

Introduction

Translation is a process of converting information from one language to another. A translator does the translation by comparing the languages to observe different aspects to find the equivalent words so that the meaning remains the same. Various scholars define translation differently. However, the basic idea of each language is the same. Three elements present in translations are source language, target language, and equivalence. Lefevere (1992), at first the translators read through the whole text and then prepare a strategy for translating the text as a whole, on the basis of this tactical solution can be provided by translator for specific problems.

Idiom is a language expression in the form of a combination of words that are usually found in film dialogues, novels, and even in daily conversation. Strakšienė (2009) idiom is the most challenging of problem languages because it cannot be translated one by one with a dictionary or grammar theory and must be learned as a whole unit. The difficulty in understanding idiom makes it necessary for the translators to put extra attention and use translation strategies. Research on idiom translation has also been previously conducted by Margarita Strakšienė and Sanna Mustonen. Strakšienė (2009) concerned in analyzing the strategy of idiom translation in her research of “Analysis of Idiom Translation Strategies from English into Lithuanian”. The analytical of the idiom translation found in the series of Agatha Christie’s “Appointment with Death” and “Masterpieces of Murder: Death on the Nile” and their translation made by R.Kirvaitė from English to Lithuanian. She realized the translators used 4 strategies to translate the idioms, they were paraphrasing, which involved explanatory and stylistic

paraphrase, idiom to idiom translation, idiom of similar meaning and form and using idiom of similar meaning but dissimilar form, literal translation, and omission. The result showed that the most used strategy is paraphrasing.

Mustonen (2010) did the same analysis as Strakšienė in Donna Tart's *The Secret History* and its translation from English into Finnish. She stated that the translator classified the idioms into actual idioms (semi-idioms and pure idioms) and phrasal verbs. The translator made use of 3 strategies for translating the idioms; first idiom with a non-idiom, second is idiom with an idiom, and third an idiom literally. The first strategy of using idiom with a non-idiom was most popular for both actual idioms and phrasal verbs. Translating a source language idiom with a similar target language idiom or idiom with an idiom was the second most popular strategy, while literal translation strategy was the least used strategy for both actual and phrasal idioms.

Based on the two previous researches, this research has the same goal, which is to analyze the idiom translation strategies. But however, this research focuses on idiom translation strategies found in the third series of Rowling's *Harry Potter, Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban*, English to Indonesian and trying to answer this strategy.