmer’s theory (1976) and analyse the strategies used in idiom translation by using Baker’s theory (1992). The writers use descriptive qualitative design and *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* as the technique of data collection. The result of data analysis in idiom

translation strategies found in 9 songs lyric album. From the identification of idiom, the writers found 23 idioms in the song lyric album consisted of three types, they were phrasal verb, partial idiom, and prepositional verb. The result of data analysis shows that there are three types of idiom found namely phrasal verb, partial idiom, and prepositional idiom. Moreover, there are three strategies found in idiom translation, which are similar meaning and form, similar meaning and dissimilar form, and translation by paraphrase.

Keywords: Translation, Idiom, Idiom Translation Strategies

A. Introduction

Translation is defined by Brislin (1976: 1) as "the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form, whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf".

Idiom is defined by Larson (1984) as cited in Adelnia & Dastjerdi (2011: 879) as a string of words whose meaning is different from the meaning conveyed by the individual words. Therefore, the first thing to mention here is that idiom cannot be translated literally because the meaning cannot be predicted from the meaning of their constituents, idiom have their own meaning which cannot be translated word by word.

Idiom translation is very interesting to help Indonesian learner especially for the students of English education study program in studying English as a foreign language especially its idiom, because

idiom is important to be learnt especially in translation course and by learning an idiom it can enrich the vocabulary of the students because idiom is a part of vocabulary building.

Purpose is the fourth studio album by Canadian singer Justin Bieber. It was released on November 13, 2015 by Def Jam Recordings and School Boy Records. Purpose debuted at number one on the US Billboard 200, earning 649,000 album-equivalent units in its first week of release, giving Bieber the largest first-week sales of his career and his sixth number-one album in the United States. Purpose was nominated for Album of the Year and Best Pop Vocal Album at the 2017 Grammy Awards. The writers choose this album as the source of data, because it contains a lot of idioms compared to other albums.

B. Literature Review

The need for translation plays an important role which cannot be separated from human life. It is because translation is one of solutions to assist people who want to understand many sources of reading which are written in different language. In addition, Newmark (1988: 5) explains that translation means rendering the text into another language in the way the author intended to the text. It means that translation involves transferring words from SL (source language) to TL words (target language) which in this case is transferring English into Indonesian.

Translation becomes frequent activity in our daily life in order to communicate meanings from another language. According to Manser (1996: 441), translation is the activity of changing something spoken or written into another language. It means that

whatever we are doing with something (e.g. information, idea), when changed into another language is called translation. Other definition coming from Catford (1965: 1) defines that translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another.

Having excellent knowledge in types of word meaning would do a lot of assisting to choose the most appropriate equivalence in translation. One type of word meaning that can be confusing in translation is idiom. Baker (1992: 63) states an idiom often carries meaning which cannot be deduced from their individual component. Makkai (1995: 16) argues that an idiom is the assigning of a new meaning to a group of words which already have their own meaning. An idiom is also defined as a group of words strung together to assume a specific meaning different from the meaning of each individual word.

On the other hand, Palmer (1976: 41) defines an idiom as meant a sequence of words whose meaning cannot be predicted from meanings and the words themselves. Idiom is like a group of words or phrase that cannot be understood by the combination of word themselves, it must be seen the whole word. Palmer (1976: 42) also states that an idiom involves collocation of special kind, not just inform meaning. Consider, for instance *kick the bucket* in here we not only have the collocation of kick and the bucket but also the fact that the meaning of the resultant combination is opaque. it is not related to the meaning of the individual words, but is sometimes nearer to the meaning of a single word (thus, *kick the bucket* equals die).

Palmer (1976: 98-99) states that common types of idiom are phrasal verb, prepositional verb, and partial idiom.

1. Phrasal Verb

Phrasal verb is a very general type of idiom in English, which is usually known as the phrasal verb. It is the combination of the verbs and adverbs. Examples: *make up, put down, give up.*

2. Partial Idiom

In which one of the words has a common meaning and the other word has an odd meaning called partial idiom. It is the combination of the verb and noun. Examples: *the idea cut the tree, I drank the bread.*

3. Prepositional Verb

Prepositional verb is the series of verb and preposition. It is the combination of the verb and preposition. Examples: *look after, go for.*

Some strategies related to the problem of translating idiom are discussed depending in the context in which an idiom is to be translated. Translating idiom compels the translator to utilize some strategies to provide a good idiom translation. Baker (1992: 72) suggests some strategies that can be used to translating idiom.

1. Using Idiom Similar Meaning and Form

Baker (1992: 72) states that this strategy involves using an idiom in the target language which conveys roughly the same meaning as that of the source-language idiom and, in addition, consists of equivalent lexical items. It is a kind of matching idiom from the target language with idiom from the source language. Not all idioms have the same form the meaning with the source language. So we have to remember that this

strategy can only be used for certain idioms. For example:

SL: Jeff has such a **big head** and thinks he's in charge of everything.

TL: *Jeff sangat besar kepala dan berpikir bisa mengatur segalanya.*

2. Using Idiom Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

It is often possible to find an idiom or fixed expression in the target language which has a meaning similar to that of the source idiom or expression, but which consists of different lexical items (Baker, 1992: 74). This strategy uses different lexical items to express more or less the same idea. For example:

SL: The children is **playing cat and dog** in the house.

TL: *Anak-anak sedang bermain petak umpet didalam rumah.*

3. Translation by Paraphrase

This is by far the most common way of translating idioms when equivalence cannot be found in the target language or when it seems inappropriate to use idiomatic language in the target text because of differences in stylistic preferences of the source and target language (Baker, 1992: 74). For example:

SL: The old man is **kick the bucket**

TL: *kakek itu meninggal dunia*

4. Translation by Omission

Omission is allowed only in some cases, first, when there is no close equivalent in the target language, secondly, when it is difficult to paraphrase. Finally, an idiom may be omitted for stylistic reason. As with single words, an idiom may sometimes be omitted altogether in the target

text. It happens because there is has equivalent in the target language, its meaning cannot be easily paraphrased, or for stylistic reasons (Baker, 1992: 77). For example:

SL: He might *get up the juice* to kiss me

TL: Dia *mungkin akan mencium saya*

C. Method of Investigation

The writers apply descriptive qualitative design. The source data of this research are the song lyric album “Purpose-Justin Bieber” and its Indonesian translation taken from <https://terjemahanmakna.blogspot.com/2017/09/lirik-justin-bieber-arti-dan-terjemahan-lagu.html?m=1>.

In collecting data, the writers use documentation method since the data are taken from the song lyric. The writers implement *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (SBLC) technique where the writers only act as the observer. To analyse the data, the writers use Palmer’s theory (1976) to identify the types of idiom in the song lyric album and Baker’s theory (1992) in analysing the strategies used in idiom translation.

D. Findings and Discussion

The analysis is represented by the identification of types of idiom by describing all idioms found and the analysis of idiom translation strategies.

1. Types of Idiom

In the identification, the writers find 23 idioms in 9 songs lyric album. There are three types found in the identification of idioms, which are phrasal verb which consists of 14 idioms,

partial idiom which consists of 5 idioms, and prepositional verb which consists of 4 idioms. The types of idiom are identified and described below:

a. Mark My Words

The writers find three idioms in the song lyric “Mark My Words” and the types of idiom are described below:

1) Mark My Words

The idiom *mark my words* is included in partial idiom because the idiom has a pattern *mark* (Verb) + *my words* (Noun Phrase).

2) Fade Away

The idiom *fade away* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *fade* (Verb) + *away* (Adverb).

3) Live a Lie

The idiom *live a lie* is included in partial idiom because the idiom has a pattern *live* (Verb) + *a lie* (Noun Phrase).

b. What Do You Mean

The writers find four idioms in the song lyric “What Do You Mean” and the types of idiom are described below:

1) Running out of Time

The idiom *running out of time* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *running* (Verb) + *out of time* (Adverbial Phrase).

2) Make up Your Mind

The idiom *make up your mind* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *make* (Verb) + *up your mind* (Adverbial Phrase).

3) Catch the Beat

The idiom *catch the beat* is included in partial idiom because the idiom has a pattern *catch* (Verb) + *the beat* (Noun Phrase).

4) Make up Your Heart

The idiom *make up your heart* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *make* (Verb) + *up your heart* (Adverbial Phrase).

c. Sorry

The writers find two idioms in the song lyric “Sorry” and the types of idiom are described below:

1) Run out of Time

The idiom *run out of time* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *run* (Verb) + *out of time* (Adverbial phrase).

2) Go out

The idiom *go out* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *go* (Verb) + *out* (Adverb).

d. Love Yourself

The writers find five idioms in the song lyric “Love Yourself” and the idioms are described below:

1) Rained on My Parade

The idiom *rained on my parade* is included in prepositional verb because the idiom has a pattern *rain* (Verb) + *on my parade* (Prepositional Phrase).

2) Movin’ on

The idiom *movin’ on* is included in prepositional verb because the idiom has a pattern *move* (Verb) + *on* (Preposition).

3) Hit My Phone up

The idiom *hit my phone up* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *hit* (verb) + *my phone up* (Adverbial Phrase).

4) Caught up

The idiom *caught up* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *caught* (Verb) + *up* (Adverb).

5) Holdin' on

The idiom *holdin' on* is included in prepositional verb because the idiom has a pattern *hold* (Verb) + *on* (Preposition).

e. Company

The writers find one idiom in the song lyric "Company" and the types of idiom is described below:

1) Stay in Touch

The idiom *stay in touch* is included in prepositional verb because the idiom has a pattern *stay* (verb) + *in Touch* (Prepositional Phrase).

f. No Pressure

The writers find three idioms in the song lyric "No Pressure" and the types idiom are described below:

1) Pick up

The idiom *pick up* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *pick* (Verb) + *up* (Adverb).

2) Make Your Mind up

The idiom *make your mind up* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *make* (verb) + *your mind up* (Adverbial Phrase).

3) Give up

The idiom *give up* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *give* (Verb) + *up* (Adverb).

g. No Sense

The writers find two idioms in the song lyric “No Sense” and the types of idiom are described below:

1) Put a Flame

The idiom *put a flame* is included in partial idiom because the idiom has a pattern *put* (Verb) + *a flame* (Noun Phrase).

2) Make No Sense

The idiom *make no sense* is included in partial idiom because the idiom has a pattern *make* (Verb) + *no sense* (Noun Phrase).

h. The Feeling

The writers find one idiom in the song lyric “The Feeling” and the types of idiom is described below:

1) Get out

The idiom *get out* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *get* (Verb) + *out* (Adverb).

i. Life is Worth the Living

The writer finds two idioms in the song lyric “Life is Worth Living” and the types of idiom are described below:

1) Hold Us up

The idiom *hold us up* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *hold* (Verb) + *us up* (Adverbial Phrase).

2) Help Us out

The idiom *help us out* is included in phrasal verb because the idiom has a pattern *help* (Verb) + *us out* (Adverbial Phrase).

2. Strategies Used in Idiom Translation

The analysis of idiom translation strategies in the album of “Purpose – Justin Bieber” shows that there are three strategies used by the translator, which are using idiom of similar meaning and form, using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translation by paraphrase. The writers use the abbreviation SL for (source language) and TL for (target language). The word marked in bold is an idiom. The writers use the Indonesian translation of the song lyric album to analyze the strategies used in idiom translation that have been found.

a. Phrasal Verb

For phrasal verb, the writers find 14 idioms using three translation strategies. The strategies are using idiom similar meaning and form, using idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translation by paraphrase.

1) Using Idiom Similar Meaning and Form

In this translation strategy, the idioms found are 6 idioms.

a) Help out

SL: God sent in an angel to ***help us out***

TL: Tuhan mengirim malaikat untuk ***membantu*** kita

The English idiom “help out” is constructed by the verb “help” and the adverb “out”. The idiom means to assist someone / to help someone. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation

“*membantu*”. The strategy of idiom translation is using idiom similar meaning and form because both SL and TL have similar meaning and similar form.

b) Hit My Phone up

SL: You stil *hit my phone up*

TL: Kamu masih *meneleponku*

The English idiom “hit my phone up” is constructed by the verb “hit” and the adverb “up”. The idiom means to contact someone who have the phone by chat or call. This idiom is translated into Indonesian translation “*meneleponku*”. Both SL and TL have a same meaning call someone. The strategy of idiom translation is using idiom similar meaning and form because both SL and TL have similar meaning and similar form.

c) Caught up

SL: And I’ve been so *caught up* in my job

TL: dan aku *terperangkap* dalam pekerjaan

The English idiom “caught up” is constructed by the verb “caught” and the adverb “up”. The idiom means entangled in situations or with the people who make you unaware of reality. This idiom is translated into Indonesian translation “*terperangkap*”. The strategy of idiom translation is using idiom similar meaning and form because both SL and TL have similar meaning and similar form.

d) Pick up

SL: I'm believing you'll ***pick up*** one day

TL: aku percaya kau akan ***mengangkatnya*** suatu hari nanti

The English idiom "Pick up" is constructed by the verb "pick" and the adverb "up". The idiom means to grasp something (as with one's hand) and lift it up vertically. This idiom is translated into Indonesian translation "*mengangkat*". The strategy of idiom translation is using idiom similar meaning and form because both SL and TL have similar meaning and similar form.

e) Give up

SL : Never ***give up*** a love like this

TL : Tak pernah ***menyerah*** cinta seperti ini

The English idiom "give up" is constructed by the verb "give" and the adverb "up". The idiom means to stop doing something in particular, often a habit. This idiom is translated into Indonesian translation "*menyerah*". The strategy of idiom translation is using idiom similar meaning and form because both SL and TL have similar meaning and similar form.

f) Fade Away

SL : And I won't let me us just ***fade away***

TL : Takkan kubiarkan hubungsn kita ***memudar***

The English idiom "fade away" is constructed by the verb "fade" and the

adverb “away”. The idiom means to slowly become less noticeable or significant. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation “*memudar*”. The strategy of idiom translation is using idiom similar meaning and form because both SL and TL have similar meaning and similar form.

2) Using Idiom Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

In this translation strategy, the idioms found are 2 idioms.

a) Hold Us up

SL: But it’s strong enough to ***hold us up***

TL: Tapi cukup kuat untuk ***menahan*** kita

The English idiom “hold up” is constructed by the verb “hold” and the adverb “up” which cannot be understood by the individual word. The idiom means to wait or pause. This idiom is translated into Indonesian translation “*menahan*”. Both SL and TL has the same meaning but has the different form. Thus, idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form is used as a translation strategy.

b) Get out

SL : Can’t ***get out*** of my head

TL : Tak bisa ku***hilangkan*** dari kepalaku

The English idiom “get out” is constructed by the verb “get” and the adverb “out” which cannot be understood word by word. The idiom means to remove or extract something from some person, place, or thing. The idiom is translated into Indonesian

translation “*hilang*”. Both SL and TL has the same meaning but has the different form. Thus, idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form is used as a translation strategy.

3) Translation by Paraphrase

In this translation strategy, the idioms found are 8 idioms.

a) Running out of Time

SL: Said you’re *running out of time*

TL: Kau bilang kau *kehabisan waktu*

The English idiom “running out of time” is constructed by the verb “run” the adverb “out of time”. This idiom cannot be understood by the individual word. The idiom means to no longer have any time to finish some task or activity. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation “*kehabisan waktu*”. Translation by paraphrase is used as a translation strategy of the idiom because the form and the word in SL are different from the TL.

b) Go out

SL: you *go out* and spill the truth

TL: kamu akan *pergi* dan mengatakan kebenaran

The English idiom “go out” is constructed by the verb “go” and the adverb “out”. This idiom cannot be understood by the individual word. The idiom means to go on a date with someone, to stop working. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation “*pergi*”. Translation by paraphrase is used as a translation strategy of the

idiom because the form and the word in SL are different from the TL.

c) Run out of Time

SL: I hope I don't *run out of time*

TL: Ku harap ku tak *kehabisan waktu*

The English idiom "run out of time" is constructed by the verb "run" the adverb "out of time". This idiom cannot be understood by the individual word. The idiom means to no longer have any time to finish some task or activity. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation "*kehabisan waktu*". Translation by paraphrase is used as a translation strategy of the idiom because the form and the word in SL are different from the TL.

d) Make Your Mind up

SL: you ain't gotta *make your mind up* right now

TL: kau tak perlu *memberi keputusan* sekarang

The English idiom "make your mind up" is constructed by the verb "mind" and the adverb "up". This idiom means to make a final decision after a period consideration. The idiom cannot be understood by the individual word. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation "*memberi keputusan*". Translation by paraphrase is used as a translation strategy because the form and the word of the TL are different from SL.

e) Make up Your Mind

SL: Better *make up your mind*

TL: Lebih baik *tentukan keputusanmu*

The English idiom “make up your mind” is constructed by the verb “make” and the adverb “up”. The idiom means to make a final decision after a period of consideration. The idiom cannot be understood by the individual words. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation “*tentukan keputusanmu*”. Translation by paraphrase is used as a translation strategy because the form and the words of the TL are different from SL.

f) Make up Your Heart

SL: Tryna catch the beat, *make up your heart*

TL: tentukan pilihan, *ikuti kata hatimu*

The English idiom “Make up your heart” is constructed by the verb and adverb which cannot be understood by the individual words. The idiom means to follow what your heart says. This idiom translated into Indonesian translation “*ikuti kata hatimu*”. Translation by paraphrase is used as a translation strategy because the form and the words of the TL are different from SL.

b. Partial Idiom

For partial idiom, there are 5 idioms found in the song lyric using three translation strategies. The strategies are using idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form, using idiom similar meaning and form, and translation by paraphrase.

1) Using Idiom Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

In this translation strategy the idioms found are 2 idioms.

a) Mark My Words

SL: *Mark my words*, that's all that I have

TL: *Pegang kata-kataku*, hanya itulah yang kupunya

The English idiom "Mark my words" is constructed by the verb "Mark" and the noun "word". The idiom means to pay attention to and remember what i am saying, because it will happen. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation "*pegang kata-kataku*". Both SL and TL have the same meaning but different form. Thus, similar meaning but dissimilar form is used as a translation strategy.

b) Live a Lie

SL: Oh I don't wanna *live a lie*

TL: Aku tidak ingin terus *berdusta*

The English idiom "Live a lie" is constructed by the verb "live" and the noun "lie". The idiom means to live in a way that contradicts or is intended to hide what one truly believes or desires. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation "*berdusta*". Both SL and TL have the same meaning but the different form. Thus, similar meaning but dissimilar form is used as a translation strategy.

2) Using Idiom Similar Meaning and Form

In this translation strategy, the idiom found is 1 idiom.

a) Make No Sense

SL: It don't *make no sense*

TL: Itu *tidak masuk akal*

This idiom cannot be understood by the individual word. the idiom mean that something is no sense. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation "*tidak masuk akal*". The strategy of idiom translation is using idiom similar meaning and form because both SL and TL have similar meaning and similar form.

3) Translation by Paraphrase

In this translation strategy, the idioms found are 2 idioms.

a) Catch the Beat

SL : Tryna *catch the beat*

TL : Mencoba *tentukan pilihan*

This idiom cannot be understood by the individual word. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation "*tentukan pilihan*". Translation by paraphrase is used as a translation strategy because the form and the word of the TL are different from SL.

b) Put a Flame

SL: Rolled up, *put a flame* to that

TL: Menyerah, *nyalakan api* untuk itu

This idiom cannot be understood by the individual word. The idiom means to ignite the fire. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation "*menyalakan api*". Translation by paraphrase is used

as a translation strategy of the idiom because the form and the word in SL are different from the TL.

c. Prepositional Verb

For prepositional verb, the idiom found in the song lyric is 2 idioms which used two translation strategies. The strategies are using idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form and using idiom similar meaning and form.

1) Using Idiom Similar Meaning but Dissimilar Form

In this translation strategy, the idiom found is 1 idiom.

a) Holdin' on

SL : I'm still **holdin' on** to something

TL : Masih ada sesuatu yang ku **pertahankan**

The English idiom "Holdin on" is constructed by the verb "hold" and the prepositional "on". The idiom means to wait or pause often used as an imperative. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation "**pertahankan**". Both SL and TL have the same meaning but the different form. Thus, the strategy used is using idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form.

2) Using Idiom Similar Meaning and Form

In this translation strategy, the idiom found is 1 idiom.

a) Movin on

SL : and baby I'll be **movin' on**

TL : dan sayang aku **akan melangkah**

The English idiom "Movin on" is constructed by the verb "move" and the prepositional "on". The idiom means to

get up / get out of the problem or bad situation that has ensared all this time and continue to life as before or even better. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation “melangkah”. The strategy of idiom translation is using idiom similar meaning and form because both SL and TL have similar meaning and similar form.

3) Translation by Paraphrase

In this translation strategy, the idioms found are 2 idioms.

a) Rained on My Parade

SL: for all that time that you ***rained on my parade***

TL: untuk semua kesenangan yang kau ***hancurkan***

The English idiom “rain on my parade” is constructed by the verb and the adverb. This idiom cannot be understood by the individual word. The idiom means to ruin one’s plans or temper one’s excitement. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation “*menghancurkan*”. Translation by paraphrase is used as a translation strategy of the idiom because the form and the word in SL is different with the TL.

b) Stay in Touch

SL: maybe we can ***stay in touch***

TL: mungkin kita bisa terus ***berhubungan***

The English idiom “stay in touch” is constructed by the verb “stay” and the adverb “in”. The idiom means to

maintain contact with another person, especially at intervals so as to remain up to date with each other's lives. The idiom cannot be understood by the individual word. The idiom is translated into Indonesian translation "berhubungan". Translation by paraphrase is used as a translation strategy because the form and the word of the TL are different from SL.

E. Conclusion

After analysing the data, the writers find 18 songs lyric album and only 9 songs lyric album contains some idioms. In the identification of types, the writers find 23 idioms in the song lyric album. There are three types of idiom which are phrasal verb, partial idiom and prepositional idiom. The writers also find the strategies used in idiom translation. There are 3 strategies used in idiom translation, which are using idiom similar meaning and form, using idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translation by paraphrase. The writers find three strategies used in idiom translation which is in phrasal verb there are 14 idioms that use 3 strategies, using idiom similar meaning and form which consists of 6 idioms, using idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form which consists of 2 idioms, and translation by paraphrase which consists of 6 idioms. In partial idiom there are 5 idioms that use 3 strategies, using idiom similar meaning and form which consist of 1 idiom, using idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form which consists of 2 idioms, and translation by paraphrase which consists of 2 idioms. In prepositional verb there are 4 idioms that use 3 strategies, using idiom similar meaning and form which consist of 1 idiom, using

idiom similar meaning but dissimilar form which consist of 1 idiom, and translation by paraphrase which consists of 2 idioms. There is no idiom that use translation by omission in idiom translation strategies.

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