AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION QUALITY ON FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE IN TERMS OF ACCURACY AND ACCEPTABILITY IN "COCO" MOVIE

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Abstract: *Translation figurative language is also found in the movie. Therefore, translators should pay attention on translating figurative language in the movie. The researcher chose Coco movie because there are many figurative languages which found in the movie. This research is descriptive qualitative. A triangulation technique was employed in this research. The other data are taken from the questionnaires assessed by three raters. The total data of figurative language in the movie are 52 data. The analysis on the figurative language shows that there are six types of figurative language found in Coco movie. They are metaphor (4 data or 8%), simile (6 data or 12%), personification (24 data or 46%), metonymy (9 data or 17%), symbol (7 data or 13%) and hyperbole (2 data or 4%) The analysis on the translation accuracy shows that 42 data or 81% from the total data are accurate, 10 data or 19% are less accurate, and no datum is inaccurate. The analysis on the translation acceptability shows that 38 data or 73% from the total data are acceptable, 14 data or 27% are less acceptable, and no datum is unacceptable. Personification becomes the dominance type of figurative language because there are a lot of inhuman objects involved. On the other hand, hyperbole becomes the submissive type of figurative language because only few exaggeration dialogues used.*

Keywords: *Figurative Language, Translation, Accuracy, Acceptability, and Coco Movie.*

Abstrak: Penerjemahan majas juga ditemukan dalam film.Oleh sebab itu, para penerjemah harus memperhatikan bagaimana menerjemahkan majas dalam film.Peneliti memilih film *Coco* karena ada banyak majas yang ditemukan dalam film. Penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif.Teknik triangulasi digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Data yang lain diambil dari kuesioner yang dinilai oleh tiga penilai. Data keseluruhan majas dalam film berjumlah 52. Analisa dari majas menunjukkan ada enam jenis majas yang ditemukan dalam film *Coco*. Majas-majas tersebut adalah metafora (4 data atau 8%), simile (6 data atau 12%), personifikasi (24 data atau 46%), metonimi (9 data atau 17%), symbol (7 data atau 13%) dan hiperbola (2 data atau 4%). Analasi dari keakuratan terjemahan menunjukkan 42 data atau 81% dari data keseluruhan adalah akurat, 10 data atau 19% adalah kurang akurat, dan tidak ada data yang tidak akurat. Analisa dari keberterimaan terjemahan menunjukkan 38 data atau 73% dari data keseluruhan adalah berterima, 14 data atau 27% adalah kurang berterima, dan tidak ada data yang tidak berterima.Personifikasi menjadi majas yang dominan dalam penelitian ini dikarenakan banyaknya penggunaan obyek selain manusia. Sedangkan hiperbola menjadi majas yang submisif karena sedikitnya penggunaan dialog yang dilebih-lebihkan.

Kata kunci: Majas, Terjemahan, Keakuratan, Keberterimaan, dan Film *Coco*.

Introduction

Animation movie is one of entertainment movies that can be enjoyed by everyone, not only by children as its target audiences but also by adult. Colorful pictures and the story of animation movie become its uniqueness, make it attractive for the audiences, and make it differ from other movie genres. One of the producers of animation movie is Pixar Animation Studios. For many years we have been enchanted by fascinating stories and pictures from Pixar. At the end of 2017, Pixar produced Coco animation movie. This is an animation movie with happy ending family story, beautiful pictures and songs as its formula. Directed by Lee Unkrich, this movie animation has been announced in many countries in the world, including Indonesia and it was shown on our home theater. The distribution of this animation movie in Indonesia, particularly, must face the language and culture problem. Therefore; the role of translation is very required for rendering messages from source language (in this case English language) to target language (Indonesian language).

Coco animation movie contains figurative language. Figurative language uses words or expressions which have different meaning from the literal interpretation. Figurative language cannot be interpreted literally because it uses analogy in order to give special meaning or effect. In doing the translation, the translator does not only transfer the meaning of the source language to the target language, but also the style. This research focuses on analyzing the quality of figurative language translation of Coco movie. There are several figurative language translations which are presented in this animation movie. The object of the research is limited to the translation quality assessment of figurative language in term of accuracy and acceptability.

According to Larson (Nababan et al., 2012), basically, translation is a change of form. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the target language. According to her, translation is the matter of transferring the meaning. In watching a movie, the audience may want to hear the real voices of the actors. However, not all of the audience understand the language of the movie. In this case, subtitle is needed in order to make those audiences understand the dialogue in the movie. There are differences between subtitling and dubbing which make translators tend to use subtitling rather than dubbing. Dubbing has many weaknesses such as it is expensive, the original dialogue is lost, takes longer process, pretends to be a domestic product, and allows the overlapping dialogue. While subtitling has some positive point such as it is cheap, it respects the original integrity of the original dialogue, it is reasonably quick, can promote the learning of foreign languages, keeps the quality of original actors" voices, and does not allow the overlapping of dialogue (Ameri, n.d.).

Quality assessment of translation is needed to protect the quality of translation and the quality of a translator. The aim of criticizing a literature work is to find out the strengths and the weaknesses of a translation. Indirectly, a good translation shows that the translator has a good capability to translate and vice versa (Nababan et al., 2012)The quality of a translation covers three aspects; accuracy, acceptability, and readability. There are many types of figurative language explained by some experts. However, this research employs the types of figurative language proposed by Perrine and Arp (Hammer, 2017). There are metaphor, simile, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, understatement, and irony.

Many researchers have conducted researches of translation. One of them is a research conducted by Ika Oktaria Cahyaningrum (Cahyaningrum, 2018) entitled Translation Technique and Quality In The Article Entitled "Jamu: Traditional Indonesian Herbal Medicine" Produced by Online Service Translate. Second research which is related to figurative language is same taken from International Proceeding, her article is entitled Translation Quality Of Figurative Language In The Song Lyrics "Shape Of You" In Javanese Version "Syaitonmu" (Cahyaningrum, 2017).

Research Methods

Participants/Subjects/Population and Sample

In qualitative research, the data are not in the form of numbers but in the form of words, sentences, or pictures which have more meaning (prof. dr. sugiyono, 2011). The data in this research are the figurative language in Coco movie along with the translation. Statements of the quality of the translation provided by informants are also used as data. The statements obtained by distributing questionnaires and doing interviews from raters.

Sugiyono states that data will not be obtained without any source of data. He also explains that source of the data in qualitative research can be informant, event, place, and document (prof. dr. sugiyono, 2011). In this research, the source of data used by the researcher is Coco movie which is downloaded from the internet and the informants.

Instruments

Content Analysis

Weber as cited in (Moleong, 2014) describes content analysis as a research methodology that uses a number of procedures to draw valid conclusion from a book or a document. In content analysis, the researcher collected the figurative language in the movie, both in its original version and its translation.

Distributing Questionnaire

The second method of data collection is questionnaire. Questionnaire was employed in this research in an attempt to get opinions, responses, and further information about the quality of the translation. The researcher used a closed-ended and the open-ended question. In closed-ended questions, the researcher provided the raters scores of accuracy and acceptability they can choose. The open-ended one gives spaces for them to give explanation to the score given or to leave comments about the translation they had assessed.

The questionnaire to assess the accuracy and acceptability of the translation was given to the raters in hardcopy files. The researcher provided the source text and target text so that the raters could evaluate the message conveyed from source language to the target language by comparing the original text and its translation.

In-depth Interview

By doing in-depth interview, also known as unstructured interview, the researcher could get more detail information.

Data Analysis Procedure

Firstly, the researcher observed the figurative language both from the English and Indonesian subtitle. The data in form of figurative language were classified and analyzed by their type based on the types of figurative language proposed by Perrine and Arp (Hammer, 2017). Secondly, the researcher examines the accuracy and acceptability level of the translation. The researcher also uses the assessment by the informants as the comparison of the analysis in order that the analysis is not subjective. After the analysis was accomplished, the researcher made classification based on the accuracy and acceptability of the translation then counted the percentage of each classification. Finally, the researcher drew the conclusion of the analysis. The technique of numbering data is meant to set up the direction in conducting in the research. The data were coded in order to make the data classification and analysis easy to understand.

For example:
1/A1/01:11:23
1   : the number of datum
A1   : the number of figurative language
01:11:23 : the time of emergence of the datum (hour: minute: second)

Findings and Discussion

This part presents the analysis of the types of figurative language found in the subtitle of Coco movie and the analysis on the quality of figurative language translations in terms of accuracy and acceptability.

In order to classify the data of figurative language, the researcher used theory from Perrine and Arp (1992: 60-108). After collecting and analyzing the data, the researcher found the percentage result of the uses of the types of figurative language.

Table 1 : Percentage of the Types of Figurative Language

Figurative Language	Datum Number	Frequency	Percentage
Metaphor	4, 7, 12, 43	4	8%
Simile	15, 24, 30, 32, 39, 40	6	12%
Personification	2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 33, 37, 38, 48, 49, 52	24	46%
Metonymy	1, 14, 18, 31, 34, 41, 45, 50, 51	9	17%
Symbol	26, 28, 29, 35, 36, 42, 47	7	13%
Hyperbole	44, 46	2	4%
Total		52	100%

The researcher found 52 figurative languages in Coco movie. The figurative languages are divided into six types. They are metaphor (4 data or 8%), simile (6 data or 12%), personification (24 data or 46%), metonymy (9 data or 17%), symbol (7 data or 13%) and hyperbole (2 data or 4%). The analysis of each type of figurative language is presented in the following part. Personification becomes the dominance types of figurative language because the movie involves a lot of non-human or inanimate objects which act as human being. Hyperbole becomes the submissive type of figurative language because the author of the movie tends to use only few exaggerations dialogue

Metaphor

Metaphor has some similarity to simile in that it compares two different images together to create something new. The main difference is that the contrast is implied rather than being direct. Another difference is the absence of the words 'like' and 'as'. According to Perrine and Arp (1992: 62-64), metaphor may take one of four forms. In the first form of metaphor, as in simile, both the literal and figurative terms are named. In the second form, the literal term is named and the figurative term is implied. In the third form, the literal term is implied and the figurative term is named. In the last form of metaphor, both literal and figurative terms are implied. There are 4 metaphors in Coco movie found by the researcher.

Example 1
ST: Oh, **you're a twig**, *mijo*.
TT: **Kau begitu kurus**, nak.
(datum no. 4)

The above extract is found in the part of the movie showing that Miguel's grandmother says to Miguel and gives him more food when they are having dinner because she thinks Miguel is skinny.

The translator translates the figurative language in the ST into a non-figurative language in the TT. In the ST, Miguel's physical appearance is compared by his grandmother to a twig. While in the TT, the translator translates the ST without comparing Miguel to another thing.

Example 2
ST: **My grandson is a sweet little angel**.
TT: **Cucuku ini si malaikat kecil menggemaskan**.
(datum no. 7)

The movie situation taking place in the example above is a conversation between Miguel's grandmother and a musician. Miguel's grandmother is angry to a musician for tempting Miguel to play music. She wants to protect Miguel from playing music. She says to that musician that Miguel is a good kid.

Simile
The second figurative language found in the movie is simile. A simile is a <u>figure of speech</u> that makes a <u>comparison</u>, showing similarities between two different things.Perrine and Arp (1992: 61) state that metaphor and simile are similar, both of them compare of two things that are essentially unlike. The distinction between them is the use of connective words.Unlike a <u>metaphor,</u> a simile draws resemblance with the help of the words 'like' or 'as'. There are 6 similes in Coco movie found by the researcher.

Example 1
ST: I thought it might've been **one of those made up things that adults tell kids.**
Like vitamins.
TT: Kukira itu hanyalah **tipuan yang selalu dikatakan orang tua.**
Seperti vitamin.
(datum no. 24)

The above extract is found in the movie telling that Miguel at first doubts the Land of the Dead is real. After seeing the whole place, he starts to believe. He says to his dead family that the story about the afterlife told by adults to kids is made up things like vitamins. It is not literally vitamins but the benefits of vitamin. Adults often tell kids that by consuming vitamins will make kids healthier. Yet, kids believe that consuming vitamins is useless.

The connective word '**Like**' is used in the ST to compare '**one of those made up things that adults tell kids**' to '**vitamins**'. The translator also uses the connective word '*Seperti*' in the TT to compare '*tipuan yang selalu dikatakan orang tua*' to '*vitamin*'. Therefore, simile is found in both the ST and the TT.

Example 2
ST: **He** just looks **like** a plain old dog.Or **a sausage someone dropped in a barbershop**.
TT: **Dia** hanyalah anjing biasa. Atau **sosis yang habis dicukur**.
(datum no. 30)

The example above is found in the part of the movie where Dante suddenly sneaks into the head officer's room and eats his cake. Tio Oscar and Felipe comment on Dante's appearance.

Personification

The third figurative language that is found in the movie is personification. According to Perrine and Arp (1992: 64), personification is giving the attributes of a human being to an animal. Personification is a <u>figure of speech</u> in which a thing, an idea or an <u>animal</u>is given human attributes. The non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings. There are 24 personifications found by the researcher in Coco movie. It is the type of figurative language which occur the most in the movie. The adding of human attributes to those non-human or inanimate objects makes the movie more lively and interesting.

Example
ST: But **shoes held** them all together.
TT: Tapi **sepatu menyatukan** mereka semua.
(datum no. 3)

The above example is found in the movie where Miguel tells the audience that his great-great-grandmother survived her family by making shoes.

In ST, '**shoes**' is given the ability to hold something, which is human quality. Therefore, there is personification in ST. The translator decides to translate personification in ST into personification as well in TT. The word '*sepatu*' is given a human attribute which is '*menyatukan*'.

Metonymy

Metonymy is a <u>figure language</u> that replaces or substitutes the name of a thing with the name of something else with which it is closely associated. The substitution makes the analogy more vivid and meaningful. There are 9 metonymies found in the movie by the researcher.

Example
ST: But he also had a dream. To play for **the world**.
TT: Tapi dia juga punya impian. Bermusik untuk **dunia**.
(datum no. 1)

The above extract is found in the movie where Miguel tells about his great-great-grandfather to the movie audience that he had a dream to play music for the world.

In the ST, the word '**the world**' is used to represent people from all over the world. The metonymy in the ST is also translated into metonymy in the TT that is '*dunia*'.

Symbol

This figurative language uses symbols to signify ideas and qualities, by giving them symbolic meanings that are different from their literal sense. Symbolism can take different forms. Generally, it is an <u>object</u> representing another, to give an entirely different meaning that is much deeper and more significant. There are 7 symbols found in the movie by the researcher.

Example
ST: That **devil box** tells you nothing but lies!
TT: **Kotak iblis** ini membohongimu!
(datum no. 26)

The above extract is found in the movie where Mama Imelda is angry at the female officer because according to the computer, none of Mama Imelda's family put her photo on the ofrenda. She says that the computer lied.

Hyperbole

Hyperbole, derived from a Greek word meaning over-casting, is a <u>figurativelanguage</u> that involves an <u>exaggeration</u> of ideas for the sake of emphasis. There are only 2 hyperboles found in the movie by the researcher. It is the lowest type of figurative language found in the movie. It is obvious since the movie targets audience of all ages. By having less exaggeration dialogue, the movie might be easier to be enjoyed not only by adults but also by children.

Example 1
ST: We drank together and you told me you would **move Heaven and Earth**…
TT: Kita minum bersama dan kau bilang akan**menggerakkan Surga dan Bumi**…
(datum no. 46)

The above extract is found in the movie where Hector meets de la Cruz for the first time in the Land of the Dead. Hector meet de la Cruz when he secretly sneaks into de la Cruz mansion by knowing that Miguel is inside the mansion also. Hector recalls the last night he spent with him.

The phrase '**move Heaven and Earth**' and '*menggerakkan Surga dan Bumi*' shows that hyperbole is present in not only the ST but also the TT. The friendship between Hector and de la Cruz is deep as de la Cruz promised Hector that he would do even the impossible thing for Hector. As a human being, one cannot possibly move heaven and earth in reality. It is just an exaggeration coming from de la Cruz to prove his friendship with Hector.

The analysis of the type of the figurative by the researcher above is done by categorizing them. After analyzing the types of figurative language, the researcher analyzed the quality of figurative language translations in terms of accuracy and acceptability. The detail analysis of each category is presented as follows:

The Accuracy of Translation

In the analysis on translation accuracy, the data can be classified into twocategories; they are accurate and less accurate translation. None of them canbe categorized as inaccurate translation. The analysis of the accurate and less accurate translation will be explained as follows:

Accurate Translation

The data included in this classification are the translations of which the message is the same as that of figurative language in the source text. There are 42 data (81%) from 52 data that belong to this classification. The followings are some examples of accurate translation:

Example 1
ST: **The petals guide**our ancestors home.
TT: **Bunganya menuntun** leluhur kita pulang.
(datum no. 20)

The above extract is taken from the movie where Miguel slinks to the Mariachi Plaza. While slinking, Miguel hears her mother gives explanation about the petals used on the Day of the Dead to his nephews.

As seen, the figurative language of personification '**The petals guide**' is translated into '*Bunganya menuntun*'. The translated phrase '*Bunganya menuntun*' is personification as well in the TL. Since the message of the translation is the same as that of the ST, the above extract is considered accurate. All raters agree that the above datum is accurate.

Example 2
ST: Then you **hand**the petal to Miguel.
TT: Lalu **serahkan** kelopak bunganya ke Miguel.
(datum no. 31)

The above extract is taken from the movie where the head officer asks Mama Imelda to give the blessed petal to Miguel, so that Miguel can go back to the Land of the Living.

The figurative language of metonymy '**hand**' in the ST is translated into a non-figurative language '***serahkan***' in the TT. Although the translation into the TT does not show figurative language, it is considered accurate since the message is transferred without any distortion in meaning. All raters agree that the above datum is accurate.

Less Accurate Translation
This classification includes all data that are considered less accurate. Themessage of the data in the ST is less accurately transferred in the TT. Thereare parts of the message which are lost in the translation. There are 10 data or 19% from 52 data that belong to this classification. The followings are some examples of less accurate translations from the data.
Example 1
ST: Each time you hear a **sad guitar**.
TT: Setiap kau mendengar **gitar sedih**.
(datum no. 6)

The above extract is taken from the movie where de la Cruz is singing a song in his performance. The song tells about his leaving far for achieving his dream. From the part of the lyric, de la Cruz wants someone special to him to remember him every time he or she hears de la Cruz's sad song.

The phrases '**sad guitar**' in the ST and '***gitar sedih***' in the TT are personification. Even though the personification in the ST is translated into personification as well in the TT, the translation is considered less accurate. The translation does not convey the message well. Some raters agree that the translation is less accurate. The translation should be '***lagu sedih***' so that the translation will be accurate in the TL. As a result, the translation in the TT becomes '***Setiap kau mendengar lagu sedih***'.
Example 2
ST: It's all that **time he spends in the plaza. Fills** his head with crazy fantasies.
TT: Ini akibat **dia sering ke plaza. Memenuhi** kepalanya dengan fantasi gila.
(datum no. 23)

The above extract is taken from the movie where the whole family is angry at Miguel after he insisted that Ernesto de la Cruz was his great-great grandfather. Miguel's uncle and aunt yell at him.

Both the ST and the TT show personification. The word '**Fills**' personifies the phrase '**time he spends in the plaza**' in the ST. While in the TT, the word '***Memenuhi***' personifies the phrase '***dia sering ke plaza***'. Personification in the ST is translated into personification in the TT. The translation is less accurate in the TL. There are some parts of the message that are lost in the TT. The translator decides to translate '**time he spends in the plaza**' into '***dia sering ke plaza***'. The phrase '**time he spends in the plaza**' does not show the frequency of Miguel's visit; whether it is just once, twice or more. Yet, the phrase '***dia sering ke plaza***' shows that Miguel often visits the plaza. Some raters agree that the translation is less accurate. It should be better to translate the ST into '***dia menghabiskan waktu di plaza***'. Consequently, the

message can be accurately transferred in the TL. The classification of translation accuracy is shown in the table below:

Table 2 : The Classification of Translation Accuracy

Category	Datum Number	Total Number	Percentage
Accurate	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40 ,41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52	42	81%
Less Accurate	6, 9, 11, 15, 23, 25, 24, 30, 33, 49	10	19%
Total		**52**	**100%**

The Acceptability of Translation

In the analysis on translation acceptability, the data can be classified intotwo categories; they are acceptable and less acceptable translation. None ofthem can be categorized as unacceptable translation.From the 52 data, there are 38 (73%) acceptable data, 14 (27%) lessacceptable data, and no unacceptable data. It means that the translation hasnatural expression and right grammatical structure.The followings are detail analysis of each classification:

Acceptable Translation

All data considered acceptable in the TL are categorized in this classification. The acceptable data are the data which use natural expression and have no grammatical error. Most data belong to this classification and there are 38 (73%) data from the entire data. The following data are the examples of acceptable data.

Example 1
ST: And what ifeverything was on **fire**?
TT: Dan bagaimana jika semuanya **bersemangat**?
(datum no. 35)

The above extract is taken from the movie where Miguel gives Frida Kahlo comment after seeing the performance. She then responds to Miguel's comment.

There is a figurative language of symbol the ST. '**fire**' is the symbol of passion. There is no symbol in the TT since the translator decides to translate '**fire**' into '***bersemangat***'. The datum above is acceptable in the TL because the translation sounds natural. Besides, the translation is grammatically correct in the TT.

Example 2
ST: **Her hair is like a briar**.
TT: **Rambutnya bagaikan semak duri.**
(datum no. 40)

The above extract is taken from the movie where Hector visits his friend, Chicharron, to borrow his guitar. Chicharron wants Hector to sing a song for him. The datum above is a part of song's lyric sung by Hector.

The figurative language of simile is present on both the ST and the TT. The translation of the ST '**Her hair is like briar**' into '***Rambutnya bagaikan semak duri***' is acceptable in the TL. Similar with the first example, the datum above sounds natural and there is no grammatical

error found. The use of connective word '***bagaikan***' in the translation makes the structure more acceptable in the TL in showing comparison. All raters agree that the translation of figurative language above is acceptable in the TL.

Less Acceptable Translation
This classification consists of all data that are considered less acceptable in the TT. The translation has some grammatical errors and sounds awkward in the TT. There are 14 data (27%) belonging to this classification. Thefollowings are the examples of less acceptable translations.
Example 1
ST: We've put their photos on the ofrenda, so **their spirits can cross over**.
TT: Kita taruh foto mereka di ofrenda, supaya **arwah mereka bisa menyeberang**.
(datum no. 9)

The above extract is taken from the movie where Miguel's grandmother tells him about Day of the Dead on the ofrenda room.
The figurative that can be found in both the ST and the TT is personification. '**their spirit**' that is a non-human object is personified by '**cross over**' in the ST. '***arwah mereka***' that is also a non-human object is personified by '***menyeberang***' in the TT. The above datum is situated in an ofrenda. Ofrenda is a room where someone put photos of their dead family in order to commemorate the Day of the Dead. Some raters agree that the above datum is less acceptable. The choice of '***menyeberang***' is rather uncommon because ofrenda is not a bridge or a road. The phrase 'cross over' in the ST should be better translated into '***melintas***'.
Example 2
ST: You know **that feeling like there's a song in the air** and…
TT: Kau tahu **perasaan itu seolah ada lagu di udara** dan…
(datum no. 15)

The above extract is taken from the movie where Miguel watches a movie starred by de la Cruz. In the movie de la Cruz speaks to his lover that he has to leave her to achieve his dream; that is playing for the people in all over the world. He says that the feeling of playing for people is like a song in the air; so melodious that you want to sing along with it.
The use of connective words '***like***' in the ST and '***seolah***' in the TT to compare two different things shows that there are similes. Some raters agree that the above datum is less acceptable. The translation of 'a song in the air' into '***lagu di udara***' is slightly clumsy. The more common way to say '***lagu di udara***' in the TL is '***lagu mengudara***'. Therefore, the translation of figurative language will be more acceptable in the TL if it is translated to '***Kau tahu, perasaan itu seolah ada lagu mengudara dan***…' The classification of translation acceptability is shown in the table below:

Table 3 : The Classification of Translation Acceptability

Category	Datum Number	Total Number	Percentage
Acceptable	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40 ,41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52	38	73%
Less Acceptable	3, 6, 9, 15, 16, 19, 23, 24, 25, 30, 33, 39, 43, 49	14	27%

Total		52	100%	

Discussion

The translation quality on figurative language in terms of accuracy and acceptability will be discussed in this sub chapter. The summary of the analysis can be seen in the following table:

Table 4 : The Translation Quality on Figurative Language

Translation Quality Figurative Language	Accurate Data	Less Accurate Data	Acceptable Data	Less Acceptable Data
Metaphor	4, 7, 12, 43	-	4, 7, 12	43
Total / Percentage	4 (100%)	0 (0%)	3 (75%)	1 (25%)
Simile	32, 39, 40	15, 24, 30	32, 40	15, 24, 30, 39
Total / Percentage	3 (50%)	3 (50%)	2 (33%)	4 (67%)
Personification	2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 13, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 37, 38, 48, 52	6, 9, 11, 23, 25, 33, 49	2, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 17, 20, 21, 22, 27, 37, 38, 48, 52	3, 6, 9, 16, 19, 23, 25, 33, 49
Total / Percentage	17 (71%)	7 (29%)	15 (62%)	9 (38%)
Metonymy	1, 14, 18, 31, 34, 41, 45, 50, 51	-	1, 14, 18, 31, 34, 41, 45, 50, 51	-
Total / Percentage	9 (100%)	0 (0%)	9 (100%)	0 (0%)
Symbol	26, 28, 29, 35, 36, 42, 47	-	26, 28, 29, 35, 36, 42, 47	-
Total / Percentage	7 (100%)	0 (0%)	7 (100%)	0 (0%)
Hyperbole	44, 46	-	44, 46	-
Total / Percentage	**2 (100%)**	**0 (0%)**	**2 (100%)**	**0 (0%)**

The above table shows that there are six types of figurative language found in Coco movie. They are metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, symbol and hyperbole.

The most frequent figurative language occurred is personification. There are 24 data (46%) of 52 data showing personification. Among the data showing personification, there are 17 data (71%) considered as accurate translation. Although there are some personifications in the source text that are not translated into personification in the target language. It is because the translations do not give any distorted meaning, the messages are fully transferred. The remaining 7 data (29%) are considered as less accurate translation. There are some words or phrases that are omitted by the translator to accommodate the subtitle's space. There are 15 data (62%) considered as acceptable translation and 9 data (38%) considered as less acceptable translation. The less acceptable translation of personification is mainly because of the choice of diction used by the translator. The choice of diction is slightly uncommon in the target language.

From the table above, there are types of figurative language that their data are entirely (100%) considered as accurate and acceptable translation. They are metonymy (9 data or 17%), symbol (7 data or 13%) and hyperbole (2 data or 4%).

The entire data (4 data or 8%) of metaphor is considered as accurate translation. As for the acceptability, 3 data (75%) are considered acceptable translation. Only 1 data (25%) is considered less acceptable translation as for the translator's choice of diction.

The last type of figurative language which its data is considered evenly as accurate and less accurate translation is simile. There are 6 data (12%) of 52 data which means that 3 data (50%) are considered as accurate translation and 3 data (50%) considered as less accurate translation. The less accurate translation is caused by the omission of some words or phrases in the source text. It influences the meaning in the target language. There are 2 data (33%) considered as acceptable translation and 4 data (67%) considered as less acceptable translation. The cause for this less acceptable translation is the same as the cause in the less accurate translation.

Conclusion

Considering the analysis results based on two research problems in this research, the conclusion can be drawn as follows:

1. There are six types of figurative language that are found in Coco movie by the researcher. The researcher classified the figurative language by using Perrine and Arp's theory (1992). The total of those six types of figurative language are 52 data. They are metaphor (4 data or 8%), simile (6 data or 12%), personification (24 data or 46%), metonymy (9 data or 17%), symbol (7 data or 13%) and hyperbole (2 data or 4%).

2. The figurative languages found in Coco movie are generally well-translated into the target language, based on the quality of the translation. The analysis on the accuracy of the translation shows that 42 data (81%) are considered to be accurate and 10 data (19%) are considered to be less accurate. The analysis on the acceptability of the translation shows that 38 data (73%) are considered to be acceptable and 14 data (27%) are considered to be less acceptable.

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