

## **TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE CONTAINED IN SENTENCES IN *THE FAULT IN OUR STARS***

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### **Abstract**

This research was conducted to analyze the translation of figurative language contained in sentences in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The data are categorized into two: the linguistic data and translation data. Linguistic data refer to the figurative language. Translation data refer to the techniques used and the translation quality assessment. The result shows that there are 96 data which contain figurative language and 13 techniques used. The most dominant technique used is established equivalent, followed by the technique of variation. Both of the techniques above mostly reflect good quality of translation, while the other techniques such as amplification, reduction, modulation, borrowing, compensation, discursive creation, adaptation, generalization, transposition, literal translation, and particularization reflect both quite good and bad qualities of translation. The total score of the translation quality is 2.97. It is categorized as high-quality translation.

*Keywords: Novel, Figurative Language, Figure of Speech, Style of Language, Translation Technique, Translation Quality, Translation, Translator*

### **I. INTRODUCTION**

Nowadays the translation work has evolved. As we can see, the growth of technology brings a great change to the translation system and it makes the translation process easier. In doing the translation work, the translators should have a good skill on translation because the professionals should be concerned with transferring the meaning or the message of the source language into target language. There are many literary works which are usually translated from English into Indonesian such as novel. Novel itself is one of the literary works which contain a style of language to attract the interest of the readers. The style of language that the authors usually use in expressing the story of a novel is figurative language or figure of speech. Thus, the style of language becomes an important aspect in translation. Translators can use their own style of language but they cannot add or omit the message of the source language. According to Nida and Taber

(1982), translation consists of an activity of delivering the message from the source text into the target text by finding the equivalent into the target language by considering the naturalness of the terms in the target language.

### **II. REVIEW OF RELATED TO LITERATURE**

Kennedy (1983) stated that novel is book-length story in prose whose author tries to create the sense, that while one reads, they experience it. The authors of the novel use figurative language or figure of speech to point up certain things and to make the imaginative descriptions in a brand-new way. It causes language to become more attractive and seems to make the story more real than it would be without figurative language. Furthermore, Holman (1980) stated that figurative language is intentional departure from the normal order, construction, or meaning of words in order to gain strength and

freshness of expression, to create pictorial effect, to describe by analogy or to discover and to illustrate similarities in otherwise dissimilar things. According to Keraf (1998), figurative language is divided into two, namely rhetoric and analogy. The first classification covers alliteration, assonances, anastrophe, apophasis, apostrophe, asyndeton, polysyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, paradox, hyperbole and oxymoron. Meanwhile the later covers simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, metonymy, irony and synecdoche.

1. Alliteration deals with the term given to the repetition of the same sound or letter at the beginning of words in a phrase Example: Peter picked a peck of pickled peppers.
2. Assonances creates internal rhyming within phrases or sentences by repeating vowel sounds that are the same. Example: Men sell the wedding bells.
3. Anastrophe is the deliberate changing or normal word order for emphasis. Example: On a black cloak sparkle the stars (normal order: The stars sparkle on a black cloak).
4. Asyndeton refers to the omission of a conjunction such as "and" or "as" from a series of related clauses. Example: I came, I saw, I conquered.
5. Polysyndeton uses conjunctions like *and*, *or*, *but*, and *nor* (mostly *and* and *or*) after every word or term. Example: I'm so hungry I could eat a salad and a soup and chicken.
6. Chiasmus deals with rhetorical device in which two or more clauses are balanced against each other by the reversal of their structures to produce an artistic effect. Example: Love as if you would one day hate, and hate as if you would one day love.
7. Ellipsis is the omission of a word or series of words but can still be understood. Example: Jane can speak seven languages, but Ron can speak only two (languages).
8. Euphemism is polite, mild phrases which substitute unpleasant ways of saying something sad or uncomfortable.
9. Litotes is a figurative language that using double negatives or, in other words, a positive statement expressed by negating its opposite expressions. Example: The ice cream was not too bad.
10. Paradox is a statement that contradicts itself, or that must be both true and untrue at the same time.
11. Hyperbole is a figurative language in which an author or speaker purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme. Example: That suitcase weighed a ton!
12. Oxymoron is a figurative language that puts together opposite elements. Example: Act naturally.
13. Simile establishes explicitly the comparison of the words *like*, *seem* or *as*. Example: My hair looked like a bird's nest.
14. Metaphor compares two subjects directly in the short time, not using the words: like, the same, as. Example: I'm a grenade.
15. Allegory is a narrative of description that has a second meaning beneath the surface.
16. Personification is a figurative language in which human attributes are given to an animal, an object, or a concept. Example: Opportunity was knocking at her door.
17. Allusion is a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance.
18. Metonymy is used as the substitution to associate closest object with word for word. Example: I'll just google it.
19. Irony is usually used by the speaker or writer to say the very opposite of what he intends to convey. Example: The doctor is as kind hearted as a wolf.
20. Synecdoche means a figurative language which is used a part of thing to say a whole or is used a whole to say a part of thing.

As stated before, figurative language or figure of speech is figurative language is an extension of meaning for a word. The story including figurative language of any novel may be easily understood by the native readers, but

it will be different for other-countries-readers when a novel is translated into other languages. It is interesting to study the translation of figurative language in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* from English version into Indonesian version because both of the languages have different cultural backgrounds.

A translator needs to apply the proper translation techniques to transfer the meaning of the source text. The use of translation techniques will affect the result of translation quality. There are three main aspects to assess the translation quality: 1) the accuracy, 2) the acceptability, and 3) the readability (Nababan, Nuraeni and Sumardiono: 2012). Translation can be concluded as accurate if the message is transferred exact or the same as the author intended. Acceptability deals with the naturalness of the translation. Readability refers to how easily the translated text can be understood by the target readers.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research used descriptive qualitative method. The linguistic data that were used in this research were the figurative language in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* and the translation data that were used consisting of the translation techniques and the quality of translation of figurative language in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The data sources consist of a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* and its translation, raters, and respondents. The validation and the translation quality assessment are carried out by doing focus group discussion.

### IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the research objectives, this study shows 13 types of translation figurative languages found in sentences in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*.

#### *Figurative Language*

There are 13 types of figurative language found in this study; asyndeton, polysyndeton, euphemism, litotes, paradox, hyperbole, oxymoron, simile, metaphor, personification, allusion, metonymy and irony. From 96 data ; there are 10 data of asyndeton, 6

data of polysyndeton, 1 datum of euphemism, 3 data of litotes, 5 data of paradox, 15 data of hyperbole, 1 datum of oxymoron, 17 data of simile, 7 data of metaphor, 14 data of personification, 3 data of allusion, 5 data of metonymy, and 9 data of irony.

#### *Asyndeton*

Asyndeton refers to the omission of a conjunction such as "and" or "as" from a series of related clauses. The function of asyndeton is usually to accelerate a passage and emphasize the significance of the relation between these clauses. There are 10 data of asyndeton. Here are the examples:

##### Datum 03

Isaac kept **attacking the trophies, jumping on them with both feet, screaming, breathless, sweaty**, until finally he collapsed on top of the jagged trophic remnants.

The figurative language in this sentence shows that the author wrote what Isaac did at the moment by using commas, not conjunctions. The purpose of using this kind of figurative language is to tell the readers about everything he did in that moment in a sequence and effective way.

##### Datum 10

His handwriting was **messy, slanting across the page, the size of the letters varying, the color of the pen changing**.

From the style of the data above, the author ommits the conjunctions and uses commas to accelerate a passage and underline the significance of the relation between the clauses.

#### *Polysyndeton*

Polysyndeton is the opposite of asyndeton. Polysyndeton uses conjunctions like *and*, *or*, *but*, and *nor* (mostly *and* and *or*) after every word or term while asyndeton uses no conjunctions but only commas. The use of polysyndeton is to slow the readers down so they can take in all the information. There are 6 data of polysyndeton found in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The examples of the data are as follow:

Datum 11

And then began the circle jerk of support: everyone talking about **fighting and battling and winning an shrinking and scanning.**

In this datum, the author is using the conjunction “and” instead of using commas to connect one idea to other ideas.

Datum 15

Every so often, **a bunch of doctors and social workers and physical therapists and whoever else** got together around a big table in conference room and discussed my situation.

The speaker here uses conjunction “and” to connect the relation between those clause.

Euphemism

Euphemisms are polite, mild phrases which substitute unpleasant ways of saying something sad or uncomfortable. There is one datum of euphemism found in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. Here is the example:

Datum 17

“And we remember in our heart those whom we knew and loved **who have gone home to you...**”

The figurative language in this sentence is used to make the clause polite. Patrick said “who have gone home to you” instead of “who have died”. It sounds more polite and nicer of saying something sad.

Litotes

Litotes is a figurative language that employs an understatement by using double negatives or, in other words, a positive statement expressed by negating its opposite expressions. The researcher found 3 data of litotes in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The examples are as follows:

Datum 18

I thought of telling her that I was seeing a boy, too, or at least that I'd watched a movie with one, just because I knew it would surprise and amaze her **that anyone as disheveled and awkward and stunted as me could even briefly win the affection of a boy.**

In this datum, Hazel uses a litotes in the way she describes herself with “that

anyone as disheveled and awkward and stunted as me could even briefly win the affection of a boy”.

Datum 19

I am grateful to anyone anywhere who sets aside the hours necessary to read **my little book.**

Peter Van Houten appreciates anyone who reads his book. Here, he uses a litotes expression of figurative language by writing “my little book”. He uses a statement expressed by negating its opposite expressions, that his book is not actually small or little.

Paradox

Paradox is a statement that contradicts itself, or that must be both true and untrue at the same time. The researcher found 5 data of paradox in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The examples of paradox are as follows:

Datum 21

In a way, I am **disappointed, but I'm also relieved.**

Hazel images her sadness because Peter won't release another new book. She says “I am disappointed, but I'm also relieved”. It is a paradox because she writes a statement that contradicts itself at the same time.

Datum 22

Dear Hazel, I could never answer such questions except in person, and **you are there, while I am here.**

Lidewij uses a paradox by mentioning a statement that contradicts itself, “there” and “here”, in a sentence at the same time.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figurative language in which an author or speaker purposely and obviously exaggerates to an extreme. It is used for emphasis or as a way of making a description more creative or humorous. The researcher found 15 data of hyperbole in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The examples are as follows:

Datum 28

And then I started reading *An Imperial Affliction* **for the millionth time.**

In this datum, Hazel says that she reads *An Imperial Affliction* for the millionth time. "The millionth time" is a hyperbole. She says that because she already read it for several times, not exactly a millionth time. She wants to show how often she read her favorite book.

#### Datum 33

I screamed to wake up my parents, and they burst into the room, but there was nothing they could do to dim **the supernovae exploding inside my brain**,...

In this sentences, Hazel uses a hyperbole to image her pain inside her head. She says "the supernovae exploding inside my brain". It is not a real supernovae that is exploding, but her great pain. She wants to explain that the pain is hurting her so bad, so she uses a hyperbole.

#### *Oxymoron*

Oxymoron is a figurative language that puts together opposite elements. There are 1 datum of oxymoron found in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. Here is the example of oxymoron:

#### Datum 41

They might be glad to have me around, but I was **the alpha and the omega** of my parents' suffering.

Hazel hate it when she breaks her parents' heart by being her, who is fighting cancer. In the way she says "the alpha and the omega of my parents' suffering" is reflecting that Hazel is both a happiness and sadness for her parents.

#### *Simile*

Simile establishes explicitly the comparison of the words *like*, *seem*, or *as*. It aims to present images through a direct comparison between two dissimilar things, or objects or ideas. The researcher found 17 data of simile in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The examples of simile are as follows:

#### Datum 43

**His dismembered body exploded like a geyser** and the screen went red.

Gus and Isaac were playing a video game and being soulders. They had a mission

to safe some children in a bombed-out modern city. But then they got killed and Gus' body in that video game dismembered and exploded. This datum uses a simile because it explicitly explains the comparison with the word "like". It compares his exploded body with a geyser.

#### Datum 48

After about ten seconds, **my lungs felt like they were folding in upon themselves like flowers at dusk**.

Hazel once walking without her oxygen tank and she feels terrible, especially her lungs. So she uses the word "like" to compare that her lungs feel like the folding flowers at dusk.

#### *Metaphor*

Metaphor compares two subjects directly in the short time, not using the words: like, the same, as, etc. The researcher found 7 data of metaphor in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The examples are as follows:

#### Datum 60

... and I remember my mom telling me it was okay, that I was okay, that I would be okay, and my father was trying so hard not to sob that when he did, which was regularly, **it was an earthquake**.

Hazel are telling about her surgery when she was fourteen. Her mom was crying, and her dad was trying not to sob. In this datum, Hazel says that when her dad cries, it was an earthquake. She compares two things not using the word "like".

#### Datum 63

"Come quickly: I am **tasting the stars**."

Dom Perignon here uses a metaphor by saying "I am tasting the stars". He compares his champagne with the stars, because it tastes great. He compares two different things with no word "like".

#### *Personification*

Personification is a figurative language in which human attributes are given to an animal, an object, or a concept. The researcher found 14 data of personification in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The examples of personification are as follows:

Datum 68

“Pain demands to be felt,” he said, which was a line from *An Imperial Affliction*.

Gus quoted a sentence from Peter Van Houten’s book, *An Imperial Affliction*. He says “Pain demands to be felt”. That quote uses a personification, because the word “pain” is followed by a human attribute, “demands”, and pain does not actually demanding.

Datum 72

“I don’t smoke,” he explained, **the cigarette dancing in his mouth** as he spoke.

Once in a plane, Gus explained to a stewardess that he did not actually smoke. In this datum, the author uses a personification in “the cigarette dancing in his mouth”. The word “cigarette” is followed with a human attribute, “dancing”. It is not an actual meaning because the cigarette cannot dance.

Allusion

Allusion is a brief and indirect reference to a person, place, thing or idea of historical, cultural, literary or political significance. The researcher found 3 data of allusion in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. Here are the examples of allusion:

Datum 81

I went into the hilariously tiny bathroom and battled my bedhead for a while until everything looked suitably **mid-2000s Natalie Portman**.

Hazel uses an allusion by saying “battled my bedhead for a while until everything looked suitably mid-2000s Natalie Portman”. She mentions an indirect reference to a person, mid-2000s Natalie Portman.

Datum 82

“He wasn’t perfect or anything. He wasn’t your **fairy-tale Prince Charming** or whatever. He tried to be like that sometimes, but I liked him best when that stuff fell away”.

Hazel tells her bestfriend about her feeling to Gus, and says that he was not perfect. She also uses an allusion by saying “He wasn’t your fairy-tale Prince Charming”. The words “fairy-tale Prince Charming” is an indirect reference to a person, who is usually used in fairytales.

Metonymy

Metonymy is used as the substitution to associate closest object with word for word. The researcher found 5 data of metonymy in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The examples of metonymy are as follows:

Datum 83

I was standing with my **Chuck Taylor** on the very edge of the curb, the oxygen tank ball-and-chaining in the cart by my side, and right as my mom pulled up, I felt a hand grab mine.

Hazel explains what she wore at that time when she was waiting for her mom to pick her up after her session in the Support Group. By using a metonymy, she substitutes the word “shoes” with a brand name, “Chuck Taylors”.

Datum 84

He wore a pressed sky-blue button-down tucked into his jeans. A **Camel Light** dangled from his lips.

Gus smiled to Hazel and her mom with a cigarette between his teeth. Based in this datum, Hazel uses a metonymy by substituting the word “cigarette” with the word “Camel Light”, a brand of cigarette.

Irony

Irony is usually used by the speaker or writer to say the very opposite of what he intends to convey. The researcher found 9 data of irony in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The examples are as follows:

Datum 89

“...; **I’m just saying I’d rather be deaf than blind** if I had the choice, which I realize I don’t have,” and he said, ‘Well, the good news is that you won’t be deaf.”

Isaac once told Gus and Hazel about what he said to his doctor at that time in the clinic. In this case, Isaac uses an irony expression by saying “I’m just saying I’d rather be deaf than blind”. It is not actually what he really wants. He just feels sad and upset because the doctor said that Isaac will be blind after his operation.

Datum 95

“Ah, yes. Well, believe me when I say that you do not have me to thank but rather Lidewij,

who is exceptionally talented in the field of spending my money”.

Peter uses an irony when Hazel thank him for paying her and Gus dinner in the night before. He knew that his assistant paid their dinner, not him. Peter uses an irony because

what he really wants to say is the very opposite of what he intends to convey.

*Analysis of the impact of translation techniques toward its translation quality in term of accuracy, acceptability, and readability*

The study shows the impact of translation techniques used to translate the figurative language in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* toward its translation quality.

Table 1. *The impact of translation techniques toward translation quality*

FL	T. T	Acr			Act			Rd		
		A	LA	IA	AC	LAC	UA	R	LR	UR
Asyn	EE	51	-	-	51	-	-	41	10	-
	Var	5	-	-	5	-	-	4	1	-
	Bor	5	-	-	5	-	-	3	2	-
	Amp	5	-	-	5	-	-	3	2	-
	Red	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
	Adpt	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Com	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Poly	EE	41	-	-	41	-	-	41	-	-
	Red	12	-	-	12	-	-	12	-	-
	Var	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-
	Amp	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-
	Mod	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Euph	EE	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
	Var	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Lito	EE	8	-	-	8	-	-	7	1	-
	Amp	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
	Var	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
	Mod	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Prdx	EE	20	-	-	20	-	-	13	7	-
	Var	4	-	-	4	-	-	3	1	-
	Amp	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
	Red	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hype	EE	50	2	-	52	-	-	35	17	-
	Var	8	-	-	8	-	-	7	1	-
	Amp	7	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-
	Mod	5	-	-	5	-	-	4	1	-
	Bor	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-
	Red	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	DC	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Com	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Oxy	EE	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-
	Var	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
	Amp	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Sim	EE	60	-	-	60	-	-	56	4	-
	Var	5	-	-	5	-	-	4	1	-

	Amp	5	-	-	5	-	-	4	1	-
	Mod	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-
	Bor	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Gen	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Red	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Meta	EE	26	-	-	25	1	-	26	-	-
	Var	4	-	-	3	1	-	4	-	-
	Amp	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
	Red	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
	Tran	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Mod	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Perso	Lit	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	EE	54	-	-	54	-	-	54	-	-
	Amp	7	-	-	7	-	-	7	-	-
	Var	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-
	Parti	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Allu	Mod	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	EE	15	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-
	Var	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
	Amp	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
	Bor	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Meto	Red	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	EE	17	2	-	19	-	-	19	-	-
	Amp	4	3	-	7	-	-	7	-	-
	Bor	4	2	-	6	-	-	6	-	-
	Var	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
	Red	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	Mod	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Ir	DC	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	EE	33	-	-	33	-	-	33	-	-
	Var	10	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-
	Red	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-
	Amp	4	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-
	Mod	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-
Σ	Bor	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
		552	13	-	562	3	-	511	54	-

### I. Established Equivalent

Established equivalent is a dominant technique used by translator in translating figurative language in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Star*. The technique is frequently used in translation because the technique often shows the high level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Here are the examples:

#### Datum 01

**ST:** "Your story. **Interest, hobbies, passions, weird fetish, ...**"

**TT:** "Cerita-mu. **Minat, hobi, kegemaran, obsesi aneh, ...**"

The translator translated "interest, hobbies, passions, weird fetish" into "minat, hobi, kegemaran, obsesi aneh" using established equivalent technique. The translator used established equivalent to find the equivalent term in the target text. Established equivalent is usually used to maintain the meaning of the source text in the target text. It uses a term which is recognized



by dictionaries or language in use as an equivalent in the target text.

#### Datum 25

**ST:** I'm a **good person but a shitty writer**.

**TT:** Aku **orang baik, tapi penulis yang payah**.

Another example of the using of established equivalent technique can be seen from the datum 25. The translator translated "shitty writer" into "penulis yang payah". The term "penulis yang payah" is equivalent with the term "shitty writer" in the source text which sounds natural to the target readers. The translator used established equivalent technique by considering the intention of the source text. Using of established equivalent technique makes the intention of the source text delivered well in the target text.

### II. Variation

Variation technique often used to change the style or social dialect of the source text. In this study, variation technique also becomes a dominant technique after established equivalent technique. Here are the examples:

#### Datum 22

**ST:** Dear Hazel, I could never answer such questions except in person, and **you are there, while I am here**.

**TT:** Hazel yang baik, aku tidak akan pernah bisa menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan semacam itu, kecuali secara langsung, padahal **Anda berada di sana, sedangkan aku berada di sini**.

The used of variation technique can be seen in datum 22. The translator translated "you" into "Anda". The aim of this technique is to change the style of language. In target language, the term "Anda" often used by people who does not meet yet. This can be used to show that the speaker is being respectful to the listeners or the readers. The translator here wanted to show that the speaker, Lidewij, is an author's assistant who has to be polite in replying the letter from the addressee, Hazel.

#### Datum 30

**ST:** ...and I've **reread it dozens of times**.

**TT:** ...dan saya telah **membaca ulang buku itu lusinan kali**.

The variation technique can be seen in datum 30. The translator translates "I've" into "saya telah". The aim of variation technique itself is changing the language style. In target language, the word "saya" often used by the young people when they talk to the older one or used by people who does not meet yet. This can be used to show that the speaker is being respectful to the listeners or the readers. The translator used variation technique by considering the target reader so the style of language can still be understood by the reader.

### III. Amplification

Amplification is a technique conveyed details that are not stated in the source language, it is used to make the message of the source text becomes clear or explicit. Here are the examples of amplification technique:

#### Datum 03

**ST:** Isaac kept **attacking the trophies, jumping on them with both feet, screaming, breathless, sweaty, ...**

**TT:** Isaac terus **menyerang, melompat menginjak-injak semua piala itu dengan dua kaki, berteriak, kehabisan napas, berkeringat, ...**

The utterance in datum 03 occurs when Hazel explains about Isaac's condition when they were in Gus' room. In the source text, she says "attacking the trophies, jumping on them..." and does not mention what is the word "them". The translator translates "them" into "semua piala itu" in order to make the readers understand what is the word "them" in this context.

#### Datum 44

**ST:** It looked **like a child's drawing of a skeleton** rising up out of the ground.

**TT:** Patung itu **mirip gambar kerangka buatan anak-anak** yang menonjol dari tanah.

In datum 44, the translator tells the detail information from the source text by translating the word "it" into "patung itu". In this context, Hazel talks about the huge oversized skeleton sculptures in a park. Although she does not mention clearly what is

the word “it”, the translator tries to make the readers understand by giving the detail.

#### IV. Reduction

Reduction is a technique that reduces certain elements of the source language, but the translator should not delete the intention of the message. Here are the examples of reduction technique:

##### Datum 36

**ST:** ..., so we had to jockey for space in this black suitcase my parents had gotten as a **wedding present a million years ago**, ...

**TT:** ..., jadi kami harus berebut tempat di dalam koper hitam yang didapat orangtuaku sebagai **hadiah perkawinan sejuta tahun lalu**, ...

The translator deletes the word “this” by translating the source text into the target text using reduction technique. The word “this” can be translated into the word “ini” in the target text, but the translator here decided to delete that information without deleting the intention from the source language itself.

##### Datum 45

**ST:** My dad tilted his head a little to the side, **like a scolded puppy**.

**TT:** Dad sedikit memiringkan kepala ke samping, **seperti anak anjing yang dimarahi**.

Another example of reduction technique used by the translator can be found in datum number 45. Here, the translator decided to omit the word “my” which actually can be translated to the word “ku” or “saya” in the target text. By deleting the word “my”, it does not make the message is not delivered well.

#### V. Modulation

Modulation is a technique that changes the points of view, focus, or cognitive category in relation to the source language. Borrowing technique can be seen in the translation of name, place, or special term in the source language translated the same in the target language. The application of the modulation technique results in accurate, acceptable, and readable translation. Here are the examples:

##### Datum 31

**ST:** In the distance, **soaked in the unblemished sunlight so rare and precious** in our hometown,...

**TT:** Di kejauhan, **bermandikan cahaya matahari tak bercela yang begitu langka dan berharga** di kota kelahiran kami,...

The translator translated “soaked” using modulation technique. The word “soaked” is translated into the word “bermandikan”. In this datum, the translator still has the intention of the message from the source text.

##### Datum 40

**ST:** I’d been asked this question **hundreds of times** over the years,...

**TT:** Aku sudah menerima pertanyaan ini **ratusan kali** selama bertahun-tahun,...

The using of modulation technique by the translator can be seen in datum number 40. The translator changes the point of view of the sentence “I’d been asked” becomes “aku sudah menerima”. Actually, the word “asked” can be translated into the word “ditanyai”, but the translator reverses the word “asked” into “menerima”.

#### VI. Borrowing

Borrowing is a technique where the translator takes a word or expression straight from another language. This technique can be seen in the translation of name, place, or special term in the source language translated the same in the target language. The application of the borrowing technique mostly results in accurate, acceptable, and readable translation. Here are the examples of the used of borrowing technique:

##### Datum 02

**ST:** I **texted Kaitlyn, took a shower, got dressed**, and then Mom drove me to school.

**TT:** Aku **meng-sms Kaitlyn, mandi, berpakaian**, lalu Mom mengantarku ke sekolah.

The borrowing technique can be found in datum number 02. This technique also can be used to translate the name of the characters. In this datum, the translator decided to use pure borrowing technique by

considering that the terms reflecting the cultural terms of the source text. The translator still use the name "Kaitlyn" in the target text, the same as in the source text.

Datum 07

**ST:** After a while, I got up, dressed, found the Hotel Filosoof stationery,...

**TT:** Setelah beberapa saat, aku bangkit berdiri, berpakaian, menemukan peralatan menulis Hotel Filosoof,...

Another example of the using of borrowing technique can be seen in datum number 07. This technique also can be used to translate the name of place. The translator decided to translate "Hotel Filosoof" the same as the source text, using the pure borrowing technique.

**VII. Discursive Creation**

The purpose of this technique is to create temporary equivalent in the target text. In this study, discursive creation technique gives contribution in lowering the accuracy of the translation. Here is the example of discursive creation technique:

Datum 34

**ST:** ...an endless chain of intracranial fire-crackers that made me think that I was once and for all going,...

**TT:** ...serangkaian kembang api tanpa akhir yang membuatku berpikir bahwa akhirnya aku akan pergi untuk selamanya,...

There is an example of the discursive creation technique used by the translator found in datum number 34. The translator decided to translate the term "fire-crackers" into "kembang api". In this context. the "fire-crackers" is an image of something great, a big exploding. But in the translation, the translator decided to use "kembang api" in the target text despite of using "petasan", while the word "kembang api" and "petasan" are different.

**VIII. Compensation**

Compensation is a technique that introduces the source text element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the target text. Here are the example of compensation technique:

Datum 03

**ST:** Isaac kept attacking the trophies, jumping on them with both feet, screaming, breathless, sweaty, ...

**TT:** Isaac terus menyerang, melompat menginjak-injak semua piala itu dengan dua kaki, berteriak, kehabisan napas, berkeringat, ...

The translator uses compensation technique to translate the figurative language in the datum number 03. The translator translates "the trophies" into "semua piala itu". The term "the trophies" in the source text that should be placed after the word "attacking" is moved in another place when it is translated by the translator into the target text.

Datum 27

**ST:** So I looked him over as Patrick acknowledged for the thousandth time.

**TT:** Jadi, aku memandangnya ketika untuk kesekian ribu kalinya Patrick menceritakan.

Another example of the using of compensation technique can be seen in the datum number 27. The translator translates "for the thousandth time" into "untuk kesekian ribu kalinya". In the source text, the term "for the thousandth time" that should be placed in the end of sentence is moved in another place when it is translated in the target text.

**IX. Adaptation**

Adaptation is a technique that source language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to the target language culture. Here is the example of the using of adaptation technique:

Datum 02

**ST:** I texted Kaitlyn, took a shower, got dressed, and then Mom drove me to school.

**TT:** Aku meng-sms Kaitlyn, mandi, berpakaian, lalu Mom mengantarku ke sekolah.

The translation of the figurative language on datum 02 uses adaptation technique. It can be seen that the translator uses adaptation technique in translating "took a shower" into "mandi". The cultural element

in the source text is not common in the target text, so the translator uses the word “mandi” in the target text.

#### X. Generalization

Generalization technique is used to make the term in the source text more general or neutral in the target text. Here is the example of generalization technique:

##### Datum 52

ST: “Everything tastes like pennies.”

TT: “Semuanya terasa seperti koin logam.”

From the datum above, the translator uses generalization technique when translating the word “pennies” to “koin logam”. In target language, “koin logam” can be divided into so many kinds and amounts. The word “pennies” in source text is the smallest unit of money, which is a cent. The translator decided to generalize it with the term “koin logam”.

#### XI. Transposition

Transposition is the technique that changes a grammatical category from the source text to the target text. Here is the example of transposition technique:

##### Datum 60

ST: ... and I remember my mom telling me it was okay, that I was okay, that I would be okay, and my father was trying so hard not to sob that when he did, which was regularly, **it was an earthquake.**

TT: ... dan aku ingat Mom mengatakan tidak apa-apa, aku tidak apa-apa, aku akan baik-baik saja, dan Dad berupaya begitu keras untuk tidak menangis sehingga, ketika dia menangis, seperti yang selalu terjadi, **rasanya seperti gempa bumi.**

The translator uses transposition technique to translate the figurative language in the datum number 60. The translator translates the word “it” into “rasanya”. In the context of source text, the word “it” refers to Hazel’s dad’s cry, it is categorized as noun, but in the target text it changes into adjective.

#### XII. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a technique that translates a word or an expression in word to

word, without considering the context. Literal translation technique often causes the message delivered inaccurately in the target text. Here is the example of the using of literal translation technique:

##### Datum 63

ST: ‘Come quickly: **I am tasting the stars.**’

TT: ‘Datanglah cepat: **aku sedang mencicipi bintang-bintang.**’

From the datum 63, the translator used literal translation technique. The conversation above occurs when a waiter tells Hazel and Gus about what Dom Perignon said after inventing champagne and tasting it for the first time. The translator translates “the stars” into “bintang-bintang” using literal translation technique, word to word.

#### XIII. Particularization

Particularization technique is a technique using specific terms in target text to explain the general terms from the source text. Here is the example of particularization technique:

##### Datum 67

ST: So as the story goes on, she gets sicker, **the treatments and disease racing to kill her**, and her mom falls in love with this Dutch tulip trader Anna calls the Dutch Tulip Man.

TT: Jadi, ketika cerita berlanjut, penyakit Anna semakin parah, **pengobatan dan penyakitnya berlomba untuk membunuhnya**, dan ibunya jatuh cinta kepada pedagang tulip Belanda yang oleh Anna disebut Lelaki Tulip Belanda.

From the datum number 67, the translator uses particularization technique when translating “treatments” into “pengobatan”. The translator here also considers the context of the situation.

#### V. CONCLUSION

Based on the first problem statement, the researcher found that there are 13 types of figurative language which are found in this study, namely asyndeton, polysyndeton, euphemism, litotes, paradox, hyperbole, oxymoron, simile, metaphor, personification,

allusion, metonymy, and irony. There are 96 data found in this research. The researcher found 10 data of asyndeton, 6 data of polysyndeton, 1 datum of euphemism, 3 data of litotes, 5 data of paradox, 15 data as hyperbole, 1 datum of oxymoron, 17 data of simile, 7 data as metaphor, 14 data of personification, 3 data of allusion, 5 data of metonymy, and 9 data of irony. The researcher also found that there are 13 techniques of 18 techniques developed by Molina & Albir (2002) which are used in translating the figurative language or figure of speech in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars*. The average score of the accuracy of the translation of the figurative language or figure of speech in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* is 2.98. It shows that the accuracy of the translation is high. The average score of the acceptability of the translation of figurative language or figure of speech in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* is 2.99. It means that the acceptability of the translation is very high. And the average score of readability of the translation of figurative language or figure of speech in a novel entitled *The Fault in Our Stars* is 2.90. This score shows that the readability of the translation is high. Total score of translation quality is 2.97, and it can be categorized as high-quality translation.

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## APPENDIX

From the table: *FL – Figurative Language, T.T – Translation Technique, Acr – Accuracy, A- Accurate, LA – Less Accurate, IA – Inaccurate, Act – Acceptability, AC – Acceptable, LAC – Less Acceptable, UA – Unacceptable, Rd – Readability, R – readable, LR – Less Readable, UR – Unreadable. Asyn – Asyndeton, Poly – Polysyndeton, Euph – Euphemism, Lito – Litotes, Prdx – Paradox, Hype – Hyperbole, Oxy – Oxymoron, Sim – Simile, Meta – Metaphor, Perso – Personification, Allu – Allusion, Meto – Metonymy, Ir – Irony. EE – Established Equivalent, Var – Variation, Am - Amplification, Lit - Literal translation, Bor - borrowing, Red - Reduction, Par - Particularization, Dis - Discursive creation, Mo - Modulation, C - Compensation, Ge – Generalization, Tra - Transposition, LA - Linguistic Amplification, and LC - Linguistic Compression.*