

Introduction

People need translation to understand some languages. Translation itself is the process of transferring the idea from one language to other languages without changing the meaning of the source language (SL); as Newmark stated that the translation is “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (Newmark, 1988, p. 5). Translating a language to another language is not simple as the translator has to have a lot of knowledge about both languages along with its cultures. This is because when translators do the translation, he or she has to switch the language as close as possible from the source language into the target language in the meaning and in the language style. As Newmark states that:

On the other hand, you may see it as complicated, artificial and fraudulent, since by using another language you are pretending to be someone you are not. Hence in many types of text (legal, administrative, dialect, local, cultural) the temptation is to transfer as many SL (Source Language) words to the TL (Target Language) as possible. (Newmark, 1988, p. 5)

In general, translation activity means to transfer the message from SL into TL. As Venuti (1995) says that translation is a process to transfer a message from SL into TL by the translator with replacing the chain of signifiers that constitutes the SL text into a chain of signifiers in the TL text with the strength interpretation. From SL into TL, of course there must be many changes. The transformation includes many aspects; both in terms of language style, diction, and equivalences.

Since this is about literature terms, then this research tries to find the figurative language found in the movie. Figurative language is used in any form of communication, such as in daily conversation, articles in newspapers, advertisements, novels, poems, movies, etc. Abrams (1999) stated that Figurative language is used by people to tell some words different from its literal meaning to get special effect for the words.

Based on Abrams theories (as cited in Syafitri & Malinton, 2018) there are 10 kinds of figurative language, they are simile, metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, personification, hyperbole, allegory, irony, symbolism and paradox. But in this research, the researcher only focus in four figurative languages that are

simile, metaphor, synecdoche, and hyperbole because of limited research time and also they are the types of figurative language that are the most dominant found in the movie. The four types of figurative language will be described as follows:

a. Simile

The figurative language which is used as a means of comparing things that is essentially unlike. In simile, the comparison is expressed by the use of some word or phrase such as like or as.

The woman moves as though she were as weightless

b. Metaphor

The figurative language which is used as a word or expression in literal usage denotes equality that is applied in very different things without asserting comparison.

Your diamond eyes amaze me

c. Synecdoche (Greek for “taking together”)

The use of the part for the whole or sometimes the use of the whole for a part.

You saved my ass

d. Hyperbole (Greek for “overshooting”)

Hyperbole is bold overstatement or the extravagant to build exaggeration in the service of true or possibility.

I give my right arm for a piece of pizza

Figurative languages have many terms that are used to tell some special meanings, it must be considered by translators on how to translate the language so it can be understood by many people. Since this is about figurative language translation in the movies, usually the translation is presented in the form of a subtitle. Subtitle is a written text on the screen about something that is spoken by the actor of the film or anything that has sound in the film. Shuttleworth and Cowie define subtitling as “the process of providing synchronized captions for film and television dialogue” (Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997, p.161). O’connell defines subtitling as “supplementing the original voice sound track by adding

written text on the screen” (O’connell, 2007, p.169). So, the main function of subtitles is to help foreign viewers to get all information of the films completely. In translating subtitle, there are some strategies by Gottlieb (as cited in Febrianto, Warsono, & Yuliasri 2019) that will be described as follows:

a. Expansion:

Expansion is a strategy to translate the SL into TL with an explanation because some culture in SL text is not recoverable in TL text.

b. Paraphrase:

Paraphrase is a strategy to translate the SL into TL with changing the structures of the subtitle to make it understandable by the audience. The meaning also can be mutated from a meaning into another meaning.

c. Transfer:

Transfer is a strategy to translate the SL into TL directly and accurately without adding any words.

d. Imitation:

Imitation is a strategy to translate SL into TL in the same form. It is because the terms are names of places or people.

e. Transcription:

Transcription is a strategy to translate the third language or some unusual terms in SL into TL.

f. Dislocation:

Dislocation is a strategy to translate the SL that has some special effects or a silly song in a cartoon into TL directly because the effect is more important than the content.

g. Condensation:

Condensation is a strategy to translate the SL into TL by making the TL text shorter than the SL to disappear some unnecessary words.

h. Decimation:

Decimation is the next level of condensation. It is a strategy to translate the SL into TL with making the TL text shorter than the SL to disappear some

unnecessary words usually because the utterances that are spoken quickly by the actor have difficult structure to be written.

i. Deletion:

Deletion is a strategy to translate the SL into TL with eliminating parts of a text because it has less important meaning.

j. Resignation:

Resignation is a strategy that is used when there is no solution in translating the meaning of the SL.

The focus of this research are to analyze the sentence of figurative language and the subtitle strategies that are applied to translate the figurative language in Green Street movie by Lexi Alexander. This is the first work from Lexi Alexander. This movie which was published for the first time in 2005 tells about the process of change that occurs in a student who is dropped out from Harvard University. There are many kinds of figure of speech in the movie entitled Green Street by Lexi Alexander.

To make sure that this research is original, the researcher would like to present other research that has close relation with this study. The first research is entitled *“A Metaphor Translation in 300: Rise of An Empire Movie Subtitle”* conducted by Khilda Nida Maulida (2015). The purposes of the research are finding the types of metaphor and translation strategies on the “300: Rise of An Empire” movie subtitle between SL and TL on the “300: Rise of An Empire” movie subtitle. This research focused on types of metaphor and translation strategies of metaphor that are used by translator in “300: Rise of An Empire” movie subtitle. The researcher collected the data from “300: Rise of An Empire” movie subtitle and used the theories by Larson (1998) about the translation strategies of figurative language. The researcher used a qualitative method to supports her research. As a result, the research tells about four types of metaphor found in “300: Rise of An Empire” movie subtitle those are, anthropomorphic metaphor, animal metaphor, abstract to concrete transfer metaphor, and synesthetic metaphor. In this research, the researcher found four translation strategies of metaphor that are used by translator to translate metaphor those are,

translation metaphor into metaphor by reproducing the same image, metaphor into metaphor by reproducing the different image, metaphor into metaphor with adding simile, and metaphor into non metaphor. From those translation strategies of metaphor, the researcher found that metaphor into metaphor by reproducing the same image strategy is dominantly used in this research than the other strategies.

The second research is entitled *An Analysis of Metaphor Translation Strategy In "The Fault In Our Stars" novel by John Green* that was conducted by Errisha Resty Octavia (2015). The purpose of this study is to find out translation strategies that are applied in translating the metaphor in "The Fault in Our Stars" novel by John Green. The researcher collected the data by listing the metaphors from the source text and the translated version. The researcher using metaphor translation strategies theory by Newmark (1988) and Larson (1984). The researcher used a qualitative method to supports her research. As a result, the researcher found only three out of seven translation strategies by Newmark and Larson that are applied in translating the metaphors in "The Fault in Our Stars" novel by John Green. Those strategies are, the metaphor is translated into a simile, the metaphor is translated into senses, and the metaphor is reproduced using similar metaphor. From those translation strategies, the researcher found that the metaphor is reproduced using similar metaphor strategy is dominantly used in this research than the other strategies.

The third research is entitled *The Types of Figurative Language Used in Pirates of Caribbean on Stranger Tides Movie Manuscript* that was conducted by Novi Wardoyo (2015). The purposes of this study are to identify the kinds of figurative language and to explain the reason of figurative language used in "Pirates of Caribbean on Stranger Tides" movie manuscript. This study is focused on figurative language used in "Pirates of Caribbean on Stranger Tides" movie manuscript and the sentence of the script become main focused that will be analyzed by the researcher. In this research, the researcher used figurative language theory by X.J Kennedy. In analyzing the data, the researcher used a descriptive analysis method. To give the reason of figurative language used in "Pirates of Caribbean on Stranger Tides" movie manuscript, the researcher used context language used in the discourse analysis of data or utterances within

specific socio-cultural context and indicates method of data analysis that can tell researchers about the discursive construction of a phenomenon. As the result, the researcher found that there are 38 data classified into six types of figurative languages in the movie manuscript, there are three data for personification, six data for metaphor, fifteen data for simile, four data for hyperboles, seven data for synecdoche, and two data for rhetoric. From those six kinds of figurative languages that are found by the researcher, simile is figurative language that dominantly used in “Pirates of Caribbean on Stranger Tides” movie manuscript.

This research has the same subject analysis with those three previous researches that is figurative language. But, this research also has some differences with those three previous researches in the theory and translation strategies that are used. This research is concerned in analyzing the figurative language and the subtitle strategies in the Green Street movie using figurative language theory by Abrams (1999) and subtitle strategies by Gottlieb (1992).

Method

The method of this research is descriptive qualitative to collect, analyze, interpret, explain of data and end with a conclusion which refers to that analyzing of data. The data will be interpreted with words or sentences and explanation.

The researcher uses several steps to collect the data from the movie entitled Green Street by Lexi Alexander. First, the researcher downloaded the movie entitled Green Street by Lexi Alexander and the movie script. Then, watched the movie and try to understand the subtitles. Third, find the sentences or words in the script which include a figure of speech. In this research, the researcher limits four kinds of figurative languages, they are simile, hyperbole, metaphor, and synecdoche due to limited research time. Then, bold those figures of speech words. Then put all sentences which use the figure of speech sentences that have been concluded into figurative languages tables.

To analyze the data, the researcher uses several steps. The first step is by classifying the collected data according to its characteristics, whether they are included into simile, hyperbole, metaphor, or synecdoche. Then, the second step is analyzing the data based on Abrams (1999) theory. Next, presenting those figures of speech by chart to know which is the most frequent that exists in the movie

entitled Green Street by Lexi Alexander. The third step is analyzing the subtitle strategies by Gottlieb (1992) that were used to translate SL into TL in the movie entitled Green Street by Lexi Alexander. The last step is explaining the data by describing the SL, TL, and the situation that happened in the movie.

Result and Discussion

The source of the data is taken from the movie entitled Green Street by Lexi Alexander that was aired for the first time in 2005. The data are analyzed based on Abrams theory (1999) about four figurative languages which are simile, hyperbole, metaphor, and synecdoche that have been chosen by the researcher due to limited research time. From the analysis, the researcher found eight data that are classified in simile, five data that are classified in hyperbole, nine data that are classified in metaphor, and two data that are classified in synecdoche. The result of the data will be presented in the table below.

Table 1 Simile, Hyperbole, Metaphor, and Synecdoche.

Classification	Total
Simile	8
Hyperbole	5
Metaphor	8
Synecdoche	2
Total data	23

The following table is presenting subtitle strategies that are applied in translating simile, hyperbole, metaphor, and synecdoche.

Table 2 Subtitle Strategies Applied in Translating Figurative Language.

Subtitle Strategies	Simile	Hyperbole	Metaphor	Synecdoche
Expansion	-	-	-	-
Paraphrase	3	3	2	2
Transfer	3	2	4	-
Imitation	1	-	-	-

Transcription	-	-	-	-
Dislocation	-	-	-	-
Condensation	-	-	-	-
Decimation	1	-	-	-
Deletion	-	-	2	-
Resignation	-	-	-	-
Total	8	5	8	2

In this part, the researcher will explain more specifically about the data which are classified into a kind of figurative language and the kind of subtitle strategies that are applied by translators to translate the figurative language data from SL into TL. The data about figurative languages and the subtitle strategies that are used in the Green Street movie can be seen on appendix. Some of the data will be explained as follows.

1. Simile

Simile is used as a means of comparing things that are essentially unlike. Usually, the comparison is expressed by the use of some word or phrase such as like, as, than, similar to, resembles, or seems. From the Green Street movie, the researcher found 8 data that are classified into simile. Some of the data will be explained below.

a. Datum 1 (simile – decimation)

SL: Serves you right for fighting **like a bleeding tart**.

TL: *Kau pantas mendapatkannya karena berkelahi seperti itu.*

The situation of the data is Matt did not have any fighting experience before. Then he innocently was trying to outwit and kick Pete so he can run away from him, but his foot was caught by Pete. Then Pete pushed Matt down and said “Serves you right for fighting **like a bleeding tart**”. Matt was lying on the ground because he can’t fight Pete like a man.

The expression **like a bleeding tart** is classified into simile because it is a comparison between Matt and **a bleeding tart** that is expressed by the word **like**. According to Cambridge online dictionary (2020), **tart** in a slang word means female prostitute. The way Matt fought Pete essentially unlike a bleeding female prostitute in a fight. So based in the definition of simile, this expression is classified into simile because it is a comparison between different things.

The words **like a bleeding tart** are translated in Indonesian into *seperti itu*. The translator used decimation strategy to translate the words. **Like** is translated into *seperti*, **a bleeding tart** is translated into *itu*. There are some words that are omitted in translating SL into TL so the meaning of the sentence is imperfect. According to Oxford online dictionary (2020), **bleeding** means the process of losing blood from the body. According to Cambridge online dictionary (2020), **tart** in a slang word means female prostitute. While the word *itu* according to KBBI online (2020) means *kata petunjuk bagi benda (waktu, hal) yang jauh dari pembicara*. The meaning of the translation from SL into TL is totally different. It shows that the translator used decimation strategy to translate the words from SL into TL. Unfortunately, the message is not delivered completely because the translator used decimation strategy that makes the special effect of **like a bleeding tart** words disappear when it is translated into TL.

b. Datum 2 (Simile - Imitation)

SL: Sort of **like the Yankees and the Red Sox**.

TL: *Sama seperti Yankees dan the Red Sox*.

The situation of the data is Pete was explaining about Millwall firm and West Ham firm to Matt. Millwall firm is West Ham firm's mortal enemy. They hated each other for a long time. Matt did not know about how the firms hated each other, then he was trying to equalize that the firms are **like the Yankees and the Red Sox**.

The expression **like the Yankees and the Red Sox** is classified into simile because it is a comparison between the firms and the baseball teams

that is expressed by the word **like**. According to Oxford online dictionary (2020), **the Yankees** means a New York professional baseball team; Its Official name is the New York Yankees, **the Red Sox** means a Major League Baseball team based in Boston which was founded in 1901; The team plays in the American League, East Division, at Fenway Park; They wear red and white and the team logo shows two red socks. The way the Millwall firms hated the West Ham firms is essentially unlike how the Yankees hated the Red Sox. So based in the definition of simile, this expression is classified into simile because it is a comparison between different things.

The words **like the Yankees and the Red Sox** are translated in Indonesian into *seperti Yankees dan the Red Sox*. The translator used an imitation strategy to translate the words. **Like** is translated into *seperti*, **the Yankees** is translated into *Yankees*, **and** is translated into *dan*, and **the Red Sox** is translated into *the Red Sox*. The words **the Yankees** and **the Red Sox** are translated into TL in the same form because the words are the name of the baseball team. It shows that the translator used imitation strategy to translate the words from SL into TL.

c. Datum 3 (Simile - Transfer)

SL: More **like the Israelis and the Palestinians**.

TL: *Lebih seperti orang Israel dan orang Palestina*.

The situation of the data is Pete was explaining about Millwall firm and West Ham firm to Matt. Millwall firm is West Ham firm's mortal enemy. They hated each other for a long time. To give an example of how the firms hated each other, then Pete used the **Israelis and the Palestinians** term.

The expression **like the Israelis and the Palestinians** is classified into simile because it is a comparison between the firms and the Israelis and the Palestinians that is expressed by the word **like**. According to Cambridge online dictionary (2020), **Israeli** means a person from Israel, **Palestinian** means a person from Palestine, especially a member of the Arab people of Palestine. The way the Millwall firms hated the West Ham firms is essentially unlike how the Israelis hated the Palestinians. So based in the definition of

simile, this expression is classified into simile because it is a comparison between different things.

The words **like the Israelis and the Palestinians** are translated in Indonesian into *seperti orang Israel dan orang Palestina*. The translator used a transfer strategy to translate the words. **Like** is translated into *seperti*, **the Israelis** is translated into *orang Israel*, **and** is translated into *dan*, and **the Palestinians** is translated into *orang Palestin*. The sentence is translated into TL directly and accurately without adding any words. It shows that the translator used transfer strategy to translate the words from SL into TL.

d. Datum 4 (Simile - Paraphrase)

SL: Jesus, Matt, you **look like shit!**

TL: *Ya Tuhan, Matt, kau kotor!*

The situation of the data is Matt caught his friend Jeremy who was using drugs in an office toilet. Jeremy was wearing a uniform. He was shocked when he saw Matt was standing in front of him wearing simple ordinary clothes. Then Jeremy spontaneously said “Jesus, Matt, you **look like shit!**”.

The expression **looks like shit** is classified into simile because it is a comparison between Matt appearance and shit that is expressed by the word **like**. According to Cambridge online dictionary (2020), **Shit** means the solid waste that is released from the bowels of a person or animal. Matt’s appearance is essentially unlike a shit. Therefore, based in the definition of simile, this expression is classified into simile because it is a comparison between different things.

The phrase **look like shit** is translated in Indonesian into *kotor*. The translator used paraphrase strategy to translate the words. The phrases translated into TL with changing the structures. It shows that the translator used paraphrase strategy to translate the words from SL into TL.

2. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is bold overstatement or the extravagant to build exaggeration in the service of true or possibility. From the Green Street movie, the researcher

found 6 data that are classified into simile. Some of the data will be explained below.

a. Datum 1 (Hyperbole – Paraphrase)

SL: We're **the most watched country in the world**.

TL: *Kami adalah negara paling aman di dunia.*

The situation of the data is Peter and Matt were going to enter a stadium in England to watch the West Ham United match live through the stadium back door. There was a CCTV above the stadium back door, so Peter used this expression to tell Matt who has no any experience watching a football match live in the stadium to cover his face while they sneaked in through the back door of the stadium.

The expression in **the most watched country in the world** is classified into hyperbole because it is an overstatement and extravagant to build exaggeration in the service of true possibility. According to Cambridge online dictionary (2020), **most** means the biggest number or amount of; more than anything or anyone else. According to Oxford online dictionary (2020), **watched** means to observe somebody's activities without their knowledge, especially over a period of time. Based on the situation, this expression is used by Peter just to tell Matt that there was a CCTV, so he should cover his face, not because England was the most watched country in the world. Thus based on the definition of hyperbole, this expression is classified into hyperbole because it is an overstatement the extravagant to build exaggeration in the service of true possibility.

The phrase **the most watched country in the world** is translated in Indonesian into *negara paling aman di dunia* instead of *negara paling diawasi di dunia*. The phrase is translated into TL with changing the structures. It shows that the translator used paraphrase strategy to translate the words from SL into TL.

b. Datum 2 (Hyperbole – Transfer)

SL: **I'm forever blowing bubbles**, pretty bubbles in the air.

TL: *Aku selamanya meniup gelembung, gelembung cantik di udara.*

The data above is part of the lyrics from West Ham's chant. The situation of the data is all the members of West Ham firm were singing their club chant in their pub before they went to watch their lovely football club match.

The expression **I'm forever blowing bubbles** is classified into hyperbole because it is an overstatement to build exaggeration in the service of true possibility. According to Cambridge online dictionary (2020), **forever** is an adverb means for all times; for an extremely long time or too much time. From the meaning of forever, we know that a person as a human being has to do many things to live instead of blow bubbles 24 hours in a day. Thus, based in the definition of hyperbole, this expression is classified into hyperbole because it is an overstatement. The person that using hyperbole in the expression **I'm forever blowing bubbles** above have a purpose to convey actual meaning that he or she will never stop to support the West Ham United Football Club whatever happen or in another way, he or she said "I will never stop to support the team whatever happen".

The words **I'm forever blowing bubbles** are translated in Indonesian into *Aku selamanya meniup gelembung*. The translator used a transfer strategy to translate the words. **I'm** is translated into *aku*, **forever** is translated into *Selamanya*, **blowing** is translated into *meniup*, and **Bubbles** is translated into *gelembung*. The sentence is translated into TL directly and accurately without adding any words. It shows that the translator used transfer strategy to translate the words from SL into TL.

3. Metaphor

Metaphor is used as a word or expression in literal usage denotes equality that is applied in very different things without asserting comparison. From the Green Street movie, the researcher found nine data that are classified into Metaphor. Some of the data will be explained below.

a. Datum 1 (Metaphor – Paraphrase)

SL: Once he finds out **his golden boy** got kicked out of Harvard, he'll dive head first into an empty swimming pool.

TL: *Pada saat dia tau bahwa **anak kesayangannya** baru dikeluarkan dari Harvard, dia akan masuk ke kolam renang dengan kepalanya terlebih dahulu.*

The situation of the data is that Matt was in a conversation with his sister Shannon about what was going to happen if their father knew that Matt had been expelled from Harvard University. Their father should be very disappointed to hear that because Matt was his favorite boy.

The expression **his golden boy** is classified into metaphor. **Golden** is an adjective from gold. According to Cambridge online dictionary (2020), gold means a chemical element that is valuable, shiny, yellow, metal used to make coins and jewellery, **golden** itself means made of gold or the color of gold, **boy** means a male child or, more generally, a male of any age. But the **golden boy** here does not mean a male who is made from gold or a male that has gold skin color. The expression is used to tell that Matt is a valuable boy for his father. Also according to Cambridge online dictionary (2020) **golden boy** means a man who is very successful and is much admired, although often only temporarily. Thus, based on the definition of metaphor, this expression is classified into metaphor because it is an expression in literal usage denoting equality that is applied in very different things without asserting comparison.

The expression **his golden boy** is translated in Indonesian into **anak kesayangan** instead of *anak emasnya*. The expression is translated into TL with changing the structures. It shows that the translator used paraphrase strategy to translate the words from SL into TL.

b. Datum 2 (Metaphor – Transfer)

SL: Where's **your other little girl**? Petey.

TL: *Di mana **gadis kecilmu yang lain**? Petey.*

The situation of the data is that Bovver, met Tommy Hatcher in a café. Bovver is Peter's best friend and Tommy Hatcher is Peter's mortal enemy. Tommy Hatcher asked Bovver about Peter's existence with that offensive expression because they hated each other.

The expression **your other little girl** is classified into metaphor. According to Cambridge online dictionary (2020), **little** is an adjective means

small, and **girl** means a female child or young woman, especially one still at school. The expression **little girl** here is dedicated to Peter to insulting him as a mortal enemy who is younger than Tommy and a person who is more suited to be a girl than a man. Therefore, based on the definition of metaphor, this expression is classified into metaphor because it is an expression in literal usage denoting equality that is applied in very different things without asserting comparison.

The phrase **your other little girl** is translated in Indonesian into *gadis kecilmu yang lain*. The SL is translated into TL directly and accurately without adding any words. It shows that the translator used transfer strategy to translate the words from SL into TL. The message delivered completely because the translator used transfer strategy that makes the special effect of metaphor in **your other little girl** words delivered clearly when it is translated into TL without changing any words.

c. Datum 3 (Metaphor – deletion)

SL: **He's a fucking animal!**

TL: *Dia adalah binatang!*

The situation of the data is Peter was describing Tommy Hatcher to Matt. Tommy Hatcher was a maniac of MillWall football club who was also a leader of MillWall firm. Tommy will destroy everyone who made him angry indiscriminately, whether it is a boy or a girl, a child or an adult. Thus, Peter used the expression to describe Tommy Hatcher.

The expression **He's a fucking animal** is classified into metaphor. According to Oxford online dictionary (2020) **animal** means any living thing that is not a plant or a human. The **animal** expression is used because in the situation, Tommy is a person that has no sense of humanity as other humans. Therefore based on metaphor definition, this expression is classified into metaphor because it is an expression in literal usage denoting equality that is applied in very different things without asserting comparison.

The sentence **He's a fucking animal** is translated in Indonesian into *dia adalah binatang*. The SL is translated into TL with deletion strategy that is eliminating parts of a text that are the word **a** and **fucking**. According to

Oxford online dictionary (2020), **a** is indefinite article that is used before countable or singular nouns referring to people or things that have not already been mentioned, and **fucking** means a swear word that many people find offensive that is used to emphasize a comment or an angry statement. These words are eliminated because it has less important meaning.

4. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is an expression with using the part of something to mean the whole of it or sometimes using the whole of something to mean a part of it. From the Green Street movie, the researcher found two data that are classified into Metaphor. Some of the data will be explained below.

a. Datum 1 (Synecdoche – paraphrase)

SL: You're really **saving my ass**.

TL: *Kau benar benar telah **menyelamatkan ku**.*

The situation of the data is Jeremy was Matt's wicked roommate in Harvard University. He was free of drug possession cases that were found in his dormitory because Matt was the one who was accused of owning the drug that actually belonged to him. It caused Matt to be dropped out from Harvard. Then he thanked Matt using the expression above.

The expression of **saving my ass** is classified into synecdoche. According to Oxford online dictionary (2020) **ass** means the part of the body that you sit on; your bottom. The expression of you're really **saving my ass** is used to mean that you're really saving my life. It is because **ass** means the part of the body, and when you have saved someone's body, it means you have saved someone's life. Thus, based on the synecdoche definition, this expression is suited with synecdoche because it is an expression with using the part of something to mean the whole of it or sometimes using the whole of something to mean a part of it.

The expression **saving my ass** is translated in Indonesian into *menyelamatkan ku* instead of *menyelamatkan bokongku*. The expression is translated into TL with changing the structures. It shows that the translator used paraphrase strategy to translate the words from SL into TL.