FIGURATIVE EXPRESSIONS OF *THE JUBILEE EXPRESS* STORY IN JOHNSON'S NOVEL *LET IT SNOW: THREE HOLIDAY ROMANCES* AND THEIR TRANSLATED EXPRESSIONS IN KESAULY AND ARDIANA'S NOVEL *DALAM DERAI SALJU*

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Abstract

This study aimed to (1) describe the types of the figurative expressions of *The Jubilee Express* story in Johnson's novel *Let It Snow: Three Holiday Romances* and their translated expressions in Kesauly and Ardiana's novel *Dalam Derai Salju* (2) describe the translation techniques are used, and (3) describe the degree of meaning equivalence of the expressions in the English novel and their translated expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia novel. This study was a descriptive qualitative study. The sources of the data were *The Jubilee Express* story from Johnson's novel *Let it Snow: Three Holiday Romances* and its translation in Kesauly and Ardiana's *Let it Snow Dalam Derai Salju.* The data were analyzed using content analysis technique. The researcher analyzed the types of figurative language existed in the story, described the techniques of translation used in translating the figurative language and also described the degree of meaning equivalence on it. The data and the analysis were in the form of sentence and descriptions. The results of the study were as follows. (1) The types of figurative expressions found in the story fell into seven types. The type of figurative expression that was mostly used in the story was **hyperbole**. It means that figurative expressions most prominently represented exaggeration. (2) The translation techniques used in the story fell into 11 translation techniques. The most frequent technique of translation that the translator used was **literal translation**. This indicates that the translation of figurative expressions in the story was still very much focused on literal meaning, not on how to recreate the figurative expressions in the target text. (3) The overall degree of meaning of the related expressions of the two novels fell into **a high degree** category. The figurative expressions in the story were mostly represented in fully equivalent meaning.

Keywords: translation, figurative expressions, techniques of translation, degree of meaning equivalence.

INTRODUCTION

There are many important things which can people get in fiction books. They can see how the perspectives of people in other parts of the world and know how they behave by reading the fiction books. The stories of the fiction books can bring them into a fantasy world and expand their imagination. In "*Types of Fiction: Novels, Novellas, & Short Stories*" divides fiction into three categories based on the length: short stories, novellas, and novels.

Novel is one kind genre of fiction; it is a long narrative in literary prose. Novel tells stories, which are typically defined as a series of events described in a sequence. In the Anthony Burgess' article, the term of novel is from Italian word *novella,* from the plural of Latin *novellus*, a late variant of *novus* which have meaning "new". Therefore, the novel must have the capacity to surprise the reader or must contain something unusual to represent the word "new" itself.

People prefer reading novels rather to other consolation. This is due to the fact that reading novels. Most novels in Indonesia are dominated by foreign language. Therefore, translation is needed to help the people who do not understand foreign language to understand the story. The main purpose of translation is to serve a bridge cross cultural bilingual communication between one language to another language in order to help the people understand what is meant. Translating novel is not an easy activity because usually the writer uses figurative language.

Figurative language is language that uses words or expression with a different meaning from the literal interpretation. Figurative Language forces the reader to use his/her imagination to figure out the author's meaning because figurative language uses extraordinary and beautiful words. Hence, it makes figurative language difficult to understand and the reader need to use their imagination to know what the words are said or what the words refer to.

Concerning to this study, the researcher wants to know about figurative expressions, techniques of translation and the degree of meaning equivalence in the *Let it Snow: Three Holiday Romances* novel. The researcher is motivated to observe the sentences in the novel because they use figurative language that make the language beautiful and have a deep meaning.

This research has three objectives that are (1) to describe the types of figurative expressions of the Figurative Expressions of *The Jubilee Express* Story in Johnson's Novel *Let It Snow: Three Holiday Romances* and Their Translated Expressions in Kesauly and Ardiana's Novel *Dalam Derai Salju* (2) to describe the translation techniques

are used, and (3) to describe the degree of meaning equivalence of the expressions in the English novel and their translated expressions in the Bahasa Indonesia novel.

To describe the types of figurative expressions, this research uses a theory proposed by Leech (1981). He divides eight types of figurative expressions. They are: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, irony, litotes, metonymy and oxymoron.

To describe the techniques, this research uses a theory by Molina and Albir (2002). They classify the techniques of translation into 18 techniques: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creative, establish equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation.

To show the degree of meaning equivalent, this research uses a theory by Bell (1991). Based on Bell's theory, meaning equivalent is divided into equivalent meaning which consists of fully equivalent and partly equivalent and non equivalent meaning which consists of different meaning and no meaning.

This research is expected to be a valuable source of reference in translation especially in the figurative expressions. The student of English Department can enrich their knowledge related to figurative expressions and technique in translation. Also, it is expected that this research give a contribution to other writers who want to do further research on figurative expressions and technique in translation.

RESEARCH METHOD

According to Hornby (1995: 996), a research is a careful study or investigation, especially in order to discover new facts or information. This study was a descriptive qualitative method. According to Vanderstoep and Johnstone (2009:166), a qualitative perspective assumed that knowledge was constructed through communication and interpretation. They define qualitative research as a research that produces narrative or textual description of the phenomena under the study. Therefore, the purpose of qualitative research was more descriptive. In this research, the phenomena described were language styles in terms of figurative language. The data in this study were sentence units that fully or partly represent figurative expressions in the source text and their translated expressions in the target text. The sources of data are the English novel entitled *Let it Snow: Three Holiday Romances* by Maureen Johnson and a Bahasa Indonesia novel entitled *Dalam*

Derai Salju by Kesauly and Ardiana. The English novel was published by Speak: The Penguin Groupi in 2008, whereas the Bahasa novel was published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2014.

The instruments of this study were the researcher herself and data sheet. In this study the researcher played as the planner, data collector, data analyst, data interpreter, and reporter of the analysis result. Meanwhile, in conducting this study, the researcher also used additional instruments, such as dictionaries and computer to collect and classify the data.

The process of data collection in this study began with taking all data that support the research questions which are stated in the first chapter. In collecting the related data, the researcher read and re-read the original novel to classifying the types of figurative language in the story. Then, the researcher read and re-read the Indonesian novel to identifying the technique that translator used to translate the figurative language. Later, the researcher was analyzing the degree of meaning equivalence of the data. Last, the researcher drew the conclusion from the all of the activity before.

The data were analyzed by using content analysis technique. The researcher analyzes the types of figurative language in the novel. Those types are: simile, metaphor,

hyperbole, personification, irony, metonymy, litotes, and oxymoron. Then, the data were drawn into a table of the data sheet.

In this study, the researcher applied trustworthiness of data and analysis to ensure the quality of the findings. It could be enhanced by doing triangulation process. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009:179) states that trustworthiness could be achieved by doing triangulation. The triangulation process was used to check the validity of the research and to increase the readers' belief. The researcher reads *The Jubilee Express* story comprehensively and confirms selected data carefully; the data were coordinate with the research question. After that, the researcher gave the data and the analysis to her triangulation partners. The triangulation partners analyzed the data and their analysis whether they were correct or still needed to be analyzed. They also gave some suggestions and judgments to the data and the analysis in order to made it better.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. FINDINGS

There are 42 data of figurative expression occurs in the *Jubilee Express* story. The data frequency above shows that hyperbole has the highest percentage of occurrence which is 40.4% that

consist of 17 data. Then, simile occurs 10 data or about 24%, personification occurs 7 data or about 17%, and both metaphor and irony occurs 3 data or about 7%.Metonymy and oxymoron are the smallest percentage of occurrence that is 2.3% or there is one datum included. Meanwhile, litotes is not found in the story.

The most frequent translation technique is literal translation. Literal translation has the highest level of percentage about 19% that consist of 8 data followed by linguistic amplification and transposition, both of them reach the percentage about 14% that consist of 6 data. Modulation occured in 5 data or about 12% followed by establish equivalent, linguistic compression and reduction with the occurrence that is 4 data or about 10% in each technique. Discursive creative occurs 2 data or about 5%. Adaptation, borrowing, and generalization are the smallest percentage with the occurrence that is one data in each technique or about 2%.

Fully equivalent meaning is the highest percentage with about 64.3% that consist of 27 data in the *Jubilee Express* story. Partly equivalent meaning is reaching the percentage about 28.6% that consist of 12 data. Then, different meaning occurs 3 data or about 7.1% and the last is no meaning, which is no data occurs.

DISCUSSION

1. Types of Figurative Expressions

1. Simile

Simile is a comparison of two things which can be known by conjunction such as like, as, than, resemble or seems. Simile aims to present images through a direct comparison between two dissimilar things or objects or ideas.

It was all so *crazy*. . .**as weird as finding out that someone had written a book about my life or something.**

(Datum FE/Sim/04.13/Trn/F/06)

The text can be categorized as simile because it explains comparison by using connector "as". Jubilee gets the invitation from Noah. She is very happy and feels it was so crazy. She feels it is weird then she compares that feeling with finding out that someone had written a book about her life or something. The author uses a simile to make a depth understanding through a comparison in order to emphasize meaning to reader.

2. Metaphor

Metaphor is like simile, the figurative language which has implicit comparison in which two unlike objects are compared by

identifying or substituting one and other.

> Before the Smorgasbord, **Noah Price was just a star in my sky**...constant, familiar, bright, and far above me.
>
> (Datum FE/Met/03.12/Bor/F/02)

The text is when Jubilee tells about Noah, Jubilee's boy friend. She said that Noah is a star in her sky. She feels that before the Smorgasbord Noah is very far away, unreachable. Jubilee was known and has a crush with Noah since fourth grade. However, they have never met and never talk to each other. She knew Noah the same way that she knows people in television. Thus, she compares Noah with a star

.

3. Hyperbole

A hyperbole is one of types in figurative expressions which show an extreme exaggeration used to make a point.

> So when Noah invited me to come along to El Smorgasbord on Christmas Eve last year, **I more or less ruptured an eye in my excitement and confusion.**
>
> (Datum FE/Hyp/03.13/Mod/F/03)

The sentence expresses Jubilee's feeling when she gets invitation from Noah. She is very happy, she feels excited and confused. Jubilee did not think Noah will invite her to come to Smorgasbord. Thus, she said she more or less ruptured an eye in my excitement and confusion to exaggerating her disbelief and happiness expression.

4. Personification

Personification consists in giving attributes of a human being to non-human object. Personification allows an author to dramatize the non-human world in human terms.

> I was having one of those days when you feel that **life...*likes* you.**
>
> (Datum FE/Per/02.12/LT/F/01)

From the sentence above can be seen that Jubilee feels that she is a lucky girl. Jubilee showed her happiness by saying that she has the days that she feels that life is like her. There is a personification in the sentence "life likes you". Commonly, the act of "likes" is often done by human. However, "life" which is an abstract thing has ability to "like" like a human.

5. Irony

Irony is presented when an author says one thing but means something quite the opposite.

> **I tried to keep it light, like I found it funny, mostly to keep myself from sobbing**

on a dark train of stupefied strangers.

(Datum FE/Iro/14.22/Red/F/14)

Jubilee is feeling sad when she is alone in the train. Then, she calls Noah but it makes her sadder. Noah ignored her and too busy with the Smorgasbord. This part is irony, because Jubilee pretending that everything is alright but in fact she is very sad and wants to cry.

6. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figurative expression which is characterized by substitution of a term naming an object that closely associated with the word in mind of the word itself. Metonymy used to represent another thing that has a close association with the represented thing. And then, of course, my parents got arrested, **and all of that went to hell.**

(Datum FE/Mtn/06.15/EE/P/09)

Jubilee has prepared various fun plans to do with Noah. However, she should feels disappointed and giving up all her plans because her parents go to jail. The words "all of that went to hell" describe her deep feeling of disappointment. "Went to hell" here is not literary going to hell but it is just represent what the inside of Jubilee's mind is. As we know, hell is describing something unpleasant and it is undesirable by the people.

7. Oxymoron

Oxymoron is a figurative expression that combines two opposite or contradictory ideas to create an effect.

"It's pretty bad," he said politely.

(Datum FE/Oxy/23.29/EE/P/24)

The statement above is uttered by Jeb when one of the cheerleaders said that they have a worst trip because of snow storm. The author used the words "pretty bad" to describe how bad the situation that happened. Instead of using "very bad" to draws the situation, the author chose to use the words "pretty bad". It is because "pretty bad" sound more dramatic and more beautiful than the ordinary words "very bad".

2. The Translation Techniques

1. Adaptation

Adaptation is applied to replace a source text cultural element with one from the target text culture.

ST: I presume she gets them from some kind of experimental farm where the pigs are treated with lasers and superdrugs until they are **thirty feet long.**

TT: Aku berasumsi ibu Noah mendapatkannya dari semacam peternakan uji coba tempat babi- babinya diberi

sinar laser dan vitamin super sampai panjang tubuh mereka **Sembilan meter**.

(Datum FE/Hyp/14.22/Adp/F/13)

The technique that used in the texts above is adaptation. The translator is translating "feet" in the source text into "meter" in the target text. It happens because Indonesian people more understand meter rather than feet. Thus, the translator converts the "thirty feet long" into "sembilan meter".

2. Borrowing

Borrowing is when a word or an expression is borrowed straight from another language. It can be pure (without any changes) or it can be naturalized (to fit the spelling rules in the target language).

ST: Before the Smorgasbord, Noah Price was just a star in my sky...constant, **familiar**, bright, and far above me.

TT: Sebelum ada Smorgasbord, Noah Price hanyalah satu bintang di langitku…selalu ada, **familier**, terang benderang dan jauh di atasku.

(Datum FE/Met/03.12/Bor/F/02)

The translator used borrowing to translate the text above. The word "familiar" in the source text translated into "familier" in the target text. This is naturalized borrowing where the word of the source text adapted to the spelling of the target text. The word "familiar" is made to fit the spelling rule in the target language that is "familier".

3. Discursive Creative

Discursive creation establishes a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. It usually happens in the translation of title.

ST: But she can go like a champion.

TT: Tapi Elise bisa membicarakan hal itu tanpa berhenti.

(Datum FE/Sim/04.14/DC/P/07)

Discursive creation used by the translator to translate the statement above. "But she can go like a champion" is translated into "tapi Elise bisa membicarakan hal itu tanpa henti". The words "like a champion" from the source text is translated into "tanpa henti" in target text. From that we can see that the translator translates the words with the equivalent words that are totally unpredictable out of context.

4. Established Equivalent

Established Equivalent is the using of a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the target text.

ST: "Where do they live?" he asked, looking at the swirling snow that was **beating** at the window of the train.

TT: "Mereka tinggal dimana?" tanyanya, menatap salju yang berputar-putar dan **menghujani** jendela kereta.

(Datum FE/Per/20.27/EE/P/20)

The text above can be classified as establish equivalent. The translator translates "beating" in the source text into "menghujani" in the target text. "menghujani" is equivalent with "beating" in the context of this text.

5. Generalization

Generalization is a translation technique which use more general or neutral term in the target language.

ST: Just as I stood, though, the train slowed dramatically, throwing us all forward in one big splash of hot and cold **liquids**.

TT: Namun persis ketika aku berdiri, kereta itu tiba-tiba berdecit melambat, membuat kami semua terlompat kedepan dan terguyur **minuman** panas dan dingin.

(Datum FE/Per/24.30/Gen/P/25)

The text above can be categorized as generalization. There is a change from specific term in the source text

into general term in the target text. The term "liquid" in the source text is translated into "minuman" in the target text.

6. Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic amplification is a translation technique that adds linguistic elements. This is often used in oral consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

ST: We heard muffled ecstatic screaming coming from somewhere in the back of the Waffle House kitchen, then he appeared, **his face shining with the kind of radiance usually associated with religious epiphany**.

TT: Kami mendengar pekik kegirangan tertahan dari pojok dapur Waffle House, lalu Don-Keun muncul, **wajahnya berbinar-binar bagai seseorang yang baru saja mendapatkan pencerahan rohani**.

(Datum FE/Hyp/
39.43/LA/F/30)

The translator added linguistic element in the target text. In the text above, the translator add word "seseorang" in the target text. It makes a better translation, because there is detail information in the target text.

7. Linguistic Compression

It is a translation technique that synthesizes linguistic elements in the target text. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and subtitling.

ST: The wind was **smacking us** from either side

TT: Angin **menderu** dari dua sisi.

(Datum FE/Per/18.26/LC/Diff/19)

Linguistic compression is to synthesize linguistic elements in the target text. The translator translates "smacking us" in the source text into "menderu" in the target text. Thus it is categorized as linguistic compression.

8. Literal Translation

Literal translation is when a word or an expression is translated into word for word.

ST: It was so bad that I actually had to *consciously practice walking* **in my room before I went to his house**.

TT: Saking parahnya, aku sampai harus *dengan sadar latihan berjalan* **di kamarku sebelum berangkat ke rumahnya.**

(Datum FE/Hyp/03.13/LT/F/05)

The datum above is categorized as literal translation technique. The translator translates the sentence word for word.

9. Modulation

Modulation is a translation technique that changes the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source text. The changes can be lexical or structural.

ST: His status was as unquestioned as gravity.

TT: Seperti urusan gravitasi**, statusnya** tidak dipertanyakan lagi**.**

(Datum FE/Sim/16.23/Mod/F/16)

The text above can be classified using modulation technique. The translator changes the subject of the text. In the source text the subject is in the beginning of the sentence but in the target language the subject is in the middle of the sentence.

10. Reduction

Reduction is the opposite of amplification technique. It suppresses source text information item in the target text without changing the message in the source text.

ST: You could almost see the robotic core in her corneas **making all the focusing adjustments and lining him in the crosshairs.**

TT: Kau nyaris bisa melihat inti korneanya bergerak

sampai semua sudut pandangnya terfokus pada cowok itu.

(Datum FE/Hyp/23.29/Red/P/23)

The sentence above can be classified as reduction. The translator did not fully translate the sentence. The words "in the crosshairs" are deleted and not translated in the target language.

11. Transposition

Transposition is related to the change in the grammar from the source language into the target language.

ST: It felt like the end of the world, a whole new start to life, **the old order gone.**

TT: Hari itu terasa seperti akhir dunia, awal kehidupan baru, **lenyapnya rezim lama.**

(Datum FE/Hyp/30.35/Trn/F/28)

The grammar form from the source text changed in the target sentence. The clause "the old order gone" is turn into "lenyapnya rezime lama" in the target text. Therefore, the sentence is categorized as transposition.

3. **The Degree of Meaning Equivalence**

a. Fully Equivalent Meaning

Fully equivalent meaning occurs when the message of the source text is fully translated into the target text. In this case, the figurative expressions are also completely being transferred to Bahasa Indonesia figurative expressions.

ST: I couldn't walk straight for three days when I got the invitation.

TT: Aku tidak bisa berjalan lurus selama tiga hari penuh setelah mendapatkan undangan itu.

(Datum FE/Hyp/03.13/LT/F/04)

The datum above is Jubilee's expression when she gets invitation to come to her crush home. She is exaggerating it and said that she could not walk straight for three days. The example above is categorized into fully equivalent. It could be seen in "I couldn't walk straight for three days" in the source text translated into "Aku tidak bisa berjalan lurus selama tiga hari penuh" in the target text. "I couldn't walk straight for three days" is figurative expression, hyperbole, and its translation "Aku tidak bisa berjalan lurus selama tiga hari penuh" also hyperbole expression.

b. Partly Equivalent Meaning

Partly equivalent meaning occurs when the figurative expressions in source text are translated into the target text as figurative expressions with the different content but have the same meaning. It also can be the figurative expression can be translated as non-figurative expression in the target text but have the same meaning with it.

ST: You could almost see the robotic core in her corneas making all the focusing adjustments and lining him in the crosshairs.

TT: Kau nyaris bisa melihat inti korneanya bergerak sampai semua sudut pandangnya terfokus pada cowok itu.

(Datum FE/Hyp/23.29/Red/P/23)

The datum above describes when Jubilee commenting on the one of cheerleaders' activity. The datum above is classified into partly equivalent. The figurative language expression in the source text is not fully represented into the target text. It could be seen in the text "making all the focusing adjustments and lining him in the crosshairs" in the source text is representing by omitting the some words in the target text into "sampai semua sudut pandangnya terfokus pada cowok itu".

c. Different Meaning

Different meaning is when the figurative expressions in the source text are translated as non-figurative expressions in the target text and have different meaning and form.

ST: The wind was smacking us from either side.

TT: Angin menderu dari dua sisi.

(Datum FE/Per/18.26/LC/Diff/19)

The text above is describing the situation happened when Jubilee talking with Jeb on the train. The example above is considered as different meaning. It could be seen in the "The wind was smacking us from either side" translated into "Angin menderu dari dua sisi". The figurative expression in the source text is representing into non-figurative expression and has different form in the target text.

CONCLUSION

According to the findings of the research and the discussion, the conclusion could be derived as follows.

1. The types of figurative expressions fall into seven types. They are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, irony, metonymy and oxymoron. Based on the findings and

discussions, it can be concluded that the type of figurative language which is mostly used in the story is hyperbole, which appears 17 times or 40.4% from all of the data result. It means that figurative expressions most prominently represented exaggeration.

2. From 18 techniques from Molina and Albir's theory, the translator only used 11 tecniques to translate the figurative expressions. They are adaptation, borrowing, discursive creative, establish equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, reduction and transposition. Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that the translator mostly used literal translation which appears 8 times or 19% from all of the data result.

3. The overall degree of meaning equivalence in the figurative expressions of *The Jubilee Express* story in Johnson's novel *Let it Snow: Three Holiday Romances* and their translated expression in Kesauly and Ardiana's novel *Dalam Derai Salju* falls into high category. It can be seen

by the height percentage of fully equivalent meaning.

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