

# Idiomatic expressions in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows film script

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**Abstract.** This study was designed with a qualitative study through library qualitative research to examine idiomatic expressions in the film script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows. The researcher used the movie script of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows as a source of data in this study. The data were presented in the form of words which the objects were then idiomatic expression-containing utterances or sentences. The theory of idiomatic expression suggested by O'dell and McCarthy was used in this study. The results showed that there were a number of common phrases that could be classified as idiomatic expressions, each of which was primarily divided into idiom and real meaning. In this study, six types of idiomatic expressions were found in the analyzed movie script among others; simile, binomial, trinomial, proverb, cliché, and fixed statement. Based on the idiom types, there were two idiomatic expressions of similes, four idiomatic expressions of binomials, one for trinomial, four idiomatic expressions of proverb, nineteen idiomatic expressions of clichés, and eleven idiomatic expressions of fixed statements.

**Keywords:** film script; idiomatic expressions; language; real meanings

## 1 Introduction

Language plays an important role in people's social lives. Language has the ability to manage the human mind, which is manifested in activities such as expressing the emotional power it possesses. As a result, language contains content in addition to aspects and forms [1]. Form or expression is an aspect that can be absorbed by the five senses, specifically hearing or seeing, whereas meaning or content is an aspect that causes reactions in the minds of listeners or readers when the content or meaning aspects are stimulated[2]. Because form expresses meaning, it can stimulate the interpretation of multiple meanings, especially when idioms are used in sentences. Idioms and expressions are frequently used by language users, both spoken and written. The main objective of using idiom[3].

Idioms are frequently used by language speakers to communicate with members of the larger community. The use of this idiom is done purposefully, especially to express something indirectly to the interlocutor, only by stating something outside the context of a word that is easier to digest and understand by the listener without any miscommunication between the speaker and the speech partner [4]. One of the idiom's parts is a fixed expression. Fixed expressions are the most common word pairs, and their usage is inextricably linked to the words that come after them. In writing, this word, like the word in accordance, is frequently found only using the word according without being followed by the word with. In this case, this word should

always appear together in all writing so that the reader or listener understands the meaning it creates [5].

Previous researchers have conducted several studies on idiomatic expressions in novels, including idiomatic expressions found in Tangled and misinterpretation of incorrect idiomatic expression translations.[6]; the translation analysis of idiomatic expression in Kinney's *Diary of A Wimpy: the Last Straw* [7]; *Idiomatic Expressions in Transformers III –Dark of the Moon* describes the translation strategy used to translate the movie's idiom into Indonesian, as well as the comparative degree of the meaning of the translated idiom [8]. These studies only looked at the different types of idiomatic expressions, not their meanings or classifications. Idioms can be defined as a number of words which when taken together will have different meaning from the individual meaning of each word [9].

The translator frequently encounters difficulties when translating idioms because an idiom cannot be translated literally word for word because it will be meaningless or even convey completely incorrect meaning, unless it has two identical forms of idiom in the TL text, for example (idiom for idiom translation): SL. *flesh and blood* [10] and the TL. *darah daging* [11]. When translating idioms, it can be difficult to find the closest natural equivalence. Therefore , the translator must be familiar with idioms.To be able to translate effectively, one must first understand the meaning of the source language forms and then use target language forms that naturally express this meaning [12]. In this case, the writer analyzes the idiomatic expression using data from the movie script. The objective of this study is to identify the various types of idiomatic expressions, their true meanings, and idiomatic expression classifications found in the *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* film script.

## 2 Method

This study was designed with a qualitative study through library qualitative research to examine idiomatic expressions in the movie script of *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows*. Qualitative research is a broad term that encompasses a wide range of interpretive techniques that attempt to represent, decode, translate, and otherwise pertain to the meaning of phenomena that occur in the natural social world rather than their frequency [13]. The researcher used the movie script of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* as a source of data in this study. The data were presented in the form of words which the objects were then idiomatic expression-containing utterances or sentences. These elements served as the primary source of data for analysis in this study. The theory of idiomatic expression suggested by O'dell and McCarthy was used in this study[14]. The text analysis and the creation of a definition and themes are the two parts of data analysis. In order to analyze data, in this study, the researcher first watched "the *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows* movie" and then went to [simplyscript.com](http://simplyscript.com) to get the original movie script. Identifying the idiom in "*Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows*" and identifying the idiomatic expressions found in by watching and correlating them with scripts were the researcher's objectives in this step. The next step was to classify the idiomatic expressions, and lastly, to draw a conclusion.

### 3 Results and Discussion

The findings showed six types of idiomatic expressions were identified in the Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows script based on O'dell and McCarthy theory. In this study, six types of idiomatic expressions were found in the analyzed movie script: simile, binomial, trinomial, proverb, cliché, and fixed statement. Among the idiom types, there were two idiomatic expressions of similes, four idiomatic expressions of binomials, one idiomatic expression of trinomial, four idiomatic expressions of proverb, nineteen idiomatic expressions of clichés, and eleven idiomatic expressions of fixed statements.

Table 1. Sample of the translation of ideomatic expressions.

No	SL TEXT Harry Potter and the Deathly hallows Script	TL Text The Real Meaning of Idiomatic Expression	Types
1	These are dark time. (Scene 2, p.1)	<i>Dimasa masakelam.</i>	Cliché
2	The Faces more haunted, until, finally. We emergence from the prophet. (Scene 3, P.1)	<i>Wajah-wajah yang seram. Akhirnya mereka memunculkan penyihir itu.</i>	Trinomials
3	Are you sure these biscuits are sugar-free. (Scene 4, p.2)	<i>Apakah Anda yakin biskuit ini tidak manis.</i>	Cliché
4	... RON, starring at the stars. (Scene 6, P.3)	<i>... RON, memandangi bintang-bintang.</i>	Fixed Statement
5	A PEACOCK, white as a ghost. (Scene 9, p.5)	<i>Seekor burung merak yang berwarna putih seperti hantu.</i>	Binomials
6	Two dozen figures sit silently. (Scene 12, P.5)	<i>Banyak sekali sosok makhluk duduk diam.</i>	Fixed Statement
7	It will happen Saturday next. At nightfall. (Scene 12, P.6)	<i>Itu akan terjadi Sabtu depan. Saat malam tiba.</i>	Cliché
8	Voldemort raises a hand. All goes silent. (Scene 12, P.6)	<i>Saat Voldemort mengangkat tangan. Semua terdiam.</i>	Fixed Statement
9	Whether the truth is among them is not clear. (Scene 12, p.6)	<i>Apakah kebenaran yang antara mereka itu tidak jelas</i>	Proverb
10	Likely the home of someone in the order (Scene 12, P.7)	<i>seperti rumah seseorang yang sendiri perkumpulan.</i>	Fixed Statement

Table.2 The result of each type of idiomatic expressions

No	Type of idiomatic Expression	The number of expressions	Percentage(%)
1	Similes	2	4,8%
2	Binomial	4	9,7%
3	Trinomials	1	2,4%
4	Proverb	4	9,7%

5	Cliché	19	46,3%
6	Fixed Statement	11	26,8%
Total		41	100%

The most prevalent types of idiomatic expressions in the script of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. Based on the data collected, the researcher created a chart to help identify the most common types of idioms. Chart 1. The Percentage of idiom types used.

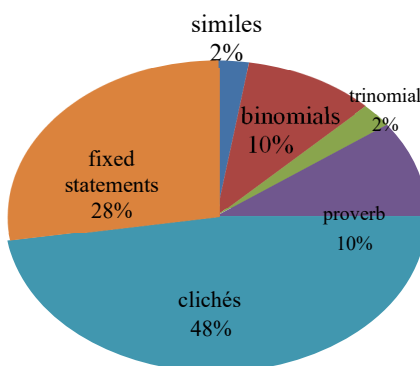


Chart 1. The Percentage of idiom types used

The researcher can conclude from chart 1 that clichés account for 46.3 % of all idioms used, fixed statements account for 26.8%, binomials and proverbs account for 9.7%, similes account for 4.8 percent, and trinomials account for 2.4 %. Because it is very simple to use and frequently appears in everyday casual communication activities, cliché is the most commonly used type of idiom (46.3 percent). The idioms that appear the least are similes and trinomials (2 %). This idiom appears at least because it is difficult to understand for ordinary people. It doesn't mean something isn't used just because it's difficult. This idiom refers to a specific event.

#### 4 Conclusion

Based on the script for Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows, there were a number of common phrases that could be classified as idiomatic expressions, each of which was primarily divided into idiom and real meaning. In this study, six types of idiomatic expressions were found in the analyzed movie script among others; simile, binomial, trinomial, proverb, cliché, and fixed statement. Based on the idiom types, there were two idiomatic expressions of similes, four idiomatic expressions of binomials, one idiomatic expression of trinomial, four idiomatic expressions of proverb, nineteen idiomatic expressions of clichés, and eleven idiomatic expressions of fixed statements.

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