

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language is words and expressions used in poems and songs to convey various meanings and interpretations from the literal meaning. “According to M. H. Abrams (1999: 96) Figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.” “The term figurative language is the striking deviation from what the language user understands as the standard meaning, in order to gain a special meaning and effect (Abrams, 1999: 96).” “It is also what Perrine (2008: 61) states that figurative language can be defined as any way to convey something in unusual way (p. 61)”. It means when someone says something, sometimes they do not really mean it. There is an implicit meaning from what they are talking about. For example

“I dress to kill my time”, it means she tries to spend her time with dressed.

“According to Abrams (1999:8) figurative language consist of 17 types of figurative languages; they are alliteration, allegory, allusion, ambiguity, antithesis, hyperbole, imagery, irony, metaphor, metonymy, onomatopoeia, paradox, personification, pun, simile, synecdoche, and understatement.” There are many figurative language that commonly appear and used by the author in their work. It

can be concluded that figurative language makes the writings more interesting and valuable.

2.1.2 Types of Figurative Languages

1.) Personification

The attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something nonhuman, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form. In short term, a comparison of something not human to human being. “According to Abrams (1999:99) “personification, in which either an inanimate object or an abstract concept is spoken of as though it were endowed with life or with human attributes or feelings”. For example:

- Your love is king

This statement giving an emotion or feeling like “love” a title such as “king”.

2.) Simile

Simile is a kind of figurative meaning comparing two essentially unlike things. “Simile expresses a direct comparison between things, which have one or more points in common and be recognized by the use of the word 'like' and 'as'”.

“As stated by Abrams (1999:97), "in a simile, a comparison between two distinctly different things is explicitly indicated by the word 'like' or 'as'”. For example:

- It was as white as snow.
- He is quick as lightning.

First, means it was snow, it was snow. This statement has the same meaning but with simile use the word ‘as’ which have more meaning. Same with second statement he is quick, but with simile can have more meaning that he is very quick like lightning.

3.) Hyperbole

“According to Abrams (1999:120) "Hyperbole is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility. It may be used either for serious or ironic or comic effect". Exaggerated statements or claims not meant to be taken literally. For example:

- You’ve got a smile that could light up this whole town.

This statement is an exaggeration, that smile could light up the whole town.

4.) Metaphor

The word metaphor comes from Greek, it means to carry over. “In a metaphor, a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing is applied to a distinctly different kind of thing, without asserting a comparison (Abrams, 1999:97)”. Metaphor is a comparison between two different things, these things must have some features in common. For example:

- He is a dog
- Time is money

This statement means we know that he is a dog and time is money. He have different kind of thing and time also have different kind of thing.

5.) Paradox

“As stated by Abrams (1999:201). A paradox is a statement which seems on its face to be logically contradictory or absurd, yet turns out to be interpretable in a way that make good sense.” Paradox is a statement that is seemingly contradictory or opposed to common sense and yet is perhaps true. For example:

- You said you love me, you a liar.

This means that you love me is a liar, you lying that you love me.

6.) Alliteration

Alliteration is the occurrence of the same letter at the beginning of words. “According to Abrams (1999:8) alliteration is the repetition of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby.” Alliteration is usually used by company or people to make the name easy to memorize. For example:

- Spongebob Squarepants
- Mickey Mouse

7.) Allegory

Allegory is a figure of speech in which abstract idea and principles are described in terms of characters, figures, and events. For example:

- Animal farm

The surface of the story is about a group of farm animal who rise up, kick out the humans, and try to run the farm themselves. The action of the animals on

the farm are used to expose the greed and corruption of the revolution. It also describes how powerful people can change the ideology of a society.

8.) Allusion

Allusion is a figure of speech that makes a reference to place, event or people. Moreover, “Abrams (1999:9) defines allusion as a passing reference without explicit identification not only to a literary or historical person, place, or event but also another literary work or passage”. For example:

- I was surprised his nose was not growing like Pinocchio’s

This utterance refers to the story of Pinocchio, where his nose grew whenever he lied

9.) Ambiguity

Ambiguity is a statement that contains more than one meaning. “According to Abrams (1999:10) the usage of ambiguity is applied to a fault in style.” It is the use of a single expression to signify more than one different references or to express two or more. For example:

- You should bring wine or beer and dessert.

From this example, what the speaker means is we can bring just wine, wine, and dessert, or beer and dessert.

10.) Antithesis

Antithesis is a statement in which two opposite ideas are put together in a sentence to make a contrasting effect. “Abrams (1999:1) states that antithesis is a contrast or opposition in the meanings of phrases or clause that close together and make parallelism”. For example:

- To be, or not to be, that is the question.

From this example, “to be, or not to be” being a simple term that give opposite meaning to achieve contrasting effect.

11.) Imagery

Imagery is figure of speech used to represent object, actions, and ideas that stimulates our physical; visual images, sense of hearing, sense of smell, sense of touch, and sense of taste. “Based on Abrams’s theory (1999:121) imagery is used to signify all the objects and qualities of sense perception referred to in a poem or other literary works”. For example:

- When all at once I saw a crowd

The sentence “when all at once I saw a crowd” is an example of imagery. The word “saw” in this sentence appeals to our visual image or sense of sight.

12.) Irony

“Irony is an expression that has meaning extends beyond its use merely as figure of speech (Perrine, 1977:103)”. It is a difference between the appearance and the reality. It may also be a situation that may end up in a peaceful way than what is generally anticipated. There are three types of irony: verbal irony, situational

irony, and dramatic irony. Verbal irony occurs when the speakers says something in sharp contrast to the actual meaning. Dramatic irony occurs when the audience has more information than the characters in a work of literature. Situational irony consist of a situation in which the outcome is very different from what was expected. For example:

- Mark Antony: but Brutus says he was ambitious.
- And Brutus is an honorable man.

In this quote, the example of irony is verbal irony, since Mark Antony is in fact implying that Brutus is neither ambitious nor honorable.

13.) Metonymy

Metonymy is figure of speech that used word closely associated with another word. It means that metonymy associated closely with the name of things, a person or characteristic as something itself. For example:

- Marcellus: something is rotten in the state of Denmark

In this example, used metonymy in the phrase “state of Denmark” and represented the whole royal system and government.

14.) Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a word which intimates the natural sound of a thing. “According to Abrams (1999:199) onomatopoeia is a word, or a combination of words, whose sound seems to resemble closely the sound it denotes, like hiss, buzz, etc”. For example:

- Meow

The sound “meow” is made by cat.

15.) Pun

“According to Abrams (1999:253) defines a pun as a play on words which has identical sound (homonyms) or very similar sound but has very different meaning”. For example:

- You see the earth takes twenty-four hours to turn round on its axis

16.) Synecdoche

Synecdoche is the use of a thing to stand for the whole of it or vice versa. Synecdoche is divided into two parts; they are pars pro toto and totem pro parte. “Pars pro toto is a part for the whole while totum pro parte is when the whole things stand for it part (Pradopo, 1999:79)”. For example:

- His eyes met hers as she sat there paler and whiter than anyone in the vast ocean of anxious faces about her.

The word “faces” refers to people.

17.) Understatement

“Understatement is saying less than one means that may exist in what someone says and how they say it (Perrine, 1977:102)”. It is the opposite of overstatement which has meaning of saying less than it really is. It has effect to draw the readers into the heroic calm of the writer.

2.1.3 Translation

“According to Ghazala (1995), “translation is generally used to refer to all the process and methods used to convey the meaning of the source language in to the target language”. That is, when translating, understanding the meaning of source text is vital to have the appropriate equivalent in the target text thus. It’s meaning that is translated in relation to grammar, style and sounds. Ghazala emphasize that when translating, understanding the meaning of source text is the main point. “According to Larson (1984: 3), translation is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of second language by way of semantic structure”. “Similar definition is also mentioned by Catford (1995), translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”, (p 20)”. This is means translating the source text to another text or language by way semantic structure and equivalent textual material. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the text changes with another language. “According to Newmark (1988, p. 5) Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. In translating, a translator should carefully keep attention for every word that is translated because it will influence the equivalence meaning between SL and TL on its translation. SL is source language, TL is target language. To translate a text from source language into target language, the translator should consider the process of translating. “Nida as cited in Hatim and Munday (2004, p. 45) argues that the translator should:

1. Analysis the SL message into simplest and structurally clearest forms

2. Transfer the message
3. Restructures the message in the TL to the level which is most appropriate for the audience addressed.”

Further, a good translator should be able to translate a lot of text types through the correct methods. There are 8 types of translation methods by Newmark, which are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, idiomatic translation, adaptation translation, semantic translation, free translation and communicative translation.

1. Word for Word Translation

“Newmark (1988, p. 46) says that the main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand the mechanics of the source language or construe a difficult text as a pre translation process”. It is a translation method where the translator directly puts the SL word into the TL translation product, especially when translating some cultural words that do not exist in the TL culture. The focus here is merely on the words. Example:

(SL) This is a book

(TL) Ini adalah sebuah buku

2. Literal Translation

“Newmark (1988, p. 46) states that “in literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the

lexical words are again translated singly, out of context”. It means that when the translator translates, the words are translated literally from SL into TL. Example:

(SL) It's none of your business

(TL) Ini bukan urusanmu

3. Faithful Translation

“Newmarks (1988, p. 46) says that a faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the constraints of the TL grammatical structures”. It means that in faithful translation, the translator translates the meaning from SL to convey the researcher intention. Example:

(SL) How are you?

(TL) Apa kabar?

4. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the ‘message’ of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original. Example:

(SL) It's piece of cake.

(TL) Ini sangat mudah.

5. Adaptation Translation

“Newmark (1988, p. 46) says that this is the freest form translation. It used to translate literary works (comedies, poetry, short story, narrative, etc.) and the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text rewritten”. Example:

(SL) You’ll be crazy when you read it.

(TL) Kau akan terperangah ketika membacanya.

6. Semantic Translation

“Newmark (1988, p. 46) states that “semantic translation may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents and it may make other small concessions to the readership”.

(SL) She is a shopaholic.

(TL) Dia adalah orang yang gemar belanja.

7. Free Translation

“Newmark (1988, p. 46) states that “free translation is part of in TL emphasis which reproduces the matter without the form of the original”.

(SL) You are so pathetic!

(TL) Dasar aneh!

8. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation tries to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language and readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

(SL) Hi friends!

(TL) Hei sob!

2.1.4 Translation Quality Assessment

Many scholars have developed some methods to assess the quality of a translation. “Larson (1998) mentions that there are three categories that need to be noticed in order to measure the quality of translation e.i. accuracy, clarity, and naturalness”. Thus, the quality of translation is assessed by how accurate, clear, natural the result of the translation. A good translation shows that the translator has a good capability to translate and vice versa.

“Nababan (1999) stated that there are three things on which a translation has to focus in order to asses’ translation quality:

- 1.) The accuracy is transferring message.
- 2.) The clarity of expressing the message in the target language.
- 3.) The naturalness of the translated language.”

“Nababan (2003: 83) states that “assessing the quality of a translation means criticizing a literature work”. As there is neither a definitive reading of a text or a perfect rendering which achieves the goals of ST, translation quality assessment and criticism could go forever. The aim of criticizing a literature work is to find out the strengths and the weakness of a translation. “Nababan (2003) the quality assessment covers three points; readability, acceptability, and accuracy”. In his journal “Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan, Nababan (2012) developed an instrument to assess the quality of translation product based on three

aspects e.i. accuracy, acceptability, and readability”. He established instrument rating to measure the quality of the translation product by using numbers to represent the quality value based on the three aspects. They are accuracy instrument rating, acceptability instrument rating, and readability instrument rating. Accuracy instrument rating concerns on how accurate the translation product is. Acceptability instrument rating is used to see the naturalness of the translation product. And the readability instrument rating concerns on the clarify of the translation product.

1. Accuracy

Accuracy represents how accurate the content from the SL is transferred in the TL. In understanding the content of the source text, a translator has also understood the context because the meaning of a certain word or phrase can change depends on the context. Therefore, the content and the context are two components that a translator tries to convey in order to make an accurate translation. A translation can be considered accurate if the content and the context does not distort from the source text and there is no necessary addition or omission in the TL.

Table 2. 1 Accuracy Rating Instrument

Level	Definition	Score
Accurate	The content of source text words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences or text are accurately conveyed into the TL. There is neither content distortion nor unnecessary addition or omission.	3
	The content of the source text words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences,	

Less Accurate	or text are most accurately conveyed into the TL. There are a little distortion and unnecessary addition or omission that affect the content of the segment but it is not significant.	2
Not Accurate	The content of the source text words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or text are not accurately conveyed into the TL sentence. There are some problems with the choice of lexical items and with the relationships between phrases, clause and sentence element. There are some unnecessary addition or omission.	1

In his description of accuracy as an aspect to determine the translation quality of a translation product Nababan (2012) emphasize that content equivalence is really important in order to create an accurate translation and for this reason any meaning distortion, addition or omission which is not necessarily have to be avoided. Furthermore, the level of accuracy is also influence by the choice of lexical item the translator makes and how effective the sentence was brought to the target language. Small detail such as the composition of words must come into consideration too since word mistyping can also influence the accuracy of the contents being translated.

2. Acceptability

Acceptability represents how natural the language used in the translation.

Some specific sentences, phrases, or terms which are very common in one language could be very uncommon in a different language. It is a translator's job to choose suitable language use in order to make it natural for the readers. Whether or not sentences, phrases, or terms are natural for the readers depends on the community's norm and culture. While the readers find the translation product natural and common for them the acceptability level of the translation will be high. Below is the acceptability rating-instrument.

Table 2. 2 Acceptability Rating Instrument

Level	Definition	Score
Acceptable	The translation product feels natural. Technical terms are commonly used in their field and familiar to the readers. Words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that are used are in accordance with the rules of the target language.	3
Less Acceptable	The translation product generally feels natural, but there is a little problem in the use of technical terms or grammatical errors occur slightly.	2
Not Acceptable	The translation product is unnatural or feels like a work of translation. Technical terms are not commonly used and familiar to the reader. Words, phrases, clauses, and sentences, are not in accordance with the rules of language.	1

“Nababan (2012) points out that the rule, norm, culture of the target language have to be carefully noticed in order to make a translation product acceptable”. No matter how equivalent the content is, if the target text does not follow the rule of the target language, it will be rejected by the readers since the readers are the native speaker of the target language. That is why any unnaturalness, sentence ineffectiveness, or punctuation error which is not suitable with the rule, norm, or culture of the target language must be avoided.

3. Readability

Readability represents how clear the message is expressed from the SL to the TL. There will be various ways to express the message of the SL to the TL. A translator has to choose the way in which the expression can be perceived easily while reading the translation. In other words, the level of readability indicates the degree of ease for the reader to read and understand the text. The following table is the readability rating-instrument.

Table 2. 3 Readability Rating Instrument

Level	Definition	Score
High Readability Level	Words, phrases, clauses, and sentences translation can be understood easily by the reader.	3
Medium Readability Level	The translation generally can be understood by the reader. However, there are certain parts that should be read more than once to understand the translation.	2

Low Readability Level	Translation is difficult to understand by the reader.	1
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Nababan (2012) states that translation and reading are two inseparable activities since any translation product will eventually come to the readers. The words, phrases, terms chosen by the translator in the translation product generally will influence the readability level because they are the things that the readers have to deal with in order to understand the text. If the words used is not familiar by the readers, the readers will find it hard to understand the text. That is why the use of foreign words and uncommon words may often give difficulty to the readers.

2.2 Previous Studies

In this chapter, I found several previous studies from several researcher that are related to this research. The first researcher is “An Analysis of Figurative Language in Bruno Mars’s Song Lyric” (Salman Alfarisi, 2017)”. This research is about Bruno Mars’s song lyrics and there are nine types of figurative language which were found in Bruno Mars’s song lyric, those are: Metaphor, simile, Personification, metonymy, synecdoche, hyperbole, litotes, paradox, repetition. There are 53 figurative languages are appeared from seven types of figurative language and each type consist of 3 data of metaphor, 2 data of simile, 3 data of personification, 10 data of hyperbole, 13 data of paradox, 3 data of symbol, 19 data of repetition.

The second is by “(Putri Sani Apriyanti Panjaitan, Herman, Yanti Kristina Sinaga 2020) “Figurative Language Analysis at Song Lyrics of Billie Eilish “Where We All Fall Asleep, Where Do We Go?” Album”. This research were to identify the types of figurative language used in song lyric of Billie Eilish’s Album and to found out the dominant types of figurative language in those songs. There are seven types of figurative language found in song lyrics of Billie Eilish’s Album, they are: simile, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, paradox, hyperbole, and irony. There were 25 data in this research. There are 3 data of simile, 1 data of synecdoche, 5 data of metonymy, 6 data of symbol, 1 data of paradox, 7 data of hyperbole, and 2 data of irony.

The third research is “An Analysis of Figurative Language in The Song Lyrics by Maher Zain” (Qurrotul ‘Ain 2013)”. This researcher is about song lyrics by Maher Zain and there are thirteen types of figurative language which were found in song lyrics by Maher Zain, those are: hyperbole, parallelism, irony, metaphor, metonymy, personification, sarcasm, simile, synecdoche, antithesis, euphemism, alliteration, and litotes. There are 85 figurative language are appeared from thirteen types of figurative language and each type consist of 7 data of personification, 4 data of metaphor, 2 data of antithesis, 5 data of simile, 31 data of hyperbole, 11 data of irony, 7 data of litotes, 8 data of alliteration, 5 data of parallelism, 3 data of synecdoche, 2 data of euphemism.

The fourth research is “An Analysis Translation Method of Figurative Language in M.AAN Mansyur’s *Tidak Ada New York Hari Ini* into *There Is No New York Today*” (Ria Apriani Kusumastuti 2021)”. This research is to explains

the figurative language used in the poems and how the translation method used to translate the figurative language affect the meaning. There were 392 figurative language found in M. Aan Mansyur's poems. Those figurative language were translated differently using different translation methods. It was known that 46% of the figurative languages were translated using semantic translation methods, 41% were translated using the faithful translation method, 11% were translated using the literal translation methods, and the last 1% were not included in the translation methods categories because they were not translated in the first place.

The fifth is journal research "English – Indonesian Translation Methods in The Short Story "A Blunder by Anton Chekhov" (Aditya Nugraha, Muhammad Aprianto Budie Nugroho, Yudi Rahman 2017)". This research is about translation method used in translating "A Blunder" short story. The researcher used Newmark Theory as a basic theory to analyze translation method used by the participants in translating "A Blunder" short story. A results, there are six methods used by them including word for word, literal, faithful, adaption, free, and communicative methods. There are 94 items are translated by using communicative method, 87 items are translated by literal translation method, 53 items are translated by word for word method, 46 are translated by adaptation method, 33 are translated by faithful method, and 15 are translated by free method.

The sixth research is "An Analysis of Figurative Language Translation in *The Pursuit of Happyness Movie*" (Vidyadhari Wikan Pribadi 2018)". The researcher only focused on three figurative language: metaphor, hyperbole, and simile. The researcher got 179 figurative languages which are divided into three of

figurative languages. The highest frequency is metaphor (83%), followed by Hyperbole (13%), and the least is simile (4%). The second research question is about acceptability degree of a translation based on Larson' (1984) theory. There are four classes of acceptability degree of translation: Ideal-acceptable, acceptable, unacceptable, and failed. The result of the translation analysis is: the translation metaphor are 77.8% included into ideal-acceptable translation, 7.4% included into acceptable translation, 7.4% included into unacceptable translation, 7.4% included into failed translation. The translation of hyperbole are 65.1% included into ideal-acceptable translation, 17.2% included into acceptable translation, 4.2% included into unacceptable translation, and 13.5% included into failed translation. The translation of simile are 87.5% included into ideal-acceptable translation and 12.5% included into acceptable translation.

While in this study, this research has similarity with above researches. It also has difference from the previous research, the researcher want to analyze figurative language in song lyric Lover album by Taylor Swift and find what translation method used in song lyric Lover album by Taylor Swift. Also, to find out the impact of translation method used by the translator toward its translation.

The source of data is from Musixmatch App.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This part is a summarize from the theories which related to the research that the researcher used to answer the research questions. The researcher has two research questions. The first research question is kind of the figurative language, the second research question is translation method of figurative language.

In order to answer the first research question, the researcher uses (M.H. Abrams 1999) theory about kinds of figurative language. The researcher not use all figurative languages form the Abram's theory. The researcher focuses on five figurative languages, they are personification, simile, hyperbole, metaphor and paradox.

In order to answer the second research question, the researcher uses translation method from (Newmark 1988) theory. There are eight translation method, they are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

In order to answer the last research question, the researcher uses Nababan (2012) about quality translation toward its translation. There are three aspects, they are accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

