

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN
SCRIPT OF “HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS “**

By:

ANWAR SIDIQ WIYATA

Student Number: 1701070003



TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO

1443 H/ 2021 M

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**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN
SCRIPT OF “HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS “**

Presented as a partial Fulfillment of the Requirments

For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan

In English Education Departement

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APPROVAL PAGE

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"HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS"
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To:
The Honorable of the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
of the State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb

We have given guidance and enough improvement to research thesis script which is written by:

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It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty in order to be discussed on the Munaqosyah. Thank you very much.

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Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Setelah membaca dan mengadakan bimbingan serta perbaikan seperlunya maka Skripsi yang disusun oleh:

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Sudah kami dapat setuju dan dapat diajukan untuk dimunaqosyahkan, demikian harapan kami atas perhatiannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalmu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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RATIFICATION PAGE

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An Undergraduate Thesis entitled AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN SCRIPT OF "HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS" Written by: ANWAR SIDIQ WIYATA, Student Number 1701070003, English Education Department, had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty on Friday, December 10th 2021 at 09.30 - 11.00A.M.

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ABSTRACT

BY

ANWAR SIDIQ WIYATA

The purpose of the research was to identify types of idiomatic expression and to find out the real meaning of idiomatic expression in script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows. This thesis will be useful for both theoretical and practical source in learning how to translate English Idiom and also for those who conduct further study about analysis of idiomatic expression.

The technique of analyzing the data the researcher used descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research referred to the meaning, concepts, definitions, symbols and description of the things. The data was analyzed by using O'dell and McCarthy theory about six types of idiomatic expression. The theory used to explain the idiomatic expression were used by charactes in Harry Potter movie script.

As the result of analyzing, there are 41 idiomatic expression found in six types of idiomatic expression either it is simile, binomial, trinomial, proverb, cliché, and fixed statement. From those types, in Harry Potter script found the types of idiom as follows: there are 2 idiomatic expressions of similes with 4,8 %, 4 idiomatic expressions of binomials with 9,7%, 1 idiomatic expression of trinomial with 2,4 %, 4 idiomatic expressions of proverb with 8, 6 %, 46 idiomatic expressions of clichés with 43, 8 %, and 40 idiomatic expressions of fixed statements with 38, 1 %. Meanwhile, the meaning of idiomatic expressions was based on the context of the dialogues and the narratives in Harry Potter script.

Keywords: Idiomatic Expression, Types Idiom, Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows script

ABSTRAK

OLEH

ANWAR SIDIQ WIYATA

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis ekspresi idiomatik dan untuk mengetahui makna sebenarnya dari ekspresi idiomatik yang digunakan dalam naskah *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows*. Tesis ini akan bermanfaat baik sebagai sumber teoritis maupun praktis dalam mempelajari bagaimana menerjemahkan Idiom Bahasa Inggris dan juga bagi mereka yang melakukan studi lebih lanjut tentang analisis ekspresi idiomatik.

Teknik analisis data peneliti menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian kualitatif mengacu pada makna, konsep, definisi, simbol, dan deskripsi sesuatu. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori O'dell dan McCarthy tentang enam jenis ekspresi idiomatik. Teori yang digunakan untuk menjelaskan perangkat ekspresi idiomatik yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam naskah film *Harry Potter*.

Dari hasil analisis, terdapat 41 ungkapan idiomatik yang ditemukan dalam enam jenis ungkapan idiomatik baik itu simile, binomial, trinomial, peribahasa, klise, dan pernyataan tetap. Dari jenis-jenis tersebut, dalam naskah *Harry Potter* ditemukan jenis-jenis idiom sebagai berikut: terdapat 2 ungkapan idiomatik simile dengan 4,8 %, 4 ungkapan idiomatik binomial dengan 9,7 %, 1 ungkapan idiomatik trinomial dengan 2,4 %, 4 ungkapan idiomatik peribahasa dengan 9,7 %, 19 ungkapan idiomatik dari klise dengan 46,3%, dan 11 ekspresi idiomatik pernyataan tetap dengan 26,8%. Sedangkan makna ungkapan idiomatik didasarkan pada konteks dialog dan narasi dalam naskah *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows*

Kata kunci: Ekspresi Idiomatik, Jenis Idiom, naskah *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows*

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The Undersigned:

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States that this undergraduate thesis is originally the result of the researcher's research, in exception of certain parts which are expected from the bibliography mentioned.

Metro, 10 December 2021
The researcher



ANWAR SIDIO WIYATA
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ORISINALITAS PENELITIAN

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Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah asli hasil penelitian saya kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar pustaka.

Metro, 10 Desember 2021
Penulis



ANWAR SIDIQ WIYATA
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MOTTO

فمن يعمل مثقال زرّة خيرا ريه ٧

“So, whoever does good weighing zarrah, surely he will see
(reply),”

(Az-Zalzalah: 7)

DEDICATION PAGE

This undergraduate thesis would highly be dedicated to:

1. Allah who is most merciful help me in providing ideas, knowledge, and luck.
2. My lovely mother Siti Erniwati who always pray and support me.
3. My lovely Father Wiyata who always giving me spirit.
4. My little brother and sister Luthfia Dwi Ningrum Wiyata and Muhammad Aris Pamungkas Wiyata the reason why I have to study hard.
5. My Lecturer at IAIN Metro who provide academic assistance and guidance.
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7. My Almamater IAIN Metro the place where I get much knowledge and Great experience.

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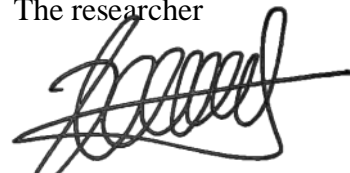
Glory be to Allah SWT, the most gracious merciful, who always gives all what we need. Allah has given His gift to the researcher that she could finish her undergraduate thesis. This is the undergraduate thesis entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN SCRIPT OF HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS”.

The researcher would like to thank her parents for financial and spiritual support. Her deepest thanks to Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana M.Hum for their spending time to support and guide the researcher to finish this undergraduate thesis. The researcher also would like to express her thanks to the head of English Education Department Mr. Andianto, M. Pd, the honorable lecturers of English Education Department who help her, the students of English Education Department who become a good partner in studying English and also all of her friends whenever they are who support and pray for her.

The researcher apologizes for all mistakes of this undergraduate thesis. Hopefully, this writing can be a meaningful benefit for the researchers especially and for our campus and all readers generally.

Metro, 10 December 2021

The researcher



ANWAR SIDIO WIYATA

Student Number: 1701070003

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is the most important tool that humans use to communicate with each other. With language, it is possible for humans to exchange thoughts, information, experiences and knowledge with others. Language makes humans different from other creatures making a great civilization on earth. Educated humans use polite and good language to communicate with the community. Humans without good communication will be ostracized in society, discarded and hated. For this reason, humans are required to learn language well in order to live in harmony in the wider community.

Idioms are used by humans to beautify sentences in communicating with each other. The idiom is a unique combination of words and cannot be translated word by word. With idioms, humans can also make conversations more interesting and make our interlocutors happy to listen. Idioms are used by the best people of a society in making speeches to get sympathy and good things from the community. For that leaders learn idioms and how to apply them. Examples of idioms are **safe and sound** which means in good condition and **on thin ice** which means in dangerous condition.

Films can be used by educators as learning media for students. By watching movies students can learn about actors as they communicate. The

actors communicate in a language that is definitely good. Students can get used to voice actors can apply it in learning.

Harry Potter is a fictional work by J.K Rowling in 1997. The story is themed around a world where magic is used in everyday life. The main character in this story is Harry Potter, an orphan who is taken care of by an evil uncle and aunt. The audience is given the experience to explore a fantasy world that is magical and full of magic.

Based on this, the researcher really wants to examine the idioms in the film script. According to the researcher, there are so many idiomatic expressions used in the text and it is very difficult for the audience to understand. With the hope that the research can be useful for many people, especially students. This research is made concise so that it can be easily studied by others and the benefits can be felt., entitle *"An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression In Script of "Harry Potter And The Deathly Hallows"*.

B. Research Question

Based on the background above, the researcher would like to the problems as follows:

1. What are the types of idiomatic expressions in the script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows?
2. What is most dominant types of idiomatic expressions in the script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows?

C. Objective and Benefit of the Study

1. The objective of the Study

This research will be aimed at:

- a. To identify the types of idiomatic expressions in the script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows.
- b. To identify the most dominant type of idiomatic expressions in the script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows.

2. Benefits of the Study

The benefits of study are as follow:

- a. **For the English students**, hopefully, this research will provide a reference for idiomatic expressions.
- b. **For English teachers**, hopefully, this research can reference teaching idioms in the teaching process.

- c. **For the other researchers**, this research is intended to be one reference to further research on the translation of idiomatic expressions.

D. Prior Research

Recently studies have reported, Muchamad Suliman, in his thesis entitled “An Analysis of The Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in the Subtitles of Tangled”, this research focuses on describing what idiomatic expressions are found in Tangled and misinterpretation resulted in incorrect translations of idiomatic expressions.¹Moreover, other studies reported, Ryan Andhika Pratama, in his thesis entitled “An Analysis of Idiomatic Translation in School of Rock,” focuses on how the idiomatic expressions in the school of rock movie based on Larson's theory on translation translated.²Monica Ardita's thesis, "The Translation Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Kinney's Diary of a Wimpy: The Last Straw," is the seventh (Intro Diary Si BocahTengil: Usaha Terakhir). The research was done on 13 July 2017. From the research, the researcher conclude that according to Bakeer's theory which contained in four strategies which are using similar meaning and form, using similar mean but dissimilar form and omission. According to the results, 36 data are interpreted with similar meaning and type, 14 data with similar meaning but dissimilar form, 9 data with paraphrasing, and 3 data with

¹MuchamadSuliman, “*An Analysis of the Translation of Idiomatic Expressions Used inthe Subtitles of Tangled*” (Surabaya, Wijaya Putra University Surabaya, 2013), 6.

²Ryan AndhikaPratama, “*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Translation in School ofRock Movie*”(Yogyakarta, Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta, 2016), 6.

omission.³Moreover, LeonardusWinarto and SufriatiTanjung, in his thesis entitled “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in Transformers III –Dark of The Moon,” focus on describing the types of idiomatic expressions, explain the translation strategy used to translate the movie’s idiom into the Indonesia language, and evaluates the comparative degree of the meaning of the translated idiom.⁴

Afterward, study by TianyDaulay, “Idiomatic Expression Found in AvrilLavigne’s Song Lyrics Album Let Go 2002”.⁵In their analysis, they show a founding idiom in AvrilLavigne's album Let Go, released in 2002, and the result is that "there were 56 idioms found, with the majority of them having contextual." The research "Idiom Comprehension in English as a Foreign Language" by Fotovatnia and Gourdazi demonstrates analyzability in the field of idiom comprehension in English as a foreign language. The students who received 90 idioms and their translation into Persian were divided into three categories: regular analyzable, abnormal analyzable, and unanalyzable, according to the findings.

Overall, there are similarity and difference between this study and that previous study. The similarity is a subject, and the subject is idiom analysis.

The differences are in the source of data used to analyze idiom, the previous

³Monica Ardita, *The Translation Analysis of The Idiomatic Expression in Kinney’s Diary of A Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw (Intro Diary Si BocahTengil: Usaha Terakhir)* (Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma, 2017) p. 5

⁴LeonardusWinarto and SufriatiTanjung, “An Analysis of English IdiomaticExpressions in Transformers III –Dark of TheMoon,”*Yogyakarta State University* Volume 1-Nomor 1 (2015): 20.

⁵TianyDaulay , Umami, AntoniRivi, “Idiomatic Expression Found in AvrilLavignes’s Song Lyrics Album Let Go 2002, *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development* , Vol. XI, No.12, (February, 2015), 102.

studies use novel, song, and children. But this research use movie script as source of data. The researcher interesting to analyze a movie script that is focused on the types and meaning of an idiomatic expression. The researcher will choose “Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows” movie because it’s the popular movie p. This study is very important to conduct for the reasons mentioned above.

Equally, most of the research only focused on types of idiomatic expressions, so it does not explore its real meaning and classifications of idiomatic expressions. This study aims to identify types of idiomatic expression, real meaning, and classifications of idiomatic expression.

Based on both of the study above, the researcher decided to focus on analyzing the meaning of idiomatic expression found in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows movie script. After knowing the meaning of the idioms, the researcher hopes this study will give some information of understanding the meaning of idioms based on the context.

E. Research Methodology

1. Characteristics and Types of The Research

Approach of the study used Library qualitative method because the data were in form of words or written language. Descriptive qualitative method is appropriate for this study as Sugiyonosays that the writer was led in exploring and capturing the social situation to be analyzed thoroughly, broadly, and intensively by the formulation of descriptive

problems.⁶ On the other hand, Merriam defines “Qualitative research as an umbrella concept covering several forms of inquiry that helps us understand and explain clarify the nature of social phenomena with as little disruption of the natural setting as possible”.⁷ What Sugiyono and Merriam say are true, as descriptive qualitative approach is needed to analyze and explore a written language form? It can help people to gain the meaning from social phenomena in this term such as idioms which always spread and develop through time to time.

Moreover, qualitative research is a general term that embraces various interpretive techniques that attempt to represent, decode, translate, and otherwise pertain to the meaning, rather than the frequency, of the phenomena that occur in the natural social world.⁸

Therefore, in this research, the researcher will use Library qualitative research to examine idiomatic expressions in the movie script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows.

2. Data and Data Source

Data are the important thing of the research. Data refers to and represents phenomena (such as emotions, beliefs, experiences, or events) that occur independently of the data and the environment in which they

⁶Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 283.

⁷Sharan B. Merriam, *Qualitative Research A guide to Design and Implementation* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2009), 13.

⁸Sharan B. Merriam, *Qualitative Research* (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2009), 13..

were collected or produced (Ritchie and Lewis). Meanwhile, data source refers to the location from which data is collected. The individuals or objects from which the researcher gathers data are referred to as data sources. The following are the data and data sources that were used in this research:

a. Data

For gathering accurate information, the researcher needs accurate data from a qualified source. In conducting this research, the researcher has used the movie script of *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows* as a source of data. Basically, data sources are divided into two kinds of data, that is, primary and secondary data. In the analysis or documentary history, the quality of primary and secondary sources is the primary qualification to be included in the database.⁹The data of this research is presented in the form of words. The unit of analysis is then idiomatic expression-containing utterances or sentences. These utterances and sentences serve as the primary source of data for analysis.

In qualitative research, there are two sources, namely primary source and secondary source. Primary source are original documents (correspondence, diaries, reports, etc.), relics, remains, are artifacts. These are the direct outcomes of events or the records of participants, that is the script of *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Movie*. The

⁹Merriam, p. 75.

Script has 160 Page. Meanwhile, secondary source, the mind of a non observer comes between the event and the user of the record

b. Data source

The source of this research is the film script "Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows" made by David Heyman based on the original novel by J.K Rowling. In the process of making it, David asked for advice from experts and of course J.K Rowling himself in making the storyline, setting, and choosing the characters who will be the important center in this film.

3. Data Collecting Technique

In collecting data, the researcher needs instruments. The instrument to be used by the researcher is its documentation. Documentation is a method used to get information from written sources, in the form of books, magazines, regulations, diaries, and so forth.

In obtaining data, the researcher has used a documentation method to get detailed data on the idiom used in *Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows* movie script. Documentation is a tool to produce qualitative information. In this research, the main source is a sentence containing idiom from The script of "Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows". Then, the researcher uses secondary data to other sources outside the movie that are closed to the subject and can support primary data, such as textbooks, another undergraduate thesis, and internet sources.

The technique of being used in collecting data is:

- a. Choosing movie.
- b. Watching the movie to know the storyline
- c. Reading the text in “Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows” script which is transcript by Lewis Carroll's.
- d. Identifying the idiom in the movie script.
- e. Marking the words, phrases, or sentences related to idiomatic expression.
- f. Analyzing the script by using qualitative method to understand idiomatic expression in the movie script.
- g. Grouping the idiomatic expressions.

4. Data Analysis Technique

Analyzing data is an important aspect of a research analysis because the outcome becomes a conclusion from research. Analysis of data means studying the material in order to determine character facts or meanings. It entails breaking existing complex variables into basic pieces and reassembling them in new configurations for interpretation. Words are widely used to describe qualitative data (descriptions, observations, impressions, recordings, and the like). To be represented and interpreted, the researcher must organize and categorize the large amount of data. In qualitative research, data analysis is divided into two parts: text analysis and the creation of a definition and themes.

In analyzing data, researchers use the following procedure:

- a. Watching “Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows” movie and searching and downloading the original movie script from *simplyscript.com*.
- b. In this step, the researcher pays full attention to every dialogue between movie players to get idiomatic.
- c. Reading the script of “Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows”.
- d. The researcher read all the dialogues in the script over and over again to find the idiom that appear in the movie.
- e. Identifying the idiom in “Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows”.
- f. The researcher identified the idiomatic expressions found in by watching and matched them with scripts.
- g. Grouping the idiomatic expressions.
- h. After all the script taken from the movie was identified, these idiom in the script are classified.
- i. Drawing conclusions
- j. After the data is shown and interpreted, the researcher concludes.
The conclusions were made clear to make it easier for the reader to know the result of the judgment.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. The Concept of Idiom

1. The Definition of Idiom

Idiom is a part of connotation. According to Kridalaksana, connotation is a specific meaning given to a word or group of words on the qualities or ideas conveyed by the speaker and listener. In everyday speech and writing, idiomatic phrases are recognized as common use. People do not understand and dismiss idioms, despite the fact that they are colorful phrases. Less understanding of idioms can make the use of a language uncomfortable and quiet. Barbara said, "Whenever you hear a phrase whose meaning can't be understood even if you understand the definition words and you may encounter an idiom word."¹⁰

Furthermore, the idiom always reveals when we pertain related to the English word because of idioms are an interesting aspect of English. The idiom used in all types of language formal and informal. The native speaker always used the idiom in their daily communication.

Meanwhile, according to Richard, most of the world's languages have phrases or sentences that can't be understood literally. Even though, if you know all the words in a phrase and thoroughly the full grammar of

¹⁰Barbara K. Ganies, *Idiomatic American English* (Japan: Kodansha International, 1986), vii.

the phrase, its meaning may still be challenging to understand. A phrase or sentence of this type is called idiomatic.¹¹ According to Hoffman, idioms are common in everyday conversation that refers to a native speaker in English. It began in the history of society, politics, sports, and cultures, idioms become the mirror of their world, their hopes, and their lives, and deaths.¹²

Furthermore, according to Webster Dictionary, idioms, proverbs, slang, famous quote, and other expressions can be termed as idiomatic expressions, and an idiomatic expression is a word or phrase which cannot be understood by word to word.¹³ Besides, an idiom is a phrase or form of speech from a particular language that is grammatical can't be understood to the meaning of the individual, according to Tang.¹⁴ Furthermore, an idiom is a composite of two or more words that serve as part of meaning (Cowwies and Mackins's).¹⁵ An idiom is as meaning an expression which means it can't come from the parts' (Stein and Su). The idiomatic

¹¹Richard A. Spears, *NTC's Thematic Dictionary of American Idioms* (Chicago: NTC Publishing Group, 1998), v.

¹²John I Lontas, "Why Teach Idioms? A Challenge to the Profession," *University of South Florida* 3 (2017): 9.

¹³Banafsheh Ghafel, Abbas Eslami Rasekh, and Abdolreza Pazhakh, "Idiomatic Expressions of the literal Frame in English and Their European Counterparts," *International Education Studies* 4, no. 2 (May 3, 2011): 160.

¹⁴Chihsia Tang, "A Comparative Study of English and Chinese Idioms With Food Names," *Linguistics Institute*, 2007, 92.

¹⁵Eli Hinkel, "Teaching Idiomatic Expressions and Phrases: Insights and Techniques," *Urmia University Press* 3 (2017): 48.

interpretation of the spilled the beans, for example, have nothing to do with spilling beans in the literal sense.¹⁶

Rather than complex, polished compositions, idiomatic expressions can be used in everyday English speech. This is because idioms tell rather informal. Thus, most idioms are acceptable forms of expression and appear in literature, magazine and Newspaper articles, and can be heard in speeches, and radio and television broadcasts (McPartland).¹⁷ An idiom, defined by Nida and Taber, is a term made up of several terms whose meaning cannot be deduced from the meanings of the individual words, also known as exocentric language.¹⁸ McPartland gives a similar description, defining an idiom as a group of words that together form a unit. The meaning of unit is not the same as the meaning of individual term. Furthermore, an idiom is a phrase or sentence whose meaning cannot be deduced from the meanings of its single words, according to Hornby. The idiom spill the beans means to tell the people secret information and kick the bucket means to die.¹⁹ Under normal conditions, an idiom, according to Baker, makes no shape variation. A speaker or writer cannot do any of the following with an idiom unless she is deliberately making a joke or attempting a play on words:

¹⁶Suzanne Irujo, "A Piece of Cake: Learning and Teaching Idioms," National Dong Hwa University, 2014, 236.

¹⁷P. McPartland, *Take It Easy: American Idioms* (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1981), vi.

¹⁸E. A. Nida and Taber, C. R., *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Netherlands: E. J. Brill, Leiden, 1982), 202.

¹⁹A. S. Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (London: Oxford University Press, 1995), 589.

- a. Rearrange the terms in the sentence;
- b. delete a word from it;
- c. add a word to it;
- d. Replace a word with another;
- e. Change its grammatical structure.²⁰

Hence, the writer concludes from all the views that idiom is a term that has a pattern that differs in significance from its constituent elements. In both formal and informal language, idioms are often used. Variations of idiomatic expression are often in the phrase rather than in the phrase. The meaning of idiomatic expressions also varies base on the context. The idiomatic expression has fix meaning.

2. Difficulties in Translating Idioms

According to Newmark, matching equivalence of meaning with equivalence of frequency is especially difficult when translating idiomatic into idiomatic language. He assumes that the key issues that a translator faces are lexical rather than grammatical, i.e. word, collocation, and fixed phrases or idioms. The first step in translating idioms, according to Mollanazar, is to understand them. The translator's pitfall is literal translation of idioms. A direct translation of an idiom is often ridiculous, if

²⁰M.Baker, *In Other Words: A Course book on Translation*, (London and New York: Routledge, 1992), 63.

not humorous.²¹ Baker describes the major challenges of idiom translation as follows:

- a. There may be no counterpart in the target languages for an idiom.
- b. In the target language, an idiom or fixed expression might have a similar equivalent, but the sense of use may differ.
- c. In the text, an idiom can be used in both literal and idiomatic contexts at the same time.
- d. In the source and target languages, the convention with idioms in written discourse, the ways in which they may be used, and their frequency can differ.²²

3. Types of Idiom

In this section, there are certain types of idioms, based on McCarty and O'Dell define:

a. Similes

Similes are statements that compare two things; they continuously incorporate the words as or like. You will be able to utilize likenesses to form you are talked, and composed English has become more colorful and your differences more capable. For example:

²¹H. Mollanazar, *Principles and Methodology of Translation*, (Tehran: SAMT, 2004), 52.

²²M. Baker, *In Other Words: A Course book on Translation*, (London and New York: Routledge, 1992), 68-71.

- My sister's **as thin as a rake**. (extremely thin)
- The baby's peel is **as smooth as silk** (Greatly smooth)

b. Binomials

Binomials are type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction (linking word), usually “and”, example: We always say **black and white** (separate and clear).

c. Trinomials

Trinomials are a type of expression that is comparable to binomials, in which three words combined. For instance:

- I have been looking **here, there, and all over** for my glasses but can't discover them (Everywhere)
- It takes a lot of **sweat, tears, and blood** to run a business (Hard work)

d. Proverbs

Proverbs are short sentences that refer to something that most people have encountered and that, for example, gives or warnings: for our skiing trip, we should buy additional travel insurance. **Better safe than sorry**.

e. Clichés

Clichés are words that are commonly used in daily situations. For example:

- Until **the fat lady sings**, it's not over. (You cannot be sure what will happen until the very end of something, often a sporting event. The term

refers to a long opera that ends with the final song being sung by a female).

- **Truth will out!** (The fact will continuously end up known)

f. Fixed Statements

You will be able to listen regularly and utilize these settled expressions in ordinary discussions. For example:

- **Take it easy!** (Calm down! Relax!)
- **So far, so good** (Everything was going well until now)²³

4. Classifications of Idiom

Classification is the most critical problem in the idiom.²⁴Based on Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, the definition of classification can be uncountable and countable noun. To begin, classification is characterized as "the act or process of grouping items according to their form (uncountable noun)."Secondly, classification is "a group that something is divided into (countable noun)".

Seidl and McMordiepresent the classifications of idioms, divided into the following nine classifications:

a. Keywords and idiomatic uses

- 1) Adjectives and adverbs: out of thin air, have a bad, big deal!
- 2) Nouns: buy the way, in the end, all along, for the matter.

²³Felicity O'Dell and Michael McCarthy, *English Idioms in Use Advanced*, Second edition. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017), 22–28.

²⁴Gabriella Kovács, "About the Definition, Classification, and Translation Strategies of Idioms," *ActaUniversitatisSapientiae, Philologica* 8, no. 3 (December 1, 2016): 88.

3) Miscellaneous: know what's what, after all, be all go, in all.

b. Idioms with nouns and adjectives

1) Noun phrase: a drop in the ocean, another cup of a coffee, a bit on the side, the name of the game.

2) Adjective + noun: blackboard, greenstone, a back seat, a bitter pill, a flying visit.

c. Idiomatic pairs

1) Pairs of an adjective: alive and kicking, bright and breezy, cut and dried.

2) Pairs of noun: heaven and earth, bit and pieces, body and soul, and life and limb.

3) Pairs and adverb: up and about, over and out, and more or less.

4) Pairs of verbs: sink or swim, wine and dine, wait and see, forgive and forget, give and take, and pick and choose.

5) Identical pairs: again and again, by and by, and over and over.

d. Idioms with prepositions: after a fashion, at every turn, and, at large.

e. Phrasal verb: be with someone, get off.

f. Verbal idioms: break even, clear the air, and, keep someone posted.

g. Idioms from special subject: go to the country (politics and government), take a short break (travel), runs at a profit (business).

h. Idiom with key words from special categories: a green belt (color), one fine day (number), take heart (parts of the body), an early bird (animal).

i. Idiom with comparison:

- 1) Comparisons with as ... as: as fresh as a daisy, as gentle as a lamb, as sharp as a needle, as cold as ice, as dry as a bone, and, as large as life.
- 2) Comparisons with like: fit like a glove, sing like a bird, watch someone like a hawk, sleep like a log, and, run like a deer.²⁵

5. Idiomatic Expressions Meaning

In written or spoken form, people sometimes hardly understand the meaning of the idioms, because the meaning of the idioms is unpredictable from grammatical rule. Idiomatic expressions have several meaning based on their contextual usage, reflecting the purpose of the speaker that can't be generated by combining the literal meanings of the individual words in each phrase, according to Hufford.²⁶

Moreover, idiomatic expressions are part of every language. All languages have phrases that can't be comprehended literally and, along these lines, can't be used with certainty. Regardless of whether you know the significance of the considerable number of words in expression and see all the sentence structure of the state total, the importance of the expression may still be confusing. An expression or sentence of this type is said to be an idiom. "Idiom is a set mixture of terms whose meaning is always difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word,"

²⁵Jennifer Seidl and W. McMordie, *English Idioms*, Fifth Edition. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988), 14–237.

²⁶Asti Ramadhani Endah Lestari, "Translation of English Idiomatic Expressions in Zootopia into Indonesian Context," *Jurnal Ilmiah Bina Bahasa* 12, no. 1 (June 29, 2019): 3.

according to O'dell and McCharity.²⁷ From that statement, we know it's hard for knowing the meaning of the idiom, its need a device for searching the real meaning of the idiom, and then the researcher uses a dictionary of idiom for knowing the real meaning of the idiom.

Furthermore, the dictionary will demonstrate helpful for the researcher who is searching for synonymous colloquial expressions. The researcher can discover the vast majority of what they need by looking into words speaking to enter thoughts in the document and following the references to phrases in the vocabulary itself. According to Boers in MED Magazine, all words have idioms. Native speaker use idiomatic expressions literally without thinking of the figurative meaning. In linguistics science, the idiom is defined as regulatory expressions generally used in a figurative sense and arbitrary. It is an idiomatic expression to coincide with its meaning. In English, the expressions idiom is used by native speakers each day. This is a central part of the English lexicon and vocabulary.²⁸

Hence, idiomatic expressions are often found in English. Many of them seem non-idiomatic to non-native speakers. This led to the literally translated idiom and lost its original meaning. That is why translators must pay close attention. Each language has its idiomatic expression. They are unique and have special abilities in individual words. This indicates that an

²⁷Felicity O'dell and Michael McCarthy, *English Idiom in Use Advanced*, 6.

²⁸AbidThyabRana, "The Necessity of Idiomatic Expressions to English Language Learners," *International Journal of English and Literature* 7, no. 7 (July 31, 2016): 106.

idiom is important to know, but it is also an exciting subject discussion and study.²⁹ From above explanation, to interpret the meaning of idiomatic expression, people have to know the form of idiomatic expression and look up in the dictionary to get accurate meaning then understand the idiomatic expression meaning contextually.

B. The Concept of Script in The Movie

1. The Definition of Movie

Movie is one of literary work that delivers information and idea. Movie can also develop an idea or explore visual qualities and sound texture, this experience challenge minds and emotions their viewers. More than 1000 years film have attracted in human lives, it is the experiences are often driven by stories, with characters people come to care about, According to David and Kristin, since 19th century film has become part of human life, and it's hard to imagine a world without them.³⁰

According to Hornby, a movie is a series of short stories telling a narration shown on television or at the movies.³¹ The movie became a vital art form to learn a great deal through it. Movies as works of art are born of a process of creativity that should have charm.³²

²⁹Winarto and Tanjung, "An Analysis of English Idiomatic Expressions in Transformers III –Dark of The Moon," 33.

³⁰ David Brodwewll and Kristin Thomson, *An Introduction Film Art* (New York: McGraw-Hill 2008), 2.

³¹ChairinaNasir et al., "*An Analysis of Moral Values in TheMovie 'Coco,'*" Faculty of Education and Social Sciences, Universiti Selangor, *Malaysia*, 2019, 22.

³²Ibid.,p. 23.

Furthermore, people enjoy them in theaters, at home, in offices, in cars, buses, and on airplanes. Because the film is an entertainment made to give a different effect and imagination to the audience. Many of the new traditions of telling fictional stories, capturing real events, animating objects or images, and playing with pure form aimed to provide audiences with interactions they couldn't get from other forms of media.

2. Types of Movie

There are many types of movies made for a different purpose. According to Bordwell and Thompson, types of the movie are broken down into:

a. Documentary Movie

A documentary helps to present factual information about the world outside the movie. As a type of movie, a documentary movie shows itself factually and trustworthy.³³

1) Compilation movies; made by assembling images from archival sources.

2) Direct Cinema; recording an ongoing program 'just as it did' with minimal interference from the filmmaker.³⁴

³³David Bordwell, Kristin Thompson, and Jeff Smith, *Film Art an Introduction*, Eleventh Edition.(New York: McGraw-Hill Education, 2017), 352.

³⁴Ibid.,p. 353.

b. Fictional Movie

A fictional movie presents imaginary creatures, places, or events. However, if a movie is a fiction, it does not mean that it is an entirely unrelated reality. For one thing, not everything featured by fiction movies needs to be imaginary. Fictional movies are bound to truth in other ways. Typical fiction movie shows all or nearly all its events; they are prepared, planned, guided, filmed, and perfected. As a result, in a fictional movie, his character is portrayed by actors.³⁵

c. Animated Movie

The types of work performed in the development stages differentiate animated films from live-action films. Instead of continuing to shoot the action in real situations, the animator created a series of pictures by shooting one frame at a time.³⁶

d. Experimental or Avant-grade Movie

Some filmmakers oppose the normal idea of what a movie shows and how it can be shown. Experimental movies were made for a variety of reasons.

- 1) The filmmakers want to express personal knowledge or perspective.

³⁵*Ibid.*, p. 353.

³⁶*Ibid.*, p. 387.

- 2) The filmmakers may also want to explore the possibility of the medium itself.
- 3) The experimental filmmakers may not tell the story, but they can create imaginary stories that usually challenge the audience.³⁷

Furthermore, a movie tells a story and contains characters, items, and places, as well as events. In this job, movie events are described as events that occur in most films, such as action, dialogue, suspense, and emotional events. The plot can be expressed in a variety of ways, and its discourse can be considered. Almost always, when we say we're going to the cinema, we're referring to a narrative film. As a consequence, we might argue that the movie is a story and therefore conforms to narrative theory.

3. The Definition of Script in The Movie

Script comes from the Latin *scribere*, meaning "to write," and all its meanings have to do with something written. Your handwriting is your script. A script is a written version of what you're going to say, whether it's for a wedding toast or for a play. If you wanted to be more traditional, you might refer to the grocery list as a script. It's also a verb. Script in the movie is a written work by screenwriters for a film, television program, or video game. These screenplays may be original or adaptations of previously published works. The characters' movements, attitudes, expressions, and dialogues are also described in them.

³⁷Ibid.,p. 369.

Furthermore, screenplays in the United States are printed single-sided on three-hole-punched paper in the regular letter format (8.5 x 11 inch). The top and bottom holes are then tied together with two brass brads. The middle hole is left blank because it would make it more difficult to read the script quickly if it were filled. Double-hole-punched A4 paper is commonly used in the United Kingdom, which is slightly taller and narrower than US letter size. Because the pages will be cropped.³⁸

Meanwhile, a single brad at the top left-hand side of the page can be used to connect a British script, making it easier to flip through during script meetings. A light card stock cover and back page are normally used to bind screenplays, covers are there to shield the script during handling, which may minimize the intensity of the paper. They also display the logo of the Production Company or agencies submitting the script. This is particularly relevant if the script will be passed between many people or sent via the mail.³⁹

³⁸Judith H. Haag, Hillis R. Cole, *The Complete Guide to Standard Script Formats: The Screenplay* (CMC Publishing, 1980), 23.

³⁹David Trottier, *The Screenwriter's Bible: A Complete Guide to Writing, Formatting, and Selling Your Script* (Silman-James Press, 1998).

C. Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Movie

1. Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows

Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows is a fantasy film based on the novel by J.K Rowling. This film is the seventh and final film in the Harry Potter series. The film was released in 2009. The film is directed by David Yates and distributed by Warner Bros. film became a popular and most talked about film after its premiere.

2. Synopsis Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Movie

The Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows series tells the story of Harry who will be killed by Lord Voldemort. Harry tries to escape from Voldemort's tutelage but is very difficult. Harry then asked the Professor of charity to lend him the legendary wand. Harry Potter then invites his friends Ron Weastley and Hermione Grager on an adventure and defeats Voldemort.

Harry Potter and his friends embark on a very dangerous journey in search of Voldemort's weakness. They learn from an old wizard that Voldemort can be stifled by using three magic items. They searched for magic items with the clues. In the middle of the journey there are many enemies to face but they always win. Finally they were ready to defeat Lord Voldemort. A very exciting battle took place and it was time for Lord Voldemort's defeat. After Lord Voldemort died the wizarding world was

safe. And in the epilogue Harry potter married Hermione Granger. They were blessed with two children. And they lived happily ever after.

3. Characters and Voice Cast Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Movie

- a. Danniel Radcliffe as Harry Potter.
- b. Emma Waston as Hermoine Granger.
- c. Rupert Grint as Ron Weasley.
- d. Ralph Fiennes as Lord Voldemort.
- e. Tom Felton as Draco Malfoy.
- f. Helena Bonhan Carter as Bellatrix Lestrange.
- g. Alan Rickman as Severous Snakeman.
- h. Warwick Davis as Griphook.
- i. Jason Isaacs as Lucious Malfoy.s
- j. Michael Gambon as Albus.
- k. John Hurt as Mr. Alexander
- l. Stanislav Laxeny as Viktor Crum
- m. Ryhn Ifans as Xenophus Lovegood
- n. Toby jones as Dobby
- o. Dave Legento as Fenrir Greyback
- p. Mattew Levis as Neville Longbottom

Overall, Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows is a fantasy fiction film that teaches about friendship, courage and self-sacrifice for others. The storyline is very good with lots of plot twists. Lots of dialogue in this film that uses idioms as a sweetener sentence. Therefore, the writer recommends watching this film because it enriches the vocabulary of idioms.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will serve the finding and discussion of the research of idiomatic expressions in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Script by J.K Rouling consists of 50 pages. There are three sub-chapters of this part, the first is data findings, the second is data analysis, and the last is discussion.

A. Data Finding

In this section, the writer took the data by script Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows movie as document of sources data and finding the data appropriate on three of statement problem that mentioned on chapter one. The purpose of this study was to find the idiomatic expressions in Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows Script by Lewis Carroll, the types of each idiom, and the real meaning. The data of this research was taken from all text of the script, in total 50 pages. The first is finding types of idiomatic expression according to O'dell and McCarthy theory about six types of idiomatic expressions which were found in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows

script and in order to make the idiom easy to understand the researcher presents all idioms every movie on table. The second is finding the real meaning of idiomatic expressions by crosschecking in dictionaries of idiom. The researcher hopes that's this thesis will be useful for both theoretical and practical source in learning how to translate English Idiom and

also for those who conduct further study about analysis of idiomatic expression.

Furthermore, after reading and analyzing the text of Harry Potter Script by, the researcher found idiomatic expressions. After presenting the words attached with idiomatic expressions which found in the text, selecting the type, and the meaning of each type, the researcher presents the table which is going to show the idiomatic expression found.

Table 3.1
Types of Idiomatic Expression

No	SL TEXT Harry Potter and The Deathly hallows Script	TL Text The Real Meaning of Idiomatic Expression	Types of idiomatic Expression
1	These are dark time . (scene 2, p.1)	Dimasa masa kelam .	Cliché
2	The Faces more haunted, until, finally . We emergence from the prophet. (Scene 3, P.1)	Wajah-wajah yang seram . Akhirnya mereka memunculkan penyihir itu.	Trinomials
3	Are you sure these biscuit are sugar-free . (Scene 4, p.2)	Apakah Anda yakin biskuit ini tidak manis .	Cliché
4	... RON, starring at the stars . (Scene 6, P.3)	... RON, memandangi bintang-bintang .	Fixed Statement
5	A PEACOCK, white as a ghost . (Scene 9, p.5)	Seekor burung merak yang berwarna putih seperti hantu .	Binomials
6	Two dozen figures sit silently . (Scene 12, P.5)	Banyak sekali sosok makhluk duduk diam .	Fixed Statement
7	It will happen Saturday next. At nightfall .	Itu akan terjadi Sabtu depan. Saat	Cliché

	(Scene 12, P.6)	malam tiba.	
8	Voldemort raises a hand . All goes silent. (Scene 12, P.6)	Saat Voldemort mengangkat tangan . Semua terdiam.	Fixed Statement
9	Whether the truth is among them is not clear. Scene 12, p.6)	Apakah kebenaran yang antara mereka itu tidak jelas	Proverb
10	Likely the home of someone in the order (Scene 12, P.7)	seperti rumah seseorang yang berada di perkumpulan .	Fixed Statement
11	As long as within will have the menas at their dispoal to insure his safetly. (Scene 12, P.7)	Selama di dalam akan ada ancaman yang mereka miliki untuk memastikan keselamatannya	Simile
12	Wormtail! Have I not spoken to you about keeping your guest quiet ? (Scene 12, P.7)	ekor cacing! Bukankah saya sudah berbicara dengan Anda tentang membuat tamu Anda diam ?	Fixed Statement
13	Lucius peers up, sallow and beaten . (Scene 12, P.7A)	Lucius pucat karena akan dipukuli .	Trinomials
14	Where it stop at voldemort skeletal hands . (Scene 12, P.8)	Semuanya patuh di tangan kerangka voldemort.	Cliché
15	The mixture of magical and muggle. (Scene 12, P.8A)	Campuran magis dan muggle.	Binomials
16	Time for the teary farewell . (Scene 14, P.9)	Waktu untuk perpisahan yang penuh air mata.	Cliché
17	What a cruel thing to ask. (Scene 15, P.10)	Sungguh hal yang kejam untuk ditanyakan.	Cliché
18	Otherwise, all is still. Utterly quiet . (Scene 17, P.11)	Jika tidak, semuanya diam. Benar-benar tenang .	Cliché
19	Stript a pair of fly-specked .	Stript sepasang	Cliché

	(Scene 20, P.12)	lalat berbintik.	
20	I told you he'd. Take it will. (Scene 21, P.14)	Aku bilang dia pasti melakukannya.	Cliché
21	Everyone here of age, Potter. (Scene 21, P.12)	Semua orang di sini cukup umur, Potter.	Fixed Statement
22	Straight in here, if you Please. (Scene 21, P.14A)	Langsung di sini, jika Anda silahkan.	Cliché
23	Moddy pulls the ties on the sack and pulls out seven identical outfit. (Scene 21, P.15)	Moody menarik dasi di atas karung dan mengeluarkan tujuh pakaian yang identik.	Binomials
24	Yeah, It's all very touching. (Scene 21, P.16)	Ya, Semuanya sangat menyentuh.	Cliché
25	... a disturbance fills the air. (Scene 23, P.17)	... gangguan memenuhi udara.	Cliché
26	Harry lets out a primal scream. (Scene 23, P.17)	Harry berteriak dengan keras.	Fixed Statement
27	Lucius Malfoy's wand lies shrttered upon his ghostly skin (Scene 34, P.25)	Tongkat Lucius Malfoy tergeletak di atas kulit hantunya	Fixed Statement
28	Seems silly, doesn't it? (Scene 37, P.27)	Tampaknya konyol, bukan?	Proverb
29	Surrounding orchard shiver in a rush of wind. (Scene 38, P.28)	Kebun sekitar bersuara diterpa angin.	Proverb
30	Bloody hell, what's the minister of magic doing here? (Scene 38, P.28)	Astaga, apa yang menteri sihir lakukan di sini?	Cliché
31	Hagrids wends through the tables in his horrible hairly suit and present a slice of cake to a pleased. (Scene 40, P.31)	Hagrids melewati meja dengan setelan berbulunya yang mengerikan dan menyajikan sepotong kue	Fixed Statement

		untuk tamu.	
32	I can see it growing smaller in your eyes. (Scene 40, P.32)	Aku bisa melihatnya tumbuh lebih kecil di matamu.	Fixed Statement
33	I'm told he's been thoroughly unriddled by rita skeeter. (Scene 40, P.34)	Saya diberi tahu bahwa kasus ini tidak dapat dipecahkan rita skeeter.	Cliché
34	Harry scans the scattering crowd and meets ginny's eyes. (Scene 38, P.28)	Harry memindai kerumunan yang berhamburan dan menatap mata ginny.	Cliché
35	As they take refuge in the shadows, Hermione begins to rummage through tinny beaded purse . (Scene 42, P.38)	Saat mereka berlindung di bayang-bayang, Hermione mulai merobek dompet manik-manik .	Cliché
36	So where do we go from here? The leaky Caudron . (Scene 43, P.39)	Jadi kemana kita pergi ? Apakah ke kota kuali bocor ..	Cliché
37	He reaches out, wipes a trickle of blood from her cheek. (Scene 43, P.41)	Dia mengulurkan tangan, menyeka tetes darah dari pipinya.	Cliché
38	Maybe you still have the trace on you . (Scene 44, P.41)	Mungkin Anda masih memiliki jejak .	Fixed Statement
39	He moves on, painting the wall with wandlight, illuminating an empty portrait of a muddy landscape. (Scene 50, P.44)	Dia melanjutkan, mengecat dinding dengan cahaya tongkat, menerangi potret kosong dari lanskap berlumpur.	Proverb
40	Filthy mudblood , The death eater will soon be coming for you! (Scene 56, P.48)	Dialah si darah campuran itu. Sang pencabut nyawa akan mendatangiimu.	Cliché
41	As thicknesse smile , a gang of dark wizard (snatchers) emerge into the atrium. (Scene 57, P.50)	Sekelompok penyihir jahat tersenyum tebal di atrium	Cliché

To know the types and real meaning of idiomatic expressions mostly found in the movie script of Harry Potter and the Deathly hallows refer to the theories conveyed by O'Dell and McCarthy, and the data is calculated and it could be seen in the following table 3.1. The idiom used in movie script of Harry Potter and the Deathly hallows after the researcher analyzed it was six types of idioms. The six types of idiomatic expressions are simile, binomial, trinomial, proverb, cliché, and fixed statement. The researcher found out 41 idiomatic expressions. that are in these movies script. From those types, in script found the types of idiom as follows : there are 2 idiomatic expressions of similes, 4 idiomatic expressions of binomials, 1 idiomatic expression of trinomial, 4 idiomatic expressions of proverb, 19 idiomatic expressions of clichés, and 11 idiomatic expressions of fixed statements.

B. Data Analysis

In this part, the research would like to analysis the data that have been in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows script by using McCarty and O'Dell theory, there are six types of idioms. The six types of idiomatic expressions are simile, binomial, trinomial, proverb, cliché, and fixed statement.⁴⁰ The researcher presents the idiomatic expression that used in Harry Potter and

⁴⁰ Felicity O'Dell and Michael McCarthy, *English Idioms in Use Advanced, Second edition* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2017), 22–28.

the Deathly Hallows script by showing the data from every type of idiomatic expressions that have been found in the script that appears.

C. Discussion

The last sub-chapter included in chapter four is discussion. The researcher has aim at initiating the discussion of finding. The first statement of the problem of this research is to analyze the types of idiomatic expression in Harry Potter script to give better description, the result obtained from analysis sub-chapter can be seen in the table results analysis from types of idiomatic expressions according to O'Dell and McCarthy theory by using percentage. The formula to figure out the percentage of each linguistics form is as follows

Table 3.2

The result of each type of idiomatic expression

No	Type of idiomatic Expression	The number of expression	Percentage (%)
1	Similes	2	4,8%
2	Bionimal	4	9,7%
3	Trionimal	1	2,4%
4	Proverb	4	9,7%
5	Cliché	19	46,3%
6	Fixed Statement	11	26,8%
	Total	41	100%

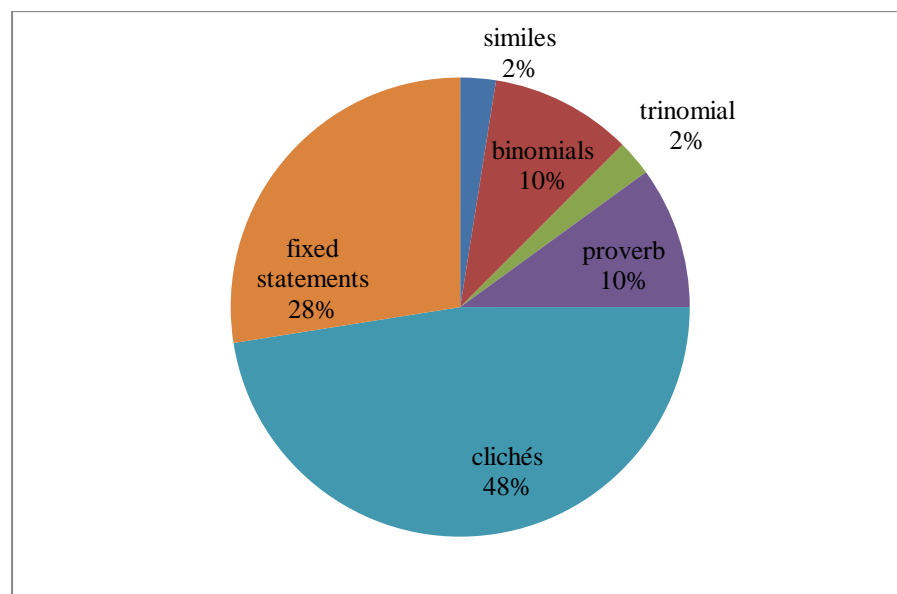
From the above details, the researcher found out 41 idiomatic expressions that are in these movies script. Based on McCarty and O'Dell, there are six type of idiomatic expression either it is simile, binomial,

trinomial, proverb, cliché, and fixed statement. From those types, in Harry Potter script found the types of idiom as follows: there are 1 idiomatic expressions of similes, 4 idiomatic expressions of binomials, 1 idiomatic expression of trinomial, 4 idiomatic expressions of proverb, 19 idiomatic expressions of clichés, and 11 idiomatic expressions of fixed statements. It is clear that from six types of idiomatic expression there is one idiomatic expression that often appear.

The second statement problem of this research is find out most dominant types of idiomatic expressions in the movie script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows. The researcher made a chart to make it easier to find the most common types of idioms based on the data obtained.

Chart 3.1

The Percentage of idiom types used



Based on chart 3.1 researchers can conclude that the most dominant type of idiom used is cliché 46.3%, for the second is a fixed statement 26.8%, the third is bionimals and proverb 9.7%, the fourth is similes 4.8%, and the last position is trinomials 2.4 %.

Cliche is the type of idiom that is most widely used because cliché (46.3%) is very easy to use and often appears in everyday casual communication activities. The idioms that appear the least are similes and trinomials (2%). This idiom appears at least because it is difficult for ordinary people to interpret. Just because it's difficult doesn't mean an idiom isn't used. This idiom is used for certain events.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From the study done by the researcher, it is known that in the script especially Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows script there are phrase that contain of idiomatic expressions. Based on the data analyzed on the study, the idiomatic expressions that are found have a certain type of idiom and real meaning. The conclusion of them as follows:

1. The first statement of the problem of this research is to analyze the types of idiomatic expression in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows script. Here, the researcher found out 41 idiomatic expressions that are in these movies script. Based on McCarty, there are six type of idiomatic expression either it is simile, binomial, trinomial, proverb, cliché, and fixed statement. From those types, in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows script found the types of idiom as follows : there are 2 idiomatic expressions of similes, 4 idiomatic expressions of binomials, 1 idiomatic expression of trinomial, 4 idiomatic expressions of proverb, 19 idiomatic expressions of clichés, and 11 idiomatic expressions of fixed statements. From six types of idiomatic expression there is one idiomatic expression that often appear, that is clichés and fixed statements idiomatic expression.

2. The second statement problem of this research is looking for the most dominant idiomatic type in the script of Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows. the researcher concluded that the most dominant type was cliché 46.3%, for the second is a fixed statement 26.8%, the third is bionimals and proverb 9.7%, the fourth is similes 4.8%, and the last position is trinomials 2.4%.

B. Suggestion

Based on conclusion above the researcher gives some suggestions for other researchers, teachers and student. The suggestions are:

1. For other researchers, the researcher suggests to conduct this topic intended to be one reference to further research on the translation of idiomatic expressions.
2. For teachers, the researcher suggests to use Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows script as teaching aid for teaching about variety of language and intercultural communication
3. For students, the researcher suggests to reading movie script in order to enrich vocabulary especially about idiomatic expressions.

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Rev. 03/13/09 (White)
Rev. 07/30/09 (Blue)
Rev. 08/19/09 (Pink)
Rev. 08/24/09 (Yellow)
Rev. 09/11/09 (Green)
Rev. 01/22/10 (Goldenrod)
Rev. 04/12/10 (Buff)(Chamois - UK)
Rev. 05/26/10 (Salmon)
Rev. 06/11/10 (Cherry)(Havana - UK)

HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS - PART 1

screenplay by
Steve Kloves

Based on the novel by J.K. Rowling

Warner Bros. Prod. Ltd.
4000 Warner Boulevard
Burbank, California 91522

FINAL WHITE DRAFT

January 21, 2009
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FADE IN:

1 TITLE CARD - WARNER BROS. PRESENTS 1

We PUSH THROUGH THE LOGO INTO a living, breathing *DAILY PROPHET*. GRIM HEADLINES SAIL PAST US: Death. Paranoia. A world at war. We ZOOM INTO a MOVING PHOTOGRAPH of the Minister of Magic, RUFUS SCRIMGEOUR, standing in the...

2 INT. MINISTRY OF MAGIC - ATRIUM - DAY 2

... atrium of the Ministry of Magic, addressing a sea of MINISTRY EMPLOYEES as REPORTERS scribble intently.

SCRIMGEOUR

These are dark times, there is no denying. Our world has perhaps faced no greater threat than it does today. But I say this to our citizenry: we, ever your servants, continue to defend your liberty and repel the forces that would seek to take it from you. Your Ministry remains strong...

CAMERA FAVORS a pair of wizards, YAXLEY and PIUS THICKNESSE, who turn away as we PULL OUT of the PHOTOGRAPH and SAIL once more THROUGH the turning pages, the headlines growing grimmer, the faces more HAUNTED, until, finally, we emerge from the *Prophet* and find it in the hands of...

3 INT. GRANGER HOME - HERMIONE'S BEDROOM - LATE AFTERNOON (RAINING) 3

... HERMIONE. She stares stoically at a LURID HEADLINE -- MUGGLE FAMILY MURDERED -- VIOLENCE SPREADS.

MRS. GRANGER (O.S.)

Hermione. Your tea is ready, dear.

Hermione glances through the doorway to the stairs beyond. Her MOTHER'S SHADOW clings to the wall, trembling within another SHADOW, that of a WIND-TOSSED TREE. It is strangely beautiful and Hermione seems transfixed...

HERMIONE

Coming, Mum.

(CONTINUED)

HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY... - PT. 1 - Rev. 6/11/10 2.
CONTINUED:

Her mother's SHADOW withdraws, leaving only the trembling tree. Hermione glances once more at the *Prophet's* troubling headline, then slips it into a TINY BEADED BAG.

INT. PARLOR - LATE AFTERNOON (MOMENTS LATER, RAINING)

As Hermione descends the stairs, MRS. GRANGER exits the kitchen with a teapot.

MRS. GRANGER
Don't you look lovely. All packed?

Hermione nods and watches her mother set the teapot on the table in front of the television. Just then, MR. GRANGER steps out holding a biscuit tin.

MR. GRANGER
Are you sure these biscuits are sugar-free?

MRS. GRANGER
Quite sure, dear. See the big bold letters that say 'Sugar Free'? Dead giveaway.

MR. GRANGER
Mm. Yes.
(passing Hermione)
Hello, kitten. Don't you look lovely.

Hermione smiles wanly as her father gives her a peck on the head, then joins her mother on the sofa opposite the television. An AUSTRALIAN WILDLIFE PROGRAM PLAYS.

TELEVISION (V.O.)
... the bandicoot has small pointed ears and a long snout from which it emits a distinctive trumpet sound when agitated...

MRS. GRANGER
Darling, don't be suspicious the biscuits taste so good, be grateful the company's so clever...

Hermione looks away from the screen, studies her mother and father. Slowly, she reaches into the tiny bag and withdraws her wand. Taking two steps forward, she points it toward the back of their heads. Hand trembling, she SPEAKS, her VOICE barely a WHISPER:

(CONTINUED)

4

4

HERMIONE

Obliviate.

Mrs. Granger's face goes briefly slack and she reaches out, as if to break a fall, then, slowly, her hand drops, coming to rest upon her husband's. He blinks once, blankly, and then... enfolds her fingers in his. Hermione lowers her arm and, eyes stinging with tears, watches the PHOTOGRAPHS placed about the room begin to CHANGE. One by one, Hermione DISAPPEARS from each.

HERMIONE

Goodbye.

5

EXT. STREET - LATE AFTERNOON (MOMENTS LATER, RAINING)

5

Clutching the beaded bag, Hermione moves down the windswept street into the dying light. We BOOM UP TO the sky, HOLD briefly, then BOOM DOWN TO...

6

EXT. FRONT YARD (THE BURROW) - DUSK

6

... RON, staring at the stars. He drops his gaze to the house, studies GINNY and MRS. WEASLEY, aglow in the light of the kitchen, watching them with affection, as if committing them to memory. His gaze shifts to the adjacent SHED. Inside, ARTHUR WEASLEY is bent over his workbench.

7

INT. SHED - DUSK (MOMENTS LATER)

7

Mr. Weasley fiddles with a SMALL RADIO. Another half-dozen -- in various stages of repair -- stand in a line before him.

RON

What are those?

Mr. Weasley turns, sees Ron standing in the doorway.

ARTHUR WEASLEY

Close the door.

Ron eases inside and steps to the workbench. Mr. Weasley turns the knob on the radio before him. STATIC spits forth, then a VOICE comes clear:

(CONTINUED)

RADIO (V.O.)
... comes to us this evening from
the north of England, where a
wizard family by the name of
Westinburgh were found dead in
their cellar. While not a member
of the Order, Mr. Westinburgh and
his wife had, on numerous
occasions, provided shelter for
its members...

Arthur switches off the radio. Gestures to the others.

ARTHUR WEASLEY
These are for the Order. So many
are on the run now, it helps them
to stay connected with the rest of
us. Know they're not alone...

Ron studies his father's weary face as the older man
stares at his handiwork. Places his hand upon his
shoulder.

RON
C'mon. Mum's got dinner ready.

Arthur nods, pushes away from the bench and heads out the
door. Ron lingers briefly, studying the radio, then
follows his father into the night. We FADE. The TITLE
CARD appears... and we --

DISSOLVE TO:

EXT. NIGHT SKY

A scarlet moon. A speck -- a nightbird, or a bat --
framed in the moon's surface, approaches rapidly, then --
WHOOSH! -- passes beneath. Far below, a sea of treetops
shift eerily.

EXT. MALFOY MANOR - NIGHT (MOMENTS LATER)

We PLUMMET THROUGH the shifting trees TO a narrow moonlit
lane. A SHADOW ripples across the ground like a kite
made of water. A BOOT touches down upon the graveled
lane, then another. A cape flutters slowly down upon the
shoulders of a wizard, lank hair splayed across his wind-
blown collar. His head turns. Moonlight strikes his
pale face. SNAPE.

Moving. Up a wide drive, to a pair of wrought iron
gates. Beyond, a large manor that has seen better days.
A RUSTLING sounds. Snape wheels, draws his wand.

(CONTINUED)

9

9

A PEACOCK, white as a ghost, emerges from the yew. Snape eyes it warily, then lifts his hand. The iron gates turn to smoke.

10

INT. MALFOY MANOR - ENTRYWAY - NIGHT (MOMENTS LATER)

10

Fractured in the prism of a diamond-paned window, Snape approaches. The front door glides open. As he enters, dark eyes in torch-lit portraits track him from above.

11

INT. HALLWAY - NIGHT (MOMENTS LATER)

11

A door looms at the end of a hallway. Reaching it, Snape hesitates for a heartbeat, then enters.

12

INT. DRAWING ROOM - SAME TIME - NIGHT

12

Two dozen figures sit silently at a large ornate table, illuminated by the flickering light of a fireplace. Snape studies the scene, then his eyes rise. Revolving slowly near the ceiling, as if suspended by an invisible rope, is an unconscious WOMAN (CHARITY BURBAGE).

VOLDEMORT

Severus. I was beginning to worry
you'd lost your way. Come. I've
saved you a seat.

VOLDEMORT grins, silhouetted against the fire, and gestures to the seat nearest his own. All eyes follow Snape, all except DRACO MALFOY, who nervously stares at the body above and a haggard LUCIUS MALFOY, who merely stares vaguely at his wand while his wife NARCISSA looks straight ahead.

VOLDEMORT

You know our hosts, of course,
Severus. Narcissa in particular
has been most hospitable. Lucius,
on the other hand, is, I fear,
burdened by my presence. Are you,
Lucius?

LUCIUS

My lord?

VOLDEMORT

Are you burdened?

NARCISSA MALFOY

My lord is always welcome here.

(CONTINUED)

Voldemort smiles, his eyes shifting to Snape, who watches the great snake NAGINI as she slopes slowly over the feet of those present, unnerving all.

VOLDEMORT

You bring news I trust, Severus?

SNAPE

It will happen Saturday next. At nightfall.

VOLDEMORT

And this information comes --

SNAPE

-- from the source we discussed.

Yaxley, the wizard seen at the Ministry, leans into the flickering light from the opposite end of the table.

YAXLEY

I have heard differently, my lord. Dawlish, the Auror, let slip that the Potter boy will not be moved until the thirtieth of this month, the night before he turns seventeen.

SNAPE

This is a false trail. The Auror Office no longer plays any part in the protection of Harry Potter. Those closest to him believe we have infiltrated the Ministry.

SQUAT MAN

Well, they've got that right, then, 'aven't they?

As the Squat Man cackles wheezily, others join in. Voldemort raises a hand. All goes silent.

VOLDEMORT

Pius, what say you?

PIUS THICKNESSE looks up, his gaze placid.

THICKNESSE

One hears many things, my lord. Whether the truth is among them is not clear.

(CONTINUED)

VOLDEMORT

Spoken like a true politician.
You will, I think, prove most
useful, Pius. Where will he be
taken? The boy?

SNAPE

To a safehouse. Likely the home
of someone in the Order. I'm told
it has been given every manner of
protection possible. Once there,
it will be impractical to attack
him. We may have compromised the
Ministry, but there are those who
remain loyal to him. As long as
the Ministry stands, his allies
within will have the means at
their disposal to insure his
safety.

BELLATRIX

My lord, if I might, I'd like to
volunteer myself for this task.
I'd like to kill the boy.

Just then a WAIL rises from the floorboards. Voldemort's
eyes flash briefly with RED.

VOLDEMORT

Wormtail! Have I not spoken to
you about keeping our guest quiet?

WORMTAIL

Yes, m-my lord. Right away, my
lord.

As WORMTAIL scrambles up, Voldemort returns his gaze to
BELLATRIX.

VOLDEMORT

As inspiring as I find your
bloodlust, Bellatrix, I must be
the one to kill Harry Potter. But
I face an unfortunate
complication. It has recently
come to my attention that my wand
and Potter's share the same core.
They are, in some ways, twins. We
can wound but not fatally harm one
another. Which means, if I am to
kill him... I will have to do it
with another's wand.

The others at the table stir nervously. Bellatrix
stiffens. Voldemort's narrow eyes rake the room.

(CONTINUED)

VOLDEMORT

Come now. Surely one of you would
like the honor? What about...
you, Lucius?

Lucius peers up, sallow and beaten.

(CONTINUED)

VOLDEMORT

I require your wand.

Lucius sits mute, paralyzed by the request, scanning the faces of the others, who avoid his gaze, all but Snape, who regards him with naked contempt and Draco, whose eyes meet his briefly, then glance away. Finally Narcissa's fingers lightly graze his wrist, summoning him back to the moment. Turning, he watches as, almost imperceptibly, she nods. Lowering his head, he ROLLS his wand slowly across the table, where it stops at Voldemort's skeletal hand. Voldemort holds the wand to the light.

VOLDEMORT

Do I detect elm?

LUCIUS

Yes, my lord.

VOLDEMORT

And the core?

LUCIUS

Dragon -- dragon heartstring.

Voldemort nods, getting a feel for the wand's heft, then his eyes shift, catch Lucius staring at the WAND on the table -- Voldemort's own.

VOLDEMORT

My wand? You can't possibly think
I would give you *my* wand.

Lucius' eyes meet Voldemort's. For a moment he is speechless. Finally his chin drops.

LUCIUS

No, my lord.

Voldemort studies Lucius' bowed head, then returns his attention to the wand in his hand. Raising it, he points it at the body above. With a FLICK, the body awakens, TWITCHING against its invisible bonds.

VOLDEMORT

For those of you who do not know,
we are joined tonight by Miss
Charity Burbage who until recently
taught at Hogwarts School of
Witchcraft and Wizardry. Her
specialty was Muggle studies. It
is Miss Burbage's belief that
Muggles are not so different from
us.

(MORE)

(CONTINUED)

Nomor : B-3108/In.28.1/J/TL.00/07/2021
Lampiran : -
Perihal : **SURAT BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Kepada Yth.,
Widhiya Ninsiana (Pembimbing 1)
(Pembimbing 2)
di-

Tempat
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Studi, mohon kiranya Bapak/Ibu bersedia untuk membimbing mahasiswa :

Nama : **ANWAR SIDIQ WIYATA**
NPM : 1701070003
Semester : 9 (Sembilan)
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul : **AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN SCRIPT OF HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS**

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Dosen Pembimbing membimbing mahasiswa sejak penyusunan proposal s/d penulisan skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
 - a. Dosen Pembimbing 1 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV setelah diperiksa oleh pembimbing 2;
 - b. Dosen Pembimbing 2 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV sebelum diperiksa oleh pembimbing 1;
2. Waktu menyelesaikan skripsi maksimal 2 (semester) semester sejak ditetapkan pembimbing skripsi dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;
3. Mahasiswa wajib menggunakan pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah edisi revisi yang telah ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu diucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 29 Juli 2021
Ketua Jurusan
Tadris Bahasa Inggris



Andianto, M.Pd
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KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
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NPM :1701070003

Semester :IX/2021

No	Hari / Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi Yang Dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
1	Wednesday 24-11-2021	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Improve the target language in research- Add attachment in undergraduate thesis- fix Idiom translation	
2	Friday 26-11-2021	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- fix the grammar- Improve word writing- Add the abstract and statement of research originality	
3	Monday 29-11-2021	1	ACC SKRIPSI	

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan TBI

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Dosen Pembimbing,

Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana M.Hum

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KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN ALAT PENGUMPUL DATA (APD)
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NPM : 1701070003

Semester : VIII/2021

No	Hari / Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi Yang Dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
		I		
1.	26 Agustus 2021	1	Bawa Script Film	
2.	30 October 2021	1	Melengkapi Instrument of data collection	
3	14 Okt 2021	1	ACC APP	

Mengetahui,
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KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL MAHASISWA
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Jurusan : TBI

NPM : 1701070003

Semester : VIII/2021

No	Hari / Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi Yang Dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
		I		
1	23 februari 2021	✓	Prior Researching mana?	
2	15 Maret 2021	✓	Dirapikan ketikanya	
3	9 April 2021	✓	Object and Benefit tidak jelas	
4	12 April 2021	✓	Jelaskan lebih rinci konsep Idiom dan konsep Script pada film!	
5	4 Juni 2021	✓	Jelaskan basar mana teknik analisis data dan data diambil	
6	14 Juni	✓	Buat Acknowledment Jelaskan Primary source dan Secondary source	
		✓	ALL Proposal	

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan TBI

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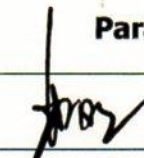

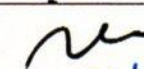
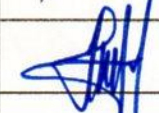
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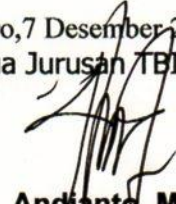
Pengumuman / Penunjukan

No: P- /In.28/J/PP.00.9/ 12 /2021
5151

Nama / NPM : Anwar Sidiq Wiyata / 1701070003
Judul Skripsi : An analysis of idiomatic expression in script of "Harry Potter and The Deathly Hallows"
Hari / Tanggal : Jumat, 10 Desember 2021
Waktu : 9.30 – 11.00
Tempat : Online

Tim	Nama Dosen	Paraf
Ketua/Moderator	Dr. WIdhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum	
Penguji I	Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd	
Penguji II	Trisna Dinillah Harya, M.Pd	
Sekretaris	Leny Setiyana, M.Pd	
Petugas	Eka Yuniasih, M.Pd	

Metro, 7 Desember 2021
Ketua Jurusan TBI


Andianto, M.Pd
NIP. 1987/1102 201503 1 004



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**SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA
Nomor : P-1314/In.28/S/U.1/OT.01/11/2021**

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, Kepala Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Anwar Sidiq Wiyata
NPM : 1701070003
Fakultas / Jurusan : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan/ Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Adalah anggota Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung Tahun Akademik 2021 / 2022 dengan nomor anggota 1701070003

Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas administrasi Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Metro, 29 November 2021
Kepala Perpustakaan

Dr. As'ad, S. Ag., S. Hum., M.H.
NIP.19750505 200112 1 002



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SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini. Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro menerangkan bahwa:

Nama : Anwar Sidiq Wiyata
NPM : 1701070003
Jurusan : TBI

Telah menyelesaikan administrasi peminjaman buku pada jurusan/Prodi Tadris Bahasa Inggris.

Demikian surat keterangan ini di buat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 29 November 2021
Ketua Jurusan TBI

Andianto M.Pd
NIP: 1987 1102 201503 1 004



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**BLANGKO PERSETUJUAN TIM SEMINAR PROPOSAL
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
SEMESTER GENAP TAHUN AKADEMIK 2020/2021**

PENGUMUMAN/PENUNJUKKAN

Nomor: P-/In.28/FTIK/D1/PP.00.9/..... /2021

Nama Lengkap : ANWAR SIDIQ WIYATA
 Nomor Pokok Mahasiswa (NPM) : 1701070003
 Judul Proposal Skripsi : AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN SCRIPT OF "HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS"
 Hari/Tanggal : Selasa / 6 Juli 2021
 Waktu : 08.00.
 Tempat : Daring Via Zoom

Tim Seminar	Nama	Tanda Tangan/Paraf
Ketua/Moderator	Dr. Widhiya Ninsiana, M.Hum	
Pembahas I	Drs. Kuryani, M.Pd	
Pembahas II	Andianto, M.Pd	
Sekretaris	Leny Setyana, M.Pd	
Petugas	Eka Yuniastih, M.Pd	

Metro, 23 Juni 2021
Wakil Dekan I,

Dr. Yudiyanto, S.Si., M.Si.
NIP 19760222 200003 1 003



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RATIFICATION PAGE

The Research Proposal entitled: AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN SCRIPT OF HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS ,Written by: ANWAR SIDIQ WIYATA, Student Number: 1701070003, English Education Department, had been examined (Proposal Seminar) in Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty on Tuesday, July 6th 2021 at 08.00 – 09.30 WIB.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS


Chairperson : Dr. Widhiya Nisiana M.Hum

(
.....)

Examiner I : drs. Kuryani, M.Pd

(
.....)

Examiner II : Andianto, M.Pd

(
.....)

Secretary : Leny Setyana, M.Pd

(
.....)

Head of English Education Department



Andianto, M.Pd

NIP. 198711022015031004



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NOTA DINAS

Nomor :
Lampiran : -
Perihal : **Mohon Diseminarkan Proposal
Anwar Sidiq Wiyata**

Kepada yth,
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro

Assalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

Setelah membaca dan mengadakan bimbingan serta perbaikan
seperlunya maka proposal yang disusun oleh :

Name : Anwar Sidiq Wiyata
Npm : 1701070003
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan : TBI
Judul : AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN SCRIPT
OF HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS

Sudah kami dapat persetujuan dan dapat diajukan untuk diseminarkan,
demikian harapan kami atas perhatiannya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Wassalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

The head of English Education
Department

Andianto, M.Pd

NIP. 198711022015031004

Metro, 15 Juni 2021
Dosen Pembimbing

Dr. Widhiya Nisiana M.Hum

NIP. 197209232000032002



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NOTIFICATION LETTER

Number :
Appendix : -
Matter : **In order to Hold the Seminar
of Anwar Sidiq Wiyata**

To:
The Honorable the Head of Tarbiyah Department
of State Islamic Institute (IAIN) of Metro

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

We have given guidance and enough improvement to research proposal script
which is written by:

Name : Anwar sidiq Wiyata
St. Number : 1701070003
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
Department : English Education
Title : AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN
SCRIPT OF HARRY POTTER AND THE
DEATHLY HALLOWS

It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Tarbiyah Department in order to
be discussed on the seminar. Thank you very much.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

The head of English Education
Department

Andianto, M.Pd
NIP. 198711022015031004

Metro, 15 June 2021
Sponsor

Dr. Widhiya Nisiana M.Hum
NIP. 197209232000032002



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APPROVAL PAGE

Title : AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESION IN SCRIPT OF
HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS
Name : Anwar Sidiq Wiyata
NPM : 1701070003
Department : English Education
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED BY:

To be examined in the Seminar in Tarbiyah Faculty of State Islamic Institute of
Metro.

Metro, 15 June 2021

Sponsor

Dr. Widhiya Nisiana M. Hum
NIP. 197209232000032002

AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN SCRIPT OF “HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS”

by Anwar Sidiq Wiyata 1701070003

Submission date: 03-Dec-2021 11:11AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1719087223

File name: ANWAR_SIDIQ_WIYATA_-_1701070003.docx (128.43K)

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CURICULUM VITAE



The name of writer is Anwar Sidiq Wiyata. He has born on Kotabumi, July 21, 1999. He is the first child of married couple Mr. Wiyata and Mrs. Siti Erniwati.

He has graduate from elementary school SDN 1 Ogan Lima on 2005-2011. He continued her study at SMPN 1 Abung Barat 2011-2014. In 2014 the writer continue study to Metro. He continued study at SMAN 5 Metro on 2014 and complete in 2017.

After Graduating of SMAN 5 Metro, He was registered as a student of S1 English Education Department State Institute for Islamic (IAIN) Metro on 2017. Then the writer takes study as an S1 Student of English Education Department State for Islamic (IAIN) Metro.