

AN ANALYSIS TRANSLATION OF FIGURE OF SPEECH IN THE NOVEL “TO ALL THE BOYS I’VE LOVED BEFORE”

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ABSTRACT

This research is entitled an analysis of figurative language in novel "To All The Boys I've Loved Before" by Jenny Han. The research aims to explain the translation method by Newmark (1988) used in translating simile, hyperbole, antonomasia, metaphor, and association and also to find out the types of figurative language. This research applies the descriptive qualitative method. The researcher focuses on 5 kinds of figurative language and has found 26 similes, 19 hyperboles, 2 antonomasias, 2 metaphors, and 1 association in the novel. From 6 out of 50 data, there are five translation methods applied in the translation consisting of literal translation (84%), word-for-word (6%), semantic translation (2%), idiomatic translation (2%), and adaptation (6%).

Keywords: Figurative language, Types of figurative language, Translation method, Novel

1. INTRODUCTION

The use of language in our life is crucial, therefore language is used as a tool for communicating in social life. Language express meaning by relating a sign to its meaning or its content. To understand each other languages across nations, translation is needed. Translation is a transfer on language from the source to the target language. According to Newmark (1988, p.5) "Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." Not to

mention, translating a figurative language is another challenge that translators have to face.

Based on the explanation above we know that translating is process of changing the source text into target language which has some meaning. In interpreting a figurative language, people need to translate from the source language to the target language to find out the meaning contained in the figurative language. People may often find figurative language in novel, but they

don't know what's the figurative language means. figurative language is a kind of expression that is use to create specific image or effect in the head of the listener or reader. Figurative languages are usually found in literary work. According Keraf (2009) (p.136) also mentioned that "This figurative language style is first formed-based on comparisons or similarities. Comparing something with something else, means trying to find the characteristics that show the similarities between the two 3 things".

The researcher is interested to find out the types of figurative language and translation method used in figurative language in novel To all the boys I've loved before by Jenny Hann as a data source. because the genre of novel is romantic, which is the target readers specifically for teenagers. They are not aware of the existence of figurative language in the novel. To analyze translation of figurative language the researcher use theory Newmark (1988). For classification of figurative language used theory Keraf (2007).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Translation Method

According to Newmark (1988), there are eight translation method namely, word-for-word, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. There are 4 of 8 method translation that used in this research which are word-for-word. **word-for-word** is "the main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or construe a difficult text as a pre translation process". (1988:45). Then, **literal translation** is "The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their

nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context". (1988:46). Next, there is **semantic translation** "may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not only by cultural equivalents and it may make other small concessions to the readership". (1988:46). And the last method is **Idiomatic translation** "...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." (1988:47).

2.2 Previous study

Previously, many researcher already finish their research of figurative language, there is three of the similar ones researcher chose to present here.

First research, an article written by Eva Ervina Widi Saputri Nina Setyaningsih (2014) who used theory by Leech to analyzed the types of figurative language and to identify contextual meaning of figurative language found in novel The heroes of olympics, book three: The Mark of Athena by Rick Riordan's. the results of the study shows: from 93 data, they found 52 items or 55,9% of simile, 18 items or 19,4% of personification, 16 items or 17.2% of hyperbole, 61 item or 6,4% of metaphor, and 1 item or 1,1 from metonymy.

Next research, a research done by Laila Alviana Dewi (2020) who classify and describe the meaning of figurative languageIn Maher Zain's song and using theory by Perrine, the result of study shows: 14% contained simile and personification types, 5% contained metaphor and irony types, 2% contained synecdoche and understatement types, 7% contained paradox type and 51% contained hyperbole type.

Last, a work conducted by Lilis Suryani (2012) who analyzed Figurative language and education values in novel entitled *Priceless* by Mary Lynn Baxter's and using theory of Michael Quinn Patton (2002). he types of figurative language which are found are simile, metaphor, personification, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, overstatement and understatement, and irony. It also shows writer tried to make language that could be mentioned easily. And the most frequently of figurative languages in this novel are synecdoche with twenty-two sentences in percentage 35.50%.

However, The differences between this study and the study previously mentioned is that this study analyzed the types of figurative language while the others are not, and also the theory being used, this researcher use translation method by Newmark (1988) and theory types of figurative language by Keraf (2009). The similarity are the topic that is figurative language, and the analyzation of the types of figurative language and to explain its meaning.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher used the descriptive qualitative method which is used to describe the translation of figurative language. According to Creswell (2014) **Qualitative** methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on diverse designs (p.232). the technique of collecting data is, first The researcher watching movie of *To all the boys I've loved before*. Next the researcher reading the source of data that is English and Indonesian versions. Then the researcher marked the data that contains figurative language in the novel. After that analyzed data. First the researcher classified the types of figurative language based on Keraf (2007)

theory, and then the researcher analyzed the translation method the data using Newmark's theory (1988).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Result

This research find out 50 data that contain types of figurative language and that have been classified into 5 types; Simile, Hyperbole, Metaphor, Antonomasia and Association. Translation method that used in this research, which were; Literal translation 42 data (84%), Word-for-word 3 data (6%), Semantic translation 1 data (2%), Idiomatic translation equivalent 1 data (2%), and Adaptation 3 data (6%). The explanation of the translation method can be found in the data analysis below.

4.2 Discussion

SIMILE

Data 01: TATBILB

Source Language	Target Language
"so I perch on an armrest like a bird on a telephone wire.."	"Jadi aku duduk dilengan kursi bagai seekor burung bertengger diatas kabel telpon."

The expression "... I ...like a bird..." in the SL is translated into "...**aku ...bagai seekor burung** ..." in the TL and categorized as simile. "I" cataphorically refers to "Lara Jean writes love letters to all the boys she has loved...". According to **Mark Foley & Diane Hall** (2003) (p.328) it is also possible to use a substitute word to refer to something later in the sentence or literary language. This is known as cataphoric reference. According to Hasan Alwi *et.al Tata Bahasa Baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2017) (p.528). **bagai** means *Konjungsi pembandingan atau kemiripan: seakan-akan, seolah-olah, sebagaimana, seperti, sebagai, bagaikan, Laksana, alih-*

alih, ibarat, bak, bagai. '**bagai**' means conjunctions of comparison or similarity: as if, as, like, instead of. Therefore, the method applied here is **Word-for-word translation** method According to Newmark (1988) (p.46) "the main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or construe a difficult text as a pre translation process. According to Molina and Albir (2002) Literal translation occurs when there is an exact structural, lexical, even morphological equivalence between two languages (p.499).

IDIOM

Data 02: TATBILB

Source Language	Target Language
"If you were mine, I would never have broken up with you, not in a million years"	"Kalau kau milikku, aku tidak akan pernah putus denganmu, sampai kapan pun"

Semantically, the expression "...I would never have broken up with you, not in a million years." in the SL is translated into "...aku tidak akan pernah putus denganmu, sampai kapan pun." in the TL and categorized as **Idiom**. According to (Chesterman et al., 1997), "This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL." (p.101). Therefore, the method applied here is **Idiomatic translation method**. According to Newmark (1988) idiomatic translation, "...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." (p.47). According to Chesterman (2016) The idiomatic expression 'not/never in a hundred etc. Years' is

"used to emphasize that you will/ would never do sth" (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 2015: 1748). This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms, for instance, for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL." (Chesterman, 2016) Finally, a Trope Change, Chesterman (2016) elucidated, "...set of strategies, applies to the translation of rhetorical tropes (i.e., figurative expressions)." The four types of it is: a) ST trope X → TT trope X, "...a ST metaphor is retained as a metaphor in the TT."

HYPERBOLE

Data 03: TATBILB

Source Language	Target Language
"I can feel my cheeks burn."	"Aku bisa merasakan pipiku memanas."

The expression "...my cheeks burn." in the SL is translated into "...pipiku memanas." in the TL and categorized as **Hyperbole**. This, the translation method applied here is **Literal translation**. According to Newmark (1988) "The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context." (p.46). According to Vinay Darbellnet (1995) Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. (P.33). In addition, there is a shift in the SL: the plural noun '**cheeks**' is translated to singular noun '**pipi**'. According to Newmark (1988) (p.85) A 'shift' (Catford's term) or 'transposition' (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. One type, the change from singular to plural. According

to KII (2017: 89) the word '**burn**' vi means 2 '**panas**' and according to TBI (2008: 46) '**panas**' is a synonym of '**bara**', the word '**bara**' => membara v. means '**meledak, meluap, memanaskan**'.

Data 04: TATBILB

Source Language	Target Language
"If love is like a possession..."	"Kalau cinta diibaratkan seperti kerasukan arwah..."

The expression "If love is like a possession..." in the SL is translated into "...**cinta seperti kerasukan arwah**..." in the TL and categorized as **Hyperbole**. In the TL, "...**possession**..." is translated into "...**kerasukan arwah**..." in the SL because It anaphorically refers to "I'm no longer consumed by my all-consuming love..." (p. 03). According to Cerban (2009) stated "anaphoric reference which is points backwards to the unfolding text, to a referent that has already been introduced and, as a-result, becomes part of the text's system of meaning" (p.14). According to Longman dictionary (2010) '**possession**' [U] means 'a situation in which someone's mind is being controlled by something evil.' (p.1350). Therefore, the method applied here is Semantic translation. According to Newmark (1988:46) "semantic translation may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not only by cultural equivalents and it may make other small concessions to the readership". According to Molina and Albir (2002) it calls **Adaptation** to replace a source text cultural element with one from the target culture (p.509). In Kamus Inggris-Indonesia (1975), 'is' means '**adalah**'(p.392). According Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia (2008), the synonym of '**adalah**' is '**sama dengan**' (p.4). '**sama dengan**' also means '**ibarat**' (p.195). This

is why the word 'is' in the SL is translated into "**diibaratkan**" in the TL.

ANTONOMASIA

Data 05: TATBILB

Source Language	Target Language
"If you minus the fact that he dated the devil "	"Jika kau mengabaikan fakta bahwa dia pernah berkencan dengan sang iblis "

The expression "... **he dated the devil**" in the SL is translated into "...**dia pernah berkencan dengan sang iblis**." in the TL and categorized as **Antonomasia**.

In the SL, the tense is **simple tense**, meanwhile in TL it is converted into perfect tense. Therefore, according to Chesterman (2016) (p.95) **Sentence structure change** "This group of strategies affects the structure of the sentence unit, insofar as it is made up of clause units. According *Diksi dan gaya Bahasa* by Keraf (2004) A unique type of synecdoche called **antonomasia** refers to the usage of an epitheta in place of one's name, formal title, or position. (p.142) According to Hasan Alwi *Tata Bahasa baku Bahasa Indonesia* (2017) (p.401) '**sang**' means *untuk manusia atau benda unik dengan maksud untuk meninggikan martabatnya; kadang-kadang juga dipakai dalam gurauan atau sindirann*. '**sang**' means for people or special things in an effort to elevate their dignity. used occasionally in satire or humor.

Therefore, the method applied here is **Literal translation**. According to Newmark (1988) "The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context." (p.46). According to Vinay Darbellnet (1995) Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and

idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. (P.33).

ASSOCIATION Data 06: TATBILB

Source Language	Target Language
"Kitty's asleep, curled up on the couch like she's a real cat."	"Kitty tertidur, meringkuk di sofa seperti seekor kucing"

The expression "Kitty's asleep, curled up on the couch like she's a real cat." in the SL is translated into "Kitty tertidur, meringkuk di sofa seperti seekor kucing"

The TL is categorized as **Association**. According to Sulistyo dan Endry (2007) **Association** is a type of language that compares one thing to another due to its similar meaning in other contexts (p.362). Therefore, the method applied here is **Literal translation**. According to Newmark (1988) "The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context." (p.46). According to Vinay darbellnet (1995) Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL. (P.33). The word 'real' is omitted in the TL. Therefore, the translator applied linguistic compression theory. According to Molina & Albir (2002), linguistic compression is "to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling," (p.510).

5. CONCLUSION

Concluding the results and discussion section, the researcher found 5 Types of

figurative language and 5 translation method in the novel entitled To All The Boys I've Loved Before. The result of this research showed 50 data. In the data were analyzed, the most category of Types of figurative language are Simile 26 data (52%). Followed the category of Hyperbole 19 data (26%), Antonomasia 2 data (4%), Metaphor 2 data (4%), and Association 1 data (2%). And the result of translation Method applied there are 5 out of 8 categories of translation method. The most translation method is used Literal translation with 42 data (84%), Word-for-word with 3 data (6%), Semantic translation with 1 data (2%), Idiomatic translation with 1 data (2%), and Adaptation with 3 data (6%). the result of the analyze showed that 6 data has been analyzed with translation method and types of figurative language.

Afterwards, the conclusion of this study, researchers hope this study will assist future researchers to examine the types of figurative language and translation method.

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