CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter is related to the descriptive analysis of translation methods which are used to translate figurative languages expressed in *The Kite Runner* novel. This chapter will describe the figurative languages found in *The Kite Runner* novel and the translation method used to translate the figurative languages in *The Kite Runner* novel.

4.1. The Findings of Translation Method in Figurative Language Translation

The table shows the classification of Perrine's theory about figurative languages. In the table 4.1, the column 3 shows the frequency of figurative languages and the column 4 of the table shows the total number (in percentage) of figurative languages which are found in *The Kite Runner* novel. The number offigurative languagescan be seen in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 List of Figurative Languages

1	2	3	4
No	Figurative Languages	Total Number	Percentage
1.	Simile	93	26,20%
2.	Metaphor	77	21,70%
3.	Personification	66	18,60%
4.	Metonymy (and Synecdoche	20	5,63%
5.	Paradox	17	4,79%
6.	Verbal Irony	17	4,79%
7.	Overstatement	15	4,22%
8.	Dramatic Irony	15	4,22%
9.	Symbol	10	2,82%
10.	Understatement	9	2,54%
11.	Irony of Situation	8	2,25%
12.	Apostrophe	4	1,12%
13.	Allegory	4	1,12%
	Total Data	355	100%

There are 13 types out of 13 types of figurative languages based on Perrine, which are found in *The Kite Runner* novel. They are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy (and synecdoche), paradox, verbal irony, overstatement, dramatic irony, symbol, understatement, irony of situation, apostrophe, and allegory.

In table 4.1, the researcher found 93 figurative languages which are included into Simile. It can be concluded that Simile has a high frequency of

usage in *The Kite Runner* novel. The figurative language which is used as a means of comparing things that is essentially unlike. In simile, the comparison is expressed by the use of some word or phrase such as *like, as, than, similar to, resembles,* or *seems.*The next is metaphor; there are 78 metaphors which are found in *The Kite Runner* novel. Furthermore, the researcher finds 66 figurative languages which are included in personification. Simile, metaphor, and personification have the high frequency, because they reach more than 10%.

In the other hand, metonymy (and synecdoche), paradox, verbal irony, overstatement, dramatic irony, symbol, understatement, irony of situation, apostrophe, and allegory have the low frequency of usage. It happens because they reach the percentage less than 10%.

Meanwhile, the translation methods that are used to translate figurative languages will be shown in the table below. In the table 4.2 shows the total number of translation methods used in translating Figurative Languages in *The Kite Runner* novel. In the table 4.2, the column 3 shows the frequency of Translation Methods, and the column 5 of the table shows the total number (in percentage) of Translation Methods. The number ofTranslation Methods in translating Figurative Languagescan be seen in table 4.2.

Table 4.2 List of Translation Method

1	2	3	4
No	Translation Methods	Total Number	Percentage
1.	Free	160	45,07%
2.	Literal	125	35,21%
3.	Communicative	29	8,17%
4.	Adaptation	11	3,10%
5.	Idiomatic	10	2,82%
6.	Word for Word	8	2,25%
7.	Semantic	8	2,25%
8.	Faithful	4	1,13%
	Total Data	355	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the translator more often uses free translation method to translate figurative languages in *The Kite Runner* novel. The researcher finds 160 free translation methods which applied to translate figurative languages. Free translation is a translation method which reproduces the matter or the context without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.The next one is literal translation method; there are 125 literal translation methods which are found in translating figurative language in *The Kite Runner* novel. Free, and literal translation methods are the most frequent method of translation applied by the translator, because they reach more than 10%.

In the other hand, communicative, adaptation, idiomatic, word for word, semantic and faithfultranslation methods have the low frequency of usage. It occurs because they reach the percentage less than 10%.

4.2. Discussion of the Findings

The researcher collects, analyzes, and compares the figurative languages and its translation which are shown in *The Kite Runner* novel. Then, the researcher describes the figurative language translation and gives its analysis of each sample. The researcher also gives the data collection by using the code. This can be written in this following structure:

Code	001/KR/SL-1/1/TL-12/1	Figurative Language	Translation Method
Q			
SL			
TL			

1. Q   : Quotation

2. SL   : Source Language (English)

3. TL   : Target Language (Indonesian)

4. 001/KR/SL-1/3/TL-12/7:

   Number of figurative language/Kite Runner/Source Language-page/Line in Source Language/Target Language-page/Line in Target Language

4.3.1. Free Translation Methods

It reproduces the matter or the context without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious, and not translation at all.

There are 12 types of figurative languages which uses free translation method. They are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy (and synecdoche), paradox, verbal irony, overstatement, dramatic irony, symbol, understatement, irony of situation, and allegory. Below are the examples offree translation method analysis.

Code	045/KR/SL-12/41/TL-44/1	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…my entire childhood seems like one long lazy summer day with Hassan, ...	Simile	Free
TL	...*seluruhmasakecilkuterlihatbagaikanterjadidalamsatuharimusimpanas yang panjangdansantai, yang kuhabiskanbersama Hassan,...*		

The translation method applied in translating this figure of speech is free translation method. It reproduces the matter or the context without the form of the original. The TL is more clearly, because it emphasizes in rendering the message. Although the TL is longer, it is easily to be understood by the readers. The translator prefers to translate "one long lazy summer day" to "*terjadidalamsatuharimusimpanas yang panjangdansantai*", than "*satuharimusimpanas yang panjangdansantai*", because she wants to explain the situation to the TL's readers. In addition, "with Hassan" is translated to "*yang*

kuhabiskanbersama Hassan", because the translator wants to make it clear for the readers.

Code	008/KR/SL-2/12/TL-14/13	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>There is a way to be good again</u>.	Metaphor	Free
TL	*Ada jalan untuk kembali menuju kebaikan.*		

In this metaphor sentence, the translator uses free translation methods. It can be seen from how the translator translates "a way to be good again" into "*jalan untuk kembali menuju kebaikan*". "again" is translated into "*kembali*", and the translator adds the word "*menuju*" in translating "to be" that it should be "*menjadi*". The translator uses free translation method to clearer the meaning of this sentence.

Code	272/KR/SL-119/16/TL-317/14	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>His accusing eyes</u> never left me.	Personification	Free
TL	*Tatapanmenuduhnyasenantiasadiarahkanpadaku.*		

In translating this figurative language, the translator adopts the free translation method. She prefers to translate "his accusing eyes" into "*tatapanmenuduhnya*" than "*matanya yang menuduh*"and "never left me" into "*senantiasadiarahkanpadaku*" than "*takpernahmelepaskanku*". The translator applies free translation method, because she emphasizes to the readers' understanding.

Code	029/KR/SL-6/16/TL-27/1	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…his bare hands.	Metonymy	Free
TL	…*tangankosong*…		

In translating this figurative language, the translator uses free translation method. It reproduces the matter or the context without the form of the original. It is proved from the figurative language above "his bare hands" is translated into "*tangankosong*", and it does not have "-*nya*", the pronoun from "his", because the readers are more common with "*tangankosong*" than "*tangankosongnya*". Besides, the translator changes the construction of the sentence. She takes "*tangankosong*" in the middle, which it is easier for the readers to catch the idea of the story.

Code	041/KR/SL-10/14/TL-37/21	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…the harder I tried, waving my arms over my head frantically and screeching, "I'm open! I'm open!" the more I went ignored.	Paradox	Free
TL	*Semakinkerasakumencoba, melambai-lambaikantangankutinggi-tinggidanberteriak-teriakdengan liar, "Akubebas! Akubebas!"anggotatimkusemakinmengabaikanku*		

The translator applies free translation method in translating this figurative language. "the more I went ignored" is translated into "*anggotatimkusemakinmengabaikanku*". It is so clear that this figurative language is translated uses free translation method. The translator wants to make the readers understand it easier and clearer.

Code	149/KR/SL-49/12/TL-135/12	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	"… . Anyway, <u>I heard you like to read so I brought you a book</u>. …	Verbal Irony	Free
TL	*"… . Oh yakudengarkausukamembaca, jadiakumenghadiahkansebuahbukuuntukmu. …*		

The translator applies free translation method in translating this figurative language. "I brought you a book" is translated into "*akumenghadiahkansebuahbukuuntukmu*". The translator tries to translate it to make the readers more understand, and feel more common with this situation. "brought" does not have to translate to "*membawakan*", but in birthday party it is more common to be translated to "*menghadiahkan*".

Code	146/KR/SL-47/26/TL-131/36	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>Invite the whole world or it's not a party</u>.	Overstatement	Free
TL	*Bukanpestakalaukautidakmengundangsemua orang di seluruhdunia.*		

In translating this figurative language, the translator applies free translation method. She gives the longer translation, "*Bukanpestakalaukautidakmengundangsemua orang di seluruhdunia.*" than "*mengundangseluruhduniaatauinibukanlahpesta*".It makes the reader understand more the message of this figurative language.

Code	067/KR/SL-17/31/TL-56/11	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	"<u>They hunt ducks at night</u>, …	Dramatic Irony	Free
TL	*…,<u>orang-orang sukaberburubebek di malam</u>…*		

The translator applies free translation method in translating this figurative language. "They hunt ducks at night" is translated into *"orang-orang sukaberburubebek di malamhari"*. The translator gives the addition, or more explanation in the clause "they hunt" becomes *"orang-orang sukaberburu."* Free translation method reproduces the matter or the context without the form of the original.

Code	024/KR/SL-5/33/TL-25/4	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>Out he came smiling</u>.	Symbol	Free
TL	<u>*Dialahirtersenyum*</u>,...		

The translator uses free translation method to translate "out he came smiling". As a result, it does not translate to *"keluardiatersenyum"*, but it is common for the TL readers when it is translated to *"dialahirtersenyum"*. Since, the translator emphasizes to the TL readers.

Code	158/KR/SL-52/20/TL-143/21	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>It's modest and not worthy of you</u>, …	Understatement	Free
TL	*"<u>Harganyamurahdantidakpantasdihadiahkanuntuk orang sepertimu</u>, ...*		

The translator applies free translation method in translating this figurative language. "not worthy of you" is translated to *"tidakpantasdihadiahkanuntuk orang sepertimu"*. The translator translates it by rendering the message without has to faithful to the grammatical construction of SL, so that; this translated figurative language is more clearly for the readers.

Code	025/KR/SL-5/37/TL-25/12	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	"Now you have your own idiot child to do all your smiling for you!"	Irony of Situation	Free
TL	*"Sekarangkamupunyaanakidiotmusendiri yang akanmewakilimutersenyum!"*		

This irony of situation translation can be included to free translation method, because from the clause "to do all your smiling for you" is translated into *"yang akanmewakilimutersenyum"*. The translator still renders the message in this figurative language translation, but she reproduces the matter or the context without the form of the original.

Code	135/KR/SL-37/32/TL-105/26	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…They say there is a brotherhood between people who've fed from the same breast. …	Allegory	Free
TL	*…Kata orang, mereka yang menyusudaripayudara yang samamemilikiikatanpersaudaraan. …*		

The translator applies free translation method in translating this figurative language. The translator emphasizes in its message. "mereka yang menyusudaripayudara yang samamemilikiikatanpersaudaraan" is more easily to be understood, than "adaikatanpersaudaraandiantarasiapapun yang menyusudaripayudara yang sama". Therefore, the translator prefers to use free translation method.

4.3.2. Literal Translation Method

A translation is mentioned as literal translation if the SL grammatical role is changed to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again

translated one by one. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

There are 13 types of figurative languages which uses literal translation method. They are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy (and synecdoche), paradox, verbal irony, overstatement, dramatic irony, symbol, understatement, irony of situation, apostrophe, and allegory. Below are the examples ofliteral translation method analysis.

Code	111/KR/SL-31/28/TL-91/22	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	He held the kite high over his head, like an Olympic athlete showing his gold medal.	Simile	Literal
TL	*Diamengangkatlayang-layangitukeataskepalanya, sepertiatletolimpiade yang*		

In this simile translation, the translator applies literal translation method. It can be seen there is a changing in the grammatical construction from SL to TL. For example, the phrase "Olympic athlete" changes to the nearest TL equivalents become "*atletolimpiade*", and "gold medal" changes to "*medaliemas*".

Code	043/KR/SL-11/8/TL-39/26	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	"Children aren't coloring books. …	Metaphor	Literal
TL	*"Anak-anakbukanlahbukumewarnai…*		

The translation method applied in translating this figure of speech is literal translation method. Since, the translator here converts the SL grammatical construction to its nearest TL equivalents. "children aren't coloring books" are

translated to its nearest TL equivalents "a*nak-anakbukanlahbukumewarnai*".

"coloring books" is translated into "*bukumewarnai*".

Code	100/KR/SL-28/29/TL-84/16	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	… wind-rattled tree branches tapped on the window.	Personification	Literal
TL	… *cabang-cabangpohon yang diterpaanginmengetuk-ngetukjendela.*		

The translator applies literal translation method in translating this figurative language. "wind-rattled tree branches" is translated into "*cabang-cabangpohon yang diterpaangin*", the SL grammatical construction changes to its nearest TL equivalents.

Code	203/KR/SL-71/20/TL-196/1	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	But no khastegars, no suitors, have knocked on the general's door since.	Metonymy	Literal
TL	*Namunbelumpernahadakhastegar, jodoh, yang mengetukpintuJenderalsejaksaatitu.*		

The translator applies literal translation method in translating this figurative language. The translator here converts the SL grammatical construction to its nearest TL equivalents. "the general's door since" is translated into the nearest TL equivalents, "*pintuJenderalsejaksaatitu*".

Code	181/KR/SL-65/26/TL-180/12	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…, Baba's face drawn and pale under the bright fluorescent lights.	Paradox	Literal
TL	…, *wajah Baba tampakletihdanpucatdibawahcerahnyacahaya*		

Translation method which is applied in translating this figurative language is literal translation. The translator converts the SL grammatical construction to its nearest TL equivalents. "Baba's face drawn and pale under the bright fluorescent lights" is translated into *"wajah Baba tampakletihdanpucatdibawahcerahnyacahaya fluorescent"*.

Code	148/KR/SL-48/30/TL-133/27	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	"I picked out your present myself,"	Verbal Irony	Literal
TL	*"Akumemilihsendirihadiahuntukmu,"*		

The translator changes the SL grammatical construction to the nearest TL equivalents. She translates "I picked out your present myself" into *"Akumemilihsendirihadiahuntukmu"*. There is a changing position in the clause "your present myself" into *"sendirihadiahuntukmu"*. In the other hand, the translator more emphasize to SL. So that, this translated verbal irony can be included to literal translation method.

Code	034/KR/SL-6/33/TL-28/15	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…the long list of things…	Overstate ment	Literal
TL	*...daftarpanjangtentanghal-hal...*		

The overstatement translation above can be categorized to literal translation method, because there is a changing in the phrase "the long list" becomes *"daftarpanjang"*. The translator emphasizes to the SL but she changes the SL grammatical to the nearest TL equivalent. It concludes to literal translation method.

Code	257/KR/SL-112/10/TL-299/25	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	"Ali was sterile,"	Dramatic Irony	Literal
TL	*"Ali mandul"*		

The translator translates "Ali was sterile" into *"Ali mandul"*. She erases the meaning of "was" in which this is not necessary in the TL when it is translated. She translates it to the nearest equivalents of TL.

Code	028/KR/SL-6/9/TL-26/4	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…the same breasts.	Symbol	Literal
TL	*...payudara yang sama.*		

The translator applies literal translation method in translating this figurative language. The translator converts the SL grammatical construction "the same breasts" to its nearest TL equivalents "*payudara yang sama*".

Code	266/KR/SL-115/13/TL-307/23	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	It's not fancy like American medicine, …	Understatement	Literal
TL	*"Inimemangtidaksemewahobat-obatanAmerika,* …		

Translation method which is used in translating this figurative language is literal translation. The translator converts the SL grammatical construction to its nearest TL equivalents. "It's not fancy like" is translated into "*Inimemangtidaksemewah*". It proves that the translator uses literal translation method.

Code	084/KR/SL-23/33/TL-70/9	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>I wished I too had some kind of scar that would beget Baba's sympathy</u>.	Irony of Situation	Literal
TL	*Akuberharap, aku pun memilikisemacambekasluka yang bisamenimbulkan rasa simpati Baba*.		

The translator adopts literal translation method in translating this figurative language. Like the previous description, a translation is mentioned as literal translation if the SL grammatical role is changed to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated one by one. This sentence is translated one by one for the lexical words, but the grammatical role for "Baba's sympathy" is changed to the nearest TL equivalents "*simpati Baba*".

Code	184/KR/SL-6/5/TL-25/29	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>O Ali, Lion of God, King of Men</u>,	Apostrophe	Literal
TL	*Oh Ali, SingaTuhan, Raja Manusia*		

"O Ali, Lion of God, King of Men" is translated to "*Oh Ali, SingaTuhan, RajaManusia*". The translator almost translates it by using word for word translation method, but she does not translate "of" in this translated apostrophe, so the translator uses literal translation method to translate the apostrophe sentence above.

Code	136/KR/SL-38/4/TL-106/5	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…<u>The old man reaches for my hand and I withdraw it</u>.	Allegory	Literal
TL	...*Priatuaitumeraihtangankudanakusegeramenariknya*.		

Literal translation method can be seen from the phrase "the old man" which is translated into "*priatua*", and also "my hand" is translated into "*tanganku*". The translator translates it to the TL equivalents, and it still emphasizes to SL.

4.3.3. Communicative Translation Method

It expresses the meaning of SL into TL in a standard expression for that situation. The equivalent of source text is a standard expression for SL and the target text is a standard expression for TL too.

There are 9 types of figurative languages which uses communicative translation method. They are simile, metaphor, personification, metonymy (and synecdoche), paradox, verbal irony, overstatement, symbol, and understatement. Below are the examples of communicative translation method analysis.

Code	133/KR/SL-37/7/TL-104/13	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	"A loyal Hazara. <u>Loyal as a dog</u>	Simile	Communicative
TL	*"Hazara yang setia. <u>Sepertianjing</u>,"*		

The translator applies communicative translation method in translating this figurative language. The translator intends to communicate the contextual meaning of figurative language. "Loyal as a dog" is translated to "*Sepertianjing*", and not translated into "*setiasepertianjing*", because the translator knows that the word "*setia*" is already used in the last phrase before. To make it more effective the translator uses communicative translation method.

Code	020/KR/SL-4/28/TL-21/30	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…<u>eyes are windows to the soul</u>.	Metaphor	Communicative
TL	… *mataadalahjendelajiwa*.		

The translator applies communicative translation method in translating this figurative language. Communicative translation has a function to render the message. It pays attention to its effectiveness. Accordingly, "eyes are windows to the soul" is not translated into "*mataadalahjendelamenujujiwa*", but "*mataadalahjendelajiwa*" to keep its effectiveness.

Code	264/KR/SL-114/26/TL-306/2	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>THE KHYBER PASS WELCOMES YOU</u>	Personification	Communicative
TL	*CELAH KHYBER MENYAMBUT ANDA*.		

The translation method applied in translating this figure of speech is communicative translation method. The translator attempts to communicate the exact contextual meaning as intend by original language. In this figure of speech, it gives a brief explanation to the readers that the characters arrive in The Khyber Pass.

Code	178/KR/SL-63/31/TL-175/3	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…<u>the sort of blue-collar people</u>…	Metonymy	Communicative
TL	… *jenispekerjakerahbiru*…		

The translator applies communicative translation method to translate this metonymy figurative language. She translates "people" here into "*pekerja*". She wants to gives the explanation to the TL readers, that "people" is not only "*orang-*

orang", but "*pekerja*". She emphasizes to the TL to make it clearer for the TL

readers.

Code	087/KR/SL-24/37/TL-74/5	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	Baba and I lived in the same house, but in different spheres of existence.	Paradox	Communicative
TL	*Akudan Baba tinggal di rumah yang sama, namundalamdimensi yang berbeda.*		

"Baba and I lived in the same house, but in different spheres of existence"

is translated into"*Akudan Baba tinggal di rumah yang sama, namundalamdimensi*

yang berbeda". The phrase "spheres of existence" is translated by using

communicative translation method become "*dimensi*". The TL readers are more

common with this word than "*lingkungankehidupan*"

Code	131/KR/SL-36/26/TL-103/9	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	"That was clever."	Verbal Irony	Communicative
TL	"*Pintar.*"		

The translator translates "that was clever" into "*pintar*" by using

communicative translation method. Communicative translation has a function to

render the message. It pays attention to its effectiveness. The translated verbal

irony above is understandable for the TL readers, than if it has to be translated in a

complete sentence.

Code	049/KR/SL-14/33/TL-49/6	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…tears pooled in Hassan's eyes …	Overstatement	Communicative
TL	...*mata Hassan berkaca-kaca*...		

The translator translates overstatement figurative language above by using communicative translation method. It can be seen by the clause "tears pooled" that is translated into "*berkaca-kaca*". Since, the translator emphasizes in TL, and the readers are also common with "*berkaca-kaca*" than "*digenangi air mata*". Thus, the translator prefers to use communicative translation method.

Code	211/KR/SL-78/13/TL-212/23	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>Bowing my head to the ground</u>, …	Symbol	Communicative
TL	*Sambilbersujud, ...*		

The translator prefers to translate "bowing my head to the ground" into "*sambilbersujud*". Since, it is understandable enough for the TL readers, when it translates to "*sambilbersujud*" than "*sambilmenyujudkankepalakuketanah*".

Code	230/KR/SL-88/13/TL-236/28	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>Baba never woke up</u>.	Understatement	Communicative
TL	*Baba tidakpernahterbangunlagi.*		

"Baba never woke up" is translated into "*Baba tidakpernahterbangunlagi*". The translator uses communicative translation method. She adds the word "*lagi*", because communicative translation has a function to render the message.

4.3.4. Adaptation Translation Method

It is the'freest' form of translation.The deplorable practice of having aplay or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet

has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

There are 7 types of figurative languages which uses adaptation translation method. They are simile, metaphor, personification, paradox, verbal irony, dramatic irony, and apostrophe. Below are the examples of adaptation translation method analysis.

Code	118/KR/SL-32/28/TL-94/3	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…,hope grew in my heart, like snow collecting on a wall, one flake at a time.	Simile	Adaptation
TL	*..., harapantumbuhdalamhatiku, bagaikansalju yang perlahanmelapisidinding, setitik demi setitik.*		

The translator translates "one flake at a time" to "*setitik demi setitik*". She uses adaptation translation method to translate this phrase. Since, the translator adapts the SL to TL culture. As a result, "one flake at a time" is not translated to "*seserpihsesekaliwaktu*", but it is more common for the TL readers if it is translated into "*setitik demi setitik*".

Code	071/KR/SL-19/24/TL-60/6	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	Assef "the Ear Eater."	Metaphor	Adaptation
TL	*Assef "Pelahap Kuping"*		

The translator translates this metaphor figurative language use adaptation translation method. It can be seen from the word "Eater" which is translated to "*Pelahap*". The translator chooses "*Pelahap*", because this word is more appropriate in TL culture to give a nickname for someone.

Code	226/KR/SL-86/41/TL-233/12	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>Let the morning sun forget to rise in the east,</u>	Personific ation	Adaptation
TL	*Janganingatkanpagiuntukterbit di ufuktimur*,		

Since this is a line in a song, so the translator transfers it use adaptation translation method. It can be proved from the clause "let the morning sun forget" which is translated to "*janganingatkanpagi*". Although, it is translated in different form, the translator still keeps the message of the SL.

Code	284/KR/SL-125/31/TL-332/27	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>'How seamless seemed love and then came trouble!"</u>	Paradox	Adaptation
TL	<u>*'Saatcintamenggoda, masalah pun tiba!'*</u>		

The translator uses adaptation translation method to translate this paradox. The sentence 'How seamless seemed love and then came trouble!' is translated by adapting the SL culture to the TL culture. Then the translated sentence becomes *'Saatcintamenggoda, masalah pun tiba!'*

Code	075/KR/SL-20/26/TL-62/26	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>His people pollute our homeland, …</u>	Verbal Irony	Adaptation
TL	<u>Kaumnyamengotoritanahkita, …</u>		

"His people pollute our homeland" is translated into "Kaumnyamengotoritanahkita". "His people" is translated to "*Kaumnya*", in which the translator adapts to the TL culture.

Code	263/KR/SL-113/37/TL-303/19	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	like father, like son.	Dramatic Irony	Adaptation
TL	*Apeltakjatuhjauhdaripohonnya.*		

Like what describes before, adaptation method is the 'freest' form of translation. It is usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. This dramatic irony translation is converted from the SL culture to the TL culture. Thus, "like father, like son" is translated to its TL culture "*apeltakjatuhjauhdaripohonnya.*"

Code	225/KR/SL-86/41/TL-233/10	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	Go slowly, my lovely moon, go slowly.	Apostrophe	Adaptation
TL	*Janganburu-buru, bulankutersayang, janganburu-buru.*		

In translating this figurative language, the translator applies adaptation translation method. Adaptation method is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry, the themes, character, plot, are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten. "go slowly" here is translated into "*janganburu-buru*", than "*pergipelan-pelan*". This is the way adaptation method is applied.

4.3.5. Idiomatic Translation Method

It reproduces the meaning of the original but the form, the style and expression are different. It reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to

distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

There are 4 types of figurative languages which uses idiomatic translation method. They are simile, verbal irony, overstatement, and dramatic irony. Below are the examples of idiomatic translation method analysis.

Code	109/KR/SL-31/9/TL-90/21	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	How could I be such an open book to him…	Simile	Idiomatic
TL	*Bagaimanadiabisabegitumudahmembacapikiranku…*		

This simile translation is translated uses idiomatic translation method. It can be seen that this translated simile does not like a translated clause, but it seems like the real speaker who speaks in the TL. "an open book" is translated to "*mudahmembacapikiranku*". The translator tries to reproduce the meaning of the original but the form, the style and expression are different.

Code	016/KR/SL-3/6/TL-17/21	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…Why don't you go read one of those books of yours?"	Verbal Irony	Idiomatic
TL	"*Pergilah, sekarang...Kenapakautidakmembacasalahsatubuku*		

The translator applies idiomatic translation method in translating this figurative language."This is grown-ups' time. Why don't you go read one of those books of yours?" is translated into *"Pergilah, sekarang….Kenapakautidakmembacasalahsatubukumusaja?"*The translator

reproduces the meaning of the original but the form, the style and expression are different. The translated sentence above seems like written by the real speaker.

Code	007/KR/SL-2/9/TL-14/7	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>For you, a thousand times over</u>	Overstatement	Idiomatic
TL	*Untukmu, keseribukalinya.*		

The translator applies idiomatic translation method in translating this figurative language. "for you, a thousand times over" is translated into "*untukmu, keseribukalinya.*"The translated sentence above seems like written by the real speaker, and it is not like a translation sentence.

Code	258/KR/SL-112/16/TL-299/32	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	"I think you know who."	Dramatic Irony	Idiomatic
TL	*"Ku pikirkautahu."*		

In the TL, "*kupikirkautahu*" is appropriate enough to know the context and the situation of what is being said. Moreover, the message of the SL from "I think you know who."is also completely rendered. The translator reproduces the meaning of the original but the form, the style and expression are different.

4.3.6. Word for Word Translation Method

A translation which is mentioned as word for word translation if every word of SL is translated but the word order is the same. Thus SL word order is preserved and the words are translated singly by their most common.

There are 4 types of figurative languages which uses word for word translation method. They are metaphor, personification, verbal irony, and dramatic irony. Below are the examples of word for word translation method analysis.

Code	190/KR/SL-68/35/TL-188/26	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	America was a river, …	Metaphor	Word for Word
TL	*Amerika adalah sebuah sungai, ...*		

"America was a river" is translated to "*Amerika adalah sebuah sungai*". The translator translates it singly, from one word to another. It can be proved from the next explanation. The noun "America" is translated to "*Amerika*". "was" is translated into "*adalah*". Meanwhile, the indefinite article "a" is translated to "*sebuah*". Moreover, the noun "river" is translated into "*sungai*".

Code	015/KR/SL-3/3/TL-17/16	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	"fattening pipe"	Personification	Word for Word
TL	*"menggemukkan pipa"*		

As mentioned above, as word for word translation if every word of SL is translated but the word order is the same. Like this "fattening the pipe" is translated singly becomes "menggemukkanpipa". It can be described in this following explanation. The verb "fattening" is translated into "*menggemukkan*". In addition, the noun "pipe" is translated to "*pipa*".

Code	196/KR/SL-70/15/TL-193/9	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	"Some business."	Verbal Irony	Word for Word
TL	*"Beberapabisnis."*		

The translator applies word for word translation method in translating this figurative language. The translator translates it singly "some business" is translated into "*beberapabisnis*". It can be explained that the quantifier "some" is translated in Indonesian to "*beberapa*", and the noun "business" is translated to "*bisnis*".

Code	048/KR/SL-14/19/TL-48/5	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	'Imbecile.' It means smart, intelligent.	Dramatic Irony	Word for Word
TL	*'Imbesil.' Ituartinyacerdas, pintar.*		

The translator applies word for word translation method in translating this figurative language. "'Imbecile.' It means smart, intelligent" is translated one by one, from one word to another word "*'Imbesil.' Ituartinyacerdas, pintar*." In addition, there is no complicated word in this figurative language. It is shown from the adjective "Imbecile" is translated to "*Imbesil*". Meanwhile, the pronoun "it" is translated into "*itu*". The verb "means" is translated to "*artinya*". The adjective "smart" is translated become "*cerdas*", and "intelligent" becomes "*pintar*".

4.3.7. Semantic Translation Method

It concerns in aesthetic value that is the beautiful and natural sound of SL text and compromising on meaning where appropriate so that assonance word play or repetition jars in the finished version.

There are 4 types of figurative languages which uses semantic translation method. They are simile, metaphor, personification, and symbol. Below are the examples of semantic translation method analysis.

Code	328/KR/SL-177/13/TL-450/21	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	I felt like a prick.	Simile	Semantic
TL	*Aku merasa bagaikan seorang bajingan.*		

"I felt like a prick" is translated by using semantic translation method into "*Aku merasa bagaikan seorang bajingan*". The translator translates "prick" to "*bajingan*"to concern in aesthetic value that is the beautiful and natural sound of SL text and compromising on meaning where appropriate.

Code	156/KR/SL-51/24/TL-141/12	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…,blood money, …	Metaphor	Semantic
TL	*...,tidak ada yang diberikan dengan tulus, ...*		

"blood money" is not translated into "*uangdarah*", because it means something which is given with dishonest feeling. Hence, the translator translates "blood money" by using semantic translation method to "*tidak ada yang diberikan dengan tulus*".

Code	300/KR/SL-142/35/TL-375/13	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	I wished it wouldn't do that, wished my flesh wasn't shrinking against my bones.	Personification	Semantic
TL	*Akutidakinginmenunjukkankepengecutanku, akutidakingintampakmengerut di hadapannya.*		

In this personification translation, the sentence is translated by using semantic translation method. It is shown in the clause "wished my flesh wasn't shrinking against my bones", which is translated into "*akutidakingintampakmengerut di hadapannya*". The translator concerns in aesthetic value that is the beautiful and natural sound of SL text and compromising on meaning where appropriate.

Code	332/KR/SL-179/26/TL-456/11	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	I bow to <u>the west</u>.	Symbol	Semantic
TL	*Akubersujudke<u>arahkiblat</u>.*		

In translating this figurative language, the translator uses semantic translation method. "the west" means "*barat*", but the translator prefers "*arahkiblat*" to concern in aesthetic value that is the beautiful and natural sound of SL text and compromising on meaning where appropriate.

4.3.8. Faithful Translation Method

It reproduces the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures.It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer.

There are 3 types of figurative languages which uses faithful translation method. They are simile, personification, and dramatic irony. Below are the examples of faithful translation method analysis.

Code	090/KR/SL-25/2/TL-74/20	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…, <u>fighting kites was a little like going to war</u>.	Simile	Faithful
TL	…, <u>*mengadulayang-layangsedikitmiripdenganpergiberperang*</u>.		

The translator applies faithful translation method in translating this figurative language. It reproduces the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer. The phrase "a little like" is translated into "*sedikitmirip*", but actually it can be translated into "*hampirmirip*". In addition, "going to war" is also translated into "*pergiberperang*". It can be translated into "*berperang*".

Code	099/KR/SL-28/15/TL-83/16	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	…<u>Baba's casual little comment had planted a seed in my head</u>, …	Personification	Faithful
TL	…<u>*komentar-komentar kecil Baba yang diucapkan sambil lalu telah menanamkan suatu benih dalam kepalaku*</u>, …		

This personification translation is translated by faithful translation method.It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer. "Baba's casual little comment" is translated into "*komentar-komentarkecil Baba yang diucapkansambillalu*". This clause is too faithful to the SL. Hence, it can be called as faithful translation method.

Code	161/KR/SL-53/2/TL-145/6	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL	<u>I lifted Hassan's mattress and planted my new watch and a handful of Afghani bills under it</u>.	Dramatic Irony	Faithful
TL	*Akumengangkatmatras Hassan danmeletakkanarlojibarukudansetumpukpecahan Afghani di bawahnya.*		

The translator applies faithful translation method in translating this figurative language. It reproduces the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text-realization of the SL writer. The word "and" is appeared twice, and both of them are translated into "*dan*", but actually it can be translated into "*bersama*" in the second appearance.