

## INTRODUCTION

Translation is the process of transferring concepts, meanings, or messages from one language to another based on the intention of the original writer. It is one of the most crucial aspects of human social life for those who engage directly or indirectly with foreign or distinct languages to comprehend them (Andini & Amilia, 2022, p.41). According to Freeman (2009), the process of translation is essential for ensuring that the meaning of texts that contain some new information and knowledge are conveyed accurately from one language to another. According to Newmark (1988), translation is the process of making an effort to replace one source language with another target language. Therefore, the method of translation may be broken down into two parts: the emphasis on the source language and the emphasis on the target language.

According to Newmark (1988), the translation methods rely on semantic and syntactic structures to replace the contextual meaning of the source language into the target language when it emphasizes the source language. Word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation are the several categories that make up many approaches to translation. The replacement of the contextual meaning of the source language into another language in order for it to be understandable to readers is what is meant by target language emphasis. This means that the translation process focuses on the reader's interest rather than the author's interest. Adaptation of translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation are the several categories that make up the translation methods.

A translation technique can be the answer to translation difficulties such as figurative language translation (Krisnawati, 2017). She explains that metaphorical language translation poses difficulties for translators due to its intended use. In translating figurative language, these three aspects pertain to clarity, precision, and attaining the language's beauty. Finding the equivalent of figurative language in the target language can be the starting point for the best translation method. Larson (1998) emphasizes three methods of figurative translation: translating the figurative language into its meaning in the target language (TL), using the closest words in the figurative language of the source language (SL), and translating the figurative language into figurative language in the target language (TL) as it is. Newmark (1988) says that the translator should take care to preserve the text's aesthetic value, such as its beauty, in the translation. The use of figurative language is intended to enhance the beauty of the sentences.

Figurative language refers to the use of additional dimensions in language that differ from its regular order and meaning (Perrine, 1992). It expresses anything using a direct meaning. Figurative language is used by fiction writers to engage their readers in a more imaginative tone that inspires thought and, at times, humor. It offers greater drama and excitement to fiction writing than literal language, which uses words as statements or facts. Thus, Perrine (1992) developed a conceptual framework in which metaphorical language is divided into 12 kinds. Simile, personification, metonymy, metaphor, apostrophe, symbol, synecdoche, allegory, hyperbole, contradiction, understatement, and irony are all covered.

In terms of figurative language, personification is one of the figurative languages that portrays inanimate objects as though they have human nature (Keraf, 2009 p.140). According to Dorst (2011), personification is a language used to produce imagery and help visualization in order to be more easily recognized. It is a technique employed by writers to depict non-human creatures and concepts with human characteristics such as feelings and behaviour. It adds to the enjoyment of writing. Writers utilize this literary method to give inanimate objects, animals, and even abstract abstractions with life and motion by employing recognized human behaviors and emotions.

Dorst (2011) divides his thorough discussion of personification into four forms of personification: conventionalized, novel, and default personifications, as well as personification-with-metonymy. Conventionalized personification is traditionally based on a mapping between a human basic sense and a unique non-human contextual sense, both of which can be found in the dictionary. It means that an individual can see the senses of a personification word from dictionary. It has some senses that can be used in the context for both human and non human. For instance, the senses consisted of two or three senses where the first sense can be used for human. Meanwhile, the second or third sense may be used for non human.

A novel personification is based on a mapping between a human basic sense that can be found in a dictionary and a novel non-human contextual sense that cannot. It means that an individual can see the senses of a personification word from dictionary. It has some senses that can be used only in the context for human. For

instance, the senses consisted of two senses where both two senses can be used for human.

Default personification is predicated on interpreting the basic meaning as human when it can technically be regarded as human, animate, or general, but a human interpretation is preferred. It means that an individual can see the meaning of a personification word from dictionary. It has some meanings that can be used in the context for both human and non human. For instance, the meanings consisted of two or three meanings where they can be used for human and non human as well.

Personification-with-metonymy is based on a violation of the fundamental sense's selection limitations induced by the substitution of a human agent or patient for a metonymically related non-human agency or patient. It means that an individual can see the meaning of a personification word from dictionary. It has some senses that usually related to human action, but it is presented by non human.

Some techniques can be utilized by translators in order to address issues that arise throughout the translation process. According to Molina and Albir (2002), there are 18 translation techniques, namely;

- 1) Adaptation is the replacement of a ST cultural element with a target language culture element.
- 2) Amplification is the addition of information and explanatory phrases that are not present in the source text.
- 3) Borrowing is the direct adoption of a word or expression from another language.
- 4) Calque is the literal translation of a foreign word or phrase.

- 5) Compensation is the act of adding a ST element of information or stylistic effect elsewhere in the TT.
- 6) Description is the process of substituting a term or expression with a description of its form and/or purpose.
- 7) Discursive creation establishes an entirely context-dependent temporary equivalence.
- 8) Established equivalence refers to the use of a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or the language in use) as having an equivalent in the TL.
- 9) Generalization means utilizing a more general or neutral term.
- 10) Linguistic amplification is the addition of linguistic elements.
- 11) Linguistic compression means linguistic elements in the TT are synthesized.
- 12) Literal translation is the process of translating a word or phrase word-for-word.
- 13) Modulation is the modification of the ST's point of view, focal point, or cognitive category.
- 14) Particularization is the use of a term that is more specific or concrete.
- 15) Reduction is the elimination of a ST information item from the TT.
- 16) Substitution is exchanging verbal elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures), or vice versa.
- 17) Transposition is the modification of a grammatical class.
- 18) Variation is changing linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures).

The researcher uses three previous studies on similar issues to support this study. The first study, by Utami, was titled *The Translation of English Personification and Simile Expressions in John Grisham's The Street Lawyer into*

*Indonesian* (2012). A descriptive qualitative research design is used in this study. Larson's idea of translation served as the foundation for Knickerbocker and Reninger's notion of figurative language. The data show that there were 10 expressions of personification, but only six expressions of simile. There are some adjustments applied in translating non-figurative and figurative terms.

The second study is *The Analysis of Personification Translation in Qomariah and Thahara's Novel of Angels and Demons* (2015). A qualitative research design is used in this study. The translation techniques from Molina and Albir (2002) and Moentaha (2002) are used in this research. The data show that all of the personification translations apply 16 translation techniques, and the quality of personification translation is assessed with the score of 2,70.

The third one is *Translating Indonesian Personification into English in Lelaki Harimau* Hikmaharyanti and Utami (2019). This study uses descriptive qualitative methods. The theory of personification is Vendler (1967) and the theory of translation related to the cultural terms is proposed by Soemarno (1988). The obtained findings showed that there were 55 personifications. Particularly, the personifications of stative verbs were in the number of 24 (43,6%); in contrast, the dynamic verbs had 31 (56,3%) in total. In other hand, the ways of translating the idea of source language lexicon happened to be applied in 24 (44%) words and phrases. Moreover, there were 31 (56%) words and phrases applied in the ways of translating by doing such a change in the sense of the lexicon's relation to its equivalent of target language.

From the three previous studies above, this study has some differences. First, this study uses a different data source namely *The Fault in Our Stars* Novel. Then, it has different research objectives since this study only analyses the types of personification by Dorst (2011) and the translation techniques in translating the personifications by Molina and Albir (2002). The background proved that the researcher intends to conduct the study focusing on the types of personifications and their translation techniques. This study hopefully can be a reference for readers to increase their knowledge dealing with the study of literature and translation. Based on the background of the study above, the research questions of this study are:

1. What are types of personification found in the English version of *The Fault in Our Stars* Novel based on theory of Dorst?
2. What are translation techniques in translating the personification found in the Indonesian version of *The Fault in Our Stars* Novel based on theory of Molina and Albir?

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The researcher in this study conducted a descriptive qualitative research method, which was defined by Creswell (2018), as a design with an inductive approach was chosen as a qualitative in order to examine and understand variations in participants' experiences of the value of literary activities from their perspectives. As this study was also a descriptive study, the data obtained were described through narration.