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IDIOMATICITY IN 'OVERCOAT' AND 'ANANDI': A STUDY OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT
Translating idioms might turn into the most complicated task for an interpreter in the deciphering process. A Translator should perceive, comprehend and dissect the informal articulations before choosing the most proper procedure to move a colloquial articulation from a source text from one language into an objective text of the other language. The present study aims to find out, describe and analyse Urdu Mahawary (Idiomatic expressions) in two short stories 'Overcoat 'and 'Anandi' to ace out the translation strategies when this short story is translated from Urdu into English. Mona Baker's model of Idiom translation strategy was implemented to find out the barrier to translating idioms to selected short stories (Afsany) of Ghulam Abbas. According to the study findings, the researchers discovered that translation by paraphrase is the most commonly used strategy case (63/122). Reliable to Baker's affirmation paraphrasing is the most well-known strategy for translating idioms when equality can't be found in the objective language (Baker, 2001). Translation by paraphrasing is the most incessant technique used to decipher expressions because the same figures of speech in Urdu are not accessible. This study will be important for the understudies, educators, and researchers inspired by translation studies.

INTRODUCTION
Depending on how they view language and translation, different writers in the field have defined translation in a variety of ways. According to Choliludin (2006), translation is a strategy that leads from a composed source language text

to an ideally comparable objective language text and requires the interpreter of the first text's syntactic, semantic, elaborate, and text commonsense perception. Besides, Nida and Taber (1982) express that translating includes copying the closest ordinary similarity of the source language message in the receptor language, first in a long time of importance and a while later for style. The two definitions suggest that Translation includes two dialects: the source language (SL) and the receptor language (RL), and that deciphering is the demonstration of duplicating the importance of the SL text into the significance of the TL text. As per Catford (1965: 20), Translation can be portrayed as the substitution of text-based material in one language (SL) for similar literature in the target language (TL). Larson similarly uses a practically identical definition (1984). As indicated by him, Translation involves deciphering the significance of the source language into the receptor language. This is achieved by utilizing semantic design to progress from the type of the main language to the type of a subsequent language. Importance is being moved and should be kept up with. Just the shape changes. Given the prior, it is feasible to presume that Translating involves the demonstration of moving a message from the source message to the objective message.

The objective of Translation is to track down the objective language's identical importance to the source language articulation. Accordingly, significance is basic in Translation and should be kept up with. Moreover, making a Translation of an abstract work into an alternate language brings about the making of another artwork in that language. A Translation novel purposes unexpected language in comparison to the first text while holding the soul of the first text. It additionally inspires a similar response from perusers in the two dialects(Panou, 2013).

While deciphering sayings, the interpreter faces a few difficulties that are not effectively survived. The principal issue is the absence of colloquial equality. It would be great if an interpreter would observe a colloquialism in the objective language that was indistinguishable in structure and significance from the figure of speech in the source language. Even though every language has its phrases, it is challenging to track down a careful same(Adelnia & Dastjerdi, 2011). Idioms are viewed as one of the most troublesome and fascinating pieces of the English language. From one viewpoint, they are viewed as one of the most particular parts of the language; on different, they are troublesome because of their inconsistent significance and syntax(Holmes, 2013).

Besides, phrases might be socially explicit, representing extra difficulties for the interpreter. Thus, to move a source figure of speech into the objective language, the interpreter should choose the best technique.(Mohamed Abdelaal & Alezzawie, 2019). The interpreter should become familiar with an extraordinary arrangement of the capacity of expressions in both the source and target dialects, as well as the attributes of maxims in both (Shojaei, 2012). Besides, interpreters utilize an assortment of systems to manage issues that emerge during the Translation cycle. The assessment and arrangement of procedures are incredibly useful to the interpreter's work(Ordudari, 2007).

The rationale of the present study
The rationale of the study was to find out the strategies for translating idiomatic expressions from the Urdu language to English.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Strakšien (2009) examines the Translation of English sayings into Lithuanian and the challenges experienced by the interpreter. The reason for this article is to analyze English and Lithuanian figures of speech as a general rule, to introduce the issue of no proportionality in the objective language, to look at the primary Translation methodologies utilized in phrase Translation, and to inspect R. Kirvaityt's decision of Translation techniques. The theoretical part is generally established on the speculations of M. Cook, R. Moon, P. Newmark, and G. Toury. The keen piece is laid out on two A. Christie's books Appointment with Death (2001) and Death on the Nile (1977) as well as R. Kirvaityt's Translations from English into Lithuanian. Each book was inspected independently, however, the article just gives an outline of the most widely recognized Translation arrangements utilized in all English-to-Lithuanian Translations. As indicated by the exploration, there are no identical phrases in Lithuanian. Moreover, the most widely recognized Translation procedure was summarizing, both elaborate and informative, and there were instances of a figure of speech with a similar significance and structure, as well as an expression with similar importance however unique structure and exclusion

Warachananan (2015) inspected the Translation methodologies utilized at the word level in the Translation of melodies from English into Thai in Walt Disney's energized include films. The recurrence with which every Translation methodology was utilized was likewise recorded. Cook (1992) proposed Translation methodologies for managing non-proportionality at the word level, which was utilized as a structure for information examination. The first tune verses and Thai Translation forms of 27 tunes from four Walt Disney energized films delivered somewhere in the range between 2003 and 2013 were utilized in the review. As per the review's discoveries, seven such Translation procedures were recognized as being utilized in the review, in light of Baker's (1992) system. Translation by oversight, Translation by summarizing disconnected words, Translation by rewording a connected word, Translation by a more wide word, Translation by a more impartial/less expressive word, and Translation by friendly substitution were the most frequently used translation philosophies. The recurrence of each found Translation is not set in stone by considering the accompanying elements: the wonderful type of melody verses, the distinctions in language developments between Thai and English, and the socio-social setting of the source and target texts.

Abbasi (2016) investigated the recurrence of the purpose of two semantic change methodologies, development, and decrease, in two English Translations of Masnavi's book. Remembering that, 300 lines of Rumi's Masnavi (2014), as well as its two English Translations by Nicholson (2004) and Whinfield (2001), were essentially inspected using Nida and Taber's (2003) speculative design. As shown by the revelations of this survey, the two translators used the improvement framework more than the diminishing strategy because the poems in Masnavi were so combined and the creator of Masnavi used excellent words

that the objective language perusers didn't grasp. In this manner, the two mediators used the advancement procedure to figure out what was recommended in the source text and to give a trademark and legitimate Translation to target text perusers.

Ezzati (2016) looks at certain impediments in non-equality at the syntactic level, then, at that point, examines issues in observing comparability at the word level, and proposes hypothetical procedures and strategies to manage such challenges in English Translation into Persian. Given the significance of tracking down comparability at the syntactic and word levels in Translation, this paper intends to explore a few challenges there, including voice, orientation, tense and viewpoint, individual, at the linguistic level, and culture-explicit ideas, and contrast in expressive importance at the word level. Moreover, the hypothetical structure of the review depends on Baker (2011). The discoveries recommend that interpreters ought to think about a few elements while deciphering a text at the syntactic and word level, for example, having adequate information on the way of life of the two dialects and investigating etymological and complex parts of dialects.

Yahya & Islami (2019) expected to recognize the kinds of idioms in the Iron Man film and to explore the methodologies utilized by two interpreters, in the Indonesian caption in the film of the first CD by Marvel and which is from the site subscene.com. The distinguishing proof of idioms in the film depends on Makkai's hypothesis (1972). While the classification of idioms depends on Fernando's hypothesis (1996). Cook's (1992) and Molina and Albir's (2002) hypotheses are utilized to investigate the Translation procedures of expressions. As indicated by the discoveries, there are 130 expressions named unadulterated phrases (25%), semi-idioms (23%), and strict maxims (51%). The most normally utilized system is summarizing, both in the caption from the first Marvel CD (77.6 percent) and the site subscene.com (82.2 percent). Exacting Translations are additionally utilized, showing the interpreters' absence of Translation abilities, which might bring about unfortunate Translation quality because of the captioning request.

Harmon (2019) claims that text translation, translation didactics, and scholarly investigation of Translation as an item all depend on different procedures, strategies, and identicalness types. Notwithstanding, there is no arrangement among the creators of compelling hypothetical works in Translation Studies on the importance and extent of these key terms, so they remain to some degree equivocal. This reality convolutes crafted by Translation educators and often prompts mayhem in the Translation talk. The reason for this paper is to contend with the significance of recognizing Translation methodologies and strategies while likewise protecting the idea of comparability. Besides, a quality investigation of chosen terms, including the contentions for normalization, will be completed. The review is essentially worried about composing Translation, however, its discoveries might apply to deciphering too.

Fitri et al., (2019) endeavoured to portray the sorts of maxims found in the original Crazy Rich Asians and to break down the systems utilized in deciphering the figures of speech utilizing Baker's Translation procedure. The

data was gotten from figures of speech found in the clever Crazy Rich Asians. 325 information focuses were dissected subjectively to decide the kinds of figures of speech and techniques utilized. The outcomes show that obscure expressions were the most well-known saying type, trailed by cloudy expressions, hazy expressions, and straightforward articulations. In Translating expressions, five methodologies were utilized: utilizing a colloquialism with comparative significance and structure, utilizing a maxim with comparable importance however disparate structure, Translation by rework, Translation by exclusion, and strict Translation. Since comparable expressions in Urdu are not accessible, Translation by rework is the most widely recognized methodology used to decipher figures of speech. Even though Baker's technique does exclude strict Translation, it is proper for deciphering straightforward articulations but not for deciphering dark expressions. This study will be valuable as a wellspring of data and a reference for colloquialism Translation.

Naghdi (2020) intended to additionally foster the Translation idea of two immovably related creative sorts, books, and brief stories, by perceiving the most generally elaborate Bakerian philosophies for overseeing non-equality at the word level. Remembering that, the English source texts, Matilda (a novel) and owner and other brief stories (a combination of brief stories), stood out from their Farsi target texts with measure the repeat of Baker's Translation technique. The principal objective is to decide if there is a huge distinction in the execution of Bakerian non-equality Translation techniques between a novel and a brief tale assortment. The objective is likewise to explore whether the account setting influences the Translation of nonequivalence, as well as whether the brevity, smallness, and curtness of the brief tale as deciding class-related elements can influence the text-based social part of Translation and the execution of the picked Translation system. As indicated by the discoveries of this review, Translation utilizing an advance word or advance word in addition to clarification is the most often involved procedure in the two works, however, it is all the more ordinarily utilized in brief tales (83%) than in books (58%). The discoveries of this review, alongside different variables, can be utilized to survey the Translation nature of the two concentrated on composition account classifications, novel, and brief tale.

Edison (2021) endeavoured to characterize and recognize the kinds of shoptalk articulations as well as the Translation techniques used to decipher shoptalk articulations. The data was as shoptalk articulations in the discourse of the "I Love Yoo webtoon", which has 100-130 episodes. The information was posted between January second and July 30th, 2020. To start gathering information, the specialist read both the English and Indonesian renditions of the "I Love Yoo webtoon". The information was then arranged involving Hary Shaw's hypothesis for types and Mona Baker's hypothesis for Translation methodologies. Afterward, the analyst utilized those hypotheses to make sense of the information. The analyst then, at that point, reached determinations given the discoveries and conversation. As information, the specialist found 66 shoptalk words or articulations. The specialist found every one of the six sorts of shoptalk articulations, with the most information coming from the kind "Shoptalk is Words Created from an Ending or Suffix." Meanwhile, Translation by delineation isn't utilized in 7 of the 8 Translation methodologies found, and

the most prevailing technique with 42 information is a Translation by a more broad word (superordinate). The specialist recommended that future scientists explore shoptalk Translation in an alternate setting, especially concerning exactness, clarity, and adequacy.

Pérez-paredes (2022) concentrates on that showing Translation technique is presently a significant part of college Translation courses. Mona Baker's techniques, for instance, are helpful in an assortment of ways. They help in the goal of proportionality issues, advance Translation as-a-interaction mindfulness, and give understudies amazing chances to talk about and consider contextualized hypothetical issues. The creators set off to research the essential utilization of English in Spanish Translations delivered by undergrad college understudies (n=160) in this review. Thus, Mona Baker's scientific categorization has been refreshed and extended. A portion of the discoveries shows that showing Translation techniques work on both the quality and exactness of Translations. Additionally, a conversation about procedure choice is given.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS
The present study implemented a descriptive qualitative approach of research methodology to the content analysis of two short stories by Ghulam Abbas: Overcoats and Anandi. Library research provided the data containing idiomatic expressions occurring in the Urdu and English text of the short story. Overcoat and Anandi were written in the Urdu language by Ghulam Abba and translated into English by his wife, Zainab. The study mainly concentrated on idiomatic expression categories proposed by Mona Baker who describes five strategies for translating idioms in her book 'In Other Word 2001': translating an idiom of similar meaning and form, translating an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, translation by omission, and translation by compensation. The idiomatic phrases were collected from both the short stories and categorized according to Makkai who suggests idiomatic expressions based on the grammatical form: noun phrase, verb phrase, and adjective phrase.

DATA ANALYSIS
Mona Baker described five strategies for translating idioms in her book 'In Other Word 2001': translating an idiom of similar meaning and form, translating an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, translation by omission, and translation by compensation.

Translating an idiom of similar meaning and form

This strategy is applied when Target Language (TL) shares sayings that are identical in significant lexical components. It implies that the TL idioms have comparable constructions as in Source Language (SL) and the significance of Translating expressions is indistinguishable from the importance of ST sayings (Habizar, 2016). The importance and lexical items of Urdu Idioms are not identical to that of English expressions due to cultural bonds.

1.	خراماں خراماں چلنا	To walk slowly	AP
2.	سر پٹ گھوڑا دوڑانا	gallop the horse	AP
3.	رقص کی دھن نکالنا	To sing melodiously	NP
4.	ٹال دینا	To put off	VP
5.	اداسی برسنا	To get gloomy	VP
6.	پرواہ کرنا	To be careful	VP
7.	توجہ جزب کرنا	To get attention	NP
8.	میا ئو ں میائو ں کرنا	To mow	VP
9.	سروکار نا ہونا	To have no concern	NP
10.	لپٹ میں آنا	To be in the range	VP
11.	از راہ ہمدردی	For sake of sympathy	NP
12.	کسی بھلے گھر کا معلوم ہونا	To come from a respectable family	AP
13.	زبانیں بند ہونا	To become speechless	VP
14.	کس کے باندھنا	To fix hard	VP
15.	کپڑا مسک جانا	To tear off	NP
16.	پل بھر کے لیے	For a moment	VP
17.	ورق الٹنا	To turn over the page	VP
18.	خجل کرنا	To put to shame	VP
19.	کھچا کھچ بھرا ہوا	House-full	NP
20.	زنان بازاری	Betrothal	NP
21.	شہر بدر	Exiled	AP
22.	بد نما داغ	Spot on fame	AP
23.	بیچوں بیچ گزرنا	In between	VB
24.	آبرو باختہ	Disrespected	AP
25.	فرمائشیں کرنا	Place an order	VP
26.	راحت کدہ	Rest house	AP
27.	نشے میں سرشار	Intoxicated	AP
28.	ہیجان برپا کرنا	Make a fuss	VP
29.	شغف رکھنا	To be keen to	VP
30.	دور دورہ	In fashion	NP
31.	قبیح افعال کا ارتکاب کرنا	Commit heinous crimes	AP
32.	دھینگا مشتی	Noise and fuss	NP
33.	بغلوں میں دبائے	Stealing in armpits	AP
34.	کھٹ کھٹ کی آوازیں	Sound of knocking	NP
35.	بھنک پڑی	Come to know	VP
36.	سونپ دی گئی	Entrusted	VP
37.	گہما گہم	Activity	NP
38.	نیم دیوانگی	Half-intoxication	NP
39.	نیم فرزانگی	Half-madness	NP
40.	چوڑی چکلی	Well-built	NP
41.	ہنگامہ برپا ہونا	To make a fuss	VP

42.	گپ شپ ہانکنا	Gossip	NP
43.	حقے کے دم لگانا	To smoke Hubble bubble	VP
44.	داغ بیل ڈالنا	Lay foundations of	NP
45.	موسوم کیا گیا	Name was given	VP
46.	جی بہلانا	To console	VP
47.	صبر کر کے رہ جانا	To be contented	VP
48.	شگفتگی کے آثار	Sign of civility	NP
49.	بھلے معلوم ہوتے	Look attractive	AP

Translating an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form,

This strategy is utilized when the interpreter experiences a phrase that has no comparative lexical element in TL yet shares the comparative importance (Baker, 2006). From the information given by those two procedures, one might say that the event of those two methodologies is extremely intriguing as a result of the trouble in translating idioms explained the sense of by Winarto and Tanjung (2015).

50.	تراش خراش کرنا	To groom	NP
51.	بن ٹھن کے نکلنا	To look elegant	VP
52.	مانگ نہ بگڑنا	To maintain the hairstyle	VP
53.	چابک دست	Fast	AP
54.	تائو دیتے پھرتے	To look proud	VP
55.	کھچا کھچ بھرا ہوا	Houseful	NP
56.	چل نہ سکا	Failed	VP
57.	باعث صد عا	Cause of shame	NP
58.	بت بنے	Silent	AP

Translation by paraphrase,

Translation by paraphrase is the most favoured system for translating English idioms into non-informal articulation in Urdu. Pastry specialist (2006) states that Translation by rework is the most widely recognized approach to deciphering ST maxims that don't have identical in TT. It isn't difficult to track down what could be compared to SL colloquialism or there is no proper figure of speech and afterward moved it into TL phrase. Subsequently, the interpreter attempts to deliver the importance of ST saying involving words in TL that are comparable or close in significance to ST, however, the words don't make up a phrase. As such, practically the entire maxims of different kinds are interpreted utilizing this technique since it can empower the interpreter to repeat messages in TL which is identical to the SL expression (Kovacs, 2016).

59.	بانکپن ٹپکنا	To look young	VP
60.	چونچالی بڑھنا	To behave childishly	VP
61.	کالر خوب جمنا	To look presentable	VP

62.	چور اچکا ہونا	To look notorious	VP
63.	بگولے کی طرح آنا	To come fast	NP
64.	تیز دھات کی طرح جسم پر آ لگنا	To feel the heat	AP
65.	لاری ہوا ہونا	To disappear	NP
66.	رمق بھر جان باقی ہونا	To be almost dead	AP
67.	جامہ انسانیت سے باہر	Inhumane	NP
68.	جان عزیز سے ہاتھ دھونا	Lose life	VP
69.	سرد و گرم دیکھنا	To face ups and downs	AP
70.	کوئی پیش نہ چل سکی	To be helpless	VP
71.	الو بولنا	Become desolated	VP
72.	کونوں کھدروں میں جا چھپنا	Get shelter	VP
73.	دل و جان سے	Lovingly	NP
74.	جنگل میں منگل	Muna in wilderness	NP
75.	جھلمل جھلمل کرتی	Dancing walk	NP
76.	اداسی برسنا	To get gloomy	VP
77.	تا نتا بندھنا	To come in succession	VP
78.	بازار گرم ہونا	To be in full bloom	VP
79.	زوروں پر	In full swing	NP
80.	بھاری بھرکم	fatty	AP
81.	دیوالیہ نکلنا	To become penniless	VP
82.	پھرتے پھراتے آ نکلنا	Come across	VP
83.	میلہ سا لگنا	Full of activity	VP
84.	فقرے کستے	Satire	VP
85.	سر بندھے	Dutiful	VP
86.	تیز دھات کی طرح جسم پر آ لگنا	To feel the heat	AP
87.	پیٹھ پر ہاتھ پھیرنا	To show love	VP
88.	مٹر گشت کرنا	to roam about aimlessly	VP
89.	کھونچی لگنا	Tear off	VP
90.	آنکھیں چار ہونا	To fall in love	VP
91.	دم توڑ چکنا	To breathe one's last	VP
92.	آنکھیں چرانا	To feel ashamed	VP

| 93.	بھنور سے نکلنا	Come out of trouble	VP
94.	ہیجان برپا کرنا	Make a fuss	VP
95.	گرہ بگیر کے اسیر	Come to blows	VP
96.	سائے میں پنپتا دیکھنا	Bring up under the patronage	VP
97.	کان پکنا	Get piqued	VP
98.	چین مفقود ہونا	Get disturbed	VP
99.	آواز بھرا گئی	Became sad	VP
100.	گھڑوں پانی پھرنا	Get ruined	VP
101.	منھ نہ لگانا	Dislike	VP
102.	بقعہ نور	bright	NP
103.	چل نکلی	Get running	VP
104.	ڈیرہ جمایا	Stay permanently	VP
105.	غلطاں و پیچاں رہنا	In a confusion	NP
106.	برابر تکتے چلے جانا	To see fixedly	AP
107.	چار و ناچا	Helplessly	AP
108.	بادل ناخواستہ	With the broken heart	AP
109.	اٹکھیلیوں سے چلنا	Walk-in a coquet	VP
110.	ہیٹ ٹیڑھی ہونا	To look stylish	NP
111.	نقاب تلے چھپے ہونا	To remain unnoticed	VP
112.	تیر و سناں برسانا	To criticize	VP

DISCUSSION

As per the study's findings, the analysts found that translation by paraphrasing is the most usually utilized methodology case (63/112). Predictable to Baker's attestation summarizing is the most widely recognized technique for deciphering phrases when identicalness can't be found in the objective language (Baker, 2001). In any case, at times, the English sayings can be deciphered by utilizing a maxim of comparable importance and structure and utilizing a colloquialism of comparable significance but unique structure. The quantity of the colloquialisms which were deciphered utilizing these two methodologies is not exactly that of summarizing. Because of the distinction in culture, these expressions can't be tracked down as comparable in Urdu. The interpreter utilized this system when the presence of the idioms doesn't influence the significance of the message. The procedures which didn't show up in the exploration study are omission and compensation techniques.

CONCLUSION

The objective of the study was to find out the strategies for translating idiomatic expressions from the Urdu language to English. Two short stories by Ghulam Abbas: Overcoat and Anandi that were translated into English by his wife were chosen for the data analysis of the study. Data were processed through Mona

1066

Baker's (2001) strategies of idiomatic expressions. Out of the five strategies, three were applied to this study. The excel sheet provided the following results.
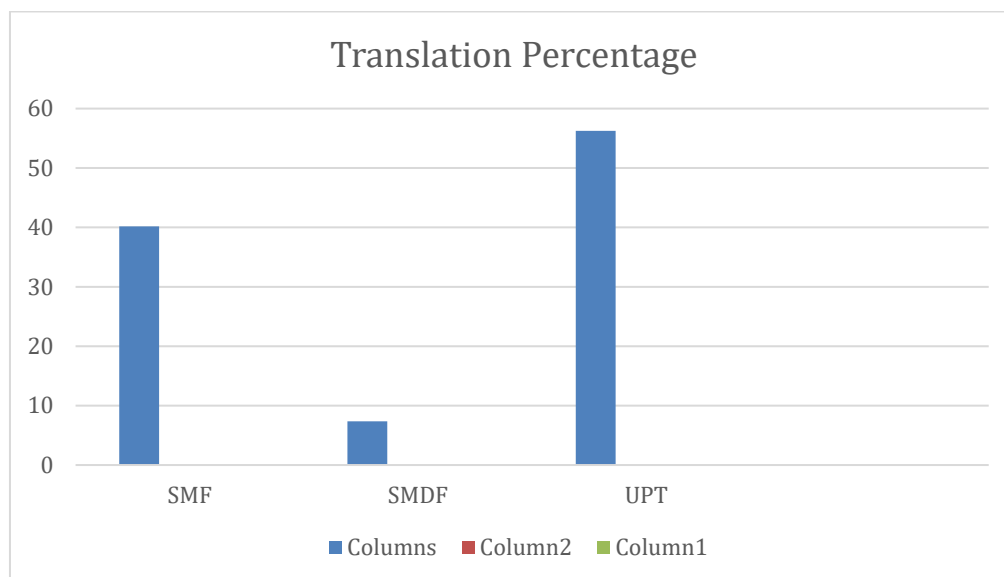
Use of Similar meaning and form (SMF) 49/122 (35.75%), use of similar meaning and dissimilar form (SMDF) 09/122 cases (8%), and use of paraphrasing technique (UPT) 63/112 cases (56.25%). The idiomatic expressions from both short stories are categorized by Makai's technique in verb phrases, noun phrases, and adjectives phrases. The study suggests that translators should consider several factors when translating a text at the grammatical and word level, such as having sufficient knowledge of the cultures of the two languages and researching linguistic and stylistic aspects of languages.

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