

TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD NOVEL

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Abstract

This study investigates the translation methods used to translate figurative languages in the novel from English to Indonesian and the translation quality assessment. The main theory used to help find the answers in the process of analyzing are Newmark and Nababan et al., along with other supporting theories. Qualitative descriptive and focus group discussion are used as a research method. The results showed that the most frequent translation method is literal translation (51.47%), free translation (23.53%), idiomatic translation (18.38%), and word-for-word translation (6.62%). In terms of translation quality assessment, overall data implies high accuracy level, high acceptability level, and high readability level.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Translation Method, Translation Quality Assessment

INTRODUCTION

Language is an important thing in our life. We can communicate with other people through language. Communication has purposes to send message to other people. In sending the message, the sender does not only use an explicit message or direct expression. But also uses an implicit message or indirect expressions, where the meaning of message is different from usual message. According to Newmark (1988), translation is "...rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text." (p.5) That being said, translation plays a key role in exchanging information between languages. However, the process of translation is difficult as there are many aspects to consider and not just a matter of transferring languages. To transfer the meaning equivalently, translators must overcome the cultural differences between the source and target languages, especially when it comes to translating a figurative language. Abrams (2009) stated, "Figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what competent users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect." (p.118) In other words, figurative language is the use of words in a way that differs from their usual arrangement and meaning. Despite all of the difficulties, translators have their own ways to overcome the challenges of translating figurative language. As a result, there are many previous research that have taken interest in this topic. Such as, an article made by Jayanti (2021), this article analyzed the translation of figurative language from selected Bruno Mars' songs, using Chesterman's theory of translation strategies (focused on syntactic and semantic strategies only), also identified the speech act using Searle's theory. It concluded that there are three types of speech acts found in data, they are assertive, declarative and expressive, assertive being the dominant one, while Scheme Change is the most frequently used syntactic strategy and Trope Change is the most commonly used semantic strategy. Next, a research conducted by Pribadi (2018) using data from *The Pursuit of Happyness* movie, they first identified the types of figurative language found and then analyzed the translation acceptability using Larson's theory of acceptability degree. The results are; metaphor, hyperbole, and simile are

found in the movie and 86% of the translation quality are categorized in acceptable category. Lastly, a study by Khasanah (2015) who analyzed the translation techniques based on Guerra's theory and the degree of equivalence in terms of meaning and style using theory from Nida & Taber. The result showed the most frequent translation technique applied is literal translation and the degree of equivalence shows partly equivalent expression as the dominant result of the translation of the figurative language. The similarity between those previously mentioned studies and this present study is the research topic which is figurative language translation. The differences are, the theory used in analyzing the figurative language translation, they used Chesterman's and Guerra's theory and in analyzing the translation quality, they used theory from Larson and Nida & Taber while this study used Newmark's theory and Nababan et al. to analyze the translation quality assessment.

This study aims to analyze the classification of translation method limited to four methods namely, word-for-word translation, literal translation, free translation, and idiomatic translation using Newmark (1988) as the main theory and other theories to support such as Chesterman, Catford, Nida & Taber and Molina & Albir. Also, the theory by Nababan et. al (2012) to investigate the translation quality assessment regarding accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The novel *To Kill a Mockingbird* by Harper Lee and the Indonesian version translated by Femmy Syahrani under the same title was chosen as the source data, since the writer found numerous interesting figurative language from reading novel. By analyzing the translation methods used by the translator while translating the figurative languages in the novel, the writer hopes to understand how the translator bridges gap the between both cultures and whether or not the figurative language from the source language are maintained in the target language.

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. However, this study is limited to only four which are word-for-word translation, literal translation, free translation, and idiomatic translation. Newmark (1988) explained, **word-for-word translation** as, "This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. Cultural words are translated literally. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process." Second, **literal translation**, "The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved." Next is **free translation**, "Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original..." Lastly, **idiomatic translation**, "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."

According to Nababan et al. (2012), there are three instrument to translation quality: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Every instrument has 3 scores, the higher the score, the better the translation, and vice versa. The tables below present the three instruments.

Table 1 - Translation Accuracy Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Quality Parameter
Accurate	3	Word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or source text is translated accurately into target text; no meaning distortion takes place.
Less Accurate	2	Most word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source text is translated accurately into target text. However, meaning distortion still takes place or double meaning translation (<i>taksa</i>) or there is meaning omission that disturbs the wholeness of meaning.
Not Accurate	1	Word meaning, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence or source text is not translated accurately into target text or omitted.

Table 2 - Translation Acceptability Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Quality Parameter
Acceptable	3	The translation appears natural; technical terms are commonly used and are familiar to the reader; phrase, clause and sentence have followed Indonesian language rules.
Less Acceptable	2	The translation appears natural in general; although there is a little problem in the use of technical terms or a little grammatical error.
Not Acceptable	1	The translation doesn't appear natural or seem like a translation work; technical terms are unusual and unfamiliar to the reader; phrase, clause and sentence do not follow Indonesian language rules.

Table 3 - Translation Readability Assessment Instrument

Translation Category	Score	Quality Parameter
Readable	3	Word, technical term, phrase, clause, and sentence or translation text can be easily understood by the reader.
Less Readable	2	The translations are commonly understood by readers; although some parts have to be read more than once to understand the translation.

Not Readable

1

The translation is difficult to be understood by readers.

METHOD

This study used the descriptive qualitative method. Holloway (1997: 43) stated that “in qualitative research they consist of words or actions of the participants which the researcher hears and observers”. The data for this research was taken from the original English novel and Indonesian translated version of *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Before analyzing the data, there are several steps in collecting data: reading *To Kill a Mockingbird* and its Indonesian translated novel, and finding phrases, clauses, and sentences containing figurative expressions. After the data collection has been carried out, the researcher analyzes the classification of figurative language in *To Kill a Mockingbird* based on Abrams’ theory. Then, analyzing translation method that is used by the translator to translate the figurative language contained based on Newmark’s theory and some supporting theory (Chesterman, Molina & Albir, Vinay & Darbelnet, Catford). The last step is qualifying the data to the translation quality assessment in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability based on Nababan et al.’s theory. Focus group discussions are used to find out the qualitative parameters for analyzing the translation quality assessment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The findings from 136 data collected are: First, there are 34 Metaphor (25%), 20 Personification (14.71%), 20 Hyperbole (14.71%), 34 Simile (25%), and 28 Idiom (20.59%) found in the data. Then, in terms of the translation method, the writer found 4 translation method applied in translating the figurative languages, which are; 32 Free Translation (23.53%), 70 Literal Translation (51.47%), 9 Word-for-word Translation (6.62%), and 25 Idiomatic Translation (18.38%). Detailed data can be seen in the table below.

Table 4 – Findings and Results

No.	Figurative Language	Translation Method				Total
		Free	Literal	Word-for-word	Idiomatic	
1.	Metaphor	15	16	2	1	34
2.	Personification	4	12	1	3	20
3.	Hyperbole	5	13	2	0	20
4.	Simile	8	22	4	0	34
5.	Idiom	0	7	0	21	28
Total		32	70	9	25	136

As mentioned before, this study used translation quality assessment instrument conducted by Nababan et al. (2012) to analyze the quality of the translation. The instruments include accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Finally, after the focus group discussion, the raters indicated the result of the translation quality. Most of the data shows a high level accuracy, high level acceptability, and high level readability. The results of the translation quality assessment are indicated in the table below.

Table 5 – Translation Quality Assessment

No.	Translation Method	Translation Quality			Mean total score
		Mean score of accuracy	Mean score of acceptability	Mean score of readability	
1.	Free Translation	2.68	2.81	2.93	8.42
2.	Literal Translation	2.94	3	2.91	8.85
3.	Word-for-word Translation	3	3	3	9
4.	Idiomatic Translation	2.72	3	3	8.72

The table above shows the average score of the translation quality for free translation, literal translation, word-for-word translation, and idiomatic translation. Each aspects has a maximum score of 3 and total average score of 9. Based on the result, word-for-word translation has total average score of 9, followed by literal translation with the total average score of 8.85, idiomatic translation with 8.72, and free translation with 8.42.

Discussion

10 of the 136 data, as mentioned in the results above, are thoroughly analyzed in the discussion.

Metaphor

05/TKAM/ENG/SL/P6 “...Mrs. Dubose was plain hell.”

05/TKAM/IND/TL/P20 “...*Sementara itu, Mrs. Dubose benar-benar menyeramkan.*”

The metaphorical expression “...Mrs. Dubose was plain hell.” in the SL translated into a longer sentence “...*Sementara itu, Mrs. Dubose benar-benar menyeramkan.*” in the TL uses **free translation** by adding ‘*Sementara itu*’ which anaphorically refers to “The Radley Place was inhabited by an unknown entity the mere description of whom was enough to make us behave for days on end;” (p.5) to show that the atmosphere in the neighbourhood is displeasing. 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 meanings.” (p.14) According to Newmark (1988), “Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner... Usually, it is a paraphrase much longer than the original...” (p.46) Chesterman (2016), however, defines this as **distribution change** that “This is a change in the distribution of the “same” semantic components over more items (expansion)...” (p.100) Moreover, a five-word sentence in the TL is translated into seven-word sentence in the SL. Therefore, there is an **over translation**. Newmark (1981) said that “A semantic translation tends to be more complex, ... It tends to over translate, to be more specific than the original, to

include more meanings in its search for one nuance of meaning.” (p.39). In addition, Nida & Taber (1982) called this an **expansion**, they explained, “Hence, if one is obliged to be somewhat more explicit in the receptor language than in the source language, the translation will inevitably tend to be longer.” (p.164) According to LDOCE (1978: 1320), ‘plain’ (*adj*) means 5 “to emphasize that a particular type of behaviour, attitude..., usually a bad one.” Meanwhile, ‘hell’ [singular, U] *informal* means 3 “a situation, experience, or place that is very unpleasant.” (LDOCE, 1978: 819)

For the score of translation quality, for the accuracy the rate is 3, the acceptability 3, lastly, the readability scored 3.

40/TKAM/ENG/SL/P40 “**Jem was a born hero.**”

40/TKAM/IND/TL/P64 “*Jem sudah jadi pahlawan sejak lahir.*”

The metaphorical expression “**Jem was a born hero.**” in the SL is translated into “*Jem sudah jadi pahlawan sejak lahir.*” in the TL. It anaphorically refers to “Jem’s head at times was transparent: he had thought that up to make me understand he wasn’t afraid of Radleys in any shape or form, to contrast his own fearless heroism with my cowardice.” (p.39) 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 meanings.” (p.14). Hence, the translator applied **literal translation method**. Newmark (1988) stated that, “The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents...” (p.46) Furthermore, Chesterman (2016) added that literal translation is “...rather loosely, as meaning ‘maximally close to the SL form, but nevertheless grammatical.’” (p.91) In addition, the past tense sentence in the SL is converted to a perfect tense in the TL. Therefore, Chesterman (2016) called this **phrase structure change**. He explained, “This strategy comprises a number of changes at the level of the phrase, including... tense... The unit itself may remain unchanged, i.e., an ST phrase may still correspond to a TT phrase, but its internal structure changes...” (p.93) According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia (1975), ‘hero’ (*n*) means ‘*pahlawan*’ (p.297)

In terms of translation quality assessment, from Nababan et al. (2012), the raters gave scores 3 for accuracy, 3 for acceptability, and 3 for readability.

Personification

13/TKAM/ENG/SL/P12 “...people said **the house died.**”

13/TKAM/IND/TL/P27 “...kata orang, *rumah itu mati.*”

The personified expression “...**the house died.**” in the SL translated into “...*rumah itu mati.*” in the TL. Therefore, it was translated by using **word-for-word translation**. Newmark (1988) explained “This is often demonstrated as interlinear translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved, and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.” (p.45) In addition, Molina & Albir (2002) define this as **literal translation** “Literal translation occurs when there is an exact structural, lexical, even morphological equivalence between two languages.” (p.499) Furthermore, Vinay & Darbelnet (1995) added, “Literal, or word for word, translation is the direct transfer of a SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text...” (p.33) According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia (1975), ‘die’ (*vi*) means 1 ‘*mati*’ (p.181) Hence, Abrams (2009) explained,

“personification in which either an inanimate object or an abstract concept is spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes...” (p.121)

Translation quality assessment given by the raters, taken from Nababan et al. (2012) accuracy score 3, next acceptability wise score 3, and the readability score 3.

16/TKAM/ENG/SL/P15 “...the house was still.”

16/TKAM/IND/TL/P31 “...*rumah itu kembali tenang.*”

The personified sentence “...the house was still.” in the SL translated into “...*rumah itu kembali tenang.*” in the TL using **free translation method** by adding “*kembali*” which anaphorically refers to “The old house was the same, droopy and sick,... we saw an inside shutter move.” (p.15) 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 meanings.” (p.14) Newmark (1988), explained “Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.” (p.46) The translator added a verb ‘*kembali*’ in the TL. Therefore, the translation technique used here is **linguistic amplification**. According to Molina & Albir (2002), linguistic amplification is “To add linguistic elements.” (p.510) In addition, Newmark’s (1988) **paraphrase** explained, “This is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text.” (p.90) In Kamus Indonesia Inggris (1992), ‘*kembali*’ means 1 “return, revert to.” (p.277) ‘still’ (*adj*) means 2 “quiet and calm” (LDOCE, 1978: 1731). In Kamus Inggris Indonesia (1975) ‘quiet’ and ‘calm’ are both have a same meaning, which is ‘*ketenangan*’. (p.462, p.94) According to Kamus Bahasa Indonesia (2008) ‘*ketenangan*’ has a base word ‘*tenang*’ (p.1675)

For the assessment of the translation quality from Nababan et al. (2012), the raters gave the accuracy score 3, the acceptability score 3, and the readability score 3.

Hyperbole

11/TKAM/ENG/SL/P9 “Radley pecans would kill you.”

11/TKAM/IND/TL/P23 “*Kacang pecan Radley bisa mematikan.*”

The hyperbolic sentence “Radley pecans would kill you.” in the SL is translated into “*Kacang pecan Radley bisa mematikan.*” in the TL. Thus, the translation method used here is **free translation**. Newmark (1988), explained “Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original.” (p.46) ‘pecan’ (*n*) means “a long thin sweet nut with a dark red shell, or the tree that it grows on.” (LDOCE, 1978: 1283). In addition, the phrase “...would kill you” in SL is past tense and, in the TL, “...*bisa mematikan.*” is present tense. Hence, there is a **phrase structure change**, “This strategy comprises a number of changes at the level of the phrase, including... tense... The unit itself may remain unchanged, i.e., an ST phrase may still correspond to a TT phrase, but its internal structure changes...” (Chesterman, 2016: 93). In Kamus Inggris Indonesia (1975), ‘would’ means 3 ‘*dapat*’. (p.648) According to Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia (2008), the synonym for ‘*dapat*’ is ‘*bisa*’. (p.121) ‘kill’ (*v*) means 1 ‘*membunuh*’ (Kamus Inggris Indonesia, 1975: 342) and ‘*membunuh*’ is a synonym of ‘*mematikan*’ (Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia, 2008: 84)

From the quality of the translation according to Nababan et al. (2012), the raters gave the accuracy score 3, the acceptability score 3, and the readability score 3.

25/TKAM/ENG/SL/P22 “...the first grade exploded again.”

25/TKAM/IND/TL/P41 “...seluruh anak kelas satu meledak lagi.”

The hyperbolic expression “...the first grade exploded again.” in the SL is translated into “...seluruh anak kelas satu meledak lagi.” in the TL using **literal translation** which anaphorically refers to “A storm of laughter broke loose when it finally occurred to the class that Miss Caroline had whipped me. When Miss Caroline threatened it with a similar fate...” (p.22) to that context, “explode” (*vi*) means “to suddenly express strong feelings” (LDOCE, 1978: 595) 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 meanings.” (p.14) Newmark’s (1988), definition of **literal translation** is “The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents...” (p.46) Furthermore, Chesterman (2016) added that literal translation is “...rather loosely, as meaning ‘maximally close to the SL form, but nevertheless grammatical.’” (p.91) The translator added ‘seluruh’ in the TL. Hence, the translation technique uses **linguistic amplification**. According to Molina & Albir (2002), linguistic amplification is “To add linguistic elements.” (p.510) ‘seluruh’ is an indeterminate numerical word that refers to an indeterminate number. As stated by Moeliono et al. (2017), “*Numeralia pokok taktentu yang lazim disebut pemerbanyak adalah kata yang mengacu pada jumlah yang tidak pasti.*” (p.362) “...Yang termasuk ke dalam numeralia taktentu adalah banyak, berbagai, beberapa, pelbagai, sedikit, semua, seluruh...” (p.362)

In terms of the quality of translation according to Nababan et al. (2012), the raters gave the accuracy score 3, the acceptability score 3, and the readability score 2.

Simile

59/TKAM/ENG/SL/P58 “...like a small ghost...”

59/TKAM/IND/TL/P88 “...seperti hantu kecil...”

The simile expression “...like a small ghost...” in the SL is translated into “...seperti hantu kecil...” in the TL. The phrase “small ghost” in the TL is translated literally into “hantu kecil”. Hence, it was translated using **literal translation**. Newmark (1988) explained, the source language (SL) grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language (TL) equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly...” (p.46) Moreover, Chesterman (2016) stated that **literal translation** is “...rather loosely, as meaning “maximally close to the SL form, but nevertheless grammatical.” (p.91) The article ‘a’ are 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) In addition, Suryawinata & Hariyanto (2016) define this as **terjemahan parsial (Partial translation)**, “the translation is produced by summarizing the words or sentences, but the information conveyed remains unchanged in the TL.” (p.82) ‘ghost’ (*n*) is “the spirit of a dead person that some people think they can feel or see in a place.” (LDOCE, 1978: 735) ‘seperti’ is a subordinating conjunction that are used to connect two or more clauses and those clauses don’t have the same syntactic status. Moeliono

et al. (2017) stated, “*Konjungsi subordinatif adalah konjungsi yang menghubungkan dua klausa atau lebih...*” (p.392) they added, *Berikut adalah pembagian konjungsi subordinatif: alih-alih, ..., seperti.*” (p.393)

In terms of the quality of translation according to Nababan et al. (2012), the raters gave the accuracy score 3, the acceptability score 3, and the readability score 3.

105/TKAM/ENG/SL/P180 “Judge Taylor **staring at him as if he were some fragrant gardenia in full bloom** on the witness stand.”

105/TKAM/IND/TL/P253 “*Hakim Taylor yang menatapnya seolah-olah dia adalah bunga gardenia wangi yang mekar di kursi saksi.*”

The simile expression “...**staring at him as if he were some fragrant gardenia in full bloom...**” in the SL is translated into “...*menatapnya seolah-olah dia adalah bunga gardenia wangi yang mekar...*” in the TL. The translation method applied here is **literal translation method**. According to Newmark (1988), “The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents...” (p.46) Furthermore, Chesterman (2016) stated that, **literal translation** is “...rather loosely, as meaning “maximally close to the SL form, but nevertheless grammatical.” (p.91) In the SL, a phrase “full bloom” is shifted into a word “mekar” in the TL. Because of it, the translation strategy applied here is **unit shift**, “A unit shift occurs when a ST unit is translated as a different unit in the TT” (Chesterman, 2016: 93). The theory to assist is **unit shift** from Catford (1965), he stated that, “...changes of rank – that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL is a unit at a different rank in the TL.” (p.79) ‘gardenia’ (n) is “a large white pleasant-smelling flower that grows on a bush.” (LDOCE, 1978: 722) ‘*seolah-olah*’ is a subordinating conjunction that are used to connect two or more clauses and those clauses don’t have the same syntactic status. Moeliono et al. (2017) stated, “*Konjungsi subordinatif adalah konjungsi yang menghubungkan dua klausa atau lebih...*” (p.392) they added, *Berikut adalah pembagian konjungsi subordinatif: alih-alih, ..., seolah-olah, ...*” (p.393)

For the score of translation quality, for the accuracy the rate is 3, the acceptability 3, lastly, the readability scored 3.

Idiom

77/TKAM/ENG/SL/P84 “She hurt my feelings and **set my teeth permanently on edge...**”

77/TKAM/IND/TL/P123 “*Dia menyakiti perasaanku dan membuatku selalu sebal...*”

The idiomatic expression “...**set my teeth permanently on edge...**” in the SL is undertranslated into “...*membuatku selalu sebal...*” in the TL. It anaphorically refers to “...Aunty said that ... I was born good but had grown progressively worse every year...” (p.84) 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 meanings.” (p.14) Thus, the translation method used is Newmark’s (1988) **idiomatic translation**, he stated, “Idiomatic translation reproduces the ‘message’ of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms...” (p.47). In addition, Since it is under translated, the strategy used here to support the main theory is **paraphrase**, Chesterman (2016) stated, “This is a typical strategy for the translation of idioms,...for which no corresponding idiomatic expression can be found in the TL.” (p.101) The idiom ‘set someone’s

teeth on edge’ means “cause someone to feel intense discomfort or irritation.” (Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, 2004: 288) According to Kamus Inggris Indonesia (1975) ‘irritation’ (*n*) means 1 ‘*kejengkelan*’ (p.332) ‘*kejengkelan*’ has base word ‘*jengkel*’ which synonymous to *sebal*. (Tesaurus Bahasa Indonesia, 2008: 431)

In terms of the quality of translation according to Nababan et al. (2012), the raters gave the accuracy score 3, the acceptability score 3, and the readability score 3.

65/TKAM/ENG/SL/P62 “...Jem **walked on eggs.**”

65/TKAM/IND/TL/P94 “...Jem *seolah-olah berjalan di atas telur.*”

The idiomatic expression “...**Jem walked on eggs.**” in the SL is translated into “...*Jem seolah-olah berjalan di atas telur.*” in the TL. It cataphorically refers to “When the new wore off his grandfather’s watch, and carrying it became a day’s burdensome task...” (p.62) Cerban (2009) stated, “cataphoric reference which points forwards to the unfolding text.” (p.14) Therefore, it was translated using **literal translation method**. According to Newmark (1988), “The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents...” (p.46) Furthermore, (Chesterman, 2016) stated that “I define this rather loosely, as meaning ‘maximally close to the SL form, but nevertheless grammatical.’” (p.91) In the TL, the translator added ‘*seolah-olah*’ which is a subordinating conjunction that are used to link two ideas that are used to connect two or more clauses and those clauses don’t have the same syntactic status. Hence, the idiomatic expression ‘walked on eggs’ means “be extremely cautious about your words or actions.” (Oxford Dictionary of Idioms, 2004: 306) Moeliono et al. (2017) stated, “*Konjungsi subordinatif adalah konjungsi yang menghubungkan dua klausa atau lebih...*” (p.392) they added, *Berikut adalah pembagian konjungsi subordinatif: alih-alih,...,seolah-olah,...*” (p.393) Translation quality assessment given by the raters, taken from Nababan et al. (2012) accuracy score 3, next acceptability wise score 3, and the readability score 2.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion section, first, the writer found five types of figurative language in the novel. The most frequent data is metaphor (25%) and simile (25%), followed by idiom (20.59%), and lastly hyperbole (14.71%) and personification (14.71%). Second, there are four translation method used in translating the novel entitled *To Kill a Mockingbird* and its Indonesian translated version. literal translation (51.47%) is most common translation method used, next is free translation (23.53%), idiomatic translation (18.38%), and word-for-word translation (6.62%). Lastly, based on the translation quality assessment average score, the quality of the translation result is mostly high accuracy, high acceptability, high readability. This means that most translation in the novel can easily be understood by the local readers. Finally, given that more than a half the translation method used literal translation, it could be said that most figurative language in the source language were still maintained in the target language.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank my mentors and lecturers, for guiding me through this study. Furthermore, I’d also like to express my gratitude to my friends and family for their encouragement and valuable suggestions on the study.

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