

A TRANSLATION ANALYSIS OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN *CRUELLA* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This research focused on the translation strategy used in figurative language. The aim of this research is to find out the translation strategy used in the Disney movie Cruella based on the translation strategy by Mona Baker (2018). This research used McArthur (1992) to classify the figurative language in the movie. This research is applied to the qualitative descriptive method. There are 19 data in figurative language collected by the researcher. However, there are only 17 data analyzed with four translation strategies. There is a translation by a more general word, translation by a more neutral/expressive word, translation by using related words, and translation by using unrelated words. The findings indicate that the translator applied most translation by a more general word strategy in this case, because the translator was dealing with many types of non-equivalent words in the target language.

Keywords: *figurative language, subtitling, translation strategy.*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a form of converting languages from the source to the target that is spoken or written. Larson (1989) defined translation as a change of words. When we talk about the types of language, we are talking about spoken or written words, sentences, paragraphs, and so on. According to Newmark (1988), the procedure of transferring a text meaning into another language is known as translation. In translation, the target language takes the place of the source language's form. According to Fedora as cited in (Nawang Sari, 2006) translation is required for today's era of information and communication and it is done in literary works such as novels, fiction, and poems.

According to McArthur (1992), figurative language is the strategy to make ambiguities and doubts produce an extraordinary effect. Figurative language helps to create a new sense and set an unexpected spotlight on the meaning of literal words remarked by Kennedy and Gioia in (Alfiyani, 2021). Words or sentences that have a hidden meaning over their actual meaning are referred to as figurative language as stated by Stanford (2003). From the statements above the conclusion is

that figurative language is the words strategies to express something in unilateral meaning to make an extraordinary effect.

The linguist has their own classification of figurative language. According to Heitman (2004), he categorized figurative language into ten types, namely: imagery, simile, metaphor, adage, cliché, personification, allusion, symbolism, hyperbole, and synecdoche. While Heitman classified figurative language in ten types, Kennedy (1991) divided figurative language into 11 types, namely: metaphor, simile, metonymy, synecdoche, transferred epithet, personification, apostrophe, hyperbole, understatement, paradox, and paronomasia. According to the experts there are several kinds of figurative language according to other experts, but this research employed McArthur (1992) theory to classify the types of figurative language.

McArthur (1992) classified figurative language into 14 types, namely: Antithesis, euphemism, hyperbole, idiom, irony, metaphor, metonymy, paradox, personification, pleonasm, simile, sarcasm, and synecdoche. Here is the description for each type:

a. Antithesis

Antithesis is a kind of figurative language involving two words that are opposite but still related.

Example: "For many are called, but few are chosen." (McArthur, 1992)

b. Euphemism

The usage of a mild, comforting, or evasive statement in place of one that is taboo, negative, offensive, or too direct.

Example: "A man is helping the police with their inquiries." (McArthur, 1992)

c. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a rhetorical phrase for purposeful exaggeration or overstatement.

Example: "A flood of tears." (McArthur, 1992)

d. Idiom

The idiom is an expression, word, or phrase with a figurative meaning that is understood in the context of the use of that expression that is different from its literal meaning.

Example: "They took some steps to put the matter right." (McArthur, 1992)

e. Irony

Irony is a word or phrase with a meaning that is completely contradictory to its normal meaning and it can be humorous or harsh.

Example: "I'm really looking forward to seeing him." means "I don't think." (McArthur, 1992)

f. Metaphor

Metaphor compares one object to another, with the notion that one is the same as the other.

Example: "she is a pig." (Perrine, 1982)

g. Metonymy

Metonymy is the kind of word that ties up with the original meaning of the words.

Example: “Crown Property = something owned by royalty.” (McArthur, 1992)

h. Paradox

Paradox is a condition or statement that seems to contradict.

Example: “The child is the father of the man.” (McArthur, 1992)

i. Personification

Personification is making an inanimate object live as if it were alive.

Example: “Life can play some nasty tricks.” (McArthur, 1992)

j. Pleonasm

Pleonasm is the use of words that are not truly required because the main concept remains unchanged without them.

Example: “It’s a really new innovation.” (McArthur, 1992)

k. Simile

Simile is the unrealistic comparison between objects that are related using words like or as.

Example: “someone is as bold as brass.” (McArthur, 1992)

l. Synecdoche

Synecdoche is a figure of speech that refers to both parts and whole.

Example: “All hand on deck.” means the member of the ship’s crew represented by their hand alone. (McArthur, 1992)

m. Alliteration

Alliteration is defined as the “repetition” of the same sound in rhetoric, poetry, and everyday speech.

Example: “Peter piper picked a peck of pickled papers.” (McArthur, 1992)

n. Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a rhetorical word that refers to sneeringly sarcastic remarks.

Example: “Oh yes, we know how clever you are.” (McArthur, 1992)

People like movies as a form of entertainment. Most people have seen the movie. As cited by (Lorimer, 1995), film may capture culture and create social, political, and other elements of society to catch relationships that are difficult to express through other methods. A movie is a collection of moving pictures with sound that tells a story and can be seen in cinema (Hornby, 2010). In movies, most people must be familiar with subtitles.

Subtitles are the translation of the dialogue from a film or television show that are displayed on the screen at the same time as Baker (2001). According to Hornby (2000), subtitling is a term that refers to words that translate what is spoken in a film into another language and appear at the bottom of the screen. It normally shows in two lines at the bottom of the screen at the same time as the source text or narration. To translate the subtitle, the translator uses the translation strategy to make sure that the message in the source language is delivered correctly.

According to Venuti’s (1995) words translation strategy contained the basic tasks of identifying the foreign language text to be translated and creating a method to convert it. Newmark (1988) added that although translation techniques are used to translate whole texts, translation processes are used to translate sentences and other smaller units of language. The definition of translation strategy is defined clearly according to the experts above. Meanwhile, Baker (2018) highlighted the

type of translation that professional translators use for coping with different kinds of non-equivalence:

1. Translation by a more general word

Translation by a more general word is a frequent strategy for dealing with a variety of non-equivalences, especially in the area of propositional meaning.

2. Translation by more neutral/less expressive word

Translation by more neutral/less expressive words can be used to solve the non-equivalence problem by reducing the expressive meaning or making it seem more neutral or familiar.

3. Translation by cultural substitution

This process required replacing the target language item for a culture-specific item or term that does not have the identical propositional meaning but is likely to have a similar impression on the target reader.

4. Translation using loan word or loan word plus explanation

This method is most commonly used when dealing with culturally specific items, current concepts, and buzz words. When words appear lots of time in the text using loan words plus explanation is highly valuable.

5. Translation by paraphrase using a related word

This method is applied when the source language is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form, and the frequency with which a particular form is applied in the source text is considerably higher than would be natural in the target language.

6. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated word

In some situations, this method can be applied even if the concept described by the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target.

7. Translation by omission

Translation by omission is a translation method in which the translator can take out a specific item or word that isn't necessary for the target language to understand the meaning.

8. Translation by an illustration

This is a good alternative if the word in the target language has no equivalent and relates to a physical thing that can be illustrated, especially if the space is limited and the text must be brief, clear, and to the point.

The researcher has selected three papers that discuss the same topic, which is figurative language, to support this study. The first journal is *Translation Analysis of Subtitles from English into Indonesia in Maleficent movie* by Kuswandari and Septiani (2020). The research purposes are to analyze the clarity, accuracy, and naturalness. In order, to examine and characterize the data of the translation strategies contained in the movie, the researcher employs a qualitative methodology. Parameter of Clarity, Accuracy and Naturalness by Nababan in (Silalahi, 2009) to check the accuracy, clarity and naturalness. The researchers used some techniques such as documentation, sample, and purposive sampling to collect this research data. In conclusion, the researcher discovered (1) clarity of subtitle is high with a presentation of clear sentences is 77%, less clear sentence is 19.8% and unclear sentence is 3.2%; (2) accuracy of subtitle is high with presentation of accurate translation is 82.5%, less accurate is 14.5%, and inaccurate translation is 3%; (3) naturalness of subtitle is high, with presentation of natural translation is

79.2% (1st expert) and 77.1% (2nd expert), less natural translation is 18.3 (1st expert) and 2.4 (2nd expert), and unnatural translation is 22.3% (1st expert) and 1.6% (2nd expert).

The second is *An Analysis of Translation Procedures Found in the Translation of Movie Subtitle: Zootopia* by Ananda, Hasan, and Thamrin (2019). The goal of this study is to figure out the intended audience in the translation of Zootopia movie and to find the types of translation procedures from English into Indonesian in Zootopia movie. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative methodology to conduct this research, and analyzed the data by using nineteen translation procedures of Newmark (1988) found in the source of data. In collecting the data, the writers used some steps as follow; (1) The writers watched the movie that was selected as the source of the data then matched the transcription of the subtitle of the source language in the movie.; (2) The writers rewatched the movie by using the two subtitles; the source language and the target language that was obtained from subscene (a site where you can get various kinds of subtitles of the various movies).; (3) Then, the writers categorized the data based on each translation procedure found in the Zootopia movie. In conclusion, the researcher discovered ten strategies found in the movie subtitle of Zootopia. Those are couplets, modulation, paraphrase, reduction, literal translation, cultural equivalent, transference, functional equivalent, naturalisation, and transposition/shifts.

The third is *Translation Technique of English to Indonesian Subtitles in "Crazy Rich Asian" Movie* by Tira Nur Fitria (2020). This research applied descriptive qualitative research since it described the translation procedures used by students. The data are described and analyzed based on Molina and Albir's (2002) theory of translation techniques. The researcher used some steps in collecting the data such as classifying the dialogues in the novel, identifying the translation procedures that are applied in translating the subtitle "Crazy Rich Asian" movie and analyzing the dialogues translation with its translation technique. In conclusion, there are 18 types of translation techniques used in the movie, such as 1. Adaptation; 2. Amplification (Addition); 3. Borrowing; 4. Calque; 5. Compensation; 6. Description; 7. Discursive Creation; 8. Established Equivalence; 9. Generalization; 10. Linguistic Amplification; 11. Linguistic Compression; 12. Literal Translation; 13. Modulation; 14. Particularization; 15. Reduction; 16. Substitution; 17. Transposition and 18. Variation.

Furthermore, there is a correlation between this research and the three previous studies above, analyzing the translation strategies in a movie. While the previous study only focuses on analyzing the strategies, this study not only focuses on the strategies but also on the figurative language used in the target language. This movie is the newest movie that will be released in 2021.

The main purpose of this study is to figure out the use of the translation strategies used in the subtitle to translate the source language into target language and also categorizing the types of the figurative languages used in the movie.

METHOD

The researcher analyses different types of figurative language found from the English and its Indonesian subtitles in the movie entitled *Cruella*. The researcher intends to adopt McArthur's (1996) theory to analyze figurative

language. The research concentrated not just on analyzing the figurative language, but also on the translation strategy that was used in the film. Mona Baker (2018) was chosen by the researcher to analyze the translation strategy.

Descriptive qualitative research was employed in this study to analyze and explain the data. According to Gay and Airasian (2000) descriptive qualitative research is characterized by the usage of non-numerical data and concern for the creation of meaning. According to Sandelowski (2000), descriptive qualitative research is different from other kinds of research, in that it focuses on the descriptive instead of the interpretative. Qualitative research techniques are types of methodology used to analyze the situations of natural objects, in qualitative research, the research is a necessary element, the process of collecting data is linked with a qualitative investigation, and qualitative research outcomes emphasize the meaning of generalization (Sugiyono, 2013).

There are some steps to collect the data from the movie. The first is by watching the Cruella movie, reading and understanding the English and Indonesian subtitles. After that, take a list of all expressions that employ figurative language in the movie. The researcher also uses some steps to analyze the data, namely: identifying, classifying, and categorizing based on McArthur's (1996) theory. Then, identifying, classifying, and categorizing the types of translation strategies based on Mona Baker's (2018) theory. After that, the researcher explains the SL, TL, and the situation that happened in the movie. The last step is the researcher draws conclusions from the data analysis.

Cruella is a comedy crime drama movie produced by Walt Disney Picture and was released on 28 May 2021. This movie is based on Cruella de Vil fictional character from Dodie Smith's novel *The Hundred and One Dalmatians*, published in 1956. Since the movie's background is adapted in the 70's era the words and sentences that contained in the movie are various and uncommonly appeared in today's daily life, it makes the researcher interested to analyze the movie.

The movie is about a girl named Estella who was born with half-black and half-white hair and is known as the anarchist and troublemaker kid. Besides that, Estella is a bright and talented young lady who is interested in establishing a name for herself through her design. After she was expelled from her school because she always broke the rules in the school, her mother took her to London.

Estella goes into the party despite being warned to stay in the car and unintentionally draws the attention of the owner's three fierce Dalmatians. They pursued her outside and shoved her from a cliffside balcony, where she died. Ten years after her mother passed away, Estella became a thief with two of her friends, Jasper and Horace, whom she met when her mother passed away. The background for this movie is adapted in 1970s London, which is in the punk rock revolution era. The data source was taken from Disney+ Hotstar. Both the English and Indonesian subtitles are available in the movie, and viewers can opt to watch which subtitle to read.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, there are only four out of eight strategies applied in the 17 data that are presented and analyzed, namely translation by using unrelated words, translation by using a more general word, translation by using related words, and translation by more neutral/expressive words.

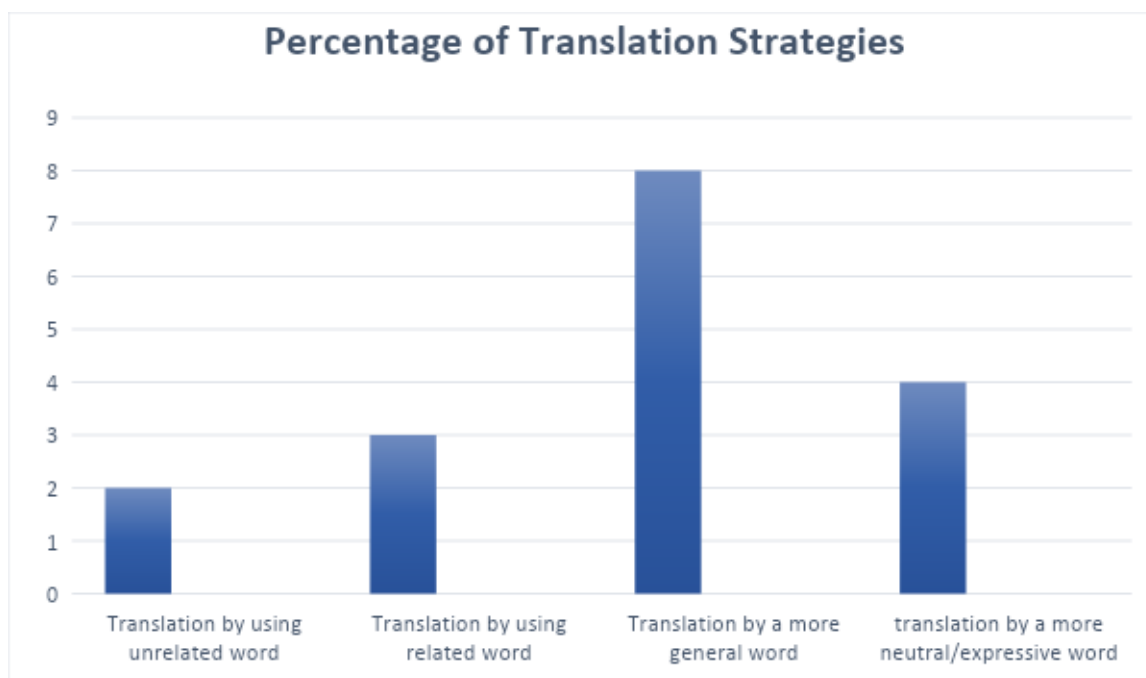


Figure 1. Percentage of Translation Strategies

According to the graphic above, the most commonly used method from 17 data is the translation by a more general word. Eight data points are used in this strategy. The second strategy that is most used in this research is the translation by more neutral/expressive words. There are four data out of 17. The third is the translation by using a related word from 17 data. There are three data used for this strategy from each strategy. The last strategy is the translation by using unrelated words. There are only two data out of 17 that used this strategy.

Translation by a more general word is the most used strategy in this research. It is because the translator was dealing with many types of non-equivalence. The translator does not find the words that would fit in the target language. Thus, strategy is applied in several pieces of data. The translator used the literal meaning from the source language to the target language without changing the meaning, so the reader still understood the message in the movie.

Table 1. Data of Figurative language translated by a more general word strategy

Source Language	Types of Figurative	Target Language
Fight! Fight! Fight!	Alliteration	Berkelahi!
She should what?	Alliteration	Dia apa? Apa?
What, what, what?		
My office. Now! Now,	Alliteration	Kantorku. Sekarang!
now.		
My last show was a	Hyperbole	Acara terakhirku sukses
triumph.		besar
Pasty, pasty, pasty.	Alliteration	Pucat
Box up my lunch,	Idiom	Siapkan makan siangku
Estella.		Estella
and she failed	Pleonasm	Dan dia gagal
dismally.		
I need you to lie low.	Idiom	Aku mau kamu bersembunyi

As it can be seen in the table there are eight types of figurative language used for translation by a more general word to translate the target language. The reason why the translator applied this strategy is that there is no equivalent word in the target language that can be used to translate the source language. Although the translator uses this strategy, the meaning or messages from this movie is still delivered to the reader.

The first data that used translation by a more general word is *fight! fight! fight!*. The situation is when Estella has a fight with her friend in the schoolyard, and it happens because her friend always bothered her in school, especially boys. Estella knows she should be kind, always smile and be friendly with her friend at school. At first, Estella admitted what her friends did with her, but she cannot take it anymore. Thus, she punched her friend at the schoolyard, and all of the students also gathered there and made them shout.

The words *fight! fight! fight!* It is categorized as alliteration in figurative language. According to Merriam Webster Online Dictionary, fight means using weapons or physical force to try to hurt someone and defeat an enemy. This sentence is being translated into Indonesian as *berkelahi*. According to KBBI Online Dictionary *berkelahi/kelahi* means (1) *pertengkaran adu kata*; (2) *pertengkaran adu kata/adu tenaga*. Based on the definition, it can be said that the sentence *fight! fight! fight!* It is translated by using a more general word because there is no equivalent word in the target language.

The other case is when Estella was expelled from her school, and her mother took her to London. Her mother told her that she could not continue her school and that she could not be a fashion designer, which is her dream. Her mother told her about it on the way to London. They would make a stop in a place to get a little help from her friend. While her mother was driving, Estella had a little sleep, and when she woke up, she almost arrived in a place called Hellman Hall. Estella knows this place, and it makes her happy. When her mother was preparing to get in there, Estella was also preparing herself, but her mother told her that she could not go with her mother, and it made her sad. Her mother wanted her to stay in the car and told her to lie low.

The word *lie low* is classified as an idiom in figurative language. According to The Free Dictionary, *lie low* means *to make oneself, remain hidden or inconspicuous to avoid being found, detected or scrutinized by others*. This sentence is being translated into Indonesian as *bersembunyi*. According to KBBI Online Dictionary, *bersembunyi* means *berlindung atau melindungi diri supaya tidak terlihat*. Based on the statement above, it can be said that *lie low* is translated by using a more general word strategy because there is no equivalent word in the target language that will match the word.

The second most used strategy in this research is the translation by using related words. This strategy is applied by paraphrasing using a related word with choosing a different form to lexicalize the concept expressed by the source language.

Table 2. Data of Figurative Language translated by paraphrase using related word

Source Language	Types of Figurative Language	Target Language
and we'll start planning how to make this London thing work.	Synecdoche	Lalu pikirkan tentang London
Before you fire me , I have something to say.	Idiom	Sebelum memecatku ada yang inginku katakan.
I'm all ears .	Idiom	Aku mendengarkan

As shown in the data table above, there are three data out of 17 from figurative language applied this strategy to translate into the target language. The words *this London thing works*, *fire me* and *I'm all ears*. It is translated by using related words that have the closest meaning to the target language.

Take a look at one case from the word *fire me*, in this case, the situation is when Estella gets her job at The Liberty of London as an office girl. Estella tried to tell her boss that she had skill in fashion, but her boss just ignored her and warned her not to cross her engagement, but it would not make her stop trying. She still tried to make her boss believe in her skill. Estella almost gave up to make her boss believe in her and thought that her boss was also tired of her and she could be fired

with her boss. Before her boss fired her, she wanted to say something to her boss, but as usual, her boss ignored her.

The word *fire me* is classified into idiom expressions based on figurative language theory. According to the Oxford Dictionary of Idioms *fire* means *a powerful sense of ambition or determination*. This word is translated into Indonesian as *pecat*. According to KBBI Online Dictionary *pecat* means (1) *melepaskan (dari jabatan)*; *memberhentikan (dari keanggotaan atau sebagainya)*, (2) *mengeluarkan (dari sekolah dan sebagainya)*, (3) *membebaskan dari pekerjaan*. Based on the definition above it can be said that *fire me* was translated using related word strategy because each word has a related meaning.

The second case is when the Baroness just came into her office and wanted Estella to get her lunch. She wanted Estella to bring her lunch as she ordered things like soy salmon, lemon-zest risotto, and many more. Meanwhile, as Estella finished preparing Baroness' lunch and wanted to give it to her, Estella saw that the Baroness' had a little conversation with some employee. Estella heard that the employee wants feedback from the Baroness'. Then, the Baroness just gives them feedback by evaluating their performance in Baroness' company and she just makes them fall silent and when the Baroness gives them a chance to talk, they just shut their mouth. The Baroness' just waited for them to talk and said I'm all ears.

The word *I'm all ears* is classified as an idiom in figurative language theory. According to Online Free Dictionary, *I'm all ears* means *I'm ready and eager to hear what you have to say*. Meanwhile, this sentence is translated in the target language as *aku mendengarkan*. This means that the translator translated into idiomatic sentences in the target language. Because there is no word that would fit the meaning, the translator just translated a used translation by using related words.

According to KBBI Online Dictionary *aku* means *kata ganti orang pertama yang berbicara atau menulis (dalam ragam akrab)*; *diri sendiri*; *saya*. The word *mendengarkan* means *mendengar akan sesuatu yang bersungguh-sungguh*; *memasang telinga baik baik untuk mendengar*, according to KBBI Online Dictionary. Based on the definition above it can be said that *I'm all ears* means *aku mendengarkan*, because if the translator uses the literal meaning in the target language it does not deliver the meaning from the movie. Then, the translator applied this strategy, because ears and *mendengarkan* has a related meaning to each other.

The third strategy that is used in this research is the translation by a more neutral/expressive word. The reason why this strategy applied in this research is to express the target language concept. This strategy was also applied when the translator found the unnatural or unsuitable word when translating the data.

Table 3. Data of Figurative Language translated by a more neutral/expressive word

Source Language	Types of Figurative Language	Target Language
Sir, I just wanted to say, I really am a dab hand with a needle	Idiom	Pak aku sungguh mahir dengan jarum
The audience broke into rapturous applause at first sight.	Hyperbole	Para penonton riuh bertepuk tangan pada pandangan pertama
Who are you? You look vaguely familiar.	Pleonasm	Siapa kau? Sepertinya familier
You certainly made a splash.	Idiom	Jelas kau menarik perhatian

As shown in the data table, four data out of 17 from the figurative language used this strategy to translate the target language. The words *rapturous applause* at first sight, *vaguely familiar*, and *made a splash* were translated by using a more neutral/expressive word strategy.

The first case is when The Baroness said the audience broke into *rapturous applause* at first sight. In this case, the situation is when Estella makes a little trouble in her office when The Baroness comes. Estella makes a little modification with the mannequin in the front window. Her boss did not like the result and was also mad at her, but different to Baroness, and she looked at it as fashion. The Baroness seemed interested in the design, then she gave her card and wanted Estella to come to the Baroness' house, and she felt so happy about that. Then she went home and prepared herself for the meeting. When she came to the Baroness' house, she joined with another employee and looked like Baroness wanted to read the news. The Baroness read people's opinion about her last show and the media wrote that the audience broke into *rapturous applause* at first sight and it made her satisfied.

The phrase *rapturous applause at first sight* is classified as hyperbole based on figurative language theory. According to the Oxford Online Dictionary *rapturous* means *expressing extreme pleasure for somebody/something*. According to the Oxford Online Dictionary *applause* means *the noise made by a group of people clapping their hands and sometimes shouting to show their approval or pleasure*. The word *rapturous* was translated into Indonesian as *riuh*. According to KBBI Online Dictionary *riuh* means *sangat ramai (tentang suara); hiruk-pikuk; gaduh*. Meanwhile, the word *applause* was translated into Indonesian as *bertepuk tangan*. According to KBBI Online Dictionary, *bertepuk tangan* means *menamparkan kedua telapak tangan untuk mengadakan bunyi (tanda gembira, setuju dan sebagainya)*. From the definition above, it can be said that the words *rapturous applause* was translated into *riuh bertepuk tangan* by applied translation

by a more neutral/expressive strategy to express the target language concept without changing the meaning.

The other case is when Estella knew that her mother's necklace was stolen by the Baroness, so she had a plan to take it back. In shorts she went to The Black and White party where the Baroness went, she involved her friends to help her, and she went to the party as Cruella. Her plan ran smoothly until one of her friends was caught by the guard and the party went messed up. She made another plan to take revenge on Baroness, then asked for help from her other friends. First was Anita to tell everyone about Cruella. Meanwhile, her news about the party last night was spread out in town, and one of her other friends named Artie told her that she made a splash when Cruella came into his store.

The phrase *made a splash* is classified as an idiom expression in figurative language theory. According to the Oxford Online Dictionary of Idioms, *making a splash* means *attracting a great deal of attention*. The phrase was translated in Indonesian as *menarik perhatian*. According to KBBI Online dictionary *menarik* means *memengaruhi atau membangkitkan hasrat untuk memperhatikan* and *perhatian* means *ihwal memperhatikan; apa yang diperhatikan; minat*. From the definition above, it can be said that the word *made a splash* was translated as *menarik perhatian* by using translating by a more neutral/expressive word strategy to express the target language concept without changing the meaning.

The last strategy applied in this research is the translation by using unrelated words. This strategy used is when the concept expressed by the source item is not lexicalized at all in the target language, the paraphrase strategy can still be used in some contexts. It allows the translator to unpack the meaning of the source item using non-straight related words.

Table 4. Data of Figurative Language translated by using unrelated word

Source Language	Types of Figurative Language	Target Language
Now, I might have padded out your CV a bit.	Idiom	Mungkin aku sedikit memalsukan lamaranmu.
Kid's a snowflake Special, blah-blah-blah.	Metaphor	Anak itu unik, istimaewa, bla-bla-bla

As it can be seen from the table, there are two data out of 17 from the figurative language that used this strategy for translating to the target language. The words *padded out*, and *kid's a snowflake* was translated by using unrelated words.

For the data above, the situation is when Estella celebrated her birthday with her friends, and her friends gave her a present. Since her friends knew that Estella really wanted to be a fashion designer, they gave her an offer of employment from Liberty of London. Estella was so happy and excited about that, but she was also

curious how her friends got that. Her friends said that they used their skill as a thief to get that offer and padded out Estella's CV to make the office accept her.

The word *padded out* is classified as an idiom expression in figurative language. According to Oxford Online Dictionary, *padded out/pad out* means *to make something such an article seem longer and more expressive by adding things that are unnecessary*. The word was translated into *memalsukan lamaran*. According to KBBI Online Dictionary, *palsu* means *tidak tulen; tidak sah; lancung (tentang ijazah, surat keterangan; uang dan sebagainya)*. From the statement above it can be said that *padding out* is the action of doing something unfair. This word was translated by using unrelated words because there is no equivalent word to translate in idiomatic expression in the target language.

The other case is when Estella noticed her mother's necklace for the first time in Baroness' neck. She tried to make Baroness give more information about the necklace and she said that the employee stole the necklace and when it came back the employee fell off a cliff and died. Estella asked for the name of the employee, but Baroness did not remember it. The Baroness also told her that the employee had a kid. "*A kid snowflake, special, blah-blah-blah*".

The word *kid snowflake* is classified as a personification in figurative language. According to the Oxford Online Dictionary, *snowflake* is an offensive word of a person who you think expects special treatment or is too sensitive to criticism and easily upset. The word was translated into *unik* in Indonesian. According to KBBI Online Dictionary, *unik* means *tersendiri dalam bentuk atau jenisnya; lain daripada yang lain; tidak ada persamaan dengan yang lain; khusus*. From the definition above, it can be said that a *snowflake* is *a kid that is born with something unique in themselves*, the word being translated into *unik* in Indonesian because there is no equivalent word that is suited in translating to the target language.

CONCLUSION

As specified by McArthur (1996), figurative language is the strategy to make ambiguities and doubts produce an extraordinary effect. This research provided Mona Baker's (2018) translation strategy to analyze the translation strategy applied on figurative language. Baker served eight strategies to make the translator easier when translating several figurative expressions.

The researcher found 19 types of figurative language and chose 17 to be analyses due to the similarity and this research found four strategies out of eight in translating 17 figurative languages to the target language, namely: translation by a more general word in total eight data, translation by a more neutral/expressive word in total four data, translation by paraphrase using a related word in total three data and translation by paraphrase using an unrelated word in total two data. This research has limitations because it is only analyzed in a movie and the researcher faced some difficulties in analyzing. The suggestion for the next research is to analyze more broadly and deeply about this topic in other genres and movies and also look for other areas such as; novel, game, or poetry.

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