THE PROCESS OF METAPHORS TRANSLATION IN
SUBTITLE TEXT OF *KARTINI* MOVIE BY HANUNG BRAMANTYO

A THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in
Partial Fulfilment for The Requirement to Obtain Bachelor's Degree
in English Literature Study Program*

WRITTEN BY

VIDELYA
F041201035

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN
MAKASSAR, INDONESIA
2024

LEGITIMATION

THESIS

THE PROCESS OF METAPHORS TRANSLATION IN SUBTITLE TEXT OF *KARTINI* MOVIE BY HANUNG BRAMANTYO

BY

VIDELYA

Student ID Number: F041201035

It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on

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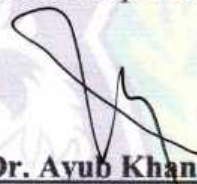
Approved By

Board of Supervisors

First Supervisor,

Prof. Dr. Noer Jihad Saleh, MA.
NIP. 195811101985031007

Second Supervisor,

Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si.
NIP. 196212311989031301
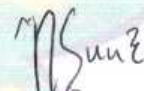
Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences of Hasanuddin University

Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A.
NIP. 196407161991031010

Head of English Literature Study Program

Prof. Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D
NIP. 196311031988112001

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UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN

AGREEMENT

On 8 March 2024, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Videlya (F041201035) entitled *The Process of Metaphors Translation in Subtitle Text of Kartini Movie by Hanung Bramantyo* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Universitas Hasanuddin.

Makassar, 8 March 2024

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The thesis by Videlya (F041201035) entitled *The Process of Metaphors Translation in Subtitle Text of Kartini Movie by Hanung Bramantyo* has been revised as advised during the examination on 8 March 2024

and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

1. Dr. Kamsinah, M.Hum.   First Examiner   1. ....

2. Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum.   Second Examiner   2. ....

STATEMENT LETTER

The undersigned,

Name   :   Videlya

ID   :   F041201035

Title of Thesis   :   The Process of Metaphors Translation in Subtitle Text

                             of *Kartini* Movie by Hanung Bramantyo

Department/Faculty   :   English Literature Study Program/Cultural Sciences

Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

Makassar, March 27th 2024

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APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the Dean of Cultural Sciences No.1431/UN4.9.1/KEP/2023 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the thesis draft by **Videlya** (F041201035) to be examined at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences.
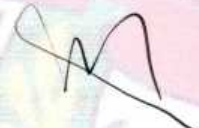
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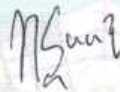**Prof. Dr. Noer Jihad Saleh, MA.**
NIP. 195811101985031007

Second Supervisor,

Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si.
NIP. 196212311989031301

Approved for the Execution of Thesis Examination
by The Thesis Organizing Committees
On Behalf of Dean
Head of English Department

Prof. Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum., Ph.D.
NIP. 196311031988112001

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah hirabbil 'alamin, praise to be Allah SWT who has granted his mercy, guidance, and grace so that the author can complete the preparation of this thesis with the title "The Process of Metaphors Translation in Subtitle Text of *Kartini* Movie by Hanung Bramantyo" properly and fluently. Shalwat and salam are also sent to the Great Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought Muslims to the path blessed by Allah SWT.

This thesis was the result of the author's journey while studying at Universitas Hasanuddin and is one of the requirements for obtaining a Bachelor's degree in the English Literature Study Program. The preparation of this thesis cannot be separated from the help of various parties, and through this the author expresses her deepest gratitude to:

1. Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences of Hasanuddin University, Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A.

2. Head of English Literature Study Program, Prof. Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D and secretary of English Literature Study Program Sitti Sahraeny, S.S., MA.

3. Author's supervisors, Prof. Dr. Noer Jihad Saleh, MA., and Dr. Ayub Khan, M.Si., for their invaluable guidance, unwavering support, and endless patience throughout the completion of this thesis. Their expertise and encouragement have been instrumental in shaping this research and my academic journey.

4. The examining team, Dr. Kamsinah, M.Hum., and Dr. Sukmawaty, M.Hum., aking the time to carefully examine and exaluate this thesis. The

contributions, time, and attention that have been given are invaluable for the author to complete the final stage of this educational journey.

5. Author's father, Mr. Suardi and mother, Mrs. Hastuti, thank you for all the love and prayers that you always pray for every step of the author's steps until it can reach this stage.

6. All of the author's family who cannot be mentioned one by one, my aunts, my uncles and all of my cousins, thank you for your unconditional love, encouragement, and understanding during this challenging period. Thank you for all the support that has been given to the author.

7. All lecturers of English Literature Study Program Universitas Hasanuddin, thank you for the time and knowledge given to the author during her education.

8. All the administrative and service staff of the Faculty of Cultural Science, especially in the English Department, who have helped the author a lot in taking care of all administrative matters.

9. The author's classmates in Fortis 20, especially Linguistics 20, thank you for all the stories and experiences you have given to the author while studying together.

10. The author's best friends in college, Miftahul Jannah, Ghaniyya, Mega Arroyo, Nurmawaddah, Syifa Az-zahra and Liqoriah thank you for filling and accompanying the author during college to this stage, thank you for always listening and supporting the author, thank you for all the help you have given to ᵤthor.

11. Author's Senior high school friends, Exsite Smansa, especially Nurul Hidaya Nasir, Nur hilmih, Vina Rezqyna, and Alfiana. Thank you for accompanying the author's university days, starting from online to this day. Thank you for always helping the author, providing support and for being willing to fight together from the beginning of the study.

12. For the author's self, thank you for struggling to this day, thank you for always trying your best, and thank you for not giving up and being able to complete this thesis.

Finally, the author is very aware that gratitude will not be sufficient and proportional to the kindness and sincerity of the help that related parties provide. The author hopes that Allah SWT will grant His Grace and guidance to all of us. *Aamin ya Rabbal 'Alaamiin.*

Makassar, March 2024

Best Regards,

Videlya

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF TABLES

ABSTRACT

Videlya. **The process of metaphors translation in subtitle text of 'Kartini' Movie by Hanung Bramantyo** (supervised by Noer Jihad Saleh and Ayub Khan).

Background. Translation is the process of transferring language from the source language to the target language with the same message and meaning. Translating metaphors is not the same as translating normal texts. Metaphors are part of culture and therefore, metaphors have a very close relationship with cultural values. Cultural differences in the two languages can produce different meanings of the metaphor, and sometimes in the target language there is no equivalent word of the metaphor. Thus, a way to translate metaphors in literary works is needed. **Aim.** This study aims to identify the types of metaphors and the process of translating metaphorical phrases contained in the movie 'Kartini' directed by Hanung Bramantyo to find out how the process of translating metaphors in a literary work. **Method.** This research is descriptive comparative in that it compares metaphorical expressions in movie and English subtitles translated by Tasha Sastranegara and Robert Ronny. The data were analyzed descriptively using Wahab's (1986) metaphor theory and Newmark's (1988) and Larson's (1884) translation theories. **Results.** The result of data shows that in the movie 'Kartini' there are 20 metaphorical utterances which are divided into 10 metaphors that are tied to culture and 10 universal metaphors. In the translation process, the translator used 7 out of 8 translation processes. **Conclusion**. It was found that there is a relationship between the type of metaphor and the translation process used so that this can be a way to translate metaphors into the target language.

Key words: English subtitle**;** 'Kartini' movie; metaphor; translation

ABSTRAK

Videlya. **Proses penerjemahan metafora pada teks terjemahan Film 'Kartini'** *(dibimbing oleh Noer Jihad Saleh dan Ayub Khan)*

Latar belakang. *Penerjemahan merupakan proses pengalihan bahasa dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran dengan pesan dan makna yang sama. Menerjemahkan metafora tidaklah sama dengan menerjemahkan teks biasa. Metafora merupakan bagian dari budaya maka dari itu metafora memiliki hubungan yang sangat dekat dengan nilai - nilai budaya. Perbedaan budaya pada kedua bahasa dapat menghasilkan makna yang berbeda dari metafora tersebut, dan terkadang dalam bahasa sasaran tidak terdapat padanan kata yang sesuai dari metafora tersebut. Oleh karena itu dibutuhkan suatu cara untuk menerjemahkan metafora pada karya sastra. **Tujuan.** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis metafora dan proses penerjemahanfrasa metafora yang terdapat dalam film 'Kartini' yang disutradarai oleh Hanung Bramantyo untuk mengetahui bagaimana proses penerjemahan metafora dalam suatu karya sastra. **Metode.** Penelitian ini bersifat deskriptif komparatif yaitu membandingkan ungkapan metafora pada film dan teks subtitle bahasa inggris yang diterjemahkan oleh Tasha Sastranegara dan Robert Ronny. Data tersebut dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif menggunakan teori metafora dari Wahab (1986) dan teori penerjemahan dari Newmark (1988) dan Larson (1884). **Hasil.** Hasil dari data memperlihatkan bahwa pada film 'Kartini' terdapat 20 tuturan metafora yang terbagi atas 10 metafora yang terikat dengan budaya dan 10 metafora universal. Pada proses penerjemahan, penerjemah menggunakan 7 dari 8 proses penerjemahan. **Kesimpulan.** Dari penelitian ini didapatkan adanya hubungan antara jenis metafora dan proses penerjemahan yang digunakan sehingga hal ini bisa menjadi suatu cara untuk menerjemahkan metafora ke bahasa sasaran.*

Kata kunci: terjemahan bahasa Inggris; film 'Kartini'; metafora; penerjemahan

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language translation has been done a lot at this time, especially translation on literary works. Translation of literary works aim to make the literary work not only can be enjoyed by speakers of the author's country, but also the other countries or even around the world can enjoyed without any language limitations. Translating literary works is not the same as translating plain text. If seen from the meaning, literary works is a creation that written in beautiful and orderly language. In connection with this, literary works contain figurative language, and this is the reason why literary works are difficult to translate, unlike plain text.

Literary works consist of several types, such as prose which a form of work literature compiled using free and long language. Next poetry, which is a literary work, composed using short, solid, and beautiful language, and drama that tells a story through dialogue between characters. Apart from these three types of literature, there are also other types, namely movies that are audio-visual literary works. As previously mentioned, if literary works contain a lot of figurative language, then the movie also cannot be separated with figurative used with the aim of beautifying the narrative in the movie.

The translation contained in the movies called a subtitle which is in the form of ttom of the screen and contain the translation of dialogue from the source into another language/target language. When translating a movie, a must pay attention to figurative language used in the movie. This is

because when translating figurative language to another language usually there is a significant difference in meaning, so that the message contained in the movie is often no conveyed if the translator does not carry out a deeper analysis.

A figurative language that has a different meaning when translated is a metaphor. When viewed from its meaning, a metaphor is a reflection of one thing (such as ideas, thoughts, emotions) with other things that have the same characteristics. Metaphor is seen as a figurative language that is difficult to translate. According to Dagut (1987, p. 25 cited in Pardede, 2013, p. 2), some experts consider that metaphor cannot be translated. But some other experts consider that metaphor is part of the language, so that it can be translated.

Metaphors are part of culture and therefore, metaphors have very close relationship with cultural values. The differences culture of two language results in different meanings of the metaphor. Besides that, sometimes in the target language there is no equivalent word that matches the metaphor on source language. For this reason, in translating metaphors in movies, a strategy or a particular method of translation is needed.

To find out the translation process related to metaphors, the author identifies not only the different types of metaphors used, but also to find out the translation process used in translating the metaphors into another language. This research is specifically focused on researching the translation process used when translating s found in movies into the target language which is English. Through this

analysis, this study aims to reveal the process of translating metaphors in a literary work, especially in a movie.

One of the Indonesian movies that the writer interested to research is 'Kartini' which was directed by Hanung Bramantyo and has been translated by Tasha Sastranegara and Robert Ronny to English. This movie talk about one of the most famous heroines in Indonesia, Kartini. It is the true story of the struggle of women in 1900. At that time women were not allowed to get higher education. Kartini, who saw how her mother became an outcast in her home, has a desire to fight for equal rights for everyone, especially women.

The author chooses the movie 'Kartini' as the object of research in addition to this movie already has English subtitles, also considering that this movie is a historical movie that certainly used many cultural terms that will be very different from English culture. In addition, the storyline of this movie is also interesting by telling how at that time a woman who managed to fight patriarchal culture that had a great impact on women's education.

B. Identification of Problem

Based on the background above, the writer found a problem, such as:

1. Metaphor translation is a difficult translation, so a certain translation process is needed to translate it.

C. Scope of the Problem

Based on the problem described above, this research focuses on know the translation process used to translate words/phrases metaphor by analysing the types of metaphor on metaphorical words or phrases and identifying the translation method used by translator when translating metaphorical words or phrases. Subject on this research is a movie with the title 'Kartini' which directed by Hanung Bramantyo and English subtitled translated by Tasha Sastranegara and Robert Ronny.

D. Research Question

Based on the scope of problems described above, the writer describes the problem as following requires completion:

1. What are the types of metaphor phrases that used in movie of 'Kartini' directed by Hanung Bramantyo?

2. What are the processed of translation used by translator when translating metaphors in movie of 'Kartini' directed by Hanung Bramantyo and translated by Tasha Sastranegara and Robert Ronny into English?

3. How did the translators use this translation process when translating the metaphorical phrase in the movie of 'Kartini' directed by Hanung Bramantyo and translated by Tasha Sastranegara and Robert Ronny?

E. Objective of the Research

The purpose of this research can be concluded as follows:

1. To identify the type of metaphor phrases used in movie 'Kartini' by Hanung Bramantyo

2. To identify the process of translation when translating metaphors in the movie 'Kartini' by Hanung Bramantyo which was translated into English by Tasha Sastranegara and Robert Ronny.

3. To describe the translation process when the translators translating metaphorical phrase in the movie of 'Kartini' directed by Hanung bramantyo and translated by Tasha Sastranegara and Robert Ronny.

F. Significance of the Research

The writer divided the significance of the research into two categories, such as:

1. Theoretical significance

    Theoretically, this research is expected to add and to complete several research that discusses the translation of metaphors and explores several theories related to translation as well as theory about figurative language, especially metaphor.

2. Practical significance

    Practically, this research is expected to be useful as follows:

    a. For writer, this research can add to research experience and the writer's

    nowledge when applying the theory in the research process.

    or readers, this research is expected to be a reference when do the

    anslation, especially the process when translating metaphors.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Study

This section the writer presented some previous studies which relevant with the research that the writer has conducted. There were five previous studies that relevant to this research, such as:

First, research on metaphor translation strategies has been carried out by Gessyela and Misyi (2022) with the title *"Analisis Strategi Penerjemahan Metafora pada Lagu* 'Skyfall' *oleh* Adele". This research used strategy theory metaphor translation by Larson and Newmark. Gessyela and Misyi (2022) take the song 'Skyfall' by Adele as the object of research with the aim to help listeners of the song to understand the meaning contained in the song 'Skyfall'. The result of this research was obtained nine data and from the data, there are four out of five translation strategies by Larson that are used.

This study used the same theory as the author's research in metaphor translation. compared to the author's research, this study focused on different research objects and explores the strategies used in metaphor translation. meanwhile, the research conducted by the author analysed the process of metaphor translation.

The next relevant research was a study by Septi Widianingsih (2023) with the title "An Analysis of English Translation Subtitle on Indonesian Movie Kartini". arch aimed to find out the translation process used in translating subtitle e movie Kartini. The data taken in this study were 635 words collected

from the transcript of each character's conversation in the movie. The result of this study found that there were six translation procedures used and the most used procedures were transference and naturalization procedures.

This study was relevant to the research conducted by the author because it has the same research object, Kartini movie, and focused on the translation of subtitle text. The difference between this study and the research conducted by the author found in the theories used and also this study analyzed the translation process in general, not specifically on metaphorical phrases/words as done in the author's research.

Next, research on metaphor translation has also been conducted by Fikriya and Sajarwa (2021) with the research title "Metode Penerjemahan Metafora pada Novel *Peter Pan* Karya J.M. Barrie". This research analysed the translation method used when translating metaphors in Peter Pan novel by J.M. Barrie. This research used the theory of translation method by Newmark with the results that translators use eight methods research from Newmark, not all the metaphor expressions can be translated with equivalent metaphor expressions and the translator is judged to be able to adapt the translation method with the type of metaphor expressions to be translated.

The similarity between the research conducted by Fikriya and Sajarwa and the research conducted by the author was in the theory used, which was Newmark's n method theory and the focus if the research was metaphor translation.

This research analyzed the method of metaphor translation, while the author's research analyzed the process of metaphor translation.

The next research that was also relevant to the author's research was a research conducted by Gita Putri Astari, Muhammad Hasyim, and Prasuri Kuswarini (2019) with the title *"Penerjemahan Metafora Novel "Lelaki Harimau" ke dalam "L'Homme Tigre""*. This research aimed to analyze the translation of metaphors in the novel *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan which is translated into French. This study analyzed the types of metaphor with four types based on metaphor was a comparative language style. The theory of metaphor translation in this study is used to analyze the translation strategies used by the translator. The results of this study showed that although some of the translated metaphors have decreased the level of emotional expression and some metaphorical expressions could not be translated literally in the target language. Overall, the translation from "Lelaki Harimau" to "L'Homme Tigre" was rated as good.

Although this research was relevant to metaphor translation, the theory used was different from the research conducted by the author. In addition, this research also focused on the metaphor translation strategy and the result of metaphor translation in the novel, which was different from the author's research which analyzed the translation process using Newmark and Larson's theory.

The other research that relevant to the translation of metaphor is research which

d by I Gusti Ayu (2015) with the title *"Teknik dan Kualitas Penerjemahan dalam Subtitled Text Film 'Twilight'"*. This research was using movie

subtitled as the object of research with the aim to know the type of metaphors which found in the subtitled text of movie 'twilight', what are the techniques that the translators used when translating subtitle text from English to Indonesian and to analyse the quality of existing translations. The results obtained by the writer are only two translation techniques used from seven translation techniques by Newmark and translation results are accurate, understandable, or not raises ambiguity.

This research was relevant to the research conducted by the author because it focused on metaphor translation, and the object of research used is movie. The difference between the research conducted by Ayu and the research conducted by the author was that this research analyzed the technique and quality of metaphor translation, while the research conducted by the author analyzed the translation process.

The previous research which described above was very relevant with the research to be conducted by the author. This is due to the five researches have the same focus with the author's research, such as translation of metaphor and used literature works as the object of their research. Although there were many similarities between the research conducted by the author and previous research, there were certainly still differences and novelty carried out by the author in this research.

B. Theoretical Background

In this section, the theories or conceptual frameworks that form the basis for this research are presented. This include literature reviews or concepts related to the research topic being conducted. This section explained the existing theories, concepts related to the research topic, and how these things was related to the research conducted.

1. Semantic

Semantics is the branch of linguistics that studies meaning as it exists at the level of individual words, phrases, sentences, and even larger discourse units. Semantics based on the level or part of the language which was the object of investigation could be divided into four, namely (1) lexical semantics which was a type of semantics whose object of research was the lexicon of a language, (2) grammatical semantics which was a type of semantics whose object of research was the grammatical meanings of the morphological level, (3) syntactic semantics which was a type of semantics whose object of investigation focused on matters relating to syntax, (4) semantics of intent which was a type of semantics that dealt with the use of stylistic forms of language, such as metaphor, irony, litotes, and so on (Chaer, 2009, pp. 6-11).

Semantics, as the study of meaning in language, becomes an important basis in the translation process because translators need to understand or transfer meaning source language to the target language accurately. A deep understanding tics can help the translator to express the meaning of the original text

accurately and ensure that the same or at least equivalent meaning is conveyed in translation.

Besides translation, semantics is also related to figurative language, one which is metaphor. Figurative language often contains more complex or hidden meanings that its literal meaning. Semantics in metaphor translation plays a role to help translators deal with figurative language, ensuring that the message conveyed by the figurative language is preserved in the translation.

2. Definition of Translation

Nida and Taber (1969, p. 2, cited in Hartono, 2017, p. 7) defined translation as an activity to transfer the source language into the target language. With notes, the equivalent word used has the closest meaning to source language which related to the meaning and style. This definition explains that translation is a process of transferring language whereby the meaning and messages from the source language can be conveyed to the target language.

Catford (1975, cited in Putra, 2021, p. 4) defined that translation is transfer language from the source language to the target language with the goal achieving proper equivalence. This definition is simpler when compared to the definition of Nida and Taber before. On this definition Catford emphasizes that translation is a process of transferring language with the goal of achieving an exact equivalent in the target language.

Catford's opinion above, Newmark (1988, cited in Putra, 2021, p. 4) clear that translation means changing a text into another language

according to the writer intent. Moreover, he stated that translation is one the form of a method for conveying the sense of the source message into the target message by changing its form and meaning. This definition from Newmark complements several previous definitions and there is one concept that it not explained in previous definition, specifically the concept where the author in the source text is the main element that must be considered by a translator. When translator reads the text, indirectly the translator acts as a reader who must understand the intent of the author of the text.

When viewed from the three definitions above, it is found that translation is a process of transferring a language from the source text to another language or target language by finding the closest equivalent word that is have closest meaning to the source language by changing its form and meaning according to what is written it. When compared to the three definitions above, the definition stated by Newmark has the closest form and therefore, Newmark definition is the most suitable with the concept of metaphor translation.

3. Translation Theory

Newmark (1984, cited in Darma, 2007, p. 679) defined a process that is needed in translation is a method that can also be referred to as a theory of translation. Where in translation, a suitable method is needed in translating certain texts which of course related to language theory. Apart from the method, knowing the types of
n is also very important to know because when translating a text, the
using various types of translation according to the material and model of
hich is translated (Masduki, 2011, p. 2).

Basically, translation methods and types of translation are two things that have different meanings. Method, according to KBBI is a systematic way of working to facilitate the implementation of tasks to achieve a certain goal, while types mean kinds or various. In terms of types of translation, there are various types of translation. Newmark's translation theory uses the term translation method and Larson's theory uses the term types. Despite having difference in terms, these two theories refer to forms of translation in both in the translation process and in the translation results.

a. Translation theory by Peter Newmark

Newmark in his book, *About Translation,* divides the translation method in two methods namely semantic translation and communicative translation which has certain characteristics. A few years later, in Newmark's magnum opus' work, *A Textbook of Translation,* Newmark classifies translation methods into two methods, such as method translation oriented to the source language and translation methods oriented to the target language (Hartono, 2017, p. 15). Translation methods that are oriented to the source language are divided into four, such as word-for-word, literal, faithful, and semantic translation. Meanwhile, there are four translations that are oriented towards the target language, such as adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative translation. This translation methods are known as the V diagram because the eight methods are arranged to form the letter V, as follows:

Source Language Emphasis	Target Language Emphasis
Word-for-word translation	Adaptation translation
Literal translation	Free translation
Faithful translation	Idiomatic translation
Semantic translation	Communicative translation

Figure 2.1 *Newmark Translation V Diagram (1988)*

b. Translation theory by Mildred Larson

Larson's theory discusses the types of translation. According to Larson (1884, pp. 17-20, cited in Galingging & Tambunsaribu, 2021, p. 63), there are two main categories of translation, such as literal translation and idiomatic translation.

Literal translation is a translation that focuses on the meaning that already exists in the source language (Larson, 1884, p. 18, cited in Galingging & Tambunsaribu, 2021, p. 63). In this translation, the translator maintains the grammar and does not change the context, but literal translation often eliminates the meaning of the original text. Basically, this translation only serves to study the linguistic characteristics of the source language. Translation in this way can be misleading because the meaning in the source language is not conveyed in the target language.

Larson (1884, p. 19, cited in Galingging & Tambunsaribu, 2021, pp. 66 - 67) idiomatic translation is translation based on meaning or emphasizes the in the source language, and it is delivered using the structure and

14

vocabulary of the target language. In addition, it is also said that a good translator will try to translate the text idiomatically because the result of idiomatic translation does not look like the result of the translation, but it is look like the result of writing directly from the speaker.

In Larson explanation regarding the types of translation, Larson (1884, p. 19, cited in Galingging & Tambunsaribu, 2021, p. 64) describes various types of translation by a chart that showing the intervals of the types of translation. This interval begins from very literal to unduly free, as shown in the following chart:
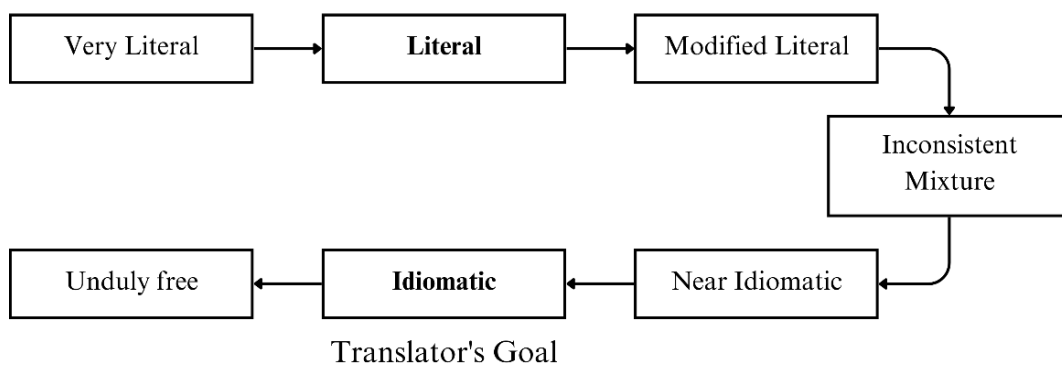
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┌─────────────┐     ┌─────────────┐     ┌─────────────────┐
│ Very Literal │ ──► │   Literal    │ ──► │ Modified Literal │
└─────────────┘     └─────────────┘     └─────────────────┘
                                                   │
                                                   ▼
                                         ┌─────────────────┐
                                         │  Inconsistent   │
                                         │    Mixture      │
                                         └─────────────────┘
                                                   │
┌─────────────┐     ┌─────────────┐     ┌─────────────────┐
│ Unduly free  │ ◄── │  Idiomatic   │ ◄── │  Near Idiomatic  │
└─────────────┘     └─────────────┘     └─────────────────┘
                    Translator's Goal
```

Figure 2.2 Larson's Translation Chart (1884)

The chart of Larson translation intervals began from the type of very literal translation. Then, from a very literal translation becomes literal translation. Next becomes a literal translation which modified and then become inconsistently mixed translation. After that, go into translation that is near to idiomatic and then continue to idiomatic translation. After becoming idiomatic, the last continues to be a very free translation.

m the two theories above, Newmark's translation theory explains the f translation, while the translation theory by Larson discusses the types of

15

translation. In addition to the use of terms, the idiomatic translation referred to by Newmark and the idiomatic translation referred to by Larson are also different. According to Newmark, idiomatic translation is not the result of translation to be achieved from translation because it uses idioms that are not used in the source language. Meanwhile, Larson stated that the result of idiomatic translation is the goal of translation because idiomatic translation is not obtained through word-for-word translation but comes from a combination the meaning contained in the words and the grammatical structures used and according to the structure of the target language.

These two experts use different terms in their theory, but both theories refer to forms of translation not only in the process of translation, but also in the result of the translation. In addition, both explain the stages in translating or the translation process that starts from a very literal translation, such as word-for-word translation until a very free translation. Based on the similarities and differences of Newmark and Larson's translation theories, if combined, it is obtained as follows:

1. **Word-for-word translation**

In Newmark's V diagram, it shows that this method is in the part of translation that is emphasized or oriented towards the source language. The word-for-word translation method means translating sentences one by one sequentially without paying attention to the context in the sentence. This type nslation usually places the words from the source language text directly the target language version of the text or it is often called translation inear (Newmark, 1988, pp. 45 - 46).

The word order in the target language is in accordance with the word order in the source language. In the translation process, the translator looks for words that match the equivalent from the source language to the target language. In this translation method, the words which related to culture are translated literally and this method is usually used in the early stages of the translation process if a translator finds a sentence difficult to translate.

For example:

SL: "*Anak kemarin sore"*
TL: "Boy yesterday afternoon"

2. Literal translation

Literal translation is in between word-for-word translation and free translation. In this method there are several adjustments from the source language to the target language. The translation process with this method begins by translating the source text such as translation using the word-for-word method, then for grammatical construction it is adapted to the closest equivalent in the target language and for lexical translation it is done separately from the context. The difference between literal translation and word-for-word translation lies in the grammatical arrangement of the target language. This translation method is usually used for translating cultural terms (Newmark, 1988, p. 46).

For example:

SL: "*Kucing hitam pembawa sial"*
TL: "Black cats bring bad luck"

3. Faithful translation

Translators use faithful translation methods when they try to replicate the contextual meaning of the original text correctly withing the grammatical structure of the target text (Newmark, 1988, p. 46, cited in Hartono, 2017, p. 18). In the process of translation, the words that have cultural value are translated contextually while maintaining the authenticity of the message, but it still occurs grammatical deviations and inappropriate word choices. This method focuses on the intent and purpose of the source text, so that the translation results sometimes feel stiff and strange.

For example:

SL: "*Cuaca di sini selalu panas dan lembab*"
TL: "The weather here is always hot and humid"

4. Semantic translation

Semantic translation is often mentioned to be more flexible with target language. Flexible here means adapting to the cultural context and functional limitations of the target language (Newmark, 1988, p. 46, cited in Hartono, 2017, p. 20). This translation method must consider the aesthetic aspects of the source language text while maintaining the meaning within reasonable limits.

For example:

SL: "*Pendidikan adalah kunci kesuksesan*"
TL: "Education is the key to success"

tation translation

daptation translation according to Newmark (1988), defined as method ation that is freest and closest to the target language. Poetry and drama are

often translated with this translation method. Translators who use this method do not pay attention to grammar and structure sentences in the source language.

For example:

SL: "*Suasana hatinya seperti pelangi yang berwarna – warni"*
TL: "Her mood is like a colorful rainbow"

6. **Free translation**

Free translation method is a translation method that more concerned with the content than the form of the source text (Newmark, 1988, p. 47 cited in Hartono, 2017, p. 23). The translation results using this method are usually longer than the original text. In addition, the translator also pays attention to the sentence structure and grammar of the target text.

For example:

SL: "Hidup ini Bagai petualangan tanpa batas"
TL: "*Life is an endless adventure"*

7. **Idiomatic translation**

According to Larson cited in choliludin (2006, cited in Hartono, 2017, p. 24), the translation that uses the natural form of the target language text according to its grammatical and lexical structure is called idiomatic translation. This translation does not look like the result of the translation but looks more like the original work of the author or speaker. A professional translator will translate text idiomatically because the idiomatic translation method is dered to have the best translation results.

According to Newmark (1988, p. 47, cited in Hartono, 2017, p. 24), idiomatic translation is more natural in translating messages to language texts target than the source language text. This idiomatic translation method reproduces the messages in the source language, where in the source language does not use idioms in conveying the point but in the target, language uses idioms that are not in the source language.

For example:

SL: "Mari minum cocktail sama – sama; saya yang bayar"
TL: "I'll shout you a cocktail"

8. Communicative translation

Communicative translation is a translation method that aims to translate the contextual meaning of the source text so that the readers in target language can receive and understand the text (Newmark, 1988, p. 47 cited in Hartono, 2017, p. 25). This translation method prioritizes the principle of communication. In addition, this method is also very concerned about the effectiveness of the language being translated.

For example:

SL: *"Saya tidak bisa datang ke pertemuan besok karena ada urusan mendesak"*
TL: "I won't be able to attend the meeting tomorrow due to an urgent matter"

4. **Figurative Speech**

Abrams (1981, p. 63, cited in Entelu, et al., 2020, p. 43) defined figurative language as a deviation from the language used daily, not in accordance with the standard language, or not in accordance with the meaning of a word or a series of words so that it has a different meaning from its literal meaning. Figurative language is often used in literature, writing, and everyday conversations to enhance the richness and beauty of language. The use of figurative language in literary works has a very important role. This is because figurative language can enhance the beauty, power, and richness of expression in the literary work. According to Abrams (1981, pp. 63-65, cited in Entelu et al. 2020, p. 16) figurative language consists of simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and personification.

a. **Metaphor**

Metaphor is formed from the words *meta* and *sphere*. *Meta* means 'related to', while *sphere* means space, environment, ball. So, in terms of language, metaphor means things related to the surroundings or the environment. Metaphor is one of several types of figurative language described by several experts. Lakoff & Johnson (2003, p. 36, cited in Mane, 2016, p. 4) defined that metaphor is something that has meaning from other things and has a main function in understanding. Metaphor means reflecting one thing (idea, thought, emotion) with another thig that has the same characteristics. In addition, metaphor occurs in all forms of language, both figurative and non-figurative or non-language.

21

Wahab (1986, cited in Lahay, 2022, p. 88) divides metaphors into two, metaphors that are universal and metaphors that are tied to culture. A universal is a metaphor whose semantic scope is universal or same with a whole languages and cultures in the world. While metaphors that are tied to culture are metaphors whose semantic scope is limited to one language and culture only. For example:

Universal metaphor:

"The storm of emotions".
"The classroom is a zoo".

Metaphor that tied to culture:

"Her beauty was as fleeting as the cherry blossoms in spring".

"They lived happily ever after, like a Hollywood ending".

5. Movie

Movie was first discovered around the 19th century to the present and continues to experience very rapid development following technological developments. Movie is part of communication and the most important part in a system that functions as a tool for sending and receiving messages used by individuals or groups (Ibrahim, 2011, cited in Alfathoni & Manesah, 2020, p. 2). Movie is included in literary works in the form of audio-visual. As an audio-visual medium consisting of pieces of images combined into a single unit, movie can

socio-cultural realities and convey messages through visual media

ıi & Manesah, 2020, p. 2).

Every movie that has shown to the public must contain a message of life, either implicitly or explicitly. Likewise with the movie 'Kartini' which was shown on April 19th, 2017. This movie was directed by Hanung Bramantyo and produced by Legacy Pictures. This film not only used Indonesian, but also Javanese and Dutch and have been translated by Tasha Sastranegara and Robert Ronny into English. So that this film is not only enjoyed by Indonesians, but also by all corners of the world.

This movie is the true story of an Indonesian heroine, R.A Kartini who is known as the 'Hero of Women's Emancipation' who at that time fought for equal rights for all of the women, especially the right to get higher education. The struggle given by Kartini has had a great impact until now, where women are free to get highest education without any more restrictions. This film also describes a lot of Indonesian culture in the 1900s which at that time was still very thick with hereditary traditions that were applied. This film is a reminder for us, especially women, how important education for nation progress. Currently, Kartini has become an inspiration especially for women because her struggle is very influential for women in fighting or their rights in this country.
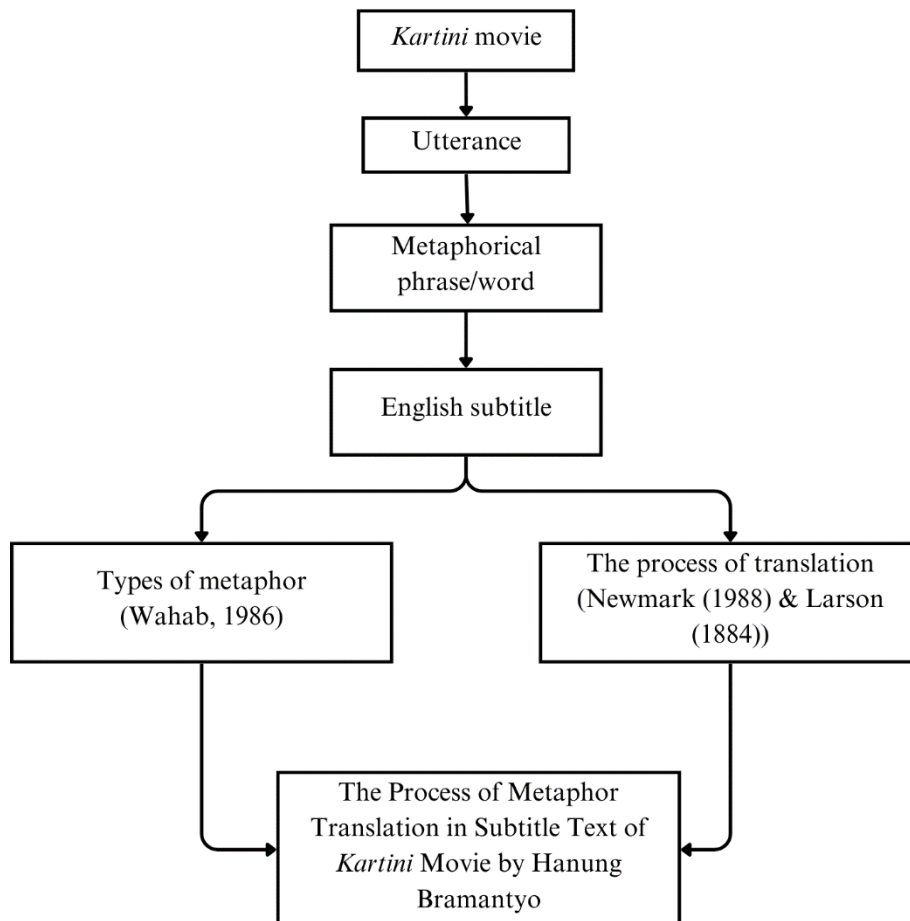
C. Conceptual Framework

Figure 2.3 *Research Conceptual Framework*