INTRODUCTION

Translation is a form of converting languages from the source to the target that is spoken or written. Larson (1989) defined translation as a change of words. When we talk about the types of language, we are talking about spoken or written words, sentences, paragraphs, and so on. According to Newmark (1988), the procedure of transferring a text meaning into another language is known as translation. In translation, the target language takes the place of the source language"s form. According to Fedora as cited in (Nawangsari, 2006) translation is required for today's era of information and communication and it is done in literary works such as novels, fiction, and poems.

According to McArthur (1992), figurative language is the strategy to make ambiguities and doubts produce an extraordinary effect. Figurative language helps to create a new sense and set an unexpected spotlight on the meaning of literal words remarked by Kennedy and Gioia in (Alfiyani, 2021). Words or sentences that have a hidden meaning over their actual meaning are referred to as figurative language as stated by Stanford (2003). From the statements above the conclusion is that figurative language is the words strategies to express something in unilateral meaning to make an extraordinary effect.

The linguist has their own classification of figurative language. According to Heitman (2004), he categorized figurative language into ten types, namely: imagery, simile, metaphor, adage, cliché, personification, allusion, symbolism, hyperbole, and synecdoche. While Heitman classified figurative language in ten types, Kennedy (1991) divided figurative language into 11 types, namely: metaphor, simile, metonymy, synecdoche, transferred epithet, personification, apostrophe, hyperbole, understatement, paradox, and paronomasia. According to the experts there are several kinds of figurative language according to other experts, but this research employed McArthur (1992) theory to classify the types of figurative language.

McArthur (1992) classified figurative language into 14 types, namely: Antithesis, euphemism, hyperbole, idiom, irony, metaphor, metonymy, paradox, personification, pleonasm, simile, sarcasm, and synecdoche. Here is the description for each type:

a. **Antithesis**

Antithesis is a kind of figurative language involving two words that are opposite but still related.

Example: "For many are called, but few are chosen." (McArthur, 1992)

b. **Euphemism**

The usage of a mild, comforting, or evasive statement in place of one that is taboo, negative, offensive, or too direct.

Example: "A man is helping the police with their inquiries." (McArthur, 1992)

c. **Hyperbole**

Hyperbole is a rhetorical phrase for purposeful exaggeration or overstatement.

Example: "A flood of tears." (McArthur, 1992)

d. **Idiom**

The idiom is an expression, word, or phrase with a figurative meaning that is understood in the context of the use of that expression that is different from its literal meaning.

Example: "They took some steps to put the matter right." (McArthur, 1992)

e. **Irony**

Irony is a word or phrase with a meaning that is completely contradictory to its normal meaning and it can be humorous or harsh.

Example: "I'm really looking forward to seeing him." means "I don't think." (McArthur, 1992)

f. **Metaphor**

Metaphor compares one object to another, with the notion that one is the same as the other.

Example: "she is a pig." (Perrine, 1982)

g. **Metonymy**

Metonymy is the kind of word that ties up with the original meaning of the words.

Example: "Crown Property = something owned by royalty." (McArthur,1992)

h. Paradox

Paradox is a condition or statement that seems to contradict.

Example: "The child is the father of the man." (McArthur, 1992)

i. Personification

Personification is making an inanimate object live as if it were alive.

Example: "Life can play some nasty tricks." (McArthur, 1992)

j. Pleonasm

Pleonasm is the use of words that are not truly required because the main concept remains unchanged without them.

Example: "It's a really new innovation." (McArthur, 1992)

k. Simile

Simile is the unrealistic comparison between objects that are related using words like or as.

Example: "someone is as bold as brass." (McArthur, 1992)

l. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that refers to both parts and whole.

Example: "All hand on deck." means the member of the ship's crew represented by their hand alone. (McArthur, 1992)

m. Alliteration

Alliteration is defined as the "repetition" of the same sound in rhetoric, poetry, and everyday speech.

Example: " Peter piper picked a peck of pickled papers." (McArthur, 1992)

n. Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a rhetorical word that refers to sneeringly sarcastic remarks.

Example: "Oh yes, we know how clever you are." (McArthur, 1992)

People like movies as a form of entertainment. Most people have seen the movie. As cited by (Lorimer, 1995), film may capture culture and create social, political, and other elements of society to catch relationships that are difficult to express through other methods. A movie is a collection of moving pictures with

sound that tells a story and can be seen in cinema (Hornby, 2010). In movies, most people must be familiar with subtitles.

Subtitles are the translation of the dialogue from a film or television show that are displayed on the screen at the same time as Baker (2001). According to Hornby (2000), subtitling is a term that refers to words that translate what is spoken in a film into another language and appear at the bottom of the screen. It normally shows in two lines at the bottom of the screen at the same time as the source text or narration. To translate the subtitle, the translator uses the translation strategy to make sure that the message in the source language is delivered correctly.

According to Venuti's (1995) words translation strategy contained the basic tasks of identifying the foreign language text to be translated and creating a method to convert it. Newmark (1988) added that although translation techniques are used to translate whole texts, translation processes are used to translate sentences and other smaller units of language. The definition of translation strategy is defined clearly according to the experts above. Meanwhile, Baker (2018) highlighted the type of translation that professional translators use for coping with different kinds of non-equivalence:

1. **Translation by a more general word**

   Translation by a more general word is a frequent strategy for dealing with a variety of non-equivalences, especially in the area of propositional meaning.

2. **Translation by more neutral/less expressive word**

   Translation by more neutral/less expressive words can be used to solve the non-equivalence problem by reducing the expressive meaning or making it seem more neutral or familiar.

3. **Translation by cultural substitution**

   This process required replacing the target language item for a culture-specific item or term that does not have the identical propositional meaning but is likely to have a similar impression on the target reader.

4. **Translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation**

This method is most commonly used when dealing with culturally specific items, current concepts, and buzz words. When words appear lots of time in the text using loan words plus explanation is highly valuable.

5. **Translation by paraphrase using a related word**

This method is applied when the source language is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form, and the frequency with which a particular form is applied in the source text is considerably higher than would be natural in the target language.

6. **Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word**

In some situations, this method can be applied even if the concept described by the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target.

7. **Translation by omission**

Translation by omission is a translation method in which the translator can take out a specific item or word that isn't necessary for the target language to understand the meaning.

8. **Translation by an illustration**

This is a good alternative if the word in the target language has no equivalent and relates to a physical thing that can be illustrated, especially if the space is limited and the text must be brief, clear, and to the point.

The researcher has selected three papers that discuss the same topic, which is figurative language, to support this study. The first journal is *Translation Analysis of Subtitles from English into Indonesia in Maleficent movie* by Kuswandari and Septiani (2020). The research purposes are to analyze the clarity, accuracy, and naturalness. In order, to examine and characterize the data of the translation strategies contained in the movie, the researcher employs a qualitative methodology. Parameter of Clarity, Accuracy and Naturalness by Nababan in (Silalahi, 2009) to check the accuracy, clarity and naturalness. The researchers used some techniques such as documentation, sample, and purposive sampling to collect this research data. In conclusion, the researcher discovered (1) clarity of subtitle is high with a presentation of clear sentences is 77%, less clear sentence is 19.8% and unclear sentence is 3.2%; (2) accuracy of subtitle is high with presentation of

accurate translation is 82.5%, less accurate is 14.5%, and inaccurate translation is 3%; (3) naturalness of subtitle is high, with presentation of natural translation is 79.2% (1st expert) and 77.1% (2nd expert), less natural translation is 18.3 (1st expert) and 2.4 (2nd expert), and unnatural translation is 22.3% (1st expert) and 1.6% (2nd expert).

The second is *An Analysis of Translation Procedures Found in the Translation of Movie Subtitle: Zootopia* by Ananda, Hasan, and Thamrin (2019) The goal of this study is to figure out the intended audience in the translation of Zootopia movie and to find the types of translation procedures from English into Indonesian in Zootopia movie. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative methodology to conduct this research, and analyzed the data by using nineteen translation procedures of Newmark (1988) found in the source of data. In collecting the data, the writers used some steps as follow; (1) The writers watched the movie that was selected as the source of the data then matched the transcription of the subtitle of the source language in the movie.; (2) The writers rewatched the movie by using the two subtitles; the source language and the target language that was obtained from subscene (a site where you can get various kinds of subtitles of the various movies).; (3) Then, the writers categorized the data based on each translation procedure found in the Zootopia movie. In conclusion, the researcher discovered ten strategies found in the movie subtitle of Zootopia. Those are couplets, modulation, paraphrase, reduction, literal translation, cultural equivalent, transference, functional equivalent, naturalisation, and transposition/shifts.

The third is *Translation Technique of English to Indonesian Subtitles in "Crazy Rich Asian" Movie* by Tira Nur Fitria (2020). This research applied descriptive qualitative research since it described the translation procedures used by students. The data are described and analyzed based on Molina and Albir's (2002) theory of translation techniques. The researcher used some steps in collecting the data such as classifying the dialogues in the novel, identifying the translation procedures that are applied in translating the subtitle "Crazy Rich Asian" movie and analyzing the dialogues translation with its translation technique. In conclusion, there are 18 types of translation techniques used in the movie, such as 1. Adaptation; 2. Amplification (Addition); 3. Borrowing; 4. Calque; 5.

Compensation; 6. Description; 7. Discursive Creation; 8. Established Equivalence; 9. Generalization; 10. Linguistic Amplification; 11. Linguistic Compression; 12. Literal Translation; 13. Modulation; 14. Particularization; 15. Reduction; 16. Substitution; 17. Transposition and 18. Variation.

Furthermore, there is a correlation between this research and the three previous studies above, analyzing the translation strategies in a movie. While the previous study only focuses on analyzing the strategies, this study not only focuses on the strategies but also on the figurative language used in the target language. This movie is the newest movie that will be released in 2021.

The main purpose of this study is to figure out the use of the translation strategies used in the subtitle to translate the source language into target language and also categorizing the types of the figurative languages used in the movie.

METHOD

The researcher analyses different types of figurative language found from the English and its Indonesian subtitles in the movie entitled *Cruella*. The researcher intends to adopt McArthur's (1996) theory to analyze figurative language. The research concentrated not just on analyzing the figurative language, but also on the translation strategy that was used in the film. Mona Baker (2018) was chosen by the researcher to analyze the translation strategy.

Descriptive qualitative research was employed in this study to analyze and explain the data. According to Gay and Airasian (2000) descriptive qualitative research is characterized by the usage of non-numerical data and concern for the creation of meaning. According to Sandelowski (2000), descriptive qualitative research is different from other kinds of research, in that it focuses on the descriptive instead of the interpretative. Qualitative research techniques are types of methodology used to analyze the situations of natural objects, in qualitative research, the research is a necessary element, the process of collecting data is linked with a qualitative investigation, and qualitative research outcomes emphasize the meaning of generalization (Sugiyono, 2013).

There are some steps to collect the data from the movie. The first is by watching the Cruella movie, reading and understanding the English and Indonesian