AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION QUALITY OF
FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN MOANA MOVIE SCRIPT

A GRADUATION PAPER

Submitted to the Board of Examiners as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) of English Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga

BY:

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SALATIGA
2019
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Department : English Education Department

Declare that this graduating is written by the researcher and it does not copy from other researcher. Theories and citations are used code of ethics of writing for graduating paper I gave permission to publish this graduating paper on IAIN Salatiga’s e-repository.

Salatiga, August 19th 2019

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ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR’S NOTE

Case: Istighfarin Speleony Triningsih’s Graduation Paper

Dear,

The Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty

Assalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Istighfarin Speleony Triningsih’s graduating paper entitled AN ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATION QUALITY OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN MOANA MOVIE SCRIPT, I have decided would like to propose that this paper can be accepted by the teacher training and Education Faculty. I hope this paper can be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb

Counselor,

Faizal Risdianto, S. S., M. Hum
NIP. 197750917208011010
A GRADUATING PAPER
AN ANALYSIS OF THE QUALITY TRANSLATION OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE USED IN MOANA MOVIE SCRIPT
WRITTEN BY:
ISTIGHFARIN SPELEONY TRININGSIH
23030150135

Has been brought to the board examiners of English and Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty at State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga on September, 6th 2019, and hereby considered to complete the requirements for degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd,) in the English and Education.

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Salatiga, September 6th 2019
Dean of Teacher Training and Education Faculty

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MOTTO

“The only way to do great work is to love what you do”

(Steve Jobs)
DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

1. My beloved family, my father (Totok Sumantri), my mother (Linda Wahyuni), and my brothers (Zulfikhar Ibnu Sumantri and Zulkarnaen Ibnu Sumantri). Who always give me everlasting love, motivate, support, spirit and inspiration, thanks for all generosity, finance, and encouragement, so that the writer can finish the graduating paper. Thanks a lot for your praying and guidance. I hope Allah always blesses you and his affection around you.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahi robbil ‘alamin, all praise is to Allah SWT, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful who always blesses and helps the writer so that the writer can finish the graduating paper. Bless and mercy is upon great Prophet Muhammad SAW for his guidance that leads the writer to the truth.

However, this research will not be finished without support, advice, help, and encouragement from several people and institutions. Hence, the researchers would like to express special thanks to:

1. Mr. Prof. Dr. Zakiyuddin Baidhowy, M.Ag., the Rector of State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) of Salatiga.
2. Mr. Prof. Dr. Mansur M.Ag, the Dean of Teacher Training and Educational Faculty of State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) of Salatiga.
3. Mr. Norwanto, M.Hum., the Head of English Education Department of State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) of Salatiga.
4. Mr. Faizal Risdianto, S.S., M.Hum. The counselor of this graduating paper. Thanks for suggestion and recommendation for this graduating paper from beginning until the end. Thank you for your patience and care.
5. Mrs. Lilik Istiqomah, S.S., M.Hum., M.Pd. a professional rater graduated from translation magister study.
6. All lecturers and staff of State Institute of Islamic Studies (IAIN) of Salatiga.
7. My best friends (Kiki, Mala, fuji, Maya, April, setia, novia, shofi, lala, putu dewanti) thanks for your sharing, loyalty,
support, kindness, and Muhammad Mirwan Yazid, thank you always beside me and help me in everything.

Wassalamu alaikum, Wr, Wb.

Salatiga, August 19th 2019
The Writer

Istighfarin Speleeny Tiningsih
NIM. 23030150135
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ABSTRACT


Key Words: Translation Quality, Figurative, Movie Script.

The purposes of this research are divided into two parts; first to find the types of figurative language used in the Moana movie script. Second, to know the translation quality of figurative language by using Nababan’s theory. This research applied descriptive qualitative method. It means that it does not need statistic approach to explore the material. Qualitative research is a research which the data written or oral words is descriptively analyzed. The data are collected by documentation. The primary data taken from Moana movie script. The secondary data are taken from many literature books and some relevant materials to support and complete the primary data sources. The procedure of analysing the data starts by analysing figurative language and describing the quality of translation of figurative language in Moana movie script. From the analysis, the researcher found 50 data of figurative language which consist of 10 types namely 7 similes, 4 metaphor, 11 hyperbole, 11 personifications, 2 metonymies, 3 alliterations, 1 idiom, 4 rhetoric, 1 onomatopoeia, 6 repetitions. From those 50 data, 44 data were accurate, acceptable, and readable. In addition, 6 data were less accurate, less acceptable, and less readable based on Nababan’s theory.
## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SL</td>
<td>Source Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>Target Language</td>
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</table>
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discusses background of the study, limitation of the study, problem of the statement, objective of the study, benefit of the study, definition of key terms, researcher paper organization.

A. Background of the Study

Figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect (Abrams, 1999: 96). According to Dancygier and Sweetser (2014: 1) “figurative language was thought of as being one aspect of what gives a text-in particular, a poetic text-special aesthetic value.

Therefore, in its application, the figurative language used literary works, such as novel, poetry, song, drama, and movie. Figurative language the use figures of speech to become more effective, persuasive and imagination. Figurative of speech such as metaphors, similes, hyperbole, personification, alliteration is outside the literal meanings of the words to give the reader new insights.

In this graduation paper, the researcher wants to know the types of figurative language in the movie, especially in English movies, that it is commonly known movie has a message that wants to be presented to the
audience. The movie can also be one of the sources of education, knowledge, and entertainment. There are many popular foreign movies in Indonesia, like *Harry Potter*, *Fantastic Beast*, and *Brave* movies which have same popularity *Moana* movie. Usually, all foreign movies are produced in English, which is difficult to understand by Indonesia people. The differences in language used can be a problem for Indonesians. The movie should be translated from English Language as SL to Indonesia language as TL, in order to make the audience easier to understand and enjoy the movie. So, translation of foreign movies is very helpful in Indonesia.

To make a translation, it is necessary to know the technique of translating the foreign language into the target language. According to Bendana and Melby (2012: 13), translation is an operation which consists in rendering a written source text to a written target text that retains elements of information, form, functionality, and tone abiding by agreed-on specifications. In translation, a movie not only based on the source language but also be seen from the aspect of the translation quality. There are 3 aspects in rate the translation quality in order to produce a good translation. According to Nababan (2012:44), there are 3 the parameters of the translation quality, is accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

In this case, the researcher writes about the quality of translation from the figurative language found in the *Moana* movie. Based on the consideration the researcher wants to research entitled:
“An analysis of the quality translation of figurative language used in Moana movie script”

B. Limitation of the Study

To prohibit misunderstanding or misinterpretation, the writer gives a limit and problem statement in this research. This research is to classify the type of figurative language and to analyze the quality translation contained in the figurative language found in Moana movie script. The object of this research is the figurative language found in the Moana movie.

C. Problem of Statement

In this research, the researcher intends to focus on the following problems:

1. What are the types of figurative language used in Moana Movie script?
2. How is the quality translation of the figurative language used in Moana movie script?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the problems of the research, the objective of the research has the following below:

1. To find the types of figurative language used in the Moana movie script.
2. To know the quality translation of the figurative language used in

*Moana* movie script.

**E. Benefit of the Study**

Based on the objective of the study, the benefit of the study that consists of:

1. Theoretical Benefit

   The result of this research will give information about the quality of translation analysis of figurative language.

2. Practical Benefit

   a. For Researcher

   By doing this project the project will get some experiences and knowledge about this project and it will be useful in the future.

   b. For Reader

   This project hoped can give more beneficial information and knowledge to get the reader.

   c. For the next project

   The next project can conduct further projects in this field by extending it to other levels, other subjects, and to different settings.

Future Researcher.
F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Figurative Language

According to Abrams (1999: 96), figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect. Dancygier and Sweetser (2014: 1) states that “figurative language was thought of as being one aspect of what gives a text-in particular, a poetic text-special aesthetic value

2. Quality of The Translation

There are 3 aspects in rate the translation quality in order to produce a good translation. (Nababan, 2012: 44).

a. Accuracy is evaluating the translation to refer to the text of the source language and the text of the target language is already worth it.

b. Acceptability is a translation in expressed in accordance with the rules of the norms and culture that apply in the target language.

c. Readability, the term readability is basically not only about the readability of the source language text but also the readability of the target language.
3. **Moana movie**

Moana movie is an animated musical adventure film from America in 2016 which tells about Moana save the island that will be destroyed. The researcher chose Moana movie because the researcher is interested in what kind of figurative language is used in the Moana movie and the quality translation of figurative language because the movie is an animated film whose audience is mostly children. Here the short synopsis of Moana.

The protagonist of this story is Moana. She is the chief’s daughter. The story mostly took place at the Motunui island and the sea. Moana is the successor of her father to become a tribal chief. Moana learns everything she needs to know about life on her island, Motunui, but she finds herself continuously drawn to the ocean. Every time she goes near it, her parent brings her back and remind her that to her duties and her people are where she belongs not the sea.

G. **Research Paper Organization**

In this researcher is divided into five chapters and each chapter explain different topic being discussed. Here are five chapters that discussed:

Chapter I is Introduction. It consists of a background of the study, the focus of the study, the objective of the study, the benefit of the study, the definition of key term, research paper organization.
Chapter II review of related Literature: the definition of figurative language, type of figurative language, definition of translation, translation quality, Moana Movie, and previous study.

Chapter III Research Method: it covers the type of research, the object of the study, data and data source, the technique of data collections, the technique of analysing data.

Chapter IV Data Analysis and Discussion. This chapter elaborates “An Analysis the Translation Quality of Figurative Language Used in Movie Script Moana”.

Chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion. it includes conclusion and suggestion.
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter will discuss the review of the related theories and related studies. The review is very important because it used as the basis of analysis of the study.

A. Theoretical Review

1. Figurative language

a. Definition of Figurative Language

A figurative language or called a figurative of speech is a change in the ordinary manner of expression, using words in other than their literal meaning to enhance the way a thought is expressed. According to Dancygier and Sweetser (2014:1) “figurative language was thought of as being one aspect of what gives a text-in particular, a poetic text-special aesthetic value”. It means that figurative language is expressing something that used in ant text. Abrams (1999: 96) states that figurative language is a conspicuous departure from what users of a language apprehend as the standard meaning of words, or else the standard order of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.
This research focuses on analyzing the figurative language found in the *Moana* movie script. In this movie, there are some figurative languages.

**b. Types of Figurative Language**

1) **Simile**

   According to Barnet (2008: 671) in a simile, items from different classes are explicitly compared by a connective such as “like”, “as” or “than” or by a verb such as appears or seems. (if the objects compared are from the same classis).

   Kennedy & Gioia (1995:680) states that simile is a comparison of two things, indicated by some connective, usually *like, as, than*, or a verb such as *resembles*.

   For example: 1. I move fast like a cheetah on the Serengeti

   2. She’s happy as a clam

2) **Metaphor**

   According to Barnet (2008: 672) stated that metaphor asserts the identity, without a connective such as “like” or a verb such a appears, of terms that are literally incompatible. Kennedy and Gioia (1995:680) states that metaphor is a statement that one thing is something else, which is a literal sense, it is not. In the theory of Lakoff (1992: 4) adopted a strategy naming is mappings, using mnemonics which suggest the mapping, have the
form: Target domain as Source domain, or Target domain (Tenor/object) and Source domain (vehicle/subject), example: “love is a journey”. The analysis is “love” (target domain/tenor/object) and “journey” (source domain/vehicle/subject)

For example: 1. This coffee shop is an icebox

   Conceptual metaphor: “this coffee shop” as (target domain/tenor/object) and “icebox” as (source domain/vehicle/subject)

2. She’s drowning in a sea of a grief

   Conceptual metaphor: “she’s drowning” as (target domain/tenor/object) and “sea of a grief” as (source domain/vehicle/subject)

3) Hyperbole

   Hyperbole is the type of figurative language which has the style of language in expressing something exaggeratedly, contains excessive statement or effect, not the truth. It consists of exaggeration statement in such amount: size, nature, and quality in order to the speakers want to give stressing on their statement or situation.

   Abrams (1999: 120) states that hyperbole is a bold overstatement or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility.
For example: 1. I have told you a million times to clean your room.

2. Her head was spinning from all the new information

4) Personification

Personification is the type of figurative language which is giving the characteristics of human to non-human, giving the position of human characteristics that attributing a personality to impersonal object.

According to Barnet (2008:674) personification is the attribution of human feelings or characteristics to abstractions or to inanimate objects.

For example: 1. The sea lashed out in anger at the ships, unwilling to tolerate another battle.

2. The sky misses the sun at night
5) *Metonymy*

Dancygier and Sweetser (2014: 5) states that metonymy is about the relationship of correlation – things that occur together in experience so that we associate them and can use the word for one to evoke the other.

According to Arp (2011: 80) Metonym is the use of something closely related for the thing actually meant. It is figurative of speech in which the name of one object is replaced by another which is closely associated with it.

For example: 1. "Pen" stands for "the written word."

2. "Sword" stands for "military aggression."

6) *Alliteration*

Alliteration is the repetition of an initial consonant in two or more words. It is a deliberate phonological device. It is also mostly associated with literally, especially poetic, but it is also found in popular idioms, tongue twister, and advertising language.

According to Abrams (1999: 5), alliteration is the repletion of a speech sound in a sequence of nearby words. The terms are usually applied only to consonants, and only when the recurrent sound begins a word or a stressed syllable within a word.
For example: 1. She sells seashells by the sea-shore

2. Peter Piter picked a peck of pickled peppers

7) Idiom

An idiom is figurative of speech in a figurative language that represents uniquely. According to McArthur (1992: 497) an expression unique to a language, especially one whose sense is not predictable from the meanings and arrangement of its elements.

For example: 1. He **missed the boat.** - He missed out on an opportunity

2. I'm going to **call it a night.** - I'm going to bed

8) Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a figurative language of speech by a question, which actually does not need to be answered because the question is already contained in the question. The question might not have an answer, or it might have an obvious answer.

For example: 1. Is rain wet?

2. Can birds fly?
9) Onomatopoeia

Abrams (1999: 199) states that onomatopoeia is applied words or passages which seem to correspond to or to strongly suggest, what they denote in any way whatever- in size, movement, tactile feel, or force, as well as sound.

For example: water sounds

1. Bloop
2. Splash

10) Repetition

According to Boggs and Petrie (2011: 60), perhaps the most obvious way of charging an object is by drawing attention to it more often than a simple surface object might seem to deserve. Repetitions increase the significance and symbolic power of the object at each appearance.

For Example: 1. We resolve to be brave. We resolve to be good.

We resolve to uphold the law according to our oath.

3. Hungry cats lash out not because they are mean, but because they are hungry.
2. Translation

a. Definition of Translation

The translation is a process of finding meaning the source language that transferred into the target language. In translating the meaning; there are some points that should be concerned in translating well such as accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of the meaning, messages, or ideas of the translation. The result of the translation from the source language into the target language has to give understanding to the reader in the target language.

According to Bendana and Melby (2012: 13), translation is an operation which consists in rendering a written source text to a written target text that retains elements of information, form, functionality, and tone abiding by agreed-on specifications. Newmark (1991: 1) states that translation is concerned with morals and with factual truth. This truth can be effectively rendered only if is grasped by the reader, and that is the purpose and the end of translation. The translation process is not a simple activity. It is not only about finding the translated version of the source language in the target language. Translation process deals with the meaning.

From the definition of translation above it can be concluded that the translation is the deals with two different kinds of language. The first is the source language (SL), which is the original language of the source, and the second is the target language (TL) or the results.
from the translation of the source language. The main point of translation is to transfer the sense of the source language into to target language with the equivalence. In translation, making an equivalent meaning is one of the most important things to be considered the style of the form of the language.

In the translation field translator need some strategies and process to get an ideal translate and finding equivalence is not easy because equivalence is the problem in the translation stages. Therefore, the translator must be careful in the selection of words when they are doing their translation work to achieve the best translation. According to Baker (1992) classifies the problems of equivalent in translation and suggests some strategies to solve. They are:

1) Equivalent at word level: an approach to trying to get the equivalent word analysis the meaning of the words in a text.

2) Equivalent above word level: an approach to trying to get the equivalent through analysis the combination of words and phrases.

3) Grammatical equivalence is an approach to trying to get equivalent through analysis categories grammatical.
4) Textual equivalence is an approach to trying to get textual equivalent through analysis of the role of word order in conveying the messages at the level of the text.

5) Pragmatic equivalence is an approach to trying to get equivalent through studies that pay attention to how the text is used in communication situations involving writers, reading, and cultural context.

b. The Quality Translation

In translation, the quality translation is very necessary. Culture the author of the text source language is very different from the culture of the readers the text target language, and similarly with the ideology of the translator is different from one another. The culture of every country is different so that the necessary parameter of the quality translation so that the translation is acceptable and can be easy to understand by the readers. Larson (1998: 529) asserts three main reasons the translator wants to be sure his translation is accurate, clarity, and naturalness. So that the important points in the translation process are accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. Accuracy means correct of the source text and transfer of the meaning of that message as exactly as possible into target language. Clarity means the translator makes the message of the source text as easy to understand, and most clearly. And naturalness means the translator uses the natural form of
the target language if the translation is to be effective and acceptable. A translation should not sound foreign.

According to Nababan (2012: 44), quality translation should have 3 aspects:

1) Accuracy

Accuracy is the terms used in the evaluation of translation if the text of the source language text and target language equivalence or not. The concept of equivalence leads to the similar of the content and message between both. A text can be referred to as a good translation if the text has a meaning and the same message with the other text.

2) Acceptability

Acceptability is the evaluation of the translation of the text the target language if a translation is already disclosed in accordance with the rules of the norms and culture prevailing in the target language or not.

In English, a grandchild can greet his grandfather with “How are you, John”. It seems clear that a grandchild greets his grandfather with direct mention of the name of this grandfather. Greetings such as it is certainly considered impolite to native speakers of the language
Java, always includes a greeting “Mbah” and followed by the name of this grandfather.

3) Readability

Readability basically not only concerns the readability of the text source language but also the readability of the text target language. This is in accordance with the nature of any process of translation always involves both languages.

Furthermore, based on Larson (1998: 529) and Nababan (2012:44) theories researcher assumes clarity and readability as a similar purpose. It means a translation text can be easily understood by the readers. Meanwhile, naturalness and acceptability are about the readers’ feeling and related to the applicable norms when reading the translation text

**c. Assessment of the Quality Translation**

Assessment of the quality translation is a technique to measure the level of quality in the translation text, which is the assessment at the level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translated text. According to Machali (2000:119-120) to measure the assessment of the quality translation using the instruments:
Table 1. Assessment according to Machali

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The translation almost perfect</td>
<td>86-90</td>
<td>The meaning of the translation is good; almost no such as translation; no spelling errors/grammatical irregularities; There is no error using the term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(A)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The translation is very good</td>
<td>76-85</td>
<td>There is no distortion of meaning; there is no erroneous use of the term; there is no erroneous use of the term; there is no erroneous use of the term.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(B)</td>
<td>one or two grammar/spelling errors (for Arabic there should be no spelling mistakes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good translation</td>
<td>61-75</td>
<td>There is no distortion of meaning; There are literal translations that are rigid, but relatively not more than 15% of the whole text, so it doesn't feel like a translation too; Grammatical errors and idioms relative to no more than 15% of the entire text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(C)</td>
<td>There one or two spelling mistakes (for the Arabic language there should be no spelling mistakes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The translation is enough (D) 46-60 Feels as a translation; There are some literal translations that are rigid, but relatively not more than 25%. There are some idioms and grammatical errors, but relative to no more than 25% of the entire text there is one-two use of the terms that are not raw or not common or less obvious.

Bad translation (E) 20-45 Very much feels like a translation; Too many literal translations are rigid (relative more than 25% of the entire text). Distortion of meaning and erroneous use of the term is more than 25% overall text.

To measure the level of accuracy, acceptability, and readability in this research, researchers use a score of 1 to 3 to measure the level of the translation of the text, namely with the following criteria and indicators:
### Table 2: Accuracy Assessment Instrument

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCORE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 3     | Accuracy       | • The message is delivered precisely in the target language  
                   • No meaning of deviation/distortion meaning  
                   • No additional, disappearance or alteration of information |
| 2     | Less accuracy  | • Message delivered is less precise in the target language  
                   • There is some deviation or distortion of meaning  
                   • There are some additions, omissions, or changes to the information. |
| 1     | Inaccurate     | • Message delivered is not correct in the target language  
                   • No deviation or distortion of meaning  
                   • Many encountered errors in the selection or use of terms |
Table 3. Acceptability Assessment Instrument

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCORE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Acceptability</td>
<td>• Not impressed as the translation results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>• Translations reflect common communication found in the context of the target language</td>
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<td>• Using grammar and language styles that are commonly used speakers of the target language</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Less acceptability</td>
<td>• The translation feels a bit rigid so it's somewhat impressed like the translations</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>• Translations are less prevalent because there are multiple grammar and language styles not found in the target language</td>
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<td>• Tied to the structure of source language</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unacceptable</td>
<td>• The translation is not natural and feels rigid, impressed as a result of translation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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• There are languages and grammar styles that are not found in the speakers’ target language
• Tied to the structure source language

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<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>INDICATOR</th>
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<td>Easy</td>
<td>The translation is easy to understand the meaning. The special terms are used in the translation of many known readers</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>enough</td>
<td>The translations are easy to understand the meaning, but there are one or two terms that the reader cannot understand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>difficult</td>
<td>The translation is quite easy to understand because there are some use of terms that are not understood by readers</td>
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3. Moana Movie

Moana movie is an animated musical adventure movie from America in 2016 which tells about Moana save the island that will be destroyed. Here the short synopsis of Moana.
The protagonist of this story is Moana. She is the chief’s daughter. The story mostly took place at Motunui Island and the sea. Moana is the successor of her father to become a tribal chief. Moana learns everything she needs to know about life on her island, Motunui, but she finds herself continuously drawn to the ocean. Every time she goes near it, her parents bring her back and remind her that to her duties and her people is where she belongs not the sea. Her grandmother, Tala, however, encourages Moana to follow her heart and listen to the voice inside for that is who she truly is. Her grandmother tells Moana about the story of the mother island Te Fiti, with her heart, Te Fiti has the power to create life and bring other islands into life. Without her heart, Te Fiti’s island begins to worsen and sends terrible darkness. The demigod Maui, using his magical hook to shapeshift into various creatures, travels to the mother island and steals Te Fiti’s heart; a small, green gemstone carved with a spiral. Maui escapes on his boat but is confronted by Te Ka, a demon of lava and fire which rose from the sea like a volcano. Maui boldly engaged Te Ka in battle but was struck from the sky.

Grandmother then tells Moana that her stories were true, that someone will one day restore the heart and save everyone. Then, she pressed a green stone into Moana’s hand that she kept within her necklace; saying that she was there the day the ocean chose Moana to be the one to restore the heart. Moana runs to the master hut where Tui (Moana’s father) is addressing the council, trying to assure them they won’t run out food.
When Moana interrupts and begs help to restore the heart, Tui leaves in anger and says he should have burned the boat cavern ages ago. Just then, a warrior calls to the chief. Tui and Moana run to their hut to find Tala lying in bed ill. Whispering, she tells Moana to take the heart and find Maui. Moana leaves and her mother helps her pack from the cavern, Moana takes the small canoe with a spiral painted on the sail. She struggles to sail properly, following the hook constellation. Moana demands of Maui that he help her restore the heart. Maui gives terms to Moana to help Maui find his hook. She agrees to help him retrieve his hook before setting a course for Te Fiti.

They went to Lalotai; the realm of monsters. Maui opens the entrance. He and Moana drop into the realm. Moana evades an array of monsters and eventually finds the entrance to the lair of Tamatoa, a creature Maui said would have his hook since he loves to collect shiny and valuable objects. Maui then takes his hook and tries to shapeshift, but it’s been so long that he can’t control his powers. Using a geyser, Maui and Moana are shot back to the surface.

Moana sails back to restore the heart of Te Fiti, but Te Ka sends a giant wave her way, knocking her canoe over and is about to hit her with a blast of fire but Maui appears and defends Moana, giving her enough time to make it to Te Fiti. When she gets there, however, Moana finds that the entire island of Te Fiti is gone; the shape of the goddess gouged beneath the water all that remains. Turning back, she then notices a spiral symbol
on Te Ka’s chest and realizes the truth. Holding the heart above her, she grabs the attention of Te Ka, Moana tells Te Ka that this is not truly who she is. Te Ka’s fires go out as she calms down and Moana places the heart back within the spiral on Te Ka’s chest. Restored, the lava rock falls away to reveal Te Fiti, lush and green once more.

Moana sails back to Motunui where the flowers and fruit are blossoming again since the darkness has been defeated. She is reunited with her people and her parents. The ocean gives her a pink seashell which Moana places on the sacred mountain before helping her people take the fleet of boasts out to begin voyaging once again.

B. Previous Study

Previous research was found by the researcher before. This research about kinds of figurative language, and quality translation of figurative language found in Moana movie script. There was some researcher conducted in a kind of figurative language.

The first research is done by Niken Fajarwati (2016) in “An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Katy Perry Selected Song. Her research explains the kind of figurative language in Katy Perry's song. The difference between her research and this research is her research, research kind of figurative in song while this research researched the kinds of a figurative animated musical adventure film. Her research
design was a descriptive quantitative survey; while this research used descriptive qualitative research.

The second research is done by Afif Annikmatul Khoiriyah (2016) in “An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Movie Script Frozen”. Her research explains about kind of figurative language in Frozen Movie. The difference between her research and this research is her research about the role of figurative language in building the message, while this research explains the quality translation of figurative language.

The third research is done by Stevan Rendy JP (2013) in “Translation Analysis on Figurative Language in the Oldman and the Sea by Ernest Hemingway into Lelaki Tuan dan Laut by Sapardi Djoko Damono”. The difference between his research and this research is his research analyzed translation method, while this research analysis quality translation of figurative language.
BAB III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter contains the type of research, object of research, data sources, technique of collecting data, technique of analyzing data, and data verification.

A. Type of Research

This study was conducted using descriptive-qualitative method because it described and analyzed the phenomena of the study in the quality translation of figurative language and used in the movie. The data obtained from Moana movies to get more understanding of figurative language and quality translation.

According to Vanderstoep and Johnson (2009: 7) explain that qualitative research produces narrative or textual descriptions of the phenomena understudies. Creswell (2014: 183) states that qualitative methods rely on text and image data, have unique steps in data analysis, and draw on the diverse design.

According to Kothari (2004: 2), descriptive research includes surveys and fact-finding inquiries of different kinds. He also believes that the main characteristics of the descriptive method are that the researcher has no control over the variable; the researcher can only report what has happened or what is happening.
B. Object of Research

The object of this research is the figurative language used in the Moana movie. The data in this research are the quality of translation of figurative language used in Moana movie script.

C. Data Sources

The primary data of this research from the movie script of Moana containing figurative language which is taken from https://subscene.com/subtitles/moana/english/1508495 and https://subscene.com/subtitles/moana/indonesian/1505490 (put in reference on Thursday, April 04, 2019 at 19.05 p.m.). Then, the secondary data is taken from Nababan and Machali’s books.

D. Technique of Collecting Data

This Research, the method of collecting data such as techniques:

1. Watching Moana movie.

2. Downloading the script and its subtitling to know the data between SL and TL, the researcher read the movie more than once, for the purpose to understand deeply about the movie script.

3. Understanding the theory of figurative language and theory of quality translation, in this step, the researcher understands the theory of figurative language and theory of quality translation that used to analyze the Moana movie script.
4. Taking and identifying all the words, phrase and sentences containing figurative language.

5. The tabulating makes it easier to analyze the quality of translation.

6. The researcher is helped by the rater to analyses the quality of translation of figurative language used in *Moana* movie.

**E. Technique of Analysing Data**

According to Vanderstoep and Johnson (2009: 258), the result of qualitative studies is presented in “Data Analysis”. Miles and Huberman (1994: 10) states that analysis can be defined as consisting of three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/ verification. In this research, the researcher uses Miles and Huberman’s theory in analyzing the data, so there are three steps to do.

1. **Data Reduction**

   According to Miles (1994: 10), data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written up field notes or transcripts. In this research, the data is in the form of video and transcription of *Moana* movies. Based on Miles' theory, in this step the researcher firstly analyzing the data by watching *Moana* movie, listen carefully and checking the data by reading the transcription to see the context. next, the researcher selecting the sentences or words of figurative language on *Moana*
movie. After that, the researcher categorizes the data based on kinds of figurative language, those are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, Rhetoric, onomatopoeia, repetition.

2. Data Display

According to Miles and Huberman (1994: 11), In this step, the researcher shows or displays the data which contains the figurative language, not only as generally but specifically and clearly. The researcher shows with sentences or words contain figurative language contained found in the Moana movie script, what categories of figurative language of figurative in those sentences, why is it categories as its category of figurative language used in Moana movie and analyze the quality of translation of figurative language.

3. Conclusion Drawing

The last step to analyze the data in this research is by drawing a conclusion. According to Miles (1994: 11), final conclusion may not appear until data collection is over, depending on field notes; coding storage and retrieval methods of the funding agency, but they often have been prefigured from the beginning even when a researcher claims to have been proceeding inductively. In this step, the researcher concludes the result of the research based on the research
problems, figurative language theory, and theory of the quality of translation that used.

F. Data Verification

The researcher needs to explain the technique of collecting data to verify data. The technique of data validity used in this research is triangulation techniques. According to Miles and Huberman (1994: 266) triangulation is supposed to support finding by showing that independent measure of it agrees with it, or at least, does not contradict it.

In this study, researchers checking the validity of data use technique triangulation between other researchers. The researchers collect data analysis with help of rater to know the validity of data to avoid potential errors of the individual on the researchers. The role of rater data analysis has been verified by (L, I) a professional rater who graduated from translation magister study.
CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research finding and discussion related to the research problem. The findings are analyzed and elaborated which then discussed in sub-chapter in order to obtain the result of this research.

A. Figurative Language

There are some types of figurative language found in *Moana* movie script such as simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, repetition.

1. Simile

The simile is a comparison of unlike things using words “like” or “as”. In the words, simile is an indirect comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense.

A1

*(00:15:38 – 00:15:40)*

Mother : He crossed the reef …

And found an unforgiving sea.

Waves like mountain.

In (A1) is a simile. It means comparing the high waves with the mountain.
A2

(01:01:36 – 01:01:39)

Tamatoa: I was a drab little crab once.

Now I know I can be happy as a clam.

Because I’m beautiful, baby.

In (A2), the researcher found a simile because compares Tamatoa in the past and now.

A3 and A4

(01:01:54 – 01:01:58) and (01:02:02 – 01:02:05)

Tamatoa: I’d rather be shiny like a treasure from a sunken pirate wreck. (A3)

Scrub the deck and make it look shiny

I will sparkle like a wealthy woman’s neck. (A4)

In (A3) and (A4), the researcher found simile because they use to comparing how the glam Tamatoa with treasure and a wealthy woman’s neck.

A5

(01:02:23 – 01:02:25)

Tamatoa: I just love free food.

And you look like seafood

In (A5) it is a simile. It compares how the delicious Moana to eat by Tamatoa.
A6

(01:03:24 – 01:03:27)
Tamatoa: Watch me dazzle like a diamond in the rough.

In (A6), it includes a simile. It uses to compare Tamatoa with how shiny a diamond.

A7

(01:21:39 – 01:21:45)
Moana: I have journeyed farther.

I am everything I’ve learned and more.

Still it calls me.

And the call isn’t out there at all.

It’s inside me, it’s like tide.

Always falling and rising

In (A7) it is a simile. It compares the voice inside’s Moana with the tide. It means that voice inside’s Moana said with toned and confident.

2. Metaphor

A metaphor is comparisons of unlike objects. Metaphors are comparison two things directly that cannot use the word ‘like’ or ‘as’.

Here is the data:
A8

(00:04:37 – 00:04:39)

Father: As long as we stay on our very safe island….

We’ll be fine.

Grandma: The legends are true.

Someone will have to go.

Father: Mother, Motunui is paradise

Who would want to go anywhere else?

In (A8) it is a metaphor. It means that Monutui (Names of the village) has the same meaning as paradise which provides anything and very safe.

A9

(00:03:41 – 00:03:43)

Grandma: Te Ka and the demons of the deep ….

Still hunt for the heart.

Hiding in a darkness

Chasing away our fish …

Draining the life from island after island…

Until every one of us is devoured
By the bloodthirsty jaws…

In (A9) it is a metaphor. It means that the bloodthirsty jaw has the implied meaning that Te ka very awful and cruel that has been destroyed the life of them.

A10

(00:07:37 – 00:07:40)

Father : Moana, come on.

Father : let’s go back to the village.

Father : you are the next great chief of our people.

Father : and you will do wondrous things my little minnow.

(father took young Moana was running towards the beach to go back to the village).

In (A10) is called metaphor. “little minnow” has the implied meaning that Moana is his father’s favorite child.

A11

(00:51:29 – 00:51:32)

Maui : If anyone has my hook

It’s that beady-eyed bottom-feeder.
In (A11) includes into metaphor. “beady-eyed bottom-feeder” it means Tamatoa. The eyes are human organs, can’t have human nature. The implied meaning “beady-eyed bottom-feeder” that Maui doesn’t like Tamatoa.

3. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a figure of speech which contains a pointed statement of exaggeration as it is. Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact.

A12

(00:25:06 – 00:25:09)

Chief : when the sun is high.

   We sail the length of the seas.

   On the ocean breeze.

   **At night we name every star.**

In (A12) includes hyperbole because it exaggerates something. It is impossible that the chief and the villagers give name every star, in fact stars in the sky was very much.
Maui : But I’m sure it’s not wrong about you. You’re the chosen one!
Moana : The ocean chose you for a reason.
(Moana was at the top of rocks and feel the wind blows, repeating the Maui said).
Maui : If you start singing, I’m gonna throw up
(Maui think Moana will sing).

(A13) includes hyperbole because it exaggerates something. It is impossible that singing will be made by other people vomiting.

Maui : Also I lassoed the sun. (A14)
You’re welcome.
To stretch your days and bring you fun.

Also I harnessed the breeze. (A15)
You’re welcome.
To fill your sails and shake your trees. (A16)
So what can I say except

You’re welcome

For the islands I pulled from the sea. (A17)

(Maui singing to Moana so that she knew how great him)

In (A14), (A15), and (A16) they are also hyperbole. It exaggerates something, because impossible that Maui can do that. In (A17) it includes into hyperbole it exaggerates something. it is impossible that Maui can fill the sail and shake the tress this is can be done by wind.

A18

(00:50:15 – 00:50:18)

Moana : Maybe you were.

But now ….

Now you’re just the guy who stole the heart of Te Fiti

The guy who cursed the world.

You’re no one’s hero.

(Moana tell Maui that he is not a hero.)

(A18) includes hyperbole. Actually, it is impossible that Maui can curse the world.
(00:41:23 – 00:41:25)

Maui : No. I’m not going to Te Fiti with some kid.

I’m going to get my hook.

You have yours and I’m not Maui without mine.

(The little Maui (Maui’s tattoo could move) tell Maui to go to the Te Fiti with Moana)

In (A19) include hyperbole. It describes that Maui’s hook is everything to him. It exaggerates something, Maui without his hook still be himself.

(00:59:26 – 00:59:30)

Maui : Listen. For a thousand years …

I’ve be only been thinking of keeping this hair silky

Getting my hook …

And being awesome again.

In (A20) include hyperbole because it exaggerates something. It is impossible that Maui just thinks about it without thinking another.

(01:00:52 – 01:00:53) and (01:00:54 – 01:00:56)

Tamatoa : I ate my grandma! (A21)

And it took a week cause she absolutely humongous. (A22)

(Tamatoa scare Moana so that Moana give her necklace)
In (A21) and (A22) it is a hyperbole. It exaggerates something. It is impossible that grandchildren (Tamatoa) eat her grandmother.

4. Personification

Personification is giving an inanimate object the character of a person or animal. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing or an animal is made by the human.

A23

(00:11:22 – 00:11:23)

Father : The village believe in us.
Father and villagers : The village believe.
Villagers : The island gives us what we need.
Father : And no one leaves.

(Father and the villagers singing along)

In (A23) is personification, because the village is a thing. So, it is impossible for village can believe with the human.
A24

(00:15:35 – 00:15:37)

Mother: He took a canoe, Moana.

Mother: He crossed the reef …

Mother: And found an unforgiving sea.

(Mother tells about her father to Moana).

In (A24) is a personification, because “an unforgiving” is human being. The sea isn’t human. It is a thing.

A25

(00:27:12 – 00:27:15)

Grandma: But, one day …

Grandma: Someone will journey beyond our reef,

Grandma: Find Maui …

Grandma: Deliver him across the great ocean

Grandma: To restore the heart of Te Fiti.

Grandma: I was there that day.

Grandma: The ocean chose you.

(grandma tell Moana about the heart Te Fiti stolen by Maui)
In (A25) the researcher also found a personification because the ocean is a thing. It can’t choose like the human.

A26

(00:31:43 – 00:31:47)

Moana : And yes, I know.

Moana : That I can go

Moana : There’s a moon in the sky

And the wind is behind me.

Moana : Soon I’ll know

Moana : How far I’ll go.

In (A26) it is a personification. “behind me” is human being. A moon and the wind are kinds of things. So, it is impossible that a moon and the wind support Moana.

A27

(00:33:09 – 00:33:12)

Moana : Heihei?

(Name of chicken)

Moana : It’s okay. You’re all right.

Moana : See?
Moana: There we go. Nice water.

(Heihei and Moana sail with a canoe.)

In (A27), it is a personification. “nice” is the character of humans. Water isn’t human. It is a thing.

A28

(00:53:01 – 00:53:04)

Maui: You’re measuring the start,

Not giving the sky a high five

(Maui taught Moana sailing to measure the star as pointing towards).

In (A28) the researcher founds a personification. “high five” is human being to do. The sky isn’t human. It is a thing. So, it is impossible for Moana high five with the sky.

A29 and A30

(00:56:00 – 00:56:01) and (00:56:07 – 00:56:09)

Moana: It (the ocean) chose me for a reason.

Maui: If the ocean’s so smart … (A29)

Maui: Why didn’t just take the heart back to Te Fiti itself?

Maui: Or bring me my hook?
Maui: The ocean straight up kooky-dooks. (A30)

In (A29) and (A30) is a personification, because the ocean is a thing. “smart” and “kooky-dooks” is human character. It is impossible that the ocean can smart and kooky-dooks like human.

A31

(01:08:46 – 01:08:50)

Moana: I have no idea why the ocean chose me.

Moana: You’re right.

Moana: But my island is dying …

Moana: So I am here.

In (A31) is a personification, because the island is a thing, and “dying” is a human being. So, it is impossible that the island is dying like human being.

A32

(01:20:12 – 01:20:15)

Grandma: She makes her whole family proud.

Grandma: Sometime the world seems against you.

(Grandma singing to Moana)
In (A32) is personification, because the world can’t against the human. It is human being.

A33

(00:09:40 – 00:09:44)

Grandma : I like to dance with the water

The undertow and the waves.

Grandma : The water is mischievous

Ha! I like how it mischievous.

Grandma : the village may think I’m crazy

Or say that I drift too far.

(grandma singing to Moana)

In (A33), the researcher founds a personification. “mischievous” is human being. The water isn’t human. It is a thing. So, it is impossible for the water is mischievous like human.

5. Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech that used words closely associated with another word. Metonymy is a close relationship that uses the name of things, a person, or characteristic.
Grandma : Find Maui …

Grandma : Deliver him across the great ocean

Grandma : To restore Te Fiti’s heart…

Grandma : and save us all.

The statement in (A34) includes metonymy. It means that Te Fiti is the name of Mother Island. Grandma does not use the word “mother island”, but she uses the name of Mother Island.

Grandma : And when you find Maui …

Grandma : you grab him by the ear. You say…

Grandma : “I am Moana of Motunui”.

(grANDMA in a state of dying and advised to Moana)

The statement in (A35) includes metonymy. It means that Motunui is the name of village. Grandma does not use the word “Village”, but she directly uses the name of village. It is Motunui.
6. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of identical initial sounds in neighbouring words or syllables. It can be the last syllables in poem or poetry.

A36

(00:01:06 – 00:01:10)

Grandma: Her heart held the greatest power.

In (A36), it identifies the initial sounds in neighbouring first syllables. It includes alliteration. It means that the underlined words have the same syllables.

A37

Father: The dancers are practising.

Father: They dance to an ancient song.

Father: Who needs a new song

This old one’s all we need.

Father: This tradition is our mission.

The statement in (A37) includes alliteration. The underlined words have the same syllable. They locate in the last syllable.
A38

(00:54:20 – 00:54:21)

Maui  : Muscle up, Buttercup

Maui  : we’re here.

In (A38) includes alliteration. The underlined word has the same syllable. It locates in the last syllable.

7. Idiom

Idiom is a common expression understood figuratively, as the literal definition no sense.

A39

(00:42:02 – 00:42:05)

Maui  : Good riddance, you filthy pile of pebbles

In (A39) includes idiom. It has disappeared meaning. In this sentence “you filthy pile of pebbles” has the meaning that Maui says goodbye to the big stone that locked him up for many years.

8. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is figurative of speech by question, which actually does not need to be answered because the answer to the questioner is already contained in the question.
(00:29:27 – 00:29:28)

Villager: Chief! It’s your mother!

(Villager informing him that his mother is dying)

Father (Chief): Mother …

Villager: What can be done?

(asked to chief)

Grandma: Go.

(grandma told Moana to go to find Maui).

This sentence in (A40) includes rhetoric. It is a question, but this question does not need an answer because the answer contained in the question. It means that villagers asked chief about his mother. The villager and the chief know that grandma will die.

A41 and A42

(00:39:12 – 00:39:15) and (00:39:19 – 00:39:23)

Maui: What has two thumbs and pulled up the sky.

Maui: When you were waddling yay high? (A41)

Maui: This guy

(appoint himself)
Maui : When the nights got cold

Who stole you fire from down below? (A42)

Maui : You’re looking at him yo.

(Maui singing to Moana)

In (A41) and (A42) includes rhetoric. It is the question. The answer is already contained in the question. It means that Maui just showing off his prowess in front of Moana.

A43

(00:43:56 – 00:43:57)

Moana : Can’t you shape-shift or something?

Maui : Do you see my hook?

Maui : No magic hook, no magic powers!

In (A43) includes rhetoric. It is a question, but this question does not need answer because the answer contained in the question. It means that Maui asked Moana about his hook and Moana had known it.
9. **Onomatopoeia**

Onomatopoeia is naming an action or a thing according to what it sounds like.

*A44*

(00:05:18 – 00:05:20)

Young Moana  : **Shoo, shoo!**

(young Moana helps to go to the beach)

In *(A44)* includes onomatopoeia. Because the underline words show young Moana repel birds will eat baby turtles.

10. **Repetition**

Repetition is repeating sounds, word or a whole of a word in sentence for intensifying in suitable context.

*A45*

(00:07:59 – 00:08:01)

Father  : Moana

Father  : **Make away, make away**

The sentence in *(A45)* includes repetition. It means that the father tells the villagers to give way to Moana.
A46

(00:08:38 – 00:08:40)

Father : Our people will need a chief.

Father : And there you are.

There you are.

(father advised Moana with the song)

In (A46) includes repetition. The meaning is Moana will be the next chief.

A47

(00:11:13 – 00:11:15)

Villagers : We make our nets from the fibers.

We weave our nets from the fibers.

(the villagers singing together).

In (A47) includes repetition. It means that fibers very beneficial to the villagers.

A48

(00:26:06 – 00:26:09)

Moana : We were voyagers.

Moana : We were voyagers!
Moana: we were voyagers! We were voyagers!

(Moana told the villagers about the history of truth)

In (A48) includes repetition. It means that Moana convincing the villagers that in the past people Motunui is voyagers.

A49

(01:26:17 – 01:26:18)

Maui: Cheeeehooooo!

(jump to the hand Te Ka)

Maui: Hot-hot-hot, hot-hot-hot!

Maui: Hey, Te Ka!

(Maui was fighting with Te Ka (monster lava))

In (A49) includes repetition. It means that Maui running on the hand of Te Ka from the lava that is very hot.

A50

(01:46:27 – 01:46:28)

Tamatoa: If my name was Sebastian

And I had a cool Jamaican accent …

Tamatoa: You’d totally help me.

Tamatoa: you would. You know you would.
(Tamatoa still upside down and he asks for help)

In (A50) includes repetition. It means that Tamatoa was sure that if he had cool accents then he will be helped.

B. The Quality Translation

This research uses Nababan theory to analyze the quality translation of the figurative language used in Moana movie script.

A1

SL: Waves like mountain

TL: Gelombang seperti gunung

➢ Quality translation A1

a. Accuracy

In a simile figurative "wave like mountain" translated into the target language as a “gelombang seperti gunung". The conceptual equivalent between meaning and content is inaccurate. it will be accurate if translated into a "gelombang tinggi seperti gunung".

b. Acceptability

The aspect of acceptability of sentence A1 is less acceptable because translation in the target language does not fit the context of the movie. The sentence is only translated based on the source language.
c. Readability

Even though sentence A1 is incorrect in the aspect of accuracy and acceptability but in the aspect of readability, but in the aspect of readability can still be understand by audience. In the context of movie, Moana’s mother explains to her, that when her father was young. Her father lost his friend while sailing because of high waves. Therefore, her father prohibits Moana to sail, because he doesn't want the same thing to happen with Moana.

A2

SL: now I know I can be happy as a clam
TL: sekarang aku tahu aku bisa bahagia seperti kerang

➢ Quality translation A2

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in the simile "now I know I can be happy as a clam" translated into the target language "sekarang aku tahu aku bisa bahagia seperti kerang". The translation in the target language is accurate because the meaning and contents are equivalent. The meaning of the words “now I can be happy as a clam” is Tamatoa (a crab) love glamor or beauty like a clam that produces beautiful pearls.
b. Acceptability

The aspect of acceptability is acceptable because it’s been translated into the target language correctly.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability in the sentence A2 can be easy to understand by audience, the meaning and the contents clearly conveyed. In the context of the movie, when Maui sends Moana into Tamatoa’s lair, and then Tamatoa captures her and he showed off his beautiful to Moana.

A3

SL: I’d rather be shinny like a treasure from a sunken pirate wreck

TL: aku lebih suka jadi mengkilap seperti harta dari kapal erompak yang karam

➤ Quality translation A3

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in the sentence "I'd rather be shinny like a pirate's treasure from a sunken wreck” translated into "aku lebih suka jadi mengkilap seperti harta dari kapal perompak yang karam”, this is accurate. The sentence "pirate wreck" has the meaning of a damaged pirate ship, and in the word “sunken” more correctly translate into “tenggelam”.
b. Acceptability

The aspect of acceptability in sentence A3 acceptable, because it fits the context of the story. The source language is translated correctly.

c. Readability

The aspect of readability in the sentence A3 has a high level of readability because the choice of words in translating into the target language is easy to understand. The context of this movie, when Tamatoa told himself to Moana that he likes that shines while singing.

A4

SL: I will sparkle like a wealthy woman’s neck.

TL: aku akan berkilau seperti leher wanita kaya.

➢ Quality translation A4

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in the sentence “I will sparkle like a wealthy woman’s neck” translated into the target language “aku akan berkilau seperti leher wanita kaya” this is accurate because translation is equivalent between the source language with target language translated.
b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in the sentence A4 is acceptable we know that rich women have sparkling jewelry and beautiful. The meaning “sparkle like wealthy woman’s neck” is jewelry in the form of a sparkling and beautiful necklace.

c. Readability

Aspects of the readability in sentences A4 can be easy to understand by the audience. Context on the movie Tamatoa was telling Moana that he liked something sparkle while singing.

A5

SL: you look like seafood

TL: kau terlihat seperti makanan laut

➢ Quality translation A5

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy in the sentence A5 translated into the target language is "kau terlihat seperti makanan laut" is accurate because it’s equivalent between meaning and content in the movie. Tamatoa says that Moana likes seafood, it means that Moana looks delicious to eat by Tamatoa.
b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in sentence A5 are acceptable because the meaning and contents in the sentence do not violate the value of norms and the translation appropriate with the context of the story of the movie and translated according to the context of movie.

c. Readability

Aspects of the readability can be easy to understand between meaning and content by the audience. In the context of the movie, Moana went into the Tamatoa’s lair to help Maui took his hook. Then Moana caught by Tamatoa and Tamatoa wants to eat Moana because she looks delicious.

A6

SL: Watch me dazzle like a diamond in the rough.

TL: lihatlah aku berkilau seperti berlian terpendam

➢ Quality translation A6

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy in the sentence A6 which translated into “lihatlah aku berkilau seperti berlian terpendam” less accurate because in the sentence "a diamond in the rough" translated into “berlian terpendam” has the meaning of a diamond that is very shining but inside is very
rough. It would be accurate if translated to be “lihatlah aku berkilau seperti berlian yang belum diasah”.

b. Acceptability

Aspect of the acceptability in the sentence A5 less acceptable because it does not fit with the context of the movie. Dazzle diamonds don’t appear if the diamonds were still rough, but diamonds will sparkle if the surface is honed.

c. Readability

Aspects of the readability can be easy to understand by the audience. In the context of the movie. Tamatoa boasting himself to Moana who has a lot of stuff that dazzles above the shell while singing.

A7

SL: it’s inside me, it’s like tide

TL: tapi dalam hatiku seperti gelombang pasang

➢ Quality translation A7

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy in the sentence A7 translated into the target language "tapi dalam hatiku seperti gelombang pasang" it is accurate, in the sentence "inside me" translated into "dalam hatiku" and in the word "tide" translated "gelombang pasang" the translation is accurate because it is
equivalent between meaning and content in the context of the movie.

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in sentence A7 can be accepted because translation does not violate the norms and translated in accordance with the context of the movie.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability in sentences A7 can be easy to understand between meaning and contents of the sentence above, which has a meaning of "high confidence". In the context of the movie, Moana was doubtful over his decision to sail returns the heart of Te Fiti. Moana’s Grandma then came to convince that her decision was correct. Moana became convinced of her decision.

A8

SL: Motunui is paradise

TL: Motunui ini surga

➤ Quality translation A8

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy in sentence "Motunui is paradise" translated into "Motunui ini surga" this is accurate. It’s equivalent between meaning and content in the context of the movie. Recommended in word translation “ini” is
translated into "adalah". Then the correct translations are "Motunui adalah surga". In the concept of metaphor "Motunui is paradise". Tenor is Motunui and Vehicle is paradise.

b. Acceptability

The aspect of the acceptability in sentence A8 is acceptable because the translation of the sentence not only translate based on the source language but rather in accordance with the context of the movie.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability easy to understand by the audience. the meaning of the sentence "Motunui adalah surga" is the Motunui is a village that is safe and convenient, as well as a fertile, with the results of earth. In the context of the movie, Moana’s gramma tells a group of young children the story of the mother island Te Fiti, whose heart has been stolen by Maui and the resulting devastation all over the island, then someone should go and restore the heart. Moana's father said that no one wants to go from the island because Motunui is paradise, and the story is not true.
A9

SL: the bloodthirsty jaws

TL: rahang haus darah

➢ Quality translation A9

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence “the bloodthirsty jaws” which translated into the target language “rahang haus darah” is accurate because it’s equivalent between meaning and content in the context of the movie. In the concept of metaphor "the bloodthirsty jaws". Tenor is the bloodthirsty and vehicle is jaws

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in the sentence A9 is acceptable in sentence "the bloodthirsty jaws" is translated in accordance with the context of the movie, how terrible when Te Fiti angry, destroying the island by creating dead plants and missing fish in the sea.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability can readable and easy to understand by the audience. The meaning and content carried clearly. In the context of the movie, when the grandmother tells a group of children that the island will be destroyed when Te Fiti angry because her heart has been stolen by Maui.
SL: my little minnow

TL: ikan kecil ayah

➢ Quality translation A10

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy in the sentence "my little minnow" translated into "ikan kecil ayah" this is accurate because equivalent with the context of the movie. Although the word "my" has translation "ku or saya" but in refers to a translation in the movie "ayah". The concept of metaphor in the sentence "my little minnow". The tenor is “my” and the vehicle is "little minnow.

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in sentence are acceptable because the meaning of "little minnow" is a kind of fish that is very small. Father said to little Moana whit father's favorite nickname to Moana is little minnow. This does not violate the values of the norm.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability can be easy to understand with the context of the movie. When little Moana slips away and goes down to the beach. She sees a seashell washed up on shore and goes to collect it, when she notices a baby sea turtle
being menaced by a group of frigate birds. Little Moana helps a baby sea turtle to go to the water. Just then, her father calls for her and brings Moana back to the village.

A11

SL: beady-eyed bottom-feeder

TL: si hina bermata jahat

➢ Quality translation A11

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "beady-eyed bottom feeder" translated into "si hina bermata jahat" is inaccurate, it is recommended the translation into target language “si mata tajam yang jahat”. In the concept of metaphor in a sentence "beady-eyed bottom-feeder". The tenor is beady-eyed and vehicle is bottom-feeder.

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in sentence A11. It’s less accepted because the translation "si hina bermata jahat" not appropriate for translation movie watched by children.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability in translation "si hina bermata jahat" can be understand. The meaning of the sentence, namely a sense of hate to Maui to Tamatoa because it has stolen Maui’s hook. The context in the movie when Moana wants to
help Maui find the hook. Maui said that his hook was stolen by a beady-eyed bottom feeder is Tamatoa (a giant crab).

A12

SL: at night we name every star

TL: saat malam kita menamai semua bintang

➢ Quality translation A12

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "at night we name every star" translated into "saat malam kita menamai semua bintang" this is accurate. In the sentence "at night" translated become "saat malam". So, the translation more accurate is "di malam hari kita menamai semua bintang".

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in sentence A12 is acceptable because it has been translated correctly from the source language.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability in the sentence can be easily understood meaning and content of the sentence. In the context of the movie is the first inhabitants of the Motunui are voyagers to find the island they lived on. From morning to night, they were at sea for sailing. They use wind and stars as directions.
SL: If you start singing, I’m gonna throw up

TL: jika kau mulai bernyanyi, aku akan muntah

➢ Quality translation A13

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "if you start singing, I'm gonna throw up" translated into "jika kau mulai bernyanyi, aku akan muntah" this is accurate because equivalent between meaning and contents of sentences in accordance with the context of the movie.

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in the sentence A12 is acceptable. The meaning of the sentence is a mockery of Maui to Moana.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability can be easy to understand. Maui didn’t want to hear Moana's singing. In the context of the movie, when Maui and Moana go to Lalotai, the world of monsters, to take Maui’s hook. When they have reached the top of Lalotai cliff, Moana can see the vast ocean. Maui thinks Moana will sing.
A14, A15, A16, and A17

(A14)
SL: also I lassoed the sun
TL: aku juga menjerat matahari

(A15)
SL: also I harnessed the breeze
TL: aku juga mengekang angin

(A16)
SL: to fill your sails and shake your trees
TL: untuk menggerakan layarmu dan menggoyangkan pepohonan

(A17)
SL: … for the islands I pulled from the sea
TL: … atas pulau-pulau yang kutarik darilaut

➢ Quality translation A14, A15, A16, and A17

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy of the underlined sentence in (A14), (A15), (A16), and (A17) were accurate because equivalent between meaning with content are conveyed clearly according to the context of the movie.
b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability of the underlined sentence in (A14), (A15), (A16), and (A17) can be accepted because the translation of the above sentence does not violate the norm values.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability in sentence can be easy to understand because the meaning is conveyed clearly. The context of the movie when Moana go to Maui’s island, and then Moana met Maui. Maui show off his prowess while singing.

A18

SL: the guy who cursed the world

TL: orang yang mengutuk dunia

➢ Quality translation A18

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "the guy who cursed the world" translated into "orang yang mengutuk dunia" this is accurate because the meaning and contents are already equivalent with the context of the movie.
b. Acceptability

The aspect of the acceptability in the sentence A18 is acceptable because the translation of the sentence doesn’t violate the values of the norm.

c. Readability

The aspect of readability can be easy to understand. The meaning in the movie conveyed clearly. Moana told the truth that Maui is no longer a hero to them. In the context of the movie, when they are sailing Maui says that he doesn’t want to help Moana to restore the heart of Te Fiti. Moana tells that Maui is no longer a hero for them after he stole the heart.

A19

SL: I’m not Maui without mine.

TL: aku bukan Maui tanpa kailku

➢ Quality translation A19

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "I'm not Maui without mine" translated into "aku bukan Maui tanpa kailku" this is accurate because the selection of translation of the word "mine" directed at Maui’s hook, in the context of the movie is translated to "kailku".
b. Acceptability

The aspect of acceptability is acceptable because it has been translated correctly from the source language into the target language.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability can be easy to understand clearly the meaning of the sentence. The context of the movie, when Maui felt that he was not a Maui if his hook is missing.

A20

SL: For a thousand years I’ve been only been thinking of keeping this hair silky, getting my hook, and being awesome again.

TL: selama seribu tahun yang kupikir hanya menjaga kehalusan rambut ini, mendapatkan kailku, dan menjadi keren lagi.

➢ Quality translation A20

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "For a thousand years I've been only been thinking of keeping this hair silky, getting my hook, and being awesome again" translated into "selama seribu tahun yang kupikir hanya menjaga kehalusan rambut ini, mendapatkan kailku, dan menjadi keren lagi" this translation is already accurate. Suggested in the word "kupikir" it would be more equivalent if added with “kan” then its translation being “selama seribu tahun yang kupikirkan hanya
menjaga kehalusan rambut ini, mendapatkan kailku, dan menjadi keren lagi ".

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in sentence A20 is acceptable because choice of word in translation accordance with the context of the movie and don’t violate the values of the norm.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability in sentence can be easy to understand though there is a word that needs to be corrected again. The meaning in the sentence conveyed clearly. In the context of movie, Moana and Maui were at Lalotai, Moana wants to help take Maui’s hook but, Maui thinks Moana will mess up his plan to take his hook that was stolen by Tamatoa.

A21 and 22

SL: I ate my grandma! (A21)

And it took a week cause she absolutely humongous. (A22)

TL: aku memakan nenekku! (A21)

Dan itu butuh seminggu karena dia sangat besar.
➢ Quality translation A21 and A22

a. Accuracy

The aspect of Accuracy in sentence (A21) and (A22) was accurate. In sentence (A21) "I ate my grandma!" the sentence pronounced by Tamatoa aims to scare Moana. In sentence (A22) there is removal of the translation in the word "absolutely" has this been accurate will not be accurate if interpreted by nature, who translated word by word.

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in sentence (A21) and (A22) can be accepted because it doesn’t violate the norm values. In the sentence "I ate my grandma!" using sign (!) which means having affirmation on the sentence to give emphasis.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability can be easy to understand and the meaning conveyed clearly in accordance with the context of the movie. Moana which had been caught by Tamatoa, then Tamatoa wants to take away Moana’s necklace. Moana doesn’t allow Tamatoa take away her necklace because the necklace given by her grandmother. Tamatoa was angry and scare Moana by saying that he eats his grandma.
SL: the village believe in us

TL: desa percaya pada kita

➢ Quality translation A23

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "the village believe in us" translated into "desa percaya pada kita" this is accurate because equivalent between the meaning with the contents in the context of the movie. The meaning of the translation that is villages (Motunui) believe at Motunui residents to maintain and take care of the village. The village of Motunui provides what is needed by vilagers in Motunui.

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in sentence A23 is acceptable. It doesn’t violate the values of the norm. The sentence contains personification, inanimate objects that have properties as if alive, so from that on the word "village" can believe with humans, which has a human-like characteristic.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability in sentence A23, can be easy to understand, the meaning and contents are conveyed clearly accordance with the context of the movie. The chief and
villagers sing together to convince Moana not to sail and don’t leave the village Motunui.

A24

SL: an unforgiving sea

TL: laut yang kejam

➢ Quality translation A24

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "an unforgiving sea" which translated into "laut yang kejam" is accurate because the meaning and context in the movie will not be accurate if interpreted the word by word.

b. Acceptability

Aspects of acceptability in sentence A24 is accurate as it doesn’t violate the values of the norm in the word "unforgiving" translated "kejam" in accordance with the meaning that wants to convey the source language.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability in sentences can be easy to understand. The meaning and contents are conveyed clearly accordance with the context in the movie. Mother told Moana on the young father who liked to sail, but when her father cruising with his friend he met an unforgiving sea waves that
toned, so it shook the boat and his friend fell to the sea, father Moana can’t save his friend.

A25

SL: the ocean chose you

TL: lautan memilihmu

➢ Quality translation A25

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy in sentence "the ocean chose you" translated into “lautan memilihmu" is accurate because equivalent between meaning and contents.

b. Acceptability

Aspect of the acceptability of the sentence A25 is acceptable. Choice of word in translation into the target language accordance with the context of the movie. Her grandmother believes that Moana was chosen by the ocean to find Maui and return the heart of Te Fiti.

c. Readability

Aspects of the readability can be easy to understand. The meaning conveyed clearly appropriate the context of the movie. Grandma takes Moana to a hold-up cavern and tells about stories of Motunui village. Then, she presses a green stone into Moana’s hand that she’d kept within her necklace,
saying that she was there the day the ocean chose Moana to be
the one to restore the heart. The ocean then rises up and
playfully splashes Moana who was stunned to find out that the
memory wasn't just a dream as she thought.

A26

SL: there's a moon in the sky and the wind is behind me.

TL: ada bulan dilangit dan angin mendukungku

➢ Quality translation A26

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "there's a moon in the
sky and the wind is behind me" which translates to "ada bulan
dan angin mendukungku" is accurate because the translation is
equivalent between meaning and content. In the word "behind
me" translated into "mendukungku" accordance with the
context of the movie, it will be inaccurate if translated into
"dibelakangku".

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in sentence A26 is
acceptable in the target language because the translated not
only adapted to the target language but also in accordance with
the context of the movie.
c. Readability

The aspect of readability can be easy to understand, choice of words in translation is already natural. In the context of the movie. Moana confident that she can go sailing to restore the heart of Te Fiti and save her village. Moana sing while rowing the boat.

A27

SL: nice water

TL: airnya baik

➢ Quality translation A27

a. Accuracy

The aspect of accuracy in sentence "nice water" translated into "airnya baik" this is accurate because it is equivalent with the meaning and the contents. The meaning of the sentence "nice water" that seawater in good condition to sail and water can help Moana when sailing.

b. Acceptability

Aspect of the acceptability in sentence A27 is acceptable because its accordance with the context of the movie and the choice of word in translation doesn’t violate the values of the norm.
c. Readability

Aspects of readability in sentence can be easy to understand and the meaning is conveyed clearly. Moana struggles to sail properly, while sailing Moana realized that Heihei (chicken) into his boat. Then Heihei was afraid of seeing the ocean. Moana says that nice water.

A28

SL: not giving the sky a high five

TL: bukan tos dengan bintang

- Quality translation A28

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "not giving the sky a high five" translated into "bukan tos dengan bintang" is accurate. In the sentence "high five" which translated into "tos" would be inaccurate if translated word by word.

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability of the sentence is acceptable because translation accordance with the values of norms adapted to the context of the movie.

c. Readability

The aspect of readability in meaning and content can be easy to understand by the audience. In the context of the movie, Maui teaches Moana sailing. Maui told Moana that
measuring stars as directions, but Maui mocking with saying that Moana high five with the sky.

**A29 and 30**

**SL**: If the ocean’s so smart …(A29)

_The ocean straight up kooky-dooks(A30)_

**TL**: jika lautan sangatlah pintar …. (A29)

_Lautan jelas sudah gila … (A30)_

➢ Quality translation A29 and A30

a. Accuracy

The aspect of accuracy in sentence (A29) and (A30) are accurate because equivalent with meaning and contents of the translation accordance with the context of the movie. It will not be accurate if interpreted the word by word in a sentence "kooky-dooks".

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in the sentence (A29) and (A30) are acceptable because choice of word in the translation is already right accordance with the values of the norm. The word, "kooky-dooks" included in slang language.
c. Readability

Aspects of Readability in sentences can be easy understand. The meaning conveyed clearly. In the context of the movie, Maui and Moana climbing Lalotai to take Maui’s hook, then Maui asks Moana why the sea chose it to restore the heart of Te Fiti whereas she could not sail.

A31

SL : but my island is dying
TL : tapi pulauku sekarat

➢ Quality translation A31

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy in sentence “but my island is dying” translated into "tapi pulauku sekarat" is less accurate. The meaning of “dying” is an island in danger or will be crushed, suggested translation commensurate i.e. "tapi pulauku akan hancur."

b. Acceptability

Aspect of the acceptability in sentence this is less acceptable because its word “dying” is used to humans or other living creatures, though the meaning of the translation can be carried and understood. The choice of word in translation less precise.
c. Readability

Aspects of the readability in sentences can be read and understand the meaning and content of the sentence, even though there is a word that still needs to be corrected. In the context of the movie, Maui and Moana were boats they would go to the island of Te Fiti to restore the heart of Te Fiti, but Maui feels no confidence and afraid to fight Te Ka, but Moana had to save a dying Island. Moana give spirit to Maui to fight Te Ka and return the heart of Te Fiti.

A32

SL : the world seems against you

TL : dunia terlihat menentangmu

➢ Quality translation A32

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy in sentence "the world seems against you" translated into "dunia terlihat menentangmu" is already accurate because it's already equivalent between meaning and content in accordance with the context of the movie
b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in the sentence is acceptable because translation doesn’t violate norms of values. The meaning of the sentence, Moana are desperate then grandma gives motivation to Moana.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability can be easy to understand the meaning of the sentence is clear. In the context of movie Moana who is desperate because Maui is no longer helping her to restore the heart of Te Fiti, Moana feel can't restore the heart. Then grandmother came to give motivation to Moana.

A33

SL : the water is mischievous

TL : airnya nakal

➢ Quality translation A33

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "the water is mischievous" translated into “airnya nakal” is accurate because accordance with the context of the movie. The word naughty likened such as seawater which has human nature.
b. Acceptability

Aspect of the acceptability in sentence is acceptable. The choice of word in translation accordance with the context of the movie and the meaning ever conveyed clearly.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability can be read and easy to understand by the audience. The meaning in context when Moana and grandmother are dancing on the edge of the beach while singing and playing the water.

**A34**

SL : to restore Te Fiti’s heart

TL : untuk mengembalikan jantung Te fiti

➢ Quality translation **A34**

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in the sentence "to restore Te Fiti's heart" translated into "untuk mengembalikan jantung Te Fiti" is accurate. Although in the context of the movie in the word “heart” is a stone. The stone as the heart of the goddess Te Fiti.

b. Acceptability

The aspect of the acceptability of the sentence is acceptable because the sentence translation doesn’t violate the values of the norm.
c. Readability

Aspects of readability can be easy to understand and clearly the meaning of the word submission accordance with context of the movie. Gramma Tala tells a group of young children the story of the mother island Te Fiti, with her heart Te Fiti possesses the power to create life and bring other islands into existence.

A35

SL : I am Moana of Motunui

TL : Aku Moana dari Motunui

➢ Quality translation A35

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy in sentence "I am Moana of Motunui" translated in the language into the "aku Moana dari Motunui" is accurate because the sentences can be translated easily. The meaning of "Motunui" is the name of the village of Moana lived.

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in sentence is acceptable because the translation of the sentence accordance with the context of the movie and the source language.
c. Readability

Aspects of the readability in sentence can be easy to understand. The context of the movie, when grandmother lying in bed, unwell. Whispering, she tells Moana to take the heart and find Maui. The grandmother told to Moana if met Maui said "I am Moana of Motunui" and then she gives her the necklace to hold the heart in and tells Moana she'll always be with her.

A36

SL : her heart held the greatest power

TL : jantungnya mempunyai kekuatan hebat

➢ Quality translation A36

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy in sentence "her heart held the greatest power" translated into "jantungnya mempunyai kekuatan hebat" is accurate because equivalent with meaning and content. In the word "held" translated "mempunyai" the word translation accordance with the context of the movie. It will be inaccurate on the word "held" if translated into "memegang". 
b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability of the sentence is acceptable because its accordance with the context of the movie and the translation doesn’t violate the norm values.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability can be read and easy to understand because in translation using the right words. In the context of the movie when the grandmother tells a group of young children the story of the mother island Te Fiti, with her heart, Te Fiti possesses the power to create life and bring other islands into existence.

A37

SL : this tradition is our mission

TL : tradisi ini adalah misi kita

➢ Quality translation A37

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy on the sentence "this tradition is our mission" translated into "tradisi ini adalah misi kita" is accurate because equivalent between meaning and contents in the context of the movie. The meaning of the word "mission" is to preserve and continue the tradition in village Motunui.
b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in sentence is acceptable as it doesn’t violate the values of the norm.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability in sentence can be easy to understand and clearly the meaning of the sentence. In the context of the movie, Moana’s father tells to Moana about the tradition in the village of Motunui while singing with the entire population of the Motunui.

A38

SL : muscle up, buttercup

TL : bersiaplah, anak kecil

➢ Quality translation A38

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "muscle up, buttercup" translated into "bersiaplah, anak kecil" get ready accurate, because the translation is adapted to the context of the movie, will be inaccurate if translated word by word.
b. Acceptability

The aspect of the acceptability in sentence is acceptable because the translations is correct even though it doesn’t correspond to the source language but received in the target language.

c. Readability

The aspect of readability can be easy to understand accordance with the plot and dialog text in the movie. The context of the movie, when Maui say "Muscle up, butter cup" to inform Moana that they already up on the cliff on the Lalotai island of monsters

A39

SL : you filthy pile of pebbles

TL : bebatuan dekil

➢ Quality translation A39

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy in sentence "you filthy pile of pebbles" translated into "bebatuan dekil" is accurate. In the sentence "pile of pebbles" translate into "tumpukan kerikil". the translation in the movie translated "bebatuan", as adapted to the context of a movie.
b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in the translation "bebatuan dekil" can be accepted, will not be accepted if translated word by word because it doesn't fit with the context of the movie. the meaning and the contents will not connect with the plot of the movie.

c. Readability

Aspects of the readability is readable. The meaning and content of the sentence, that it is not dirty or filthy rock but just a mockery by Maui to the stones that have been locked him up years. In the context of the movie, Maui has been freed from the rock, then take Moana’s boat locked Moana into the stone.

A40

SL : what can be done?

TL : apa yang bisa dilakukan?

➢ Quality translation A40

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy in sentence "what can be done?" translated into "apa yang bisa dilakukan?" this is accurate because the sentence is simple sentences. The sentence is a question but doesn’t need to be answered.
b. Acceptability

The aspect of the currency in sentence is acceptable because the translation of the sentence doesn’t violate the values of the norm in the target language.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability can be easy to understand. The meaning and content of the sentence that is a form of confusion the village head who saw her mother being sick. In the context of the movie, After Moana knows the story of Motunui island, Moana runs to the master hut where father is addressing the council, trying to assure them they won't run out of food. When Moana interrupts and begs help to restore the heart, Father leaves in anger and says he should have burned the boats in the cavern ages ago. He takes the stone from Moana's hand, saying it's merely a rock and throws it into the bushes. When Moana retrieves it, she finds her grandmother's walking stick. Just then, a warrior calls to the chief. Father and Moana run to their hut to find grandmother lying in bed, unwell.
A41 and A42

SL: What has two thumbs and pulled up the sky when you were waddling yay high? (A41)

When the nights got cold Who stole you fire from down below? (A42)

TL: siapa yang punya dua jempol dan mengangkat langit, saat kau berjalan ketempat tinggi? (A41)

Saat malam dingin, siapa yang mengambilkan api dari bawah? (A42)

➢ Quality translation (A41) and (A42)

a. Accuracy

Aspect accuracy in a sentence (A41) on the word "waddling yay" translation into target language sentence "berjalan ditempat tinggi" it is accurate in accordance with the context of the movie. Whereas in a sentence (A42) is already accurate, on the word "stole" has translation is "mencuri" but in translation movie translates to "mengambil" because it is adapted to the context of the movie, and there are omissions in the translation of the word "you".
b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in the sentence (A41) and (A42) is acceptable, as it does not violate the values of the norm. There are omissions but do not affect the translation of those words.

c. Readability

Aspects of the readability in sentences (A41) and (A42) can be easy to understand by the audience. The meaning and content accordance with the context of movie. Moana met Maui. Maui thinks Moana is fans, then she hit Maui with her paddle while saying that she is not a fan of Maui. Maui tells his greatness to Moana with singing.

A43

SL : do you see my hook?

TL : kau lihat kailku?

➢ Quality translation A43

a. Accuracy

Aspects of the accuracy in the sentence "do you see my hook?" translated into the target language "kau lihat kailku?" it is accurate because the choice of word in translation is just right.
b. Acceptability

The aspect of the acceptability in sentence is acceptable because the choice of word in translation doesn’t violate the values of the norm.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability can be easy to understand. In the context of the movie, when Maui and Moana were sailing suddenly, they are attacked by the small coconut. Maui recognizes the small coconut creatures and their large ship as Kakamora-tiny, mischievous pirates. Moana begs the ocean to help them, but Maui tells her that the ocean doesn't help, they help themselves. Moana saying that Maui would be restored to the hero he once was, but without the hook Maui cannot be restored to be hero.

SL : shoo, shoo!
TL : pergi, pergi!

➢ Quality translation A44

a. Accuracy

The aspect of the accuracy in the sentence "shoo, shoo!" translated into "pergi, pergi!" this was accurate although the translation of the word "shoo" instead of "pergi"
and don’t have the translation of the word, but the word as a symbol to give informs the animals to go.

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in sentence is acceptable because the translation of the word doesn’t violate values of norms. In the target language the word "shoo" is often used by Indonesia to inform animals go.

c. Readability

Aspects of the readability can be read easily and clearly read by audience. In the context of the movie when little girl, Moana slips away and goes down to the water. She sees a seashell washed up on shore and goes to collect it when she notices a baby sea turtle being menaced by a group of frigate birds. Leaving the shell, Moana shields the turtle with a large leaf and guides it to the water's edge.

A45

SL : make away, make away

TL : beri jalan, beri jalan
➢ Quality translation A45

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "make away, make away" translated into the target language, became "beri jalan, beri jalan" this is accurate because the translation of the word is equivalent between meaning and content to the context in the movie, will not be accurate if translated word per word.

b. Acceptability

The aspect of the acceptability in sentence is acceptable because the choice of word in translation doesn’t violate the values of the norm

c. Readability

Aspects of readability can be read easily, meaning and content conveyed clearly. In the context of the movie, the father is carrying Moana on his while singing.

A46

SL : there you are. There you are

TL : itu dirimu. Itu dirimu
➢ Quality translation A46

a. Accuracy

The aspect of accuracy in sentence "there you are There you are" translated into the target language " itu dirimu. Itu dirimu" this is accurate, those words were affirmation that Moana replacement her father's as the Chief.

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability can be accepted because of the translation in the target language as it doesn’t violate the norms.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability is readable and easy to understand the meaning and content of the sentence. In the context of the movie, when the entire city of the Motunui singing to tell that Moana is the next chief.

A47

SL : We make our nets from the fibers.

We weave our nets from the fibers.

TL : kita buat jaring dari serabutnya
➢ Quality translation A47

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "we make our nets from the fibers. We weave our nets from the fibers" translated into the target language " kita buat jarring dari serabut" translation have been accurate because the translation is adapted to the context of the movie.

b. Accuracy

Aspects of the acceptability can be accepted because the translation in the target language doesn’t violate the values of the norm.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability can be easy to understand the meaning and content of sentence in the context of the movie. Entire citizens of Motunui sang together tells the story of the wealth obtained in the village of Motunui.

A48

SL : we were voyagers! We were voyagers!

TL : dulu kita pelaut! Dulu kita pelaut!
➢ Quality translation A48

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence “we were voyagers!

We were voyagers!” translate being "dulu kita pelaut! Dulu kita pelaut!” This is accurate because in the word "voyagers" has the real translation of "penjelajah" but in the movie translates to "pelaut" because it is adapted to the context of the movie.

b. Acceptability

Aspects of the acceptability in sentence can be accepted accordance with the context of the movie and don’t violate the values of the norm.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability can be easy to understand and clearly read by the meaning and content of the sentence. In the context of the movie, the grandmother takes Moana holed up to a cavern and tells about the people’s stories. Moana runs to the master hut where father is addressing the council, Moana trying to tells everyone but the father very angry with Moana.

A49

SL : Hot-hot-hot, hot-hot-hot!

TL : panas-panas-panas, panas-panas-panas!
Quality translation A49

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "Hot-hot-hot, hot-hot-hot!" translated into "panas-panas-panas-panas, panas-panas-panas!" this is accurate, the word was repeated because as an affirmation of that hand of Te ka made of lava it really hot.

b. Acceptability

The aspect of acceptability in sentence acceptable translation according to the context and the sentence is a simple sentence.

c. Readability

Aspects of readability is readable and easy to understand the meaning and contents of the sentence. In the context of the movie when Maui caught against Te Ka lava monsters, and Maui turned to be the lizard and then he walked in hand Te Ka. Maui distracts Te Ka so Moana can pass through Te ka and return the heart of Te Fiti.

A50

SL : you would. You know you would

TL : pasti. Pasti
➢ Quality translation A50

a. Accuracy

Aspects of accuracy in sentence "you would. You know you would" translated into “pasti. Pasti”. It's been accurate. The translations appropriate to the context of movie, equivalent between meaning and content, will not be accurate if interpreted word by word.

b. Acceptability

The aspect of the currency in sentence is acceptable because the sentence is a simple sentence and doesn’t violate the values of the norm.

c. Readability

Aspects of the readability in sentence can be understood. The choice of word in translation is easy to understand and clear meaning and content. In the context of the movie Tamatoa (a giant crab) are turned upside down and ask for help but no one helped him, he's was sure if he's got a good name there is a help him.
CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

The conclusions are drawn based on the research problem, while suggestions are intended to give information to the next researchers who are interest in doing similar research.

A. Conclusion

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research based on the analysis and discussion explained in the previous chapter. There is two research in this graduation paper.

1. Types of figurative language found in Moana movie script

Based on the analysis of the type of figurative language used in Moana movie script, the researcher found 50 data which consist of 10 types of figurative language. They are 7 Simile, 4 metaphor, 11 Hyperbole, 11 personifications, 2 Metonymy, 3 Alliteration, 1 Idiom, 4 Rhetoric, 1 Onomatopoeia, 6 Repetition.

2. The translation quality on the figurative language used in the Moana movie script

From the 50 data of figurative language, the researcher found 44 data were accurate, acceptable, and readable. In addition, 6 data were less accurate, less acceptable, and less readable. The
researcher is helped by (L, I) a professional rater graduated from translation magister study to give score on the data.

B. Suggestion

This research is analyzing the quality translation of figurative language. The research would be helpful for translators, English learners, and future researchers.

1. Translators

The researcher suggests translators to learn how to translate a language into the target language correctly. A translator should know the meaning from source language and also should know how to make source language could be understood by target language easily. As a translator, is not allowed to add more or less information on the meaning. Such as figurative language, some of the figurative languages could not be translated easily. therefore, the researcher suggests the translators have understanding of figurative language translation.

2. English learners

This research could help them to get an understanding of figurative language and translation and also can help the English learners in getting an example of type figurative language that is taken from the movie.
3. Future researchers

This researcher could help future researchers as one of the references. Future researchers could develop this research by evaluating the translation quality of figurative language.
REFERENCES


APPENDICES
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<tr>
<th>NO</th>
<th>SL (Source Language)</th>
<th>TL (Target Language)</th>
<th>Accuracy</th>
<th>Acceptability</th>
<th>Readability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Waves like mountain</td>
<td>Gelombang seperti gunung</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Now I know can be happy as a clam</td>
<td>Sekarang aku tahu aku bisa bahagia seperti kerang</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>I’d rather be shiny like a treasure from a sunken pirate wreck</td>
<td>Aku lebih suka jadi mengkilap seperti harta dari kapal perompak yang karam</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>I will sparkle like a wealthy woman’s neck</td>
<td>Akau akan berkilau seperti leher wanita kaya</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>You look like seafood</td>
<td>Kau terlihat seperti makanan laut</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Watch me dazzle like a diamond in the rough</td>
<td>Lihatlah aku berkilau seperti berlian terpendam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>It’s inside me, it’s like tide</td>
<td>Dalam hatiku seperti gelombang pasang</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Motunui is paradise</td>
<td>Motunui ini surga</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>The bloodthirsty jaws</td>
<td>Rahang haus darah</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>My little minnow</td>
<td>Ikan kecil ayah</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Beady-eyed bottom-feeder</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>At night we name every star</td>
<td>Saat malam kita menamai semua bintang</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>If you start singing, I’m gonna throw up</td>
<td>Jika kau mulai bernyanyi, aku akan muntah</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Also I lassoed the sun</td>
<td>Aku juga menjerat matahari</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Also I harnessed the breeze</td>
<td>Aku juga mengekang angin</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>To fill your sails and shake your trees</td>
<td>Untuk menggerakkan layarmu dan menggoyangkan pepohonan</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>… for the islands I pulled from the sea</td>
<td>…. Atas pulau-pulau yang kutarik dari laut</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>The guy who cursed the world</td>
<td>Orang yang mengutuk dunia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>I’m not Maui without mine</td>
<td>Aku bukan Maui tanpa kailku</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>For a thousand years I’ve be only been thinking of keeping this hair silky getting my hook and being awesome again.</td>
<td>Selama seribu tahun yang kupikir hanya menjaga kehalusan rambut ini, mendapat kailku, dan menjadi keren lagi.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>I ate my grandma!</td>
<td>Aku memakan nenekku!</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>And it took a week cause she absolutely humongous</td>
<td>Dan itu butuh seminggu karena dia sangat besar.</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>The village believe in us</td>
<td>Desa percaya pada kita</td>
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<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>An unforgiving sea</td>
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<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>The ocean chose you</td>
<td>Kautan memilihmu</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>There’s a moon in the sky and the wind is behind me</td>
<td>Ada bulan dilangit dan angin mendukungku</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>Nice water</td>
<td>Airnya barik</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>Not giving the sky a high five</td>
<td>Bukan tos dengan bintang</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>29.</td>
<td>If the ocean’s so smart</td>
<td>jika lautan sangatlah pintar</td>
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<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>The ocean straight up kooky-dooks</td>
<td>Lautan jelas sudah gila</td>
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<td>31.</td>
<td>my island is dying</td>
<td>Pulauku sekarat</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>the world seems against you</td>
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<td>33.</td>
<td>the water is mischievous</td>
<td>Airnya nakal</td>
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<td>34.</td>
<td>to restore TeFiti’s heart</td>
<td>untuk mengembalikan jantung Tefiti’s</td>
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<td>35.</td>
<td>I am Moana of Motunui</td>
<td>Aku Moana dari Motunui</td>
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<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>her heart held the greatest power</td>
<td>jantungnya mempunyai kekuatan hebat</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>this tradition is our mission</td>
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<td>What has two thumbs and pulled up the sky when you were waddling yay high?</td>
<td>siapa yang punya dua jempol dan mengangkat langit, saat kau berjalan ke tempat tinggi?</td>
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<td>42.</td>
<td>When the nights got cold who stole you fire from down below?</td>
<td>Saat malam dingin, siapa yang mengambilkan api dari bawah?</td>
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<td>43.</td>
<td>do you see my hook?</td>
<td>kau lihat kaliku?</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>shoo, shoo!</td>
<td>pergi, pergi!</td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td>there you are. There you are</td>
<td>itu dirimu. Itu dirimu</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>We make our nets from the fibres.</td>
<td>kita buat jaring dari serabutnya</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>we were voyagers! We were voyagers!</td>
<td>dulu kita pelaut! Dulu kita pelaut!</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49.</td>
<td>Hot-hot-hot, hot-hot-hot!</td>
<td>panas-panas-panas, panas-panas-panas!</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>50.</td>
<td>you would. You know you would</td>
<td>pasti. Pasti</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Explanation:**

- **3**: Accurate/Acceptable/Readable
- **2**: less accurate/less acceptable/less readable
- **1**: inaccurate/unacceptable/unreadable
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Dosen Pembimbing: Faizal Risdianto, S.S., M. Hum
NIP: 1977050917200801010
Nomor : B-4/5.3/ln.21/D1.1/PP.07.3/12/2018
Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi
Hal : Pembimbing Skripsi

Salatiga, 28 Desember 2018

Kepada


Di Tempat

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyusunan Skripsi Mahasiswa jenjang Strata Satu, Saudara ditunjuk sebagai Dosen Pembimbing mahasiswa:

Nama : Istighfarin Speleony Triningsih
NIM : 23030150135
Program Studi : TBI
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Judul Skripsi : AN ANALYSIS TRANSLATION SHIFT OF NOUN PHRASE IN MOANA MOVIE AND ITS SUBTITLING

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

A.n. Dekan,
Wakil Dekan Bidang Akademik

[Signature]

Mufiq, S.Ag. M.Phil.
NIP. 19660417 199603 1004
### SATUAN KREDIT KEGIATAN

Nama : Istighfarin Speleony Triningnhi  
NIM : 23030-15-0135  
Jurusan : TBI  
Dosen P.A : Miftachudin, S.Pd.I., M.A.

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Jumlah 155

Salatiga, 10 April 2019
Mengetahui,
Wakil Dekan Bidang
Kemahasiswaan dan Kerjasama

[Signature]

Dr. Achmad Maimun, M.Ag.
NIP.197005101998031003
CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Istighfarin Speleony Triningsih

Student Number : 23030-15-0135

Gender : Female

Place/Date of birth : Surabaya, 16 October 1997


E-mail address : Istighfarin94@gmail.com

Educational Background:

2003-2009 : Elementary School (SD) Pasar Kliwon

2009-2012 : Junior High School (SMP) Al-irsyad

2012-2015 : Islamic Senior High School (MAN) 2 Surakarta

2015-2019 : English Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga