

Idiomatic Expressions in J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban*

Mutiara Amalia^{1✉}, Evert H. Hilman², Evi Jovita Putri³

¹English Literature, Nasional University, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia,

²English Literature, Nasional University, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia,

³English Literature, Nasional University, DKI Jakarta, Indonesia

✉ email: tiara.amalia199@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

The paper argues that the quality of idiom translations depends on the appropriate strategy used while translating them because idiomatic expressions cannot be translated from their words. This study was carried out to describe the meaning of the idiomatic expression and the application of Chesterman's strategies in translating idioms and identify the speech acts of the utterances conveyed by the speaker in the data. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The data were gathered from J.K. Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*. The study also used their Indonesian version to find out the translation of the idiomatic expressions. One hundred five quotes were taken from the novels. As a result, Unit Shift appears more frequently in the novel as a syntactic strategy followed by Scheme Change. Furthermore, in terms of semantic approach, distribution Change is the most common strategy that emerges from the novels, followed by Trope Change. The Assertive Act is the most dominant act delivered by the speaker behind the utterances in speech acts.

Keywords: *Harry Potter; Idiomatic Expressions; Idioms; Translation; Translation Strategy.*

INTRODUCTION

When translating a text, translators must deal with the challenging task of translating idioms. One of the reasons for the difficulty in translating idioms is the existence of cultural differences between the source and target languages. Language differences are also an issue because idioms cannot be translated word for word. As a result, the translators need to cope with that challenge to convey the meaning perfectly to the target language.

It is challenging to translate idiom to the equivalence of meaning with the equivalence of frequency in translating idiom. (Newmark, 1988). That means, to translate the idiom accurately, we need to use appropriate strategies to deliver the meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). It is caused by the fact that the idioms cannot be extracted from its each component word. According to Alan Duff (2013), the golden rule is: if the idiom does not work in the LI, do not force it into the translation.

Several studies of idiomatic expressions have already been carried out previously. One of them is done by Saputro (2012) that analyzes idiomatic expressions in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. Based on Mona Baker's theory, there are four strategies of translating idioms: a) Using an idiom of similar meaning and form, b) Using an idiom of similar meaning but different form, c) Translation by Paraphrase and d) Translation by Omission. In Saputro's research, he finds out that the most frequent strategy for translating idioms is the translation by paraphrase, which account is around 79.90%. Another study is done by Inayah, Pahamzah, and Barathayomi (2012); their study concludes that paraphrasing becomes the most common strategy for translating idioms, which is around 76%.

Recent translation research analyzing idiomatic expression needs to be conducted to enrich and enhance identifying of idiomatic translation strategies. As a result, this research is carried out to describe the meaning of idioms discovered; analyze the strategy used in the translation of *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, and identify the speech acts of the utterances containing the idiomatic expression.

To support this research, the analysis of translation strategies is limited only to syntactic and semantic translation strategies by Chesterman. Other supporting theories used here are Molina & Albir's, Newmark's. According to Newmark (1988), "it may translate less important cultural words by the culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents." The translation technique based on Molina & Albir, there are 18 translation technique: 1) Adaptation, 2) Amplification, 3) Borrowing, 4) Calque, 5) Compensation, 6) Description, 7) Discursive, 8) Established Equivalent, 9) Generalization, 10) Linguistic Amplification, 11) Linguistic Compression, 12) Literal Translation, 13) Modulation, 14) Particularization, 15) Reduction, 16) Substitution, 17) Transposition, 18) Variation.

Moreover, In the terms of speech act analysis, Searle's theory related to the classification of speech acts is used as the leading theory. It is applied to analyse the speaker's utterances which contain idiomatic expressions in the source language.

In addition, this research focuses on J.K. Rowling's novel, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, which is the third of the Harry Potter's novel series. In contrast, the translated novel is named *Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban*. Both are the source of data in this research which later are known as the source language and target language. These novels were chosen because of high proportion of idiomatic expressions contained in the source language. Besides that, Harry Potter novels have become one of the best-selling novels in the world. They have been translated into approximately 80 languages, and 500 million copies of Harry Potter books have been sold worldwide. Thus, it is appropriate to use this novel as a data source in this research.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach where needs several procedures in collecting and analysing data. First was reading the novels, *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* in two versions: English and Indonesian. The second was selecting and categorizing all idiomatic expressions found in the source language. The third was

marking the data by adding bold and italics to the idioms. The following step classified the data according to Chesterman's theory, which only takes syntactic and semantic strategies. Then, the data, the utterances containing idiomatic expression, was identified to discover their speech acts based on Searle's theory. Finally, it described how the translation strategy is applied to translate idioms from English to Indonesian seen on Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban. It also summarizes all the results or findings into a solid conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Data 1 #D001

"I want to put him on his guard!"			
"Aku ingin dia <i>waspada!</i> "			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Unit Shift	Distribution Change	Directives Speech Acts

The phrase "...on his guard!" in the SL is translated into a word "...*waspada!*" in the TL. The syntactic strategy used here is Unit Shift by Andrew Chesterman. "A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT..." According to The American Heritage dictionary of Idioms by Christine Ammer (2013), one's guard means watchful or prepared, especially to defend oneself. watchful means *waspada* in KII by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily (1994).

The semantic strategy that used here is Distribution Change, "This is a change in the distribution of the "same" semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression)" (Chesterman, 2016), because the SL "...on his guard..." consisting three words and translated into one word in the TL, "...*waspada!*".

The utterance of this data includes Searle's Directive Speech Acts. "Verbs denoting members of this class are ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, and also invite, permit, and advise." (1979). The tone used in this speech is angry. It is mentioned in a sentence before the data, "...Mr. Weasley was saying heatedly." And as stated in the SL, "I want to put him on his guard!" retorted Mr. Weasley.', there is an exclamation points (!) at the end of the sentence. It is clear that this is a command.

Data 2 #D002

...Get a grip,...			
"...sadarlah!..."			
Figurative	Syntactic	Semantic	Speech

Language	Strategy	Strategy	Acts
Idioms	Unit Shift	Distribution Change	Directives Speech Acts

The phrase "...Get a grip,..." in the SL is translated into the word "...*sadarlah!*..." in the TL. Unit Shift by Chesterman occurs in this data because the SL unit is translated into a different TL unit. According to the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, getting a grip means keeping or recovering your self-control (2004). But in the TL, the translation is "...*sadarlah!*..." and according to *Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* or TBBBI, *-lah* in the TL is called *Partikel*, "*Partikel -lah, yang juga berbentuk klitika, dipakai dala kalimat imperative atau kalimat deklaratif. ...Dalam kalimat deklaratif, -lah dipakai untuk memberikan ketegasan yang sedikit keras.*" (2008). *Partikel* here fits the kalimat deklaratif or declarative sentence because anaphorically, the sentence before this data shows a tense atmosphere, "...don't put yourself in a danger..." (p. 228). And another syntactic strategy that used here is Scheme Change, (c) ST scheme X → TT scheme Ø. That is, the scheme is dropped altogether.

Distribution Change by Chesterman used here as a semantic strategy. Because the SL, "...Get a grip,..." contains three words and translated into a word "...*sadarlah!*..." in the TL. Another semantic strategy used here is (c) ST Trope X → TT Trope Ø here the figurative element is dropped altogether by reason of the SL "...Get a grip,..." is an idiom and translated into non-idiom into the TL "...*sadarlah!*..."

Directives Speech Act by Searle is found in this data. The context describes that the speaker is (Ron Weasley) giving a command to the hearer (Harry Potter) to get a grip or keep a control of himself because the hearer is extremely furious after knowing that his dead parents' friend (Black) is the reason why his parents dead. And he wants to do something dangerous like catching Black to take revenge. That is why the speaker gives a command to get a grip or think sensible.

Data 3 #D003

"you did flag us down, dincha?..."			
"kau memang <i>memanggil kami</i> , kan?..."			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Unit Shift	Trope Change (c) ST Trope X → TT Trope Ø	Assertive Speech Acts

"...flag us down..." in the SL is translated into "...*memanggil kami!*..." in the TL. According to the Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs by Richard A.

Spears, the expression “flag someone or something down” means to signal or wave (2003). Unit Shift occurs. The SL “...flag us down...” is a phrasal verb and translated into a verb phrase in the TL “...*memanggil kami*...”. A supporting theory comes from Larson, called Idiomatic Translations. Based on Larson’s, “A truly idiomatic translation does not sound like a translation. It sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language.” (1984). As stated in the result of the TL, it doesn’t sound like a translation of the SL.

Speech acts used in this utterance is An Assertive Act by Searle. The context of this conversation is The Knight Bus just stopped at a street after a wand was stuck out by a wizard. And the conductor caught the hearer (Harry) sitting on the ground. Stan was stating a statement in a question form to make sure that Harry was the one who stopped them by sticking his wand out, “you did flag us down, dincha?...”. Therefore, Assertive Speech Acts appears in this utterance.

Data 4 #D004

“You outta your tree?”			
“ <i>Kau gila?</i> ”			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Unit Shift	Distribution Change	Expressive Speech Acts

The phrase “...outta your tree?” in the SL is translated into a word “...*gila?*” in the TL. Unit Shift occurs. As stated in Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs by Richard A. Spears, out of one’s tree means crazy. In Indonesian, crazy means *gila* according to KII by John M. Echols & Hassan Shadily (1996)

Semantically, Distribution Change is used in this data. Another supporting theory used is Padding and Gutting by Alan Duff. “... a translation may be shorter than the original ...”. For example, the three-word phrase in the SL “...outta your tree?” is translated into just one word “...*gila?*” in the TL. As a result, the translation is clearly much shorter than the source language.

Expressive Speech Acts apparently occurs in this data. The situation of this conversation is the hearer (Harry) was mentioning Voldemort’s name clearly; without doubt, that was a creepy act for all wizards and witches because they thought it could call Voldemort directly. But Harry did it. And it shocked the speaker (Stan) so the speaker said “you outta your tree?”. After that the speaker told the hearer that his heart going so fast after to express that he was scared to death.

Data 5 #D005

'Fred and George Weasley could give 'em a <i>run fer their money</i> .'			
"Fred dan George Weasley bisa jadi <i>saingan</i> mereka."			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Transposition	Trope Change (c) ST Trope X → TT Trope Ø	Assertive Speech Acts

Syntactically the SL "...run fer their money." is a verb phrase and the translation turns into a noun "...saingan...". This also turns the SL from a phrase to a word in the TL. The American Heritage dictionary of Idioms by Christine Ammer (1997) explained that running for one's money is a close contest or a strong competition. "Competition" according to KII by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily (1996) means *persaingan* or an event in which people compete with each other to find out who is the best at something. But, in the TL it is translated into "...saingan..." denoting a person who participates in a competition. Chesterman stated "...to mean any change of word-class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb..." (2016) which means a Transposition, strategy by Andrew Chesterman, occurs in this data.

Semantically, Trope Change (c) ST Trope X – TT Trope Ø is suitable for the data, because the SL "...run fer their money." is an idiom and translated to non-idiom in the TL "...saingan...".

The utterance in this data contains Assertives Speech Act. The speaker is Hagrid and the hearer is Professor McGonagall. The situation of this utterance is a few teachers just had conversation talking about Sirius Black and began to have a flashback about Black's best friend, James Potter. Black and James Potter are the double act. The hearer said that she doesn't think they have ever had such a pair of troublemakers like them, and then the speaker told the hearer that Fred and George Weasley could give them a run for their money. And from the context above, it is clear that the speaker just stated an opinion based on what he believes. Therefore, Assertive Speech Acts is applied in this data.

Data 6 #D006

'...that would have resulted in my death if your father hadn't got cold feet at the last moment.'

“...yang akan mengakibatkan kematianku, kalau ayahmu tidak menjadi <i>ketakutan</i> pada saat terakhir.”			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Transposition	Distribution Change	Assertive Speech Acts

The SL “...cold feet...” is translated into “...*ketakutan*...”. As stated in A Dictionary of Confusable Phrases, cold feet means lose one’s courage or nerve (2010) or scared, but in Indonesian it means *takut* which is an adjective. But, in the TL, it is translated into “...*ketakutan*...” which is a noun. And it implies that Transposition by Chesterman appears as a syntactic strategy.

Semantically, Distribution Change fits this data because the SL contains two words and the TL contains a word. Another semantic strategy used here is Paraphrase by Chesterman, “The paraphrase strategy results in a TT version that can be described as loose, free, in some contexts even undertranslated” (1997)

The utterance in this data contains Assertives Speech Act. From the utterances in this data, it is stated a statement. The speaker is stating about what he believes. He stated that he would have died if the hearer’s father had not got cold feet or not got scared at the last moment. Therefore, Assertive Speech Acts is used in this utterance.

Data 7 #D007

‘...If it were not for the fact that I never speak ill of my colleagues...’			
“... <i>Aku sebetulnya tak pernah menjelek-jelekkkan kolegaku...</i> ”			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Cohesion Change	Trope Change (c) ST Trope X → TT Trope Ø	Assertive Speech Acts

This data is translated using Cohesion Change, a syntactic strategy by Andrew Chesterman, ‘A cohesion change is something that affects intra-textual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalization and repetition, or the use of connectors of various kinds’ (1997). Speak ill of s/o means say something bad about someone based on Dictionary of American Idioms by Richard A. Spears, (1987) and translated into “...*menjelek-jelekkkan*...”. It is called *Verba Berulang*. “Kata turunan yang dibentuk dengan

proses reduplikasi dinamakan kata berulang. Dengan demikian verba turunan seperti yang digambarkan di atas disebut juga Verba Berulang.” (TBBBI, 1998).

Semantic strategy that applied in this data is Trope Change (c) SL Trope X – TL Trope Ø. The SL is “...speak ill...” and translated into “...*menjelek-jelekkkan*...”. As can be seen from the explanation above, the SL is an idiom translated into non-idiom in the TL.

The utterance in this data contains Assertives Speech Act. According to the data, the SL is “If it were not for the fact that I never speak ill of my colleagues”. This utterance is categorized into Assertive Speech Acts because the speaker is saying something true about herself by stating a fact that she never speaks ill or says something bad about her colleagues.

Data 8 #D008

‘...and began to write, pausing every now and then to listen.’			
“ <i>dan mulai menulis, berhenti sekali-sekali untuk mendengarkan.</i> ”			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Cohesion Change	Synonymy	Assertive Speech Acts

A syntactic strategy Cohesion Change by Chesterman happens in this data because ‘...every now and then...’ in the SL is translated into “...*sekali-sekali*...” in the TL, ‘A cohesion change is something that affects intra-textual reference, ...repetition, ...’ (2015). According to TBBBI by Hasan Alwi, this is called an adverbs in the form of repetition or *Adverbia yang Berupa Kata Ulang, Adverbia yang berupa pengulangan kata dasar dengan penambahan prefiks se-*. (1998)

A semantic strategy that appears in this data is Synonymy by Chesterman. The meaning of ‘...every now and then...’ in the SL based on Dictionary of American Idioms by Richard A. Spears, Ph.D means occasionally (1987: 192) and according to KII by John M. Echols & Hassan Shadily (2014: 401) it means “...*kadang-kadang*...” which is a synonymous with “...*sekali-sekali*...” as stated in Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia (2008).

As the case with previous data, the utterance in this part also contains Assertives Speech Act. It is stated that “The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition.” (1999). The situation of this data is that Harry was about to write his homework in silence, and he didn’t want his muggle family to wake up because his family member hated him for being a freak or wizard. So, when he began to write, he paused every now and then or occasionally to make sure his muggle family

is still sleeping. From the SL above, it is just purely stating the current situation. Therefore, it can be said that Assertive Speech Acts is used here.

Data 9 #D009

'...while Ron sank onto Harry's bed, laughing his head off at the thought of Malfoy.'			
"...sementara Ron ternyenyak di tempat tidur Harry, <i>tergelak-gelak</i> memikirkan bagaimana reaksi Malfoy."			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Cohesion Change	Distribution Change	Assertive Speech Acts

Idioms and Phrasal Verbs by Richard A. Spears, laughing one's head off means laugh very hard and loudly (2005). In Kamus Inggris Indonesia by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily, "laughing" means "*tergelak*" (1996). The word "*tergelak-gelak*" in the TL is called *Verba Berulang*. "*Kata turunan yang dibentuk dengan proses reduplikasi dinamakan kata berulang. Dengan demikian verba turunan seperti yang digambarkan di atas disebut juga Verba Berulang.*" (TBBBI, 1998).. Syntactically, Cohesion Change occurs because the SL "...laughing his head off..." and translated into "...*tergelak-gelak*..." that has a repetition, "A Cohesion change is something that affects intra-textual reference, ellipsis, substitution, pronominalization and repetition, ..." (1997).

Distribution Change is used in this data as semantic strategy, the SL "...laughing his head off..." is translated into "...*tergelak-gelak*...". The SL has four words and translated into a word.

The utterance in this data contains Assertives Speech Act. The context of this conversation is Ron and Harry was so surprised after seeing Harry got the gift of Firebolt, a dream broom Harry and that was the international broom of that time. The thought of how Malfoy, the person who hated Harry and Ron, would react when he found out they had Firebolt just gave Ron a great whoop of laughter. That means this utterance is stating a situation. Therefore, the intended meaning of the speaker is categorized as the assertive act.

Data 10 #D010

'Surely Black, as Voldemort's <i>right hand</i> man, would be just as frightened of him?'			
"Tentunya Black, sebagai <i>tangan kanan</i> Voldemort, sama takutnya kepada Dumbledore?"			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts

Idioms	Scheme Change (a) ST Scheme X → TT Scheme X	Trope Change (a) ST Trope X → TT Trope X	Assertive Speech Acts
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Syntactically, the idiom “...right hand...” is translated into an idiom “...*tangan kanan*...” in the TL. According to American Heritage Dictionary Idioms by Christine Ammer, right-hand means a trusted helper and *tangan kanan* means *kepercayaan* based on Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia Pusat Bahasa (2008). The syntactic strategy used here is (a) ST Scheme X → TT Scheme X, “That is, if the ST scheme is judged to be relevant to the translation task, it can be (some extent) preserved (e.g. ST alliteration → TT alliteration): in fact, no change.” (Chesterman, 2014). Another supporting theory that used is Literal Translation by Molina & Albir. “Literal translation is used to translate words, terms or expression word for word and will be properly applied when the form coincides with the word and meaning”.

Semantically, the strategy used here is (a) ST Trope X → TT Trope X, “For instance, a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT”. Because, the ST “...right hand...” is an idiom and translated into an idiom as well in the TT, “...*tangan kanan*...”. The supporting strategy used is Literal Translation by Newmark. As stated in the data, the ST “...right hand...” is translated into “...*tangan kanan*...”

Furthermore, the utterance in this data contains an assertive act.. As we can see from the SL, “Surely Black, as Voldemort’s right-hand man,...”, the speaker in this situation is expressing a statement about what the speaker believes, saying Black as Voldemort’s right hand. And it means, the speaker’s utterance is categorized as the assertive act.

Data 11 #D011

“...hold your tongue...”			
“... <i>tahan lidahmu</i> ...”			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Scheme Change (a) ST Scheme X → TT Scheme X	Distribution Change	Directive Speech Acts

Syntactically, the phrase in the SL “...hold your tongue...” is translated into a phrase, “...*tahan lidahmu*...” and the syntactic strategy that used is a theory by Chesterman, Scheme Change (a) SL Scheme X → TL Scheme X. “...the ST scheme is

judged to be relevant to the translation task, it can be (to some extent) preserved (e.g. ST alliteration → TT alliteration): in fact, no change.” The supporting theory used here is Literal Translation by Newmark. “The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.” (1988)

The semantic strategy used here is Trope Change by Chesterman, (c) SL Trope X → TL Trope X. “The TT trope is the same trope in terms of its lexical semantics. ...would be preserved.” Another theory used is Distribution Change by Chesterman, this is a change in the distribution of the “same” semantic components over more items (expansion) or fewer items (compression) (2016) because the SL “...hold your tongue...” contains three words and translated into “...tahan lidahmu...” that only contain two words.

Based on the context, Directive Act includes a command and it is found in this data. The situation of this scene is a student (Hermione) was trying to stop the Professor from a fight but the Professor told her to hold her tongue. Based on the utterances, it can be seen that the speaker (Professor Snape) is giving a command to the hearer (Hermione) to keep quite. It is clearly a command, so Directive Speech Acts is fit in this analysis.

Data 12 #D012

‘...I’d better pop my clogs then!’			
“...lebih baik aku meninggalkan dunia fana ini sekarang”			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Scheme Change (a) ST Scheme X → TT Scheme X	Synonymy	Commissive Speech Acts

Syntactically, the SL “...pop my clogs...” is translated into “...meninggalkan dunia fana...” in the TL. According to Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, pop one’s clogs means die (2004). Scheme Change (c) ST Scheme X → TT Scheme X is used in this data. The SL is judged to be relevant to the TL.

Semantic strategy that appears in this data is Synonymy. As explained above, pop one’s clogs means die or *mati* in Indonesian based on KII by John M. Echols & Hassan Shadily (1996) but in the TL, it is translated into “...meninggalkan dunia fana...”. The meaning of *meninggalkan dunia fana* is synonymous with *mati*. Based on KBBI, *dunia fana* means the world where human being lives or *alam tempat tinggal*

manusia yang masih hidup. That means *meninggalkan dunia fana* means *mati* or die. Thus, Synonymy occurs. “This strategy selects not the “obvious” equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it, ...” (1997)

The speaker’s utterance in the source language clearly tells us that is a Commissive Acts. According to Searle’s, “Commissives then are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action.”. In this case, the utterance is saying that they would better pop their clogs or die, and that means it commit the speaker to a future action, to die. Therefore, Commissive Speech Acts occurs.

Data 13 #D013

“Eat, Harry, you look dead on your feet.”			
"Makan, Harry, kau kelihatan lelah sekali."			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Scheme Change (c) ST Scheme X → TT Scheme Ø	Synonymy	Assertive Speech Acts

Based on a syntactic strategy by Chesterman, Scheme Change (c) ST Scheme X - > TT Scheme Ø appears. “That is the scheme is dropped altogether” (2016) as the SL “...dead on your feet...” is an idiom and translated into non-idiom in the TL “...*lelah sekali*...”. The supporting theory used in this data is Idiomatic Translation by Newmark, “Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.” (1988).

As stated in Dictionary of American Idioms and Phrasal Verbs, it says that dead on one’s feet means exhausted. In Indonesian, exhausted means *sangat letih* according to KII by John M. Echols & Hassan Shadily (2014). *letih* is synonymous with *lelah* based on Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia (2008). A semantic strategy by Chesterman, Synonymy occurs. “This strategy selects not the “obvious” equivalent but a synonym or near-synonym for it...” (2015). Another semantic strategy by Chesterman used here is Emphasis Change. “This strategy adds to, reduces or alters the emphasis or thematic focus, for one reason or another.” Because the SL “...dead on your feet...” is translated into “...*lelah sekali*...”.(masukkan teori dari hasan alwi yang SEKALI).

Based on the context, the SL “you look dead on your feet” is fit to Assertive Speech Acts. As stated in the SL, the speaker is stating an opinion about the hearer’s

(Harry) looks while offering a buttered crumpet to Harry, the opinion is based on what the speaker's see. Thus, Assertive Speech Act is used here.

Data 14 #D014

‘God, this place is going to the dogs,’ said Malfoy loudly			
<i>“Buset, tempat ini parah benar,” kata Malfoy keras-keras.</i>			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Scheme Change (c) ST Scheme X → TT Scheme Ø	Trope Change (c) ST Trope X → TT Trope Ø	Assertive Speech Acts

According to a theory by Chesterman, the syntactic strategy that used is (c) ST Scheme X -> TT Scheme Ø that is the scheme is dropped altogether (2016). According to Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, go to the dogs mean deteriorate shockingly. (2004)

The semantic strategy used here is (c) ST Trope X -> TT Trope Ø here the figurative element is dropped altogether. The SL “...going to the dogs...” is an idiom and translated into non-idiom “...*parah benar*.” Another supporting theory used is Idiomatic Translation. Defined as reproducing the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original...” (Newmark, 1988).

Based on the context, the speaker's utterance in the source language presents an assertive act in this data. Searle states to, consider "boast" and "complain"..." (1999). From this situation, a number of the students had just arrived on the teacher's hut for studying a subject and the speaker (Malfoy) was complaining about the place they were at. Based on Searle's classification, Assertive Speech Act fits because the speaker has a complaint.

Data 15 #D015

‘They had never seen eye to eye with Hagrid about what he called ‘interesting creatures’...’			
<i>“Mereka belum pernah mufakat sepenuhnya dengan Hagrid tentang apa yang disebutnya “binatang-binatang menarik”...”</i>			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Scheme Change (c) ST Scheme X → TT	Emphasis Change	Assertive Speech Acts

	Scheme Ø		
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A syntactic strategy used here is Scheme Change (c) ST Scheme X → TT Scheme Ø. As reported by the SL, "...eye to eye..." is translated into "...*mufakat sepenuhnya*..." in the TL. That is, the scheme is dropped altogether.

According to Dictionary of Idioms, see eye to eye means to agree about someone or something with someone else. agree in Indonesian means *setuju* which is a synonymous of *mufakat* as stated in Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia (2008). But in the TL, there is an adverb *sepenuhnya* that followed *mufakat*. *sepenuhnya* means *fully* in English. Therefore, Emphasis Change used here as semantic strategy.

Furthermore, an Assertive Acts occurs in this utterance. Referred to the context, the hearer's (Hagrid) Hippogriff (magical creature) just attacked a student and this action will therefore be taken to the Committee for the Disposal of Dangerous Creatures. Hagrid and his Hippogriff should be present at the Committee. He was scared that the gargoyles at the Committee would hurt the Hippogriff because they hate interesting creatures. And after hearing that, the speaker said that they had never seen eye to eye with Hagrid, it is clearly a statement that Harry, Ron and Hermione had never fully agree with Hagrid about what he called interesting creatures. Therefore, the intended meaning of the speaker is categorized as the assertive act.

Data 16 #D016

'If I hadn't been here to <i>save your skin</i> —'			
"Kalau aku tak berada di sini untuk <i>menyelamatkan nyawamu...</i> ".			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Scheme Change (c) ST Scheme X → TT Scheme Ø	Trope Change (c) ST Trope X → TT Trope Ø	Assertive Speech Acts

Syntactically, the SL "...*save your skin*." is translated into "...*menyelamatkan nyawamu*." in the TL. Scheme Change (c) ST Scheme X → TT Scheme Ø is used in this data, as stated in Chesterman's, "That is, the scheme is dropped altogether." (1997)

Trope Change (c) ST Trope X → TT Trope Ø by Chesterman occurs in this data as semantic strategy. "This strategy, or rather set of strategies, applies to the translation of rhetorical tropes (i.e., figurative expressions)" (1997). And in this data, the SL

“...save your skin.” is an idiom and it is translated into the TL “...*menyelamatkan nyawamu*.” which is non idiom.

Same as the previous data, the utterance here contains an assertive act. The situation of this conversation is the speaker (Professor Snape) is boasting about himself that he saved the hearer’s (Harry) life, marked by “If I hadn’t been here...” which is the speaker thought that he is a superhero because he thought that Harry would have dead if he hadn’t been here.

Data 17 #D017

‘He’s skin and bone!’			
“ <i>Dia cuma tinggal kulit dan tulang!</i> ”			
Figurative Language	Syntactic Strategy	Semantic Strategy	Speech Acts
Idioms	Literal Translation	Trope Change (a) ST Trope X → TT Trope X	Assertive Speech Acts

As stated in the SL, “...skin and bone...” is translated into “...*kulit dan tulang*...” in the TL. According to KII by John M. Echols & Hassan Shadily, skin in Indonesian means *kulit* (1996) and bone means *tulang* (1996). Thus, Literal Translation is appears in this data as syntactic strategy. “...maximally close to the SL form, but grammatical” (Chesterman, 1997). This data can be classified into literal translation because the SL and the TL can mean literal and metaphorical, skin and bones means very thin based on the Dictionary of American Idioms.

Semantically, Trope Change (a) ST Trope X → TT Trope X used here. “For instance, a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphore”. The SL “...skin and bone...” is an idiom and translated into an idiom as well in the TL “...*kulit dan tulang*...”

Finally, as the last data presented here, this utterance also contains an Assertive Act. Searle’s mentioned, “...are all characteristically *statements*, in the making of which we call, diagnose, and describe, as well as, accuse, identify, and characterize.” And according to the SL, “He is skin and bone!” means the speaker is describing about the look of someone or something by saying that they are skin and bone or super skinny. Therefore, the speaker's intended meaning is categorized as the assertive act.

CONCLUSION

Based on the result of this research, it can be concluded that Unit Shift appears more frequently in the novel as a syntactic strategy, then apparently Scheme Change comes after. Moreover, Distribution Change is the most common strategy found in the novel as a semantic strategy, followed by Trope Change. In the matter of types of

speech acts, the Assertive Speech Act is the most dominant act conveyed by the speaker behind their utterances. Most of the data referred to statement or stating a condition of the conversation.

As this study included two novels and focused mainly on Chesterman's strategies in translating idiomatic expressions, more studies are required to identify the translation strategies of idiomatic expressions with more sources.

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