

Strategies Adopted in Translation of English Idioms in Different Genres

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Abstract

Translating idioms into a linguistically and culturally distant language – like Persian and English - can face certain challenges. The aim of any translation is to provide a clear, concise text whilst preserving the original meaning. In other words, in translating idioms, what is of great importance in this sort of translation is to create such an approximation, or if possible, an equivalent so that the same effect and response are produced on the target readers. However, idioms are closely connected to the source language and culture. Because of this, the translator will very rarely, if ever, be able to produce a close translation of the idiom. This research looks for some idiom problems and their translators' strategies in literary and non-literary texts. The corpus to be utilized as part of this study will be bilingual and parallel. The corpus involved 100 idioms. The results revealed that in the literary genre, the goal is to reproduce idioms as idioms. Therefore, the majority of idioms were translated into Persian as idioms. In the news, there is no

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interest or force to produce idioms for original idioms. Therefore, as well as using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar, the second strategy was a translation by paraphrasing.

Keywords: Translation; idiom; idiom translation; genre; translation strategies.

Introduction

It is obvious that languages have unique ways of expressing events in a way that the history, origin, and use of culture-specific words, proverbs, slang, and idiomatic expressions are specifically related to the culture of people who speak that language. Also, every language has its specific norms and accepted values that cannot be separated from its culture and are shared among that society's people. Therefore, as a text is more stuck in its culture, it becomes more difficult to translate it into a new language and culture (Newmark, 1988).

Translation is a procedure of deciphering text from one language to another to make people understand the data of the text without essentially taking in the source language first (Newmark, 1988). This basic definition of translation gains significance when considering non-literal examples of language.

The translation of idioms into a language that is linguistically and culturally distant – like Persian and English - can face certain challenges. The translatability of idioms, how well idioms travel across languages, and the nature of the barriers are the kinds of issues that need to be addressed from both sides of the area where idioms and translation overlap.

According to Newmark (1988) "in translating idiomatic into idiomatic language, it is tough to match equivalence of meaning with equivalence of frequency" (p. 28).

Newmark recognizes the translation of idioms and idiomatic translation and says that idiomatic translation "imitates the message of the first; however, tends to contort subtleties of significance by leaning toward sayings and idioms where these do not exist in the first" (1988, p. 47).

As the world becomes more interconnected, the need for translation has become increasingly important, especially in the literary field. Translating idioms, in particular, can be a daunting task for translators due to their cultural and linguistic nuances.

One of the strategies that translators use when translating idioms is to adopt a functional equivalence approach (Shiflett, 2012). This approach involves translating the meaning of the idiom rather than translating the idiom word for word. For example, the English idiom "raining cats and dogs" would be translated as "it's pouring heavily" in Spanish or "it's raining ropes" in French. This approach ensures that the meaning of the idiom is conveyed accurately to the target audience. Another strategy that translators use is to adopt a cultural equivalence approach (Verzella, 2017). This approach involves considering the cultural context of the idiom and translating it in a way that resonates with the target culture. For example, the English idiom "to kill two birds with one stone" would be translated as "to hit two targets with one arrow" in Chinese. This approach ensures that the

translated idiom is culturally appropriate and easily understood by the target audience.

Translators also adopt a literary equivalence approach when translating idioms in literary genres such as poetry and prose (Alexieva, 2018). This approach involves preserving the literary quality of the text while translating the idioms. For example, in the translation of Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" into German, the idiom "all that glitters is not gold" was translated as "nicht alles was glänzt ist Gold," preserving the poetic quality of the original text.

Translators also use a contextual equivalence approach when translating idioms (Crole, R. 2001) which is "Completeness of bisimilarity" for contextual equivalence in linear theories. This approach involves considering the context in which the idiom is used and translating it in a way that accurately conveys the intended meaning. For example, the English idiom "to be a fish out of water" would be translated as "to be out of one's element" in Spanish. This approach ensures that the translated idiom is appropriate for the context in which it is used.

Literature Review

A great deal of research has been done on idiom and idiom translation. However, idioms are closely connected to the source language and culture. Because of this, the translator will very rarely, if ever, be able to produce a close translation of the idiom (Koponen, 2004).

Translation is transferring the understood message from one language, the source language, into another, the target language. When

translating a text, the translator should first understand the original text. Since translators are dealing with two different systems of languages, they will undoubtedly observe many differences between the lexical and grammatical systems of the languages involved (Fachrizal, 2018).

Any translation aims to provide a clear, concise text while preserving the original meaning. In order to achieve this with idioms, the translator will first decide whether the original text is in a satisfactory state.

The framework employed for the present study is that of the translation strategies proposed by Baker (1992). In this book, first, she elaborates on the definitions of idioms and proverbs. Then, she goes on to present the challenges of translating idioms.

Ultimately, she proposes some strategies to cope with idioms and proverbs. The strategies are as follows:

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form
2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar from
3. Borrowing the source language idiom
4. Translation by paraphrase
5. Translation by the omission of a play on the idiom
6. Translation by omission of entire idiom

Research Method

This study utilizes both quantitative and qualitative methodology. It utilizes a corpus with the point of surveying the nature of the translations of idioms. It does so by examining the original and

translated idioms. The nature of research is also comparative to compare two texts, including the original texts along with the original texts and their translations (Rus & Harpa, 2018).

The corpus of the present research is a genre parallel unidirectional corpus comprising 50 idioms taken from two different genres, namely literary and non-literary. The samples are, in fact, those items indicative of idioms in both languages. The idioms are taken from two sources: the novel *of Mice and Men* for the literary genre and English news from *Fars News Agency* from August to December 2015 for the non-literary genre.

As mentioned before, the study compares the STs and their corresponding TTs in texts. We were mindful of finding how idioms were translated. The comparison was also in the run for idioms. To fulfill this purpose, 50 idioms in two genres were selected, and the translated idioms were recorded and saved in Word format. To begin, the corpus texts were selected along with their translations. In the next step, the original texts were studied carefully, looking for the relationships between linguistic elements indicative of idioms in both ST and TT and how these elements are translated. When enough examples were gathered, all the data were analyzed. Finally, the samples were tabulated with ST data placed next to their TT for analysis.

After providing the corpus, we set to compare the type of translations done. We used Bakers (1992) classification of idiom translation strategies to make the comparison. Based on her model,

each translated idiom was assessed based on the type. The idioms were then analyzed, and types were identified. The results of the comparison are, then, tabulated and explained. After the first phase, i.e., classification of translations, problematic and challenging areas for student translators are identified. This is done based on Baker's model.

The summary of the data collection:

1. An original text was studied with a sampling method in order to highlight and find idioms.
2. Another translated version was studied in order to highlight and find idioms.
3. The instances of idioms were identified.
4. The instances of idioms were identified and categorized with careful attention based on the classification by Mona Baker.
5. As the most essential part of the study in line with the research question, the way translators deal with idioms and explanations was provided.

Results

In order to collect the raw material for the present study, the corpus of the research was carefully studied, looking for idioms. The corpus consisted of two different genres, namely literary and non-literary. Once the idioms were identified, the same process was conducted for translating the original English texts. The equivalences adopted for the idioms were identified. Then, all the materials were tabulated, putting all the idioms and translations side by side. Then, an attempt was

made to identify the type of translation strategy based on Baker's model. Finally, the results were compared and explained.

Once data were ready for further discussion, the final results were discussed with a sample explanation for each sample to show the motivation behind translators' choices and whether they had achieved the desirable effects.

Baker proposes six different strategies translators frequently use to render idioms from one language into another. The present study assumes that translators employ different strategies to cope with idioms in different genres. Therefore, all the idioms from the two genres are studied, and the strategy employed to render them is identified.

This helps us understand that the distribution of strategies is different for different genres. Some illustrative examples are given here:

To shed crocodile tears

اشک تمساح ریختن

Here, the first of Baker's strategies, namely, using an idiom of similar meaning and form, is employed. The meaning is kept the same, and the same words are used.

All roads lead to Rome

به هر کجا که روی آسمان همین رنگ است

This is using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form. Although the meaning is the same, different words are used.

To draw one's first breath

The strategy here is translation by paraphrase. In other words, only the meaning is expressed in a non-idiom form.

The analysis of literary text strategies to be investigated:

1. Using an idiom of similar meaning and form
2. Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form
3. Borrowing the source language idiom
4. Translation by paraphrase
5. Translation by the omission of a play on the idiom
6. Translation by omission of entire idiom

You keep me in hot water all the time.

تو همیشه منو تو دردسر میندازی

In the original text, an idiom has been used; however, the translation involves a non-idiomatic sentence: translation by paraphrase.

Blubbing like a baby!

مثل بچه ها عرو تنیز کردن

In the idiom used in the translation, both the original's meaning and form are preserved: Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

They're pounding their tail on some other ranch.

خودشون رو به جای دیگه بند می کنند

In the original version, the word tail is used. In the translation, other words are used to express the same meaning: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

I think he is a wing-ding.

اون یه بزَن بهادره (یه لوتیه)

The original uses an idiom specific to the original language. In the translation, a completely different form with a similar meaning is employed: Using an idiom of similar meaning but a dissimilar form

Curley's pants are just crawling with ants.

سر و گوش کورلی میجنبه

The original uses an idiom with a specific form; the meaning is kept the same but in a different form: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Walking bow-legged.

گشاد گشاد راه رفتن

The translation employed as the equivalent for the English idiom has the meaning but a different form: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Curley's got yella-jackets in his drawers.

کورلی اون رو تو خونه ش حبس کرده. (کنایه از حبس کردن)

The idiom's meaning in the original version is merely transferred: Translation by paraphrase.

Labored up into the air.

به سختی به هوا جستن

The original and the translation are equivalent in terms of meaning and form, Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

She is a voodoo.

اون دختره یه چیزیش میشه

The original idiom and the translation are equivalent in meaning but not form: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Have somebody on your tail.

روی دوشست یه بار به حساب او مدن

The original and the translation convey the same meaning idiomatically but in different forms: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Blow their stake

خودشون رو خالی می کنن (هرچی دارن خرج می کنن)

In this example, the original idiom has been changed in form, but the meaning is the same: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

Don't you fool around?

این ور اون ور نرو (بازیگوشی نکن)

Again, as a common strategy, the translator has attempted to keep the meaning unchanged, but the form is another: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

You are not putting anything over

تو از این کارات دست بر نمی داری

What is expressed in one form in the original is stated in a completely different form; however, the meaning is the same:

Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Do I have to sock you?

مجبورم سیخونکت بزنم؟

Idioms are specific to any language and culture, but the meanings are pretty universal. Here, the meaning is the same, but the form is different:

Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

You are not gonna put anything over on me.

قرار نیست سر من کلاه بزاری

Here again, the difference is because completely different words are employed. But the translator has kept the meaning intact:

Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

You get a kick out of that.

تو بابت اون موضوع کیف می کنی

In this example, the wording of the two idioms is not the same; however, the meaning is the same: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

They have nothing to look ahead to

برای آینده شون هیچ برنامه ای ندارند

In this idiom, both the meaning and the form are almost the same in both Persian and English versions: Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

Blowing in our Jack

تمام پولامون رو خرج کردن

As the most frequent strategy up to here, the translator has tried to reproduce the same idiomatic meaning in a different form:

Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form

Build up the fire

روشن کردن و درست کردن آتش

In this example, the meanings are the same, and the forms are also quite similar: Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

He is not much of a talker

او آدم پرحرفی نیست

As another example with similar form and meaning, here the translator produced an idiom in Persian: Using an idiom of similar meaning and form

What are you trying to put over?

چه بامبولی می خوای بزنی

The idiom used in the Persian version is specific to this language in terms of wording and form, but the meaning is the same as in the English version:

Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

What stake do you have in this guy?

چه حقه ای به این مرد میزنی؟

Here, the idiom in English is translated as non-idiom into Persian: Translation by paraphrase

I am not selling him out

من او را لو نمی دهم

Again, in line with the previous idiom, the idiomatic form is translated as non-idiomatic: Translation by paraphrase

You were going to leave your big flapper shut.

قرار بود که اون دهن گشادتو ببندی. (کنایه از ساکت موندن)

What is expressed in the original version is an idiomatic statement; however, in Persian, it is non-idiomatic: Translation by paraphrase

You were poking your big ears into our business

فال گوش وایساده بودی داشتی تو کار ما دخالت میکردی

The two versions employ two different forms to express the same meaning, and this is because of linguistic and cultural differences: Using an idiom of similar but dissimilar meaning.

The Analysis of News

She is their cheerleader.

اون شیپورچی شونه (پرچم دار شونه)

In this idiom, the word “شیپورچی” is used metonymically to refer to a person who is ahead of a crowd or a kind of guide who gives the crowd some lines to follow. The second sentence is an English word-to-word translation for the idiom (Flag holder) used as the same metonym: using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

Adding extra spice.

هیزم رو اتیش انداختن

Here in idiom, the word "هیزم" is used metaphorically as something that makes things get worse (here translated as “Spice” in English). This idiom is into a completely different form than its equivalent in Persian. The meanings are the same, but the forms of idioms are entirely different: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

They have their hands complete with that.

به شدت مشغول حل و فصل مسائل بودن

Here, there is a kind of paraphrasing. "Having one's hands full" ironically means being busy doing something in progress. One idiom in English turns into a simple paraphrase in Persian. Here, meanings are close, meanings are close, but again, meanings are close, meanings are close, but again, meanings are close. However, again, we have completely different forms: Using an idiom of similar meaning but a dissimilar form.

The weight of what I am about to say

سنگینی حرفی که می خواهم بزنم

In the idiom above, we have two similar phrases, both in English and Persian. The word "سنگین" is used as its exact meaning "weight". The meaning and the form of both idioms in the process of changing from one to another language stay still with no change: using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

And this is not all.

و این تمام ماجرا نیست

The word "ماجرا" is omitted in its equivalent in English. We have English translations such as "that is not the whole story" or "the story is not over." also, that could be the exact translation, and here the forms are close, but the meaning is the same: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Looted it into the ground

با خاک یکسان کردن

Both idioms have the same meaning and forms. The “word” ground is used ironically to refer to the word "خاک" and the word “loot” refers to “یکسان کردن”. Neither meaning nor forms have changed: using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

A true-blue union.

عضو وفادار به اتحادیه

A True-Blue is metonymically used as one who is faithful and passionate to their groups. The phrase “عضو وفادار” translated or better saying, paraphrased to phrase “true-blue”. Forms here are different by paraphrasing, but the meanings are the same: Translation by paraphrase.

Staring in the face

مثل روز روشن

This idiom ironically means something that is evident to everyone around. Its equivalent in English is also an idiom with a different form but the same meaning. Being light like a day (مثل روز روشن) could have the exact idiom such as the one above in English: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

To chart his own

روش خود در پیش گرفتن (راه خود را رفتن)

Here, Persian idiom and its equivalent in English have the same meaning, and their forms are also similar. “To chart his path” ironically means knowing and following what you believe is true: Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

That's just not the case.

اونی که باید باشه نیست

Here, there is a kind of paraphrasing. One idiom in English turns into a simple paraphrase in Persian. Here, the meanings are the same and also match the meaning. It means “it is not what we expected”:

Translation by paraphrase.

It will crack under the dual burden.

کمر خم کردن زیر بار زیادی

The idiom used here and the translation, the original form of both, is preserved. We have noticed that we used an idiom of similar meaning and form. The translation of words such as “Crack” and “burden” are used in Persian in the exact meaning of such a form: Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

High time for answers.

زمان پاسخ دادن فرا رسیده است

The idiom in the original text has been paraphrased in Persian. In this way, we simply transferred the meaning to Persian. They are similar in both forms and the meaning: Translation by paraphrase.

Stone-wallling

از پاسخ دادن طغره رفتن

The original text is used as an idiom, and its meaning is also as an idiom, however, with a different form: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

He did not do his homework

وظیفه خود را انجام نداد

Here, the idiom translation has been done by translating the idiom into Persian. Translation does not serve as an idiom. They are similar in both forms and the meaning: Translation by paraphrase.

Keep the agenda going.

نهضت ادامه دارد.

Here in the original text, we have the idiom used word “agenda,” and its equivalent in translation is the word “نهضت,” which serves the same meaning and purpose. The meaning is also an idiom in the Persian language; both meanings and forms are similar: using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

He was gridlocked.

شکله شدن و قفل کردن

Here both the idiom and the translation, both the meaning and form of the original text, are preserved. The translation is also an idiomatic expression in Persian, using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

Dirty work.

کارهای نامشروع

The original idiom has been translated into non-idiomatic expression in another language. The translation does not serve any idiom in Persian: Translation by paraphrase.

Beating the drums for an Iranian attack.

بر طبل جنگ علیه ایران می‌کوبد

The idiom has been translated to its exact meaning, which is also used as an idiom in the translated language. So, we can conclude that

both idioms are similar in form and meanings: Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

Ramping up the war rhetoric.

از زبان جنگ علیه کسی استفاده کردن

Here, the original idiom is translated to the closest meaning in Persian. Some other words in translation are used to express the same meaning. Translation is also an idiomatic expression in Persian: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

I am going to block out any noise.

به سر و صدا و هیاهو اهمیت ندادن

This is used as an idiom in English, which is quite common there, though, in its Persian version, only the meaning is transferred; the translation does not serve any idiom: Translation by paraphrase.

Need for Cash Fuels Lust.

برای پول دست به هر کاری زدن

Here, the original and its translation both serve the same meaning idiomatically; both ironically recall the importance of money, but in different forms: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Fall on deaf ears

کو گوش شنوا؟

Both are idiomatic expressions, but the original one serves as a statement, though translation in Persian conveys in interrogative forms. Meanings are the same, but the translation has been paraphrased: Translation by paraphrase.

Scorched-earth strategy

راه کارهای شکست خورده

The idiom translation here doesn't convey any idiomatic expression in Persian; it is just a simple meaning of that idiom: Translation by paraphrase.

Leaving the door open for.

از در آشتی در آمدن

Here, both phrases are idioms. Both meanings are entirely similar but somehow use different words: Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form.

Being puppet of

عروسک خیمه شب بازی کسی بودن

Here is a very famous idiom in English that its equivalent in Persian is also very common. The translation is the meaning of the original word by word. Both serve the same meanings and the exact forms: Using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

Discussion

For the present study, 50 idioms were identified, studied, and analyzed. All the idioms were analyzed based on the strategy used in rendering them.

From among the 50 idioms, 25 were from the literary genre, and 25 were from the News genre, the analysis revealed that the strategies were as follows:

For literary genre: 17 cases of using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, 5 cases of translation by paraphrase, 3 cases of using an idiom of similar meaning and form.

For the News genre: 10 cases of using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, eight cases of translation by paraphrase, five cases of using an idiom of similar meaning and form, and two cases of omission.

The analysis of the data reveals some significant points regarding the translation of idioms as well as the patterns:

1. In the translation of literary genre, the general trend was to produce an idiom to render an idiom.

2. The second frequent strategy shows that when translators cannot produce an idiom for an original idiom, they try to paraphrase it.

3. Translators also try to produce an idiom equivalent to the original idiom in terms of form and meaning; however, this is very difficult between two different languages and cultures.

4. In translating news genres, there was no compelling force to translate an idiom as an idiom into the target language; therefore, paraphrasing is employed almost as frequently as an idiom with similar meaning but a dissimilar form.

5. Nevertheless, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form and translation by paraphrase were again employed more frequently.

The data analysis for the literary genre is illustrated below.

Table 1. Literary Genre

No.	Applied strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1	Using an idiom of similar meaning and form	3	9.09%
2	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	17	63.63%
3	Borrowing the source language idiom	0	0
4	Translation by paraphrase	5	27.27%
5	Translation by the omission of a play on the idiom	0	0
6	Translation by omission of entire idiom	0	0
Total		25	100%

The data analysis for the news genre is described below.

Table 2. News genre

No	Applied strategies	Frequency	Percentage
1	Using an idiom of similar meaning and form	5	24.44%
2	Using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form	10	37.77%
3	Borrowing the source language idiom	0	0
4	Translation by paraphrase	8	33.33%

5	Translation by the omission of a play on idiom	0	0
6	Translation by omission of entire idiom	2	4.44%
7	Total	25	100%

All languages have phrases and sentences that cannot be understood literally. Knowing a language includes knowing the morphemes, simple words, compound words, and their meanings. It also means knowing fixed phrases consisting of more than one word, with meanings that cannot be inferred from the meanings of the individual words. Even if we know the meaning of all the words in a phrase and understand the grammar completely, the total meaning of the phrase may still be confusing. Many idioms offer this problem, and all languages contain many such expressions. A phrase and sentence of this type is said to be idiomatic. Idioms are similar in structure to ordinary phrases, except that they tend to be frozen in form and do not readily enter into other combinations or allow the word order to change. Idioms and idiomaticity are pervasive features of a language. English has thousands of such idiomatic expressions, suitable for expressing a speaker's intentions in different situations. Idiomatic expressions play a role in the construction of interpersonal meanings, in the formation of coherent text, and in the creation of stylistic effects. Fernando demonstrates the bipolar nature of

idiomaticity in the balance between routinized expression and linguistic creativity (Fernando, 1996, p. xvii).

People may not understand the meaning of an idiom “since the true meaning generally cannot be determined by a knowledge of its constituent parts” (Collis, 1994, p. v).

In the literary genre, the goal is to reproduce idioms as idioms; therefore, in the literary genre, the goal is to reproduce idioms as idioms. Therefore, the majority of idioms were translated into Persian as idioms.

However, at the same time, it is not easy to produce idioms with the same meaning as well as form; therefore, the second strategy was more frequent: It has the same meaning but a different form.

In the news genre, there is no interest or force to produce idioms for original idioms. Therefore, as well as using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, the second strategy was translation by paraphrase.

Translation strategy: “a conscious procedure for the solution of a problem which an individual is faced with when translating a text segment from one language to another” (Chesterman, 2005).

Idioms: Idioms are frozen patterns of language that allow little or no variation in form and often carry meanings that cannot be deduced from their components. Idioms do not have the flexibility of patterning and transparency of meaning. (Baker, 1992, p. 63)

Novel: Novel is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction

written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and the middle-length work called the novelette (Abrams, 1993, p. 190).

Idioms may have different forms. In their book, Seidl and McMordie (1988, p. 13) distinguish three types of idioms:

1. Form irregular, meaning clear, as in give someone to understand
2. Form regular, meaning unclear, as in cut no ice
3. Form irregular, meaning unclear, as in go great guns

Conclusion

The translation of idioms has always posed challenges to translators because of linguistic and cultural differences, as the actual meaning of an idiom is not the total meaning of its parts. The translation of idioms takes us further in considering the question of meaning and translation. Translation involves far more than the replacement of lexical and grammatical items between languages, and, as can be seen in the translation of idioms, the process may involve discarding the essential linguistic elements of the SL text to achieve functional equivalence.

Both professional and student translators can have problems translating these figures of speech. Therefore, adequate instruction is needed to develop appropriate strategies.

Based on the present study's analysis, three main strategies were identified: Using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an

idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, and translating by paraphrase.

Sometimes, it will be necessary to translate with a nonfigurative expression, but sometimes, a good receptor language idiom may be used. The translator must learn to recognize the idioms to handle them.

Therefore, the main problems that idiomatic and fixed expressions cause in translation are about two main areas: the ability to recognize and understand an idiom correctly and the difficulties in translating the various parts of meaning that an idiom or a fixed expression communicates into the target language.

For some reasons, as shown by the results, translators have to apply different strategies:

- a) An idiom or fixed expression may have no equivalent in the target language.
- b) An idiom or fixed expression may have a similar idiom in the target language, but its context of use may be different, or maybe the two idioms have different connotations,
- c) An idiom in the source text may have both a literal and an idiomatic meaning.
- d) The rules and norms of using idioms in the two languages may be different, and the contexts in which they can be used and their frequency of use may be different in the source and target languages.

The main conclusion was that the text's genre may influence how idioms are translated, but the general tendencies are still the same.

Suggestions for Further Research

The present study focused on only two main types of genre; future studies may also research other genres. Also, the directionality of the translation is essential; therefore, other studies can on Persian into English translations of idioms. Finally, other figures of speech can be investigated.

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