



**ELITE: English and Literature Journal**  
Volume 10 Number 1 June 2023 Page 15-28  
Print ISSN: [2355-0821](#), Online ISSN: [2580-5215](#)  
Doi: 10.24252/elite.v10i1.32125

## A QUALITY ASSESSMENT OF ENGLISH IDIOM TRANSLATION INTO INDONESIAN IN HARRY POTTER AND THE CURSED CHILD

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the quality of idiom translation and identify strategies applied by the translator in translating English idiomatic expressions into Indonesian in Harry Potter and the Cursed Child by Jack Thorne, J.K. Rowling, and John Tiffany. In achieving these goals, this research uses mixed-method approaches. It is analyzed based on the Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) model by Nababan et al. (2012) and Baker's theory about strategies for translating idioms (2018). Meanwhile, the data was collected through questionnaires distributed to the informants. The research finding showed that the translator applies five idiom translation strategies in 70 data. Based on the frequency, the idiom translation strategies are translation by paraphrase (58.6%), literal translation (27.1%), using the idiom with similar meaning but the dissimilar form (8.6%), using an idiom with similar meaning and form (4.3%), and translation by the omission of play of idiom (1.4%). Meanwhile, the average score for the accuracy of the translation is 2.8. The average score for the acceptability of the translation is 2,8, and the average score for readability is 2.8. Overall, the average score of the English idiom translation quality in Harry Potter and the Cursed Child books is 2,8, which indicates that the translation has good quality, in other words, most of the translation is accurate, acceptable, and easily understood by the target readers

**Keywords:** *Idiom; Translation Quality Assessment; Translation Strategies;*

### ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan kualitas terjemahan idiom dan mengidentifikasi strategi yang digunakan penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan idiom bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia dalam buku Harry Potter and the Cursed Child karya Jack Thorne, J.K. Rowling, dan John Tiffany. Dalam mencapai tujuan tersebut, penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan metode campuran (mixed method) yang dianalisis berdasarkan model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan oleh Nababan dkk. (2012) dan teori Baker tentang strategi dalam menerjemahkan idiom (2018). Sementara itu, data dikumpulkan dengan cara menyebarkan kuesioner kepada informan. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan terdapat lima jenis strategi penerjemahan idiom yang digunakan penerjemah pada 70 data yang ditemukan. Berdasarkan frekuensi, strategi penerjemahan idiom tersebut adalah: translation by paraphrase (58.6%), literal translation (27.1%), using idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form (8.6%), using idiom with similar meaning and form (4.3%), and translation by omission of play of idiom (1.4%). Sementara itu, skor rata-rata untuk keakuratan terjemahan adalah 2.8. Skor rata-rata untuk keberterimaan terjemahan 2,8, dan skor rata-rata untuk keterbacaan adalah 2.8. Secara keseluruhan, nilai rata-rata kualitas terjemahan idiom bahasa Inggris ke Bahasa Indonesia pada buku Harry Potter and the Cursed Child adalah 2,8 yang mengindikasikan bahwa terjemahan tersebut memiliki kualitas yang baik, dengan kata lain, terjemahan tersebut secara garis besar akurat, berterima, serta mudah dipahami oleh pembaca.

**Keywords:** *Idiom; Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan; Strategi Penerjemahan;*

Received: 5 October 2022

Revised: 16 May 2023

Accepted: 26 May 2023



*How to cite:* Syah Zulkaisar Aimar.et.al. (2023). *A Quality Assessment of English Idiom Translation into Indonesian in Harry Potter and The Cursed Child*. ELITE: English and Literature Journal,10(1). 15-28.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The appearance of translation products has been growing widely in Indonesia. Their development spread quickly and became constantly encountered, especially in the current situation with the advent of globalization. However, the emergence and explosion of these translation products must be supported with good quality. This is based on the fact that quality has always been crucial in every field of translation. Even more, the primary purpose of every translation activity is to produce a good translation quality (Schaffner, 1997:1). Therefore, the translation quality assessment seemed necessary to indicate whether a translation product is good or not and whether it is suitable for publication or consumption by society. In line with this, Hönig (1997 cited in Willams, 2004) argues that translation quality assessment is needed to ensure users trust the quality of translator products.

However, it has not covered the possibility that, in some cases, translators may fail to convey the text's meaning, especially when dealing with idiomatic expressions. Translating idioms is considered one of the most challenging parts of the translation process. This fact is also reinforced by several studies, such as the ones conducted by Ayuningtyas et al. (2018), Arono and Nadrah (2019), and Shojaei (2012) found that translating idiom is one of the main issues and has become a prevalent problem of translation. Hence, the translator must use appropriate techniques or strategies to deal with this issue. Appropriate strategy in translating an idiom is crucial because it determines the result and quality of translation.

The use of idiom is effortless to find and particularly common, especially in literary works. "*Harry Potter and the Cursed Child*" is one of the literary works in the form of a play script translated into Indonesian, containing many idioms. Regardless of its popularity, this book also contains several uncommon idioms that only exist in the *Harry Potter* series. Therefore, this is undoubtedly an extraordinary challenge for the translator in translating them.

In the translation process, the strategy used by the translator plays a crucial role in determining the quality of translation. A mistake in choosing a strategy will lead to an inaccurate translation that will influence the quality of the translation. Therefore, these two aspects are closely related to each other. Hence, to measure the quality of the translation, it is necessary to see how translators use strategies in translating.

Hence, the first part of this study will closely examine the strategies the translator uses in translating English idioms into Indonesian in *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child*. The second part of the study will measure the quality of English idiom translation into Indonesian in *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child*.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1) Definition of translation**

Catford (1965:20) describes translation as the process by which a language's (SL) textual material is replaced with a textual material that is equivalent in another language (TL). In this case, Catford clearly emphasizes the 'equivalent' as a key. Meanwhile, Newmark (1988:5) explains translation as a process of rendering the meaning. According to him, translation is the process of rendering the meaning of a text in another language in how the author conceived it. Newmark assumes that the most crucial thing in a translation is to convey the meaning of the source language text to the target language according to what the author wants to convey in the source text. In addition, Bassnett (2002:12) more systematically explains the definition of translation as a process of reproducing the source language text in the target language by ensuring that the meanings of both languages are roughly similar and the source language structure is maintained as closely as possible in the target language.

Based on some definitions of translation as described above, it can be concluded that translation is a process of conveying meaning from one language (source language) to another (target language) by paying attention to the structure of both grammatical and lexical languages, cultural aspects, and language situations to achieve the equivalent and following the rules of language and culture of the target language.

## **2) Idiom**

Baker (2018:69) defines an idiom as a frozen pattern of language that permits little or no variation in form and which often has meanings that cannot be inferred from its constituents. On the other hand, the definition of the idiom is also explained more systematically by O'Dell & McCarthy (2017:6). They defined idiom as a fixed combination of words that frequently has a hard meaning to predict from each particular word. In line with the first definition by Newmark, O'Dell & McCarthy also emphasized that idiom is difficult to guess because it has a non-literal meaning. In addition, Huda (2019) stated that the idiom elements cannot be changed separately without losing their idiomatic meaning. Therefore, it can be concluded that an idiom is a group or series of words, phrases, or expressions whose meaning does not derive from the meaning of the individual words that compose it.

## **3) Strategies in translating idiom**

The strategies deal with the ways or methods used by translators in the translation process to achieve the translation objectives. The use of strategy in translation is crucial, especially when it comes to idiom translation. It is because the strategy plays a significant role in determining whether or not the translation results are good. In other words, using the right strategy will positively impact the quality of the translation results and vice versa. Baker (2018:77-87) offered six strategies that can be used to translate idiom, they are:

### **1) Using idiom with similar meaning and form**

Baker (2018:77) stated that this strategy involves using the target language idiom, which conveys more or less the same meaning as the source-language idiom and consists of identical lexical items.

### **2) Using idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form**

In this strategy, the translator translates the source language idiom using idiom from the target language with the same meaning but different lexical items.

### **3) Borrowing the source language idiom**

In this strategy, the translator maintains the original form of the source language idiom in the target language. In its source language form, this type of idiom may have been prevalent and familiar to the readers in the target language and therefore understandable.

4) Translation by paraphrase

Translating idiom by paraphrasing is the most common strategy translators use in translating idiom (Baker, 2018:81). This strategy is generally used when the translator cannot find the equivalent in the target language or when idiomatic expressions are considered inappropriate in the target text due to differences in the stylistic preferences of both the source and the target language (Baker, 2018:81).

5) Translation by omission of a play on idiom

As Baker (2018) suggests, this strategy involves rendering only the denotative meaning of the source language idiom. This strategy eliminates the play on of the target language idiom and preserves the idiom's concrete meaning.

6) Translation by the omission of the entire idiom

The source language idiom can be omitted or completely excluded from the target language text in this strategy. Several factors influence the use of this strategy; as Baker stated, this strategy may be used when the idiom has no close match in TL, the meaning is not easily paraphrased, or there are stylistic reasons (Baker, 2018:86).

#### **4) Translation Quality**

The quality of translation refers to whether the translation is good or not. It is crucial and becomes a top priority in a translation product because it determines whether or not the translated text is appropriate. A good translation text must convey the message contained in the source language to the target language correctly. As mentioned by Newmark (1988:192), a good translation fulfills its intention, which means that a translated text will be said to have good quality if the purpose of the text is conveyed. In the same way, translation theorists agree that a translated text can be said to have a good quality if it meets three main aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et al., 2012:41). These three aspects will be explained as follows:

1) Accuracy

Accuracy is an essential aspect of the quality of translation, which refers to the conditions in which the message and the meaning from the source language text conveyed appropriately and correctly to the target language text. In other words, the meaning of the source language text maintained in the target language so that the meaning of the text is conveyed appropriately.

2) Acceptability

Nababan et al. (2012:44) explained that the acceptability of a translation is greatly determined by whether or not a translation follow the rules, norms, and culture applicable in the target language. In brief, acceptability refers to the naturalness of the translation in the target language so that it does not sound strange. As Barnwell (1980:7) stated that a translated text must be natural in the receptor language to be effective and acceptable. In other words, a translated text does not sound foreign.

3) Readability

The readers must quickly understand the translated text. Therefore, the translator must consider the readability aspect of the translation. The concept of readability in translation refers to the clarity of a translated text. In line with this, Barnwell (1980:7) describes the concept of readability as 'clarity'. As mentioned by Barnwell, it refers to how clearly ordinary people can understand the translated text. Sometimes the translation text is not

communicative. In other words, the text is less clear. Therefore, the language used in the translated text must be the language that is easy to understand (Larson, 1984:531).

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study intended to determine the quality of English idiom translation. At the same time, it tried to uncover the strategies used by the translator in translating English idioms into Indonesian in *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* (2016). Hence, the analysis focuses on the idiomatic expressions and their translations.

The research uses mixed-method approaches. The translator's strategies were investigated using Mona Baker's strategies for translating idiom (2018). In its application, the data obtained is in the form of idioms and their translation will be identified and then classified based on Baker's strategies for translating idioms. Meanwhile, the translation quality will be assessed by Nababan et al.'s TQA Model (2012). The data was collected through a closed-ended questionnaire distributed to informants. The criteria and number of Informants are selected based on the criteria and number of raters in translation quality assessment model by Nababan et al. in which the number of informants must be odd and at least three people from each assessed aspect. Meanwhile, the informant's criteria for the accuracy of the translation are those who have a good translation competence, which can be proven by a translator's certificate. Meanwhile, the informant's criteria for the translation acceptability are those who are mastering the use of Indonesian grammar (Indonesian lecturer/teacher). For the readability, the informant's criteria are those who have interest in the translated text, in other word, they have read the Harry Potter series before. Based on the criteria, there are 11 numbers of informants involved in this study (3 Accuracy Raters, 3 Acceptability Raters, and 5 Readability Raters). There are three kinds of the questionnaire used: (1) Accuracy rating questionnaire, (2) Acceptability rating questionnaire, and (3) Readability rating questionnaire. Each questionnaire has three scales: the highest score is 3 (three), and the lowest score is 1 (one).

Each of these three aspects has a different weight value. In scoring the quality aspects assessed, Nababan et al. (2012:52) emphasize accuracy as the aspect with the highest score, which is 3 (three). This is because the core concept of translation is a process of transferring the message and the meaning of the source language text to the target language text appropriately and correctly (accuracy). Meanwhile, the score of the acceptability aspect is 2 (two). This is because the acceptability aspect relates to conformity with the target language's rules, norms, and culture. Meanwhile, the readability aspect has the lowest score, which is 1 (one), because the translation problem is not directly related to whether or not the translation is easy to understand by the reader (Nababan et al., 2012). Meanwhile, to obtain the overall score of translation quality, the following formula can be drawn

$$\begin{array}{lclclcl} \text{Average score of translation accuracy} & \times & (3) & = & A \\ \text{Average score of translation acceptability} & \times & (2) & = & B \\ \text{Average score of translation readability} & \times & (1) & = & C \end{array}$$

$$\frac{A + B + C}{\quad} = \text{The average score}$$

After the overall score is obtained, then the score categorized based on the translation quality category as shown in the following table.

Table 1. Translation Quality Category

| Translation Quality Category | Score     |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| Good                         | 2,5 - 3   |
| Fair                         | 1,8 – 2,4 |
| Poor                         | 1 – 1,7   |

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After comparing and identifying the original and the translated version of *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child*, the data then analyzed to find out the strategies used by the translator and to determine the quality of English idiom translation into Indonesian in *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child*.

### Strategies in Translating Idiom

After comparing all the idioms from the source text and their translations, there are seventy data of idioms identified. The data analysis found that the translator applied five strategies in translating English idioms in *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* into Indonesian. The distribution of those strategies can be seen in the pie chart below. List of idiom and their translation

It was found that there are only four translation strategies based on Baker's theory (2018). They are translating by using an idiom of similar meaning and form, using an idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, and translation by the omission of play on idiom.

#### a) Using idiom with similar meaning and form

In accordance with the term, this strategy involves similarities in the structure and word meaning between the two languages. Based on the data analysis, it is found that three (4.3%) of the total identified data are translated by applying this strategy, for example:

SL: And is tincture of (he's unsure how to say the word) Demiguise visible to the **naked eye**?

TL: *Dan apakah Cerech (dia tidak yakin bagaimana mengucapkan kata itu) Demiguise dapat terlihat dengan **mata telanjang**?*

The translator translates the English idiom “naked eye” with the equivalent idiom in the target language as “*mata telanjang*.” The idiom “naked eye” refers to the sight without the aid of tools such as a microscope or telescope (Ammer, 2013). It also has the same meaning as the Indonesian idiom “*mata telanjang*.” Therefore, it is obvious that the idiom “*mata telanjang*” is the best equivalence form of the English idiomatic expression of “naked eye” because each source language word is translated into its equivalent in the target language. In addition, it also maintained the content of the message.

#### **b) Using idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form**

In this strategy, the translator translates the source language idiom using an idiom from the target language with the same meaning but different lexical items (Baker, 2018:79). Six (8.6%) of them were found to have applied this translation strategy.

SL: And with **no time to lose** let’s bring out our first champion —

TL: *Dan tanpa **membuang-buang waktu**, mari kita panggil juara pertama kita*

The idiom “no time to lose” is translated into Indonesian as “*tanpa membuang-buang waktu*.” Both the source language and the target language idioms carry the same meaning. The idiom is used when immediate or fast action is necessary (Farlex, 2017:2015). However, in terms of lexical, they are different. If translated back into English, the Indonesian idiom “*tanpa membuang-buang waktu*” means “without wasting time.”

#### **c) Translation by paraphrase**

This strategy works by rephrasing the idiom in another way without changing its meaning. Therefore, for stylistic and idiomatic reasons, this strategy can be regarded as appropriate to maintain the context of the source language form but be accepted by readers of the target language (Saputro, 2012).

This strategy has the most frequency of occurrence, forty-one (58.6%) times or more than half of the data. This finding is just as Baker claims that paraphrasing is the most common strategy used by the translator in translating idioms (see Baker, 2018). The application of this strategy can be seen in the following example:

SL: James, **give it a rest**

TL: *James, **cukup**.*

The idiom “give it a rest” is translated into Indonesian as “*cukup*.” It can be seen clearly that the translator uses a paraphrase strategy because the translator reproduces the idiom into the target language differently from the source text. The idiom “give it a rest” means asking someone to stop doing or saying something the speaker finds irritating or tedious (Oxford, 2004:241). The translator chooses the word “*cukup*,” which in the context of its use means asking someone to stop doing or talking about something. Therefore, this word is considered capable of representing the meaning of the idiom “give it a rest.”

The research findings indicate that the translator’s decision to use the paraphrase strategy in several idioms is very appropriate because it enables the translator to produce equivalent

Indonesian results as the target language. In other words, this strategy has a higher possibility of finding the equivalent meaning of idioms.

#### **d) Translation by the omission of play on idiom**

Baker (2018:85) suggest that this strategy eliminates the play on the target language idiom and preserves the idiom's concrete meaning. In other words, this strategy involves rendering only the denotative meaning of the source language idiom. After being identified, from seventy (100%) data, only one (1.4%) data applied this strategy.

SL: ALBUS finally **gets the upper hand** and pins SCORPIUS to the ground.

TL: *Albus akhirnya berhasil **menyambar lengan** Scorpius dan menguncinya ke lantai.*

The idiom "gets the upper hand," which is an expression indicating that someone is in a position of profit, power, and control in relation to a person, thing, or situation (Farlex, 2017:1603), translated into the target language as "*menyambar lengan*" or "grabbing arm." The translator translates this idiom by preserving the concrete meaning "hand" as "*lengan*," in other words, the translator only translates the denotative meaning of the source language idiom and eliminates the play on idiom.

However, from the context of the translation, the meaning is clear and possibly translated without omitting the play on the idiom. Thus, the way the translator translates this idiom is unsuitable and can be assumed as the translator's failure to recognize the idiom and land it to translate the concrete meaning, causing the idiom to lose its stylistic elements and the message it contains.

Besides those Bakers' translation strategies, another idiom translation strategy was found: the literal translation. This strategy employs the technique of the source language text being rendered literally into the target language. In other words, the lexical words or terms are translated separately. However, the rule of the structure still follows the target language structure. In terms of idiom translation, this strategy carried the whole lexical elements of the source language idioms into the target language while preserving the figurative meaning of the source language idioms. Hence, there is still a need for meaning interpretation in the target language.

The dominance of the use of literal translation strategies is greatly influenced by the emergence of uncommon idioms in *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* book. Surprisingly, there are nineteen (27.1%) data found applied this strategy, for example:

SL: Oh, **Merlin's beard**, how humiliating! He really isn't like his father at all, is he?

TL: Oh **Janggut Merlin**, betapa memalukan! Dia benar-benar tidak mirip ayahnya sama sekali, bukan?

The idiom "Merlin's Beard" is an uncommon idiom that appeared in the Harry Potter series and is used to express surprise or shock (Haris & Bismoko, 2014:189). The translator translates this idiom into Indonesian as "*Janggut Merlin*," this strategy is categorized as a literal translation strategy since all the source language's lexical elements are transferred literally into the target language.



This is a special finding because it deviates from the six translation strategies proposed by Baker. This translation strategy is not suitable to be classified among those Baker's strategy. The use of this kind of strategy mostly applied to some idioms which, although translated literally, their meaning can be conveyed and understood clearly in the target language. The dominance of the use of literal translation strategy is also greatly influenced by the emergence of uncommon idioms, for example, the idiom "Merlin's Beard" translated as *Janggut Merlin* instead of using the other ordinary shock or surprise expressions. This is intended so that the flavor brought by the SL idiom can be maintained in the target text to support the atmosphere of the story. This was also confirmed by Linli Chen (2009), who conducted a study focusing on idiom translation in 2009, argues that some idioms could be translated literally and produce an equivalent effect because this strategy can preserve the original form of the source language without confusing the meaning of the idioms. In addition, similar findings have also occurred in a study conducted by Fitri et al. (2019) that found a literal translation strategy on many idioms, where 60 out of 83 translated literally were correctly translated in the target language (see Fitri et al., 2019:350).

### **Translation Quality Assessment**

The quality of the translation was analyzed and evaluated based on the questionnaires distributed to informants regarding the translation's accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

#### **a) Translation Accuracy**

Based on the data analysis on the questionnaire distributed to the informants it was found that fifty-four (77%) data were accurate, sixteen (23%) data were categorized as less accurate, and no data was included in the not accurate category.

In General, the average score of the translation accuracy of idioms in *Harry Potter and The Cursed Child* is 2,8. All raters generally give a good score for the accuracy of the idiom translation. In other words, the message and meaning of idioms in the source language texts are generally transferred correctly and accurately into the target language.

The following is an example of a translation that is considered accurate, meaning and messages of idiom in the source language text are correctly transferred into the target language without distortion of meaning.

SL: And is tincture of (he's unsure how to say the word) Demiguise visible to the **naked eye**?

TL: *Dan apakah Cercah (Dia tidak yakin bagaimana mengucapkan kata itu) Demiguise dapat terlihat dengan **mata telanjang**?*

The idiom "naked eye," translated using the target language idiom "*mata telanjang*," gets an average score of 3 from the informants. All raters agree that this translation is accurate because the meaning and message were well conveyed into the target language. The source language idiom and its translation have the same meaning and lexical structure. Moreover, it produces the same effect in the target language.

However, a slight improvement is needed to achieve perfect translation accuracy because there are still sixteen (23%) of data are considered less accurate or need revision, for example:

SL: I'm not going to **rise to your bait**, Albus Potter

TL: *Aku tidak akan **terpancing oleh umpanmu**, Albus Potter*

The idiom “rise to your bait” translated into Indonesian as “*terpancing oleh umpanmu*” is categorized as less accurate. The average score obtained by this datum from the three informants is 2,3. According to raters, most of the messages and meanings of the source language texts have been transferred to the target language well and accurately. However, there is still a problem with the language style that seems stiff. Moreover, this text is fiction, so it should be translated more flexibly into “*aku tidak akan terpancing olehmu, Albus Potter*”

#### b) Translation Acceptability

Based on the analysis, from seventy data, it was found that there are sixty-one (87%) data were included in the acceptable category, seven (10%) data were categorized in the less acceptability category, and two data (3%) was included in the not acceptable.

After being analyzed, the average overall acceptability score for idiom translations in Harry Potter and The Cursed Child is 2,8. This finding indicates that most idiom translations are acceptable, and the text seems natural. In other words, in general, the terms used are common to the readers and follow Indonesian grammar. The following is an example of a translation that is considered acceptable:

SL: I’ve done the job **through thick and thin**

TL: *Kulakukan tugasku **dalam suka maupun duka**.*

The idiom “through thick and thin” translated by paraphrase gets a perfect score from all raters, indicating that the translation is acceptable. The phrase “*dalam suka maupun duka*” is considered common and is often used in the target language.

Although, in general, the translation is acceptable, a slight improvement is needed because there are still seven data (10%) that were categorized in the less acceptability category, and two data (3%) included in the not acceptable category. All of the data declared as less and not acceptable are respectively uncommon idioms, and all of them are translated literally. The main problem of translation in this aspect is terms that are considered unusual. The following is one of the example data considered less acceptable.

SL: Have you swallowed something funny in there? Become a **Mudblood** without any of us noticing?

TL: *Apakah kamu menelan sesuatu yang aneh di dalam danau? Menjadi **Darah-lumpur** tanpa satupun dari kami memperhatikan?*

One of the informants gives a score of 1 for this translation, which indicates that the translation is not acceptable, but other informants give a score of 3. According to the informants who give a score of 3, these terms are generally categorized as less acceptable because they are not commonly used in Indonesian. The use of these idioms is also only found in the Harry Potter series. However, the acceptability informants also added that in some cases, translation needs to maintain the taste of the language and cultural elements in the story, especially in literary works. Hence, these uncommon terms can be considered reasonable so that the story’s atmosphere is conveyed to the target language audience in the same taste.

This difference is reasonable due to differences in the background knowledge of each informant, so an average score of 2,3 is drawn. Therefore, although there are indeed those who think that some data is ‘not acceptable,’ the average score for all raters shows it is still ‘less acceptable.’

Meanwhile, the following is an example of a translation categorized as not acceptable:

SL: Oh, **Merlin’s beard**, how humiliating! He really isn’t like his father at all, is he?

TL: *Oh **Janggut Merlin**, betapa memalukan! Dia benar-benar tidak mirip ayahnya sama sekali, bukan?*

This translation gets an average score of 1,7 and is considered not acceptable. This is an idiom that appears in the Harry Potter series used to show an expression of surprise (Haris & Bismoko, 2014:189), the term ‘Merlin’ itself is a famous mythical figure in the wizarding world. This term is not commonly used in the target language, so it seems stiff and feels like a translated text.

### c) Translation Readability

Based on the analysis, it was found that fifty-nine (84.2%) data were included in the high readability category, nine (13%) data were categorized in the medium readability category, and there are two (2.8%) data included in the low readability category.

After being analyzed, the average score of the overall readability of idiom translations in the *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* books is 2,8. The score obtained is relatively high, meaning the idiom translations are generally considered easy for readers to understand. The following is one of the examples of data considered to have high readability.

SL: ... But Astoria — she didn’t want a baby for the Malfoy name, for **pureblood** or glory, but for us.

TL: ... *Tapi Astoria — dia tidak menginginkan seorang bayi demi nama Malfoy, demi **Darah Murni** ataupun kemuliaan, melainkan demi kami sendiri.*

The idiom “pureblood,” translated literally as “*Darah Murni*,” got an average score of 3, indicating that the term is easy to understand by readers even though this term is not common, rare, or never used in the target language. This is because raters have read the Harry Potter series before. Therefore, this term is considered quite popular and easy to understand.

However, a bit of improvement is needed to achieve the perfection of the readability of the translation. Based on the analysis, some things that become a problem of readability that need attention include using more general terms, coherence between translations of idioms and surrounding sentences, and punctuation marks. As a result, there are still nine (13%) data categorized in the medium readability category, as the following example:

SL: What? **What on earth** do you think you can do?

TL: Apa? **Demi Tuhan** apa pikirmu yang dapat kaulakukan?

From the average score given by the three informants, the idiom “What on Earth” translated by paraphrasing gets a score of 2,4. It means it needs to be read more than once before it can be understood. In this case, the readers consider that this translation requires a comma as an emphasis to mark the pause after the phrase “*Demi Tuhan,*” this punctuation mark is significant and influential so that the sentence is easy to understand.

Meanwhile, the following is an example of translations categorized as low readability, which means that the translation is difficult for readers to understand.

SL: Have you swallowed something funny in there? Become a **Mudblood** without any of us noticing?

TL: *Apakah kamu menelan sesuatu yang aneh di dalam danau? Menjadi **Darah-lumpur** tanpa satupun dari kami memperhatikan?*

The idiom “mudblood” is translated into Indonesian as “*darah lumpur*” got an average score of 1,4. In this case, although the readers understand the use of the term “*Darah-lumpur*”, the coherence between the translation of the idiom “*Darah-lumpur*” and the surrounding words is very difficult to understand, making the sentence of this translation not understandable.

Based on the findings of the average score of each aspect (accuracy, acceptability, and readability), then the data were analyzed numerically using the formula developed by Nababan et al (2012) to obtain the overall average score of idiom translation, as follows:

Table 2. The average score each aspect

| Average Score |               |             |
|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| Accuracy      | Acceptability | Readability |
| 2,8           | 2,8           | 2,8         |

$$2,8 \times 3 = 8,4$$

$$2,8 \times 2 = 5,6$$

$$2,8 \times 1 = 2,8$$

$$\frac{(8,4) + (5,6) + (2,8)}{6} = 2,8$$

Based on the analysis, the overall average score of the quality of the translation is 2,8. This score is quite high because it is close to a perfect score of 3. Based on the table of translation quality category, this score illustrates that the overall translation of the idioms in the *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child* books have a good quality, in other words, the overall translation is accurate, acceptable, and easily understood by the target readers.

The translator has conveyed the message and meaning of the source text idioms correctly and appropriately into the target language. The language used generally follows the grammar system and culture of the target language and sounds natural. In addition, the translation is generally easy for readers to understand because of the high level of readability.

## **CONCLUSION**

The translator applied five translation strategies, they are translating an idiom by using an idiom with similar meaning and form, using an idiom with similar meaning but dissimilar form, translation by paraphrase, translation by omission of the play of an idiom, and another translation strategy was also found, namely the literal translation of idioms. Among these strategies, the most dominant strategy used by the translator is the translation by paraphrase, with a percentage of 58.6%.

The translation generally has good quality. This is reflected by the overall average score of the translation results, which is 2,8 out of 3. However, there is still a need for a slight improvement.

The strategies used by translators in translating English idioms into Indonesian generally positively impact the quality of the translation results. From the finding of this research, the idiom is best translated with the idiom. The translation strategies of the idiom by using idiom with similar meanings in the target language have an excellent impact on the translation results in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. In addition, the translation strategy of paraphrasing contributes the most to providing accurate, acceptable, and easy-to-understand translations. The strategy of paraphrasing is also the best option for translating idioms after the translator does not find an equivalent idiom in the target language. Meanwhile, the literal translation of idioms contributes the most negative impacts on the translation's accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

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