

## AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION METHOD OF IDIOMS AND METAPHORS FROM J.K. ROWLING'S HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS

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### Abstract

*Idioms and metaphors come in a variety of forms in every language. Because of this distinction, translated literature publications are typically published using certain techniques to ensure that the original author's language is accurately translated into translations of other languages. The Harry Potter book series is among the most popular literary works. The researchers was interested in finding out what kinds of idioms and metaphors are used in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows and how the translator interprets them in order to transmit the meaning of the original language. The method used in this research is library research with design descriptive analytics. The free translation method is the most commonly used translation method by translators, accounting for 36 out of 136 (26.4%) idioms translated using free translation. When it comes to metaphors, the translator uses the literal translation method 64.8% of the time for 48 out of 74 metaphors. From this research, the researchers can conclude that Listiana Srisanti is the translator of the Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows novel, commonly translating idiomatic and metaphorical expressions in fictional novels using free translation and literal translation methods. The researchers suggested trying to use the literal translation method to translate any idiom or metaphor you find in a text and avoiding free translation as the first option for translating an idiom or metaphor.*

**Keywords:** Analysis, Translation Method, Idiom, Metaphor, Harry Potter

### A. INTRODUCTION

There are various methods that the translator can use to translate the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Machali (2009, p.26) said translation is an attempt to replace the text of the source language with a text appropriate for the target language, and what is translated is the author's intended meaning. That statement is in line with Molina and Albir (2002, p.507), they said the translation method refers to how a specific translation process is carried out in terms of the translator's goal, such as a global option that affects the entire text.

According to Newmark (1988, p.48), a translator can employ eight different translation techniques, which are:

**Word-for-word translation:** Translation that stays true to the source language's structure is referred to as word-for-word translation. "The main use of word for word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or construe a difficult text as a pre translation process."

For example:

- a. (SL) I can read  
(TL) *Aku bisa baca.*
- b. (SL) I love you  
(TL) *Aku cinta kamu.*

**Literal translation:** translating the words literally in grammar. "In literal translation, the source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. It means that when the translator translates, the words are translated literally from SL into target language."

For example:

- a. (SL) Don't scare me  
(TL) *Jangan takutiku.*
- b. (SL) I'll help you  
(TL) *Aku akan menolongmu.*

**Faithful translation:** In a faithful translation, the translator retains some of the syntax of the original text while still using it in context to express the researchers' message. "A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the target language grammatical structures. It means that in faithful translation, the translator translates the meaning from source language to convey the researchers' intention."

For example:

- a. (SL) Megawati Soekarno Putri is a Javanese  
(TL) *Megawati Soekarno Putri adalah orang Jawa.*
- b. (SL) Joko likes football  
(TL) *Joko suka main bola.*

**Semantic translation:** Semantic translation may replace less significant cultural terms with functional or third concepts that are culturally neutral but do not have cultural counterparts. It may also make other modest reader concessions.

For example:

- (SL) Ganjar is a workaholic  
(TL) *Ganjar adalah orang yang suka bekerja.*

**Adapted Translation:** According to Newmark, this translation style is the most adaptable. When translating literary works, the source language culture is transformed into the target language culture, and the text is completely rewritten (comedies, poems, short stories, narratives, etc.).

For example:

- (SL) The rising sun is not to be rising sun. It is the world which goes.  
(TL) *Matahari terbit itu bukan matahari yang terbit. Dunialah yang sebenarnya mengelilingi.*

**Free Translation:** The translation reproduces the subject matter without the style or the material without the structure of the original, is one aspect of the target language emphasis.

For example:

- (SL) Killing two birds with one stone.  
(TL) *Sambil menyelam minum air.*

**Idiomatic Translation:** replicates the original's "message," but it often distorts subtleties of meaning by favoring colloquialisms and idioms where they are absent from the source text.

For example:

- a. (SL) It's a piece of cake  
(TL) *Ini sangat mudah.*

- b. (SL) It's raining cats and dogs  
(TL) *Hujan deras.*

**Communicative Translation:** aims to convey the full context of the source material in a way that the audience will find both the content and the language acceptable and understandable.

For example:

- (SL) Beware of thieves!  
(TL) *Awas ada pencuri!*

In linguistics, there are terms of types of words or sentences that do not have a literal meaning, namely idioms and metaphors. Idioms are groups of words that have their own meanings that are different from the meanings of each word in that group. Idioms cannot be translated literally into foreign languages. According to Chaedar (1985, p.147) Idioms are a matter of language use by native speakers. Metaphor is a word of Greek origin, namely the word "meta" which is "above", and the word "pherein" which means "to move". In conclusion, metaphor can be defined as the transfer of the meaning or image of one expression to another.

In general, idioms and metaphors are often found in literary writings. It aims to make the words on more profound, emotional and beautiful for the reader. Each language has different variations of idioms and metaphors. For example, the idiom "hit the hay" in Indonesian means "*memukul jerami*" but actually "hit the hay" is an expression that the person wants to sleep or rest. Because of this difference, the publication of translated books usually uses certain methods so that the original author's language can be correctly conveyed in the form of translations of other languages.

Idioms means a group of words that have their own meanings that are different from the meanings of each word in that group. According to Chaedar (1985, p.147) Idioms cannot be translated literally into foreign languages. Idioms are a matter of language use by native speakers. Baker (2018) said an idiom is a set word form in a language that allows for little to no modification and has a separate meaning from its constituent parts.

According to Chris (2021) there are seven kinds of idiom, which is:

**Pure Idiom:** Pure idioms are expressions whose original meaning has been so obscured that it is impossible to ascertain it through logical analysis. These idioms, in contrast to some of the others, have little in common with figures of speech like metaphors and similes because they cannot be compared or given further meaning.

For example:

- It's raining cats and dogs (the rain is very heavy).
- Wrap my head around (trying to learn something).

**Binomial idioms:** expressions made up of two elements that can be used together or in opposition.

For example:

- Black and white (the distinct contrasts between something).
- Give and take (some exchange for a favor).

**Partial Idiom:** Only the literal and non-literal parts of an idiom can be considered to be part of it. For instance, "storm brewing in his eyes." This expression describes a person's furious expression, which can usually be distinguished by the intensity of their gaze. The term has a literal meaning because it refers to things seen through someone else's eyes. But there is a non-literal element (the storm). A language user must

comprehend that when a speaker uses the word "storm," they are referring to that person's strong and aggressive gaze. Because the literal half of the idiom (the eyes in the above example) derives additional descriptive meaning from comparison to the non-literal half (the storm in the above example, implying the eyes are 'fierce like a storm,' partial idioms are frequently also metaphors.

For example (the bolded one is not idiom):

- **Red hair** (the colour of hair that indicate a race).
- **To make a bed** (straighten the sheets of a bed).

**Prepositional idioms:** idioms that combine prepositional verbs with an adverb or a preposition to create nonliteral meaning. These idioms must be used in context; they are not "fixed collocational idioms." Prepositional idioms are difficult to distinguish as idioms because they are so common in the English language. Nonetheless, rather than the sum of the words in the phrase, their meanings are derived from iterative exposure to the English language.

For example:

- **Look into** (looking for something).
- **Look after** (taking care of something).

**Proverbs:** idiomatic expressions that convey absolute truths or wise advice. They are frequently delivered by wise individuals and contain morals that have been passed down from generation to generation. Many of our proverbs are derived from religious or philosophical texts from antiquity.

For example:

- **As you sow, you shall reap** (whatever you do will have consequences).
- **An apple a day keeps doctor away** (eating healthy foods on a daily basis can help you stay healthy).

**Euphemisms:** idioms that are used to soften a message that would be too harsh, abrasive, or socially unacceptable otherwise. When gently chastising someone, discussing something uncomfortable, or even discussing sensitive subjects such as sexuality, euphemisms are commonly used.

For example:

- **Passed away** (something or someone die or death).
- **Knocking boots** (something sexual).

**Cliché:** a term that has become so overused that when it is used, it is perceived as simple-minded, not funny, unimaginative, or stereotypical. Professional authors, novelists, and musicians frequently avoid them because they betray any sense of seriousness or competence.

For example:

- **I'll give it a shot** (trying something)
- **Don't judge a book by its cover** (don't make judgement on someone simply based on what you see from the outside.).

A metaphor is a sentence or phrase that does not use literal meaning to describe something but instead aids the researchers in expressing an idea or making a comparison in the story. Kurniawan et al. (2017, p.4) said Metaphor is somewhat advanced and requires specialized knowledge to comprehend its meaning. In a literary work, a metaphor is a stylistic form of language that represents a clear image formed by comparison or context (Tarigan, 2018, p.15).

According to Memon (2021) Metaphor can be divided into six variations, which are:

**Standard metaphor:** a metaphor that directly compares two ideas as if they were synonyms. It asserts that one idea is equivalent to another.

For example:

- Harry is my sunshine (Indicate that Harry as precious for the writer as sunshine).

**Implied metaphor:** a comparison that is made without ever directly comparing two ideas.

For example:

- His dad barked a warning at him (implied metaphor comparing dad as dog without directly mention the dog).

**Visual metaphor:** a metaphor that compares one thing to a visual representation of another. This type of metaphor is commonly used in advertising to visualize an item with another object.

For example:

- Harry Potter's lightning bolt scars (the writer visualized the scar as looking like a lightning bolt).

**Extended metaphor:** elaborates on a comparison using descriptive language.

For example:

- You're a snake! Everything you hiss with your mouth is a lie. You frighten children and lack a spine (multiple metaphors that are used to describe someone who is hypocritical and always lies).

One of the most well-known literary works is the Harry Potter novel series. Harry Potter is a novel by Joanne Kathleen Rowling, also known as J.K. Rowling, that has had a significant impact on modern literature. Seven series made up the first Harry Potter book, which was released in 1997. The seventh book in the Harry Potter series centers on a young boy named Harry Potter and his two closest friends, Hermione Granger and Ron Weasley, who are studying witchcraft and wizardry at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry.

The reason for selecting Harry Potter novels for this research is that the researchers has advanced experience with various indirect meanings of sentences and phrases in British. Harry Potter is a best-selling novel from the United Kingdom that has sold over 500 million copies worldwide. Furthermore, J.K. Rowling is the most inspiring author. This research will assist the researchers in developing his translation skills and understanding how his favorite author expresses her thoughts in writing.

Based to the explanation above, the researchers was very interested in attempting to analyze the translation methods that translators used in translating idioms and metaphors that existed in one of the Harry Potter series of novels because of the researchers's love for Harry Potter novels.

## **B. METHOD**

The method used in this research is library research with design descriptive analytics. Library research is research the object of which is searched with a variety of library information such as books, scientific journals, magazines, newspapers, and documents. Library research is a method of systematic bibliographical research, which includes the collection of bibliographic materials, which relate to the research objectives;

collection techniques with the library methods; and organizing and presenting data (Danandjaja, 2014). The subject and object of this research is the method of translation used by translators to translate idioms and metaphors found in J.K. Rowling's novel Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.

The process of summarizing and reducing the unnecessary data to draw a conclusion for the researchers by selecting and looking at the pattern of the main data to observe from data mining. The collected data displayed using tables. Then, the procedure included verifying the collected data and drawing conclusions based on the meaning of the data. The goal is to draw conclusions about the meaning of the data. The researchers use all of the data from the research findings about idioms and metaphors and analyze the translator's translation method for translating idioms and metaphors from English to Indonesia.

Here are the researchers's strategic steps in this research:

- Reading the primary sources of the English and Indonesian versions of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows intensively.
- Collecting idioms and metaphors that are found in the English version of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.

Analyzing which idiom and metaphor translation method to compare with the Indonesian version of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows novel.

### C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Here are some examples of the result the data founded by researchers from analyzing Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.

#### a. Idiom Analysis

SL : Lost in Thought  
(Chapter One, page 4)  
TL : *Tenggelam dalam pikirannya.*  
(*Bab 1, hal. 16*)

This phrase translate by using faithful translation. The translate of lost in Indonesia is *Hilang*. However, in this phrase, the word lost means *tenggelam*. This idiom is derived from lost as a verb, in as a prepositional and though as verb. So, when these three words are put together, they will create a new meaning beyond the original meaning of each word.

SL : Mental Note  
(Chapter Two, page 14)  
TL : *Mencatat dalam benak*  
(*Bab 2, hal. 28*)

The translation of this phrase used adapted translation. The idiom of mental note is formed by mental as adjective and note as noun. Mental note means record an event in mind.

SL : Sad bussiness  
(Chapter Two, page 16)  
TL : *Urusan menyedihkan*  
(*Bab 2, hal. 32*)

This idiom used free translation. This idiom formed by sad (adjective) and business (noun). Free translation is a way to translate that uses explanatory sentences to cut off words or leave out parts of the source language (Machali, 2009, p. 81). This means

that the translator only cares about the meaning of the source text and not how it is written. In other words, the translator only cares about the meaning and not how it is written. With this way, the meaning will be wider and deeper than if it were just interpreted based on how the sentence is put together. Then, this idiom used free translation because the reader can easily interpret the word without having to think deeper about sentence structure itself.

SL : Dish the dirt of Dumbledore  
(Chapter Two, page 24)

TL : *Menyajikan sisi kotor Dumbledore*  
(Bab 2, hal. 41)

This idiom used idiomatic translation. As previously stated, idiomatic translation is a form of translation that emphasizes the use of idioms in the target language, even if the original language sentence is not of the idiom type. As you know, "dish the dirt of Dumbledore" refers to removing the filth from Dumbledore, but because this sentence employs an idiomatic translation, it has the meaning of revealing Dumbledore's negative qualities.

SL : Hushed up  
(Chapter Two, page 25)

TL : *Disembunyikannya*  
(Bab 2, hal. 42)

This idiom used free translation. Generally, the word "*disembunyikan*" in English uses the word "hidden". but in this section, the author (J.K Rowling) uses the word "hushed up" for the word "*disembunyikannya*". that's why this idiom uses free translation. Free translation is a way to translate that uses explanatory sentences to cut off words or leave out parts of the source language.

#### b. Metaphor Analysis

SL: House prices are skyrocketing around here  
(Chapter Three, page 31)

TL: *Harga rumah meroket di sekitar sini*  
(Bab 3, hal. 50)

This metaphor is classified as a visual metaphor. The writer wanted to visualize the price of houses around there being raised very high, like a rocket. The translated version uses a literal translation; there is no change or addition from the source language.

SL: The scar on his forehead burned like fire  
(Chapter Four, page 60)

TL: *Bekas luka di dahinya serasa terbakar*  
(Bab 4, hal. 88)

This metaphor uses a visual to describe the pain the character feels, which is like a fire burning at his forehead. The translation used in this metaphor is a semantic translation, with the translator eliminating the "fire" translation because "burn" is already describing the fire itself.

SL: The continued absence of Bill, Fleur, Mad-Eye and Mundungus seemed to lie upon them like frost, it's icy bite harder and harder to ignore  
(Chapter Five, page 77)

TL: *Absennya Bill dan Fleur, Mad-Eye dan Mundungus rasanya menyelimuti mereka seperti embun beku, dinginnya menggigit makin lama makin tajam sehingga tak mungkin diabaikan*  
(Bab 5, hal. 108)

The writer wants to convey more about the ambience and the current situation the main character has been through by using an extended metaphor. The translation used for this metaphor is a faithful translation.

SL: Gabrielle was Fleur in miniature  
(Chapter Six, page 108)

TL: *Gabrielle adalah Fleur dalam ukuran mini*  
(Bab 6, hal. 150)

The writer visualized Gabrielle as a miniature of Fleur because of how much they look alike. The translation uses semantics to convey miniature as "*dalam ukuran mini*" which means "in mini size".

SL: "...I was writing from the heart."  
(Chapter Eight, page 154)

TL: "... *aku menulis dari hati.*"  
(Bab 8, hal. 209)

This standard metaphor conveys that the speaker writes truly from the heart. The translator translated this metaphor using a literal translation.

SL: Clutching at Harry's question like a drowning man at a life belt  
(Chapter Eight, page 158)

TL: *Menyambar pertanyaan Harry seperti orang yang tenggelam menyambar tambang penyelamat*  
(Bab 8, hal. 215)

This visual metaphor is trying to visualize how desperate the character is to find some counterargument, like a drowning man. The translation for this metaphor uses literal translation.

#### IDIOM FREQUENCY

| No | Kinds of Idiom | Frequency |
|----|----------------|-----------|
| 1. | Pure           | 41        |
| 2. | Binominal      | 0         |
| 3. | Partial        | 54        |
| 4. | Prepositional  | 11        |
| 5. | Proverb        | 2         |
| 6. | Euphemism      | 22        |
| 7. | Cliché         | 11        |
|    | Total          | 141       |

### METAPHOR FREQUENCY

| No | Kinds of Metaphor | Frequency |
|----|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. | Standard          | 21        |
| 2. | Implied           | 3         |
| 3. | Visual            | 41        |
| 4. | Extended          | 9         |
|    | Total             | 74        |

### TRANSLATION METHOD FREQUENCY

| No | Kinds of Translation Method | Idiom | Metaphor |
|----|-----------------------------|-------|----------|
| 1. | Word-for-word               | 2     | 0        |
| 2. | Literal                     | 23    | 48       |
| 3. | Faithful                    | 21    | 6        |
| 4. | Semantic                    | 16    | 9        |
| 5. | Adapted                     | 11    | 5        |
| 6. | Free                        | 36    | 5        |
| 7. | Idiomatic                   | 25    | 0        |
| 8. | Communicative               | 7     | 1        |
|    | Total                       | 141   | 74       |

Based to the data above, we can concluded that the translator use Word-for-word translation for 2 idioms (1,41%) and 0 metaphor (0%), for Literal translation the translator use this method in 23 idioms (16,3%) and 48 metaphors (64,8%), at Faithful translation there are 21 idioms (14,8%) and 6 metaphors (8,1%), for Semantic translation there are 16 idioms (11,3%) and 9 metaphor (12,1%), in Adapted translation the translator use it for 11 idioms (7,8%) and 5 metaphors (6,7%), in Free translation there are 36 idioms (25,5%) and 5 metaphors (6,7%), at Idiomatic translation the translator use this method for 25 idioms (17,7%) and 0 metaphor (0%), and for Communicative translation, the translator use it for 7 idioms (4,9%) and 1 metaphor (1,3%).

According to the results of the data above, it can be concluded that the dominant translation method used by the translator is the free translation method, which is 25,5 percent. Free translation is a translation method that only focuses on important points in idiomatic sentences and does not pay attention to the structure or keywords of the original word. Because of the flexibility of free translation, the researchers concluded that the translator is more dominant in using this method to translate idioms because idioms are abstract and have their own variants based on the country's speak culture. As for the metaphor, the translator often uses the literal translation method to translate it, which is 64,8 percent. Metaphors have their own way to express themselves according to the writing style of the writer to convey what they think in letters. To fulfill this, the translator decided to describe the meaning by using the literal translation method, so the characteristic of the writer's storytelling would not disappear.

## E. CONCLUSION

From this research, the researchers can conclude Listiana Srisanti as the translator of the Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows novel commonly translating idiomatic and metaphorical expression in fictional novel using free translation and literal translation method. The researchers founded 36 of 141 (25,5%) idioms translated to Indonesian using free translation and 48 of 74 (64,8%) metaphors translated to Indonesian using literal translation.

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