# IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION USED IN THE SUBTITLE OF *HARRY POTTER AND THE CHAMBER OF SECRETS* MOVIE

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**APPROVAL**

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**PUBLICATION ARTICLE**

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Surakarta, 7 Maret 2019

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# IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS USED IN THE SUBTITLES OF *HARRY POTTER AND THE CHAMBER OF SECRETS* MOVIE


## Abstrak

Penelitian ini adalah tentang ekspresi idiom. tujuan utama dalam penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe idiom yang ditemukan dalam teks bawah pada film dan strategi yang digunakan. Untuk menilai ketepatan dalam penerjemahan bahasa sumber ke dalam bahasa sasaran. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari teks bawah pada film *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets* dalam *isubtitles.com* pada tanggal 23th March. Teknik yang dipakai dalam riset ini adalah pengumpulan data. Teknik yang digunakan dalam menganalisi data berdasarkan pada klasifikasi data, menyesuaikan data dengan konteks dialog, menginterpretasikan, menghitung, dan menjelaskan hasil temuan. Analisis data menurut teori tipe idiom dari Moon, teori ketepatan dalam penerjemahan oleh Nababan (2012), dan teri strategi penerjemahan idiom oleh Baker (1992). Berdasarkan data yang telah dianalisi, hasil yang terlihat adalah (1) ada 3 tipe idiom idiom yang terdapat pada naskah film tersebut; transparent idiom 49%, semi-transparent idiom 21%, semi-opaque idiom 17%, dan opaque idiom 13%, (2) ketepatan dalam penerjemahan adalah 98% akurat, 1% kurang akurat, 1% tidak akurat. Sebagai tambahan, ada 4 strategi penerjemahan idiom; 42% dengan paraphrase, 47% penerjemahan dengan makna dan bentuk serupa, 10% penerjemahan dengan makna yang serupa tetapi bentuk kata berbeda, dan 1% penerjemahan dengan omission.



**Kata kunci**: idiom, teks bawah pada film, *Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets*



## Abstract

This study is about idiomatic expression. The main purpose of this study are; to identify the classification of idiom found in the subtitle and their strategies. To describe the accuracy of the translation source language to target language and identify strategies used subtitling idiom in target language. The data are taken from the subtitle of Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets movie with the source *isubtitles.com* March 23$^{th}$. The technique of collection data is documentation. Technique of analyzing data includes classifying the data, adjusting the data with the context of conversation, interpreting, counting, and describing the result. The data analysis refers to the theory of Idiom's Classification by Moon (1998), the Accuracy of Subtitling by Nababan (2012), and subtitling strategies by Baker (1992). Based on the data analysis, the results show that (1) there are 3 types of idioms in the movie script; transparent idioms (49%), semi-transparent idioms (21%), semi-opaque idioms (17%), and opaque idioms (13%), (2) the accuracy in subtitling is 100% accurate or accurately translated, 1% less accurate, and 1% inaccurate subtitling. In addition, there are 4 strategies of subtitling found in the data; 42% data using paraphrase, 47% data using similar meaning and form, 10% data using similar meaning but dissimilar form, and 1% data using omission.



**Keywords**: idiom, subtitle, *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

According to Learner online dictionary idiom is an expression that cannot be understood to the meaning of the separate words meaning but has the separate meaning of it own. Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. There are some ways to translate the idiomatic expression if the expression cannot be directly translated. First, retain an authentic word in inverted commas, retained an authentic expression with a literal statement in brackets, or use a close equivalent meaning. (Fuller in Alan Duff 1989:10)

Learn English also learn idiom. Today many people cannot understand about idioms in English. According to some people, idioms are considered as a taboo word. Then it is needed a translator to correct idioms sentences. Translation is useful to avoid misinterpreting in a sentence. When people find new sentences on dialogue in movie that can include to idiomatic expression. A person will be confused to interpret the idiom itself if he has no insight into the knowledge of the idiom.

The function of language is as a communication tool. When communicate, in conveying certain intentions sometimes a person can be done directly or indirectly. Submission directly is expressly and clearly explained what was delivered. Meanwhile, indirectly, for example, we can reveal the specific intent to use idiomatic. Idiom is also often used in public communication activities.

The language used in a speech society cannot be separated from the culture that exists in that society. This happens because language is a reflection of the culture that exists in the community. The peculiarities of culture in a society recorded in lingual forms provided an opportunity for the emergence of linguistic phenomena that are unique in each region. One common phenomenon, but different found in each speech society is an idiom.

In new era, some new idioms are constantly being produced, some are destined to occur only once or twice and then are forgotten and another due to survive for a long time in this fact set limitation on the possible completeness of description of the language, since one is not on the list idiom which has not been observed and cannot be observed those which will not be coined until the day

after the work is complete (Hockett 1958:303). Idioms are formed as a reflection of the accumulation of human experience and built on situations that often occur, which show human behaviors, social characteristics, habits or certain traditions in a country.

Every country or nation has idioms in their own language that are specific to their own culture, although there are also many idioms having synonyms in some countries that refer to the same human nature in many cultures. Learning specific idioms related to a particular culture helps you learn more about history, traditional beliefs, social forms, and material properties. To learn about idiom people need knowledge about translation. Translation can help people to understand idiom. Skilled translator must also be able to submit a new word properly in order to avoid a misunderstanding in translation.

Idiom by Seidl and Mc. Mordie (1988) explained the idiom is the number of words which get together that means something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone. The way in which the words are taken together is often odd, illogical or even grammatically wrong or incorrect.

The researcher will use Moon's theory (1998) about classifications of idiomatic expression i.e transparent idiom, semi-transparent idiom, semi-opaque idiom, and opaque idiom. Second is Nababan's theory (2012), to found accuracy of subtitling quality, it follows accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. The last theory by Baker (1992) is the translation of idiom strategy are using of similar meaning and form, subtitling idiom using similar meaning but dissimilar form, subtitling by strategy, and subtitling by omission.

The research about idiomatic expression has been conducted by many researchers, Suliman (2013), Pratama (2016), Arsiliasari (2018), Epoge (2015), Sugiarti (2015), and Hassan (2014) have similarities research. Those studies are about analyzed idiomatic expression and their subtitling and strategy of subtitling in subtitle movie.

The main purposes of this study are; to identify the types idiom found in subtitle and strategies uses in translating idiom in the target language, and

describe accuracy of source language to target language, and in subtitle Harry Potter and The Chamber of Secrets movie.

## 2. METHOD

The type of this research is qualitative research. The data of the research is idiomatic expressions. The data source in collecting the data, the writer used documentation with 3 steps. First, the writer searched then downloaded the English and Indonesia subtitle movie in isubtitle.com. Second, the writer matched the English and Indonesia subtitle dialogues. The last, the writer found the sentences which contained idiomatic expression and decided some sentences consisting of idiomatic expressions. The data were then analyzed referring to the theory of idioms classification by Moon (1998), accuracy subtitling by Nababan (2012), and subtitling strategies by Baker (1992). The data analysis included the process of classifying the types of idiomatic expressions based on theory, adjusting the data with context of conversation throughout the movie and interpreting the result, then counting and describing the result.

## 3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer describes the research finding and the discussion. It contains the answers of problem statements. The research finding and discussion are as follows:

### 3.1 Research Finding

In this part, the researcher analyzes the type of idiomatic expressions by employing the kind of idioms and accuracy of the subtitling quality found in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* movie. First, researcher describes the research finding contained four types of idiomatic expressions, which are transparent idiom, semi-transparent idiom, semi-opaque idiom, and opaque idiom. Second, the researcher explains the accuracy of subtitling qualities which are accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate.

### 3.1.1 Types of Idiomatic Expression and their Subtitling

There are four types of idiomatic expressions. In 100 idioms that the writer found, they are as follow: 49 transparent idioms, 21 semi-transparent idioms, 17 semi-opaque idioms, and 13 opaque of idioms. In addition, the researcher finds 100 data of subtitling strategies i.e 42 paraphrase strategies, 1 omission strategies, 47 idioms of similar meaning form strategies, and 10 idioms of similar meaning and dissimilar form strategies.

**1. Transparent Idiom**

Transparent Idioms are those idiomatic strings which are easy to understand and their meaning can be traced from the significance of their. This type is so easy understanding. The researcher finds 49 transparent idioms and their subtitling included to 15 paraphrase strategies, 32 idioms of similar meaning form strategies, and 2 idioms of similar meaning and dissimilar meaning form strategies in the subtitle. For the example, the researcher describes 1 of them.

**0011/HPATCOS/SL/TL**
Source Language : Not one bit all summer.
Target Language : Tidak satupun selama musim panas ini.

The idiom not one bit is translated into tidak satupun. In the source language, there is transparent idiom because the idiom is easy to understand and their meaning can be traced from the significance of their elements. It means the source language and target language has same meaning so the researcher uses similar meaning and form strategy.

**2. Semi-transparent Idiom**

Semi-transparent idiom is idiomatic expressions which usually carry a metaphorical sense and their elements have a small role in comprehending the overall meaning of the expressions. This idiom is easy to understand but semi-transparent idiom has medium difficulty more than transparent idiom. The researcher finds 21 semi-transparent idioms and their subtitling includes to 9 paraphrase strategies, 11 idioms using strategies of similar form and meaning, 1 idiom using strategy of similar meaning and dissimilar form in subtitle. For example, the researcher gives 1 semi-transparent idiom.

**0120/HPATCOS/SL/TL**
Source language : Get off!
Target Language : Lepas!

From above, the idiom get off! is transferred into target language lepas! This idiom is classified into semi-transparent idiom. The character said that sentence with expression to order someone to let him go. The translation of this idiom strategy uses similar meaning and form strategy because in target language, it has same meaning and idiom is equivalent with the source language.

**3. Semi-opaque Idiom**

This group of idiom refers to those idiomatic expressions in which the figurative sense is not related to that of the constituent words of the expression. This idiom is more difficult than transparent and semi-transparent idioms. In this idiom, figures of speech are contained in a sentences and it is usually not seen on the target language. The researcher finds 17 semi-opaque idioms and their subtitling included to 6 paraphrase strategies, 4 idiom using strategy of similar form and meaning, 6 idiom using strategy of similar meaning and dissimilar form, and 1 omisssion in subtitle.

**0167/HPATCOS/SL/TL**
Source Language : Dumbledore must know you're here. Doesn't miss a trick, that man.
Target Language : Dumbledore pasti sudah tau kamu disini. Orang itu selalu tahu.

The idiom miss a trick is translated into selalu tahu. The figurative sense in this idiom is not related with the meaning in target language so that this idiom classified into semi-opaque idiom. The sentence miss a trick in public means of talking miss or lost an act, but in the idiom miss a trick means to shame or in target language is selalu tahu. Subtitling used in this idiom is paraphrase strategy because used its own language or own interpretation meaning.

**4. Opaque Idiom**

This type of idiom is the most difficult type of idiomatic expression because the relation between idiom's constituents and its meaning may be opaque and the senses of individual words can be nevertheless constrained both interpretation and use. This idiom is more difficult than other types before. The researcher finds 13

idioms and their subtitling included to 12 paraphrases strategies and 1 idiom using strategies of similar meaning but dissimilar form. Researcher describes 1 example of them.

**0875/HPATCOS/SL/TL**

Source language : Caught in the act. I'll have you out in this time. Mark my word.

Target Language : Tertangkap basah. Aku yakin kau akan dikeluarkan. Ingat ucapanku.

From above, the idiom in source language caught in the act is translated into target language tertangkap basah. When general people hear this they will be confused with the idiom caught in the act. It does not mean we are caught in wet condition but the meaning of the idiom is we are caught while doing something specified when other people do not know. It makes this idiom classified into opaque idiom. Similar the meaning and the form strategy are used in this idiom because the target language has same interpretation and idiom with the source language.

### 3.1.2 Accuracy

The researcher analyzes the data to describe the accuracy of subtitling of English into Indonesian *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* movie. Researcher divides into three elements of subtitling accuracy, they are accurate subtitling, less accurate subtitling, and inaccurate subtitling. In this research accurate subtitling is more dominant than the other they are 98 data is accurate, 1 data is less accurate, and 1 data inaccurate.

**1. Accurate subtitling**

Accurate subtitling is the SL and TL has same meaning and then in the source language is accurately delivered without any distortions. The researcher describes 3 of them.

**0028/HPATCOS/SL/TL**

Source Language : With any luck, this could be the day I make the biggest deal of my career and you will not mess it up.

Target Language : Kalau beruntung, mulai hari ini karirku akan bagus dan kau tidak mengacaukannya.

Based on the text above, the sentence with any luck is translated into kalau beruntung. In the source language with any luck is accurately transferred to the

target language. The researcher gives score 3 in this dialogue. There is no misrepresentation of meaning so this dialogue is simple to understand. From the report above this sentence belongs to accurate subtitling.

**0076/HPATCOS/SL/TL**

Source Language : Hang on. How do you know my friends haven't been writing to me?

Target Language : Tunggu. Darimana kau tahu mereka tidak pernah tulis surat untukku?

From the text above, the sentence hang on translated into target language tunggu. The subtitle translated has a similar meaning. In target language, the subtitles from the expression make subtitling result more communicative. It makes the sentence is accurate subtitling and the score is 3.

**0218/HPATCOS/SLTL**

Source Language : Look at that. The particular item is not for sale.

Target Language : Lihat ini. Barang-barang itu tidak dijual.

The sentence look at that is translated into lihat ini. In the source language lihat ini is accurate transferred to the target language. The meanings of typescripts in a source language are accurately delivered without any misinterpretation. The rater to this sentence is 3 because it is accurate subtitling.

**2. Less accurate subtitling**

Values of sentences, expressions, practical terms, clauses, sentences or texts in the source language are accurate delivered. However, there are still many misrepresentations that can transformation the meaning of the texts as a totality. The researcher found 1 data less accurate

**0264/HPATCOS/SL0045/TL0043**

Source Language : Leave him alone.
Look, Potter. You've got yourself a girlfriend.

Target Language : Jauhi dia!
Lihat, Potter. Kau sudah punya pacar.

From the text above, the idiom leave him alone is translated into jauhi dia. The source language is interpreted less accurate subtitling in target language by the translator. There are misrepresentation in the source language into target language which can transform the meaning of the text as a whole.

### 3. Inaccurate

SL and TL have not the equal meaning, it is so different. So that sentence in the source language is not accurately delivered. The researcher found 1 data inaccurate in the subtitle.

**0120/HPATCOS/SL0020/TL0019**
Source Language : Get off! Drive!
Target Language : Lepas! Jalan!

The idiom get off! Translated into lepas!. The sentence means that the note in the source language is interpreted inaccurate subtitling in the target language by the translator. In the context of the movie, the actor require her uncle to out in his car. The sentences or texts in a source language are not accurately delivered or erased.

### 3.2 Discussion

In this research there are type of idiomatic expression and accuracy of subtitling quality in movie *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets.* Refers to Moon (1998: 20-23) who stated that there are 3 classification of idiom the results of this research the classification i.e transparent idiom, semi-transparent idiom, semi-opaque idiom, and opaque idiom. In this subtitle of movie, transparent idiom is more dominant than the others. From total 100 data there are 49 data or 49% belongs to transparent, 21 data or 21% belongs to semi-transparent, 17 data or 17% belongs to semi-opaque idiom, and 13 or 13% belongs to opaque. Nababan (2012: 44-51) there are 3 categories of accuracy in subtitling qualities: accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. From 100 total data amount of data there are 98 data or 98% belongs to accurate, 1 data or 1% belong to less accurate, and 1 data or 1% belong to inaccurate subtitling.

The writer compares between the previous researches with other previous research about idiomatic expression. The research conducted by Arsiliasari (UMS, 2018). She described the translation quality of the *Kung Fu Panda 3* film and she used collecting data technique in her research which was interview and data documentation. The documentation of collecting data was watching *Kung Fu Panda 3* movie listening that movie and reading the subtitle of *Kung Fu Panda 3* movie. From 1253 total amounts of the data there were 1164 data or 93% belongs

to accurate translate, 67 data or 5.3% is less accurate translate, and 22 data or 1.7% was inaccurate translate.

The second research conducted by Pratama (Sanata Dharma University, 2016) with title *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Translation in School of Rock Movie.* He classified idiomatic expression in four categories, there are ideal-acceptable, acceptable, unacceptable, and failed. The 82,5% of idiomatic expressions translation were from ideal-acceptable translation 63% data, acceptable translation 19,5% data, unacceptable translation 7% data, and failed translation 10,5% data.

Considering the previous researches above, it can be seen that was similarity between the previous research and this study in the terms of subtitling quality. However, there is difference between the previous studies with this research that is in the category of classification of idiomatic expression.

## 4. CLOSING

### 4.1 Conclusion

Focusing on idiomatic expression in subtitle, the researcher can draw some conclusion:

1. Types of idiomatic expression

   The first aim of the research is to classification types of idiomatic expressions. In this subtitle of movie from 100 total amounts of data there were 49 data or 49% belongs to transparent idiom, 21 data or 21% belongs to semi-transparent, 17 data or 17% belongs to semi-opaque idiom, and 13 or 13% belongs to opaque idiom.

2. Accuracy of subtitling

   The second aim of this research is analyzed the accuracy of subtitling in translating the idiomatic expressions. In this movie, accurate is more dominate than the others. From 100 total data amount of data there are 98 data or 98% belongs to accurate, 1 data or 1% belong to less accurate, and 1 data or 1% belong to inaccurate subtitling.

Moreover, this research also scrutinized the strategies of subtitling idiom. Although it was not stated as the objective of this study, subtitling strategies are regarded as significant and an inherent part of subtitling analysis. Therefore, subtitling strategies are included in this research. There are 4 strategies of subtitling found in the data. They are 42% data using paraphrase, 47% data using similar meaning and form, 10% data using similar meaning but dissimilar form, and 1% data using omission.

The researcher highlights that the idiomatic expression in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* movie is easy to understand and this movie has good subtitling.

**4.2 Suggestion**

Based on this research, there are two suggestions proposed by the researcher:

1. The teacher

   The teacher can contribute information and become reference for students in the study of idiomatic expression and subtitling quality. Idiomatic expressions are widely used in speeches. This is important for the student to have good knowledge about idiom in every situation.

2. The other researcher

   The other researcher can resort to the conclusion of this research as reference to other researchers with different objects. Idioms are unique and colorful expressions language. The fact that there are so many idioms in foreign language, that makes idioms are important as the part of our everyday language and also interesting area of research.

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