INTRODUCTION

The term translation has been used by mankind for a very long time, and over the years, new methods of translation have been discovered and introduced. Newmark (1988) stated that translation mainly focuses on functional meaning, conveying the meaning of a text from one language to another, alternatively it is transferring the intended meaning from the source text to the target text. The translators must be proficient in both languages to understand their correct and intended meaning.

The problem that encountered in the translation is whether the translator could decide between the quality or they choose the accuracy, they can not choose one of those aspects, instead they have to do all those aspects to produce a good translation. Paying attention in choosing method in the field of translation is necessary. The translators have to choose the exact method that they are going to use. The translators indeed have to consider about concerning the type of text, choices of the words that they are going to use, and also the potential target reader. As an example, the translator have consider whether the choices of words they are going to use seems strange or familiar to the reader or that could make the reader confuse.

There are many materials that the translator must have mastered, one of those materials is a literary works especially *novel*. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, *novel* is an invented prose narrative that is usually long and complex and deals especially with human experience through a usually connected sequence of events. The term novel came from Italian word which is *novella*, it is a plural form of Latin *novellus*. Novel as a literary work usually translated in almost every language and every country. Novel contains an interesting and unique style of language to attract readers. The style that express the narration through the story in the novel is Figurative Language.

Figurative language defines the use of words and languages in a way which deviates from the meaning of the word in order to states a more complex meaning, more clarity, or affective comparison. Figurative language often uses an ordinary and simple sentence to refers something without stating it explicitly.

According to Abrams (1981) figurative language is a distortion of the language used by people who have a good comprehension of the language they use on a daily basis, a deviation from the standard language or a distortion of the meaning from a set of words arranged in a specific order to achieve a specific meaning. Abrams (1999), also stated that in order to produce some special meaning or effect, figurative language deviates from what users of a language understand as the conventional meaning of words, or else the standard arrangement of words. Figurative language can be appear in multiple of forms with different literary. Another definition is from Anderson. Anderson (2005:4) stated that figurative language is language which is employed in a way that is not literal or usual.

According to Abrams (1999) there are various types of figurative languages that commonly used in literary writing. Those types of figurative languages are:

1. **Simile** is a figure of speech which compares two unsimilar items using the terms "like" or "as", and it is often used in daily discourse. A simile is similar with a metaphor which is used to create an exciting link in the field of vision from the reader.

2. **Metaphor** is a comparison of two things which are not the same. Metaphor, unlike Simile, do not use the terms "like" or "as". Such remarks may only be comprehended if the reader is aware or comprehends the connected objects which are being compared.

3. **Hyperbole** is a type of exaggeration which is used to stress a point or to convey a sense of humour. It is frequently used in daily conversation without the notice from the speaker. No one would believe the exaggeration if it is true. It is used to give a statement more depth and colourful.

4. **Personification** is a human attribution to non-living things Personification affects the way readers think about certain situations and stimulates their interest in these things.

5. **Synecdoche** is a kind of figurative language in which one part of the components refers to the whole, or the whole refers to the one part of the components.

6. **Onomatopeia** is a type of identifying that imitates the sound associated with something or an action. It give the writing a sense of realism.

There are exactly seven procedures which are proposed by Newmark (1988-91) in translating the figurative languages which are:

1. **Reproducing the same image in the TL**.

This procedure proposes to convey the form or image of a metaphor in the TL in the same way as in the SL. As been said by Newmark, the more common the meaning, the more likely it is to transfered. This procedure is the most common used. For example:

SL: A ray of hope.

TL: *Secercah harapan*.

2. **Replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image**.

Translators can substitute the original image here because sometimes texts have unequal meanings. In this case, the image in TL must be close enough to the original image in SL so that the TL does not lose it's value. For example:

SL: The book sell like hot cakes.

TL: *Buku itu terjual seperti kacang goreng*.

3. **Translation of metaphor by simile**.

Here the translator simply replaces the metaphor of the SL with the simile form of the TL. Newmark said that similes are more restrained and scientific than metaphors. It can be used to modify any type of word, not just the original metaphor. For example:

SL: Her rosy cheeks.

TL: *Pipinya bagaikan mawar*.

4. **Translation of metaphor (or simile) by simile plus sense**.

This kind of procedure is almost identical to the third one, but here the translator must add meaning after simile or metaphor. Because sometimes there

can be some kind of metaphor (images and meanings) that the reader cannot easily understand. For example:

SL: Her rosy cheeks.

TL: *Pipinya segar kemerahan bagaikan mawar.*

5. **Conversion of metaphor to sense**.

This procedure proposes to translate the SL metaphor directly into sense. Because TL doesn't sometimes have equivalent words or identical images. Newmark said this procedure is generic and should be preferred over replacing SL with TL images that are broader in meaning or case. For example:

SL: Her rosy cheeks.

TL: *Pipinya segar kemarahan.*

6. **Deletion**.

This procedure is used when the metaphor overlapping. Newmark said this procedure can only be done on the basis of scientific evidence on the grounds that the metaphor's function is applied somewhere in the text.

7. **Same metaphor combined with sense**.

Although this procedure implies uncertainty about the strength and clarity of the metaphor, it can be beneficial and helpful if the metaphor is repeated. For example:

SL: The tongue is a fire.

TL: *Lidah adalah api yang menghancurkan segalanya.*

There are about three previous researches from the journal article. Based on the journal article from RT Wibisono. (2019) for her analysis about *An Analysis of Figurative Language in Online Short Story Posted on The Jakarta Post* stated that This study aims to observe several types of figurative language in use, as well as conduct some research into the meaning of figurative language used in a selection of short stories from The Jakarta Post online. This study makes use of library research in the sense that the researcher went to libraries to gather data. On this study, there are two types of data: (1) primary resources and (2) secondary resources. Firsthand information is a primary source. Then there are secondary resources, which provide secondhand information. The number one supply in this

examination is a short story obtained from the online Jakarta Post. The secondary supply came from books, e-books, journals, an English dictionary, observations, and paperwork linked to the research.

After the data are gathered, they categorized, analyzed, and interpreted with the usage of several theories particularly: (1) the concept of Figurative Language by Perrine (1982:61), Short Story by using Klarer (1998:13). a number of the crucial research findings are provided as follows. First, figurative language has many kinds, including metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, irony, symbol, hyperbole, paradox, alliteration, allusion, onomatopoeia, and many others. Henceforth, all forms of figurative language can not be determined in all paintings of literature. There are a few sorts often observed in the literature, inclusive of simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, irony, and metonymy.

Another research journal is from Kilian, F.R. (2019) for his analysis about *The English – Indonesian Translation Analysis Of Figurative Language In The Novel "To Kill A Mockingbird"* stated that The use of figurative language and the method of translation are not easy to comprehend. As a result, throughout the analysis, related examples and supporting theory are required to determine the type of figurative language and the translator's translation process. The objectives of this study are to (1) identify the figurative language styles used in To Kill a Mockingbird novel, (2) determine the types of translation strategies used by the translator in translating To Kill a Mockingbird novel, and (3) determine the dominant translation technique in translating To Kill a Mockingbird novel. The result of this research indicates that there are 294 figurative languages found in the novel based on the types of figurative language that focused on six types which are simile with 20% (70), metaphor 23% (69), hyperbole 21 % (63), personification 20% (59), metonymy 11% (31) and synecdoche 1% (2).

And the last research journal is from Marpaung, Devi Annisa (2016) for their analysis about *Translation Of Figurative Language In The Novel "Catching Fire" Into Bahasa Indonesia* stated that this study is about translation strategies in relation to translate figurative language in Catching Fire novel both in English and Indonesian version. The purpose of this study are to describe the types of

figurative languages, to describe the translation methods used, and also the reasons for using the most translation methods.

This study was developed as part of a descriptive qualitative study. The data of this study are words and phrases of formative language, and the data sources are the original text and Catching Fire in Indonesian. The analysis in this study is performed with the interactive model of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014), which includes data compression, data mapping, and validation outputs. Analysis of types of figurative language based on Perrin's theory (analysis of types of translation techniques based on Newmark's theory (1984), based on analysis of figurative language and translation methods).

The results of this study showed that there are seven types of simile, metaphor, personification, overstatement, understatement, irony of the situation and symbolism. The researchers also found (86) overstatement data, (37) personification data, (21) simile data, (21) understatement data, (19) metaphorical data, and the last two parts of speech which are (16) data on the irony of the situation, and (4) data on symbols. The translation method of this novel is a literal translation method with (158) data and a communicative translation method with (46) data. The reason why the translator used the most common translation method this is because, in general, a literal translation translated as a translation that gives preference to an expression which has a reference or meaning of the same word or expression in the TL or SL that corresponds to the word or expression. A literal translation of by in Newmark can be translated word-to-word, phrase-to-phrase, clause or sentence by sentence. Translators have changed the meaning of words so that the reader can understand the sentence, also that the reader can understand the translation of the novel. Finally, translators need to know how to overcome the word and phrase equivalence problem in figurative translation so that messages from the source language can be delivered proportionally to the target language..

Based on the three research above, this research conducted by the writer has the same theme with the three previous researchers above which are about the

analysis of figurative language. There are differences between this research conducted by the writer and the three previous researchers above. The first research just analyze the types of figurative language. The second research finds the kinds of translation strategies and identified which are the most used. The third research describe the types of figurative language, the translation methods used and the reason why using the most translation methods. This research focuses on figurative language based on the theory from Peter Newmark's figurative language translation theory.

RESEARCH METHOD

This is the steps on how the writer doing a research. The writer has read some of the journal article which is the similar research related to the one that the writer conduct. Every journal articles are used by the writer as a references, so that the writer can conduct the research by gaining some of the ideas from the journal articles without doing a plagiarism.

For this research the writer uses qualitative research method, because the writer observe by using textual analysis and collecting the data (non numerical/statistical data). According to Cresswell (1994) a qualitative research is defined as an experimental values for understanding a social or human problem that is focused on developing a comprehensive, holistic picture with words, providing some specific viewpoints of informants, and taking place in an extremely natural context. Qualitative research, according to Denzin and Lincoln (1994), is multi-method focused, using an informational, representational approach to its subject material. This implies that qualitative researchers investigate occurrences in natural contexts, attempting to make sense of or interpret events in terms of the meanings that people assign to them.

Based on the expert's definition above, qualitative research is a method that using analysis as a part of collecting the data. The method itself consist of understanding a social/human problems. The source data that the writer takes for this research is a novel that consist of two languages which are the Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL). The corpus data that the writer