

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presents the findings and the analysis of the translation strategies from the novel which was translated by Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno (2012) in the Indonesian translation of *The Fault in Our Stars* novel.

4.1 Findings

After counting the number of three translation strategies, the writer put the number on the table below. Since the writer wanted to find the dominant strategy, then she compared all the data above. Here is the formula to find out the percentage of each result:

Table 4.4.1 Table of Finding

Translation Strategy	Per.	M	Sim.	H	Par.	I	Syn.	Total
The sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively	0	3	3	1	0	0	1	8
Retaining the word in the original, but to add the sense of the word	3	5	2	3	1	3	3	20
Substituting a figurative expression of the target language for the figurative expression of the source language	5	5	5	5	2	3	1	26

Per. : Personification

M : Metaphor

Sim. : Simile

H : Hyperbole

Par. : Paradox

I : Irony

Syn. : Synecdoche

From the result above, it can be seen that the dominant translation strategy which used in *The Fault in Our Stars* novel is *substituting a figurative expression of the target language for the figurative expression of the source language*. There are five examples of each figurative language in personification, metaphor, simile, and hyperbole. Next, there are two examples of figurative language in paradox. Then, there is three examples of figurative language in irony. After that, there is one example of figurative language in synecdoche. So, the overall total is 26 examples which means higher than other translation strategies. *The sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively* got 8 examples in total and *retaining the word in the original, but to add the sense of the word* got 20 examples in total.

In analyzing the data, the writer classified the analysis into three parts. The first part is figurative languages which include *in the sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively*, the second part is figurative languages which include *retaining the word in the original but add the sense of the word*, and the third part is figurative languages which include *substituting a figurative expression of the target language for the figurative expression of the source language*. The writer also classified each table by its chapter and figurative language. There are seven figurative languages and each figurative language has their own number. For *personification*, the writer put it as *figurative language 1*. For *metaphor*, the writer put it as *figurative language 2*. For *simile*, the writer put it as *figurative language 3*. For *hyperbole*, the writer put it as *figurative language 4*. For *paradox*, the writer put it as *figurative language 5*. For *irony*, the writer put it as *figurative language 6*. For *synecdoche*, the writer put it as *figurative language 7*. On the table, the writer will put a number for the chapter. Then, following by the number of figurative language. The last is the number for the example.

4.2 The sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively

In this part, the writer puts figurative language before the original and translated texts. Then, she puts translation strategy as well as notes for the explanation. In this part, the translation strategy of each figurative language uses *the sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively*. Here the writer will divide discussion into four

categories: Translation Strategy in Metaphor, Translation Strategy in Simile, Translation Strategy in Synecdoche, and Translation Strategy in Hyperbole.

Table 4.2.1 Translation Strategy in Metaphor

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
1.2.1	4; 10	Doctor Jim agreed that I was veritably swimming in a paralyzing and totally clinical depression	<i>Dokter Jim mengiyakan bahwa aku jelas berkubang dalam depresi yang melumpuhkan dan benar-benar klinis</i>	“Swimming” has different meaning to “ <i>berkubang</i> ”. In Indonesia, “ <i>berkubang</i> ” has related to “ <i>lumpur</i> ”. While, this content refers to a girl whom depressed because of her illness.	Inappropriate
1.2.2	7; 14	Television is a passivity	<i>Televisi adalah pasivitas</i>	“Passivity” in Indonesian means “ <i>kepasifan</i> ”. While, “ <i>pasivitas</i> ” has no definition in Indonesia Dictionary. In this content, Hazel’s mom tried to give explanation that “you cannot interact or make friends with a television” because television is a passive stuff.	Inappropriate
8.2.1	114; 155	She was a hugger	<i>Dia senang memeluk</i>	The translator changed the word “hugger” into “ <i>senang memeluk</i> ” which has different meaning from the original novel.	Inappropriate

Data in table 4.2.1 are taken based on translation strategy with the sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively in metaphor. The data 1.2.1 is taken from chapter 1, figurative language 2 (metaphor), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “swimming” and the translator changed it into “*berkubang*”. She was trying to make the Indonesian readers get the same meaning as the native English readers. Unfortunately, the actual meaning of its word was wrong. “*Berkubang*” in Indonesia has related to “mud”. When we say “*berkubang*”, most of Indonesian readers will think about

someone or something roll over in the mud. So, the translation strategy used here is the sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively. Then, the data 1.2.2 is taken from chapter 1, figurative language 2 (metaphor), example 2 of this table. In English text, it states that “television is passivity” and the translator changed the word “passivity” into “*pasivitas*” which sounds similar but the actual meaning is different. In KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia or Indonesia Dictionary), there is no meaning as well as definition for word “*pasivitas*”. For the literal translation itself, “passivity” should be changed into “*kepasifan*”. Next, the data 8.2.1 is taken from chapter 8, figurative language 2 (metaphor), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states that “she was a hugger” and the translator changed it into “*dia senang memeluk*” which has different meaning from the original novel. The meaning of “hugger” is “a person who hugs” and the meaning of “*senang memeluk*” is “feel excited when she or he hugs someone or something”. In this story, the “hugger” refers to Dr. Maria and she just gives a hug to Hazel Grace, her patient.

Table 4.2.2 Translation Strategy in Simile

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
1.3.1	11; 20	She said that she felt strong , which felt like bragging to me as the oxygen-drizzling nubs tickled my nostrils	<i>Dia merasa kuat, dan bagiku ini terasa seperti menyombongkan diri, ketika ujung-ujung selang penyalur oksigen menggelitiki lubang hidungku</i>	What Hazel meant was, the girl who said that she was strong, actually she was not as strong as its reality. The translator changed the meaning from English text to Indonesian text.	Appropriate
5.3.1	76; 106	And then, like the bitch I am	<i>Lalu, karena aku memang menyebalkan</i>	The translator changed the word “bitch” into “ <i>menyebalkan</i> ” but the Indonesian readers did not get the same meaning as the native English readers.	Inappropriate
11.3.1	156;	I could see	<i>Aku melihat</i>	The translator omitted the	

	211	dozens of houseboats moored along the water, it looked like an old painting	<i>lusinan rumah-kapal berlabuh di sepanjang perairan</i>	word “looked like an old painting” so the Indonesian readers did not get the same meaning as the native English readers.	Inappropriate
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Data in table 4.2.2 are taken based on translation strategy with the sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively in simile. The data 1.3.1 is taken from chapter 1, figurative language 3 (simile), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “as the oxygen-drizzling nubs tickled my nostrils” and the translator changed it into “*ketika ujung-ujung selang penyalur oksigen menggelitiki lubang hidungku*”. She changed the word “as” into “*ketika*” and it sounds strange because the meaning of the English text is Hazel Grace feels that her friend acts arrogant, so it feels like her nostrils were tickled by the oxygen-drizzling. Whereas, the Indonesian text does not make sense. At the point, the Indonesian readers did not get the same meaning as the native English readers.

Then, the data 5.3.1 is taken from chapter 5, figurative language 3 (simile), example 1 of this table. In English text, “like the bitch I am” explains that Hazel Grace wants to know more about Augustus and she thought that what she has done was just like a bitch. The translator changed the word “bitch” into “*menyebalkan*” and there is no sense for Indonesian readers, they did not get the same feeling as the native English readers read the English text.

Next, the data 11.3.1 is taken from chapter 11, figurative language 3 (simile), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states that the “dozens of houseboats looked like an old painting”. The translator changed it into “*lusinan rumah-kapal*”. She omitted the sentence “looked like an old painting” in order to make the Indonesian text becomes uncomplicated.

Table 4.2.3 Translation Strategy in Synecdoche

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
3.7.1	42; 60	Kaitlyn saw me the moment I raised my hand,	<i>Begitu aku mengangkat tangan, dia</i>	The translator changed the word “flashed” into “ <i>memamerkan</i> ”. Both of two	

		flashed her very white and newly straightened teeth at me	<i>langsun melihatku, memamerkan giginya yang putih bersih dan baru saja diluruskan</i>	words are different and the meaning of both texts was also different.	Appropriate
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Data in table 4.2.3 are taken based on translation strategy with the sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively in synecdoche. The data 3.7.1 is taken from chapter 3, figurative language 7 (synecdoche), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states that Kaitlyn “flashed her very white and newly straightened teeth”. In Indonesian text, it states that Kaitlyn “*memamerkan giginya yang bersih dan baru saja diluruskan*”. The translator changed the word “flashed” into “*memamerkan*” and it sounds different for Indonesian text because what is meant by the English text is that Kaitlyn’s teeth are bright so that they flashed at Hazel Grace. Whereas, in Indonesian text, it seems impressed that Kaitlyn is an arrogant person because she shows off her bright teeth. At the point, the Indonesian readers get the distinct meaning from the English text because

Table 4.2.4 Translation Strategy in Hyperbole

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
10.4.1	141; 191	After about ten seconds, my lungs felt like they were folding in upon themselves like flowers at dusk	<i>Setelah kira-kira sepuluh detik, paru-paruku terasa seakan terlipat-lipat seperti bunga di waktu senja</i>	The translator changed the word “folding in upon themselves” into “ <i>terlipat-lipat</i> ” which has different meaning. In case, the Indonesian readers did not get the same meaning as the native English readers.	Appropriate

Data in table 4.2.4 are taken based on translation strategy with the sense of the word may be translated non-figuratively in hyperbole. The data 10.4.1 is taken from chapter 10, figurative language 4 (hyperbole), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states that “my lungs felt like they were folding in upon themselves like flowers”. In Indonesian text, it states “*paru-paruku terasa seakan terlipat-lipat seperti bunga*”. The

translator changed the word “folding in upon themselves” into “*terlipat-lipat*” and they have different meaning. In English text, the lungs felt like they folding up themselves like flowers. Whereas, in Indonesian text, there is no explanation about the lungs folding up themselves. Besides, it just explained about the folded lungs. At the point, the Indonesian readers did not get the same point as the native English readers.

4.3 Retaining the word in the original, but to add the sense of the word

In this part, the writer puts figurative language before the original and translated texts. Then, she puts translation strategy as well as notes for the explanation. In this part, the translation strategy of each figurative language uses *retaining the word in the original, but to add the sense of the word*. Here the writer will divide discussion into seven categories: Translation Strategy in Hyperbole, Translation Strategy in Paradox, Translation Strategy in Irony, Translation Strategy in Synecdoche, Translation Strategy in Metaphor, Translation Strategy in Personification, and Translation Strategy in Simile.

Table 4.3.1 Translation Strategy in Hyperbole

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
1.4.1	4; 11	We sat down in the Circle of Trust and listened to Patrick recount for the thousandth time his depressingly miserable life story	<i>Kami duduk membentuk Lingkaran Kepercayaan dan untuk kesekian kalinya mendengarkan Patrick menceritakan kembali kisah hidupnya yang menyedihkan dan membuat depresi</i>	In the novel, Patrick was not re-telling his miserable story for “thousandth time”. The author just tried to exaggerate the meaning. Then, the translator translated “recount for the thousandth time” into “ <i>menceritakan kembali kisah hidupnya</i> ” which is different for literal translation. The translator chose its sentence in order to enhance the sense of Indonesian readers.	Appropriate
3.4.1	44; 63	Then she grabbed a pair of strappy	<i>Lalu, dia meraih sepasang sepatu</i>	“To walk in there?” and “ <i>berjalan dengan sepatu ini?</i> ” are different. However, the	

		hooker shoes and said, “ Is it even possible to walk in these? I mean, I would just die- “	<i>bertali dan berhak supertinggi dan berkata, “Bisakah berjalan dengan sepatu ini? Maksudku, lebih baik aku mati saja-</i> “	translator changed it so it was not complicated.	Appropriate
11.4.1	166; 224	I was going to have to go through hell for six months or a year	<i>Aku harus menjalani neraka selama enam bulan atau setahun</i>	The translator changed the word “go through” into “ <i>menjalankan</i> ”. However, the Indonesian readers still get the same meaning as the native English readers.	Inappropriate

Data in table 4.3.1 are taken based on translation strategy with retaining the word in the original, but to add the sense of the word in hyperbole. The data 1.4.1 is taken from chapter 1, figurative language 4 (hyperbole), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “Patrick recount for the thousandth time his depressingly miserable story”. In Indonesian text, it states “*Patrick menceritakan kembali kisah hidupnya yang menyedihkan dan membuat depresi*”. The translator changed the word “recount for thousandth time” into “*menceritakan kembali*” which has different literal translation with the original text. However, “*menceritakan kembali*” is still can be accepted by Indonesian readers. In other words, they still get the same meaning from the Indonesian text as the native English readers understand about the English text. Then, the data 3.4.1 is taken from chapter 3, figurative language 4 (hyperbole), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “is it even possible to walk in these?” and the translator changed it into “*bisakah berjalan dengan sepatu ini?*”. She changed the word “these” into “*sepatu*” and this can be accepted by Indonesian readers. The translation tried to make the Indonesian text easier to be understood and more comfortable to be read. Next, the data 11.4.1 is taken from chapter 11, figurative language 4 (hyperbole), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “go through hell for six months or a year” and the translator changed it into “*menjalani neraka selama enam bulan atau setahun*”. She

changed the word “go through” into “*menjalani*”. However, the Indonesian readers still get the same meaning as the native English readers; the story tells about someone experienced unhappy things for six months or a year.

Table 4.3.2 Translation Strategy in Paradox

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
1.5.1	5; 11	Slowly working his way toward a master’s degree that will not improve his career prospects	<i>Perlahan-lahan berupaya meraih gelar master yang tidak akan meningkatkan prospek kariernya</i>	“Working” in Indonesian means “ <i>bekerja</i> ”; in progress to achieve master’s degree. Whereas, “ <i>berupaya</i> ” is more likely to “trying”. However, the meaning of the two texts is same for both readers.	Appropriate

Data in table 4.3.2 are taken based on translation strategy with retaining the word in the original, but to add the sense of the word in paradox. The data 1.5.1 is taken from chapter 1, figurative language 5 (paradox), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “slowly working” and the translator changed it into “*perlahan-lahan berupaya*”. The word “*berupaya*” has different meaning from “working”, but the Indonesian readers still can get the same meaning as the native English readers because of the same content; the story tells about someone whom tried hard for master’s degree, but the result is nothing.

Table 4.3.3 Translation Strategy in Irony

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
1.6.1	8; 15	There is only one thing in this world shittier than biting it from cancer when you’re sixteen, and that’s having a kid who bites it from cancer	<i>Hanya ada satu hal di dunia ini yang lebih menyebalkan daripada mati gara-gara kanker di usia enam belas, yaitu punya anak yang mati</i>	“Shittier, biting, bites” are not literally translated to Indonesian text by the translator. However, both of English text and Indonesian text have the same meaning for their own readers.	Appropriate

			<i>gara-gara kanker</i>		
1.6.2	15; 26	I feel so fortunate that an intellectual giant like yourself would deign to operate on me	<i>Aku merasa sangat beruntung karena orang yang mahacerdas seperti dirimu bersedia mengoperasiku</i>	In fact, Issac was not really feel fortunate; instead torture. The translator changed the words “intellectual giant” into “mahacerdas” so that the Indonesian readers can get the same meaning as native English readers.	Appropriate
9.6.1	130; 176	I’ve gotten really hot since you went blind	<i>Aku menjadi sangat seksi semenjak kau buta</i>	The translator omitted the word “went” in Indonesian text. However, both of readers can et the same meaning.	Appropriate

Data in table 4.3.3 are taken based on translation strategy with retaining the word in the original, but to add the sense of the word in irony. The data 1.6.1 is taken from chapter 1, figurative language 6 (irony), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “one thing is shittier than biting it from cancer, that’s having a kid who bites it from cancer” and the translator changed it into “*satu hal yang lebih menyebalkan daripada mati gara-gara kanker, yaitu punya anak yang mati gara-gara kanker*”. She changed the words “shittier, biting/bites” into “*menyebalkan, mati*”. They are not the literal translation, but the Indonesian readers still can get the same meaning as the native English readers; this story tells about a six-years-old girl who thinks that having a kid whom die because of cancer is more severe rather than herself die because of cancer. Then, the data 1.6.2 is taken from chapter 2, figurative language 6 (irony), example 2 of this table. In English text, it states “an intellectual giant like yourself” and the translator changed it into “*mahacerdas seperti dirimu*”. She changed the word “giant” into “*maha*”. Although it is not the literal translation, but the Indonesian readers still can get the same meaning as the native English readers. Next, the data 9.6.1 is taken from chapter 9, figurative language 9 (irony), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “since you went blind” and the translator changed it into “*semenjak kau buta*”. She omitted the word “went”. However, the Indonesian readers still can get the same meaning as the native English readers.

Table 4.3.4 Translation Strategy in Synecdoche

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
1.7.1	9; 1	I cut a glance to him, and his eyes were still on me	<i>Aku melirik cowok itu, dan matanya masih terpaku padaku</i>	“Were still on me” and “ <i>terpaku padaku</i> ” have the same meaning even though not translated literally.	Appropriate

Data in table 4.3.4 are taken based on translation strategy with retaining the word in the original, but to add the sense of the word in synecdoche. The data 1.7.1 is taken from chapter 9, figurative language 7 (synecdoche), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “his eyes were still on me” and the translator changed it into “*matanya masih terpaku padaku*”. “Were” and “*terpaku*” have different literal translation, but the meaning of this story makes “*terpaku*” become accepted for Indonesian readers. The story tells about Augustus looked at Hazel Grace for quite long time.

Table 4.3.5 Translation Strategy in Metaphor

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
1.2.1	11; 20	I’m on a roller coaster that only goes up, my friend	<i>Serasa berada di atas roller coaster yang hanya melesat ke atas, sobatku</i>	“I’m on a roller coaster” has different meaning to “ <i>Serasa berada di atas roller coaster</i> ”. However, the translator tried to make Indonesian readers get the same meaning as native English readers.	Appropriate
2.2.1	27; 41	You’re such a Debbie Downer	<i>Kau benar-benar merusak suasana</i>	The English text and the Indonesian text are really not literally translated. However, the translator is quite good to understand the meaning of English text. She translated into the same meaning but different sentence so that the Indonesian readers can get the same meaning as native English readers.	Appropriate

2.2.2	36; 53	He really was beautiful	<i>Dia sungguh rupawan</i>	The translator changed the word “beautiful” into “ <i>rupawan</i> ” because she does not want to make the Indonesian text becomes complicated because of Hazel’s statement.	Inappropriate
3.2.1	42; 61	I’ve been dating Derek Wellington for a bit, but I don’t think it will last. He’s such a boy	<i>Aku mengencani Derek Wellington untuk sementara ini, tapi kurasa tidak akan lama. Dia begitu ke- kanak-kanak- an</i>	The translator changed the word “such a boy” into “ <i>ke-kanak-kanak-an</i> ” because it is easy to be understood by the Indonesian readers.	Appropriate
8.2.1	116; 158	They might be glad to have me around, but I was the alpha and the omega of my parents’ suffering	<i>Mereka mungkin senang memilikiku, tapi akulah awal dan akhir dari penderitaan orang tuaku</i>	The translator is quite good to understand the metaphor used here. She changed the sentence “alpha and omega” into “ <i>awal dan akhir</i> ” and they have the same meaning for both readers.	Appropriate

Data in table 4.3.5 are taken based on translation strategy with retaining the word in the original, but to add the sense of the word in metaphor. The data 1.2.1 is taken from chapter 1, figurative language 2 (metaphor), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “I’m on a roller coaster that only goes up” and the translator changed it into “*serasa berada di atas roller coaster yang hanya melesat ke atas*”. She changed the word “on a roller coaster” into “*serasa berada di atas roller coaster*”. “On” and “*serasa berada*” have different literal translation. However, the meaning of them are same. So, the Indonesian readers get the same meaning as the native English readers. For data 2.2.1 is taken from chapter 2, figurative language 2 (metaphor), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “You’re such a Debbie Downer” and the translator changed it

into “*Kau benar-benar merusak suasana*”. The words “Debbie Downer” and “*merusak suasana*” have different literal translation, but the meaning are same. For native English readers, they understand the meaning of “Debbie Downer”. But, not all of Indonesian readers know about it; they usually know “Debbie Downer” as “troublemaker”. In this case, the translator knows how to evoke the same sense for Indonesian readers. Next, the data 2.2.2 is taken from chapter 2, figurative language 2 (metaphor), example 2 of this table. In English text, it states “beautiful” and the translator changed it into “*rupawan*” because the story tells about Hazel Grace said that Augustus was beautiful (Augustus is a male). The translator did not want to make Indonesian text becomes complicated, so she directly changed it into “*rupawan*” or “handsome”. Then, the data 3.2.1 is taken from chapter 3, figurative language 2 (metaphor), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “He’s such a boy” and the translator changed it into “*Dia begitu ke-kanak-kanak-an*”. There is implicit meaning from English text of the word “boy” and the translator understand about it, so she directly changed into “*ke-kanak-kanak-an*” in order to make the Indonesian readers can get the same meaning as the native English readers. After that, the data 8.2.1 is taken from chapter 8, figurative language 2 (metaphor), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “the alpha and the omega” and the translator changed it into “*awal dan akhir*”. Although the literal translation is different, but the meaning is same. The translator tried the make the Indonesian readers get the same meaning as the native English readers.

Table 4.3.6 Translation Strategy in Personification

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
3.1.1	42; 60	I do wish you were at school these days. Some of the boys have become downright edible	<i>Aku benar-benar berharap kau ada di sekolah belakangan ini. Beberapa cowok sudah berubah menjadi sangat menggiurkan</i>	The translator changed the word “edible” into “ <i>menggiurkan</i> ” so that the Indonesian readers can get the same meaning as the native English readers.	Inappropriate
5.1.1	65;	Of course made	<i>Tentu saja ini</i>	“Rising pool” literally has	

	91	me worry that my lungs were again swimming in a rising pool of fluid	<i>membuatku khawatir paru-paruku sekali lagi berenang dalam genangan cairan yang semakin banyak</i>	different meaning to “ <i>genangan</i> ”. However, “ <i>genangan</i> ” is still can be accepted or related to “ <i>kolam renang</i> ”. So, the translator changed it in order to make the Indonesian readers get the same meaning as the native English readers.	Inappropriate
10.1.1	142; 192	The pain was always there, demanding to be felt	<i>Rasa nyeri itu selalu ada di sana, menuntut untuk dirasakan</i>	The translator changed the literal meaning of the word “pain” into “ <i>nyeri</i> ”. However, the Indonesian readers still get the same meaning as the native English readers.	Appropriate

Data in table 4.3.6 are taken based on translation strategy with retaining the word in the original, but to add the sense of the word in personification. The data 3.1.1 is taken from chapter 3, figurative language 1 (personification), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “edible” and the translator changed it into “*menggiurkan*”. They have different literal translation, but the meaning in this content makes “*menggiurkan*” can be accepted. In the story, Kaitlyn said to Hazel that now the boys in their school become more attractive. Both of English text and Indonesian text have the same meaning even though the words are different. Then, the data 5.1.1 is taken from chapter 5, figurative language 1 (personification), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “my lungs were again swimming in a rising pool of fluid” and the translator changed it into “*paru-paruku sekali lagi berenang dalam genangan cairan yang semakin banyak*”. She changed the word “rising pool” into “*genangan*”. Both have different literal translation, but the meaning in this content makes “*genangan*” can be accepted for the Indonesian readers. The story tells about Hazel’s lungs full of fluid. Next, the data 10.1.1 is taken from chapter 10, figurative language 1 (personification), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “pain demanding to be felt” and the translator changed it into “*nyeri menuntut untuk dirasakan*”. She changed the word “pain” into “*nyeri*” which actually have different literal translation. However, “*nyeri*”

still can be accepted by Indonesian readers because it is synonym of “*sakit, luka, penderitaan*”, etc.

Table 4.3.7 Translation Strategy in Simile

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
4.3.1	60; 85	Issac nodded, the tears not like tears so much as a quiet metronome	<i>Issac</i> <i>mengangguk,</i> <i>air matanya lebih menyerupai metronom yang berdetak pelan</i>	The translator changed the sentence in English text to Indonesian text with easier way. She omitted “not like tears” which means “ <i>tidak seperti air mata</i> ” in Indonesia. She just tried to make the sentence become not complicated.	Inappropriate
7.3.1	110; 150	Thanks for not trying to see me when I looked like hell	<i>Terima kasih karena tidak berupaya menengokku ketika penampilanku berantakan</i>	The translator changed the word “hell” into “ <i>berantakan</i> ”. However, both of readers get the same meaning of reading TFIOS novel either original or translated.	Appropriate

Data in table 4.3.7 are taken based on translation strategy with retaining the word in the original, but to add the sense of the word in simile. The data 4.3.1 is taken from chapter 4, figurative language 3 (simile), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “the tears not like tears so much as a quiet metronome” and the translator changed it into “*air matanya lebih menyerupai metronom yang berdetak pelan*”. She omitted the word “not like tears” in order to make the Indonesian text easier to be understood. Then, the data 7.3.1 is taken from chapter 7, figurative language 3 (simile), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “not see me when I looked like hell” and the translator changed it into “*tidak menengokku ketika penampilanku berantakan*”. She changed the word “hell” into “*berantakan*”. Although the literal translation is different, but the meaning from this content makes “*berantakan*” can be accepted by the Indonesian readers. This story tells about Hazel Grace whom just came out from the hospital and

thanked to Augustus because he did not see her while she was in the hospital (she felt that her hair looked like hell or messy).

4.4 Substituting a figurative expression of the target language for the figurative expression of the source language

In this part, the writer puts figurative language before the original and translated texts. Then, she puts translation strategy as well as notes for the explanation. In this part, the translation strategy of each figurative language uses *substituting a figurative expression of the target language for the figurative expression of the source language*. Here the writer will divide discussion into seven categories: Translation Strategy in Metaphor, Translation Strategy in Simile, Translation Strategy in Hyperbole, Translation Strategy in Synecdoche, Translation Strategy in Irony, Translation Strategy in Paradox, and Translation Strategy in Personification.

Table 4.4.1 Translation Strategy in Metaphor

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
1.2.1	14; 23- 24	Lord Jesus Christ, we are gathered here in Your heart, <i>literally in Your heart</i>	<i>Tuhan Yesus Kristus, kami berkumpul di sini di dalam jantung-Mu, secara harafiah di dalam jantung-Mu</i>	They are not literally gathered in Jesus's heart, but in the church basement. The translator literally translated it because its metaphor is easy to be understood for most Indonesian readers.	Appropriate
6.2.1	99; 136	I'm a grenade and at some point I'm going to blow up and I would like to minimize the casualties	<i>Aku granat dan suatu ketika aku akan meledak, sehingga aku ingin meminimalkan jumlah korban</i>	The translator literally translated the sentence. However, we know that it was just a metaphor because of the mix words between "I" and "grenade"	Appropriate
8.2.1	121; 165	The sky is depressing me	<i>Langitnya membuatku depresi</i>	The translator did not change any words; we know that "sky" cannot "depress" us.	Appropriate
10.2.1	141;	I was a	<i>Aku adalah</i>	The translator did not change	

	191	nonmetallicize d creature	<i>makhluk tak berlogam</i>	the sentence, we know it was just a metaphor because “I” is a human and there is no metal human in life.	Appropriate
12.2.1	195; 263- 264	His brain is Swiss cheese. He doesn’t even remember writing the book.	<i>Otaknya seperti keju Swiss. Dia bahkan tidak ingat menulis buku itu.</i>	The translator literally translated the sentence, we know the meaning of “Swiss cheese” because of the next sentence “doesn’t even remember”. The Indonesian readers get the same meaning as native English readers.	Appropriate

Data in table 4.4.1 are taken based on translation strategy with substituting a figurative expression of the target language for the figurative expression of the source language in metaphor. The data 1.2.1 is taken from chapter 1, figurative language 2 (metaphor), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “we are gathered here in Your heart” and the translator changed it into “*kami berkumpul di sini di dalam jantung-Mu*”. In fact, they were gathered in church basement. “Jesus heart” and “church” are related to each other, so the translator translated it literally and the Indonesian readers also know that the sentence was just a metaphor. For data 6.2.1 is taken from chapter 6, figurative language 2 (metaphor), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “I’m a grenade and at some point I’m going to blow up”. In Indonesian text, it states “*Aku granat dan suatu ketika aku akan meledak*”. The translator translated it literally because the Indonesian readers know that a person (Hazel Grace) will not be blow up, “grenade” was just a metaphor. Next, the data 8.2.1 is taken from chapter 8, figurative language 2 (metaphor), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “the sky is depressing me”. In Indonesian text, it states “*langitnya membuatku depresi*”. The translator translated the sentence literally because she thinks that the Indonesian readers know that it was just a metaphor; the sky cannot make someone depressed. Then, the data 10.2.1 is taken from chapter 10, figurative language 2 (metaphor), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “I was a nonmetallicized creatures”. In Indonesian text, it states “*aku adalah makhluk tak berlogam*”. The translator translated it literally because she assumes that Indonesian readers understand, there is no human with metal creature in this world. After that, the data 12.2.1 is taken

from chapter 12, figurative language 2 (metaphor), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “his brain is Swiss cheese”. In Indonesian text, it states “*otaknya seperti keju Swiss*”. The translator translated it literally because she assumes that Indonesian readers know that there is no brain literally looked like Swiss cheese. Besides, the author continued the sentence “he doesn’t even remember...” it proves that “Swiss cheese” means “someone who is not professional”.

Table 4.4.2 Translation Strategy in Simile

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
1.3.1	6; 13	Like his whole head was basically just this fake eye and this real eye staring at you	<i>Seakan seluruh kepalanya bisa dibilang hanya terdiri dari mata palsu dan mata asli yang menatapmu ini</i>	In fact, Issac’s head was not contain just fake eye and real eye. The translator literally translated the sentence from English text to Indonesian text. Besides, Indonesian readers also can grasp the same meaning as the native English readers.	Appropriate
3.3.1	43; 62	Kaitlyn hated her feet because she felt her second toes were too long, as if the second toe was a window into the soul or something	<i>Kaitlyn membenci kakinya karena dia merasa telunjuk kakinya kepanjangan, seakan telunjuk kaki adalah jendela untuk melihat jiwa atau semacamnya</i>	The translator literally translated and the sentence was still can be accepted for Indonesian readers.	Appropriate
6.3.1	99; 136	My dad titled his head a little to the side, like a scolded puppy	<i>Dad sedikit memiringkan kepala ke samping, seperti anak anjing yang dimarahi</i>	The translator did not change any words, but we know that it was just a simile by the word “like”	Appropriate
12.3.1	180;	His face and	<i>Wajah dan</i>	The translator literally	

	243	belly were so round, like a dough ball	<i>perutnya begitu bulat, menyerupai bola adonan</i>	changed the sentence, we know that it was just a simile from the words comparison “face and belly” and “a dough ball” as well as the word “like” between them.	Appropriate
12.3.2	196; 265	Lidewij drove a clunky gray Fiat with an engine that sounded like an excited four-year-old girl	<i>Lidewij menyetir Fiat kelabu berisik dengan mesin yang kedengarannya seperti anak perempuan empat tahun yang kegirangan</i>	The translator literally translated the sentence, we know that it was just a simile because the comparison words of “engine” and “an excited four-year-old girl” as well as the word “like” between them.	Appropriate

Data in table 4.4.2 are taken based on substituting a figurative expression of the target language for the figurative expression of the source language in simile. The data 1.3.1 is taken from chapter 1, figurative language 3 (simile), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “like his head just this fake eye and this real eye”. In Indonesian text, it states “*seakan kepalanya terdiri dari mata palsu dan mata asli*”. The translator translated it literally because we know that it is extremely rare if a head just contains eyes without any parts of body. At the point, the Indonesian readers know that it was just a simile. For data 3.3.1 is taken from chapter 3, figurative language 3 (simile), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “as if the second toe was a window into the soul or something”. In Indonesian text, it states “*seakan telunjuk kaki adalah jendela untuk melihat jiwa atau semacamnya*”. The translator translated it literally because all readers know that the second toe is not really look like a window at all, it was just a simile. Next, the data 6.3.1 is taken from chapter 6, figurative language 3 (simile), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “my dad like a scolded puppy”. In Indonesian text, it states “*dad seperti anak anjing yang dimarahi*”. The translator translated it literally because there is a word “like” between the comparison of “dad” and “a scolded puppy”. Then, the data 12.3.1 is taken from chapter 12, figurative language 3 (simile), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “his face and belly

like a dough ball”. In Indonesian text, it states “*wajah dan perutnya menyerupai bola adonan*”. The translator translated it literally because there is a word “like” between the comparison of “face and belly” and “a dough ball”. After that, the data 12.3.2 is taken from chapter 12, figurative language 3 (simile), example 2 of this table. In English text, it states “engine sounded like an excited four-year-old girl”. In Indonesian text, it states “*kedengarannya seperti anak perempuan empat tahun yang kegirangan*”. The translator translated it literally because we know that the engine will not produce a kid’s voice.

Table 4.4.3 Translation Strategy in Hyperbole

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
2.4.1	25; 38	My father was trying so hard not to sob that when he did, it was an earthquake	<i>Dad berupaya begitu keras untuk tidak menangis sehingga, ketika dia menangis, rasanya seperti gempa bumi</i>	The translator literally translated the sentence from English text to Indonesian text. For most Indonesian readers, they will know that the sentence is just hyperbole by the word “ <i>seakan</i> ”.	Appropriate
3.4.1	43; 61	Phalanxifor! So you could just live forever , right?	<i>Phalanxifor! Jadi, kau bisa hidup untuk selamanya, bukan?</i>	The translator literally translated the sentence, but we all know that live is not forever, it was just a hyperbole.	Appropriate
4.4.1	48; 69	I started reading An Imperial Affliction for the millionth time	<i>Aku mulai membaca Kemalangan Luar Biasa untuk kesejuta kalinya</i>	The translator literally translated the sentence, most of Indonesian readers know that millionth time was just a hyperbole.	Appropriate
11.4.1	165; 222	I want this dragon carrot risotto to become a person so I can take it to Las Vegas and marry it	<i>Aku ingin risotto wortel-naga ini berubah menjadi orang, sehingga aku bisa membawanya</i>	The translator literally translated the sentence and we know that it was just a hyperbole by the words “marry it” or “marry the carrot risotto”. Carrot risotto is meal, will never be a person.	Appropriate

			<i>ke Las Vegas dan menikahinya</i>		
12.4.1	196; 264	I'm not going anywhere with that monster	<i>Aku tidak akan pergi kemana-mana bersama monster itu</i>	The translator literally translated the sentence, we know that it was just a hyperbole by the word "monster" which means in literal word is "Peter Van Houten"	Appropriate

Data in table 4.4.3 are taken based on substituting a figurative expression of the target language for the figurative expression of the source language in hyperbole. The data 2.4.1 is taken from chapter 2, figurative language 4 (hyperbole), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states "my father sob was an earthquake". In Indonesian text, it states "*dad menangis rasanya seperti gempa bumi*". The translator translated it literally because we know that the tears will not cause as much as an earthquake. For the data 3.4.1 is taken from chapter 3, figurative language 4 (hyperbole), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states "you could just live forever". In Indonesian text, it states "*kau bisa hidup untuk selamanya*". The translator translated it literally because we know that live is not forever, it was just a hyperbole. Next, the data 4.4.1 is taken from chapter 4, figurative language 4 (hyperbole), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states "I reading for millionth time". In Indonesian text, it states "*aku membaca untuk kesejuta kalinya*". The translator translated it literally because it seems unrealistic if someone read the same book for literally millionth time. Then, the data 11.4.1 is taken from chapter 11, figurative language 4 (hyperbole), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states "I want this dragon carrot risotto to become a person so I can take it to Las Vegas and marry it". In Indonesian text, it states "*aku ingin risotto wortel-naga ini berubah menjadi orang, sehingga aku bisa membawanya ke Las Vegas dan menikahinya*". The translator translated it literally because until the end of time we know that a meal will never turn out to be a person. After that, the data 12.4.1 is taken from chapter 12, figurative language 4 (hyperbole), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states "I'm not going anywhere

with that monster”. In Indonesian text, it states “*aku tidak akan pernah pergi kemana-mana bersama monster itu*”. The translator translated it literally because the Indonesian readers understand that the “monster” whom Hazel mean is not literally monster, but he is Peter Van Houten. So, it was just a hyperbole.

Table 4.4.4 Translation Strategy in Synec

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
1.7.1	10; 18- 19	When he looked back at me, I flicked my eyebrows up to say, I win.	<i>Ketika dia kembali memandangu, kunaikkan alis untuk mengatakan, aku menang</i>	The author used parts of body to express an implicit meaning. The translator translated it literally and the Indonesian readers get the same meaning as the native English readers.	Appropriate

Data in table 4.4.4 are taken based on substituting a figurative expression of the target language for the figurative expression of the source language in synecdoche. The data 1.7.1 is taken from chapter 1, figurative language 7 (synecdoche), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “I flicked my eyebrows up to say, I win”. In Indonesian text, it states “*kunaikkan alis untuk mengatakan, aku menang*”. The translator translated it literally because all the readers know that it was just a synecdoche by “eyebrows”; it is not a person, so its cannot “say” anything to anyone.

Table 4.4.5 Translation Strategy in Irony

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
1.6.1	15; 26	Thank you for explaining that my eye cancer isn't going to make me deaf	<i>Terima kasih atas penjelasanmu bahwa kanker mata tidak akan membuatku tuli</i>	Issac, a boy whom said that, did not really mean to say “thank you” to the nurse. He wants to show his resentment on his way. The translator literally translated the sentence because it has same meaning as for the Indonesian readers.	Appropriate
4.6.1	54;	So welcome to	<i>Jadi, selamat</i>	The translator literally	

	76	the sweet torture of reading <i>An Imperial-</i>	<i>menikmati siksaan manis ketika membaca Kemalangan Luar Biasa-</i>	translated the sentence. However, most of Indonesian readers know that “sweet” and “torture” are nonsense and they were just an irony because of the word “welcome”	Appropriate
12.6.1	182; 246	It is at any rate a pleasure to meet such ontologically improbable creatures	<i>Bagaimanapun, senang berjumpa dengan makhluk yang secara ontologis mustahil</i>	The translator literally translated the sentence, we know that it was an irony because of the mix words of “pleasure” and “ontologically improbable creatures”; two contradictive words.	Appropriate

Data in table 4.4.5 are taken based on substituting a figurative expression of the target language for the figurative expression of the source language in irony. The data 1.6.1 is taken from chapter 1, figurative language 6 (irony), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “Thank you for explaining that my eye cancer isn’t going to make me deaf”. In Indonesian text, it states “*Terima kasih atas penjelasanmu bahwa kanker mata tidak akan membuatku tuli*”. The translator translated it literally because the “thank you” which Issac said was just an irony to the doctor whom say that his eye cancer is not going to make him deaf. Then, the data 4.6.1 is taken from chapter 4, figurative language 6 (irony), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “So welcome to the sweet torture of reading *An Imperial-*“. In Indonesian text, it states “*Jadi, selamat menikmati siksaan manis ketika membaca Kemalangan Luar Biasa-*“. The translator translated it literally because we can see that it was just an irony by saying “welcome” and “sweet torture”. Next, the data 12.6.1 is taken from chapter 12, figurative language 6 (irony), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “a pleasure to meet such ontologically improbable creatures”. In Indonesian text, it states “*senang berjumpa dengan makhluk yang secara ontologis mustahil*”. The translator translated it literally because the combination of “a pleasure” and “ontologically improbable creatures”, the readers must be known that the sentence was just an irony.

Table 4.4.6 Translation Strategy in Paradox

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
3.5.1	45; 64	I think my school friends wanted to help me through my cancer, but they eventually found out that they couldn't .	<i>Kurasa teman-teman sekolahku ingin membantuku mengatasi kanker, tapi pada akhirnya mereka tahu bahwa mereka tidak bisa.</i>	The translator literally translated the sentence and most of Indonesian readers are able to understand the purpose of its saying.	Appropriate
6.5.1	93; 127	It all felt Romantic, but not romantic	<i>Semuanya terasa Romantis, tapi tidak romantis</i>	The translator did not change any words and it still can be understood by Indonesian readers.	Appropriate

Data in table 4.4.6 are taken based on substituting a figurative expression of the target language for the figurative expression of the source language in paradox. The data 3.5.1 is taken from chapter 3, figurative language 5 (paradox), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “my school friends wanted to help me, but they couldn’t”. In Indonesia text, it states “*teman-teman sekolahku ingin membantuku, tapi mereka tidak bisa*”. The translator translated it literally because we know that it was just a paradox by two contradictive things. Then, the data 6.5.1 is taken from chapter 6, figurative language 5 (paradox), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “it all felt romantic, but not romantic”. In Indonesian text, it states “*semuanya terasa romantis, tapi tidak romantis*”. The translator translated it literally because we know it was just a paradox by saying “felt romantic” but the fact is “not romantic”.

Table 4.4.7 Translation Strategy in Personification

No.	Page	English Text	Indonesian Text	Notes	Appropriate / Inappropriate
5.1.1	64- 65; 91	We were seated around our little circular table in	<i>Kami sedang duduk di meja melingkar kecil</i>	The translator literally translated it, but we know that “phone” is just a stuff; its	Inappropriate

		the kitchen when my phone started singing	<i>kami di dapur ketika ponselku mulai menyanyi</i>	cannot be singing do something which human does.	
11.1.1	167; 225	The sun was a toddler insistently refusing to go to bed: It was past eight thirty and still light	<i>Matahari seperti bayi yang bersikeras menolak untuk tidur: Saat itu sudah lewat pukul delapan tiga puluh, tapi hari masih terang</i>	The translator literally translated the sentence, we know that “the sun” is not a person so it should cannot be “refusing” for something.	Appropriate
12.1.1	195; 264	I heard the <i>plonk plonk</i> of high heels running	<i>Aku mendenagr prok prok sepatu tumit tinggi berlari-lari</i>	The translator literally changed the sentence, we know that it was just a personification because “high heels” have no power to “running” like human does.	Appropriate
12.1.2	198- 199; 269	My lungs telling my brain <i>oh, God, we’re dying here</i>	<i>Paru-paruku mengatakan pada otakku astaga, kita sekarat di sini</i>	The translator literally translated the sentence, we know that it was just a personification because “lungs” have no power to “telling” like human does.	Appropriate
12.1.3	200; 270	The muscles in my arms and legs screaming for oxygen	<i>Otot-otot lengan dan kakiku berteriak meminta oksigen</i>	The translator literally translated the sentence, we know that it was just a personification because “the muscles” has no power to “screaming” like human does.	Appropriate

Data in table 4.4.7 are taken based on substituting a figurative expression of the target language for the figurative expression of the source language in personification. The data 5.1.1 is taken from chapter 5, figurative language 1 (personification), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “my phone started singing”. In Indonesian text, it states “*ponselku mulai bernyanyi*”. The translator translated it literally because we know that it was just a personification; phone cannot be singing; it is not a human. For the

data 11.1.1 is taken from chapter 11, figurative language 1 (personification), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “to sun refusing to go to bed”. In Indonesian text, it states “*matahari menolak untuk tidur*”. The translator translated it literally because we know that the sun has no power as human, it cannot be refusing something. So, this sentence was just a personification. Next, the data 12.1.1 is taken from chapter 12, figurative language 1 (personification), example 1 of this table. In English text, it states “high heels running”. In Indonesian text, it states “*sepatu tumit tinggi berlari-lari*”. The translator translated it literally because we know that “high heels” no have human power, they cannot be running. Then, the data 12.1.2 is taken from chapter 12, figurative language 1 (personification), example 2 of this table. In English text, it states “my lungs telling my brain”. In Indonesian text, it states “*paru-paruku mengatakan pada otakku*”. The translator translated it literally because we know that it was just a personification. Lungs no have power as human to telling something to anyone or anything. After that, the data 12.1.3 is taken from chapter 12, figurative language 1 (personification), example 3 of this table. In English text, it states “the muscles in my arms and legs screaming for oxygen.” In Indonesian text, it states “*otot-otot lengan dan kakiku berteriak meminta oksigen.*” The translator translated it literally because we know that muscles no have tongue and mouth so they cannot scream for any reasons. The readers understand that it was just a personification.