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Translation Method in English-Indonesia Selected Sentences of Harry Potter and The Order of Phoenix

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Abstract. Translation plays a crucial role in transferring meaning across languages, particularly in literary works where linguistic and cultural elements require careful interpretation and adaptation. However, differences in linguistic structure and cultural context often create challenges in the transfer of meaning between source and target languages. This study aims to identify the translation methods applied at the sentence level in the English–Indonesian translation of Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix and to examine how these methods are used in transferring meaning from the source language to the target language. A qualitative descriptive approach was employed, with data consisting of five selected sentences analyzed using Newmark’s (1988) translation methods framework. The findings reveal that two translation methods are applied: literal translation and semantic translation. Semantic translation is the most frequently used method (60%), while literal translation appears in 40% of the data. The analysis shows that both methods contribute to meaning transfer, although they differ in their approach to conveying linguistic and contextual elements. This study contributes to translation studies by providing a focused sentence-level analysis and demonstrating how translators employ different translation methods according to contextual needs. The findings offer practical insights for literary translators and educators in English–Indonesian translation contexts.

Keywords: Translation methods, Sentence-level analysis, Novel translation, Literal translation, Semantic translation

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Introduction

Translation plays a crucial role in language, particularly in transferring meaning to texts. Particularly in literary works such as novels it encompasses not only linguistic elements but also cultural and contextual elements in the meaning itself. However, it also encompasses the structure of language and cultural context. Previous research has highlighted the issue from various perspectives (Saswati, 2024) found that while machine translation is indeed easy, human review is still necessary for all levels. Meanwhile, Mahmud & Ampera, (2024) employs a different strategy for translating into the target language by taking into account specific details and using paraphrasing to convey the information in the target language.

This study applies Peter Newmark's (1988) theory of translation methods, which consists of eight categories: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. The analysis focuses on identifying which of these methods are used in the English–Indonesian translation of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* at the sentence level. Previous studies have also applied Newmark's methods in similar contexts. Hayadi et al. (2022) describe several of Newmark's methods applied to novels, particularly those focusing on equivalence in English–Indonesian translation. Meanwhile, Nabilah and Sujatna (2020) found that while translation methods can be applied repeatedly, some techniques cannot be applied consistently, though this remains theoretically acceptable. Building on these previous studies, the present research extends the analysis by examining how the identified translation methods are applied in transferring meaning from the source language to the target language at the sentence level.

Similarly, Kaur et al., (2024) found that using the communicative translation method has a significant impact on the target audience. Similarly, Larasaty, (2019) found that in the novel *The Spiderwick Chronicles*, transposition was the most dominant literary device. Based on the two studies mentioned above, translation also depends heavily on the methods used to create an impact on the reader and to adapt the novel itself. Choosing the right and appropriate methods will have a very positive impact on these aspects.

Translation is also linked to the educational context and the concept of complexity. This study indicates that translation is fundamentally dependent on the method itself. According to Chotimah et al., (2022) Literal translation preserves both the linguistic structure and the meaning of a text. Translators can also use appropriate tools to achieve the desired translation while paraphrasing a sentence. Similarly, Theda et al., (2021) was found that paraphrasing strategies were predominant because of the lack of equivalent idioms in the target language. The field of translation is indeed diverse, particularly in the context of education and complex concepts therefore, prior research serves as the primary tool and strategy in translation. Consequently, the aforementioned study can enhance the effectiveness of translation methods and make the process easier for users.

Translation typically involves descriptive and literal approaches. Meanwhile, Latranita et al., (2024) it has been found that translation typically involves descriptive and literal approaches to cultural expression some findings suggest that translation is a dynamic process and is often applied at the sentence

level. Sentana, (2022) has been found that the English to Indonesian translation process is inevitably influenced by sentence structure, linguistic systems, and lexical units. The two studies above highlight that while the translation approach does influence sentence structure, it cannot account for the dynamics that occur within a sentence during the translation process.

Translation does not merely interpret a sentence but transforms perspectives. Efendi & Hardjanto, (2023) This study reveals how modulation adjusts meaning through shifts in perspective, including both the narrowing and broadening of meaning in the target language. These findings confirm the occurrence of meaning shifts and demonstrate the dynamic nature of translation as a process of negotiation between linguistic forms and contextual meaning. In this regard, translation can be understood as a process that involves shifts in meaning to accommodate differences between the source and target languages. Nurkholidah, (2025) found that translation involves not only linguistic transfer but also consideration of linguistic and cultural elements. Furthermore Budi, (2022) reported significant structural differences in the translation process, highlighting distinctions between the English and Indonesian language systems. These findings suggest that translation frequently involves structural transformations and linguistic adjustments to facilitate the transfer of meaning across languages while accommodating their different linguistic characteristics.

Structural translation and semantic transformation studies have also highlighted the application of translation methods in educational contexts and in novels. Structural translation and semantic transformation studies have also highlighted the application of translation methods in educational contexts and in novels. Nababan et al., (2024) For example, research into the use of translation methods among students has revealed certain limitations of these methods, as well as the prevalence of literal and faithful translations, which are the most commonly applied. Mahmud et al., (2023) revealed that translation involves the meaning, words, and expressions of both linguistic and non-linguistic cultural elements. Therefore, translation cannot be done literally. These findings demonstrate that translation involves both methodology and cognitive processes it is not merely a matter of altering meaning and perspective.

The choice of translation method depends on the translator and the context previous studies have demonstrated that translation methods are influenced by natural language. A study by Simamora & Priyono, (2022) revealed that translators predominantly use a literal approach and indicated that there is an effort to adapt the meaning and style of the source text to the target language. In addition, the research focuses on linguistic elements, such as names, and highlights the application of several systematic processes in the source and target languages (Azahra & Widhiyanto, 2025). Taken together, these findings suggest that translation is not a process rather, it requires careful consideration of the text's characteristics and the audience's expectations.

Previous studies have focused not only on translation but also on cultural and linguistic elements. Kuswahono, (2020) By emphasizing cultural translation elements, translators can employ multiple translation approaches, utilizing the techniques they are most proficient in to ensure that translation strategies are accurate, thereby facilitating the conveyance of cultural meaning and ensuring that the text is understandable to readers. In contrast, other studies have shown

that the choice of translation method affects structural characteristics. Nurhayati & Djuharie, (2025) reveal that the frequency of literal translation in interrogative sentences tends to be relatively simple in structure, which directly conveys the meaning of the sentence. Meanwhile, Dewi, (2023) distinguishing between semantic and communicative translation methods, literal translation focuses on the sentence structure and contains minimal cultural content. In contrast, communicative translation is better suited for conveying rich expressions and cultural meaning.

Recent studies have highlighted the linguistic and contextual complexities of both translation methods across various text types. Gunawan, (2025) found that communicative translation is effective in conveying meaning and emotional nuances in the target language. Rahmatan (2026) argues that while machine translation may be sophisticated in its execution, a human touch remains essential, particularly when translating literary texts that contain figurative and stylistic elements. This is because such translation requires not only appropriate lexical choices but also careful consideration of contextual, emotional, and aesthetic meanings. These findings suggest that translators pay close attention to meaning transfer and the interpretation of expressive elements when translating literary texts.

Previous studies have investigated various aspects of translation, including translation methods, translation techniques, cultural translation, figurative language, and literary translation. Several studies have also discussed the application of semantic and literal translation methods in different literary works. However, limited attention has been given to the analysis of translation methods at the sentence level in *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*, particularly in the English–Indonesian translation context. Furthermore, most previous studies have focused on broader textual units or specific translation phenomena, while relatively few have examined how translation methods are applied in individual sentences and how these methods contribute to meaning transfer in literary translation. To address this gap, the present study analyzes the translation methods used in selected sentences of *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* and explores how these methods are applied in transferring meaning from the source language to the target language. By focusing on sentence-level translation, this study provides a more detailed understanding of the application of translation methods in literary texts and contributes to the growing body of research on English–Indonesian literary translation.

Method

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach by analyzing the translation methods used in selected sentences from *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* and its Indonesian translation. Specifically, this approach presents data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences that require in-depth interpretation and contextual understanding. Qualitative research was chosen to explore translation phenomena comprehensively and to understand how meaning is constructed and conveyed within a particular context (Creswell, 2018). Through this approach, the researcher examines the translation process in detail and describes the application of translation methods within the text. The data

sources for this study are the English-language novel *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* and its Indonesian translation. The data consist of five selected sentences from both the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). The sampling technique used in this study is purposive sampling, in which the researcher intentionally selected sentences relevant to the research objectives and representative of the translation phenomena examined in the study.

The instrument in this study is the researcher. The data collection method involved documentation. The researcher first read both the English and Indonesian versions of the novel, identified sentences that reflected the application of translation methods, and recorded them systematically. Each selected sentence was then paired with its corresponding translation in the target language and arranged to facilitate comparison. In analyzing the data, this study applied proposed by (Newmark, 1988), classification of translation methods, with a specific focus on literal and semantic translation.

Findings and Discussion

This section presents the findings of the study based on the analysis of five selected sentences taken from *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* and its Indonesian translation. The five sentences were purposively selected because they represent different translation phenomena and provide examples of the translation methods identified in the data. The selected sentences contain linguistic features that require the translator to make decisions regarding meaning transfer and the adaptation of linguistic and contextual elements in the target language. Therefore, they were considered suitable for illustrating the application of Newmark's (1988) translation methods at the sentence level. The analysis focuses on identifying the translation methods applied in each sentence using Newmark's (1988) classification as the theoretical framework. The findings show that only two methods are used, namely literal translation and semantic translation. In addition, the analysis examines how these methods are applied in conveying meaning and addressing linguistic and contextual features in the target language.

The data were analyzed by comparing the source language (SL) and the target language (TL). The findings are presented in two tables. Table 1 presents the selected sentences along with their translations and the translation methods applied. Table 2 presents the frequency and percentage of the translation methods identified in the data. Following the tables, a detailed discussion is presented to interpret the findings and explain how the identified translation methods are applied in transferring meaning from the source language to the target language.

Table 1. Translation Methods of Selected Sentences

No.	Source Language (SL)	Target Language (TL)	Method
1	She had rounded the corner and vanished from view before Uncle Vernon's voice floated	Dia telah membelok di sudut dan menghilang dari pandangan sebelum suara	Semantic Translation

	out of the window again.	Paman Vernon melayang keluar jendela lagi.	
2	Harry repressed a snort with difficulty. The Dursleys really were astonishingly stupid about their son, Dudley	Harry menahan dengusan dengan susah payah. Keluarga Dursley benar-benar bodoh jika menyangkut anak mereka, Dudley.	Literal Translation
3	Panting, Harry fell forward over the hydrangea bush, straightened up, and stared around.	Sambil terengah-engah, Harry jatuh ke depan ke atas semak hydrangea, menegakkan diri dan menatap sekeliling.	Literal Translation
4	Harry hesitated for a moment. It cost him something to tell the truth this time, even though his aunt and uncle could not possibly know how bad Harry felt at admitting it.	Harry bimbang sejenak. Berkata jujur kali ini akan merugikannya, bahkan walaupun bibi dan pamannya tidak mungkin tahu bagaimana buruk perasaannya untuk mengakui hal itu.	Semantic Translation
5.	Often the old scar on his forehead prickled uncomfortably, but he did not fool himself	Seringkali bekas luka lamanya menusuk-nusuk menimbulkan rasa tidak nyaman, tetapi dia tidak membodohi diri sendiri	Semantic Translation

Based on Table 1, the analysis reveals that two primary translation methods are predominantly applied in the selected data, namely literal translation and semantic translation, as proposed by Peter Newmark (1988). Among these methods, semantic translation appears to be more dominant, as it is identified in three out of five data, while literal translation is found in the remaining two cases. This distribution indicates that the translator tends to prioritize conveying meaning and contextual appropriateness rather than strictly adhering to the formal structure of the source language. Such a tendency is particularly significant in literary translation, where preserving the intended meaning and emotional nuance often takes precedence over structural fidelity.

In Data 1, the phrase “vanished from view” is translated as “menghilang dari pandangan,” which at first glance appears to be a direct or literal rendering. However, this translation also reflects a semantic consideration, as the expression is adapted to fit Indonesian usage without altering the original meaning. The translator maintains the core semantic content while adjusting the expression to suit the linguistic characteristics of the target language. This indicates that the

translator does not merely transfer lexical meaning but also considers contextual appropriateness and meaning transfer. Therefore, although the structure remains relatively similar, the choice of expression demonstrates the application of semantic translation to convey meaning effectively within the target-language context.

Literal translation is applied in sentences where the structure and lexical items of the source language can be transferred directly into the target language without causing distortion or ambiguity. This method is evident in Data 2 and Data 3, where the translations closely follow the grammatical structure and lexical choices of the original sentences. In Data 2, for example, the phrase “Harry repressed a snort with difficulty” is translated as “Harry menahan dengusan dengan susah payah,” which maintains both the semantic content and syntactic structure of the source text. Similarly, the clause describing the Dursleys as “astonishingly stupid about their son” is rendered into Indonesian with minimal modification, preserving the evaluative meaning embedded in the original text. These examples indicate that literal translation can effectively transfer meaning when the source and target languages share similar syntactic patterns and lexical equivalence.

In Data 3, the sentence “Panting, Harry fell forward over the hydrangea bush, straightened up, and stared around” is translated into “Sambil terengah-engah, Harry jatuh ke depan ke atas semak hydrangea, menegakkan diri dan menatap sekeliling.” Here, the translator retains the sequential structure of the actions, ensuring that the narrative flow remains consistent with the original text. The use of “sambil terengah-engah” effectively captures the participial construction “panting,” indicating that literal translation can still accommodate slight grammatical adjustments without deviating significantly from the source text. However, despite its strengths, literal translation may produce expressions that sound somewhat rigid or unnatural in Indonesian, particularly when the syntactic structure of English does not align perfectly with Indonesian norms. This limitation suggests that literal translation, while useful, may not always be sufficient in conveying the full nuance of literary texts.

In contrast, semantic translation is employed in more complex contexts where a direct transfer of structure and lexical items would fail to convey the intended meaning accurately. This method is evident in Data 1, Data 4, and Data 5, where the translator demonstrates a deeper level of interpretation in rendering the source text into the target language. In Data 4, for instance, the expression “It cost him something to tell the truth this time” is translated as “Berkata jujur kali ini akan merugikannya.” This translation does not follow the literal structure of the source text but instead captures the implied meaning that telling the truth involves a personal loss or consequence. The choice of the word “merugikannya” reflects a semantic shift that enhances clarity and ensures that the target readers can easily grasp the intended message.

In Data 5, the sentence describing the sensation experienced by the character is translated using a more evident semantic approach. The phrase “prickled uncomfortably” is rendered as “menusuk-nusuk menimbulkan rasa tidak nyaman,” which involves an expansion of meaning in the target language. Rather than translating the expression literally, the translator adds “menimbulkan rasa tidak nyaman” to explicitly convey the discomfort implied in the source text. This adjustment reflects an interpretative process aimed at preserving the emotional nuance and intensity of the original expression. As a result, the translation becomes more expressive and clearer for Indonesian readers, ensuring that the intended feeling is effectively communicated. This example demonstrates that semantic translation plays a crucial role in conveying implicit meanings and emotional elements in literary texts.

The application of semantic translation in these data highlights the translator’s effort to preserve meaning while adapting expressions to the linguistic and contextual characteristics of the target language. Unlike literal translation, which focuses on transferring the formal structure of the source language, semantic translation emphasizes the transfer of meaning, allowing the translator to make necessary adjustments to convey contextual meaning more effectively. This approach is particularly important in literary translation, where meaning is often intertwined with stylistic, emotional, and cultural elements. Furthermore, the dominance of semantic translation in this study suggests that the translator adopts a flexible approach in responding to different linguistic and contextual demands found in the source text. This finding is consistent with the general principle that literary translation requires adaptation and interpretation, as strict adherence to the source-language structure may not always convey contextual meaning effectively in the target language. By employing semantic translation, the translator is able to transfer not only the informational content but also the contextual and expressive meanings conveyed in the original text.

Another important aspect revealed in the findings is the dynamic nature of the translation process. The translator does not rely exclusively on a single method but instead selects the most appropriate method based on the specific characteristics of each sentence. This flexibility reflects the complex nature of translation, which involves not only linguistic competence but also interpretative skills and cultural awareness. In this regard, translation can be seen as a decision-making process in which the translator continuously evaluates various options to achieve the best possible outcome.

Moreover, the findings of this study support previous research in translation studies, which emphasizes that translation is not a mechanical process but an interpretative activity that requires careful consideration of context, meaning, and audience. The use of both literal and semantic translation demonstrates that different methods can complement each other in the process of transferring meaning from the source language to the target language. Literal translation tends

to preserve the grammatical structure and lexical elements of the source text, whereas semantic translation allows the translator to adapt expressions according to the contextual meaning conveyed in the target language. As a result, both methods contribute to the effective communication of meaning in literary translation. In addition, the analysis reveals that the choice of translation method is influenced by the complexity of the sentence and the presence of implicit meaning.

Simple sentences with clear and direct meaning are more likely to be translated literally, whereas complex sentences with implicit or figurative meaning require a semantic approach. This observation underscores the importance of context in translation, as the same method may not be suitable for all types of text. Overall, the findings indicate that the translator employs a flexible and context-sensitive approach in translating the selected sentences. The combination of literal and semantic translation enables the translator to convey meaning effectively while taking into account both linguistic structure and contextual meaning. This reinforces the view that translation is a dynamic and multifaceted process that involves continuous negotiation between form and meaning.

To answer the research question more comprehensively, it is necessary not only to identify which translation methods are applied but also to examine how each method is used in transferring meaning from the source language to the target language. This analysis focuses on the relationship between the selected translation methods and the linguistic as well as contextual features found in the data. By examining how literal and semantic translation are applied in different sentence contexts, the study provides a deeper understanding of the translator's choices and the role of translation methods in conveying meaning within literary texts.

To provide a clearer overview of the distribution of translation methods found in the selected sentences, a frequency analysis was conducted. Table 2 summarizes the occurrence of each translation method across the five data samples. This table helps to identify which method is predominantly used by the translator when handling sentences at the sentence level in the novel *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix*.

Table 2. Frequency and Percentage of Translation Methods

Translation Method	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Semantic Translation	3	60 %
Literal Translation	2	40 %
Total	5	100 %

As presented in Table 2, semantic translation appears three times out of five selected sentences, accounting for 60% of the data. This indicates that semantic

translation is the most frequently applied method by the translator. Meanwhile, literal translation occurs twice, representing 40% of the data. The dominance of semantic translation suggests that the translator prioritizes the transfer of meaning and contextual considerations rather than strict adherence to the grammatical structure of the source language. This tendency is reflected in several examples where semantic translation is applied to convey contextual meaning and accommodate linguistic differences between the source and target languages. Conversely, literal translation, although still used in 40% of the cases, tends to be applied in sentences where the source and target language structures are relatively similar, allowing for direct transfer without significant modification of meaning.

By applying Newmark's (1988) classification of translation methods, the findings reveal that two primary methods are predominantly employed, namely literal translation and semantic translation. Among these, semantic translation appears to be more dominant, indicating that the translator tends to prioritize meaning-oriented rendering rather than strictly preserving the structural form of the source language.

This finding highlights the importance of flexibility in translation practices, particularly in literary contexts where conveying meaning and emotional nuance is essential. The findings further indicate that semantic translation is frequently applied in sentences that contain implicit meanings, emotional expressions, or culturally embedded elements. In such cases, a literal rendering may not adequately convey the intended message, as the meaning is often context-dependent. Where similarities in structure and lexical choices allow meaning to be transferred directly without substantial modification. This suggests that the translator selects translation methods selectively, depending on the linguistic complexity and contextual demands of each sentence.

These findings are consistent with previous research in translation studies. Hayadi et al. (2022) argue that various translation methods are applied to facilitate the transfer of meaning and address linguistics and contextual differences in literary texts. This aligns with the present study, where both literal and semantic translation are employed to address different linguistic and contextual requirements. The use of multiple methods reflects the translator's effort to preserve meaning while adapting expressions according to the characteristics of the target language. In this sense, the findings support the view that translation is a flexible process that requires the integration of different methods rather than reliance on a single approach. Furthermore, the results of this study support the findings of Nabilah & Sujatna, (2020), who found that semantic translation is dominantly used in literary texts. Their study emphasizes that semantic translation enables translators to preserve meaning while adapting expressions to fit the norms of the target language. Similarly, in the present study, semantic translation is frequently observed in sentences that require interpretative adjustments, particularly when dealing with emotionally loaded expressions or

context-bound meanings. This indicates that semantic translation is particularly suitable for literary texts, where meaning is often conveyed implicitly and requires careful interpretation.

However, while the findings are generally consistent with previous studies, some differences can be identified. Several studies highlight the dominance of semantic translation in literary texts. The present study confirms that both semantic and literal translation are applied at the sentence level. This finding suggests that, at the sentence level, translators may prioritize preserving meaning while considering the structural characteristics of the source and target languages. The findings can also be explained by considering the theoretical distinction between literal and semantic translation. Literal translation focuses on transferring the surface structure of the source language into the target language, whereas semantic translation emphasizes the transfer of meaning, even if structural adjustments are required. In literary translation, where meaning is often layered and influenced by context, semantic translation becomes more appropriate. This is supported by Dewi (2023), who argues that semantic translation is particularly suitable for texts that require careful preservation of meaning, especially when cultural and contextual factors are involved.

In addition, the dominance of semantic translation in this study may also be influenced by the nature of literary texts themselves. Novels frequently contain figurative language, emotional nuance, and culturally specific elements that cannot always be translated directly. As suggested in previous studies, such complexity requires translators to reinterpret the source text and adjust it to fit the target-language context. This process involves not only linguistic transfer but also contextual adaptation to ensure that the intended meaning is preserved. Another possible explanation relates to the occurrence of shifts and adjustments in translation. Sentana (2022) notes that translation often involves structural and semantic shifts due to differences between languages. These shifts are necessary to accommodate linguistic and contextual differences between the source and target languages. In the present study, the use of semantic translation reflects such adjustments, as the translator modifies certain expressions to convey contextual meaning more effectively in the target language. This indicates that translation involves not only the transfer of meaning but also the restructuring of linguistic forms.

Moreover, the findings suggest that the translator tends to align the translation with the linguistic and contextual norms of the target language. By frequently applying semantic translation, the translator is able to adapt expressions according to the contextual meaning conveyed in the source text. This is particularly relevant in literary translation, where meaning is often influenced by context, emotion, and cultural nuances. A translation that follows the source text too closely may not always convey the intended meaning effectively in the target language. Despite the prominence of semantic translation,

the role of literal translation should not be underestimated. Literal translation remains useful in cases where the structure and meaning of the source language can be directly transferred without significant modification. In the present study, literal translation is applied in sentences that are straightforward and structurally similar between the two languages. This indicates that literal translation continues to function as a useful method in specific contexts, particularly when meaning can be transferred directly while preserving the structural characteristics of the source text.

Overall, the findings demonstrate that the translator employs translation methods in a flexible and context-sensitive manner. Rather than relying on a single method, the translator appears to select the most appropriate approach based on the characteristics of each sentence. This supports the view that translation is a dynamic process that requires continuous decision-making and adaptation. The application of different methods reflects the translator's effort to preserve meaning while accommodating the linguistic and contextual characteristics of the target language. This study also contributes to the existing body of knowledge by providing a more focused analysis at the sentence level. While many previous studies examine translation methods at the text level, this study highlights how these methods are applied in individual sentences. This approach offers a more detailed understanding of translation practices and demonstrates how translation methods function in specific contexts. It also confirms that the application of translation methods at the sentence level is context-dependent and cannot be generalized across all literary texts.

In addition, the findings have practical implications for translators and translation students. Understanding how translation methods are applied in different contexts can help deepen their understanding of the translation process. Translators may benefit from recognizing when to apply literal translation and when to adopt a more meaning-oriented approach such as semantic translation. Such awareness can support their ability to select appropriate translation methods according to the linguistic and contextual characteristics of the source text, particularly in literary contexts where meaning is often complex and nuanced. The discussion highlights that semantic translation plays a dominant role in literary translation, particularly in conveying contextual meaning and accommodating linguistic and cultural elements. While literal translation remains useful in certain contexts, it may not be sufficient for handling complex and context-dependent expressions. The findings confirm that translation is a flexible and interpretative process that requires careful consideration of linguistic and contextual factors. By relating the findings to previous studies and providing possible explanations, this study offers a comprehensive understanding of how translation methods are applied in literary texts, particularly at the sentence level.

Conclusion

This study identified two translation methods applied at the sentence level in the English–Indonesian translation of Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix: literal translation and semantic translation. Semantic translation was the most frequently used method, accounting for sixty percent of the data, while literal translation appeared in the remaining forty percent. The findings indicate that both methods contribute to the transfer of meaning from the source language to the target language, although they are applied in different linguistic and contextual situations. Semantic translation is more frequently used in sentences that require interpretative adjustment and consideration of contextual meaning, whereas literal translation is applied in sentences whose meaning and structure can be transferred more directly. These findings confirm that the translator employs a flexible and context-sensitive approach, selecting translation methods according to the characteristics and communicative requirements of each sentence.

This study is limited to five selected sentences from a single novel; therefore, the findings may not be generalizable to other literary texts or language pairs. Future research may expand the data sample by including more sentences from various novels and genres and conduct comparative studies involving different translators, literary works, or language pairs to provide deeper insights into the application of translation methods at the sentence level.

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