

HASIL PENELITIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN
PENGEMBANGAN PEMBELAJARAN INOVATIF DAN INSPIRATIF:
Menjawab Tantangan Era Milenial



Pengembangan
Pembelajaran
Inovatif
dan
Inspiratif:

Menjawab
Tantangan
Era
Milenial

PROSIDING



www.stkipjb.ac.id



Jombang, 7 April 2018
SEKOLAH TINGGI KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
STKIP PGRI JOMBANG
Jl. Pattimura II/20 Jombang
Telp. (0321) 861319-854318 FAX (0321) 854319





PROSIDING

ISSN 2443-1923

SEMINAR NASIONAL

Hasil Penelitian Pendidikan dan Pembelajaran

*“Pengembangan Pembelajaran Inovatif dan Inspiratif:
Menjawab Tantangan Era Milenial”*

**STKIP PGRI JOMBANG
7 APRIL 2018**

VOLUME 4

No. 1 2018



HAK CIPTA

**PROSIDING SEMINAR NASIONAL
HASIL PENELITIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN
“PENGEMBANGAN PEMBELAJARAN INOVATIF DAN INSPIRATIF :
MENJAWAB TANTANGAN ERA MILENIAL”**

**STKIP PGRI JOMBANG
07 APRIL 2018**

Editor/Reviewer

Agus Prianto	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Adib Darmawan	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Siti Maisaroh	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Khoirul Hasyim	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Banu Wicaksono	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Fahimul Amri	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Suminto	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Slamet Boediono	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Ahmad Sauqi Ahya	STKIP PGRI Jombang
M. Fajar	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Wahyu Indra Bayu	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Anton Wahyudi	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Henky Muktiadji	STKIP PGRI Jombang
M. Farhan Rafi	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Yunita Puspitasari	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Tatik Irawati	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Rukminingsih	STKIP PGRI Jombang
Safii Maarif	STKIP PGRI Jombang

Mitra Ahli

Dr. Widyo Winarso, M.Pd.
Prof. Dr. Djatmika, M.A.
Dr. Firman, M.Pd.

(Sekretaris Pelaksana Kopertis Wilayah VII Jatim)
(Guru Besar Universitas Sebelas Maret Solo)
(Dosen PPKn STKIP PGRI Jombang)

Diterbitkan Oleh:
STKIP PGRI Jombang

Hak Cipta © 2018
Panitia Semnas
STKIP PGRI Jombang

ISI DI LUAR TANGGUNG JAWAB EDITOR/PENERBIT



PERSONALIA

SEMINAR NASIONAL

HASIL PENELITIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN "PENGEMBANGAN PEMBELAJARAN INOVATIF DAN INSPIRATIF : MENJAWAB TANTANGAN ERA MILENIAL"

STKIP PGRI JOMBANG
07 APRIL 2018

Munawaroh	Ketua STKIP PGRI Jombang
Heny Sulistyowati	Wakil Ketua 1
Nurwiani	Wakil Ketua 2
Nanik Sri Setyani	Wakil Ketua 3
Agus Prianto	Koordinator Seminar Nasional
Adib Darmawan	Anggota
Siti Maisaroh	Anggota
Khoirul Hasyim	Anggota
Banu Wicaksono	Anggota
Fahimul Amri	Anggota
Suminto	Anggota
Slamet Boediono	Anggota
Ahmad Sauqi Ahya	Anggota
M. Fajar	Anggota
Wahyu Indra Bayu	Anggota
Anton Wahyudi	Anggota
Henky Muktiadji	Anggota
M. Farhan Rafi	Anggota
Yunita Puspitasari	Anggota
Tatik Irawati	Anggota
Rukminingsih	Anggota
Amir Hamzah	Anggota
Abdillah	
Rizki Brilian Sandi	Anggota
Safiil Maarif	Anggota

Kata Pengantar



Millennials, atau juga dikenal sebagai generasi millennial, adalah kelompok generasi yang lahir antara tahun 1980-an sampai dengan tahun 2000-an. Dengan demikian generasi millennial adalah generasi muda yang sekarang berusia antara 17 – 37 tahun. Tidak dapat dielakkan, kelompok generasi inilah yang mulai sekarang akan banyak mengisi dan berwarnai corak kehidupan masyarakat *jaman now* dan kehidupan masyarakat pada masa yang akan datang. Generasi millennial inilah yang akan menentukan apakah bangsa kita akan mampu tampil setara dan mampu bersaing dengan bangsa lain dalam komunitas global.

Hasil riset yang dirilis oleh *Pew Riset centre* menjelaskan keunikan generasi millennial yang tidak bisa *dilepaskan* dari keberadaan teknologi internet dan budaya pop. Generasi millennial memiliki ketergantungan yang sangat tinggi dengan teknologi internet. Mereka juga lebih terbuka dengan berbagai ide baru dan gagasan dari sumber mana pun.

Porsi kelompok generasi millennial di Indonesia diperkirakan sebanyak 34% dari total penduduk. Kelompok generasi inilah yang dalam kehidupannya selalu mengandalkan kecepatan, dan cenderung suka pada hal-hal yang serba instan. Bila hal ini terus dijadikan pedoman dalam berperilaku, *maka* dikawatirkan akan memunculkan perilaku *cuek* dengan lingkungan sosialnya, individualis dan egosentris, cenderung mencari hal yang serba mudah, dan kurang menghargai sebuah proses. Kecenderungan ini menjadi tantangan utama bagi semua pendidik *jaman now*. Kegiatan pendidikan dan pembelajaran ditantang untuk mampu memberikan jawaban riil, bagaimana para pendidik harus mengembangkan kegiatan pendidikan dan pembelajaran yang relevan dengan karakteristik generasi millennial. Bagaimana keberadaan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi yang berkembang pesat justru dapat digunakan untuk membangun karakter positif generasi millennial agar kelak mereka dapat bersaing dalam komunitas global.

Saat ini, kajian tentang pendekatan pendidikan, pembelajaran, dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia yang secara spesifik diperuntukkan untuk memperkuat peran generasi millennial dalam era global *masih* belum banyak dikaji oleh para peneliti, akademisi, dan para pengembang sumber daya manusia. Kegiatan Seminar Nasional Hasil Penelitian Pendidikan dan

Pembelajaran dengan tema: “Pengembangan Pembelajaran Inovatif dan Inspiratif: Menjawab Tantangan Era Millenial” ini dirancang untuk mewadai hasil pemikiran, kajian, dan penelitian para akademisi yang menaruh perhatian besar pada isu tentang bagaimana mengembangkan kegiatan pendidikan dan pembelajaran yang mampu menjawab tantangan era millennial. Hasil pemikiran, kajian, dan penelitian ini diharapkan dapat dijadikan rujukan bagi para pendidik dan pengembang sumber daya manusia untuk mengantarkan tumbuhnya insan millennial yang berkarakter, cerdas, dan kompetitif.

Jombang, 31 Maret 2018

Panitia Seminar Nasional

Daftar Isi



Halaman Sampul	i
Halaman Hak Cipta	ii
Personalia	iii
Kata Pengantar	iv
Daftar Isi	vi-x
 <i>Keynote Speaker</i>	
Kompetensi Wacana sebagai Kecakapan Literasi dalam Proses Pembelajaran <i>Prof. Dr. Djatmika, M.A</i>	1-11
Pembelajaran Inovatif-Inspiratif pada Generasi Milenial Artikulasi dan Tantangannya <i>Dr. Firman, M.Pd</i>	12-21
 <i>Penguatan Budaya Literasi Peserta Didik dalam Era Milenial</i>	
Tingkat Tutur Bahasa Jawa Krama dalam Sandiwara Ludruk “Sarip Tambak Oso” Oleh Mahasiswa STKIP PGRI Jombang <i>Kiki Andri Yamil, Heny Sulistyowati</i>	23-34
Menggali Nilai-Nilai Kearifan Lokal dalam Cerita Babad Kebo Kicak Karang Kejambon di Kabupaten Jombang <i>Anton Wahyudi, Banu Wicaksono</i>	35-50
Pengaruh Kompetensi Profesional terhadap Kinerja Guru Ekonomi SMA di Kabupaten Jombang <i>Diah Dinaloni</i>	51-60
The Implicature of Cigarette Adversement <i>Computri Febriana, Ika Lusi Kristanti</i>	61- 64
Program Pojok Baca Sebagai Upaya Meningkatkan Minat Baca Siswa Melalui GLS (Gerakan Literasi Sekolah MAN 5 Jombang) <i>Kiswati</i>	65-72
Considering Translator’s Background in Translating Fugures of Speech in Novel of Mice and Man <i>Lailatun Najakh, MR Nababan, Djatmika</i>	73-81

Eskpresi yang Memitigasi Tindak Tutur Mengkritik pada Novel To Kill A Mockingbird Karya Harper Lee <i>Luthfiyah Hanim Setyawati, M.R. Nababan, Djatmika</i>	82-92
Strategi Pengembangan Usaha Kecil dan Menengah (UKM) Melalui Merketing <i>Online</i> di Dinas Koperasi dan UMKM Kabupaten Banyuwangi <i>Mohamad Regalfa Margiono</i>	93-102
Analysis of Greeting and Verbs in Accomodating Honorifics Expression of Okky Madasari Novel (Entrok, 86, Maryam, Pasung Jiwa, and Kerumunan Terakhir) Through Sociolinguistics Approach <i>Mochamad Nuruz Zaman, .M. R. Nababan, Djatmika</i>	103-114
Kecenderungan Pengamanan Diri pada Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Kroco Karya Putu Wijaya sebagai Salah Satu Media Literasi <i>Mu'minin, Ahmad Sauqi Ahya</i>	115-122
Kegagalan Metakognitif dalm Memahami dan Menganalisis Masalah Matematika <i>Abd. Rozak</i>	123-134
Pengetahuan (Connaissance) Sejarah dan Moral Zaman dalam Trilogi Novel Rara Mendut Karya Y.B. Mangunwijaya <i>Siti Maisaroh</i>	135-153
Meronim dalam Video Pengangkatan Gubernur DKI Jakarta Anies Baswedan Masa Jabatan 2017-2022 <i>Wildan Mahmudi, Susi Darihastining</i>	154-163
A Critical Study of Implicature and Taboo Language in The Subtitling Japanese Animeinto English and Its Effect on EFL <i>Didik Setiawan, Tatik Irawati</i>	164-169
Technology and Literature: The Duo (Contradictive) Dinamic in Rising <i>Zulidyana Dwi Rusnalasari, Retno Danu Rusmawati, Fitri Rofiyarti</i>	170-174
The Strengthening of an Integrated Entrepreneurship Education for Encouraging Indonesia National Entrepreneurship Movement, <i>Ninik Sudarwati</i>	175-183
Literasi Digital di Era Milenial <i>Heru Totok Tri Wahono, Yulia Effrisanti</i>	185-193
Historical Gap in Troy Movie : A Mimesis Approach <i>Royan Wulandari, M. Syaifuddin S.</i>	194-198

Kecakapan Peserta Didik dalam Era Milenial

Pengaruh Permainan Tradisional terhadap Tingkat Kebugaran Jasmani Peserta Didik Kelas XI SMA Negeri Kesamben Jombang <i>Nur Iffah, Miftakhul Rohman</i>	200-204
Investigating Effect Information Transfer Technique Toward Students' Reading Achievement <i>Vinie Aji Sukma, Rosi Anjarwati</i>	205-214
Menakar Efektifitas Poa Pembelajaran Kewirausahaan dalam Menumbuhkan Kompetensi dan Minat Berwirausahaan Peserta Didik SMK di Jawa Timur <i>Agus Prianto, Siti Zoebaidha, Ahmad Sudarto, Retno Sri Hartati</i>	215-228
Implementasi Assurance, Relevance, Interest, Assessment and Satisfaction Learning untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa Kelas VIII SMPN 1 Mojowarno <i>Nurul Aini, Ama Noor Fikrati</i>	229-235
Scrutinizing Discourse Markers in English Listening Section of Senior High School National Examination in 2015/2016 <i>Asep Budiman</i>	236-244
Simplex and Complex Thinking Through Reading in Javanese for Children at the Fifth Grade Students of Elementary School : Psycholinguistic Approach <i>Chalimah</i>	245-257
Analisis Pengaruh Kompetensi Profesional dan Kometensi Pedagogik Guru terhadap Sikap Belajar Siswa <i>Dwi Wahyuni</i>	258-267
Evaluasi Instrumen Karakter Teacherpreneur dalam Meningkatkan Profesionalisme Guru SMK Bisnis dan Manajemen di Era Milenial <i>Fahmi Ulin Ni'mah</i>	268-274
Efektifitas Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Numbered Head Together (NHT) dalam Pembelajaran Matematika <i>Failatul Faridloh, Safiil Maarif</i>	275-283
Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Two Stay Two Stray (TSTS) terhadap Hasil Belajar Passing Bolavoli Siswa Kelas XI SMK Diponegoro Ploso Tahun Pelajaran 2017/2018 <i>Aguk Sumarioko, Joan Rhobi Andrianto</i>	284-294
Higher Order Thinking Skills pada Pembelajaran Abad 21 (Pre Research) <i>Leni Widiawati, Soetarno Joyoatmojo, Sudiyanto</i>	295-301

Pengaruh Modeling The Way terhadap Hasil Belajar Keterampilan Menulis Teks Negosiasi Siswa Kelas X-MIPA 3 SMAN Bandarkedungmulyo Jombang Tahun Pelajaran 2017/2018 <i>Anggita Dyah Pusparini, Mindaudah</i>	302-311
Menigkatkan Self Directed Learning melalui Problem Based Learning Mahasiswa Prodi Matematika STKIP PGRI Jombang <i>Rifa Nurmilah</i>	312-318
Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Team Assisted Individualization (TAI) terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa di Kelas VIII SMP Terpadu Darul Dakwah Mojokerto <i>Syarifatul Ma'ulah, Anni Rufaizah</i>	319-325
Deskripsi Keterampilan Pengetahuan Prosedural Siswa dalam Pemecahan Masalah Matematika Berdasarkan Kemampuan Matematika <i>Ervin Yulianingtyas, Wiwin Sri Hidayati</i>	326-338
Reader's Theater pada Pembelajaran Speaking <i>Muhammad Farhan Rafi, Aang Fatihul Islam</i>	339-345
Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Matematis Siswa Kelas XI pada Materi Pola Bilangan <i>Moch. Noer Arief Basuki Rachmadhani</i>	346-356
 <i>Penerapan Pembelajaran Inovatif dan Inspiratif</i>	
Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Two Stay Two Stray terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa <i>Ella Sukriliya Yusnita, Ririn Febriyanti</i>	358-362
Pengaruh Pembelajaran PPKn dengan Model Role Playing terhadap Hasil Belajar Peserta Didik di Jombang <i>Ulil Istibsyaroh, Rr. Agung Kesna Mahatmaharti, Siyono</i>	363-371
Dampak Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Kooperatif Team Game Tournament (TGT) Berbasis Karakter Guru PPKn di SMKN 1 Mojoagung <i>Syahnur Karmi Enda, Diah Puji Nali Brata</i>	372-383
Inovasi Media Literasi Melalui Analisis Wacana Kritis Perspektif Michel Foucault dalam Novel 3 Sri Kandi Karya Silvarani <i>Diana Mayasari, Fetty Afrianti</i>	384-392
Penerapan Teknik Ice Braking untuk Meningkatkan Aktivitas dan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas VII Materi Bilangan Bulat <i>Esty Saraswati Nurhartiningrum, Zuli Retno Wati</i>	393-402

Debat Sebagai Metode Pembelajaran untuk Melatih Sikap Kritis Pada Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Indonesia Kelas X (Sepuluh) Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Negeri 7 Kota Serang <i>Ita Purwati, Jedah Nurlatifah</i>	403-413
Ujian Nasional Berbasis Komputer di MADrasah Aliyah Mamba'ul Ma'arif Denanyar Jombang: Mafaat dan Kesiapan <i>Moh. Nasrudin, Lailatus Sa'adah</i>	414-422
Merancang Perangkat Pembelajaran Simulasi Digital SMK X Materi Masalah TIK dan Cara Mengatasinya dengan Pendekatan Saintifik <i>Masruchan</i>	423-431
Pengembangan Model Pembelajaran dengan Pendekatan CTL (Contextual Teaching and Learning) Melalui Metode APBL (Authentic Problem Based Learning)) pada Mata Pelajaran Kewirausahaan <i>Munawaroh</i>	432-446
Pembelajaran Berbasis Proyek pada Matakuliah Kewirausahaan <i>Shanti Nugroho Sulityowati</i>	447-454
The Effectiveness of Using Collaborative Storytelling Game in Teaching Speaking <i>Faidza Saskia Putri, Ima Chusnul Chotimah</i>	455-459
Collaborative Strategic Reading (CSR) Strategy for Improving Teaching Reading Class <i>Hartia Novianti, Afi Ni'amah</i>	460-468

CONSIDERING TRANSLATOR'S BACKGROUND IN TRANSLATING FIGURES OF SPEECH IN NOVEL OF MICE AND MAN

Lailatun Najakh¹ (lailatun.najakh@aiesec.net)
MR Nababan² (amantaradja@yahoo.com)
Djarmika³ (djarmika@uns.ac.id)

Abstract

The translators being discussed here is Ariyantri E. Tarman and Pramoedya A. Toer who both work in translating novel *Of Mice and Men* written by John Steinbeck. The limitation of this study is only focused to analyze the figure of speech. Figures of speech play important roles to attract readers' attention and as the distinction to differentiate the work of each author. Novel as the most translated work in the world has been known widely for its rich figures of speech. Translating figure of speech reminds challenging since the demand for the translator's is to be faithful and arrive at the closest meaning from its source text. Therefore, this research aims to know the figure of speech of novel *Of Mice and Men* and to find out the translation version from both translators and identify the closest meaning. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative with collecting data, validating data, and analyzing data in order to get result. From the analysis, it was found that, in translating figure of speech the translator which has acknowledged by public as famous novelist cannot leave his own ideology. Instead of being invisible as the translator, he put his own style to the translation work and makes the original author's work become bias. Meanwhile, the translator who works originally as translator stays faithful to the author's style of writing.

Keywords: Translator's Background, Figure of Speech, Novel, *Of Mice and Men*

Abstrak

Penerjemah yang didiskusikan dalam penelitian ini adalah Ariyantri E. Tarman dan Pramoedya A. Toer yang keduanya menerjemahkan novel berjudul *Of Mice and Men* karya John Steinbeck. Batasan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah gaya bahasa. Gaya bahasa merupakan hal penting untuk menarik minat pembaca dan merupakan pembeda antara karya penulis satu dan lainnya. Novel sebagai karya sastra yang paling banyak diterjemahkan telah diketahui memiliki gaya bahasa yang kaya. Menerjemahkan gaya bahasa sendiri merupakan hal yang menantang karena penerjemah dituntut untuk setia pada gaya bahasa sumber dan menerjemahkan sedekat mungkin dengan bahasa sumber. Sehingga, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gaya bahasa di dalam novel *Of Mice and Men* dan untuk mengetahui versi terjemahan dari kedua penerjemah dan melihat mana yang lebih dekat dengan bahasa sumber. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan pengumpulan data, validasi data, dan analisis data untuk mendapatkan hasil. Dari hasil analisis, ditemukan bahwa dalam menerjemahkan gaya bahasa penerjemah yang telah diakui sebagai penulis terkenal oleh khalayak tidak dapat meninggalkan ideologinya. Penerjemah harusnya bersifat tidak terlihat di bahasa sumber namun penerjemahan dengan latar belakang penulis malah memasukkan gayanya dan membuat karya penulis aslinya menjadi bias.

Kata kunci: Latar Belakang Penerjemah, Gaya Bahasa, Novel, *Of Mice and Men*

INTRODUCTION

Translation is a bridging activity between the author and the target reader. According to Newmark in Suryawinata (2003:18) stated that translating means to transfer a series of meaning or unit of linguistic from one language to another. Meanwhile, Nida and Taber (1969:1) state that translation is transferring meaning from source text to target text. Regarding to translation, as the most translated work in the world, novel has its own difficulties in translation. The difficulties deal with figure of speech in the novel that is unique from one novel to another depends on the author's style. Figure of speech as a part of diction related to individual expression which has high artistic value (Keraff:2010:23). Perrin divided figure of

¹ Mahasiswa Program Studi Linguistik Penerjemahan, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta

² Dosen Program Studi Linguistik Penerjemahan, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta

³ Dosen Program Studi Linguistik Penerjemahan, Universitas Sebelas Maret, Surakarta

speech into 12 kinds, simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony.

The uniqueness of figure of speech can be seen in novel entitled *Of Mice and Men* written by John Steinbeck. This novel tells reader about the huge depression in America including in California which is the setting of place of that novel. This novel describes about the friendship between a clever man and lack of education with his mental retarded bestfriend. Despite of shortcoming of each character, they remind close and protect each other in their life as the worker at ranch. Steinbeck's novel is already well known for its rich figure of speech in describing the place and characters who feel desperate and lonely. In Indonesia, *Of Mice and men* already translated since 1950 until 2017. It also becomes the urge for the researcher to find out the translation product. Steinbeck won his Nobel award regard to his realistic writing and imaginative. Then, the translation version should transfer its uniqueness on closest meaning in order not to lose the author's writing style.

In this novel, it was found many figures of speech which are found translated differently from male and female translators. The translation version can be seen as follows:

ST	TT	
	Ariyantri	Pramoedya
<i>Evening of a hot started the little wind to moving among the leaves</i>	Malam yang gerah mendorong angin menyelinap di antara dedaunan.	Senja menutup siang yang terik membangunkan angin desir yang mengalun-alun daun-daunan.

The way Ariyantri translated its different from Pramodeya. Ariyantri's translation can be referred to source text meanwhile the way Pramodeya translated the sentence is far from the source text and it does make the translation version has its own soul and writing style.

According to Venuti (2008) the more fluent the translation, the more invisible the translator. In other words, the more visible translator so meaning of the foreign text can be achieved closely from the source text. Translation is not an easy task. Translator must be loyal to the source text and must be careful in replacing meaning from source to target language (Sutopo, 2015:15). The translator cannot gain exsesssively or loss to much information from the source text that will affect the readers understanding toward the translation text. Both the reader and translator is actually the consumer of the source text. Since the translators is the first consumer to be a bridge for the target readers that is why the translation activity cannot be meaningless.

Process of translation cannot be away from the translator capability. The background of the translators can affect the result of its work. This article is discussing the factors influences from the translators' background related to the result of their translation.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Translation

Larson (1984:3) defines translation as transferring from source text to target text using semantic features. Later, Larson states that the meaning which is being transferred must be held constant. Only the form changes. Based on that definition, it can be said that the process deals with meaning from source text to target text even though the form will be changed.

Furthermore, translation also defines as the replacement of textual material in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language) and the term equivalent is a clearly a key term (Catford,1965:20). It is in line with Newmark (1988:5) which stated that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

From above definitions, it can be said that translation is process transferring source text into target text by focusing not only to the form but also to the meaning.

Figures of Speech

1) Simile

The word simile comes from Latin. Based on Keraff (2010:138), is a explicit comparison. In other words, simile is an explicit comparison indicated by the use of conjunctions *like, as, than, or as resemble*. Simile and metaphor have the same definition that both compare the two things we deliberately consider the same. Both the difference is indicated by the use of conjunctions *as, than or resemble*. While, metaphors do not use conjunctions in comparing them.

2) Metaphor

Metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly without using conjunctions to compare them. Metaphor is a kind of comparative style of language is shortest, solid, neatly arranged (Tarigan, 2013:15).

3) Personification

Personification is a kind of figurative style of speech that depicts inanimate objects or lifeless things as if it has human nature. The point in personification is tangible as though it were a human being, both in the actions feelings, and other human actions.

4) Irony

Irony is a reference that wants to say something with a different meaning or purpose from what is contained in the sequence of words (Keraff, 2010:143). There are three ways that can be done to produce the language if irony which is stated the meaning contrary to the intention of mockery (Tarigan, 2009:61), namely:

- a. The meaning contrary to the true meaning
- b. Not based on the underlying reality
- c. Inconsistency between hope and reality

5) Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a more rough reference of irony and cynicism. Sarcasm can be ironic, this style will always be hurtful and unpleasant to hear.

6) Satire

Satire is a phrase that rejects or laughs at something. The difference in this form of majesty should not be ironic and usually criticize the human condition or weakness in order for change (Keraff, 2010:144). Furthermore, satire is a figure of speech that attacks humanity and society

7) Hyperbole

This figure of speech that contains an exaggerated statement, by exaggerating something.

Translator's Background

Main Job

1) Ariyantri E. Tarman

Ariyantri has worked on translation, editing, and proofreading since graduate from bachelor degree. From her CV in Linkeid (approved by her via e-mail) the researcher found out that Ariyantri has main job as translator. Meanwhile, Pramoedya A. Toer has main job as novelist and essayist. Ariyantri has been working in big company as the expert translator such as Mercy Corps, World Agroforestry Centre, PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, LTS International, Asia Development Bank, and many more

2) Pramoedya A. Toer

Novelist Pramoedya has written many novels and already translated in many foreign languages such as English, Russian, Japan, Korean, Thailand. His masterpiece called Tetralogi Baru (*Bumi Manusia, Anak Semua Bangsa, Jejak Langkah, Rumah Kaca*) and also romance novel called Arus Balik. His novels made him well known worldwide. He is the best candidate from Southeast Asia

for Nobel Prize in Literature. Despite never awarded Nobel Prize, he got award from Philippine called Ramon Magsaysay Award for Journalism, Literature, and Creative Communication Arts.

Education Background

Education background of the translators gives impact to the way the translators work on their project translation. Ariyantri Eddy Tamran graduated from Padjajaran University, in English Language and Literature/Letters and acquiring Bachelor of Arts (BA).

Pramoedya Ananta Toer graduated from Islamic Institute Jakarta on 1945.

1) Ariyantri Eddy Tarman cultural background

Ariyantri grew up in Bandung from Javanese and Sundanese parents. There is no dominant culture affect her life but her life in Bandung and mot friends of her is Sundanese. She acknowledges herself to be exposed with Sundanese culture.

2) Pramoedya A. Toer cultural background

Pramoedya was born in Blora and got education at Budi Utomi institute. After that, he went to Radio vocationa school at Surabaya for 1,5 years. Then, he contuined to Taman Siswa

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study used descriptive qualitative design by describing the technique and the impact on translation quality from source text into target text from source text into target text occurred on Novel entitled Of Mice and Men. The data were all figures of speech found in that novel. Moelong (2005:6) states that qualitative research is a research type in which does not include numbers and calculations. The researcher does not use number to draw conclusion.

In this study the location used is media. The media chosen as the location of this research is novel Of Mice and Men by John Steinbeck and its translation version. Participant in this study include all the characters in novel. Further, the data were taken from two translation version while the event itself is a sentence that contains figure of speech.

RESULT AND DISCUSION

In this research, the researcher found 8 kinds figure of speech. There are metaphor, simile, satire, personification, sarcasm, irony, hyperbole, and repetition.

No	Figure of Speech	Total	Percentage (%)
1	Metaphor	48	39.7
2	Simile	18	14.9
3	Satire	13	10.8
4	Personification	13	10.8
5	Sarcasm	11	9.09
6	Irony	10	8.3
7	Hyperbola	6	5
8	Repetition	2	1.7
Total		121	100%

Metaphor

There are 48 data belong to metaphor.
 Here is the example of metaphor found in novel and two translation version.

ST01 3/C1 /P7	<i>"I..I,"Lennie thought. His face grew tight with thought."I...ain't gonna say nothin'.</i>	Ar	"Aku...aku,"pikir Lennie. Wajahnya menjadi kaku ketika berpikir. "Aku...tidak an bicara. Berdiri saja."
TT0 13/C 1/P1 4	<i>Jus' gonna stan' there."</i>		"Anak baik. Itu bagus. Kauucapkan itu dua, tiga kali supaya kau tidak lupa."
TT0 13/C 1/P1 2	<i>"Good boy. That's swell. You say that over two, three times you sure won't forget it."</i>	Pr	"Aku ...aku,"Lennie berpikir. Muka berkerinyut oleh pikiran. "Betul sobat. Ulang-ulang, dua tiga kali. Kau nanti takkan lupa lagi."

The data above shown above was the example of metaphor. The data was categorized as metaphor since the sentence **his face grew tight with thought** was a comparison. "Grew tight" usually used for thing but it is used for human. Metaphor is applied to help the reader to understand how serious Lennie was thinking. Pramoedya was translated using word berkerinyut to translate grew tight. This word is not well known and well used but it does exist in KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia).

Simile

List of data belongs to simile can be seen below. The example of simile and its two translation version as follows,

ST0 39/ C2/ P18 TTa 039 /C2 /P2 8	<i>At about ten o'clock in the morning the sun threw a bright ust-laden bar through on of the side windows, and in and out the beaf flies shot like rushing stars.</i>	Ar	<i>Sekitar jam sepuluh pagi, sinar matahari yang terang menyoroti debu-debu melalui salah satu jendela semping, dan di dalam berkas sinar, lalat-lalat melesat seperti bintang jatuh.</i>
TTa 039 /C2 /P2 3		Pr	<i>Kurang lebih pada jam sepuluh pagi surya memancarkan sinar cuaca yang mengandung debu menerobosi salah sebuah jendela.Di luar dan di dalam sinar lalat berterbangan cepat seperti bintang beralih.</i>

The data above was the example of simile. Simile in source text was **beaf flies shot like rushing stars**. The data was categorized as simile because it was comparison of two things and the conjunction used is "like". It was translated into *lalat-lalat melesat seperti bintang jatuh* by Ariyantri meanwhile Pramoedya translated into *sinar lalat berterbangan cepat seperti bintang beralih*. *Bintang beralih* is literal translation of rushing stars. It does transfer the meaning but the translation version of Pramoedya does not sound natural in Indonesian version. The translation version of Ariyantri which translated rushing stars into *bintang jatuh* was better received.

Satire

There are 13 data belong to satire found. Data were shown below:

Then, the researcher took one example from satire to see how different the translators translated the figure of speech.

ST10 2/C4/ P85 TT10 2/C4/ P108 TT10 2/C4/ P80	“Well, you keep your place then, Nigger. I could get you strung up on a tree so easy it ain’t even funny.”	Ar	“Nah, kau harus tahu diri, negro. Aku bisa membuatmu digantung di pohon dengan gampang sampai-sampai tak akan terasa lucu lagi.
		Pr	“Nah, jadi engkau mengerti juga, Negro. Dengan gampang saja aku bisa membuat engkau dipasang pada batang pohon dan engkau takkan bersenang hati karena itu. ”

The data was **I could get you strung up on a tree so easy it ain’t even funny**. This data belongs to satire because it was criticizing someone in humorous way. Ariyantri’s translation does transfer into the closest meaning from the source text. She translated **it ain’t even funny** into *sampai tak terasa lucu lagi*. It was closed to author’s will in which in ain’t even funny to strung Lennie on a tree because that was hurtful. But Pramoedya translated into *engkau takkan bersenang hati karena itu* which has different meaning from the source text. The thing that does not funny which implied in this sentence was the punishment that Lennie would get to be hung on a tree. Not because of that punishment than he will not be happy at all. It was different in meaning.

Personification

In this novel, there was found 13 data of personification. Here is the example of personification and its two translation version.

ST00 4/C1/ P2 TT00 4/C1/ P8 TT00 4/C1/ P8	Evening of a hot started the little wind to moving among the leaves.	Ar	Malam yang gerah mendorong angin menyelinap di antara dedaunan.
		Pr	Senja menutup siang yang terik membangunkan angin desir yang mengalun-alun daun-daunan.

It belongs to personification because in the sentence “**evening of a hot started the little wind to moving among the leaves**”. Because the wind was impersonate like a human which can move like a human. Ariyantri was translated into “*malam yang gerah mendorong angin menyelinap di antara dedaunan*”. Meanwhile, Pramoedya was translated into *senja menutup siang yang terik membangunkan angin desir yang mengalun-alun daun-daunan*. The translation version of Pramoedya was far from the source text and it gave the target text his own style.

Sarcasme

ST02 9/C1/ P11 TT02	You can’t keep a job and you lose me ever’ job I get. Jus’ keep me shovin’ all	Ar	Kau tidak bisa bertahan di satu tempat kerja dan kau membuatku kehilangan semua pekerjaan yang kuperoleh. Terus saja kau buat aku kehilangan
------------------------------	---	----	---

9/C1/ P20 TT02 9/C1/ P16	<i>over the country all the time.</i>		<i>semua pekerjaan yang kuperoleh.</i>
		Pr	<i>Dan engkau tak bisa memelihara pekerjaan. Malah bisanya cuma menghancurkan sumber duitku. Dan selama ini aku harus mengembara.</i>

The above data was categorized into sarcasm. Sarcasm is the most savage of figure of speech. This figure if speech was always hurtful. ***Jus' keep me shovin' all over the country all the time*** Ariyantri was translated into *Terus saja kau buat aku kehilangan semua pekerjaan yang kuperoleh*. Besides, Pramoedya was translated into *Dan selama ini aku harus mengembara*. The meaning was different from the source text and did not give exact information about how desperately the character faced his friend that made him keep lose his job. Pramoedya translation version gave new ideas into the target text.

Irony

ST03 6/C1/ P14 TT03 6/C1/ P23 TT03 6/C1/ P19	<i>"Guys like us, that work on ranches, are the loneliest guys in the world.</i>	Ar	<i>"Orang-orang seperti kita, yang bekerja di peternakan, adalah orang-orang paling kesepian di dunia.</i>
		Pr	<i>Orang seperti kita ini, yang kerja di ranch, ialah orang terpercil di dunia ini.</i>

The data above belongs to irony because the character felt so discourage and express it in very pitiful way by saying if they were the lonelist guys in the world. Ariyantri translated that figure of speech into *orang-orang paling kesepian di dunia*. Meanwhile, Pramoedya translated into *orang terpercil di dunia ini*. Again, Pramoedya translation gave different meaning which was unpredictable from the source text.

Hiperbole

ST06 1/C2/ P35 TT06 1/C2/ P49 TT06 1/C2/ P38	<i>There was a gravity in his manner and a quiet so profound that all talk stopped when he spoke.</i>	Ar	<i>Ada daya tarik dalam gerak geriknya dan sikap tenang yang begitu dalam, sehingga semua pembicaraan terhenti ketika ia bicara.</i>
		Pr	<i>adalah suatu gaya dalam langkah lakunya dan dalam kelembutan suaranya hingga semua percakapan terhenti bila ia membuka mulut.</i>

Data above was categorized as hyperbole. Hyperbole is kind of figure of speech that exaggerating something. It was a decription of Slim. The firm character on the ranch that has his own charisma and were loved by all workers even the owner's sons felt discourage towards him.

Repetition

ST09 9/C4/ P84 TT09 9/C4/ P10 TT09 9/C4/ P79	Candy's face had grown redder and redder , but before she was done speaking, he had control of himself.	Ar	Wajah Candy semakin memerah , tapi sebelum perempuan itu selesai bicara, lelaki tua itu berhasil mengendalikan diri.
		Pr	Muka Candy kian lama kian merah , tapi sebelum perempuan itu habis berbicara ia telah dapat membesarkan perasaanya.

The last figure of speech found in novel Of Mice and Men is repetition; the data was candy's face had grown redder and redder. The context was because he felt angry towards Curley's wife and he felt very annoyed. The repetition was translated into *wajah Candy semakin memerah* by Ariyantri. Besides, Pramoedya was translated into *muka Candy kian lama kian merah*.

The background of translator as the author who bond to his own ideology impact the diction and the way he translated the work of John Steinbeck. Pramoedya cannot loyal to source text and bond to give his own soul to the translation version of novel he translated entitle Of Mice and Men.

CONCUSLION

There are 8 kinds figures of speech found in this novel. There are metaphor, simile, satire, personification, sarcasm, irony, hyperbole, and repetition. In total, there are 121 data. Metaphor 39.7 %, Simile 14.9 %, Satire 10.8%, Perconification 10.8 %, Sarcasm 9.09 %, Irony 8.3 %, Hyperbole 5 %, and repetition 1.7 %. The result shows that the background translator which play important role is the background as the experienced author. This study proves that the famous name as the writer cannot always work well as the translator also.

For further research, the analysis of other work of authors who become translator is still needed. The following research also can chose author who work as translator in modern generation and compare it to author who work as translator from old generation.

REFERENCES

- Keraf, Gorys. 2010. *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Molina, L. & Albir, A.H. *Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic And Functionalist Approach*. Meta, Vol. XLVII. No. 4, 2002
- Moloeng, Lexy J. 2004. *Metode Penilaian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya
- Nababan. M.R. Ardiana Nuraeni, Sumardiono. 2012. 'Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan' Kajian Linguistik Dan Sastra, Vol. 24, No. 1, Juni 2012:39-57
- Spradely, James P. 1980. *Participant Observation*. New York : Holt, Rinehart And

- Steinbeck, John. 2017. *Tikus Dan Manusia*. Jakarta: PT.Gramedia Pustaka Utama
- Steinbeck, John: 1994. *Of Mice And Men*.Penguin Books. United States of America.
- Steinbeck, John: 2013.Tikus Dan Manusia. Lentera Dipantara
- Suryawinata, Z., & Haryanto, S. (2003). *Translation: Bahasateori & Penuntun Praktis menerjemahan*. Yogyakarta: Kanisius
- Sutopo, Anam. 2015. Penerjemahan Naskah Resmi:Telaah Holistik Pidato Kenengaraan. Solo:MUP Press UMS
- Venuti, Lawrence.2008. The Translator's Invisibility: Routledge. NY