Translation Strategies Of Idiomatic Expressions In Inside Out 2 Movie

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Keywords: Idiomatic Expression; Translation Strategies; Inside Out 2 Movie.	This study investigates the challenges and strategies employed in translating idiomatic expressions from English to Indonesian in the animated film Inside Out 2. It analyzes both official subtitles and fan-made subtitles to identify the types of idioms used and the translation strategies applied. A corpus of idiomatic expressions was collected and analyzed using a qualitative research approach. The findings reveal that various translation strategies, including literal translation, paraphrasing, and cultural substitution, were employed to translate idiomatic expressions into Indonesian. However, the effectiveness of these strategies varied, with some strategies resulting in more accurate and culturally appropriate translations than others. The study concludes that successful translation of idiomatic expressions requires a deep understanding of the source and target languages, cultural nuances, and the intended meaning of the original text.
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INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of converting text from one language to another, requiring linguistic understanding and the ability to accurately convey the original meaning and intent (Aulia & Fajri, 2023). Many experts have offered many definitions of translation, one of which is offered by Newmark (1988:5) as cited in (Ayuliani, 2017), who retrieved that the translation is the act of conveying a text's meaning in as the author meant to another language. In his description of translation, Newmark emphasizes that it must convey the text's meaning to the audience as well as its language for them to understand the author's meaning or intentions. Another definition by Catford quoted in (Ayuliani, 2017), states that translation is the replacement of text material in one language (SL) with equivalent text material in another language (II). The translation is the replacement of source language text material with linguistic text material. This quote explains that the translator must concentrate on replacing information in the target language from the source language with the equivalent. The definitions proposed by Catford and Newmark are similar in that they both discuss translation over the meaning of source text equivalence.

Later on, Ali and Al-Rushaidi, as cited in (Ariska et al., 2022)note that translation facilitates global communication by enabling the exchange of information and culture across

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languages. However, it goes beyond replacing words; translators must navigate complex challenges, particularly when dealing with idioms, which require careful consideration to ensure the message is conveyed accurately in the target language. One of the most challenging aspects of translation lies in handling idiomatic expressions. Idioms are unique to each language and culture, often carrying figurative meanings that diverge significantly from their literal definitions. As Baker (2018) said, idioms are difficult to interpret because their figurative meanings often differ from their literal words. (Aulia & Fajri, 2023)

The best approach is to find an equivalent idiom in the target language that conveys the same meaning. According to Erlbaum (1993), idiomatic expressions have evolved from describing a specific situation to being highly conventionalized and losing their literal character. As Stefanovski (2007) points out, understanding idioms is a difficult task for even native speakers of English, let alone EFL learners, since their meanings are often figurative rather than literal. This means that the words used in an idiom may not directly correspond to their usual meanings. (Elsa & Nazli 2024) Both translation and idiomatic expressions require a deep cultural understanding to be effective As cited in (Vula, 2024). For translators, the best approach when dealing with idioms is to seek an equivalent expression in the target language that conveys the same underlying idea or emotion. This strategy requires a high level of cultural understanding and familiarity with both source and target languages. For example, the English idiom "break the ice" might be translated to Spanish as "romper el hielo", which is culturally understood to mean initiating conversation or easing tension. However, when an equivalent idiom doesn't exist, translator may need to convey the meaning through a descriptive phrase that captures the idiom's essence without relying on direct equivalence.

Ultimately, translating idiomatic expressions is as much an art as it is a skill, demanding, cultural awareness, and a deep understanding of both linguistic subtleties and cultural nuances. As such, successful translation is not only a linguistic feat but also a bridge that connects diverse perspectives, enabling cross-cultural dialogue and understanding. To prevent misunderstandings or confusion, it is essential that we get aware with the cultural quirks and context-specific usage of idioms. Furthermore, we should exercise caution and make sure we are pronouncing idioms correctly when employing them in a foreign language because improper usage or pronunciation might result in miscommunications or even inadvertent hilarity. Idioms are ultimately a useful tool for language learners, but in order to completely understand their meaning and usage, they must be carefully studied and practiced. (Vula, 2024)

According to Newmark cited in (Pelawi, 2021)(Pelawi, 2021)there are 8 methods of translation, which are: Word-for-word translation, Literal translation, Faithful translation, Semantic translation, Adaptation translation, Free translation, Communicative translation, and Idiomatic translation.

Movies serve as a powerful medium for both entertainment and education. Allowing the audience to immerse themselves in new worlds and explore unique experiences. Movie is an audiovisual work composed of a sequence of moving images that create the illusion of movement. Multisari and Kurniadi as cited in (Cornelia et al., 2023) say that language within a movie reflects the creator's objectives and often encapsulates linguistic nuances. For global

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audiences, especially those wanting to enjoy international movies, understanding English is essential. However, non-native speakers often struggle to follow English-language movies due to the abundance of idioms that can be unfamiliar and challenging to interpret.

An idiom, frequently referred to as an idiomatic expression, is defined as a sequence of words or phrases that carries a figurative meaning conventionally recognized by native speakers. While idiomatic expressions represent a universal characteristic of language, various languages may utilize distinct idiomatic expressions that convey analogous referential meanings. Idioms offer not only linguistic variety but also a unique way to convey ideas and emotions in conversations. As (Cornelia et al., 2023)suggests, idiomatic expressions are widely used by native speakers because they add expressiveness and interest to communication. However, for second language learners, idioms can be apparent. Consequently, understanding idioms within their proper cultural context is essential for effective use and comprehension.

Understanding the significance of idioms necessitates careful consideration of the context in which they are employed. Moreover, some idioms may possess multiple meanings; thus, the context surrounding a particular idiom is critical in discerning its intended meaning. The translation of idioms presents a complex challenge, stemming from the fact that each language encompasses culture-specific elements that may not have direct equivalents in other languages. This complexity arises because idioms consist of groups of words that signify something beyond the sum of their individual components. As noted by Baker, cited in (Junining et al., 2020) suggests, translators must adapt their approach based on the text, utilizing strategies that facilitate clear and useful communication.

Several studies on the translation of idiomatic expressions have been conducted albeit with different focuses. Some studies (Novianna,2021);(Tyasrinestu & Ardi, 2020) focus on finding the types of idiomatic expressions and the translation strategies used in the movie subtitle to translate the idioms. Those studies mostly use Baker's (1992) theory and find that the most frequent translation strategy used to translate idiomatic expressions is translation by paraphrase. (Tyasrinestu & Ardi, 2020) also analyze the types of idioms using Hockett's (1958) theory. The studies find English phrasal compounds to be the type of idioms that mostly appear in the movie. The studies find English phrasal compounds to be the type of idioms that mostly appear in the movie. Similar to the current study, the previous studies above analyze the translation of idiomatic expressions. However, different from the current study, the previous studies focus on one version of subtitle only, commonly the official subtitle. In fact, studies that analyze and compare the official subtitle and the fansub translation of a movie at the same time are still scarce. Therefore, the difference between the translation strategies used in a fansub and the official subtitle of a movie in conveying the message of idiomatic expressions is worth to be analyzed.

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official subtitle of a movie in conveying the message of idiomatic expressions is worth to be analyzed.

Idiomatic Expressions are often used for a purpose of giving a variation it is also to help deliver meaning by the speaker oMcCarty and O'Dell (as cited in(Cornelia et al., 2023)) categorize idioms into several types, including similes, binomials, trinomials, proverbs, euphemisms, cliches, and fixed expressions. Similes, for instance, use comparisons with words like "like" or "as" to illustrate similarity. Binomials and trinomials are word pairs and triplets, respectively that convey a unique meaning when used together. Proverbs provide general advice or truths, while euphemisms offer polite alternatives for potentially sensitive topics. Cliches are expressions that have become commonplace through overuse, and fixed expressions are frequently used phrases in everyday language.

Translating idiomatic expressions can be quite challenging because they often don't have direct equivalents in other languages. As Shojaei as cited in (Manipuspika & Winzami, 2021) points out, translating idioms requires a translator to have a strong understanding of both the source and target languages, as well as their cultures. This knowledge helps them tackle the unique difficulties that come up when trying to find the right translations for idioms. With this in mind, this study focuses on the idioms found in the film Inside Out 2, a 2024 animated coming-of-age movie made by Pixar Animation Studios for Walt Disney Pictures. This film is a sequel to Inside Out (2015) and was directed by Kelsey Mann in his first feature film. The film was chosen for this analysis because its cultural setting is different from that of the target language (Indonesian), which could greatly affect how the idioms are translated. Moreover, the movie contains many idiomatic expressions that might be unfamiliar to Indonesian viewers.

This study seeks to answer two main questions: 1) What types of idioms are used in Inside Out 2? 2) What translation strategies are used to translate these idiomatic expressions in the movie? By exploring these questions, the study seeks to identify the various idioms used in the movie and analyze how translators manage the complexities of conveying their meanings across different languages and cultures. This study will offer insights into how well different translation strategies maintain the film's original humor, emotional tone, and cultural nuances for audiences across various cultures.

The translation of idiomatic expressions in films plays an important role in conveying humor, emotions, and cultural nuances to audiences worldwide. In the movie Inside Out 2, the sequel to Pixar's popular animated movie, the characters explore complex emotions and thoughts again. This makes idiomatic translation even more challenging, as the film's dialogues often rely on wordplay, cultural references, and idiomatic language to accurately depict the characters' feelings and actions. Sometimes, there are idioms we may not even notice, yet their presence can make the meaning difficult to translate accurately. Therefore, translators must understand both the source and target languages, as well as the cultural context behind the idioms, to ensure the essence of the message is preserved without losing elements of humor or emotion. Consequently, translators need to employ various translation strategies in this regard.

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METHODS

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze idiomatic expressions in the animated film Inside Out 2 as the research object and the strategies used to translate them into Indonesian. The chosen type of research, descriptive qualitative, aims to explore nuances of idiomatic translation that may not be captured by a quantitative approach. The film Inside Out 2 offers various idiomatic expressions in its dialogues, which pose unique challenges in cross-cultural translation. The primary data sources consist of the original English dialogue, official Indonesian subtitles, and fan-made subtitles (fansubs), each serving as a different example of translation. The presence of both official and fan-made subtitles enables a comparative analysis of how different translation approaches handle idiomatic language, highlighting various adaptations and decisions made to suit Indonesian audiences.

Data collection was carried out through several systematic stages. First, the researcher watched Inside Out 2 in full to identify idiomatic expressions within the dialogue. Afterward, the official Indonesian subtitles and fansubs were gathered to facilitate a comparative analysis. Once data was collected, idiomatic expressions were identified based on their figurative rather than literal meanings. For further analysis, these expressions were categorized according to theoretical frameworks by Seidl and McMordie's (1988), which classify idioms based on type and meaning. Baker's (1992) framework was applied to understand the range of translation strategies used in both subtitle versions, including paraphrasing, literal translation, cultural substitution, and the use of equivalent idioms in Indonesian.

Data analysis was conducted by comparing the translation strategies used in the official and fan-made subtitles to identify patterns, similarities, and differences. This comparison highlights the challenges and effective practices in translating idiomatic expressions, particularly in the context of animated films, where cultural and emotional context is crucial for audience engagement. By examining formal and informal subtitle translations side by side, this study provides practical insights into idiomatic translation in animated films, emphasizing the importance of cultural relevance and emotional resonance in engaging diverse audiences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, there are several key findings related to this research to answer the research questions outlined earlier. The study was based on Seidl and McMordie's (1988) theories. From the Inside Out 2 movie, 36 relevant data points were identified. These findings encompass various aspects related to the theories used, providing a deeper understanding of how these concepts are applied in the film. The analysis also explains how elements of these theories are integrated or represented through the film's narrative and characters.

The content of the findings and discussion is an explanation of the research findings, linked to the results of previous studies and critically analyzed based on the latest relevant literature. The findings and discussion can also be done by contrasting the research findings that have been done with the results of the author's research.

The weaknesses of research in this journal can be included at the end of the discussion with suggestions to improve it in future studies. Tables/charts/figures can be displayed.

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Tables/charts/figures contain exposure to the results of the analysis which are already meaningful and easily understood quickly. The contents of the table are explained first before presenting it, as well as pictures and charts.

Table 1. Classification of Idiomatic Expressions

NO	Types of Idiomatic Expression	Total
1	Idioms with Adjectives and Nouns	5
2	Idiomatic Pairs	2
3	Idioms with Preposition	4
4	Phrasal Verb Idiom	8
5	Verbal Idiom	9
6	Idioms Based on Special Categories	8
	TOTAL	36

According to Table 1, there are six types of idiomatic expressions found in the Inside Out 2 movie: Idioms with Adjectives and Nouns, Idiomatic Pairs, Idioms with Preposition, Phrasal Verb Idiom, Verbal Idiom, and Idioms Based on Special Categories. The researcher presents the collected data in detail as follows:

Idioms with Adjectives and Nouns

Table 2. Idioms with Adjectives and Nouns

SL	TL	Accuration
That girl is a social Titanic	Gadis itu adalah Titanic sosial.	Inaccurate
Means: The metaphor of the "Titanic" refers to a catastrophic failure or disaster.	The translation is literal, but the "Titanic" metaphor may be poorly understood in Indonesian culture. "Bencana sosial" is more suitable for the local meaning.	
Pipin' hot rumors right off the mill	Gosip panas langsung dari sumbernya.	Accurate
Means: Describes rumors that are very fresh, as if they just came from the original source or gossip mill.	The Indonesian translation keeps the meaning but uses simpler language instead of the "piping hot" and "mill" metaphors.	
Joy is so old school	Joy itu kuno banget.	Accurate
Means: Refers to Joy being outdated or traditional in style, behavior, or mindset.	The translation accurately conveys that Joy is considered "old-fashioned," but the nostalgic nuance of "old school" is not reflected, as "kuno banget" leans more toward criticism.	
That Michigan girl is off to a rough start	Gadis dari Michigan itu memulai dengan sulit.	Accurate

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SL	TL	Accuration
Means: Indicates that the girl from Michigan is facing challenges or difficulties at the beginning of something.	The translation is appropriate and directly conveys the intent of the SL. No metaphors or nuances are lost in the translation process.	
You are such an all-stars	Kamu benar-benar bintang.	
Means: A compliment, emphasizing that someone is exceptional, talented, or outstanding in some area.	This translation captures the praise well, but "all-star" in the SL is more specific, while "star" in the TL is more general.	Less accurate

In the translation of five adjectival and noun idioms, three idioms are appropriate, where the meaning of the phrase in the Source Language (SL) and Translation Language (TL) is well conveyed. However, there are less appropriate translations of idioms because they lose the specific nuances of the SL, such as in "You are such an all-stars", where the translation "Kamu benar-benar bintang" sounds too general and does not reflect the specific context of the original idiom. In addition, there are inappropriate translations, such as "That girl is a social Titanic" to "T Gadis itu adalah Titanic sosial", which is literal in translation but does not reflect its metaphorical meaning well in Indonesian culture. A more appropriate choice for this idiom would be "bencana sosial".

Idiomatic Pairs

Table 3. Idiomatic Pairs

SL	TL	Accuration
Fifty-fifty	Lima puluh-lima puluh	
Means: This phrase means a 50/50 split, often referring to an equal division of chances, effort, or outcomes.	Directly translates the meaning of equal chances or a 50/50 situation, capturing the same concept.	Accurate
Cover to cover	Dari awal hingga akhir	
Means: Refers to something being done, from the start to the end	Conveys the same meaning, emphasizing the complete process from beginning to end.	Accurate

Both idioms in this table are translated accurately. The TL translation successfully conveys the original meaning of the SL without losing important context or nuances. Both "Fifty-fifty" and "Cover to cover" use phrases that are simple and easy to understand in Indonesian, so TL readers can receive the meaning clearly and appropriately.

Idioms with Preposition

Table 4. Idioms with Preposition

SL	TL	Accuration
Hog the puck	Menguasai puck	Accurate

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SL	TL	Accuration
Means: In hockey, this means to dominate or hold onto the puck excessively, often not passing it.	"Menguasai puck" captures the idea of controlling or dominating the puck in the same way.	
Keep you in the loop	Tetap memberi tahu kamu	
Means: To keep someone informed or updated about a situation.	Conveys the same meaning of keeping someone informed.	Accurate
Are you out of your mind?	Apakah kamu sudah gila?	
Means: A phrase used to express disbelief or shock, asking if someone is acting irrationally.	This translation is accurate and conveys surprise or disbelief in the same way in Indonesian.	Accurate
Keeping Riley on her toes	Membuat Riley tetap waspada	
Means: To keep someone alert, often by creating a challenging or unpredictable situation.	Accurately conveys the idea of keeping Riley alert or vigilant.	Accurate

All four idioms in Idioms with Preposition are well translated, showing high accuracy in transferring idiomatic meaning from SL to TL without losing the essence or nuance of the original. Translations such as "Menguasai puck" and "Membuat Riley tetap waspada" remain contextual and relevant to Indonesian culture. This shows a deep understanding of the idioms and proper adaptation in the translation process.

Phrasal Verb Idiom

Table 5. Phrasal Verb Idiom

SL	TL	Accuration
Let me catch you up	Biar aku mengejar kamu	
Means: This phrase means bringing someone up to speed or updating them on what has happened.	"Biar aku mengejar kamu" is misleading, as it refers to movement. A better translation is "Biar aku memberi kabar."	Inaccurate
Let's get some shut-eye	Mari kita tidur sebentar	
Means: To take a short nap or go to sleep.	"Tidur sebentar" conveys the idea of briefly sleeping.	Accurate
Give me a second	Beri aku sebentar	
Means: A request for a brief pause or moment of time to finish something or attend to something.	"Beri aku sebentar" is understandable but sounds incomplete. A more specific and natural translation would be "Tunggu sebentar."	Inaccurate
Take it easy tonight	Santai saja malam ini	
Means: To relax or not overdo things for the night.	This is an accurate translation and conveys the same idea of relaxing for the evening.	Accurate

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SL	TL	Accuration
Run for your lives	Lari demi hidup kalian	
Means: A warning to flee quickly, often used in dangerous situations.	This is a direct translation and accurately conveys the urgency.	Accurate
Cut our losses and walk back	Kurangi kerugian kita dan mundur	
Means: To stop further damage or loss and retreat.	"Kurangi kerugian kita dan mundur" is a good translation, although "cut our losses" can be more figurative.	Accurate
Calling it a night	Mengakhiri malam	
Means: To decide to end the evening or activity for the night.	"Mengakhiri malam" captures the meaning well.	Accurate
Get up on your feet	Bangkitlah di atas kakimu	
Means: To stand up or regain composure after a setback.	"Bangkitlah di atas kakimu" is somewhat literal but might sound awkward. A better phrasing could be "Bangkitlah" (Get up) or "Kembali berdiri"	Less accurate

Of the eight Phrasal Verb Idioms analyzed, six idioms were translated accurately, such as "Take it easy tonight" which becomes "Santai saja malam ini," while two idioms, namely "Get up on your feet" and "Let me catch you up", were less accurate because the translation was too literal or out of context. Overall, most of the idioms are correct, but some need adjustments to better fit the Indonesian context.

Verbal Idiom

Table 6. Verbal Idiom

SL	TL	Accuration
You are gonna knock the coach's skates off.	Kamu akan membuat pelatih terkesima	
Means: This phrase means impressing the coach greatly.	"Membuat pelatih terkesima" captures the meaning accurately.	Accurate
Do not get on that ship	Jangan naik ke kapal itu	
Means: A warning to avoid a dangerous or unwise situation.	This translation is literally correct, but without context, it can sound ambiguous. This phrase is usually a metaphor for a risky situation.	Less Accurate
Thread the needle	Menyelesaikan sesuatu dengan tepat	
Means: Successfully navigate a difficult or precise situation.	The translation is precise, getting things done with precision.	Accurate
Cut through	Potong langsung	

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SL	TL	Accuration
Means: To move straight through an obstacle or get to the point quickly	"Potong langsung" feels literal; "Langsung ke intinya" might fit better.	Less Accurate
You get what it takes to be the best	Kamu punya apa yang dibutuhkan untuk menjadi yang terbaik	Accurate
Means: A phrase of encouragement, affirming someone's potential to succeed.	The translation is accurate and captures the motivational tone.	
Find the back of our own mind	Menemukan bagian dalam pikiran kita sendiri	Inaccurate
Means: Deeply self-reflecting or exploring one's subconscious mind.	The translation is understandable but slightly awkward; "Merenung lebih dalam" could work better.	
I can get ahead of myself	Aku bisa melampaui diriku sendiri	Inaccurate
Means: Taking action too soon or planning excessively ahead.	"Melampaui diriku sendiri" feels literal; "Terlalu terburu-buru" might fit better.	
Super-jazzed to be here	Sangat bersemangat berada di sini	Accurate
Means: Extremely excited to be present.	The translation effectively conveys the excitement.	
Laying it on a bit thick	Berlebihan dalam hal ini	Accurate
Means: Overstating or expressing something in an overly dramatic way.	This translation is correct and conveys the SL's point about being overly dramatic.	

In Table 5, most verbal idioms are accurately translated. For example, "You are gonna knock the coach's skates off" becomes "Kamu akan membuat pelatih terkesima", which captures the meaning of impressing the coach. Similarly, "Thread the needle" is well-translated as "Menyelesaikan sesuatu dengan tepat". However, some idioms lose their intended meaning. "Do not get on that ship" is literally translated as "Jangan naik ke kapal itu", but it misses the metaphor of avoiding risky situations. Other idioms like "Find the back of our own mind" and "I can get ahead of myself" are also less accurate and could be improved for clarity. Overall, while most translations are accurate, some require adjustments to better convey the intended meanings.

Idioms Based on Special Categories

Table 6. Idioms Based on Special Categories

SL	TL	Accuration
We gotta get our mouth guard, people	Kita harus ambil pelindung mulut, teman-teman	

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SL	TL	Accuration
Means: A literal instruction to get mouth guards, often implying readiness for something intense or challenging	The translation is accurate, capturing both the literal and implied meaning.	Accurate
What a game	Pertandingan yang hebat	Accurate
Means: Expressing excitement or admiration about a game or event.	The translation conveys the sentiment effectively.	
Dani, you stuck straws up your nose. Like last night	Dani, kamu memasukkan sedotan ke hidungmu. Seperti tadi malam	Inaccurate
Means: A humorous remark about Dani's actions, possibly teasing or reminding them of a silly moment.	The translation captures the humor but could feel overly literal. Adding context like "kemarin malam kamu melakukan hal konyol ini" might improve clarity.	
There's a lid for every pot	Ada tutup untuk setiap pot	Less Accurate
Means: A metaphor suggesting that everyone has someone or something that complements them perfectly.	The translation retains the metaphor but may lose its cultural nuance without explanation.	
Follow the stream of consciousness	Ikuti arus kesadaran	Accurate Enough
Means: Encourages one to freely explore their thoughts or ideas without structure.	The translation conveys the meaning but could be improved to "Ikuti alur pikiran" for better fluency.	
It's gonna be a long night	Ini akan menjadi malam yang panjang	Accurate
Means: A statement implying a challenging or tiring night ahead.	The translation is accurate and captures the meaning of the SL without losing context.	
Settle in means settle down	Bersiaplah, maksudnya tenang	Accurate Enough
Means: An explanation that "settle in" means to relax or make oneself comfortable.	This translation is quite good, although it could be improved to "Bersiaplah, artinya tenang." to be more natural.	
All right guys, it's gonna be a long night	Baiklah teman-teman, ini akan menjadi malam yang panjang	Accurate
Means: A motivational or preparatory statement about facing a difficult night.	The translation is accurate and contextually appropriate.	

In Table 6, most idioms are accurately translated, preserving both the literal and implied meanings. For example, "We gotta get our mouth guard, people" becomes "Kita harus ambil pelindung mulut, teman-teman", and "What a game" is translated as "Pertandingan yang

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hebat". However, some idioms like "Dani, you stuck straws up your nose" could use more context, and "There's a lid for every pot" loses some cultural nuance. Overall, the translations are mostly accurate, but some could be refined for better clarity or fluency.

The translation of idiomatics in movies presents a great challenge as idioms often reflect cultural nuances, metaphors and language styles that do not always have direct equivalents in the target language (TL). If translated literally, such as "That girl is a social Titanic" to "Titanik Sosial", the metaphorical message may be lost, so the audience may fail to understand the context. Conversely, a good adaptation such as "social disaster" is able to convey the meaning more relevantly. Poor translations can confuse the audience, reducing appreciation of the humor, emotion, or storyline, as in "Let me catch you up" translated to "Biar aku mengejar kamu", which feels out of context. However, accurate translations adapted to the target culture, such as "Run for your lives" to "Lari demi hidup kalian", ensure the message is conveyed clearly without losing the essence, thus enhancing audience understanding and engagement with the movie.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzes the translation of idiomatic expressions in the movie Inside Out 2, comparing official and fan-made subtitles. It was found that the cultural and linguistic differences between English and Indonesian present challenges in the translation of idioms. Official subtitles focus more on accuracy and clarity, albeit at the expense of humor and cultural nuance, while fan subtitles are more creative but often sacrifice accuracy. The choice of translation strategy is influenced by the audience, goals and preferences of the translator. Accuracy is still important, but the cultural context and audience must also be taken into account so that the meaning of the idiom is conveyed properly.

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