THE CHOICE OF LARSON'S TRANSLATION STRATEGIES AND THE RESULTED QUALITY OF INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF HYPERBOLES IN OLIVER & CHESTER'S *THE SHRUNKEN HEAD*

THESIS

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by

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menyatakan dengan sesungguhnya bahwa yang tertulis dalam tesis yang berjudul **"The Choice of Larson's Translation Strategies and The Resulted Quality of Indonesian Translation of Hyperboles in Oliver & Chester's *The Shrunken Head*"** ini benar-benar merupakan karya saya sendiri, bukan jiplakan dari karya orang lain atau pengutipan dengan cara yang tidak sesuai dengan etika keilmuan yang berlaku, baik sebagian atau seluruhnya. Pendapat atau temuan orang lain yang terdapat dalam tesis ini dikutip atau dirujuk berdasarkan kode etik ilmiah. Atas pernyataan ini, saya secara pribadi siap menanggung resiko/sanksi hukum yang dijatuhkan apabila ditemukan adanya pelanggaran terhadap etika keilmuan dalam karya ini.

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"Translation is not a matter of words only. It is a matter of making intelligible a whole culture."

-Anthony Burgess-

Dedication:
This thesis is dedicated to English Language Education, Universitas Negeri Semarang.

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Hopefully, this thesis would be useful for the readers. However I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, any criticism, ideas and suggestions for the improvement of this thesis are greatly appreciated.

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ABSTRACT

Oktaviani, Ratih. 2018. *The Choice of Larson's Translation Strategies and The Resulted Quality of Indonesian Translation of Hyperboles in Oliver & Chester's The Shrunken Head*. Thesis. English Language Education. Pascasarjana. Universitas Negeri Semarang. Advisor I: Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M. Hum., Advisor II: Prof. Drs. Mursid Saleh, M. A., Ph.D.

Keywords: Translation Strategies, Hyperbole, Translation Quality

Hyperbole is part of figurative language. Hyperbole is a statement that exaggerates something. In translating hyperboles, the effect of exaggerating something from the source text when translated literally into the target text can cause a strange meaning and less acceptable because the terms are not in accordance with the rules of the target language. This study aimed to analyze the translation strategies used by the translator in translating type of hyperboles and its translation quality in *The Shrunken Head* Novel.

The design of the study was descriptive qualitative. The sources of data used in this study are *The Shrunken Head* Novel and the respondents. The respondents are divided into two, they are expert raters and target readers in order to assess the translation quality. In collecting data, the researcher used document and questionnaire. The researcher collected the data by underlined the hyperboles in the original novel and translated novel. The questionnaire is used to get the response of respondents related to quality of hyperbole translation. The data collected were analysed by classifying type of hyperbole as well as translation strategies applied in translating hyperbole in *The Shrunken Head* novel, reducing the data which is not suitable. Interpreting the data is also a part of data analysis, drawing an inference from the results of the analysis based on statement of the problems and provide the suggestion.

The results of the study showed that there are two types of hyperboles found in this novel, namely overstatement of numbers and quantity and impossible description. Then, there are three strategies that used by translator to translated types of hyperbole in this novel, namely the sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively, retaining the word in the original but to add the sense of the word and substituting a figurative expression from SL to TL. The analysis on translation quality showed that 212 data of hyperboles (88%) considered as accurate, 207 data (86%) belongs to acceptable and 164 data (68%) are considered as high readability.

ABSTRAK

Oktaviani, Ratih. 2018. *Pemilihan Strategi Penerjemahan Larson dan Kualitas Terjemahan Hiperbola Bahasa Indonesia dalam The Shrunken Head karya Oliver & Chester*. Tesis. Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris. Pascasarjana. Universitas Negeri Semarang. Pembimbing I: Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M. Hum., Pembimbing II: Prof. Drs. Mursid Saleh, M. A., Ph.D.

Kata kunci: Strategi Penerjemahan, Hiperbola, Kualitas Terjemahan

Hiperbola adalah bagian dari bahasa kiasan. Hiperbola adalah pernyataan yang membesar-besarkan sesuatu. Dalam menerjemahkan hiperbola, efek melebih-lebihkan sesuatu dari teks sumber ketika diterjemahkan secara harfiah ke dalam teks target dapat menyebabkan makna yang aneh dan kurang dapat diterima karena istilahnya tidak sesuai dengan aturan bahasa target. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan oleh penerjemah dalam menerjemahkan jenis-jenis hiperbola dan kualitas terjemahan dalam Novel *The Shrunken Head*.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Novel *The Shrunken Head* dan para responden. Responden dibagi menjadi dua, yaitu penilai ahli dan pembaca bahasa target. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan dokumen dan kuesioner. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan menggarisbawahi hiperbola dalam novel asli dan novel yang diterjemahkan. Kuesioner digunakan untuk mendapatkan tanggapan responden terkait kualitas terjemahan hiperbola. Data yang dikumpulkan dianalisis dengan mengklasifikasikan jenis hiperbola serta strategi penerjemahan yang diterapkan dalam menerjemahkan hiperbola dalam novel The Shrunken Head, mengurangi data yang tidak sesuai. Menafsirkan data juga merupakan bagian dari analisis data, menarik kesimpulan dari hasil analisis berdasarkan pernyataan masalah dan memberikan saran.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada dua jenis hiperbola yang ditemukan dalam novel ini, yaitu *namely overstatement of numbers and quantity and impossible description*. Kemudian, ada tiga strategi yang digunakan oleh penerjemah untuk menerjemahkan jenis hiperbola dalam novel ini, yaitu *the sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively, retaining the word in the original but to add the sense of the word and substituting a figurative expression from SL to TL*. Analisis pada kualitas terjemahan menunjukkan bahwa 212 data hiperbola (88%) dianggap sebagai akurat, 207 data (86%) dianggap diterima dan 164 data (68%) dianggap sebagai keterbacaan tinggi.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SL = Source Language

TL = Target Language

ST = Source Text

TT = Target Text

LT = Literal Translation

TR = Target Reader

ER = Expert Rater

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study, definition of the key terms and outline of the report.

1.1 Background of the Study

Generally speaking, translation is a process of transferring the meaning from the source language to another language by considering the culture within it. In changing the source language text into the target language, the translator must consider the meaning of the two languages so that the intention is conveyed and the translation must follow the rules in the target language. As Kuncoro & Sutopo (2015) explained translation is not just a process of changing words into a different language, it has to do with culture since language is an integral part of the culture and it is a tool for cultural mediation (p. 9). Therefore, in order to have an acceptable translated text to the target readers, the translator should take into account the target culture context. In addition, the purpose of a translator is to keep the meaning of the translation to be constant. It means that translator not only transfers every word in SL into another language, but a good translator must be skilled in translating the SL into TL without changing the purpose or the message in TL.

Newmark (1988) said that culture as a way of life that is typical of a community by using particular language as means of expression (p. 94). It can conclude that each language group has its own culturally specific features. In the process of translating books from the SL into the TL, there are some obstacles that will always be found by translators, such as language and cultural differences. The inability of the translator to master the language and cultural aspects may cause obstacles to transferring text messages and cultural context from the source language into the target language appropriately. It means that a translator should have a good understanding of language and culture because the translation process is not only related to the text but also to the owner of the culture or the language user. Therefore, a good translator must be able to master the source language and the target language to understand the cultural and linguistic backgrounds so that translators can overcome the obstacles of language and cultural differences in translating certain texts. Then, a translator must also understand the purpose of the translation process that transfers the meaning or text message from the source language to the target language by adjusting the appropriate equivalent word so that the meaning or message can be delivered correctly to the target language. There should be a high degree of equivalence of response, or the translation will fail to achieve its purpose.

Likewise, in the translation of hyperbole, translators often find some difficulties in translating into the target language. Hyperbole is used by the author to give the effect of exaggerating a situation, so that it can create dramatic literary works, while at the same time increasing the beauty of his/her work. The effect of

exaggerating something from the source text when translated literally into the target language can lead to oddities and less acceptable because the sentences are not in accordance with the rules of the target language. Therefore, it is necessary to choose the equivalent words and special attention to translate hyperbole, so the message to be conveyed and the effects to highlight by the author of the source text can be maintained after being translated into the target language.

In the process of translation, the translator is not only taking into account a number of important aspects including those related to the target language culture, but also the translator should use the choice of proper translation strategies. The use of translation strategies will assist the translator in determining structure of words, phrases, clauses and sentences of translation. In addition, the translator will also be helpful in determining the most appropriate equivalent in the target language.

From that statement above, the researcher interested in conduct the research about hyperbole. This study focusud on the translation related to hyperbole in the novel. In addition, the strategies of translation also use in the translations of hyperbole. Since translating hyperbole by translators can affect the quality of the translation into the target language, the researcher aims to figure out them. The research on this translation was taken from Curiosity House novel series entitled ‒The Shrunken Head‖ by bestselling author Lauren Oliver and H.C. Chester and then translated by Lulu Fitri Rahman. The first published in the United States in 2015 by HarperCollins Publishers. This novel contains many hyperboles in the source text and its translation.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

There are several reasons why the researcher chooses this topic. First, the researcher is interested in Translation subject because it discusses something related between language and culture, so researcher chooses the topic of research about English novel translated into Indonesian.

Another reason is about the choice of English-Indonesian translation. The fact that many popular and best-selling novels distributed in Indonesia are originally published in English leads some translation agencies to translate of them into Indonesian. The Indonesian versions of the novels are expected to assist the Indonesian readers to read them more easily and get the better understanding of the content of the novel.

In addition, the researcher has read this novel and found many hyperboles from English to Indonesian. So, the researcher is interested to analyze hyperboles in this novel. The researcher wants to know how the translator uses the translation strategies on his/her work to make the translation of hyperbole accepted by the target language. One of the novels published in English, translated Indonesia and containing hyperboles is Curiosity House novel series entitled ‒The Shrunken Head‖ by bestselling author Lauren Oliver and H.C. Chester. Lauren Oliver is a popular American author of novels. One of her novels has been translated into more than thirty languages. Meanwhile, H.C. Chester is a collector of unusual historical relics.

Based on the explanation of the reasons for choosing the topic, it can be said that the translation strategies that are used by the translator relates the translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability and readability.

1.3 Scope of the Study

In this study, the researchers focused on the hyperbole in Curiosity House novel series entitled ‒The Shrunken Head‖ by bestselling author Lauren Oliver and H.C. Chester and translated by Lulu Fitri Rahman. The first published in the United States in 2015 by HarperCollins Publishers. It consists of 362 pages in the English version and 308 pages in the Indonesian version.

1.4 Research Problems

This research was conducted to find answers to the following questions:

1. How are Larson‘s translation strategies applied in translating types of hyperbole in English novel entitled *The Shrunken Head* into Indonesian?

2. How is the level of accuracy in translating hyperbole in an English novel entitled *The Shrunken Head* into Indonesian?

3. How is the level of acceptability in translating hyperbole in English novel entitled *The Shrunken Head* into Indonesian?

4. How is the level of readability in translating hyperbole in English novel entitled *The Shrunken Head* into Indonesian?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

As stated in problem statements above, the researcher has the following objectives:

1. to analyze the translation of hyperbole in English novel entitled *The Shrunken Head* into Indonesian in order to explain the implementation of Larson's translation strategies in translating it.

2. to analyze the translation of hyperbole in English novel entitled *The Shrunken Head* into Indonesian in order to assess the level of accuracy in the translation.

3. to analyze the translation of hyperbole in English novel entitled *The Shrunken Head* into Indonesian in order to assess the level of acceptability in the translation.

4. to analyze the translation of hyperbole in English novel entitled *The Shrunken Head* into Indonesian in order to assess the level of readability in the translation.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Based on the first research problem of this study, the researcher expects that it will make some contributions in some areas. That is explained in three significant points, such as theoretically, practically and pedagogically. Theoretically, this analysis is useful for learning hyperbole concept between two different languages and it is expected to give more information how the translation strategies will assist the translator in determining appropriate hyperbole translation, especially English and Indonesian. Practically, this study

can contribute significant input to English practitioners especially researchers, lecturers, English learners and all readers especially when they use this thesis as a reference to learn the hyperbole concepts and learn strategies in translation. Pedagogically, this study can give contributions to teaching-learning of English as a foreign language in Indonesia. It is also hoped that the research can be used as supplementary information for EFL learners related to hyperbole translation and translation strategies. It is expected that the study can be used by teachers to interpret and to improve the language learning especially for figurative language translation and translation strategies.

Based on the second research problem, the theory in this study is expected to give more information how the translation strategies that are used by the translator in translating hyperbole can affect the translation quality, especially in accuracy aspect. Considering that the message in source language should be conveyed to the target language correctly and easy to be understood by the target reader. It means, by reading an accurate translation, target readers will fully understand the message of SL and can maintain a good communication between SL and TL. This study also conveys the practical benefit for the translators and the researchers in conducting various studies, especially in assessing the accuracy in translation. Pedagogically, the teachers and EFL learners can get additional material about translation quality, especially in accuracy aspect.

Based on the third questions of this study about the acceptability aspect in translation, the theory in this study is expected to give more information how the translation strategies that are used by the translator in translating hyperbole can

affect the translation quality, especially in acceptability aspect. This study also conveys the practical benefit for the translators and the researchers in conducting various studies, especially in assessing the acceptability in translation. Pedagogically, it is also hoped that the research can be used as supplementary information for EFL learners related to the use translation strategies that are used by a translator in translating hyperbole will affect the quality of the translation. It is expected that the study can be used by teachers to interpret and to improve the language learning especially the quality of translation.

Based on the fourth questions of this study about the readability aspect in translation, the researcher expects that it will give some contributions in some areas. That is also explained in three significant points, such as theoretically, practically and pedagogically. Theoretically, this research is expected to give more information how the translation strategies that are used by the translator in translating hyperbole can affect the translation quality, especially in readability aspect. Through the result of the research, it will not only produce accurate and acceptable translation but also be readable by the target reader. Practically, in this study, the given information related to the quality of translation will be used as a reference for the translators and for other researchers who are interested in analyzing other relevant topics. Pedagogically, it is also hoped that the research can be used as supplementary information for EFL learners related to the use translation strategies that are used by a translator in translating hyperbole will affect the quality of the translation. It is expected that the study can be used by

teachers to interpret and to improve the language learning especially the quality of translation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews several previous studies with relevant topics and theories by translation experts. They include the definition of translation, the concept of hyperbole, types of hyperbole, the strategies in translating hyperbole and translation quality. This leads the researcher to develop the theoretical framework of the study.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

Many studies have been conducted related to translation. This study focuses on the hyperbole of English-Indonesian translation. Through this study, a clearer insight into the hyperbole of English-Indonesian translation as well as the resulted translation quality is achieved. Some of them reviewed in order to support this research. Here, the researcher reviews some journal articles as the references to do the research. First review is about the comparison in using translation technique or translation strategy in novel conducted by Ratnasari et al (2016), Kuncoro & Sutopo (2015), Purwanti & Mujiyanto (2015), Amelia & Firdaus (2016), Yuliasri & Hartono (2014), Aziz (2015), Yuliasri (2015), Hapsari & Setyaningsih (2013) and Siregar (2016). Another study relates to translation technique was proposed by Rosita (2016), Mansoor et al. (2016), Yin (2009), A'yun (2013), Sari et al. (2013), Andriyanie et al. (2016), Wuryantoro et al. (2014), Nasution et al. (2017), Sundari & Febriyanti (2016), Yuliasri (2016), Sanur (2017), Lestiyanawati et al

(2014), Lovihandrie et al (2018), Puspitasari (2007), Fedora (2015), Hadithya (2014), Tiwiyanti (2016), Thahara (2015), Azizah & Fitriana (2017), Yuliasri & Allen (2014) and Yuliasri (2017). The previous studies used different concepts of translation techniques or translation strategies by different experts, such as Newmark, Molina and Albir, Vinay and Darbelnet, Larson, Catford and Nida and Taber. This makes every theory used by every study understandable. Each study also has a different research subject. They tried to figure out translation technique and strategies in the novel, books, film title translation, translated text of tourism brochure and even student translation works. Furthermore, their findings perceived the use of appropriate translation techniques and strategies will assist the translator in determining structure of words, phrases, clauses and sentences of translation. In addition, the translator will also be helpful in determining the most appropriate equivalent in the target language. However, in general, the results presented that translation was not an easy task because each language had its own rules. Some of the translation was successful. It means that the translation can be delivered correctly to the target language and the reader can understand the message of the text. In another hand, it is also concluded that the essence of the original text is lost in translated. The translated version lost the real beauty and creativities of the original work. These previous studies are in line with this study. The discussions on the translation techniques and strategies according to several different concepts and theories by some experts and previous researchers really support this study.

The main object of the study is hyperbole. Hyperbole is one of the figurative languages. Figurative language has the ability to expand readers' interpretations and broaden their imaginings. The studies about the figurative language were conducted by several researchers, such as Maharani (2016), Hilman et al (2013), Kendenan (2017), Wijana (2015), Qomariah & Thahara (2015), Khairuddin (2015), Harya (2016), Salwa & Liskinasih (2016), Nurhaida & Marlina (2013), Tambunan & Sinambela (2018), Tampubolon (2017), Hariyanto (2017), Putri et al (2016), Prajoko (2012), Amalia (2017), Kaparang & Putranti (2017), Sumartini (2016), Kinasih (2016), Megantara (2017), Hartono (2010), Agustia (2012), Aditya (2017), Valentino (2016), (Markus & Allo (2015). Some studies reveal that translators succeed in translating figurative language into the target language. Translators still maintain the beauty of figurative language in source language into the target language. Otherwise, the studies came out to the conclusion that figurative language does not always translate appropriately into the target language. For some translators, their studies find out some translation hastily discarding the figurative language in the translation, replacing them with nonfigurative and, therefore, missing the significance of figurative language. The studies exposed the techniques or strategies in order to meet the good translations clearly. However, it had to be noted that an accurate translation could not be always natural and clear. For instance, the accuracy that equated with literalness sometimes did not cover the acceptability and the readability. The findings of the studies also show that the figurative language translations gave impact to the accuracy, the acceptability, and the readability either integrated or not.

Another study relates to quality of translation was proposed by Akhiroh, (2013), Yolanda & Yuliasri (2016), Siregar (2016), Hassan (2015), Fard et al. (2014), Fitriana (2013), Alikhademi (2015), Shakernia (2014), Kargarzadeh & Paziresh (2017), Djatmika et al. (2014), Qomariah & Thahara (2015), Kamil (2014), Susilawati (2017), Muchtar & Kembaren (2018), Cahyaningrum (2009), Tanuwijaya et al (2016), Nufus (2014), Ardi (2016), Nurhidayah (2013), Yasin (2018), Yulianti (2017), Agriani et al (2018), Masduki (2011), Hartono (2009), Hartono & Priyatmojo (2016), and (Yuliasri, 2014). They focused on the quality of English translation version of bilingual books, novel, newspaper and English Translation Advertisement. Some of the studies concerned on House's Model of Translation Quality Assessment and showed whether the translation is covert and overt. For instance, Alikhademi (2015), Shakernia (2014) and Kargarzadeh & Paziresh (2017) used Houses's Model of Translation Quality Assessment to conduct the research and revealed that translated text tends to have covert translation than overt translation.

Other studies focus on three main aspects of translation quality. According to Larson, Nababan, Nuraeni and Sumardiono's theory, the quality of a translation is good if it is accurate, acceptable and readable. They explained that good characteristics of translation were achieved due to accuracy, acceptability and readability of the target language. Some studies revealed that translation has good quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability and readability. Although, there are still found some translation of languages that are less accurate/inaccurate, less acceptable/inacceptable or sufficient readability/low readability.

All of the previous studies above with various topics support this study. This study is different from previous studies because the researcher offered a new topic that focuses on the translation of hyperbole and choose the different source. The researcher also used translation strategies that focus on translating figurative language from Larson (1998, p. 124). While hyperbole, translation strategies, English-Indonesian translation and translation quality assessment were analyzed separately in the previous studies, they are integrated and discussed in this study.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

The theoretical studies reviews are about translation, the concept of hyperbole, types of hyperbole, strategies in translating hyperbole and translation quality.

2.2.1   Definitions of Translation

The translation is the social exchange process and communication tool between two languages. As mentioned by Purwanti & Mujiyanto (2015), translation has played quite a significant role in communicating and exchanging social and cultural information (p. 64). Sipayung (2017) explained that translation is an inter-language activity that plays an important role in transferring information, communication and culture between different individuals, groups, communities, nations and countries (p. 70).

Basically, the definition of translation is the process of transferring messages from one language into other languages. But, there are also many experts define the meaning of translation from the different sight. Hatim &

Munday (2013) explained that translation is the process of transferring a written text from SL to TL, conducted by translators, in a specific socio-cultural context (p. 6).

Another translation definition comes from Newmark (1981), translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement of another language (p. 7). It means translation is the process of creating, replacing, or paraphrasing from source language to target language with the same concept or idea without reducing or adding from the source language.

Newmark (1988) explained that the translation cannot simply reproduce (p. 5). There are several things that the translator must be considered to make a good translation. According to Nida cited in Venuti (2000), there are four basic requirements of good translation (p. 134):

1) Making sense

2) Conveying the spirit and manner of the original

3) Having a natural and easy form of expression

4) Producing a similar response

Furthermore, Massoud cited in Nur (2015) sets some criteria for good translation as follows (p. 139):

1) A good translation is easily understood

2) A good translation is fluent and smooth

3) A good translation is idiomatic

4) A good translation conveys, to some extent, the literary subtleties of the original

5) A good translation distinguishes between the metaphorical and the literal

6) A good translation reconstructs the cultural/historical context of the original

7) A good translation makes explicit what is implicit in abbreviations and in allusions to sayings, songs, and nursery rhymes

8) A good translation will convey, as much as possible, the meaning of the original text.

From Massoud's translation criteria, we can conclude that translation will be good if it can be understood easily for the target reader. The important thing to consider in translation is whether the target text reader receives the equivalent information that the source text reader got. Therefore, a good translator should be able to master the source language and target language to understand the cultural and linguistic background, so that translators can overcome the obstacles and cultural differences in translating certain texts. Thus, from the above definitions, it can be concluded that the definition of translation is the process of producing knowledge and transferring information from source language to target language or other languages.

2.2.2   The Concept of Figurative Language

Language is important thing in human life. It also plays an important role in human communication. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. There two kind of language. They are literal language and

figurative language. Fadaee (2011) said that the language that uses figures of speech is called figurative language (p.19). Figurative language is a way of saying something different from the literal meaning in order to give a sense of beauty and emphasis on the importance of what is conveyed. It means that it involves any use of language where the intended meaning differs from the actual literal meaning of the words themselves. In other words, figurative language is used to make text language more aesthetic and more interesting, so it can attract the attention of readers. It is supported by the theory which said that figurative language is employed in performing arts as a medium of expressing thoughts, feelings and ideas implicitly rather than explicitly (Sharndama & Suleiman, 2013, p. 166). Therefore, as any figure of speech has a figurative meaning, it may cause ambiguity which influences the clarity.

Figurative language explained as language where the meaning does not correspond exactly with literal language´s meaning and points at metaphors and idioms as examples of it (Glucksberg, 2001, as cited in Mokif, 2015). He also discusses that the meaning of figurative language can be understood depending on context. Meanwhile, the figurative language itself is a noticeable disappearance from by what every language users recognize as standard meaning of words, in quest of achieving some special intended effect or meaning in delivering information (Abrams, 1996, as cited in Ardiansyah & Mandarani, 2018).

Basically, figurative language has some specific features which make it different from nonfigurative language. It makes figurative meaning is difficult to understand because we cannot find the meaning of the figurative language in the

dictionary just like the other vocabulary words that we usually use in our daily conversation. To know about the meaning of figurative language we need to use our imagination to imagine what the words are said or what the words refer to.

There are four main reasons of using figurative language. First, figurative language affords readers imaginative pleasure of literary works. Second, it is a way of bringing additional imagery into verse, making the abstract concrete, making literary works more sensuous. The third, figurative is a way of adding emotional intensity to otherwise merely informative statements and conveying attitudes along with information. And the last, it is a way of saying much in brief compass (Perrine, 1982, as cited in Harya, 2016)

Figurative language or *majas* in Bahasa Indonesia is divided into four major categories (Keraf, 1991, as cited in Harya, 2016), they are:

1. *Majas perbandingan* (figure of speech of comparison)for example, personification, metaphor, euphemism, allegory, hyperbole, litotes, etc.

2. *Majas sindiran* (figure of speech of allusion) for example, irony, sarcasm, etc.

3. *Majas penegasan* (figure of speech of affirmation) for example, pleonasm, repetition, parallelism, tautology, climax, thetoric, anticlimax, etc.

4. *Majas pertentangan* (figure of speech of opposition) for example, antithesis, paradox, etc.

Figurative language is not only used in the language of literature, such as drama, poetry, or prose but they are also alive in linguistics study or common usage in writing lyrics on song, daily conversation, article in newspaper, advertisement and novel. Figurative language often finds in novels. Novel is as

one of way for the author to write and create figurative language. The novel will be more vivid imagery, have stronger feeling, the additional detail and comes beautifully to be read by the reader by using figurative language.

2.2.3   The Concept of Hyperbole

Basically, hyperbole is part of the figurative language. Hyperbole is a statement that exaggerates something. It is used to intensify, increase the impression and power of influence, number, size, and characteristics. In literary works, there are many authors who still use hyperbole to beautify their work. Additionally, the author often uses hyperbole to get a dramatic impression of a sentence and also aims to attract the attention of readers. According to Henkemans (2013), hyperbole is a rhetorical trope by means of which statements are made that are obviously exaggerated and thus untrue or unwarranted (p. 1). It means, hyperbole is a language style in expressing something exaggeratedly even beyond of human logic. Furthermore, Altikriti (2016) explained that hyperbole is one of the most widely used figurative of speech that often uses in daily communication or literature that reflects over-exaggerates the speaker's meaning through his/her intense feeling and sincere attitude towards the listener (p. 126). He also said that hyperbole is an effective communication tool that is used to catch the attention and to emphasize a contrast or even to deceive of idea of the readers.

The effect of exaggerating something from the source text when translated literally into the target text can cause a strange meaning and less acceptable because the terms are not in accordance with the rules of the target language.

Therefore, it is necessary to choose the appropriate words and special attention for translate hyperbole, so that the message to be conveyed and the effects that the author of the source text wants to highlight can be maintained after being translated into the target text. Translators must ensure that the appropriate effect and meaning are conveyed to TL. Before that, the translators must know about the characteristics of hyperbole. For the identification of hyperbole, the criteria for labeling hyperbole are adopted from McCarthy & Carter (2004, pp. 162-163). Hyperboles in the talk must display at least three of the following characteristics:

a) Hyperbolic speech presents disjunction with context. It means the speaker's utterance seems at odds with the general context.

b) Shifts in footing. There is evidence that a shift in footing is occurring to a conversational frame where impossible worlds or plainly counterfactual claims may appropriately occur.

c) Counterfactuality not perceived as a lie. It means hyperbole distorts reality is not intended to deceive or it is not perceived as a lie by the listener. The listener can accept it without challenge a statement.

d) Impossible Worlds. It means the speaker and listener between them engage in the construction of fictitious worlds where impossible, exaggerated events take place.

e) Listener take-up. It means the listener reacts with supportive behavior, such as laughter, etc.

f) Extreme case formulations and intensification. The assertion is expressed in the most extreme way, such as adjectives; endless or massive, or extreme intensifiers; nearly or totally.

g) Syntactic support. Syntactic devices are used to underline the amplification of the expression.

h) Relevant interpretability. It means, in spite of the distortion between context/co-text and hyperbolic speech, the utterance is perceived as relevant to the speech act being performed and it is interpreted as figurative within its context.

2.2.4   Types of Hyperbole

Christodoulidou (2011) describes two types of hyperbole as follows (p. 145):

1) Overstatements of number and quantity

The speaker tends to overstate numbers of times and years, such as hundreds, thousand. With these expressions, the speaker emphasizes her/his exaggerating points and intensifies contrasting situations. Some examples are as follows:

a) SL: I have loved you for a **thousand years**.

TL: *Aku telah mencintaimu **ribuan tahun***.

b) SL: I told you a **hundred times**.

TL: *Saya telah memberitahumu **ratusan kali***.

2) Impossible Description

In here, the speaker makes a hyperbolic description of a situation which serves as an impossible description. Impossible description can be stated with exceeding manner, reality, feeling, condition, etc. Some examples are as follows:

a) SL: It's so hot today. **It feels like sleeping beside the sun**.

TL: *Hari ini panas sekali*. ***Rasanya seperti tidur di sebelah matahari***.

b) SL: I am so hungry. **I could eat everything in front of me**.

TL: *Saya sangat lapar*. ***Saya bisa makan semua yang ada di hadapan saya***.

Meanwhile, Carter (2003) proposed four types of hyperbole, as follows (p. 136):

1. Vague quantifiers

    a) Numerical quantifiers (e.g. *dozens of, scores of, thousands of, millions of*)

    b) Measurement expression (e.g. *yards of, miles of, tons of*)

    c) General size quantifiers (e.g. *heaps of, loads of, stack of*)

    d) Container quantifiers (e.g. *buckets of, truck of/lorry loads of, ocean of*)

    e) Time quantifiers (e.g. *seconds, minutes, hours, centuries*)

2. Modifiers: e.g *gigantic, enormous, to be dying, massive, vast, endless, wall-to-wall*.

3. Verb phrases: e.g *to be covered in, to be dying, to be up to one's eyes in.*

4. Counterfactual expressions: often used in conjunction with *literally, nearly/almost.*

2.2.5   The Strategies in translating Hyperbole

As discussed previously, hyperbole is part of the figurative language. Inside hyperbole, there is cultural content that should be translated. This will raise the possibility that there will be untranslatability conditions. It is because the translator does not only consider the both languages, but also both cultures. Related to the translation difficulties due to culture, Maloku & Morina (2013) said that words encoding cultural information are difficult to translate since they involve cultural knowledge and a cultural background (p. 165). In line with them, Larson cited in Retnomurti (2016) said that one of the most difficult problems in translating is found in the differences between cultures (p. 193). Basically, they have special connotations and different cultures have different focuses.

A translator often faces several difficulties in finding the proper meaning or the closest meaning to the words, phrases or sentences being translated when he discovers figurative language. Sometimes they tend to translate the text literally without paying attention to the hyperbole aspects. In fact, in translation, the beauty that appeared in the source language text because the use of certain language style should be transferred as beautiful as in the target language text. It is important to the translator to not only have a deep understanding of the two languages used but also the understanding of cultural contexts of those languages.

The source language and the target language have different aspects, so there are some strategies or techniques involved in the translation process in order to achieve the equivalence of translated works. So, the translator should apply an appropriate translation technique or strategy to produce a good translation.

Yuliasri (2016) asserted that a translator can explore different translation techniques in his/her effort to tackle the arising problems and produce a good quality translation (p.410).

Basically, the term of strategy in translating has the same meaning with procedure and technique. They refer to the way to translate. Jaaskelainen cited in Ordudari (2007) explained they refer to a series of competencies or processes that favor the acquisition of information. The use of translation strategy will help the translator in determining the form and structure of words, phrases, clauses, and translation sentences. In addition, the translator will also be helped in determining the most appropriate equivalent in the target language. In addition, the use of translation strategy will not only produce accurate translations but also be acceptable and easy to read by target text readers. Based on Purwanti & Mujiyanto (2015) explained that translation technique is a way used by translators in translating smaller units of language (words, phrases or expressions) from the source language into the target language (p. 65). Meanwhile, Molina, L & Albir (2002) asserted that translation techniques as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works (p. 509). They have five basic characteristics:

1) They affect the result of the translation

2) They are classified by comparison with the original

3) They affect micro-units of text

4) They are by nature discursive and contextual

5) They are functional

To overcome this phenomenon, Larson (1998) proposed three strategies in translating figurative language as follows (p. 124):

1. The sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively. It means that the intended meaning may be made plain, so that there is no longer a figurative sense in the target language translation.

   Example:

   a) SL: I am very busy. I have a million things to do.

      TL: *Saya sangat sibuk. Saya mempunyai banyak hal untuk dilakukan*.

   b) SL: I sing with the top of my lungs.

      TL: *Aku bernyanyi dengan sepenuh jiwa.*

2. Retaining the word in the original, but to add the sense of the word. This should be used if there seems to be a component of emotions or impact which might otherwise be lost.

   Example:

   a) SL: We waited for centuries for the latest game to be released.

      TL: *Kami menunggu selama berabad-abad untuk game terbaru yang akan dirilis*.

   b) SL: It will only take me two seconds to get there.

      TL: *Hanya butuh dua detik untuk sampai ke sana*.

3. Substituting a figurative expression of the target language for the figurative expression of the source language. Sometimes translators use this strategy when they do not find an equivalent meaning in the target language.

Example:

a) SL: She thought her heart might rocket out of his chest.

   TL: *Dia merasa jantungnya akan copot*.

b) SL: He keeps his lid screwed on tight.

   TL: *Dia mengunci mulutnya rapat-rapat*.

2.2.6   Translation Quality

Translation quality is the most important things to do since it used as a guidance to know how good the translation product is. A good translation has to transfer the message from the source language to target language very well. According to Koby et al. (2014) a high quality translation is a message embodied in the source text is transferred completely into the target text, including the denotation, connotation, feel, and style (p. 416). Translation can also produce text that is appropriate to the culture of the target language. In fact, the translation product is not always good. Translation quality assessment is important for translating product because sometimes we will find some mistakes in the translation product when it is compared to the original one. Sometimes, the translator adds or delete some information from the source language and they do not realize that they will lose the original meaning of the source language. So, a translator must know and ensure that the result of his/her work is a good quality translation.

Basically, translation quality assessment is an activity to give value to a translation product whether the product is having good quality or not. House (2015) said translation quality assessment means both retrospectively assessing

the worth of a translation and prospectively ensuring the quality in the production of a translation (p. 2). Larson (1998) mentioned that there are three reasons of assessing translation (p. 529). The first reason for assessing a translation is to be sure that it is accurate. The second reason for assessing the translation is to make sure it is clear. The last reason for assessing a translation is to be sure that it is natural. In addition, Nababan, Nuraeni and Sumardiono (2012) said that quality translation must meet three aspects, namely accuracy, acceptability and readability (pp. 44-45).

Translation quality is a translation that contains the entire contents or text of the source language (accuracy), the translation in accordance with the rules and culture applicable in the target language (acceptability), and the translation is easy to understand by the target language reader (readability). In line with Larson, Nababan, Nuraeni and Sumardiono focus on those three tests with different terms. They provide the categories, the scales and the indicators for each criterion. The researcher modified the indicators in order to adjust with the focus of this study about the hyperbole. The detailed is below:

a) Accuracy

Accuracy becomes one of the factors in determining the translation quality. Accuracy relates to the equivalent message of both SL and TL. The message in source language should be conveyed to the target language correctly and easy to be understood by the target reader. It means, by reading an accurate translation, target readers will fully understand the message of SL and can maintain a good communication between SL and TL. So, the translator must have the ability to

provide accurate information because the accuracy aspect related to the readers understanding and effect on readers expectation.

Based on the statements above, accuracy means reproducing as closely as possible the meaning and the content of the source text. It can be concluded that the maintenance of meaning in source language is a very important aspect in translation. The translator has to make sure that the target readers understand what is meant by the original writer.

Table 2.1 The Accuracy Scale of Hyperbole Translation

Scale	Indicator
3 (Accurate)	The meaning of hyperbole is conveyed accurately into target language without any meaning distortions.
2 (Less Accurate)	The meaning of hyperbole is mostly conveyed accurately into target language. However, there are still distortions in meaning.
1 (Inaccurate)	The meaning of hyperbole is not conveyed accurately; totally has different meaning or opposite meaning or omitted.

b) Acceptability

Acceptability deals with the target language system and culture. The term "acceptability" refers to a translation in accordance with the rules, norms and cultures prevailing in the target language. The concept of acceptability is especially important because even if a translation is accurate in terms of its

content or message, the translation will be rejected by the target reader if its disclosure is against the norms and culture of the target language. The concept of acceptability is a relative concept. For example, something that is considered polite in a community group can be viewed as disrespectful in other societies.

Acceptability also relates to the naturalness of the translation. It means a translation will be acceptable in target language if the translator can express the meaning of original text naturally. As Larson (1984) stated, the naturalness is very important to verify whether the form and the style of the translation are natural and appropriate enough to be a good translation. The naturalness of the translation text will influence the essences of the translated text. In order to produce an acceptable translation which sounds natural, a translator should apply appropriate techniques, use appropriate expressions in the target language and also adapt the culture with the target language.

Table 2.2 The Acceptability Scale of Hyperbole Translation

Scale	Indicator
3 (Acceptable)	The translation of hyperbole is natural and familiar to the readers in accordance with the rule of Indonesian target language.
2 (Less Acceptable)	The translation of hyperbole is quite natural and it is not so familiar to the readers.
1 (Inacceptable)	The translation of hyperbole is not natural and familiar to the readers. The translation is not in accordance with the rule of Indonesian target language.

c) Readability

A translation is produced to read by the target reader. A good translation must be readable and understandable. Readability deals with how natural and easy a translation can be read by the target readers. It means, it will not make the target reader get confused. A translator should consider this aspect in translating a text because readability influences the reader's understanding of the content of a translation.

Table 2.3 The Readability Scale of Hyperbole Translation

Scale	Indicator
3 (High Readability)	The hyperbole is easy to understand by the readers. It will not make the readers get confused
2 (Sufficient Readability)	The hyperbole is quite easy to understand. The readers need to read some parts more than once in order to understand the translation.
1 (Low Readability)	The hyperbole is difficult to understand or it cannot be understood at all.

The three tables above show that the level of accuracy, acceptability and readability is ranging from 1 to 3. The higher score given by expert readers and the target readers, the more accurate, acceptable and readable the translation are. Conversely, the lower score given by the expert raters and the target readers, the lower quality of the translation is.

2.2.7 A Brief Description of *The Shrunken Head*

It all starts with four young children. They are Philippa (Pippa), Mackenzie (Max), Thomas and Sam. They have grown up in Dumfrey's Dime Museum of freaks, oddities and wonders. They are so-called ‗freaks‘ of Dumfrey‘s Dime Museum due to their extraordinary abilities. Pippa is a mentalist. She can read the contents of other people‘s pockets and sometimes read their minds. Max is known as a knife thrower. She always brings a set of blades in her pockets. Thomas is known alternatively as ―The Rubber Band Boy‖ and ―Human Putty.‖ He is able to twist, bend, and contort himself into various positions and even in the smallest of spaces. The last is Sam. He has an extraordinary physical strength. The children live in the museum with the owner, Mr. Dumfrey and the other members. This museum is filled with collections of odd items. Unfortunately, people are no longer interested in wonder and oddities.

When Mr. Dumfrey buys a shrunken head, odd things start to happen. A woman falls from the balcony and is killed after see a shrunken head in the show. Bill Evans, a reporter, blames the shrunken head in the news article. When the shrunken head is stolen, Pippa, Max, Thomas and Sam determined to get it back because they want to help Mr. Dumfrey who has saved their lives. They tried to investigate Mr. Anderson. Mr. Dumfrey bought the shrunken head at Mr. Anderson's antique shop. When they go there, they find Mr. Anderson hanged, and work out that it was not a suicide. They think that one of the workers at Dumfrey‘s Dime Museum, Mr. Potts, might have been involved in the disappearance. They use their extraordinary abilities in solving this mystery

although people insult and blame them. Otherwise, Bill Evans keeps making exaggerated news about the shrunken head, Mr, Dumfrey and of course about the four children. One day, they found Mr. Potts dead in his room because of cyanide poisoning. Mr. Dumfrey was arrested for allegedly doing the series of murders and the condition of the museum is getting worse.

Pippa, Max, Thomas and Sam suspect Bill Evans who did all these murders and they decided to go to Bill Evans's house. Then, unfortunately, they found Bill Evans dead in his room. In there, they met Prof. Rattigan. He admits that he did all the series of murders in order to find them and threatened to kill Mr. Dumfrey. Pippa, Max, Thomas, and Sam tried to run away from Prof. Rattigan and save Mr. Dumfrey. In the end, they find some answers to their own past. Mr. Rattigan is Mr. Dumfrey's brother. He was an intelligent soldier. He wanted to create the most powerful army. Therefore, he took four orphans, Pippa, Max, Thomas and Sam, and started experiments on them. Finally, Prof. Rattigan was arrested and four children were separated. Mr. Dumfrey deliberately looked for them and took care of them. Finally, one of the most important lessons they learn is acceptance. They learn to accept themselves for who they are.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework applied in this research is the researcher's way of thinking in conducting the research. The implementation of this research is based on the idea that translators are the main actors in the decision-making process in inter-lingual communication. Translators must pay attention to appropriate

strategies in translating hyperbole in English novels into Indonesian version, so the meaning of source language can be conveyed well into the target language. The use of translation strategies will assist the translator in determining the appropriate translation of hyperbole. The translation strategies that are used by the translator relates to the readers' understanding. The strategies translation used in translating hyperboles also affects the translation quality. In addition, it will not only produce accurate translation but also be acceptable and readable by the target reader. Therefore, the theoretical framework of this study can be illustrated as follow:
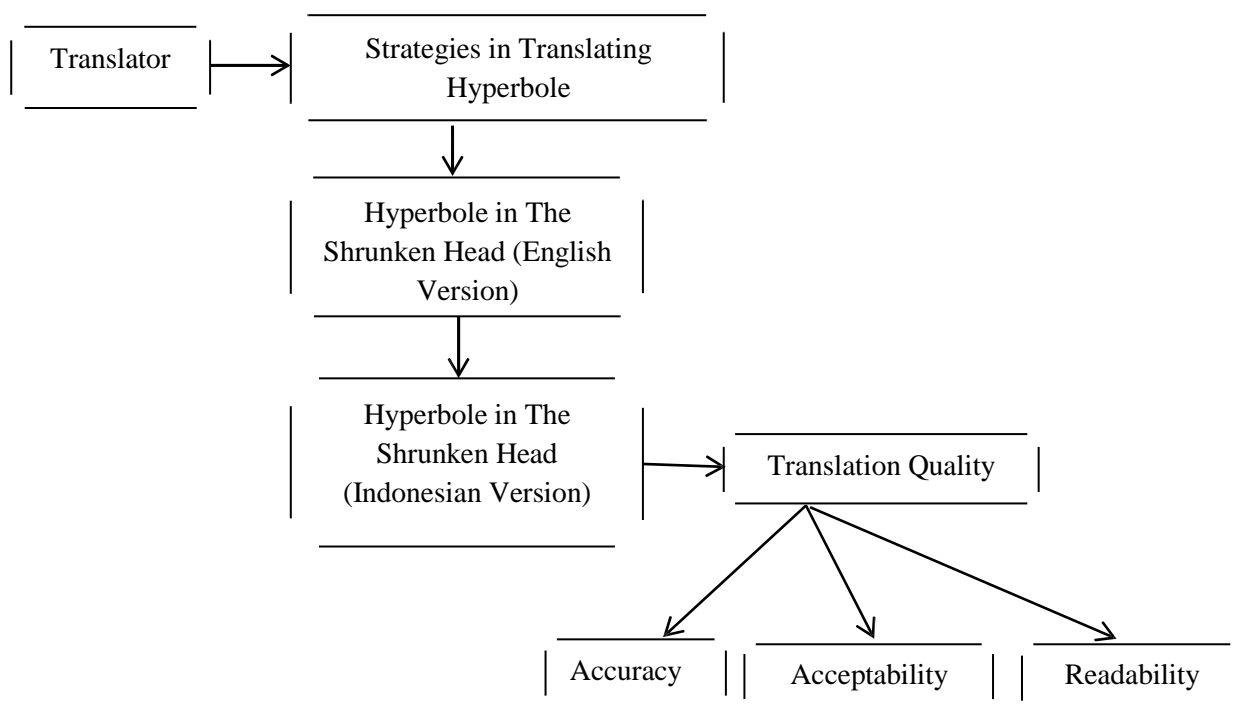

Figure 1. Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND

SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is divided into two-sub-chapters. The first one is conclusion containing the results of the research. The second sub-chapter is suggestion for further improvement in the future research.

5.1 Conclusions

From the research findings and discussion, the researcher is able to draw the conclusion. First, the analysis about strategies in translating types of hyperboles in *The Shrunken Head* Novel shows that the translator used two types of hyperbole in this study. They are impossible description and overstatement of numbers and quantity. The researcher has found that impossible description appeared very often that overstatement of numbers and quantity. Impossible description dominates in 87.97 % with 212 data. Then, it is followed by overstatement of numbers and quantity 12.03% with 29 data. Then, there are three strategies that used by the translator to translated types of hyperbole in this novel, namely the sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively, retaining the word in the original but to add the sense of the word and substituting a figurative expression from SL to TL. Retaining the word in the original, but to add the sense of the word become the most strategies that used by the translator in translating hyperboles in this novel. In this research, the researcher found this strategy was used 191 times (79.25%) by the translator. The translator applied this strategy

much more than the other strategies. The second rank is the sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively. This strategy was used 31 times (12.86%). The last strategy is substituting a figurative expression from SL to TL. In this research, this strategy was used 19 times (7.89%).

The second, the analysis of the level of accuracy in translating hyperbole in *The Shrunken Head* Novel showed that 212 data of hyperboles (88%) which are categorized into accurate translation. It means the message of hyperboles of the source language is successfully conveyed to the target language. Then, there are 27 data (11%) that classified into less accurate translation. It means that not the whole of hyperboles from the source language is transferred to the target language. The last, only 2 data (1%) belongs in inaccurate translation. It means that messages from source text are not delivered successfully into the target text.

The third, the analysis of the level of acceptability in translating hyperbole in *The Shrunken Head* Novel showed that 207 hyperboles translation (86%) are categorized as acceptable. It means the translated hyperbole is natural, familiar to the target reader and it does not sound strange. It is followed by less acceptable, there are 29 data (12%). The translation of hyperboles are the translation feels less natural, it sounds strange and the aesthetic point cannot be felt as well in the target language. The last category is inacceptable that has 5 data (2%). It means translation of hyperbole is unnatural, not familiar to the reader and it sounds very strange.

The fourth, the analysis of the level of readability in translating hyperbole in *The Shrunken Head* Novel showed that 241data (68%) are considered as high

readability. It is because the translation is easy to read and understand by target readers. Next, the researcher found 51 data (21%) of hyperboles are considered sufficient readability. The data of hyperbole are categorized as sufficient readability if the translation of hyperbole can be understood but there is a certain part that should be read more than once to understand. The last category is low readability which has 27 data (11%) of hyperboles. Translated hyperbole has low readability because the translation is difficult to understand or it cannot be understood at all by the target readers.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the research findings, the researcher gives some suggestions for translators and the the researcher, especially translators who deal with figurative language. The translator should have enough competence knowledge in translating figurative language, especially hyperbole. The translators have to choose the equivalent words and pay special attention to translate hyperbole, so the message to be conveyed and the effect of exaggerating a situation of the source text can be maintained after being translated into the target language.

Furthermore, translators can also use the other strategies in translating hyperbole as long as the result of the translation is accurate, acceptable and readable. In translating hyperbole, the translators have to use the appropriate strategies by considering the target readers in order to produce a qualified translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability and readability. It will lead them to translate hyperbole with good quality.

For the other researchers, they are suggested to know more about kinds and strategies for hyperbole translation, so the hyperbole can be analyzed thoroughly. As the result, they can share the more reliable information about hyperbole to the students. Considering that this thesis can give contribution in teaching and learning in English, especially in Translation Subject.

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