

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Translation is a process of transferring the meaning from one language to another language with the closest natural equivalent (Larson, 1998; Nida & Taber, 1982). Uncertainty, structural and lexical differences between languages, and multi-word units are all examples of translation issues. The most important thing of translating is the meaning could be delivered correctly and acceptable from source language to target language (Larson, 1984). The phrase "from one language to another" refers to the transfer from the source language to the (SL) target language (TL) and closest natural in this context means that the meaning of the source language that is translated into the target language remains unchanged.

One of the products of translation is subtitling. Subtitling is one of the method to transfer the language used in translating types of audiovisual communication (Liu, 2014). Subtitles can be found in videos, movies or songs. In movie the subtitle text derived from either a transcript or screenplay of the dialogue or commentary. The viewers who did not use the original language as their first language can also enjoy the film without ambiguous thinking. Beside, subtitle helps people who learn new language

in language acquisition, communicating with deaf community and ensuring that no single statement is missed in noisy places (Collin, 2015).

The writer wants to know the types of figurative language in movies, particularly in English movies, because it is well known that movies have a message they want to convey to the audience. A movie can also be a source of education, knowledge, and entertainment. Figurative language is a language which uses figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meaning another). Keraf stated that the definition of figurative language in the way is expressing ideas through special language as the incarnation of poet's personality (Keraf, 2010: 113).

The writer choose *Before Sunrise* movie to be analyzed because the movie is famous and meaningful. *Before Sunrise* is a romantic drama movie and the first part of the Before Trilogy directed by Richard Linklater. The story follows two young people in their early twenties, Jesse (Ethan Hawke), an American boy and Celine (Julie Delpy), a French girl who meet on a train to Vienna. They get down and roam about the streets of Vienna talking about their lives, relationships, and over the course of movie, fall into love. *Before Sunrise* has an interesting story and it's filled with dialogue that uses figurative language that is uses in daily life.

1.2 The Problem of Study

Based on the research background, the writer develops two research questions to guide the research. The research questions are as follows:

1. What kinds of figurative language can be found in the film *Before Sunrise*?
2. How acceptable is the figurative language translated in the movie?

1.3 The Objective of study

In this research, the writer proposes two major objectives to be described as follows.

1. To identify the types of figurative language used in “*Before Sunrise*” movie.
2. Analyze the translation of figurative meaning from SL to TL in the movie.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of this research is a study of figurative language. The writer only focuses on the subtitle that used figurative language in movie script “*Before Sunrise*”. The limitation focused on the types of figurative language and the Acceptable of Translation in movie script “*Before Sunrise*”.

1.5 The Significances of the study

This part describes the research contributions to education. The writer hopes that this research will be useful to HKBP Nommensen University students in the English Literature Study Program, English learners, and future researchers.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

1. HKBP Nommensen University

The writer hopes that the study can enhance the undergraduate data study, especially on figurative language and translating. Therefore, the research could be used to all HKBP Nommensen University students.

2. English Literature Study Program Students

The writer hopes that the research can help to better understand figurative language translation, especially for students of the English Language Curriculum. Research can also inspire and illuminate their thesis work.

3. English Learners

The writer hopes that this study will be used as a resource for other English language learners to help them learn about and understand figurative language translations.

4. Future Researchers

The writer hopes that the findings will provide information and inspiration for future studies. Future researchers could try to find more information about figurative language and delve deeper into the translation of figurative language.

1.5.2 Practical Significances

1. For the writer, this research can provide benefits for creating better literary works.
2. For the audience, this research is expected to be able to better understand the content of the Film and take advantage of it. In addition,

it can increase interest in watching movie and increase the ability to interpret literary works in appreciating literary works.

3. For other researchers, this research can enrich literary insight and add references to literary research so that it is useful for the development of literature itself.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITARATURE

This chapter presents related theories that will be discussed further in this research. This chapter is divided into two parts by the writer. The first section is a theoretical description that includes a discussion of relevant theories. The theoretical framework, which provides a summary and synthesize to answer the research questions, is the second part.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The writer has a total of five keywords. However, because one of the keywords is contained within the other keywords, the writer only has four main areas to explain and discuss in this section. The focus is on comparative language, translation, narration, and the film *Before Sunrise*. The translation section includes the word acceptable. The writer will create a theory for each focus in this part.

2.1.1 Figurative Language

According to Keraf (2010: 136), figurative language style is a deviation further, especially in the field of meaning. An author expresses and describes something in a unique way, such as an idea, a theme, or the author's feelings. The author employs the situation and factual condition.

The author creates a literary work using language. It has the potential to have a positive impact on the reader.

The writer is particularly interested in three figurative languages. There are three of them: simile, metaphor, and hyperbole. The writer selects those three figurative languages because they are easily found in the dialogue.

a. Similes

Simile is a figure of speech that compares something else in the sense of using conjunctions or with comparative words. According to Keraf (2010: 138), Equation or simile is a comparison that is explicit, which is a style of language that directly states something that is same as other thing. Usually marked with the words: *like, as if, as though*, and so on.

The equation is also divided from several parts over the closed equation and open equation. A closed equation is an equation that contains details about the nature of the equation, while the open equation is equation that does not provide details about the nature of the equation. So a parable is a comparison of two things that are essentially different and which we deliberately assume the same.

Examples: *Her lips are like pomegranate.*

Like water in taro leaves.

b. Metaphor

Metaphor is a type of indirect expression that takes the form of an analogous comparison. The meaning contained in the metaphorical figure of speech is a second determination of the original meaning, that is, the meaning that does not use the word in its actual meaning, but as a figure of speech based on the similarities between comparisons. Keraf (2010:139) states, metaphor is a kind of an analogy that compares two things directly, but in short form: *bungabangsa*, *buayadarat*, *buahhati*, and so on. According to Tarigan (2015:15), metaphor is a comparison that implicit between two things that are not the same, simple, and structured very neatly in it there are two ideas: one is a reality or something that is expressed, which is the object and the other is comparison to this fact.

Metaphor as a direct comparison, does not use a marker explicit relationship, namely words: *like*, *as if*, *as though* and so on, by therefore the first core is directly connected to the second core. Process of the form is actually the same as simile but gradually the description of the equation and the first point is omitted, in another sense if omitted explicit relationship markers will be a form of metaphor. Could concluded that, metaphor is the use of words or groups of words not in the real sense.

examples: *Pemudabungabangsa*

Orang itubuayadarat

Lakoff (1980) adds three types of metaphor: orientational, structural, and ontological.

1) An orientational metaphor is one that employs spatial orientations such as *up, down, in, out, front, back, on, off, and below*. The spatial orientations stem from the fact that we have bodies and that they function in our physical environment. *Get up, wake up, and stand up*, for example. Up is showing about conscious in those examples. As a result, the physical basis of those examples is that when people or animals awaken, they stand up.

2) A structural metaphor depicts one type of activity in terms of another. Structural metaphor has a broader range of elaboration sources than orientational metaphor. People can do more with structural metaphor than just orientation concepts. For example, *argument is war*. As an example, consider the *argument* conceived in terms of *war* because both contain unfair and irrational things.

3) An ontological metaphor is a projection of entity or substance status onto something that does not inherently have that status. Most ontological metaphors are not recognized as metaphorical for a variety of reasons, one of which is that ontological metaphor has a very limited range of purposes. *I'm feeling a little rusty today*, as an example of ontological metaphor.

Understanding a metaphor necessitates imagination and creativity, which result in no right or wrong metaphor translation but rather strong or weak metaphor translation (Davidson, 1995). According to Abrams (1999), there is no comparison between two things in metaphor. He

includes a metaphor from Stephen Spender's poem that describes the eye as a sense of a landscape:

*Gazelle, delicate wanderer,
drinker of the fluid line of the horizon.*

Metaphor serves two purposes, according to Newmark (1988), cognitive and artistic. The cognitive is used to demonstrate a condition, an idea, someone, a thing, or a feature. While the artistic purpose is to influence feelings, amuse, amaze, or appreciate.

c. Hyperboles

Hyperbole is a word that is replaced with another word that gives a greater understanding of the word (Wicaksono, 2016: 32). Hyperbole is a kind of language style that contains an exaggerated statement, by exaggerating something that is expressed excessively (Keraf, 2010: 135). For example, *He can't live without a book in his hand*. It is impossible for he to die if he is not holding the book in his hand. He wishes to convey that he requires the book and will not be without it.

According to Arvius (2003), hyperboles employ special effects that have no literal meaning because a literal interpretation of hyperboles is impossible and absurd. When hyperbole is used to promote a product, the sentence sounds more enticing, impressive, and persuasive (Novgarina, 2010).

2.1.2 Translation

Translation is an attempt to replace the source language text with the appropriate text in the target language and meaning which is the work of the author (Catford, 1965 in Machali, 2009:25). Based on this presentation, it can be explained that a translation activity has the main purpose to achieve equivalence of meaning from the source language text to the target language text without losing the meaning and message you want submitted by the author.

According to Newmark (1988), there are six methods of translation, which are depicted in Newmark's diagram V.

| SL emphasizing | TL emphasizing |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Literal translation | Free translation |
| Faithful | Idiomatic translation |
| Semantic translation | Communicative |

Choosing the most similar constructions from the target language. A faithful translation is one that reproduces the exact background of the meaning of the source language into the target language in a good structure. Semantic translation emphasizes culture and aesthetic value, and it is sometimes used to translate religious texts, legal texts, and literary texts. The term "free translation" refers to the ability to freely

translate something while retaining the original's meaning. Idiomatic translation is the process of translating the original meaning from one language to another. Communicative translation is the reproduction of an acceptable original context meaning from the source language.

According to Yang (2010), A translator can use one of two translation strategies to translate a language: domestication or foreignization. Domestication is still linked to the readers' orientation. Although foreignization involves translating from a source language to a target language, the translations remain distinct from the source language. Shi (2014) adds about domestication and foreignization that domestication translation cannot exist without some foreignization, and foreignization translation cannot exist without some domestications as well.

Larson (1984 in Anshori, 2007:87-88) in his book entitled "*Meaning-Based Translation: A Guide to Cross-Language Equivalence*" describes the main aspects of translation, such as the types of translation, the relationship between grammar and meaning. can affect the translation process. Then, he also explained that before doing the translation there are several issues that must be considered and understood by a group of translators in concluding the results of the translation; These are known as T4 namely *Text, Target, Team, and Tools*.

Text is the main element in translation, in this case the text is the object to be translated into the target language.

Target is the audience or recipient of the language. In this case, a translator must know and determine who the audience will be reading the translation. For example, in the translation of medical books from English to Indonesian, the translator must be able to match the meanings contained in the source language to the target language and use medical terms in the translation because the audience or recipients of the target language are experts in the field of medicine.

Team is a supporter in a translation, in this case a translator cannot work alone in translating a text. This is because if the content of the text contains special terms that are difficult to translate. For example, cultural terms, so in this case the translator needs a resource person, the resource person is the team of the translator.

Tools used by a translator in translating a text. These tools can be in the form of a dictionary, computer, machine translation and so on.

Newmark (1988 in Machali, 2009:13) suggests that the translated text is influenced by ten factors, namely: (1) the author of the source text; (2) the norms that apply in the source language; (3) the background culture of the source language; (4) place/time and tradition of writing/publishing the source text; (5) target text readers; (6) norms that apply to the target language; (7) the background culture of the target language; (8) place/time and tradition of writing/publishing the target text; (9) things to be discussed; and (10) translator. Based on these ten factors, we can see that a translation in matching the meaning of the source language to the target language must

understand the culture and norms of the source language and target language, so that the meaning can be conveyed commensurately.

Larson (1984) divides translation into four categories: Ideal-Acceptable (I-Acc), Acceptable (Acc), Unacceptable (Unacc), and Failed (F). The translation could be classified using the criteria outlined in Larson's book. Larson categorizes the criteria as follows: *Accurate* (A), *Clear* (C), and *Natural* (N).

The term "*accurate*" refers to the possibility that the translation was done correctly. The meaning and messages from the source language could be accurately transferred into the target language. Some translators make errors when analyzing the meaning of the source language. As a result, the translation's accuracy could not be obtained correctly. Accuracy is critical because the most important aspect of translation is the transfer of meaning and messages from the source language to the target language (Newmark, 1988).

The term "*clear*" refers to the translation's ability to be understood by the target language audience. All aspects of translation are stated correctly and have clear meanings. The correct one was also chosen by the words and contexts. As a result, the meaning and messages are understood by the target language audience. It would be difficult to understand the meanings and messages if the translators chose the words incorrectly, as well as the contexts, and made the translation without making the translation understandable.

Natural means that the translators' words and illustrations are appropriate in the target language. Translators should be aware of the words that can be translated from the source language to the target language. The words and illustrations should be words and illustrations that are commonly used in the target language. It would make it easier for the target language audience to understand the meanings and messages.

Larson (1984) divides translation into four categories, as previously stated. The classes are determined by how many criteria are included in the translation. The translation is classified as Ideal-Acceptable (I-Acc) if it meets all three criteria: Accurate (A), Clear (C), and Natural (N). Despite the fact that the translation only meets one criterion, it is classified as Unacceptable (Unacc). The translation, on the other hand, would be classified as Failed (F) because it does not meet any of the criteria.

2.1.3 Subtitling

There are two types of translation in film, namely subtitles and dubbing. Subtitle is the result of text translation that is translated from the source language to the target language which is located at the bottom of the screen. Dubbing is the result of a translation in the form of sound (audio) which is displayed together with the film footage. According to Gottlieb (1997), there are two types of subtitles, namely:

1. Intralinguistics

Intralinguistics is a type of subtitle that is displayed on a television screen that is useful to help viewers who have hearing impairments and the like.

2. Interlinguistics

Interlinguistics is a type of subtitle by involving two languages, namely the source language and the target language.

There are several things that must be considered in making subtitles (Hidayatullah 2011:66-67).

1. The Indonesian language used is good and correct flexible Indonesian. In dubbing, good and correct Indonesian does not mean using formal Indonesian, but using Indonesian according to the situation, condition, film context and type of film while still referring to the applicable rules.
2. Pay attention to the time frame for the appearance of the subtitle which is based on the time code (time size hh:mm:ss:ff).
3. The appearance of subtitles is largely determined by the determination of the in-point and out-point time code.
4. The subtitle display time is 2-7 seconds.
5. One subtitle consists of a maximum of 2 lines, and 1 line a maximum of 35 characters.
6. Sentence fragmentation needs to be considered, paying attention to grammar and logic in one sentence.

7. The names of the director, producer, actor and crew team that appear in the opening and ending titles do not need to be translated
8. Song lyrics are only translated if they are part of the film's content, if they are just part of the illustrations, they don't need to be translated.
9. If there are repetitions of words, only one is translated.
10. If the sentence is not clear, it is enough to translate the clear sentence
11. Writing on nameplates, letters, e-mails, etc. Things that have to do with the content of the story must be translated.
12. Expressions and proverbs should not be translated literally, but look for their equivalent in Indonesian.
13. No need to translate all the details. Sentences can be simplified. Unnecessary details can be omitted. However, this does not mean translating by simply summarizing and taking the gist of it.

Subtitling has space and time constraints, so it has a direct impact on the final result. According to Gottlieb (1992), the space limitation is determined by the line and character of the subtitles. Subtitles should be no more than two lines long and placed in the center at the bottom of the screen without interfering with the picture. Each line should be no more than 35 characters long. Letters, spaces, and symbols are among the characters. The time limit on the screen ranges from a second to a maximum of six seconds.

2.1.4 *Before Sunrise* Movie

Before Sunrise is a romantic drama movie and the first part of the Before Trilogy directed by Richard Linklater. The story follows two young people in their early twenties, Jesse (Ethan Hawke), an American boy and Celine (Julie Delpy), a French girl who meet on a train to Vienna. They get down and roam about the streets of Vienna talking about their lives, relationships, and over the course of movie, fall into love. It takes a smart to create a great movie out of a minimalist plot and some great dialogue without the usual Hollywood clichés. The text, characters and background look quite realistic. Inspired by personal experiences, Linklater collaborated with Ximena Hernandez to develop the screenplay, who previously appeared in his films *Slacker* (1991) and *Dazed and Confused* (1993). Casting was extensive; it took nine months for Hawke and Delpy to be cast, with the pair also contributing uncredited rewrites. Principal photography took place entirely in Vienna.

2.2 Previous Researches

There are eight previous studies have been read be the writer and which relate to the title study before starting this research. These are briefly explained as follow:

1. “The Analysis of Figurative Language in “Endless Love” Song Lyric” by Ibrahim, Muhaiminah, & Ruslan (2019). This research

aimed to find out the kinds and the meanings of figurative language in “Endless Love” Song Lyric. The research used descriptive method. The data of this research were divided into two categories, they were primary data and secondary data. Primary data were taken from the song and the lyric of the song itself and the secondary data were obtained from articles and book. The data were analyzed by using pure structuralism approach, focused on the kinds and the meanings of the figurative language. The result of this research showed that there are seven kinds of figurative language in the song lyric, respectively: Repetition 36%, Hyperbole 32%, Metaphor 12%, Pleonasm 8%, Personification 4%, Dispersonification 4%, and Onomatopoeia 4% . The meanings used in the figurative languages of the song lyric are connotative and denotative meaning.

2. ”An Analysis of Figurative Language in Online Short Story Posted on The Jakarta Post” is aimed to found some kinds of figurative language used; she also studies about the meaning of figurative language used in selected short story on online the Jakarta Post by Wibisono & Widodo (2019). This research employs the library research in the sense that the researcher visited the libraries to get the data. There are two kinds of data in this research: (1) primary sources and (2) secondary sources. Primary source is firsthand information. Then secondary sources provide secondhand information. In this study, the primary source is short story gained from online Jakarta

Post. Then, the secondary source was from books, e-books, journals, English dictionary, observation and documentation that were related to the research which was gained. After the data are gathered, they classified, analyzed, and interpreted by using several theories namely: (1) the theory of Figurative Language by Perrine (1982:61)), Short Story by Klarer (1998:13). Some of the important research findings are presented as follows. First, figurative language has many types, such as metaphor, simile, personification, metonymy, irony, symbol, hyperbole, paradox, alliteration, allusion, onomatopoeia, and many others. Henceforth, all kinds of figurative language cannot be found in all work of literature. There are some types mostly found in the literature, such as simile, personification, hyperbole, metaphor, irony, and metonymy. In this case, the writer only conducted the research in short story. The writer found some types of figurative language in the short story; those are personification, simile, symbol, and onomatopoeia. Personification is one of types of figurative language mostly found in the short story posted on online Jakarta Post.

3. "Figurative Language in Kelly Darrow's Selected Poetry" by Nuraeni & Peron (2017). This research has the objectives proposed by the writers, they are: (1) To identify the types of figurative language used in Kelly Darrow's selected poetry, (2) to find out the meaning of figurative language used in Kelly Darrow's selected poetry, and (3) to know the mostly of figurative language that is used in Kelly

Darrow's selected poetry in this research. Figurative language is one of the elements of poetry that has become the poets' way of expressing the art of his poetry and communicating his language to know the poet's idea. Figurative language can include many words and phrases, and there are several types of figurative language. The primary sources of data are the research is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data sources of this research are taken from the poetry by Kelly Darrow. Then the writerssss classify the data using McKenzie's theory of figurative language that support it. The results of this paper shows there are many types of figurative language in Kelly Darrow's selected poetry. Kelly Darrow uses metaphor, simile, irony, personification, and hyperbole as figurative language.

4. "A Study on Figurative Language Covering Simile, Metaphor, Personification and Symbol in Poem" by Raisa, Sudarsono, & Rufinus (2017). This research is aimed to find out the students' ability to show figurative languages and to mention their functions. The research was conducted to the Semester 3 students of English Education Study Program of Tanjungpura University in Academic Year 2016/2017. The research method used is descriptive study. The sample of this research consists of 70 students who are taking Poetry subject in Class A and Class B in Semester-3 of English Education Study Program. The technique of data collecting for this research is

measurement test. From the calculation, the mean score of students' ability to show figurative language was 60,29. Therefore, the students' ability to show the expressions of figurative language is categorized as "Average to Good". From the computation, the students' mean score to mention the function of figurative language is 55,71, thus this result is categorized as "Poor to Average". The results of this study show that the students need more hours to learn about figurative language including the definitions, the functions, and the identification practice.

5. "Figurative Language in Westlife's Selected Song Lyrics" by Marbun, Tafonao, & Sitorus (2021). This research deals with The objective of the research was to find out the types of figurative language, to find out the most dominant type of figurative language found in Westlife's song lyrics, and to find out the reasons for the most dominant type of figurative language used in Westlife's Selected Song Lyrics. The data of the study were figurative language found in Westlife's song lyrics. The results of research, there were four types of figurative language used in Westlife's song lyrics, namely: metaphor, simile, personification, hyperbole, with the total data consists of 48 (forty-eight) data with a percentage of 100%. From the total data, metaphor found as many as 12 (twelve) data with percentage (25%), simile found as many as 5 (five) data with percentage (10, 42%), personification found as many as 12 (twelve)

data with percentage (25%), hyperbole found as many as 19 (nineteen) data with percentage (39, 58%). Almost all Westlife songs are about love that uses hyperbole so that the language used is perfect, beautiful, easy to understand, and makes things sound more dramatic, especially for couples who are in love.

6. "Figurative Language In Song Lyric "Red" by Taylor Swift" by Rahmani& Nasution (2019). Observing the figurative language in a song lyric entitled "Red" by Taylor Swift, this study aims at (1) finding out kinds of figurative language and (2) analyzing the appropriate intent of figurative language Taylor Swift's song. This study uses a song from the fourth Taylor Swift's album called Red. This study employs qualitative methods in data collection. After collecting the data, it encompasses that simile and hyperbole are dominantly found. It also reveals that figurative language used in this song is to deliver her deepest feeling. The use of figurative language in this song is very dominant which can provide knowledge to the reader to know the type of figurative language.
7. "The Figurative Language in David Campbell's Poem "Night Sowing" and Their Translation into "Menyemai di Malam Hari" by Juliarta& Wirawan (2021). This research is aimed to find out the types of figurative language found in David Campbell's poem "Night Sowing" and their translation "Menyemai di Malam Hari" and to find out the meanings of the figurative language found in David Campbell's poem "Night Sowing" and their translation "Menyemai di Malam Hari". This study

used the theory proposed by Larson (1998:121). In collecting data, this study used the library research method, and the data were collected in some steps to obtain appropriate and sufficient data. The steps in getting the data of this writing were done by reading attentively and accurately with the focus on the figurative languages in the poem. The result of study revealed that metonymy, idiom and personification are the types of figurative languages found in the data source. In translating the idiomatic expression, it needs the proper strategy so that the meaning in the source language can still be maintained.

8. "Figurative Language in Emily Dickinson Poems" by Putri (2021). This study which is focusing on the use of a figurative language and categorize it accordance with the types and describe the meaning of figurative language itself. The reseacher choose five poems which have interesting titles and famous works of Emily Dickinson and using intrinsic approach to gain an understanding of the meaning of figurative language in each poem. The data were collected from Emily Dickinson's poems and focused on the figurative language. The data which have been identified, collected and classified are analyzed descriptively by using intrinsic approach. This study uses the theory of Perrine in his book "Literature, Structure, Sound and Sense". According to Perrine, figurative language is away to express something beyond the usual way. In his book also describes the types of figurative language such as personification, metaphor, simile, symbol, synecdoche, metonymy, and

hyperbole. The result of this study can be summarized as follows : first, in the poems of Emily Dickinson there are three types of figurative language, including : personification, simile, hyperbole. The personification and simile types dominate every poem of Emily Dickinson. Second, the meaning of figurative language used by Emily Dickinson in her poems in general described Emily Dickinson life experience.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The method used in the research is discussed in this chapter. This chapter is divided into five sections: research method, research subject, data collecting technique, and data analyzing technique.

3.1 The Research Method

This research is a qualitative research using descriptive method. Qualitative research is a method that pays attention to natural data in the document, data in relation to the context of their existence. According to Creswell (2007), analyzing a document consists of three steps: preparing and organizing, coding, and finally representing the data. Preparing and organizing is a step in obtaining and collecting data. Coding is the process of creating a list of data. The goal is to select which data to analyze. The final step is to represent the data in a way that is easy to understand.

The writer used document analysis as a qualitative research method to elaborate the types of figurative language based on Keraf's theory (2010) and the acceptability degree of translation figurative language based on Larson's theory (1984). Document analysis is a type of qualitative research in which the writer interprets the documents (Voice, 2010). According to Bowen (2009), document analysis includes skimming, reading, and interpreting.

According to Bowen (2009), Document analysis has both advantages and disadvantages. The benefits are as follows: “Effective Method, Availability, Cost-effectiveness, Lack of Obtrusiveness, Stability, Exactness, and Coverage.” Not only does document analysis have advantages, but it also has limitations. According to Bowen, the limitations of document analysis are “insufficient detail, low retrievability, and biased selectivity.”

3.2 Source of The Data

The object of the research is a movie which is directed by Richard Linklater entitled *Before Sunrise*. The writer analyzes the figurative language translation in the movie with the help of a script from www.scripts.com.

3.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting data, the techniques used by the writer are as follows:

1. Downloading

The writer downloaded the movie, movie script, and Indonesian subtitle which will be analyzed from the internet.

2. Watching

The writer watched the film *Before Sunrise*. The writer will watch the movie with subtitles to help the writer understand it better. Once, English subtitles will be used, and once, Indonesian subtitles will be used.

3. Copying

The writer copied the data of the subtitles from the subtitle provider media for further analysis.

3.4 The Technique of Analyzing Data

The writer took several steps to collect and analyze the data. The steps were as follows: identifying, classifying, analyzing, checking, and validating.

1. Identifying

In addition to watching the *Before Sunrise* movie with subtitles, the writer also used an unofficial transcript from the film to easily obtain the data. The transcript was found on *www.scripts.com* by the researcher. The writer will highlight the figurative languages in the transcript.

2. Classifying

The writer identified the figurative language and the type of figurative language from the transcript. The writer classified figurative language using Keraf's theory and entered the data into Table 3.1 about the type of figurative language using Keraf's theory (2010).

3. Analyzing

The writer obtained the Indonesian subtitle of figurative language from *www.Subscene.com* and used Larson's theory to determine whether the translations were acceptable or not. Based on Larson's theory, the writer will gather the data by entering it into Table 3.2 about acceptability translation

(1984).

4. Checking

The writer double-checked the data to ensure that it was correct. Not once, but twice, the writer double-checked the data to minimize errors.

5. Validating

To ensure the data's validity, the writer enlisted the help of linguistic and translation experts to check and validate the data. The writer corrected them and ask them to double-check.

