

**JALALUDDIN RUMI'S POEMS AND HARRY POTTER AND THE
DEATHLY HALLOWS
(THE TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF ITS IDIOMS AND METAPHORS)**

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Abstract

Idioms and metaphors are commonly found in literary works. It aims to enhance the reader's experience of the words by making it more meaningful, emotive, and appealing. Every language possesses idioms and metaphors that exhibit distinct variances. For example, the phrase "hit the hay" can be translated as "memukul jerami" in Indonesian. Nevertheless, the exact definition of "hit the hay" is to engage in the act of sleeping or resting. As a result of this distinction, the process of publishing translated books often involves implementing special protocols to guarantee the faithful representation of the original author's language in translations to different languages. Two renowned authors have garnered significant acclaim and widespread popularity for their literary works. The first category consists of poems authored by Jalaluddin Rumi, a highly renowned Islamic writer. The second literary work refers to the Harry Potter book series authored by J.K. Rowling. These two volumes have exerted a significant influence on the contemporary landscape of literature. Both possess profound significance, both in terms of the lexicon employed and the principles that are exemplified. Method for analyzing this research by using descriptive analytics. The research findings indicate that translators should possess expertise in one technique, while considering the others as supplementary tools or alternatives. As an illustration, the translator of Jalaluddin Rumi's Poems and Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows novel use methods that are not too strict or complex, especially when it comes to translating idioms and metaphors.

Keys Word : Poems, Idioms, Metaphors

INTRODUCTION

In the English class, students always study the same thing every year, especially at the high school and college levels. The names of these topics in Indonesian are very different from their English names, but the information is the same. If the text is in English is figurative language, and in Indonesian, it is majas, which means symbolic language.

Figurative language is the use of words or expressions with a distinct meaning than their literal interpretation. There is extensive use of figurative language in poetry and song, as well as in prose and nonfiction writing.

According to other sources, figurative language is the use of words that deviate from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complex meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or an evocative comparison. It employs a simple sentence to refer to something without stating it explicitly.¹

According to another definition, figurative language is a method of conveying oneself that does not use the literal or literal meaning of a word. It is typically employed to add a creative embellishment to written or spoken language or to clarify a complex concept.²

Another definition of figurative language is that it includes "words and groups of words that exaggerate or alter the usual meaning in figures of speech of the component words." The term "figure of speech" is used to describe when a speaker or writer uses a word in a way that is different from its conventional meaning.³

Figurative language serves to add flavor and humor to writing and public speaking. Active participation on the part of the reader or listener is increased since they must give more careful consideration to the words, as if solving a puzzle.

Figurative language is included within linguistics. Then, in figurative language, there are idioms and metaphors, which do not have literal meanings. Idioms are collections of words whose meanings are distinct from the meanings of the individual terms in the group. Idioms cannot be literally translated into other languages. Idioms are a function of how native speakers use their language.⁴ Metaphor is a Greek word derived from the words "meta," which means "above," and "pherein," which means "to move." It is possible to interpret a metaphor as the transmission of the meaning or image of one expression to another.

Idioms and metaphors are typically prevalent in literary works. It attempts to make the reader's experience of the words more profound, emotional, and attractive. Each

¹ <https://corporatefinanceinstitute.com/resources/knowledge/other/figurative-language/>. Accessed May 30 2023.

² <https://www.grammarly.com/blog/figurative-language/> accessed May,30 2023

³ Kennedy, X.J. (1983). *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction. Poetry and Drama*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company.

⁴ Alwasilah Chaedar. (1985). *Sosiologi Bahasa*. Bandung: Angkasa Abdulhayi, page 147.

language has idioms and metaphors with unique variations. For instance, "hit the hay" translates to "memukul jerami" in Indonesian. However, the literal meaning of "hit the hay" is to sleep or rest. Due to this difference, the publication of translated books typically employs specific procedures to ensure that the original author's language is accurately conveyed in translations of other languages.

There are two famous writers whose works have gotten a lot of attention and are liked by a lot of people around the world. The first is poems written by Jalaluddin Rumi, who is one of the most well-known Islamic writers. The second piece of writing is the Harry Potter book series by J.K. Rowling. These two books have had a big impact on the world of writing today. Both are full of meaning, both in terms of the words used and the values that are shown.

Focusing on a number of topics, the two researchers ultimately took steps to conduct collaborative research by concentrating on researching and analyzing the idioms and metaphors contained in the two works. This was done in addition to the fact that both researchers are fans of the two literary works described above. In addition, the two researchers wish to compare these two literary works because they represent two different sides of the world: one representing the eastern world, which is filled with strong Islamic values, and the other representing the western world, which is filled with liberal values and heavily influenced by Christian culture.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Definition of Literature

Literature is the use of language to express human emotion and imagination. Some specialists contend that literature is the written language used by humans to communicate their ideas and emotions. Another sources said that literature originated from the Latin word *littera*, which means "letter." This board's definition appears to be supported by literature's etymology, which emphasizes the written word.⁵ Literature is a term with multiple meanings. Literature, according to Kenny in Mustofa, is the means by which humans express their emotions, imagination, ideas, and thoughts to the world. It is a straightforward method to express not only the creativity but also the values contained in

⁵ Bressler, Charles. 1998. *Literary Criticism : An Introduction to Theory and Practice*. Page 6.

literature.⁶

The three primary genres of literature are drama, poetry, and prose. Drama is the discipline of expressing through actions. Poetry is literature that demonstrates the technique of forming meaningful sentences. The standard of written language is prose. As one of the literary forms that has meaning as poetry or poetry, poetry is a technique for expressing ideas in sentences that have meaning.

2. Figurative Language

Figurative language refers to words, and groups of words, that exaggerate or modify the usual meaning in figures of utterances of the component words. A figure of speech may be said to occur whenever a speaker or writer, from the sake of novelty or emphasis, departs from the usual denotations of terms.⁷

3. Idioms

According to Jennifer Seidl, "idiom is a group of words that, when taken together, have a different meaning than the individual words of the idiom".⁸ Often, the arrangement of the words is unusual, illogical, or even grammatically improper. These are the unique characteristics of certain idioms.

There are numerous sources for idioms. The most significant aspect of idioms is their meanings. This is why a native speaker does not note a grammatical error in an idiom. According to Longman, an idiom is "a fixed group of words whose meaning is distinct from the meanings of the individual words."⁹ To let the cat out of the bag, for instance, is to accidentally reveal a secret. Therefore, if someone claims that John is responsible for allowing the animal out of the bag, we must not take the statement literally. The second comparable example, hailing cats and dogs, refers to heavy precipitation. Therefore, when we hear that it is sprinkling cats and dogs, we must not assume that these animals are descending from the sky.

⁶ Mustofa, Muthmainnah, *Literary Works-Life and Love, Student's Book English Literature and It's Teaching*. (Malang: Unisma, 2014), p. 1

⁷ Kennedy, X.J. (1983). *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction. Poetry and Drama*. Boston: Little, Brown and Company. Page 479

⁸ Seidl, Jennifer and and McMordie, W. 1980. *English Idioms and How To Use Them*. Jakarta: PT Intermasa, page 4

⁹ Longman, Addison W. 1992. *Dictionary Of Grammar and Usage*. Singapore, page 113

4. Metaphors

Metaphor was derived from the Ancient Greek word *metaphora*, which meant "to move"; *Meta* meant "above, more than," and *pherein* meant "to bring." Metaphor implied analogies that compared one object to another and attributed to the first referential element additional qualities or characteristics of the second referential element. Larson states that there are two categories of metaphor: lifeless metaphor and living metaphor.¹⁰ The term "live metaphor" refers to a metaphor that can be identified by the reader after they have paid close attention to the literal meaning of the words used metaphorically. For instance, "John's decision is a nightmare for his brother". To comprehend the aforementioned metaphor, particular attention must be paid to the primary meaning of "nightmare." In relation to the topic "John's decision," this sentence conveys that the decision, whatever it was, caused her sibling distress. Those analogies that were part of the language's lexicon constructions were considered dead. When they are used, the listener or reader does not consider the words' literal meaning, but rather their idiomatic meaning.

The common definition of the deceased metaphor is a metaphor that has lost its metaphorical meaning. "Leg of the table" is an example of an idiom. Similarities exist between the table and the limb of a person or animal. Such an idiom is referred to as a "dead metaphor" because the reader does not recognize the analogy upon which it is founded.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research employed a library research methodology with a descriptive analytics strategy. Library research is the systematic exploration of information sources available in libraries, including books, scientific journals, magazines, newspapers, and records. Library research is a systematic approach to gathering bibliographic items that are relevant to the study objectives. The author Danandjaja (2014) discusses the utilization of library methods for collecting data, as well as the importance of organizing and presenting the collected data.

¹⁰ Larson, Mildred. (1998). *Meaning Based Translation*. USA: University Press of America. Page 274

This research focuses on the translation process employed by translators to render idioms and metaphors included in Jalaluddin Rumi's Poems and J.K. Rowling's novel Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows. Data mining involves the extraction of relevant information from a large dataset by identifying and analyzing patterns in order to develop meaningful conclusions for academics.

The data is presented using tables. Next, the process involved validating the gathered data and deriving conclusions based on the significance of the data. The objective is to derive inferences regarding the significance of the data. The researchers utilize comprehensive data from study findings on idioms and metaphors to examine the translator's approach to translating idioms and metaphors from English to Indonesian.

The following are the strategic steps undertaken by the researchers in this research:

- Engaging in in-depth analysis of the original texts of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows in both English and Indonesian editions.
- Gathering idioms and metaphors present in the English rendition of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.

Examining the appropriate approach to compare the translation methods of idioms and metaphors in the Indonesian version of the novel Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Here are some examples of the result the data founded by researchers from analyzing Jalaluddin Rumi's Poems.

a. Idiom Analysis

SL : "Spirit, find your way, in seeking lowness like a stream.

TL : "Semangat, temukanlah jalanmu, dalam mencari kerendahan seperti arus.

The translation of this idiom using faithful translation. From this sentence, the author tries to convey that in seeking faith and life's purpose you must be patient.

SL : Reason, tread the path of selflessness into eternity"

TL : Nalar, menapaki jalan tanpa pamrih menuju keabadian"

The translation of this idiom using semantic translation. From this sentence, it means that the author is trying to convey that in order to reach the final destination

(hereafter) that all servants hope for, they must go through it without expecting any reward.

SL : “Remember God so much that you are forgotten.

TL : “Ingatlah Tuhan sampai-sampai kamu dilupakan.

The translation of this idiom using semantic translation. In this sentence, the author conveys that servants/humans must always remember God at all times.

SL : Let the caller and the called disappear;

TL : Biarkan orang yang memanggil dan yang dipanggil menghilang;

The translation of this idiom using adapted translation. The meaning of this sentence is that "The Caller" is interpreted as God, and "The Called" is interpreted as servant. So, in this sentence it is interpreted that God and the servant are in one love, merged in the love of God by His servant.

SL : be lost in the Call”

TL : tersesat dalam Panggilan”

The translation of this idiom using Faithful translation. "Be lost in call" is interpreted by the author to mean that the servant is lost in the remembrance or call of love for Allah.

b. Metaphors Analysis

SL : since the beginning of time-

TL : sejak awal waktu-

"crowd of sorrows" here is interpreted by the author as suffering/sin/stupidity that has been committed by humans.

SL : Don't sit with indifferent people, whose breath comes cold out of their mouth

TL : Jangan duduk bersama orang yang cuek, yang nafasnya keluar dingin dari mulutnya

The meaning of "cold breath" is not physical, namely cold air, but rather harsh words that often come out of these people that can offend other people.

SL : A chunk of dirt thrown in the air breaks to pieces

TL : Sebongkah kotoran yang terlempar ke udara pecah berkeping-keping.

The meaning of this sentence is that the author is trying to convey it as a disgrace that is spreading.

SL : You will be broken open by death

TL : Anda akan dibongkar oleh kematian

The meaning of this sentence is, whatever a human does will be rewarded when they leave this world.

SL : You who know how to pour the wine

TL : Anda yang tahu cara menuangkan anggur

In this sentence, the writer/poet tries to give the message that every human being knows how to behave and do good things.

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

a. Idioms Analysis

SL: Pure-white

TL: Putih Bersih

The translation of this idiom using semantic translation it change pure with more significant meaning with culture of target language.

SL : Handsome Manor

TL : Sebuah gedung yang megah.

The translation of this idiom by using semantic translation. The phrase of handsome manor is formed by adjective handsome and manor as a noun. handsome manor means a large, magnificent residence and is the main residence of a lord. This phrase cannot be separated from an object because the meaning is connected each other.

SL : Lost in Thought

TL : Tenggelam dalam pikirannya.

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

SL : Mental Note

TL : Mencatat dalam benak

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

SL : Left behind

TL : Ditinggalkan

The idiom is formed by left as adjective and behind as adverb. Left means become unfortunate, awkward and behind means become round, backwards. In this case, this meaning seems nearly to deliver the message into target language accurately.

b. Metaphor Analysis

SL: Diamond-panel downstairs

TL: Lantai bawah yang berbentuk wajik

This metaphor is included as a visual metaphor because it visualizes the panel at the bottom of the stairs in a common shape, making it easier to imagine. For the translation, the translator used faithful translation. In the translation, there is an addition to convey what exactly "diamond-panel" is by adding "yang berbentuk," so the reader understands that it is about shape.

SL: Bitter memories

TL: Kenangan pahit

This metaphor is classified as a standard metaphor because the purpose the writer wanted to convey is about a memory that's very sad or negative. For the translation, the translator uses a literal translation, which means there is no additional or elimination from the source language to the target language.

SL: Dumbledore's future career seems likely to be meteoric

TL: Karier masa depan Dumbledore tampaknya akan melesat bagai meteor

For this metaphor to be included as a visual metaphor, the writer is conveying that the future career of a character (Dumbledore) will be brilliant like a meteor launched into the sky. The translation is classified as a faithful translation since the translated result in the source language has additional words to help convey what the writer wants to convey.

SL: Warmer and softer

TL: Jauh lebih hangat dan lebih lembut

In this standard metaphor, the writer wants to describe someone's behavior as warm and soft, but it's not literally warm like temperature or even soft like a texture. When the translator uses word-for-word as the translation method, there is no change in word formation between the source language and the target language.

SL: As though the word was sharp in his throat

TL: Seakan kata itu tajam mengiris tenggorokannya

The writer describes with an implied metaphor the way someone speaks as being very sharp or on point, telling the listener that it feels sharp like a knife. The translation is a faithful translation, and it is very obvious that the change from "in" which is a preposition, became "mengiris" which means "slit".

Based on the data above, we can conclude the frequency of the kinds of idioms and metaphors used in the poems and novel from the table data down below:

Table 2.1 Idiom Frequency

No	Kinds of Idiom	Frequency
1.	Pure	49
2.	Binominal	0
3.	Partial	61
4.	Prepositional	11
5.	Proverb	2
6.	Euphemism	26
7.	Cliché	11
Total		141

Table 2.2 Metaphor Frequency

No	Kinds of Metaphor	Frequency
1.	Standard	30
2.	Implied	9
3.	Visual	43

4.	Extended	9
Total		74

Table 2.3 Translation Method Frequency

No	Kinds of Translation Method	Idiom	Metaphor
1.	Word-for-word	2	0
2.	Literal	25	54
3.	Faithful	27	8
4.	Semantic	22	15
5.	Adapted	16	7
6.	Free	36	5
7.	Idiomatic	25	0
8.	Communicative	7	1
Total		141	74

Based on the data, the translator employed a word-for-word translation method for 2 idioms (1.41%) and 0 metaphors (0%). The translator used a literal translation method for 25 idioms (17.7%) and 48 metaphors (72.9%). For faithful translation, there were 27 idioms (19.1%) and 8 metaphors (10.8%). Semantic translation was used for 22 idioms (15.6%) and 15 metaphors (20.2%). Adapted translation was employed for 16 idioms (11.3%) and 7 metaphors (9.5%). Free translation was used for 36 idioms (25.5%) and 5 metaphors (6.7%). Idiomatic translation was employed for 25 idioms (17.7%) and 0 metaphors (0%). Lastly, communicative translation was used for 7 idioms (4.9%) and 1 metaphor (1.3%).

Based on the statistics provided, it can be inferred that the translator predominantly employs the free translation method, accounting for 25.5 percent. Free translation is a translation approach that prioritizes the key elements in idiomatic sentences while disregarding the structure or specific terms of the original text. This statement aligns with the concept that a free translation is always unrestricted.¹¹ The researchers noted that translators often choose for free translation when dealing with idioms, as it offers greater flexibility. The reason for this is that idioms are conceptual and can exhibit changes based

on the cultural background of the country. Regarding the metaphor, the translator frequently employs the literal translation approach, which accounts for 64.8 percent of the translations. Metaphors possess a unique ability to express themselves in alignment with the writer's writing style, enabling them to successfully convey their thoughts through written language. To accomplish this, the translator chose to utilize the literal translation method, guaranteeing the preservation of the writer's unique storytelling style.

The research findings suggest that translators should have proficiency in one technique, while regarding the others as supplemental tools or alternatives. For instance, the translator of Jalaluddin Rumi's Poems and Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows novel employ approaches that are not excessively rigid or intricate, particularly when dealing with the translation of idioms and metaphors. Previous research have similarly found it challenging to find an analogous statement in the target language, leading translators to often rely on paraphrasing as a translation method.

CONCLUSION

According to the research findings, it is recommended that translators develop proficiency in a single technique, regarding the others as supplementary resources or viable alternatives. To provide an example, the translators of Jalaluddin Rumi's Poems and Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows employ approachable methodologies, particularly in the translation of idiomatic expressions and allusions.

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