

**TRANSLATION OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE  
IN PAULO COELHO'S *THE SPY*  
INTO LULU WIJAYA'S *MATA HARI***

**A THESIS**



Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of  
Master Humaniora Degree in Applied Linguistics Program

**By**

**Syayidatul Ummah**

**17706251013**

**GRADUATE PROGRAM  
YOGYAKARTA STATE UNIVERSITY**

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## ABSTRACT

**Syayidatul Ummah.** Translation of Figurative Language in Paulo Coelho's *The Spy* into Lulu Wijaya's *Mata Hari*. Thesis. Yogyakarta: Graduate School, Yogyakarta State University, 2019.

Figurative language or figure of speech is a crucial and inseparable element in literary works. It has its own challenging difficulties in translations because it contains connotative meaning, cultural aspects, and social habits. The translators need to find the secondary meaning and transfer it thoroughly in the target language. This research is aimed to find types of figurative language in source and target languages, analyze procedures to translate figurative language, and examine the degrees of equivalence in the translation.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The sources of data are two novels entitled *The Spy* by Paulo Coelho and its Indonesian version entitled *Mata Hari* by Lulu Wijaya. The researcher uses note taking technique to collect the data. The instruments are human instrument and indicators to categorize the data. To analyze the data, the researcher applied Miles, Huberman, and Saldana's model that consists of data condensation, data display and conclusion drawing. The data trustworthiness is achieved by triangulation technique that consists of data crosschecking and peer debriefing.

The finding shows 173 data in this research. There are 6 types of figurative language found in this research, such as simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, metonymy, and synecdoche. Metaphor is the majority type of figurative language that appears in this research because it contains stylistic and cognitive functions. The translation procedures to translate those types are literal translation, naturalization, functional equivalence, through translation, transposition, modulation, compensation, reduction or expansion, equivalence, and adaptation. Literal translation is mostly used to translate figurative language. It means that the lexical gap between English and Bahasa Indonesia is not too extensive; literal translation fits well in translating figurative language; and it is the first step to translate figurative language. Furthermore, the researcher found 3 criteria of equivalence, such as exact equivalence, near equivalence, and partly equivalence. Single-multiple equivalence and no-equivalence do not exist in the translation. It could be assumed that the translation of figurative language from *The Spy* into *Mata Hari* is considered as good translation.

*Keywords: translation, figurative language, translation procedures, degree of equivalence.*

## ABSTRAK

**Syayidatul Ummah.** Terjemahan Bahasa Figuratif pada Novel *The Spy* Karya Paulo Coelho kedalam Novel *Mata Hari* Oleh Lulu Wijaya. **Tesis. Yogyakarta: Program Pasca Sarjana, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 2019.**

Bahasa figurative atau bahasa kiasan merupakan elemen penting dan tidak terpisahkan dalam karya sastra. Bahasa figurative memiliki kesulitan tersendiri dalam penerjemahan karena mengandung makna konotatif, aspek budaya, dan kebiasaan sosial. Penerjemah perlu menemukan makna sekunder dan mentransfernya dengan seksama kedalam bahasa target. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis bahasa kiasan dalam bahasa sumber dan bahasa target, menganalisis prosedur penerjemahan bahasa kiasan, dan memeriksa derajat kesepadanan dalam terjemahan.

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini yaitu dua novel berjudul *The Spy* oleh Paulo Coelho dan versi Bahasa Indonesia yang berjudul *Mata Hari* oleh Lulu Wijaya. Peneliti menggunakan teknik *note-taking* untuk mengumpulkan data. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini adalah *human instrument* dan indicator untuk mengkategorikan data. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menerapkan model Miles, Huberman, dan Saldana yang terdiri dari kondensasi data, deskripsi data, dan kesimpulan. Keabsahan data dicapai dengan menggunakan teknik triangulasi yang terdiri dari pengecekan data dan *peer debriefing* (tanya jawab terhadap sesama peneliti).

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan terdapat 173 data. Ada 6 jenis bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini, seperti simile, metafora, personifikasi, hiperbola, metonimi, dan sinekdok. Metafora adalah jenis bahasa kiasan yang sering muncul dalam penelitian ini karena memiliki fungsi stilistik dan kognitif. Prosedur penerjemahan untuk menerjemahkan jenis-jenis tersebut adalah terjemahan literal, naturalisasi, kesepadanan fungsional, *recognized translation*, transposisi, modulasi, kompensasi, pengurangan atau ekspansi, ekuivalensi, dan adaptasi. Terjemahan literal sebagian besar digunakan untuk menerjemahkan bahasa kiasan. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan leksikal antara bahasa inggris dan bahasa Indonesia tidak terlalu luas; terjemahan literal merupakan prosedur yang tepat untuk menerjemahkan bahasa figuratif; dan terjemahan literal merupakan langkah pertama dalam menerjemahkan bahasa figuratif. Selanjutnya, peneliti menemukan 3 kriteria kesepadanan, seperti *exact equivalence*, *near equivalence*, dan *partly equivalence*. *Single-multiple equivalence* dan *no-equivalence* tidak ditemukan dalam terjemahan. Hal ini dapat diasumsikan bahwa terjemahan bahasa figuratif dari novel *The Spy* kedalam novel *Mata Hari* merupakan terjemahan yang baik.

Kata kunci: terjemahan, bahasa kiasan, prosedur terjemahan, derajat kesepadanan.

**RATIFICATION PAGE**

**TRANSLATION OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE  
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**SYAYIDATUL UMMAH  
NIM. 17706251013**

This thesis has been examined and accepted by the board of examiners of  
Graduate School of Yogyakarta State University  
On September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2019

**Board of Examiners**

Prof. Dr. Pratomo Widodo  
(Chairperson/Examiner)

24-09-2019

Anita Triastuti, M.A., Ph.D  
(Secretary/Examiner)

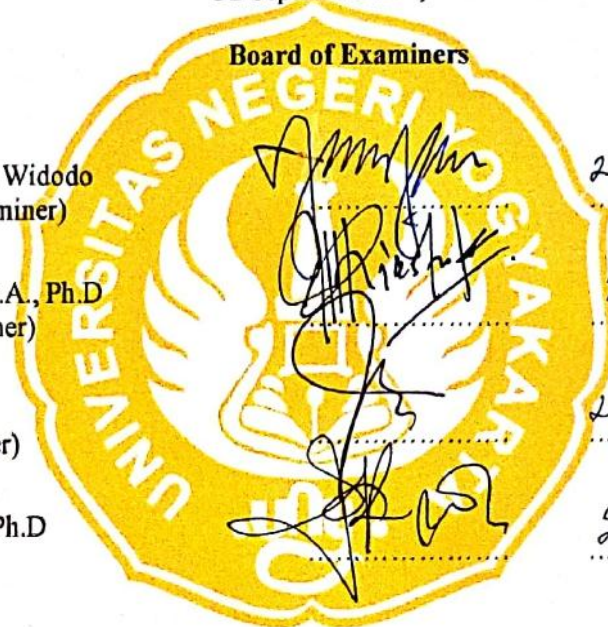
24-09-2019

Basikin, Ph.D  
(Advisor/Examiner)

24-09-2019

Erna Andriyanti, Ph.D  
(Chief Examiner)

23.09.2019



Yogyakarta, .....  
Graduate Program  
Yogyakarta State University

**Director,**

Prof. Dr. Marsigit, M.A.  
NIP. 19570719 198303 1 004

## SURAT KETERANGAN

### Pengesahan/Persetujuan Naskah Tesis

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini,:

Nama : Dr. Sugito, M.A

Jabatan : Wakil Direktur I PPs UNY

Menyatakan bahwa naskah tesis atas nama yang tersebut dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Syayidatul Ummah

NIM : 17706251013

Program studi : Linguistik Terapan

dapat digunakan untuk proses selanjutnya. Naskah tesis wajib mendapatkan persetujuan/pengehasan dari Direktur PPs

Yogyakarta, 25 September 2019



Wakil Direktur I,

Dr. Sugito, M.A.

NIP. 19600410 198503 1 002

## STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The undersigned:

Name : Syayidatul Ummah

Student Number : 17706251013

Study Program : Applied Linguistic

Hereby, I state that this thesis entitled “Translation of Figurative Language in Paulo Coelho’s *The Spy* into Lulu Wijaya’s *Mata Hari*” is originally the result of my work. This thesis has not been previously submitted as part of requirements for a degree in another university. The information sources and literatures refer to the references mentioned.

Yogyakarta, September 7<sup>th</sup>, 2019

The researcher

SYAYIDATUL UMMAH

NIM. 17706251013

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As human being, I completely realize that this thesis still richly needs many corrections. All constructive coments and suggestions are extremely welcomed to lighten up the quality of this thesis. Hopefully, this thesis can be a meaningful benefit for all readers.

Yogyakarta, September 7<sup>th</sup>, 2019

The Researcher,

SYAYIDATUL UMMAH

NIM. 17706251013

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