

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Translating satirical expressions is considered one of translators' obstacles because it contains lots of nuances and linguistic variations (McLaughlin, 2023). Moreover, satirical expressions are closely related to the context and are used to express ideas or thoughts whose intentions are to mock or criticize something (Lichtenstein & Nitsch, 2022). Therefore, translating satirical expressions is crucial due to the fact that the translators have to convey the critique messages that lie behind the satirical expressions in different languages. More importantly, in translating satirical expressions, translators must also find and translate the satirical expressions equivalently. They are expected to provide the translation with the equivalent interpretative meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). Consequently, translating satirical expressions from a language is indeed not an easy task for a translator.

As stated above, satirical expressions can be expressed in linguistic variations, which means that they are also closely related to the language. In other words, every language has its own form of satirical expressions. Hence, a translator is required to identify and know the forms of the satirical expressions of the SL and then translate them to the TL in order to express the equivalent meaning of the satirical expressions. In order to do that, translators also have a comprehensive understanding of both SL and TL. Additionally, they also need to know the cultural aspects because the use of satire cannot be separated from the

individual's cultural background, as the sense of satirical expression comes from the individual's live events (Agabey, 2021).

Regarding its role in a literary work, evidently satirical expressions are essential in literature. It even plays an important role in developing literary and artistic thinking because satire is considered a creative way for writers, playwrights, or poets to express their thoughts (Agabey, 2021). To be specific, satirical expressions are one of the figurative language types that can be used in written text or literary works. It is responsible for expressing the writer's ideas, notions or feelings. Therefore, due to its role in literature, translating satirical expressions has become more crucial. If a translator fails to translate equivalently the satirical expressions, it can lead to misinterpretation for readers because the thoughts of the writer were not fully delivered.

Furthermore, nowadays, people are more interested in reading literary works digitally. One of the most popular forms of literary works is digital comics. One of the platform that provides this is called Webtoon. There are many reasons for people enjoy reading digital comics; for example, it is easy to access only using the internet, and the main factor is the illustrations or pictures that visualize the story. Webtoon is undoubtedly phenomenal; it has also been read by approximately 85 million users all over the world (Fast Company, 2023). To reach global readers, Webtoon, which is basically from South Korea, has allowed digital cartoonists from all over the world to create a Webtoon in their own languages, including Indonesian. Then, for the best webcomics, Webtoon also translated it into other languages, including English, so that other people from different nations could read it.

Nevertheless, satirical expressions also cannot be separated from literary works, including webcomics. Unfortunately, due to the difficulties in providing the equivalent interpretative meaning of satirical expressions, even though translating satirical expressions can be solved, translators can apply translation techniques—tools that can make it easier for them to solve any problems in translation—but translating satirical expressions still often becomes a challenge for translators. Therefore, more research into translating satirical expressions is required. Moreover, seeing the phenomenon of Webtoon popularity following the digitalization trend, specific research on Webtoon translation is also needed. However, there are still only a few studies that are conducted on the analysis of satirical expressions translated with the object of Webtoons or webcomics.

Therefore, this study aims to examine the topic of translation analysis for satirical expressions on Webtoon, where this kind of study seems to have been overlooked. To be specific, this study will analyze an Indonesian Webtoon entitled "Sarimin" (source text (ST)) by scrutinizing the translation techniques of the satirical expressions used in its official Webtoon English translation (target text (TT)). Since satire plays a prominent part in literary works that convey hidden messages and intentions from the author, analyzing the translation techniques is required in order to identify how a translator could translate satirical expressions into another language while still preserving the form of the satirical expression or without losing its meaning when it was being translated into TL. Upon early observation, the Webtoon "Sarimin" contains many satirical expressions, implying to us about Indonesian traditions and society's belief in spirits, namely Jinn. Moreover, based on the writer's observation, the Webtoon "Sarimin" contains lots of satirical expressions

because it is intended to be used in order to convey an important message, specifically the social critique that the Webtoon author aimed to comment on the bad behavior of humans that still believe in a Jinn, as the main character in this Webtoon itself is not a human but a supernatural creature called a Jinn. Therefore, using satirical expressions as a tool, the Webtoon author can deliver the story, comment on, and critique the bad behavior of humans. Therefore, this research will examine how satirical expressions in the Webtoon are translated into English. It is expected that this study will provide new perspectives in this field of study on the selected source.

1.2 Theoretical framework

In this section, the framework studies that relate to this research topic will be discussed. They are the figurative language, satirical expressions, the forms of satirical expressions, translation, the satirical expressions translation, the translation techniques, the translation strategy for figurative language, and the last is Webtoon.

1.2.1 Figurative Language

Figurative language has many definitions based on scholars. For instance, figurative language is defined as the use of certain words with the intention of providing special meanings or effects, as proposed by Abrams (1999). However, this definition is too general, because it only states the intention of figurative language, which is already generally known to have special effects from certain use of words. On the other hand, there is a more specific definition of figurative language, which describes figurative language as a way to

express complex ideas or feelings in the form of various situations (Gibbs & Herbert, 2006). Thus, this definition is particularly clear in defining the use of figurative language compared to Abrams' (1999) definition by stating that it is not merely used to express ideas with special meanings; nonetheless, it can be used in many situations depending on the intentions. Differing from the earlier definitions, figurative language is also explained as the way to convey ideas through the creativity of the speaker or author, and this definition was based on Kosimov (2002). He also provides an example of a metaphor, one of the figurative language types: "Like moving a mountain." This metaphor is used to show when we encounter difficulty.

Therefore, based on this statement, it is clear that figurative language can also be used in two ways of communication: written or spoken, which are used to deliver our ideas and still depend on the situations that we encounter. From all of these definitions, conclusively, it can be argued that figurative language is used to convey and deliver our feelings or creative thoughts by using words that contain special meaning and can be used in various situations, both in written and oral communication.

Due to the various situations that can be expressed through figurative language, including situations to satirize things or individuals or satirical expressions, scholars have classified figurative language into several types, scholars have classified figurative language into several types. For example, Keraf (2007) classified it as more specific, which he divided into two groups, namely the rhetorical figure of speech and the idiomatic figure of speech. Each group contains several particular types of figurative language that can be used in many ways, including satirical expressions that were covered in the idiomatic figure

of speech. On the other hand, McArthur (1992) divided types of figurative language more specifically and classified them into four different groups: phonological figures, orthographic features, syntactic figures, and lexical figures, which contain fourteen types of figurative language. Hence, their classifications provide a better understanding for readers based on their more detailed grouping. Undoubtedly, figurative language has various types that are used depending on the situation that the writer wants to express.

1.2.2 Satirical Expressions

Satirical expressions are basically forms of satire. Satire is originally considered a genre in literature that has existed since the Roman era and has the purpose of critiquing and entertaining (Declercq, 2018). Meanwhile, other scholars argue that satire is actually a mode rather than a genre because it refers to a method to attack specific targets intentionally and purposefully (Stinson, 2019). Finally, nowadays, satire can be used in various forms and can be conveyed through satirical expressions. Satirical expression itself is a form of communication style that has the characteristics of hostility, ridicule, criticism, or laughter in delivering an idea towards a situation or individuals. To be specific, satirical expressions usually combine hostility, judgment, ridicule, play, or even laughter to give societal commentary and criticism (Lichtenstein & Nitsch, 2022). Here, Lichtenstein & Nitsch (2022) have provided the complete characteristics of the satirical expressions.

Furthermore, regarding its functions, satire was intended to mock or laugh at something, as argued by Kemit and Hendar (2022). However, there is a slightly different function of satirical expressions, which consist of two main functions: to critique, whether a

situation or individuals, or to make people laugh (Declercq, 2018). Similarly, with different terms, satire can also be employed for higher purposes, such as societal commentary, or for lower purposes, such as enjoying laughter (Greenberg, 2018, p.10). Moreover, differing from earlier definitions, satire is even considered a creative way for writers to convey their thoughts (Agabey, 2021). Therefore, here, Agabey focuses on the satire being used in literary works. Eventually, based on the above scholars' definitions, it can be concluded that satirical expressions are a communication style that contains mockery and laughter, which can be delivered in an impolite way, and is used with the purpose of criticizing, entertaining, commenting, ridiculing an idea, a situation, or even an individual, and it can be found in literary works as the creative way of the writers to express their ideas.

In conclusion, satirical expressions are closely related to their intentions and are used depending on the situation. As explained earlier, figurative language can convey and express feelings or ideas based on certain situations; therefore, satirical expressions can also be delivered using figurative language. In addition, satirical expressions can only be identified based on the context, including the cultural context and the situation that occurred. It cannot be recognized through the text. Hence, a comprehensive understanding of the whole story and the cultural background is also required. For a clear explanation, below is an example of a satirical expression. For instance, irony, which is one of the types of figurative language and can express satirical expressions. The following example is an irony and contains a hidden meaning by saying the opposite of reality:

"You're on time!" (Colston, 2017, p. 242).

This utterance is specifically classified as irony. As explained by Colston in his book "Irony and Sarcasm," the above expression is used in a situation where someone has been waiting for a friend to pick him up, but then the friend came after he had waited for one hour. Finally, he said, "You're on time!" as a satirical expression to show his critique of his friend by saying the opposite of reality, that his friend was really late.

As a figurative language, satire is responsible for expressing the writer's ideas or feelings toward something based on certain conditions. Moreover, satire is even considered a creative way for writers to convey their thoughts (Agabey, 2021). Therefore, it can be concluded that satire expressions are a communication style that contains mockery and laughter, which is delivered harshly or in an impolite way, and is used with the purpose of criticizing, entertaining, commenting, ridiculing, or criticizing an idea, a situation, or even an individual, and it can be found in literary works as the creative way of the writers to express their ideas.

1.2.2.1 Forms of Satirical Expressions

Scholars have identified several forms of satirical expressions or figurative language types that can convey satirical expressions and are included in their classification, for instance, Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963), Perrine (1969), Kennedy (1979), and Taylor (1981). First is Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963, p. 367), who proposed ten types of figurative language, and there are only three types that are categorized as expressing satire, namely irony, paradox, and hyperbole. However, their classification did not cover all types of satirical expressions, since there are only three forms of figurative language that can convey

satire. Perrine (1969, p. 115) and Kennedy (1979, p. 481) have grouped the figurative language that can express satire as the contradictive figurative language or figurative language by contrast, which consists of four types: hyperbole, litotes, paradox, and irony. Similarly, Taylor (1981, p. 167) also proposed the figurative language that can express satire in the group of contrast by discrepancy and inversion, and there are also four types of figurative language, namely overstatement, understatement, paradox, and irony. However, all of these theories still did not cover the various types of satirical expressions; therefore, it is required to find other reliable sources that provide more types of satirical expressions.

Finally, Abrams (1999, p. 97) proposed a figurative language classification more specifically and variously that consists of 16 types: simile, synecdoche, metaphor, metonymy, hyperbole, personification, paradox, sarcasm, allegory, allusion, antithesis, apostrophe, epithet, euphemism, symbol, and irony. Supported by the theory of Simpson (2003), he argued that there are several types of literary techniques that can be used in satire, including irony, sarcasm, paradox, antithesis, exaggeration or hyperbole, and parody. Therefore, based on Abrams' figurative language (1999), there are five types of figurative language that can express satire: irony, sarcasm, antithesis, paradox, and hyperbole. Consequently, this study will use Abrams' theory (1999), supported by Simpson (2003), because it provides specifically more various types of figurative language that can express satire.

Below are explanations of each type of figurative language that is classified as able to convey satirical expressions:

1. Irony

Irony is a form of satirical expression that is categorized as figurative language and is usually used to express satire by saying the opposite of reality in order to satirize someone or something. As argued by Abrams (1999), irony is used to achieve rhetorical or artistic effects by saying opposite things that contain hidden meaning. In line with that, Waridah (2017, p. 274) also argued that irony is a language style that is used to state a meaning by using the opposite words of the intended meaning. Similarly, Fitri (2015, p. 102) stated that irony is expressed by using the contrast meaning in order to satirize something. Therefore, irony usually contains contradictory things about reality. Due to that way of expressing themselves, someone will not feel offended. Furthermore, irony is also divided into three types based on Perrine (1969, p. 115), namely verbal irony, dramatic irony, and situational irony. Below are the explanations for irony types.

Types of irony:

a. Verbal Irony

Verbal irony refers to the types of irony when the speaker says something verbally but actually means contrast to what he or she said or contains the opposite of the literal meaning from his or her utterances. Verbal irony is also similar to sarcasm, but it is different based on the intention and the effect of the expression, because the sarcasm expression form can hurt the feelings of the hearer.

For example:

"I left my bag in the restaurant, and someone kindly walked off with it." (Wilson & Sperber, 2012).

This is categorized as an ironic expression, especially verbal irony because it is clear that someone stole the speaker's bag when she unintentionally left it in the restaurant. However, instead of saying bad things to the thief, she rather says "someone kindly," the opposite of reality. Nevertheless, this utterance is classified as a satirical expression, especially irony, to satirize the thief by implying that what he or she did was a very bad thing.

b. Situational Irony

Situational irony was defined as an ironic form when things happened in contrast to the actual circumstances based on expectations or perceptions. In simple words, situational irony occurs when what we expected or the result that we think will happen doesn't come about in reality or in the actual result, which could happen due to the certain situation.

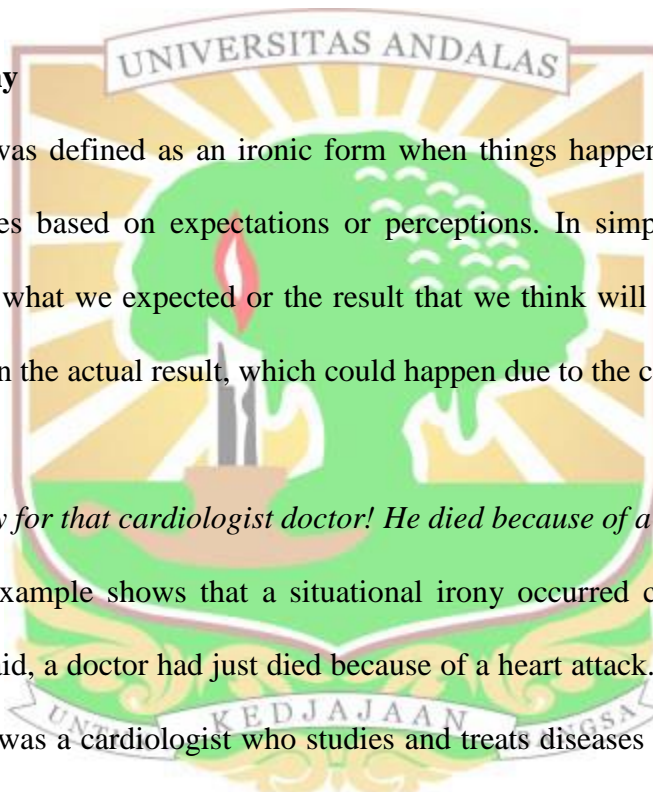
For example:

"What a pity for that cardiologist doctor! He died because of a heart attack."

This sentence example shows that a situational irony occurred clearly because, from what the speaker said, a doctor had just died because of a heart attack. However, ironically, the doctor himself was a cardiologist who studies and treats diseases and conditions of the cardiovascular system, including heart attacks. Therefore, it is obvious that the situation is contrary to or different from what is generally expected by people: that a doctor can treat heart attack disease, but ironically, the doctor himself died because of the disease.

c. Dramatic Irony

Dramatic irony occurs when the readers know facts or the real situation that happened in the story, but the other characters or there are characters in the story that do not know the



truth or the situation that happened, which causes the character to act unknowingly or inappropriately to the actual circumstances, since only the reader and the author know the factual things.

The example of dramatic irony:

"What a fresh and virginal daughter of Nature that milkmaid is!" (Tsykynovska, 2017).

The above example was based on the novels of Thomas Hardy, specifically "Tess of the d'Urbervilles." Here, the dramatic irony is shown in the relationship between Tess, the heroine, and Angel, a suitor. The above sentence was spoken by Angel when he first met Tess. However, the irony is that the readers knew that Tessa was not a virgin woman because he had a child as a result of being raped. Therefore, it was an irony because Angel said the opposite of reality and didn't know about this and wanted to marry her because what he knew was that Tess is a virgin woman who hasn't been married.

2. Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a satirical expression that is used and conveyed with the intention of mocking, criticizing, or insinuating situations or individuals. Simpson (2003) believes that satire is a style of language used to satirize a person or a situation, which can take the form of irony, sarcasm, or parody. Hence, sarcasm is a form of satirical expression. Specifically, sarcasm is a form of irony, but it has a more useful function, namely being related to a rude way of mocking or insinuating something (Abrams, 1999). Moreover, Colston (2017) stated that sarcasm is best defined specifically as verbal irony, which is used to provide ironic

criticism or praise that is contrary to reality. Accordingly, sarcasm is similar to irony, which is contradictory, but the difference is that sarcasm is intended specifically to mock, criticize, and insinuate someone or something.

The example of sarcasm:

"Oh, you're God's great gift to women, you are!" (Abrams, 1999).

This example is a sarcasm utterance because it says sarcastically to the intended person to show the speaker's dispraisement, which also indicates from the exaggerated contradictory words of the speaker that he is the best of God's gifts to women than other men.

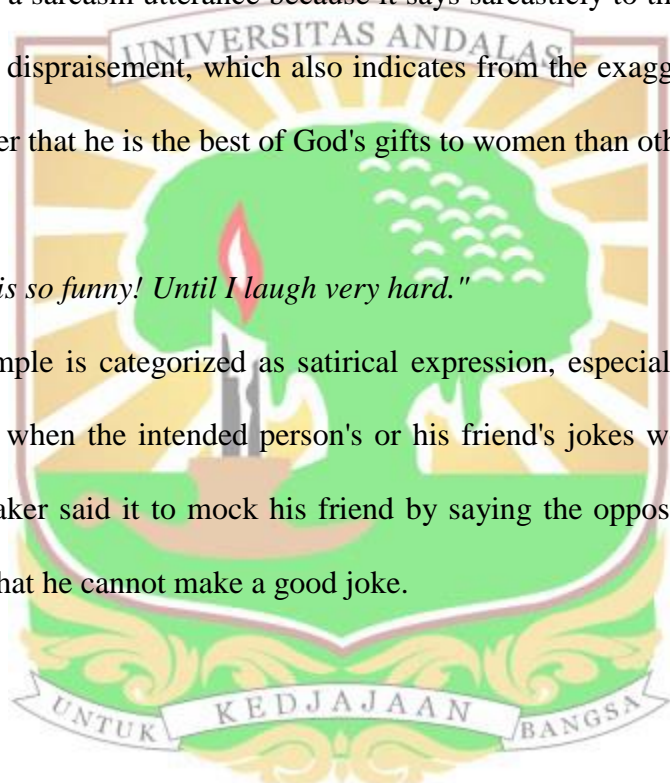
Another example:

"Your joke is so funny! Until I laugh very hard."

The above example is categorized as satirical expression, especially sarcasm, because the speaker said it when the intended person's or his friend's jokes were not funny at all. Therefore, the speaker said it to mock his friend by saying the opposite things, while the actual meaning is that he cannot make a good joke.

3. Paradox

Paradox is one of the other forms of figurative language that can also deliver satirical expression, and it usually states a contradictory statement but contains the truth logically. Based on Abrams (1999), a paradox is a statement that says contradictory or absurd things logically, but it turns out to make sense. Similarly, Kennedy (1979) argued that a paradox at first appears to be a contradiction, but on reflection, it makes sense. Because of that, a paradox can also express a satire, as stated by Hayder & Al-Ebadi (2021)



that paradox is a technique to present a satiric effects. Nevertheless, Gylfe et.al (2019) explain that a paradox can shows a variety of organizational phenomena, including irony, which is a type of satirical expression.

Below is the example of a paradox:

*"One short sleep past, we wake eternally
And death shall be no more; Death, thou shalt die."* (Abrams, 1999).

This example is based on the conclusion to John Donne's sonnet "Death, Be Not Proud" that is cited in Abrams 1999. This is clearly a paradox because it implies contradictory things, as indicated by the utterance "One short sleep past, we wake eternally," but then it means death. Logically, if we die, then we won't be able to wake up or live. But here it implies that after death we will wake eternally without sleep anymore.

Another example:

"I only care about someone who cares about me, them who loves talking about me behind my back."

The example above is a paradox, which also implies a satirical expression. This sentence clearly shows contrasting things: logically, the speaker should not care about other people who like to talk about him behind his back. However, instead of saying that he doesn't care about them, the speaker simply says that he cares about them and calls them to care about him. Therefore, there is a satirical message or meaning behind this, because he actually hates people who talk about him behind his back.

4. Antithesis

Antithesis is also known as a form of satirical expression that uses contrasting effects, especially in the form of a phrase or clause that contains an opposite meaning. Antithesis is the use of opposite ideas in the form of a phrase or clause that are put together in a sentence to achieve a contrasting effect (Abrams, 1999). In addition, Ruzibaeva (2019) stated that antithesis usually consists of a sharp contrast either in the form of concepts, positions, images, conditions, which are interconnected by a common construction or internal meaning. Consequently, antithesis also classified as type of figurative language that can express satire. Highet (2015, p. 18), even stated that antithesis is one of the weapons or tools that can be used in conveying satire. Similarly, Mirqosim (2023) and Simpson (2003) explained that antithesis is one of the tools that can create satirical effect.

The example is:

"Marriage has many pains, but celibacy has no pleasures." (Samuel Johnson's prose fiction *Rasselas*, 1759, as cited in Abrams, 1999).

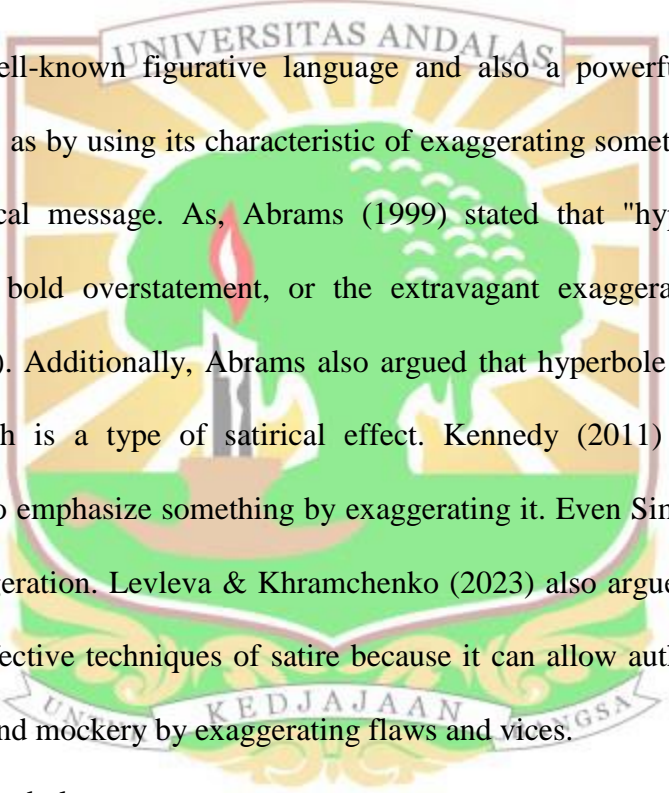
The sentence in the prose fiction *Rasselas* (1759) by Samuel Johnson, chapter 26 above, is an example of antithesis, which is specifically strengthened by the alliteration of the nouns being contrasted: pains and pleasures, which have contradictory meanings. This sentence also expresses a sarcastic expression aimed at married people who must experience a lot of suffering during marriage, but it will be sad for single men if they don't have a wife.

Another example:

"Keep your ears open and your mouth closed."

Here, the expression is also categorized as satirical expression, especially antithesis, which shows the use of two contradictory words: open and closed. The above antithesis also delivered the satirical expression that the meaning is that someone should listen carefully when others are talking and keep silent to respect people who are talking.

5. Hyperbole



Hyperbole is a well-known figurative language and also a powerful form to express satirical expression, as by using its characteristic of exaggerating something, it can be used to convey a satirical message. As, Abrams (1999) stated that "hyperbole (Greek for "overshooting") is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility." (p.120). Additionally, Abrams also argued that hyperbole can be used for an ironic effect, which is a type of satirical effect. Kennedy (2011) also explains that hyperbole is used to emphasize something by exaggerating it. Even Simpson (2003) called hyperbole an exaggeration. Levleva & Khranchenko (2023) also argued that hyperbole is one of the most effective techniques of satire because it can allow authors to enhance the effect of criticism and mockery by exaggerating flaws and vices.

The example of hyperbole:

"Drink to me only with thine eyes." (Abrams, 1999).

This example is a famed sentence from Ben Jonson's gallantly with his hyperbolic compliments to his lady, which means that his lady eyes are so beautiful and they just need to glance each other without need to drink wine.

An example of hyperbole with satirical expression is below:

"He said he loved her as wide as the ocean, but then disappeared like he was swallowed by the ocean."

The above utterance is a satirical expression, namely hyperbole, which is indicated by the phrases "loved her as wide as the ocean" and "like he was swallowed by the ocean." This clearly exaggerates how much the man loves the woman. But the utterance also contains satirical expression, which implies that the man said he loved her very much, but then he was gone and left the woman. This satirizes the man by showing that he was a liar and not truly loving the woman.

1.2.3 Translation

Many scholars have provided definitions of translation. One of the popular definitions is from Newmark (1988, p. 5), in which he argues that translation is rendering the meaning from a text to another intended text in a different language. However, this definition absolutely provides a general and common basic definition of translation. On the other hand, a more detailed definition of translation occurred, which explained that translation refers to every process and method that are used to deliver meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) (Ghazala, 1995, p. 1). Nevertheless, it implies that the main focus of translation is to deliver or convey the meaning from the SL to the TL by pointing out the methods and all the processes that are used. In addition, besides defining translation as a transferring meaning process, it is also important to maintain the meaning in a constant way from SL to TL, as argued by Larson (1998, p. 3). He even described that this process is done by semantically comparing the form of the source

language to the receptor language or target language. Therefore, compared to previous studies, Larson mainly argued for the importance of translation, which is to maintain the meaning from SL to TL. Similarly, the most important aspect of translation is also to preserve the structure of the SL without changing the structure of the TL (Bassnett, 2002, p. 12). Furthermore, it is even believed that translating is done by reproducing the closest natural equivalent messages in terms of meaning and style from the source language to the receptor language, as argued by Nida and Taber (1974, p. 12). Conclusively, besides maintaining and preserving, providing the equivalent meaning is also very crucial in the translation process. Ultimately, translation can be defined as the process of transferring meaning by preserving, maintaining and producing the closest equivalent meaning from SL to TL.

Consequently, it is clear that translation is a complex process that is not merely about transferring the meaning. This process itself is definitely not an easy task for translators because they have to consider several components, including contexts, grammatical structures, writing customs, and the cultural features of the SL and TL (Simamora & Priyono, 2022). Moreover, to achieve the goals of transferring meaning, it also requires a lot of effort and knowledge from the translators. Regarding this, translation is also defined as an act of creativity, as described by Al-Awawdeh (2021). Creativity here means the ability of the translator, with his or her knowledge, to determine the goal or quality of his or her translation to fulfill the recipient's expectations. Therefore, there are a lot of things to consider when translating to obtain the goal of transferring meaning; specifically, the translator must acquire or even master the linguistic and cultural knowledge of both SL and

TL, to improve and provide a better equivalent translation as part of the process of transferring meaning.

Finally, in the field of literature, it can be claimed that translation plays an essential and integral role in the development of literature. Back to the main notion of translation, which is to transfer meaning, translation has contributed to providing various translations of literary works by transferring the text from many languages to other languages in order to enhance humans' skills and knowledge. Possibly, there are already thousands of literary works, such as novels, poetry, short stories, and even comics, that have been translated and can be read in various languages. However, in translating literary works, linguistic and cultural knowledge are no longer the only components that translators have to acquire because literary works are full of a very rich literary, aesthetic, cultural, and philosophical tradition (Kryeziu & Mrasori, 2021). In addition, Kryeziu & Mrasori (2021) argued that in literary translation, the selected words and phrases from the translators not only depend on their knowledge of grammar and lexicon but also on their capabilities in anticipating the intentions or original messages of the author from the SL to the TL. Moreover, figurative language is mostly used by the authors in their literary works to add special effects or meanings. Hence, to translate literary works, especially ones that contain figurative language, a translator has to have skillfully acquired abilities besides linguistic and cultural knowledge. Due to the expressions of figurative language that sometimes implied hidden meanings or conveyed certain nuances or emotions, a translator has to transfer the meaning by maintaining the emotional intensity, or equivalently, from SL to TL (Simamora & Priyono, 2022).

1.2.3.1 Translations of Satirical Expressions

Translating satirical expressions is one of the hardest tasks for a translator because it contains lots of nuances and linguistic variations (McLaughlin, 2023). In addition, the most difficult part is to translate the satirical expressions into the equivalent interpretative meaning from SL to TL. As argued by Wisudawanto & Huntley (2022), a translator must preserve the original meaning of satirical expressions or provide similar interpretations to TL. Moreover, satirical expressions depend on and are influenced by an individual's cultural background and are used to express their ideas or feelings, both in written and oral form. Therefore, satirical expressions are crucial to translate in order to transfer the same ideas or feelings, in this case, from the writer as shown in their literary works.

An example of satirical expression translation can be seen in the translation of the novel "Of Mice and Men" from Najakh et al.'s (2018) research, where they also analyze the translation technique of figurative language, including satirical expressions. In their research, they analyze the translation based on two different genders of translators: the translation by Pramoedya Ananta Toer and the translation by Ariyantri E. Tarman. The following selected example is a satirical expression, especially a sarcasm, which can be identified through the use of ironic and hurtful expressions toward the intended person, which were marked in bold, as cited below:

ST (English)	<i>"Be a damn good thing if you was," George said viciously. "Save ever'body a hell of a lot of trouble."</i>
TT (Indonesian)	<i>"Bagus kalau itu terjadi," kata George pedas. "Jadi berkurang masalah buat semua orang."</i> (Najakh et al, 2018)

This example is from the translation by Ariyantri E. Tarman, who is a freelance translator of novels and an editor. This was categorized as satirical expressions, or, to be specific, sarcasm, because it purposely conveys to hurt the feelings of the intended person by saying that the bad things that happened to the intended person were good things for other people. This is specifically marked by the utterance "*Save ever'body a hell of a lot of trouble.*" Based on Najakh et al. (2018), here the translator, Ariyantri, uses the modulation translation technique because the translator did not translate the utterances literally and changed the point of view. The use of modulation technique can be seen from the translation of the sarcasm utterance, which the literal meaning is "*Menyelamatkan semua orang dari banyak sekali masalah.*" Meanwhile, Ariyantri changed the point of view and translated it into "*Jadi berkurang masalah buat semua orang.*" Therefore, using this technique, the translator tries to provide an easier and more understandable translation for readers.

In conclusion, some obstacles are expected to emerge when translating satirical expressions; moreover, the translators need to interpret and deliver the exact meaning and the same nuances of satirical expressions to the TL. Eventually, this research will be interesting to conduct in order to examine how a translator translate the satirical expressions and to observe if the satirical expressions remain satire or not after being translated from SL to TL.

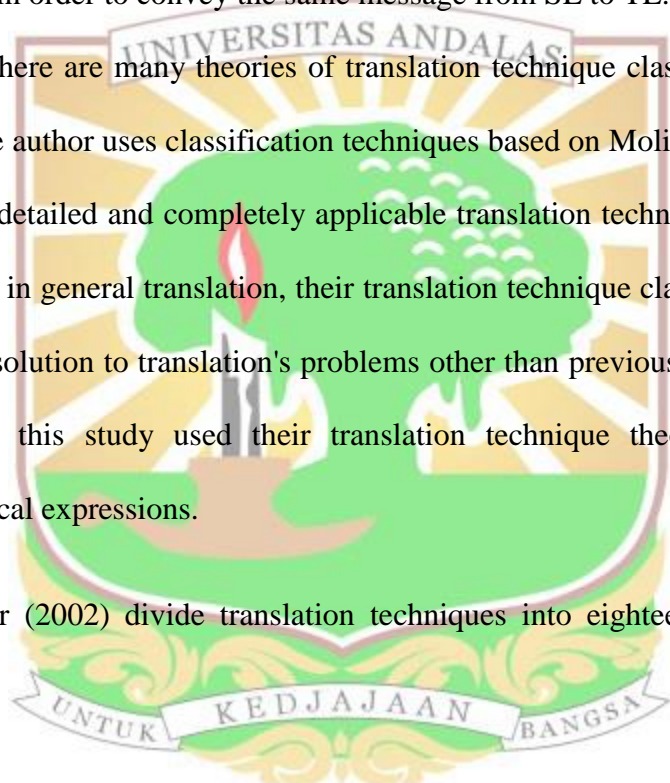
1.2.3.2 Translation Techniques

To solve the obstacle of translating satire expressions, translators need to apply translation techniques. Volf (2020) defined translation techniques are the methods that are used to

describe and classify the solutions in translation. Meanwhile, Molina and Albir (2002) explained that translation techniques are useful procedures for translators in investigating and categorizing how to provide the equivalent translation. In summary, translation techniques are the key and powerful tool for translators to face any problems in translation, including translating satirical expressions, through which translators can identify problems and give solutions in order to convey the same message from SL to TL.

Furthermore, there are many theories of translation technique classification; however, in this research, the author uses classification techniques based on Molina and Albir (2002). Due to their more detailed and completely applicable translation technique types, although they are applicable in general translation, their translation technique classification also tries to provide a clear solution to translation's problems other than previous theories that create confusion. Hence, this study used their translation technique theory to analyze the translation of satirical expressions.

Molina & Albir (2002) divide translation techniques into eighteen types, which are described below:



(1) Adaptation

Adaptation is a translation technique that replaces cultural elements of the source language with similar cultural elements of the target language. Below is the example from Molina & Albir (2002): :

ST (English)	<i>Baseball</i>
TT (Spanish)	<i>fútbol</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

In this example, the adaptation technique is used, where "baseball" in Spain is called "fútbol", therefore it is translated by adapting the name of the same or similar activities in TT.

Another example is from Kembaren (2019):

ST (English)	<i>Sincerely yours</i>
TT (Indonesian)	<i>Hormat saya</i> (Kembaren, 2019)

The above example uses the adaptation technique, where "Sincerely yours" in English is translated by adapting the common terms from the SL culture to the TT culture, specifically "Hormat saya".

(2) Amplification

Amplification is the technique of adding some information to the target text (TT). The purpose is to provide detailed information so that the target readers can understand it easily.

For example:

ST (Arabic)	سحور رمضان
TT (English)	<i>Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

Based on the above example from Molina & Albir (2002), there is added information about the translated word, specifically in the phrase "*the Muslim month of fasting*".

(3) Borrowing

Like the name of this translation technique, borrowing means that the translator just directly

uses the same words from the source text (ST) to the target text (TT), namely pure borrowing or also naturalized. For examples:

Pure

ST (English)	<i>Lobby</i>
TT (Spanish)	<i>Lobby</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

Naturalized

ST (English)	<i>Meeting</i>
TT (Spanish)	<i>Mitin</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

Here, Molina and Albir provided two examples for each type of borrowing. First is the pure borrowing, which means translating the word purely without changing from ST to TT. Then, naturalized borrowing is the technique of translating the borrowing word with a few modifications.

Another examples are from Kembaren (2019):

Pure:

ST (English)	<i>Mall</i>
TT (Indonesian)	<i>Mall</i> (Kembaren, 2019)

Naturalized:

ST (English)	<i>Computer</i>
TT (Indonesian)	<i>Komputer</i> (Kembaren, 2019)

These examples are the English and Indonesian pairs of translations, where the first is pure borrowing; as was shown, there is no difference between ST and TT. Then, the naturalized borrowing for the word "computer," which translates to "komputer".

(4) Calque

Calque is the technique that is usually applied to foreign terms in the literal translation. For example:

ST (French)	<i>Ecole normale</i>
TT (English)	<i>Normal School</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

This example from Molina & Albir (2002) shows how the foreign terms in ST were being translated literally or contained the same meaning from ST to TT.

Another example:

ST (English)	<i>Secretariat General</i>
TT (Indonesia)	<i>Sekretaris Jendral</i> (Kembaren, 2019)

The above example from Kembaren (2019, p. 40) also shows the foreign term in ST was being translated literally to TT with only a little modification.

(5) Compensation

Compensation is used to introduce a ST element or ST stylistic effect in order to preserve the meaning of the TL. For example:

ST (English)	<i>I was seeking thee, Flathead</i>
TT (French)	<i>En vérité, c'est bien toi que je cherche, O Tête-Plate</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

The above example used the compensation technique, as specifically shown by the underlined word. Molina & Albir took the phrase ST from "The Jungle Book" in which the word "thee" conveys majesty and respect. However, there is no equivalent pronoun in TT (French); therefore, using the compensation technique, the word "thee" is conveyed through the vocative O and is put in a different position.

Another example:

ST (English)	<i>I was looking for you <u>your highness</u></i>
TT (Indonesian)	<i>Saya mencari anda yang mulia (Kembaren, 2019)</i>

This example which is from Kembaren (2019), used the compensation technique, as specifically shown by the underlined words "your highness". However, using the compensation technique, the words "your highness" is translated as "yang mulia" in TT.

(6) Description

This is a translation technique that provides an explanation of the terms or others that are translated from SL to TL. For example:

ST (Italian)	<i>Panettone</i>
TT (English)	<i>The traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year's Eve (Molina & Albir, 2002)</i>

Based on this example by Molina & Albir, it is clearly shown that the word "Panettone" is translated using description in TT (English), which shows the function or use of the Panettone.

(7) Discursive Creation

This type of technique is totally translated without a lexical equivalent from ST to TT and is frequently unpredictable. This technique is usually used to translate titles, novels, poems, etc. The following example is from Molina & Albir (2002):

ST (English)	<i>Rumble fish</i>
TT (Spanish)	<i>La ley de la calle</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

As its name suggests, this technique is unpredictable and creates a temporary equivalence. For example, in the above example, which comes from a movie title, "Rumble Fish" isn't translated with the lexical equivalent to the TT; instead, it is translated into "La ley de la Calle."

Another example from Kembaren (2019):

ST (Indonesian)	<i>Si Malinkundang</i>
TT (English)	<i>A betrayed son Si Malinkundang</i> (Kembaren, 2019)

In the above example, which comes from an Indonesian folktale story. The title "Si Malinkundang" isn't translated with the lexical equivalent to the TT; instead, it is translated into "A betrayed son Si Malinkundang" which is unpredictable.

(8) Established Equivalent

Established equivalent is the technique in which the translator uses familiar expressions that can be found in a dictionary and is equivalent to the TT. For example:

ST (English)	<i>They are as like as two peas</i>
TT (Spanish)	<i>Se parecen como dos gotas de agua</i> (Molina & Albir. 2002)

Here, Molina & Albir (2002) provides the example of ST, which is translated to the established expression of TT and contains similar meanings as the expression in ST. This technique is usually used to translate idioms.

Below is the example from Kembaren (2019) that translate the same expression to Indonesian:

ST (English)	<i>They are as like as two peas</i>
TT (Indonesian)	<i>Mereka seperti pinang dibelah dua</i> (Kembaren, 2019)

Similarly, the above expression of ST is translated to the established expression of TT, which still contains the same meanings as the expression in ST.

(9) Generalization

As its name suggests, generalization is the technique that is used by generalizing one term or expression from ST to TT. For example:

ST (French)	<i>Guichet, fenêtre, devanture</i>
TT (English)	<i>Window</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

Based on those examples, which are provided by Molina & Albir, namely the words "*Guichet, fenêtre, devanture*" are similar to a kind of window. Therefore, those words are translated in TT with the general word; "window".

(10) Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic amplification is a technique that we can use to add linguistic elements to a translation. An example from Molina & Albir is:

ST (English)	<i>No way</i>
TT (Spanish)	<i>De ninguna de las maneras</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

This example demonstrates how linguistic amplification works, as the phrase "no way" is translated into TT by adding the linguistic elements without a need to do so.

(11) Linguistic Compression

Meanwhile, linguistic compression is the opposite of linguistic amplification, which unites the linguistic elements between ST and TT. For example:

ST (English)	<i>Yes, so what?</i>
TT (Spanish)	<i>¿Y?</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

This example clearly shows how the linguistic elements are summarized or united into simple expressions in TT, as seen in translating the question *Yes, so what?* into Spanish as *¿Y?* instead of translating into expressions using similar linguistic elements, such as *Sí, ¿y qué?* .

(12) Literal

Literal can be defined as translating word for word from ST to TT without changing anything. For example:

ST (English)	<i>She is reading</i>
TT (Spanish)	<i>Ella está leyendo</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

The example uses literal technique by translating word by word the phrase in ST to TT without changing the positions.

Another example:

ST (English)	<i>I will ring you</i>
TT (Indonesian)	<i>Saya akan menelpon anda</i> (Kembaren, 2019)

This example also uses literal technique by translating literally the sentence in ST to TT without changing the positions.

(13) Modulation

Modulation is used by changing the point of view, whether in a structural or lexical element. For example:

ST (English)	<i>You are going to have a child</i>
TT (Arabic)	ستكون أبًا (Molina & Albir, 2002)

In this example, which is based on Molina and Albir, the ST in Arabic was translated using the modulation technique by changing the point of view. It can be viewed as the ST, "*You are going to have a child,*" and was translated into TT in Arabic as "ستكون أبًا", which

means "You are going to be a father." Hence, it changes the perspective from the phrase "going to have a child" to "going to be a father." However, it still preserves a similar meaning.

Another example by Kembaren (2019) using the same utterance:

ST (English)	<i>You are going to have a child</i>
TT (Indonesian)	<i>Anda akan menjadi seorang bapak</i> (Kembaren, 2019)

The above example also shows how a modulation technique is used, by changing the perspective but still delivering a similar meaning in TT, especially as can be seen from the phrase in ST: "going to have a child," which means "akan memiliki seorang anak," but then the expression is translated by changing the point of view into "akan menjadi seorang bapak."

Furthermore, specifically for the modulation types, the theory of Vinay & Darbelnet (1995) was applied to support the analysis of modulation techniques. The modulation types are abstract for concrete, explicative modulation, the part for the whole, one part for another, reversal of terms, negative contrary, active to passive (vice versa), space for time, intervals for limits, and change of symbol.

(14) Particularization

This type of technique is the opposite of generalization, which uses specific or more particular expressions or terms in translating the ST to the TT. For example:

ST (English)	<i>Window</i>
TT (French)	<i>Guichet, fenêtre, devanture</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

From the example from Molina & Albir (2002), it can be seen that the general word "window" is translated specifically or uses particular expressions in TT.

Another example is from Kembaren (2019):

ST (English)	<i>Air transportation</i>
TT (Indonesian)	<i>Helikopter</i> (Kembaren, 2019)

From the above example, the general word "Air transportation" is translated specifically by using particular expressions in TT, namely "Helikopter".

(15) Reduction

As its name suggests, reduction is defined as the technique to reduce the information from ST to TT. For example:

ST (English)	<i>Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting</i>
TT (Arabic)	سحور رَمَضَانَ (Molina & Albir, 2002)

The opposite of amplification, as shown from this example that proposed by Molina & Albir (2002), the expression in ST is simply translated to the expression in TT as "سحور رَمَضَانَ" by reducing the information because it has already familiar in the TT.

(16) Substitution

Based on Molina and Albir (2002), substitution here means changing the linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements, for instance, signs. For example:

ST (Arabic)	<i>Put your hand on your heart</i>
TT (English)	<i>Thank you</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

Such as the name of this technique and can be seen from the example, the action in TT is can be translated as "Thank you" in TT, which it changes the linguistic element. Therefore this technique is usually used in interpreting.

(17) Transposition

Transposition is the technique used to replace the grammatical category of ST with TT. For example:

ST (English)	<i>He will soon be back</i>
TT (Spanish)	<i>No tardará en venir</i> (Molina & Albir, 2002)

From this example provided by Molina & Albir (2002), the replacing of grammatical category was shown through the adverb *soon* which is changed into the verb *tardar* in TT.

Another example:

ST (English)	<i>A pair of trousers</i>
TT (Indonesian)	<i>Sebuah celana</i> (Kembaren, 2019)

The replacement of grammatical category can be viewed through the English plural noun which is changed into the singular noun in TT.

(18) Variation

This translation technique is used to change the linguistic or paralinguistic elements in a varied form, for instance, the tone, style, or dialect. The example is:

ST (English)	<i>You</i>
TT (Indonesian)	<i>Anda</i> (Fransiska & Arifin, 2021)

Based on this, the translator changes the tone of the text using the variation technique by translating the word "you" to "anda," which is usually applied in formal situations. Meanwhile, in informal situations, in TL, the word "you" can be translated into "kamu," "kau," "awak," etc.

1.2.4 Webtoon

Webtoon originally came from a conventional form of comics that developed in South Korea, namely *Manhwa* from Naver Company. According to its official website, Webtoon is the place for webcomics collections in all genres. Webtoon also has several characteristics or common features. In Webtoon, each episode is published in the form of a vertical strip and is designed to be read from top to bottom. Hence, the readers can read the Webtoon by scrolling down their smartphone or laptop. Webtoon can also be accessed online using the internet. Each episode also draws with full coloring. Moreover, Webtoon also has the feature that the creator can add music or sound to each episode. In addition, commonly, each episode also takes less than 5 minutes to read. Recently, Webtoon has become a global online webcomics platform that provides comics in many languages,

including Indonesian. On Webtoon, Indonesian digital cartoonists can create their own digital comics. If it is qualified and was created by a professional, the digital comic will be categorized as an Original Webtoon. Basically, Webtoon has two kinds of webcomics: the Webtoon Originals, which update every day, and Canvas, the community of independent digital comic creators. If the original Webtoon gains popularity and is also qualified to be read by global readers, the official Webtoon will provide its webcomics translation in another language, for instance, translated into English. In this study, the Indonesian Original Webtoon was analyzed as the ST and its English translation of the Original Webtoon as the TT.

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

There are several researchers who have conducted an analysis of the topic: the translation of satirical expressions; however, most of the studies analyze the satirical expressions on various objects, meanwhile the Webtoon object is still understudied. Therefore, in this study, the writer discusses five articles that are the most related studies to this research topic. The following are the five articles that the writer found:

The first article was reported by Murdiyati et al. (2021). They analyzed the translation techniques that are used to translate the satirical language style or satirical expressions from the historical novels "Bumi Manusia" and "Anak Semua Bangsa" and their translations, entitled "The Earth of Man Kind" and "Children of All Nations". Furthermore, this research focuses on analyzing five forms of satirical expressions, namely irony, cynicism, sarcasm, satire, and innuendo, based on Keraf (2007). To analyze the translation, they used the

translation techniques described by Molina and Albir's (2002) theory. According to the results, there were 183 satirical expressions that were found, and there were 16 translation techniques that were used to translate those satirical expressions. The most frequent translation technique that is used is established equivalence, followed by explicitation, modulation, and paraphrase. implicitation, compensation, pure borrowing, variant borrowing transposition, addition, reduction, generalization literal, discursive creation, particularization, and neutralization. However, in this article, the researchers only explain one example for each translation technique that is found. In addition, unfortunately, the researchers didn't provide the number of the five classifications of satirical expressions that were found. They only focus on analyzing the types of translation techniques. Meanwhile, for the satirical expressions, they only mentioned the overall amount of data that contains satirical expressions. Nevertheless, this research provides a study of analyzing satirical expressions in a literary work, especially a novel.

The second article only focuses on analyzing the translation techniques and strategies for only one form of satirical expression, namely irony. With the title "Translating Irony. Translation strategies and techniques used by Polish translators of *Pride and Prejudice*". This research was conducted by Żochowska (2021) and the object of this research was the novel "*Pride and Prejudice*" and two novels translated into Polish by two different Polish translators. Hence, this article compares the translation techniques and strategies that are used by the two translators, namely Anna Przedpelska Trzeciakowska and Magdalena Gawlik-Małkowska. However, the researcher adopted the same translation technique for translating humor and cultural aspects, since irony is considered a cultural phenomenon. To

be specific, Żochowska uses the theories of Vallès (2014) in translating humor and Hejwowski's (2006) in translating cultural aspects and the general translation strategies of domestication and foreignization. Due to the limitation, the translation techniques that are analyzed are substitution of an ironic expression, replacement of an expression by an idiom, omission, and correcting the original phrase. Based on the results, by using comparative analysis, the researcher found that the first Polish translator, Przedpelska-Trzeciakowska, often used the strategy of foreignization, while the second translator, Magdalena Gawlik-Małkowska, provided a more precise translation but still preserved some cultural aspects that contained ironical messages. Therefore, this research provides a new perspective on comparative analysis of translation techniques and strategies. However, although this research uses comparative analysis, based on the findings and analysis, the researcher didn't clearly provide two different analyses to compare the two translations from different translators; instead, the researcher mixed the analyses, which could drive the readers into confusion.

The third article analyzes and explains the translation techniques that are applied to translate one form of satirical expression, namely sarcasms found in a television series, from English to Indonesian, which is done by Anggraini et al. (2020). In addition, this article also describes the translation quality in terms of the accuracy aspect. With the title "The Impact of Translation Techniques on the Accuracy of Sarcasm Expression in the Television Series The Big Bang Theory", the object of this research is the subtitle from the television series The Big Bang Theory seasons 1 and 2. Based on the results, the researchers found 204 sarcasm expressions, and using the translation techniques theory by

Molina & Albir (2002), there are 15 translation techniques that are applied by the translator. The most common translation technique that is used is established equivalent, followed by variation, implicitation, pure borrowing, explicitation, paraphrase, modulation, transposition, reduction, literal translation, compensation, discursive creation, generalization, addition, and naturalized borrowing. Furthermore, after identifying the translation techniques, the researchers analyze the quality of the translation in the accuracy aspect based on the theory of Nababan et al. (2012). Eventually, the researchers found that most of the sarcasm expressions are transferred equivalently to the target language, which is also influenced by the use of translation techniques. Therefore, although this article analyzes only sarcasm and the object is the subtitle of the television series, this article provides guidance and helps the writer conduct this study.

The fourth article is entitled "The Analysis of Translation Techniques of Irony and Sarcasm in a novel Entitled The Sign of the Four," which was by Sukmaningrum (2016). As the title suggests, this article only concerns two forms of satirical expressions: irony and sarcasm. Additionally, this research not only focuses on analyzing the translation techniques of Molina and Albir (2002) but also assessing the quality of the translation in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability, based on the theory of Nababan et al. (2012). Furthermore, this research translates the novel from English as SL to Indonesian as TL. Based on the results, the forms of sarcasm found are illocutionary sarcasm and proportional sarcasm, with the sarcasm marker of illocutionary sarcasm being the manner violation, and proportional sarcasm is characterized by self-contradiction. Meanwhile, for irony, the ironical interjection is found, which is characterized by unusual collocation.

Then, the translation techniques that are used are reduction, amplification (addition), compensation, transposition, adaptation, discursive creation, and calque. The acceptability of the translation is worth 3 (acceptable), and the translation accuracy is varied from 1 to 3 (from accurate to inaccurate). Differing from previous research, this article provides a deeper analysis and understanding of the data. However, the weakness of this research is that the researcher didn't describe or give a brief explanation of the types of satirical expressions; instead, the researcher directly classified the satirical expressions with new terms in the findings and discussion. Therefore, the readers didn't really understand the forms of satirical expressions that are used and found in the object of the research.

The last article discusses the translation techniques for different topics of this research, specifically analyzing the translation of culturally specific items. However, the source of data in this article is the same data as in this research: to be precise, the webtoon "Sarimin" season 1 with the title "Translation Techniques of Culture-Specific Items and Translation Ideology in the *Sarimin* Webtoon". This research was conducted by Putri et al. (2023) using Newmark's theory (1988) of culturally specific items. Besides analyzing the translation techniques using Molina & Albir (2002), this article also analyzes the translation ideology proposed by Venuti (2001). Based on the results, the researchers found 51 culturally specific items in the words, phrases, and sentences, which consist of four categories: social culture, material culture, organizational customs and ideas, and ecology. Meanwhile, for the translation techniques, eight types of techniques are found: adaptation, borrowing, calque, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, and modulation. Furthermore, for the translation ideology, after classifying the translation techniques, it was

found that the translator mostly used the domestication ideology, which tends to be perceived as original and familiar to the target readers. However, the researchers didn't analyze deeply the classification of the cultural-specific items that are found; instead, they only mentioned and drew the distribution diagram of the types and amounts of cultural-specific items that are found. Even though this article uses the same object of the research, this article analyzes a different topic with this study.

While there have been studies examining the translation of satirical expressions, this study will be different from the earlier studies, where the object of the research in this study is still rarely analyzed, as this research will focus on analyzing Webtoon, a phenomenal webcomic. Apart from that, research on satirical expression analysis such as sarcasm or irony analysis, specifically in the field of translation, is still needed to be conducted, as satirical expressions are a crucial part of communication, including in literary works such as webcomics, that translators have to pay close attention to. Therefore, this study will present a different perspective in the field of webcomic translation because it will scrutinize various forms of satirical expressions based on Abrams (1999) in the SL in order to find out what kinds of satirical expressions are used by the webcomic author. Then analyze the translation techniques that are used by the Webtoon translator to translate the satirical expressions from SL to TL by using the Molina & Albir (2002) theory.

1.4 Research Questions

In this study, there are two research questions that will be answered, as follows:

1. What forms of satirical expressions are used in the Webtoon "Sarimin"?

2. What translation techniques are used in translating the Indonesian satirical expressions in the Webtoon "Sarimin" into English?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The objective of this research is to examine the satirical expressions and their translation techniques on the Webtoon entitled "Sarimin". Thus, the specific aims of this research are to classify and explain the forms of satirical expressions found in the text of the Indonesian Webtoon "Sarimin", then to identify, analyze, and describe the translation techniques used in translating the satirical expressions from SL (Indonesian) to TL (English), precisely from the Indonesian Webtoon to the English translation Webtoon.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The main topic of this research is to analyze the forms of satirical expressions and their translation techniques from Indonesian to English that are found in the Webtoon "Sarimin". Therefore, the writer will only focus on identifying the forms of satirical expressions based on Abrams' (1999) classification of figurative language, which consists of figurative language that can convey satire or satirical expression. Then, analyze how each of them is translated using the translation techniques based on Molina and Albir's (2002) theory. However, this study is limited to only analyzing season 1 of the Webtoon "Sarimin," with a total of 57 episodes.