



## **TRANSLATION METHOD ANALYSIS ON FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN NOVEL CRAZY RICH ASIANS TRANSLATED INTO KAYA TUJUH TURUNAN**

Analisis Metode Penerjemahan Gaya Bahasa pada Novel *Crazy Rich Asians* yang  
Diterjemahkan Menjadi *Kaya Tujuh Turunan*

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### **Abstract**

This research is aimed to find the types of figurative language used and to identify translation method that the translator chooses to translate figurative language from *Crazy Rich Asians* novel into *Kaya Tujuh Turunan*. This research is descriptive qualitative research with secondary data. The object of this research is a novel by Kevin Kwan titled *Crazy Rich Asians* (2013) which translated into *Kaya Tujuh Turunan* (2016) by Cindy Kristianto. The novel is analyzed using Abram's figurative language theory (1999) and Newmark's translation method. The novel contains 154 figurative languages. After examining the figurative language data in *Crazy Rich Asians*, it was discovered that there were 51 similes, 43 hyperboles, 25 imagery, 22 metonymy, and 13 ironies. According to the findings of the research, six of the eight translation methods given by Newmark were employed in translating the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from English to Indonesian in the novel *Crazy Rich Asians*. They are literal (94), faithful (4), semantic (3), idiomatic (2), and communicative translation (21). According to the findings of the analysis, the most dominant translation method utilized in translating the novel is literal translation. Based on the most often employed translation methods in translating the novel, it is possible to deduce that the translator prioritizes the corresponding word or expression in the target language that has the same meaning and nuance as in the source language.

**Keywords:** translation method, figurative language, *Crazy Rich Asians* novel

### **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi tipe gaya bahasa kiasan dan metode penerjemahan gaya bahasa dari novel *Crazy Rich Asians* menjadi *Kaya Tujuh Turunan*. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian yang berbentuk deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan data sekunder. Objek dalam penelitian ini adalah novel karya Kevin Kwan yang berjudul *Crazy Rich Asians* (2013) dengan membandingkan versi terjemahan Bahasa Indonesia *Kaya Tujuh Turunan* (2016) karya Cindy Kristianto. Novel ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Bahasa kiasan dari Abram (1999) dan metode terjemahan Newmark. Setelah melakukan analisis, ditemukan 154 gaya bahasa kiasan, yaitu 51 bentuk simile, 43 bentuk hiperbola, 25 bentuk *imagery*, 22 bentuk metonimi, dan 13 bentuk ironi. Ditemukan enam metode dalam penerjemahan gaya bahasa kiasan, yaitu terjemahan literal (94), terjemahan setia (4), terjemahan semantik (3), terjemahan idiomatik (2), dan terjemahan komunikatif (21). Hasil penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa metode penerjemahan yang paling dominan adalah terjemahan literal. Metode ini dipakai penerjemah untuk memprioritaskan ekspresi yang paling sesuai dan berterima dalam Bahasa sasaran sehingga pesan dan nuansa yang disampaikan sama seperti dalam Bahasa sumber.

**Kata-kata Kunci:** metode terjemahan, gaya bahasa, novel *Crazy Rich Asians*

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## INTRODUCTION

Translation is generally defined as converting text from source language (SL) into target language (TL). According to Newmark (1988, 5), translation is the process of transferring the meaning of a text into another language in the manner intended by the author. Translation is not just changing the language to make it easy to hear and read. It is all about how the translator conveys the text's message. Translators should not only focus on word-for-word translations when translating texts. They must consider contexts, grammatical structures, writing customs, and cultural features of the source and target languages. The most important aspect of translation, according to Bassnett (2002, 12), is to preserve the structure of the SL while not changing the structure of the TL. According to Molina and Albir (2002), as cited in Nafisah, Hartono, dan Yuliasri (2018, 2), Translation method is referring to how a specific translation process is carried out in terms of the translator's objective, i.e. a global option that affects the entire text. Translation method is a method used by the translator in the translation process to achieve the desired result. It means that the result of the translation is largely determined by the method because the translator's intent and purpose will influence the overall result. It is necessary to decide which method will be used during the process because it will affect the translation's outcome. The translation methods are classified into two types, SL-based translation and TL-based translation. Word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation are all types of SL translation. Translation based on TL includes adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

One of the materials on which the translator must be knowledgeable in order to translate and convey messages from the target language is literary work. Many of them have been translated into Indonesian from English, one of them is a novel. Kennedy (1983, 180) stated that "A novel is a book-length prose story in which the author attempts to create the impression that one is experiencing it while reading". So, adding figurative languages to the novel is necessary since it attempts to achieve specific effects in the expressions (Harya, 2016).

Figurative language is the author's style of language used to tell the story in the novel. According to Rozakis (1995, 28), figurative language is "saying one thing in terms of another; meaning that an author expresses something in another way to refer to one thing by giving the implied meaning." According to Abrams (1999, 130), "figurative language is a noticeable departure from what users of language understand as the regular meaning of words, or else the standard arrangement of words, to achieve some specific meaning or effect". The use of figurative language in literary works causes sentences to appear different from common sentences in literal meaning. Figurative language can have a bias meaning, especially in translation process. Translator need to do in-depth search to choose the same meaning in target language so the feel and nuance is same. Hartono (2014, 355) explains that "in translating figurative language, a translator must be able to maintain the imaginative pleasure, imagery, and emotional intensity without eliminating the exact meaning and to make it socio-culturally acceptable in the target language." According to Colston (2015), translating figurative language found in literary works can be difficult because its hidden meaning must be highlighted. Figurative language is related to the culture of the source language, the translator must make an effort to maintain the meaning when translating it. The way to translate figurative language is to replace it with the most similar figurative language in the target language. Because similar figurative language will not change the meaning much and maintain the emotional intensity of the figurative language in the target language.

*Crazy Rich Asians* is a novel written by Kevin Kwan, a Singaporean writer who grew up in America and became an American citizen. This novel is inspired by Kevin's childhood story when he was still in Singapore. This novel was first published in 2013 and became a bestseller. Due to the success of this novel, in 2018 a film adaptation of the same title was made. Because of its success, this novel has been translated into many languages, including Indonesian. The novel will be used for this research in both its English and Indonesian versions, which were translated by Cindy Kristanto and published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2016.

The researchers found previous related studies. The first study was conducted by Rendy (2013) with title *Translation Analysis on Figurative Language in The Old man And the Sea by Ernest Hemingway* into *Lelaki Tua dan Laut by Sapardi Djoko Damono*. The aim of the research is to identify the most dominant figurative language in the novel, as well as the most dominant translation method used by the translator when translating figurative language from the source. Newmark's translation method theory is used to analyze the novel. According to the theory, literal translation is the most common method of translation in this novel, accounting for 67% of the total, while communicative translation accounts for only 33%. It shows that the literal translation method is more common than the communicative translation method. Furthermore, the Perrine theory is used in *The Old Man and the Sea* to identify the dominant figurative languages. Personification, simile, hyperbole, understatement, and metaphor are the most common with 30% for personification, 25% for simile, 24% for hyperbole, 14% for understatement, and 7% for metaphor. As a result, the role of personification is more prominent than in other figurative languages because it can bring the speaker's journey in the ocean and other creatures to life.

The second research was conducted by Sari (2016), *Translation Methods of The Translation of Sapardi Djoko Damono's Poems in English*, and the goal is to identify and analyze the translator's methods, as well as how the translator communicates the message and purposes of the poems. The data—gathered through library research—was analyzed using Newmark's translation theory. In a study of 21 poems for 125 sentences, six of the eight methods were discovered, i.e., word for word translation (32), literal translation (78), free translation (9), adaptation translation (1), faithful translation (2), and idiomatic translation (3). There is no semantic translation or communicative translation in the examination of Sapardi Djoko Damono's poetry "Sihir Hujan" which was translated into English by Harry Aveling. As a result, the vast majority of "Sihir Hujan" are literal translations, as they employ literal meaning.

The third study titled *An Analysis of Figurative Language Translation in The Pursuit of Happiness Movie* was conducted by Pribadi (2018). The goal is to identify the types of figurative language in the movie using Abrams' theory, as well as to determine whether the translation of figurative language subtitles from English to Indonesian is correct or not using Larson's theory of acceptable translation. In the movie, the researcher discovered 179 metaphorical languages. There were 148 metaphors (83%), 23 hyperboles (13%), and 8 similes among the figurative languages (4%). The appropriateness of figurative language translation was also examined by the researcher. As a result, 77,8% of metaphor translations are ideal-acceptable, 7,4% are acceptable, 7,4% are unacceptable, and 7,4% are failed. Hyperbole translations are included in 65,1 % of ideal-acceptable translations, 17,2% of acceptable translations, 4,2% of unacceptable translations, and 13,5% of failed translations. Simile translations are included in 87,5% of ideal-acceptable translations and 12,5% of acceptable translations. As a result, the movie contains metaphor, hyperbole, and simile, and the figurative language translation is excellent with 86 percent of the translation being acceptable.

The next research titled *The Translation of Figurative Language in The Fault in Our Stars Movie* was conducted by Aulia (2019). Her research objectives are to determine the types of figurative language in the movie, particularly simile and personification, based on Newmark's

theory, and to find the translation of figurative language, especially simile and personification, based on Leech's theory. The data comes from a conversation between four characters in the movie, which was taken from the script. This research was carried out using the descriptive qualitative method. The findings demonstrated that 1) the translation procedures used by translators translate figurative language in TL without sacrificing any meaning feature, there were 21 instances of figurative language in the movie, including 4 sentences (19,04%) for simile and 2 sentences (9,52%) for personification.

The study of *The Use of Newmark's Translation Methods in Translating Forman's Novel I Was Here from English into Indonesian* by Shabitah (2020) aims to discover and describe how Gayle Forman's novel was translated from English into Indonesian using Newmark's translation methods. According to the research's findings, seven of the eight translation methods proposed by Newmark are used in translating the novel's dialogue sentences. They are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. According to the findings of the analysis, the most common translation method used in translating the novel's dialogue sentences is free translation. Based on the frequency of the translation method used in translating the novel's dialogue sentences, it is possible to conclude that the translator prioritizes translation to the target language (Indonesian). The frequent use of free translation methods indicates that the translator wishes to make the translated text's content and language acceptable and understandable to readers of the target language (Indonesian). Then, there is a journal from Hartono (2014), *Translation Problems of Idioms and Figurative Languages from English into Indonesian*, discusses about the problems and solutions of novel translation particularly translation of idioms, metaphors, similes, personifications, and alliterations from English into Indonesian. The problem was analyzed based on three main factors that consist of objective factor, generic factor, and affective factor. The data was taken from novel the novel entitled *To Kill a Mockingbird* (TKM) written by Harper Lee. The research method used in this study is qualitative evaluative research based on holistic criticism approach and it analyze using domain, taxonomy, componential, theme analysis (Spradley, 1980), contrastive analysis (James, 1998), and interactive analysis (Miles & Huberman, 1994). From this research, it is found that idioms were translated by using idiomatic translation method while metaphors, similes, personifications, and alliterations were translated by using literal translation method. Idioms were translated accurately, while metaphors, similes, personifications, alliterations were not accurate yet.

The last, a journal by Hadjim and Napu (2021), *Analysis of Translation Methods of Figurative Language in Short Story*, was conducted to find out the translation methods applied by the translator in translating figurative language in O. Henry's short stories. This descriptive analysis research took the data from nine short stories as the research documents. There were 19 pieces of data taken from those nine short stories and analyzed using content analysis. The findings revealed that literal, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, and free translation methods were used in translating simile metaphors and hyperbole. It was found that the literal translation method was significantly used compared to other translation methods. The frequent use of literal indicated the poor translation competence of the translators that tended to copy both the structure and meaning of the source text into the target text.

The research is different from the previous researches as mentioned above. We can see the difference between the first study which looked for the most dominant figurative language, while this study looked for the types of figurative language in the novel. For the second study, the difference lies in the objects used for different studies where the second study uses poetry, but this study uses novels. For the third one, it was measured whether the translation of the figurative language was correct or not, while this study focused on the translation method of

the figurative language. For the previous fourth, the difference is in the object used where the researcher uses a novel while the fourth previous study uses a movie. And then, the fifth study analyzing the dialogue in the novel, while the researcher analyzes the figurative language in the novel. After that, this research is not to search for the problem and the solutions, but the method that the translator chooses to translate the figurative language in novel. And finally, from the last previous journal, it is found that they use short story as the research object different from this research which use novel. The novelty of this research is to figure out the use language styles' tendency and the method use, especially Asian people since the setting and the writer is from Asia also on how translators interpret the language style in this novel.

## THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

According to Bardaji (2009), translation methods are the processes used by translators in translating texts, whereas Newmark (1988) defines translation methods as how a source-language text is translated into a target language. The aim of translation methods, according to Molina and Albir (2002), is to create the correct translation the translator can think of. It is important to emphasize this because the translation method is dependent on the translator's choice, which will also affect the translation results. Another purpose of using translation methods is to help determine the translator's aim in translating the texts (Suprpto, Tarjana, & Nababan, 2018). However, several factors influence the use of translation methods in this context. The meaning of the SL texts, the target readers, ideology, culture, and a variety of other factors all influence the use of any translation method. As a result, translation methods are frequently referred to as the conscious translation process.

Newmark (1988, 45) divides translation methods into two categories. The first category includes translation methods that emphasize the source language (SL), while the second category includes translation methods that emphasize the target language (TL). Translation methods that emphasize SL include word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. The four methods emphasized for TL translation are adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

SL Emphasis	TL Emphasis
Word for word Translation	Adaptation Translation
Literal Translation	Free Translation
Faithful Translation	Idiomatic Translation
Semantic Translation	Communicative Translation

Source: Newmark (1988)

**Figure 1** Newmark's Classification of Translation Method

### Word for Word Translation

Interlinear translation is frequently used to demonstrate this, with the TL words appearing immediately below the SL words. The SL word order is preserved outside of context and the words are translated singly by their most common meanings. Cultural terms are translated literally. The primary goal of word-for-word translation as a pre-translation process is to understand the mechanics of the source language or to interpret a difficult text. The translator is directed to 18 translate the grammatical structures into their closest target language equivalents using this method.

SL : I can write

TL : *Saya bisa menulis.*

### **Literal Translation**

The TL equivalents of the SL grammatical constructs are converted, but the lexical words are translated individually. This denotes the issues that must be resolved prior to translation. It means that when a translator translates, the words are literally translated from one language to another. The literal translation focused on the target language, while the grammatical translation followed it.

SL : Don't bring my bag

TL : *Jangan bawa tasku.*

### **Faithful Translation**

Within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures, a faithful translation attempts to reproduce the original's precise contextual meaning. It 'transfers' cultural words while retaining the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (difference from SL norms) in the translation. It makes every effort to be completely faithful to the SL writer's intentions and text-realization. The use of faithful translation is still considered to be at the beginning of the translation process and requires some correction. We must exercise caution when it comes to the grammar and word choices of the source language.

SL : Could you close the door?

TL : *Dapatkah kamu menutup pintu?*

### **Semantic Translation**

Semantic translation differs from faithful translation solely that it must consider the SL text's aesthetic value (how it is, how beautiful, and how natural it sounds), compromising on meaning where necessary so that no assonance, wordplay, or repetition jars in the final form. Furthermore, culturally minor terms, but not cultural equivalents, can be translated by culturally neutral thirds of functional terms. The distinction between "faithful" and "semantic" translation is that the former is strict and inflexible, whereas the latter is more flexible, allows for creative exceptions to 100 percent fidelity, and accommodates the translator's instinctive empathy with the original.

SL : He is a book-worm.

TL : *Dia adalah orang yang suka membaca.*

### **Adaptation Translation**

This is the most flexible type of translation. It is mostly used for plays (comedies) and poetry; themes, characters, and plots are usually kept, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture, and the text is rewritten. Many poor adaptations have resulted from the heinous practice of literally translating a play or poem and then rewriting it by an established dramatist or poet, but other adaptations have saved period plays.

SL : The rising sun is found not to be the rising sun It is the world goes round.

TL : *Matahari ternyata bukan matahari terbit Dialah yang sebenarnya mengorbit.*

### **Free Translation**

The matter, or the content, is reproduced without the original's form. It's usually a paraphrase that's much longer than the original, followed by a prolix and pretentious translation, and finally no translation at all. The end result of a translation is frequently not the same as the source language, and a paraphrase is frequently longer than the original text.

SL : Killing two birds with one stone

TL : *Sambil menyelam minum air.*

### **Idiomatic Translation**

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original, but tends to distort nuances of meaning by favoring colloquialisms and idioms where they do not exist in the original. The translator tries to figure out what an idiom means and uses appropriate wording for the target language.

SL : Everything happened in keeping with his plan.

TL : *Segala sesuatu yang telah terjadi sesuai dengan rencananya.*

### **Communicative Translation**

The goal of communicative translation is to render the original's accurate contextual meaning in such a way that both the content and language are easily acceptable and understandable to the readers. It translates the SL's contextual meaning into the TL, making the message more understandable.

SL : Beware of dog.

TL : *Awas ada anjing.*

### **Figurative Language**

Abrams (1999, 63) defined figurative languages as a conspicuous deviation from what users of a language interpret as the standard meaning of words or the standard arrangement of words in order to produce some specific meaning or effect. Figurative language, according to Holman (1980, 185), is a deliberate departure from normal word orders, construction, or meaning in order to gain strength and freshness of expression. Its goal is to generate visual effects, define an analogy, or discover and depict similarities between otherwise disparate things. To put it another way, figurative language is used in writing to make it more expressive and to elicit imagery from the readers. The purpose of figurative language is to convey three aspects of language, clarity, forthrightness, and beauty (Tajalli, 2003, 100).

According to Abrams (1999, 8), there are 17 figurative languages, i.e. alliteration, allegory, allusion, ambiguity, antithesis, hyperbole, imagery, irony, metaphor, metonymy, onomatopoeia, paradox, personification, pun, simile, synecdoche, and understatement.

### **Alliteration**

Alliteration is the repetition of a speech sound in a nearby sequence.

Example: *Michael's microwave is making a lot of noise.*

These words have the same first letter, resulting in alliteration.

### **Allegory**

Allegory, according to Keraf (2000, 140), is "a short narrative or description with figurative language," for example animal farm. The plot revolves around a group of farm animals who rise up, drive people away, and attempt to run their own farm. The attacks of animals on livestock are used to expose the revolution's greed and corruption. It also demonstrates how a powerful individual can alter societal ideology.

### **Allusion**

Abrams (1999, 9) defines allusion as a passing reference to a literary or historical person, place, or event, as well as another literary work or passage that is not explicitly identified.

Example: Sherina is studied all the time and is a regular Einstein.

### **Ambiguity**

Ambiguity is defined as a statement with multiple meanings. Ambiguity, according to Abrams (1999, 10), is used to describe a flaw in style.

Example: You should bring cappuccino or americano and latte.

What the speaker means is we can bring just cappuccino, cappuccino, and latte, or americano and latte.

### **Antithesis**

According to Abrams (1999:11), antithesis is a contrast or opposition in the meanings of adjacent phrases or clauses that form parallelism.

Example: Man proposes God disposes.

### **Hyperbole**

Keraf (2000, 135) defines hyperbole as a figure of speech that exaggerates a point by elevating it. Hyperbole is a type of figurative language where the language style is used to exaggeratedly communicate something, involves an exaggerated statement or effect, and is not real. Example: This house is so big, as if this house was made up for the giants.

### **Imagery**

Imagery, according to Abrams (1999, 121), is "the portrayal of all the objects and aspects of sensory experience stated in a poem or other literary work."

Example: The fresh and juicy mango is very sweet.

### **Irony**

The three varieties of irony are verbal irony, situational irony, and dramatic irony. Verbal irony occurs when a speaker says something that contradicts the genuine meaning. Dramatic irony occurs when the audience understands more than the characters in a work of literature. Situational irony refers to a scenario in which the outcome differs significantly from what was expected.

Example: Don't take life so seriously, it isn't permanent.

### **Metaphor**

Metaphor establishes a comparison between two items that share one or more points through talking about one thing in another or associating one thing with another. Pradopo (2012, 66) stated the difference between a simile and a metaphor is that a metaphor does not employ comparison terms such as "as," "like," and so on.

Example: You are the handsome man in my village.

### **Metonymy**

Metonymy is the usage of a term or phrase that has a close relationship to its true meaning (Perrine, 1977, 67). Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses one word to symbolize another.



Example: Sherina is riding her “Mio”.

### **Onomatopoeia**

According to Abrams (1999, 199), onomatopoeia is a word or a group of words whose sound closely matches the sound it represents, such as hiss, buzz, and etc.

Example: The bee buzzed.

### **Paradox**

Paradox is a seemingly contradictory statement that is yet true. It might be a remark or a circumstance (Perrine, 1977, 101).

Example: The beginning of the end.

### **Personification**

Personification is the act of imbuing an animal, an object, or a concept with human traits. It is a form of metaphor in which the metaphorical term of comparison is always a human (Perrine, 1977, 64).

Example: “The star gave me a friendly smile.”

### **Pun**

Abrams (1999, 253) defines a pun as a play on words with the same (homonymous) or very similar (homonymous) sound, but a completely distinct meaning.

Example: “Time flies like an arrow. Fruit flies like a banana.” – Groucho Marx.

### **Simile**

A simile is a comparison between two objects that is stated using words or phrases like, as, and than. Simile is the most fundamental type of figurative language, and it is most usually utilized in poetry (Pradopo, 2012, 62).

Example: “The bird is talking like a human.”

### **Synecdoche**

Synecdoche refers to the use of a component to represent the total (Perrine, 1977, 67). In addition, synecdoche is the use of a single object to symbolize the totality of something else, or vice versa.

Example: Two heads are better than one.

### **Understatement**

Understatement refers to what someone says and how they express it (Perrine, 1977, 102). It is the inverse of overstatement, which is speaking less than is true.

Example: It is just a little bit hot today.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This research data was collected using the descriptive qualitative approach. Frankel and Wallen (1993, 380), explained that descriptive qualitative approach is "a strategy to describe, evaluate, categorize, and examine actions, events, or materials utilizing descriptions and categories conveyed by words." This study, therefore, used document analysis. According to Voice (2010), document analysis is a sort of qualitative research in which documents are analyzed by the researchers. Creswell (2007) defined that analyzing a document consists of three steps, preparing and organizing, coding, and finally, displaying the data. Preparing and organizing are important steps in getting and collecting data. The process of constructing a list of data is known as coding. The goal is to decide which data to analyze. The final step is to present the data in an understandable manner.

The researchers employed secondary data from novel *Crazy Rich Asians* written by Kevin Kwan, publish in 2013 and translated into Bahasa Indonesia *Kaya Tujuh Turunan* by Cindy Kristanto in 2016. To gathering data for this study, the researchers employs a note-taking technique. It entails observing, reading the novel thoroughly, and taking notes to record the information found in the novel. There are five steps to collecting data, which are as follows, the first stage was to thoroughly read the novel "Crazy Rich Asians" twice to find words, phrases, clauses, or sentences that are categorized as figurative language. The following step in data collection was to classify the data, create an inventory of the categorized data, and report the findings. The inventory of categorized data was represented by the novel's figurative languages. The process of transforming letters into numbers is known as coding. Coding is used to assist researchers with data analysis and entry, then displaying the final phase of data collection. The information had been gathered and was available to be analyzed.

After the data found, the next steps are analyzing the data in order to solve the research questions. the researchers identifying the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that categorized as figurative language in the English novel versions. After that, writing down the data to analyze the comparing the data from figurative language-containing words, phrases, clauses, and sentences in Indonesian and English versions, in discussion part, the researchers choose 2 from each type to describe in this journal. The next steps are classifying, analyzing, and assessing the data of figurative language that contain translation methods. Then describing why, the translator uses this type of translation method. And the last steps are reporting the data gleaned from the text.

## DISCUSSION

### Figurative Language Found in the Novel

According to Abrams (1999), there are 17 types of figurative language and researchers discovered five of them in the novel, including hyperbole, imagery, irony, metonymy, and simile. The frequencies of each category are shown in the table below.

**Table 1** List of Figurative Language in *Crazy Rich Asians* Novel

No.	Figurative Language	Frequency
1.	Simile	51
2.	Hyperbole	43
3.	Imagery	25
4.	Metonymy	22
5.	Irony	13
Total		154

After examining the figurative language data in *Crazy Rich Asians*, it was discovered that there were 51 similes, 43 hyperboles, 25 imagery, 22 metonymy, and 13 ironies. Simile is

the most common figurative language found in the novel with 51 data, meanwhile irony is the novel's least figurative language, with 13 data. Each type of figurative language discovered in the study will be explained below.

### Simile

The most common figurative language in this novel is simile. Similes are sometimes misinterpreted as metaphors since they compare two distinct things. Similes, like metaphors, are used to contrast polar opposites. A simile is a comparison between two items expressed via the use of words or phrases like *as*, *as*, and *then*. Because Simile employs a clear symbol, everything being compared can be quickly found and its attributes can be immediately recognized. In the novel, the researchers discovered 51 similes.

**Table 2** Simile Found in *Crazy Rich Asians* Novel translated into *Kaya Tujuh Turunan*

No.	SL	TL
1.	<p><b>“Dai gu cheh looks like a soldier in a sentry box in that red booth,”</b> Nick observed, rather thrilled by the strange turn of events.</p>	<p><b>“Dai gu cheh terlihat seperti tentara di gardu jaga dalam bilik teleponan merah itu,”</b> Nick mengamati, malah senang dengan keadaan yang berubah dengan aneh.</p>
2.	<p>With her bobbed perm and her rimless reading glasses perched at the tip of her nose, <b>she looked like the principal of a girls’ school.</b></p>	<p>Dengan rambut ikal yang berayun-ayun dan kacamata baca tanpa bingkai yang bertengger di ujung hidung, <b>dia terlihat seperti kepala sekolah dari sekolah khusus perempuan.</b></p>

According to the Oxford Dictionary (2022), the word *like* has a similar meaning to somebody/something. The word *like* also has another use, namely used to ask somebody's opinion of somebody/something. While in simile, the word *like* is used for comparison between two different objects. According to the Oxford Dictionary (2022), the word *as* used to describe someone/something having a specific job or function can also be used to describe someone/something appearing to be someone/something else. However, the word *as* in simile is used for something else, namely to compare two different objects. The word *than* according to the Oxford Dictionary (2022) is used in expressions showing that one thing happens straight after another, but in similes the word *than* is used for a comparison between two different objects. Below, the researchers will describe the use of the words *like*, *than* and *as* which are used to compare two objects based on the situation in the novel.

The data categorized as similes in this novel are taken from the English version of the novel. The first data is categorized as simile because the comparison uses the word *like*. Nick, with his imagination, compared Dai Gu Ceh (big aunt) who was on the phone in the red telephone booth looking like a soldier standing guard at the guard post. For the second example, the author describes Daisy Foo by explaining her facial features and hair. To facilitate the reader's imagination, the writer describes her as similar to a female school principal. The author uses the word *like* to compare her with the figure of a female school principal, therefore we can categorize the second example as a simile.

### Hyperbole

In novels, hyperbole is the second most frequent figurative language. Hyperbole is a type of figurative language where the language style is used to exaggeratedly communicate something, involves an exaggerated statement or effect, and is not real. It is composed of exaggerated remarks in the following proportions, size, nature, and quality, in order to highlight

the speaker's message or circumstance. The researchers found 43 hyperboles in the novel. The researchers will elaborate two of hyperboles below.

**Table 3** Hyperbole Found in *Crazy Rich Asians* Novel translated into *Kaya Tujuh Turunan*

No.	SL	TL
1.	“Don’t you know my husband’s family by now? <b>They would rather die than appear in print,</b> ” Eleanor said.	“Apa kau belum juga mengenal keluarga suamiku? <b>Mereka lebih baik mati daripada muncul di media cetak,</b> ” cetus Eleanor
2.	“ <b>Yes, the fate of our country’s ballistics defense is in Michael’s hands.</b> ”	“ <b>Ya, nasib pertahanan balistik Negara kita berada di tangan Michael.</b> ”

The first sentence can be categorized as hyperbole because it is an exaggerated statement because there is no way the young family would choose to die so easily instead of them appearing in the print media. They just do not want to appear in magazines because of their close family. Words *lebih baik mati daripada muncul di media cetak* classify as hyperbole because it is to much as if *media cetak* that scare and haunted compare to die. As we also know, rich people usually avoid the negative news about their live, they tend to keep their live privet.

In the second sentence it is said that the fate of Singapore's ballistic defense depends on Michael. The sentence above is a hyperbole because it is impossible for a country's defense to only rely on the strength of one person. As if Michael is the most important person more that presidents in Singapore.

### Imagery

Researchers found 25 data identified as imagery. Imagery is related with the sense of vision, sight, or objects that may be seen in our minds' eye; in the past, this term was not enlarged. Nowadays, imagery includes all of our senses, not only our visual senses, which lead our vision. Imagery, according to Perrine (1977), can also depict sound (auditory imagery), smell (olfactory imagery), taste (gustatory imagery), touch (tactile imagery), interior feelings (organic imagery), or movement (kinesthetic imagery). Colors, shape, size, patterns, physical features, and any words or phrases detectable by the eyes are all examples of visual imagery. Auditory imagery includes pleasant sounds, noises, and the absence of noise, which can describe a peaceful calm or eerie silence. Fragrance and odors are examples of olfactory imagery. Sweetness, sourness, saltiness, spiciness, and savoriness are all examples of gustatory imagery. Temperature, texture, touch, and movement are all examples of tactile imagery. Hunger, thirst, fatigue, and nausea are all examples of organic imagery. Humans, animals, and objects that move are examples of kinesthetic imagery. Imagery, according to Abrams (1999, 121), is "the portrayal of all the objects and aspects of sensory experience stated in a poem or other literary work."

**Table 4** Imagery Found in *Crazy Rich Asians* Novel Translated into *Kaya Tujuh Turunan*

No.	SL	TL
1.	Walking from the car park across the street, Rachel could already <b>smell the delicious spice-filled aromas wafting through the balmy air.</b>	Sewaktu berjalan dari tempat parkir mobil di seberang jalan, Rachel sudah dapat <b>mencium aroma bumbu yang sedap berhembus di udara yang lembab.</b>
2.	<b>The sounds of gunfire and explosions</b> could be heard from within.	<b>Suara tembakan dan ledakan</b> dapat terdengar dari kejauhan.

The first sentence is categorized as imagery because there is an object that stimulates smell. Rachel, who was walking from her parking lot, could already smell the spicy spices

wafting in the air as a result of the satay being grilled over charcoal and fanned by the seller. The second sentence is categorized as imagery because there is an object that stimulates hearing. The object that caused the sound of explosions and gunfire was the sound of the TV turning on at such a high volume that it could be heard from a distance.

### Metonymy

In the novel, the researcher found 22 data identified as metonymy. Metonymy is a figure of speech that uses one word to symbolize another. It denotes that metonymy is closely tied to the name of a thing, a person, or a character.

**Table 5** Metonymy Found in *Crazy Rich Asians* Novel translated into *Kaya Tujuh Turunan*

No.	SL	TL
1.	"I've decided—we make custom limousines, like <b>RollsRoyces</b> and <b>Jags</b> ," Eddie declared.	"Aku telah memutuskan— kita membuat limusin pesanan khusus seperti <b>Rolls-Royce</b> dan <b>Jaguar</b> ," Eddie mengumumkan.
2.	After tucking Cassian into bed and reading him <b>Bonsoir Lune</b> , Astrid resumed the ritual of carefully unpacking her new couture acquisitions.	Setelah membawa Cassian ke tempat tidur dan membacakan <b>Bonsoir Lune</b> , Astrid melanjutkan ritual membongkar koleksi busana barunya dengan hati-hati.

The first data is categorized as metonymy because it contains the words Rolls-Royce and Jags both are brands of a luxury car. The author chooses to directly mention the car brand instead of mentioning the word car because this novel talks about rich people and can be associated with luxury cars. The second data is metonymy because there is the word Bonsoir Lune which represents children's story books. Bonsoir Lune is a very popular bedtime story book.

### Irony

Irony is the least figurative language found in the novel; there are only 13 data identified as irony. Irony has a deeper significance than its usage as a figure of speech (Perrine, 1977, 103). The three varieties of irony are verbal irony, situational irony, and dramatic irony. Verbal irony occurs when a speaker says something that contradicts the genuine meaning. Dramatic irony occurs when the audience understands more than the characters in a work of literature. Situational irony refers to a scenario in which the outcome differs significantly from what was expected.

**Table 6** Irony Found in *Crazy Rich Asians* Novel Translated into *Kaya Tujuh Turunan*

No.	SL	TL
1.	" <b>Yes, I know you booked the Lancaster Suite, but I can't find your name anywhere</b> " Ormsby insisted.	" <b>Ya, saya tahu Anda memesan Lancaster Suite, tetapi saya tidak dapat menemukan nama Anda di mana pun,</b> " Ormsby ngotot
2.	Wow—it took only five minutes for this lady to go from snooty to suck-up.	Wow—hanya butuh lima menit bagi wanita ini untuk berubah dari pongah jadi penjilat.

For the first example, it is categorized as verbal irony because the manager of the hotel where Eleanor booked the room lied and said that he could not find her name in the booking book, when in fact her name was in the reservation book. Manager Ormsby lied because he did not want her and her Asian family to meet the guest of honor who was staying at the Lancaster

Suite. He looks down on Asians who he thinks are retarded people who do not understand manners. The second example talks about Astrid who was attending a party in Paris organized by her acquaintances in Paris. She, who was wearing a flashy and luxurious outfit, caught the attention of many people. In addition to being amazed, many people also look down on her, who is an Asian, one of them was Maria-Helene. However, after hearing the story about her family, Maria's attitude changed drastically from snooty to suck-up. The fourth example sentence is situational irony because the situation changed drastically and was unexpected by Astrid.

**Translation Method of Figurative Language Sentences**

The translation method analysis in this study is based on Newmark's categorization of translation methods. Researchers found 133 data containing translation methods. The frequencies of each category are shown in the table below.

**Table 7** Translation Method Found in Crazy Rich Asian Novel

No.	Translation Method	Frequency
1.	Literal	94
2.	Communicative	21
3.	Word for Word	9
4.	Semantic	3
5.	Faithful	4
6.	Idiomatic	2
Total		133

From the eight types of translation methods based on Newmark's (1988) theory, researchers found six types of translation methods used by translators to translate the novel *Crazy Rich Asians* into *Kaya Tujuh Turunan*. There are 94 data identified as literal translation, 21 data identified as communicative translation, 9 data identified as word for word translation, 3 data identified as semantic translation, 4 data identified as faithful translation, and 2 data identified as idiomatic translation. Each type of translation method discovered in the analysis will be explained further.

**Literal Translation**

The data presented is a situational irony, a figurative language. The data was identified using the literal translation method. Here is a breakdown of how each word element is translated.

Example:

- Celine couldn't believe her mother → Celin tidak bisa percaya ibunya
- Was actually encouraging → Benar-benar menyemangati
- Her big sister → Kakaknya
- To snatch this boy → Untuk mengejar laki-laki ini

**Table 8** Literal Translation

SL	TL
Celine couldn't believe her mother was actually encouraging <u>her big sister</u> to snatch this boy.	Celin tidak bisa percaya ibunya benar-benar menyemangati <u>kakaknya</u> untuk mengejar laki-laki ini.

The literal translation mostly translated the word per word, but follow the grammatical and structure in the target language. From the text above the word is translated word per word, but it adapted to Indonesian language structure, so it read more naturally and acceptable. The words ‘her big sister’ literally translated into *‘kakaknya’*. The word ‘big’ is not translated in order to avoid the misinterpretation. Based on KBBI (2022), *kakak* means *saudara tua, kata sapaan kepada orang (laki-laki atau perempuan) yang dianggap lebih tua*.

### Communicative Translation

The data shown is a hyperbole, a figurative language. Communicative translation aims to translate the source language's contextual meaning in such a manner that the contents and language are acceptable and recognized by the readers. According to the Free Dictionary, 'flip over' is a phrase meaning to get very enthusiastic or agitated as a reaction to anything. According to the TL content on food, the translator translates it as *menikmati* because it conforms to Indonesian grammar rules, the translation output is appropriate, clear, and natural.

**Table 9** Communicative Translation

SL	TL
“All the more reason. Rachel, you’re going to love it, and I just know you’re going to <u>flip over</u> the food! You do realize <b>Singapore is the most food-obsessed country on the planet?</b> ”	“Apalagi begitu. Rachel, kau akan sangat menyukainya, dan aku tahu kau akan sangat <u>menikmati</u> makanannya! Kau tahu <b>Singapore adalah negara yang paling terobsesi makanan di planet ini kan?</b> ”

### Word-for-Word Translation

The data shown above is a simile, which is figurative language. Word-for-word translation is a way of translating each word individually from the source language to the target language. Here is a breakdown of how each word element is translated.

Example:

She	→	Dia
Looked	→	Terlihat
Like	→	Seperti
Schoolgirl	→	Anak Sekolah

**Table 10** Word-for-Word Translation

Source Language	Target Language
“... <u>She looked like schoolgirl....</u> ”	“... <u>Dia terlihat seperti anak sekolah....</u> ”

### Semantic Translation

The data is classified as hyperbole which is figurative language. The data that was identified above was using semantic translation. The translation of the word ‘peppering’ was *mencecar*, which means to inquire about the truth. The translator managed to retain the text's artistic value by maintaining the same common meaning.

**Table 11** Semantic Translation

Source Language	Target Language
...but <b>she didn't want to start the morning <u>peppering</u> him with a million questions</b> , not when she had the whole summer to discover this new world.	... <b>namun dia tidak ingin mengawali pagi dengan <u>mencecar</u> Nick dengan sejuta pertanyaan</b> , tidak saat dia memiliki seluruh musim panas untuk mempelajari dunia baru ini.

**Faithful Translation**

The data below is a metonymy which is figurative language. The key to using the faithful translation method is to remain faithful. In the data above the word ‘Scotch’, ‘Vodka’, and ‘Johnny Walker Red’ in the source language was translated to ‘Scotch’, ‘Vodka’, and ‘Johnny Walker Red’ in their target language. By maintaining the same word-letter structure and meaning throughout the translation, it was evident that the sentence had been translated faithfully

**Table 12** Faithful Translation

Source Language	Target Language
“Find out what Nick’s father likes to drink. Scotch? Vodka? Whiskey? I have so many spare bottles of <b><u>Johnny Walker Red</u></b> left over from the office Christmas party, I can send you one.”	“Cari tahu minuman apa yang disukai ayah Nick. <i>Scotch? Vodka? Whiski?</i> Aku punya begitu banyak botol <b><u>Johnny Walker Red</u></b> sisa pesta Natal kantor, aku bisa mengirim satu untukmu.”

**Idiomatic Translation**

The data below is a simile which is figurative language. According to Free Dictionary (2022), the word 'sweet jesus' is an idiom which means an exclamation of alarm, amazement, or exasperation. ‘Sweet Jesus’ was translated to *Demi Tuhan*. Because there are idioms translated from English to Indonesian, the above data can be identified using the idiomatic translation method.

**Table 13** Idiomatic Translation

Source Language	Target Language
“ <b><u>Sweet Jesus</u></b> , I’ve lived in apartments smaller than this!”	“ <b><u>Demi Tuhan</u></b> , aku pernah tinggal di apartemen-apartemen yang lebih kecil dari ini!”

**CONCLUSIONS**

After analyzing the data, it is found that there are 17 categories of figurative language and the researchers found 5 kinds of figurative language in the novel. The five categories of figurative language contained in the novel *Crazy Rich Asians* are simile, hyperbole, imagery, metonymy, and irony. The total figurative languages found in the novel are 154 figurative languages. It discovered that there were 51 similes, 43 hyperboles, 25 imagery, 22 metonymy, and 13 ironies. Simile is the most common sort of figurative language in the novel.

Apart from figurative language, the researchers examined translation methods used by the translator when translating figurative languages from novel *Crazy Rich Asians* into *Kaya Tujuh Turunan*. The researchers identified 133 data including translation methods. Out of the eight categories of translation methods based on Newmark's (1988) theory, researchers found six types of translation methods utilized by translators to translate the novel. They are 94 sentences in literal method—the most dominant translation method—, 4 sentences in faithful



method, 3 sentences in semantic, 2 sentences in idiomatic, and 21 sentences communicative translation method.

A larger research study rather than this one is recommended to obtain more accurate results. It can be a source of similar research about other translation projects, such as techniques, strategies, accuracy, naturalness, and so on, for future researchers to develop translation studies.

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