

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH

The researcher presented the result and discussion of the study. In the result, the researcher only mentioned the data which is found in the Film and the classification based on the types of metaphor.

In discussion, the researcher analyzes the data based on the theory in chapter II. the types of translation in Maleficent the Mistress of Evil film and the strategies used in metaphor translation.

A. The Types of Metaphor in Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil Film

There are eight types of metaphor, they are: metaphor in praesetia, metaphor in absentia, personification, personified, concrete with concrete, concrete with abstract, abstract with concrete, and abstract with abstract. In this research, the description of the types of metaphor that found in Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil film.

Table 3.1 Types of metaphor in film Maleficent

Number	Dialogue	Types of Metaphor	Minutes
1	But <i>he's a fine specimen.</i>	Praesetia	03:54
2	It's the big day!	Praesetia	05:49
3	Well, <i>she's not "sleeping beauty"</i> anymore.	Praesetia	06:35
4	I am queen of the Moors and I am a human.	Praesetia	07:18

5	Official pixie business.	Praesetia	07:30
6	Or I might burst.	Absentia	07:39
7	She's come bearing gifts.	Concrete with abstract	07:48
8	I'm not in the mood for this.	Praesetia	08:08
9	The Moors have turned to <i>madness</i> , I've got a castle full of <i>complaints</i> .	Concrete with concrete	09:33
10	I've been imagining a <i>bridge</i> .	Concrete with abstract	09:51
11	He's going to blow it.	Praesetia	10:05
12	He is warming up.	Absentia	10:06
13	If love has a truth, here is mine.	Abstract with concrete	10:45
14	Are you sure <i>this is a good time</i> ?	Praesetia	10:55
15	Ruin my morning.	Personifikasi	12:45
16	Am I to be a best man,	Praesetia	13:06
17	Moor folk?	Personifikasi	13:19
18	Winged beasts, murderous trees.	Personifikasi	13:22
19	That is wonderful news,	Praesetia	14:55
20	Yes. Perhaps I've been selfish looking at this <i>the wrong way</i> .	Praesetia	15:06
21	I am ready to welcome your fiancée with <i>open arms</i> .	Absentia	15:24
22	Prince Philip is a prince.	Praesetia	17:46
23	Remember, <i>it's not a threat</i> .	Praesetia	21:39
24	Human are hilarious.	Praesetia	23:54
25	He's making small talk.	Praesetia	26:31
26	Oh, I simply can't wait to have	Concrete with	28:17

	<i>a little one running through the castle again.</i>	concrete	
27	Her castle is quite stunning.	Praesetia	28:49
28	A real mother.	Praesetia	31:45
29	A curse upon our king is a curse upon this kingdom.	Praesetia	35:24
30	A kiss is just a kiss.	Praesetia	36:06
31	This is no fairy tale.	Praesetia	36:38
32	We're dark fey.	Praesetia	47:03
33	She has brought <i>a cloud of darkness</i> upon your happiness.	Concrete with abstract	51:46
34	All are welcome and all are expected!	Praesetia	53:11
35	You are her.	Praesetia	54:29
36	I know <i>its bad luck</i> but I had to see you.	Praesetia	1:07:59
37	Humans are poor timekeepers.	Praesetia	1:16:50
38	It was the spindle.	Praesetia	1:22:23
39	There will be no fey blood in my hands.	Absentia	1:32:27
40	I'm a monster.	Praesetia	1:35:36

Source: Film *Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil*

1. PRAESETIA

But he's a fine specimen.

The sentence above states that the nature of (the man) has a good character or almost has it. Meanwhile, if there is no comparative word (the metaphor of

assimilation is used), then the man claims that on the whole, the species is indeed a good specimen or a good value.

It's the big day!

If the sentence above uses assimilation, Thislewit states that overall, that day was indeed an important or historic day for them.

Well, she's not "sleeping beauty" anymore.

Using assimilation, Flittle (the speaker) stated that overall, she (Aurora) is no longer the sleeping princess they worry about.

I am queen of the Moors and I am a human being.

The sentence is a compound sentence. The first clause states that she (Aurora) is the queen of the Moors Kingdom, and the second clause states that Aurora is a human being. When using the metaphor of assimilation, then Aurora states that overall, she is really the Queen of the Moors Kingdom and she is human.

Official pixie business.

The sentence states that overall, it is of urgent and important importance.

He's going to blow it.

Using assimilation, Thislewit states that Prince Philip is really wasting his time on that important words.

I'm not in the mood for this.

The sentence above states that Aurora is rightly interested in pinto jokes or Aurora is interested a little. Meanwhile, here using an assimilation metaphor, Aurora states that overall, she is not interested in jokes or Pinto games.

Are you sure this is a good time?

The sentence above states that, whether that day is really the right time for Prince Philip to propose to Aurora.

Am I to be a best man,

The sentence above states that in its entirety, Percival gave a statement in the form of a question, namely that he was the best man who always sided with Prince Philip. The word 'best' means 'good', 'loyal'.

That is wonderful news,

As in the previous sentence, using assimilation it is explained that overall, it is the good news that King John was waiting for. The word 'wonderful' means 'good', 'special', 'amazing'.

Yes. Perhaps I've been selfish looking at this the wrong way.

The above sentence states that overall Queen Ingrith thinks that it is wrong to be selfish.

Prince Philip is a prince.

The Knotgrass statement above states that, overall Prince Philip has a true princely character. The prince's qualities are 'good', 'honest', 'wise', 'fair'.

Remember, it's not a threat.

The sentence uttered by Diaval above confirms to Maleficent that overall, it is not a threat. The word threat refers to something creepy, scary.

Human are hilarious.

Maleficent used 'hilarious' because to him, humans were really funny. The word funny is defined as shouting, laughing and inviting laughter.

He's making small talk.

The meaning of the sentence uttered by Diaval to Maleficent is that King John is really asking her to joke and make small talk between them.

Her castle is quite stunning.

Using assimilation, this sentence states that on the whole, the Moors kingdom is an amazing kingdom. The word amazing means 'beautiful', 'attractive', 'amazing', and 'great', 'extraordinary'.

A real mother.

Using assimilation, this sentence states that overall, Aurora needs a real mother (according to Queen Ingrith). Mother actually means 'human'. The

relationship is, the 'mother' that Aurora needs. Meanwhile, the difference is that Maleficent is not able to be a true mother for Aurora because she is not human.

A curse upon our king is a curse upon this kingdom.

The words "king" and "kingdom" become one unit. By using assimilation, overall declaring the curse befalling the king is a curse for everything that concerns the kingdom.

A kiss is just a kiss.

The sentence above states that overall Aurora and Philip think a kiss is just a kiss that is usually done by a couple.

This is no fairy tale.

After Aurora's statement to give a kiss to the King, Queen Ingrith confirms her statement that what they have done will not be the same as what is in a fairyland as a whole.

We're dark fey.

The word 'dark fey' above states that on the whole they (including Maleficent) are fairy-like creatures that are similar to humans, have horns and wings.

All are welcome and all are expected!

The above sentence states that as a whole the Ulstead Kingdom invited and welcomed the Moors kingdom voluntarily.

You are her.

When using assimilation, it is explained that 'you' (in this case Maleficent) completely has the same properties as 'her' (the phoenix).

I know its bad luck but I had to see you.

The sentence uttered by Philip above convinces that the whole action taken by Philip to meet Aurora is wrong. Like the popular belief that it would be bad if you met a partner on their quarantine day.

Humans are poor timekeepers.

This sentence states that as whole humans do have the nature of being negligent towards time. Evidenced by their tardiness in attending the wedding.

It was the spindle.

This sentence states that the overall plan carried out by Queen Ingrith was a trap. The word trap means 'trick', 'evil plan'.

I'm a monster.

The word 'monster' means 'cruel', 'evil', 'terrifying'. The above sentence states that overall Queen Ingrith has the same character as a monster.

2. ABSENTIA**Or I might burst.**

In the example sentence above, the word explodes is used to describe 'anger' 'human nature'. So, the two were compared. The components of the equalization

meaning: 'angry', 'exposed', 'came out', 'revealed'. The component of the distinguishing meaning for anger is 'human nature', for the word explode is owned for objects such as bombs or something similar.

He is warming up.

In the sentence above, the word 'warming up' is used to refer to small talk. The equivalent meaning is 'warm up', 'effort', 'light talk', 'talk casually'. The distinguishing meaning for 'talking casually' is 'a light word', 'female type', for 'warming up' is 'showing activity' (not words).

I am ready to welcome your fiancée with open arms.

The word 'open arms' is used to describe sincerity. The component of the meaning of the equalizer is 'open', 'low'. The component of the distinguishing meaning of being sincere or accepting well is 'human nature', 'can change', while open arms are 'verbs'.

There will be no fey blood in my hands.

In the sentence above, the word 'blood' is used to refer to 'corpse'. There is a comparison between the two. Components of the equivalent meaning: 'blood', 'murder', 'slaughter'. The distinctive meaning for corpses is 'human or living creatures', 'fairy types', while 'blood' is 'things'.

3. PERSONIFIKASI

Moor folk?

The element that is compared in the sentence above is folk and Moor. The component of the equivalent meaning is 'a group of living things', while the distinctive meaning for Moors is 'fairies', and folk is 'for humans'.

Winged beasts, murderous trees.

The comparison above is between 'winged' with 'beasts' and 'murderous' with 'trees'. The meaning of the equalizer is 'frightening nature', while the distinctive meaning of 'beasts and trees' refers to 'animals and plants', while 'murderous' is 'for humans'.

Ruin my morning

'It' in the sentence above (which is hidden) states the concrete element. 'It' refers to 'that thing' supported by the word 'ruin'. Meanwhile, the implicit element of the word 'it' is 'news' (abstract). News cannot be destructive because it is living things that can damage it.

4. CONCRETE WITH CONCRETE

The Moors have turned to madness, I've got a castle full of complaints.

Here, there is a comparison between The Moors (concrete elements) and the human people (concrete elements). The act of going crazy (going crazy) is only done by humans. The component of the equivalent meaning is: 'the people of

Moors', the component of the meaning of the difference for humans (implicit) are 'living things', while for the people of Moors it is 'the nation of fairies'.

Oh, I simply can't wait to have a little one running through the castle again.

The word 'a little one' (concrete element) is compared to a person or a human (other concrete elements), an adorable little boy.

5. CONCRETE WITH ABSTRACT

She's come bearing gifts.

Here, there is a comparison between gift (Pinto), the concrete element and the hidden plan (the abstract element). The meaning of the equalizer is: 'surprise', the component of the differentiating meaning for a plan or purpose (implicit) is 'a particular strategy or purpose' and is abstract, while for a gift it is 'object'.

I've been imagining a bridge.

In the sentence above, 'bridge' (concrete element) is compared to peace (abstract element). The component of the equivalent meaning is 'unity', 'unifying' 'connecting' while the component of the differentiating meaning for 'bridge' is 'thing', and peace is something that is abstract which can include many things or a little.

She has brought a cloud of darkness upon your happiness.

The word 'a cloud of darkness' (concrete element) is compared to disaster (abstract element), threat, great fear.

6. ABSTRACT WITH CONCRETE

If love has a truth, here is mine.

This figure of speech displays a comparison between truth (abstract elements) and humans (concrete elements). The meaning of the equalizer is 'true', 'real', while the distinctive meaning of ownership is 'human'.

B. The Metaphor Translation Strategies in Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil Film

There are the five metaphorical translation strategies based on Larson theory on journal by Harry Sambayu:

- a) Same Metaphor (SM), translating the source language metaphor into the same metaphor to target language.
- b) Metaphor to Simile (MS), translating the metaphor source language becomes a simile if in target language is easier to understand make simile than metaphor.
- c) Metaphor to Another Metaphor (MAM), translates the source language metaphor into another metaphor in target language but has the same meaning as the source language metaphor.
- d) Metaphor to Metaphor with Explanation (MME), translates the source language metaphor into the same metaphor in target language accompanied with an explanation of the meaning of the metaphor.

- e) Metaphor to Non-Metaphor (MNM), translating the metaphor into a non-metaphoric expression.¹

1) **Section 2: In the kingdom**

Man A : I only get one. *But he's a fine specimen.* That's all?



Figure 3.1 Scene film Maleficent
(Source: film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil)

Analysis:

He is a fine specimen. = *Tapi dia bagus.*

The word "a fine specimen" is included in the metaphor. The strategy in translating metaphors in SL to TL is the first strategy, namely same metaphor (SM). In the book Metaphor by L. David Ritchie, it is explained that metaphor is said to be a metaphor if the person we are talking to can understand what we mean. In this case, it is stated that it is included in the first strategy (SM) because the interlocutor, Lickspittle, understands what his vocal opponent, namely The Man A., also from the way of arrest requires a great deal of courage. Therefore, "fine specimen" does not only mean a good specimen, but also has other implied meanings. Namely a specimen that according to The Man A could be exchanged

¹ M. L. Larson, *Meaning-based translation: A guide to crosslanguage equivalence.*(Lanham and London: University Press of America, 1998), 278-279.

for good money too. This is supported by the dialogue that follows, namely: "That's all?" which means, The Man A does not believe he will get too little money for the specimen. It can also be seen from the expression of The Man A.

In translating from SL to TL or in English to Indonesian, it is sufficient to understand the meaning of a good specimen. Meaning: get good or good grades. In this case, The Man A will get more coins. So, "a fine specimen" uses the first strategy, namely: same metaphor (SM).

2) Section 3: In the Moors

Table 3.2 Section 3: In the Moors

Number	Text	Speaker	Metaphor Translation Strategies
1.	<i>It's the big day!</i>	Thislewit	Same metaphor
2.	Well, she's not "sleeping beauty" anymore.	Flittle	Same metaphor
3.	Well, <i>I am queen of the Moors and I am a human.</i>	Aurora	Same metaphor
4.	<i>Official pixie business.</i>	Thislewit	Simile
5.	<i>Or I might burst.</i>	Thislewit	Same metaphor
6.	<i>She's comebearing gifts.</i>	Flittle	Same metaphor
7.	<i>I'm not in the mood for this, Pinto!</i>	Aurora	Same metaphor
8.	<i>The Moors have turned to madness. I've got a castle full of complaints.</i>	Aurora	Same metaphor
9.	<i>I've been imagining a bridge.</i>	Aurora	Same metaphor
10.	<i>He's going to blow it.</i>	Thislewit	Same metaphor
11.	<i>He's warming up.</i>	Flittle	Same metaphor

12.	<i>If love has a truth, here is mine.</i>	Philip	Same metaphor
13.	Are you sure this is <i>a good time?</i>	Philip	Same Metaphor
14.	<i>Ruin my morning.</i>	Maleficent	Same metaphor

Source: Film *Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil*

Analysis:

1. It's the big day! = *Ini hari besar!*

The word "the big day" is included in the metaphor. The strategy in translating from SL to TL is to use the first strategy as in the analysis above, namely Same Metaphor (SM). To determine the metaphor in a conversation or dialogue, you must know the sentence / dialogue before or after it. It would be difficult for a translator to know only a few words. The previous sentence / dialogue by Knotgrass explained that he was also very enthusiastic about waking up his other friends because it was a special day for them. The day they had been waiting for and had planned in advance. The purpose of the special day is the day when Prince Philip will propose to Queen Aurora with preparations that have been planned beforehand without Queen Aurora knowing. This scan will be discussed in the following dialog below.

In translating to find out that a dialogue or conversation uses the first strategy, the reader, listener or audience must see the conversation directly or read the script of this 3rd session until it's finished, in order to understand the meaning of "the big day".

- 2. She is not sleeping beauty anymore. = *Dia bukan putri tidur lagi.***

As in sentence number two, we cannot interpret this phrase just by looking at the sentence that Flittle says. We can interpret the word "sleeping beauty" with "sleeping beauty", but we also have to understand the meaning of the phrase. That is why the metaphor cannot be understood in terms of the outer sentence only but also "be understood with the reference to external and unstated cultural knowledge".

The meaning of "sleeping daughter" is seen from previous experiences. Flittle said this because in the first Maleficent film, Aurora (at that time not yet the Queen of the Moors) got a curse that she would fall asleep like a sleeping princess told a fairy tale, and she would wake up if kissed by her true love. In the film, true love is not from Prince Philip, the man she loves, but there is strength of love that is bigger, namely the love of her adoptive mother, Maleficent. Finally, Aurora managed to wake up from her sleep and was free from the curse forever. It was from this incident that the word "sleeping beauty" was used. In context, the word "sleeping beauty" is sufficient to be understood as "sleeping beauty" in translating from SL to TL. So "sleeping beauty" is included in the first strategy, namely SM.

- 3. I am queen of the Moors and I am a human.**

Saya Ratu Moors dan saya manusia.

This sentence belongs to the metaphor. There is an implied meaning that cannot be known directly with just this one sentence. This is a "compound

sentence" consisting of two sentences, namely "I am queen of The Moors" and "I am a human". These two sentences are actually very contradictory. Therefore, Queen Aurora emphasizes the intonation of her voice in the second sentence. Aurora was a Queen in a kingdom of Moors where all her people were fairies, but on the other hand she was an ordinary human being. In the midst of his concerns about the ignorance of fairies kidnapped by humans, he must also take a fair decision so as not to blame the norms or rules of ordinary human beings. In this sentence it describes the authority of the Aurora as the Queen of the Moors who protects her people (fairies) and as a human being (herself).

The strategy used in interpreting from SL to TL is the first strategy, Same Metaphor.

4. Official pixie business. = *Urusan peri.*

This is a metaphor phrase. Judging from the meaning of the phrase uttered by Thislewit, "Official pixie business" has a serious meaning. They (Thislewit, Flittle and Knotgrass) dared to break through the other Moors people to give very urgent news. The phrase "Official pixie business" is suitable to describe a situation that is very urgent to convey. The strategy used from SL to TL is the first strategy, Same Metaphor.

5. Or I might burst. = *Atau aku akan meledak.*

The meaning of the word "burst" or "explode" is not to explode like a bomb or the like. Before we interpret it, we can take a look from the previous dialogue between Queen Aurora, Flittle, Thislewit, and Knotgrass. Queen Aurora ordered her aunts and cousins to queue like the other fairies. However, because this was

important news they disobeyed Queen Aurora's orders, and Thislewit said "Or I might burst." This meant that their needs were so important that Thislewit couldn't hold back her emotions to tell the meaning of their arrival. The word "exploding" here means unable to control or contain emotions. However, the implied meaning of something Thislewit could not hold back was about their plan that Queen Aurora did not know. But fortunately, Pinto immediately came out of Thislewit's hand. Thislewit's character that often exploded and couldn't be controlled could also be seen from the conversation after that. Namely when Thislewit was about to tell their secret plan, but Knotgrass immediately reminded Thislewit. The translator uses the first strategy, namely Same Metaphor.

6. She's come bearling gifts. = *Dia membawa hadiah.*

This sentence belongs to the metaphor. The strategy used to translate from SL to TL was the first strategy, SM. The word "bearling gifts" or "very important gifts" has an implied meaning. Judging from the outside context, the meaning of this very important gift is explained by the sentence afterwards, "The first sap from the warming trees." That they brought Pinto as a gift, the first sap of a warm tree. Of course Queen Aurora was surprised to see Pinto. Even though they're actually hiding their true plans. The strategy used is to use the first strategy (SM).

7. I'm not in the mood for this, = *Aku tak mau bermain,*

Metaphors are also often found in everyday languages. Sometimes we do not recognize with the use of metaphors. As in the sentence above "I'm not in the mood for this." At first Queen Aurora was happy with the gift presented by her aunts and cousins (Thislewit, Knotgrass and Flittle), but afterwards she showed her emotional state that she was thinking hard to solve the problems that were

engulfing the Moors kingdom. Therefore Queen Aurora said that she was not in good taste to play with Pinto. This sentence is enough to be understood by the interlocutor or the person who is listening.

The strategy used in interpreting from SL to TL is the first strategy, the Same Metaphor.

8. The moors have turned to madness. I've got a castle full of complaints.

Moors sedang kacau-balau banyak keluhan di istanaku.

These two sentences fall into the metaphor example. Starting from the first word in the first sentence "The Moors". In the first sentence, the word "the moors" is likened to something messy, namely "madness" which means "crazy". It shows the biological condition of Aurora that she is under stress. After that, the following sentence is clarified, which is "I've got a castle full of complaints." This sentence supports the word "madness" in the previous sentence. Aurora thinks that her people are crazy because of too many problems, plus now one of her people, Pinto, is asking her to play or joke in the middle of the problem that is happening.

The strategy used in translating metaphors from SL to TL is the second strategy, which is translating from SL metaphors into simile form in TL. TL (Indonesia) describes its people who are messy or unmanageable and are having many problems with the word "crazy".



Figure 3.2 **Scene film Maleficent**
 (Source: film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil)

9. I've been imagining a bridge.

Jembatan bisa dibangun.

Aurora uses the word "bridge" as the allies of two conflicting kingdoms. The bridge is meant to connect something to something else. That means Ulstead and Moors can unite. The bridge here is expected to be beautiful and enjoyed by the two kingdoms. Prince Philip also understood the meaning and agreed. This is explained in the dialog after. According to Prince Philip, the idea (the bridge) may have happened to unite his kingdom with the kingdom of Aurora. Because has long had Prince Philip says the same thing.

The strategy used in translating metaphors from SL to TL is the first strategy, the same metaphor.

10. Thislewit : "He is going to blow it."

Flitle : "He's blowing it."

Dia akan gagal.

The example of this metaphor is represented by the word "blow". "Blow" in Indonesian means "blow," which is that Prince Philip has wasted a lot of time saying his point. As the wind blows from him, all the words Philip said from the beginning of meeting auroras are insurable or indirect to the core of the problem. There are no words from Prince Philip that they think (Thislewit, Flittle and Knotgrass) headed for their initial plan. So they think it's a waste.

The strategy used in interpreting metaphors from SL to TL is the first strategy, the Same Metaphor. Although in that sentence SL uses the word "blow", but it can be understood by TL as the same metaphor.

11. He's warming up = *Dia pemanasan*

This sentence is an example of metaphor. This sentence shows Flittle's disapproval of Thislewit. At first, Thislewit said that Prince Philip was wasting time on words that didn't matter. But Flittle disagrees. He said that Prince Philip was warming up or making small talk at the beginning of their conversation to relieve his nervousness or just dilute the atmosphere. Although at the end of the day, Flittle finally agreed with Thislewit that Prince Philip was too rambling to say it. Whereas they all can't wait for Aurora's answer.

The strategy used to translate from SL to TL is to use the first strategy, the Same Metaphor.

12. If love has a truth, here is mine.

Inilah pernyataan cintaku.

As previously explained in the discussion of chapter II above, metaphors can also be used to make a conversation alive. The sentence above is an example of a

metaphor. Prince Philip describes an abstract form of love with living things or humans. Prince Philip shows the real form of his love, namely Aurora itself. The strategy used to translate from SL to TL is to use the first strategy, namely Same Metaphor.



Figure 3.3 **Scene film Maleficent**
 (Source: film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil)

13. Are you sure this is a good time?

Yakin waktunya tepat?

The word "good" in Indonesian means good, good, etc. Here the word "good" is defined as "right" according to the current situation. This metaphor is most often used in everyday speech. Prince Philip asked is this the right time for him to confess his feelings and propose to Aurora. Because seeing the state of Aurora which is now in disarray and also the Moors are facing many problems. However, for Aurora it was sooner, better to say now. For Aurora, the problems at the Moors are no longer the main thing, because she doesn't want to miss the moment she has been waiting for.

The strategy used in translating this metaphor from SL to TL is to use the first strategy, namely Same Metaphor.

14. Ruin my morning. = *Rusak pagiku.*

Actually there are words that are missing or deliberately omitted in this sentence uttered by Maleficent. The sentence "Ruin my morning." Actually it is "It ruins my morning." The word "it" refers to the news delivered by Diaval, which is about Philip's application to Aurora. Without knowing Aurora's answer, Maleficent already knew that Aurora would accept Prince Philip's proposal. That's why Maleficent said that, that his morning had been ruined by the news he didn't like. The word "ruin" here fits perfectly with the word "my morning".

The strategy used in translating this type of metaphor from SL to TL is the first strategy, Same Metaphor.

3) Section 4: In the kingdom

Table 3.3 Section 4: In the kingdom

Number	Text	Speaker	Metaphor Translation Strategies
1.	So, tell me, sire. <i>Am I to be a best man</i> , or did you choose a creature from The Moors?	Percival	Same Metaphor
2.	"Moor folk"?	Percival	Same metaphor
3.	<i>Winged beasts, murderous trees.</i>	Percival	Same metaphor
4.	Yes! <i>That is wonderful news,</i>	King	Same metaphor

	oh! Two kingdoms united at last.		
5.	Yes. Perhaps I've been selfish looking at this <i>the wrong way</i> .	Queen	Same metaphor
6.	I am ready to welcome your fiancée with <i>open arms</i> .	Queen	Simile

Source: Film *Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil*



Figure 3.4 Scene film *Maleficent*
(Source: film *Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil*)

Analysis:

1. Am I to be a best man, or did you choose a creature from the Moors?

Aku jadi pengiring pengantin, atau kau memilih mahluk moors?

The word "a best man" relates to the following dialogue which was also uttered by Percival. The purpose of using the word "a best man" is someone who has been loyal to Prince Philip for a long time and has always sided with the prince and protected Ulstead. Percival asked Prince Philip because Prince Philip had just returned from the Moors. Percival believes that nothing can replace his position for Prince Philip, namely as his friend who has supported him. Even though Percival already knows that Prince Philip is now in love with Aurora and vice versa.

The strategy used in translating from SL to TL is the first strategy, Same Metaphor.

2. Moor folk? = *Rakyat Moors?*

There are the words "Moors" and "Folk" which are difficult to put together. Moors are a place or kingdom of fairies, whereas they are not suitable to be equated with humans, namely the use of the word "folk". According to Percival, the word "folk" doesn't belong to them because they are not human. Therefore, at the beginning of the conversation between Percival and Prince Philip, Percival used the word "creature" to be juxtaposed with the "Moors".

The strategy used to translate this metaphor from SL to TL is the first strategy, namely Same Metaphor.

3. Winged beasts, murderous trees.

Monster bersayap, pohon pembunuh.

Percival made a combination that didn't make much sense. First, "winged beasts" means "winged animals". Winged animals do exist in real life (birds etc.), but the animal the Percival refers to is not an animal as usual. Percival deliberately uses the word beast to distinguish their kind (humans) from the Moors (fairies). The second, "murderous trees" which means "killer tree". In real human life, where are the trees that kill humans or other living things? Obviously not. Only in Percival's imagination. Surely this was discovered by Percival from the previously untrue rumors about the Moors.

The strategy used to translate from SL to TL is the first strategy, namely translating the metaphor from SL into same metaphor to TL.

4. That is wonderful news, = *Itu kabar bagus,*

The strategy used to translate from SL to TL in the metaphor above is the first strategy, namely Same Metaphor. The word "wonderful news" refers to the shared happiness that King John and Prince Philip dreamed of, but not Queen Ingrith. The explanation of the word "wonderful news" is explained in the following sentence, namely: "Oh! Two kingdoms united at last. "The meaning of the word "bridge" that Aurora previously dreamed of was in line with the word "wonderful news" which was said by King John here.



Figure 3.5 Scene film *Maleficent*
(Source: film *Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil*)

5. Yes. Perhaps I've been selfish looking at this the wrong way.

Mungkin ibu egois sudah selisih pendapat.

In fact, the statement that shows Queen Ingrith's agreement is her disapproval of Philip and King John's decision. 'Perhaps' it makes doubt with the sentence following. 'The wrong way' means back to Queen Ingrith's disapproving actions. He uses the word 'perhaps' to strengthen his doubts about the decision, even though it is followed by 'the wrong way' at the end of the sentence.

The strategy used in translating this metaphor from SL to TL is to use the first strategy, namely Same Metaphor.

6. I am ready to welcome your fiancée with open arms.

Aku siap menyambut tunanganmu.

The word 'ready' which has a positive meaning is implied into a negative meaning in Ratu Ingrith's statement above. Be ready with all the plans that Philip and King John didn't know. He used the word 'open arms' to have the same meaning as 'welcome', 'decent', 'great' to convince Philip and King John. Although actually the intended hand is open, it means being prepared for all disasters and damage.

The strategy used in translating this metaphor from SL to TL is to use the first strategy, Same Metaphor.

4) Section 5: The Moors

Maleficent : Love doesn't always end well, beastly.
Knotgrass : I'll have you know *Prince Philip is a prince.*

Analysis:

Prince Philip is a prince. = *Philip adalah seorang pangeran.*

Proof of this metaphor is characterized by the use of "to be" i.e. "is". The word "prince" was first used as a form of homage to Philip as a successor prince of the Kingdom of Ulstead. While the second word "prince" is a form of affirmation of Maleficent. The word "prince" here goes towards the nature or character of a prince. "Prince" which means a prince who is fair, wise, humble, friendly, helpful, dashing, and caring for his people. Knotgrass attempts to explain

to Maleficent that Prince Philip is a kind man; he is a true prince and is perfect for Aurora.

The strategy used to translate this type of metaphor from SL to TL is the first strategy, the Same Metaphor.

5) Section 7: The Moors

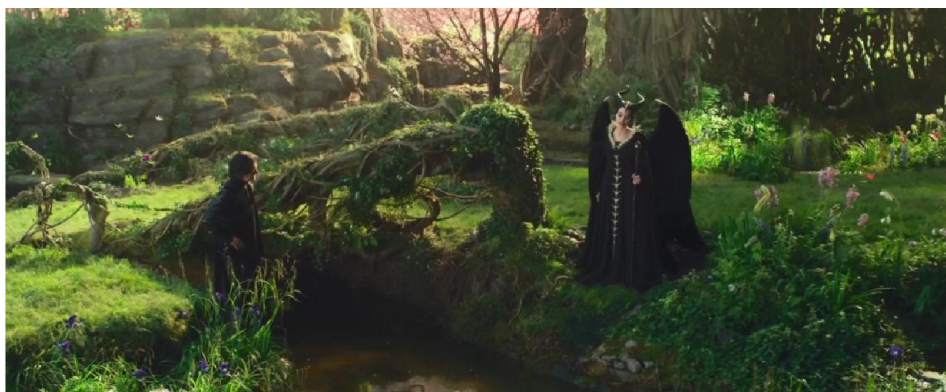


Figure 3.6 Scene film Maleficent
(Source: film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil)

Analysis:

Try it with a little less fang. Remember, it's not a threat.

Jangan tunjukkan taringmu. Ingat, ini bukan ancaman.

The word "less fang" is related to the following dialogue that Diaval also spoke to Maleficent.

"Less fang" - "how kind of you to invite me this evening" - "remember, it's not a threat."

Here, Maleficent tries to give a kind and polite greeting to Philip's family. He trained with Diaval. When Diaval tries to criticize him with the word "less fang"

means that Maleficent can give a smile that is natural or not made up but still not scary.

As with the greeting words spoken by Maleficent, how about it doesn't sound scary to those who listen to it (Ulstead Family). Finally, at the end, Diaval reminds him that this is not a threat but rather the usual greeting for their prospective new family.

The strategy used to translate the above types of metaphors from SL to TL is the first strategy, namely Same Metaphor.

6) Section 8: The Kingdom

Table 3.4 **Section 8: The kingdom**

Number	Text	Speaker	Metaphor Translation Strategies
1.	<i>Human are hilarious.</i>	Maleficent	Same metaphor
2.	<i>Shoo! He's making small talk.</i>	Diaval	Same metaphor
3.	<i>Oh, I simply can't wait to have a little one running through the castle again.</i>	Queen	Same metaphor
4.	<i>Her castle is quite stunning.</i>	Philip	Same metaphor
5.	<i>A real mother.</i>	Queen	Same metaphor
6.	<i>A curse upon our king is a curse upon this Kingdom.</i>	Queen	Same metaphor
7.	<i>A kiss is just a kiss.</i>	Aurora	Same metaphor
8.	<i>This is no fairy tale.</i>	Queen	Same metaphor

Source: Film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil



Figure 3.7 **Scene film Maleficent**
 (Source: film *Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil*)

Analysis:

1. Human are hilarious. = *Manusia itu lucu.*

The word 'hilarious' is someone who is laughing because of something funny. The point of Maleficent's words is that humans (Ulstead people) are funny because it is the opposite of what happened at that time. Actually the people of Ulstead were not laughing, but they were scared because they saw Maleficent. Maleficent, who is known as a murderous and creepy creature by the people of Ulstead and suddenly comes to Ulstead because of an invitation from the King that frightens humans. The first impression that Maleficent gave to the people also succeeded in making them feel even more afraid. He shows one of his strengths by making a bridge from the roots of a tree that he magic. Therefore humans scream and Maleficent finds it funny to him. In translating this metaphor from SL to TL one uses the Same Metaphor strategy.

2. He's making small talk. = *Dia berbasa-basi*

In translating this type of metaphor from SL to TL using the first strategy. The word 'small talk' which means 'small talk' that Diaval pronounced to

Maleficent means that King John was not talking seriously to Maleficent. While he thought that King John was serious about what he said. So Diaval explains to make Maleficent calmer and less emotional.

3. Oh, I simply can't wait to have a little one running through the castle again.

Aku tak sabar melihat anak kecil berlarian di istana.

'A little one' is emphasized in the sentence uttered by Queen Ingrith above. The meaning of 'a little one' is a baby or an adorable little child (continued with the word after it) who is running around Ulstead castle. Queen Ingrith's intention in saying this is to provoke Maleficent's emotions. Knowing that Maleficent would not agree if Aurora lived in Ulstead let alone with their children, Queen Ingrith tries to heat up the dinner situation. Sure enough, Maleficent, who was easily emotional and exploded, was a little provoked by Queen Ingrith's words. The strategy used to translate from SL to TL is the first strategy, Same Metaphor. 'A little one still means' little one' in the target language.



Figure 3.8 Scene film Maleficent
(Source: film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil)

4. Her castle is quite stunning. = *Istananya menakjubkan.*

This sentence was uttered by Prince Philip to break up the situation that was full of emotions. Philip also opened a new conversation to divert Maleficent's emotions and King John's curiosity. Prince Philip looks honest and straightforward to say that the moors kingdom is a truly unique, amazing, interesting kingdom. But this could not break their emotions; instead Queen Ingrith continued her plan by making Maleficent emotional. The strategy used in translating this metaphor from SL to TL is to use the first strategy, namely Same Metaphor.

5. A real mother. = *Ibu asli.*

The word 'real' which means real has the same meaning of the words 'real', 'real', 'biological'. Queen Ingrith said this because Maleficent was not Aurora's birth mother. Therefore, the word 'A real mother' is emphasized more than the sentence before or after. Actually, the word 'a real mother' contains a threat to Maleficent to make Maleficent angry and emotional. The strategy used in translating from SL to TL in this metaphor is to use the first strategy, Same Metaphor.

6. A curse upon our king is a curse upon our kingdom.

Kutukan atas raja adalah kutukan bagi kerajaan.

The sentence above is two related components which are connected by to be 'is'. 'A curse upon our kingdom' that the disaster that befell the king (Ulstead) is a disaster that befell the kingdom (Ulstead) as well as 'a curse upon our kingdom'. This has become commonplace for a kingdom if their leader experiences a

problem, meaning that all components of the kingdom (royal family, soldiers and people) will feel the problem too. Because after all the king is the one who leads a kingdom.

The strategy used in translating this metaphor from SL to TL is to use the first strategy, namely Same Metaphor.



Figure 3.9 Scene film Maleficent
(Source: film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil)

- 7. This is no fairy tale. = A kiss is just a kiss.**
Ini bukan dongeng. = Ciuman bukan penyembuh.

The meaning of the Queen of England says this sentence is to prove to Aurora and Philip that this incident is not the same as what happened to Aurora before. Some time ago, Aurora was cursed by Maleficent himself and the curse was lost by the true kiss of love, her own mother-in-law (Maleficent). The words ‘This is no fairy tale’ relate to ‘A kiss is just a kiss’. Aurora and Philip's orders to kiss King John were challenged by the Queen of England. Actually, the Queen knows that this isn't exactly what it is about the story. But to convince Aurora and Philip of the British Queen's plan, she had to kiss her husband, King John. Fairy tale is

used in this sentence because of what happened to Aurora in the past. So they assumed that King John also experienced the same.

The strategy used in translating these two metaphors from SL to TL is using the first strategy, Same Metaphor.

7) Section 9: The Camp of Dark Fey



Figure 3.10 Scene film Maleficent
(Source: film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil)

Analysis:

We're dark fey. = ***Kami Dark Fey.***

'Dark' which means dark, 'fey' is a kind of fairy who looks the most like humans. So in the world of animation there are nations and dark fey, these fairies are the most similar to humans. But dark fey has a characteristic that other fairies don't have, namely having wings and horns like animals. Dark Fey is a fairy who is often considered evil by humans, as in this film, Maleficent is considered evil by the people of Ulstead. Even though they are actually good fairies. Conall tries to reveal to Maleficent that we (they) really have features like dark fey (wings and horns).

The strategy used in translating this type of metaphor from SL to TL is to use the third strategy, namely by translating the metaphor from SL translated with the same metaphor into TL but using the explanation (below). Because it can make readers understand what is meant by 'dark fey' so that readers can understand in detail.

8) Section 10: The Kingdom

Table 3.5 Section 10: The kingdom

Number	Text	Speaker	Metaphor Translation Strategies
1.	She has brought a cloud of darkness upon your happiness.	Queen	Same metaphor
2.	<i>All are welcome and all are expected!</i>	Gerda	Same metaphor

Source: Film *Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil*

Analysis:

1. She has brought a cloud of darkness upon your happiness.

Dia membawa awan kegelapan di atas kebahagiaanmu.

The sentence above is an example of a metaphor. There is an implicit meaning in this sentence. 'A cloud of darkness' is defined as something that brings disaster, threat, misery, or bad things. The meaning of misery is in harmony with the word that follows it, namely 'happiness'. Something that can destroy human happiness. 'A cloud of darkness' is described according to the troubles that are befalling the kingdom of Ulstead. The curse that befell King John who is accused of Maleficent's treatment. The darkness that brought disaster to the kingdom of

Ulstead and Aurora that was the statement from Queen Ingrith. The strategy used to translate this type of metaphor from SL to TL is the first strategy, Same Metaphor.

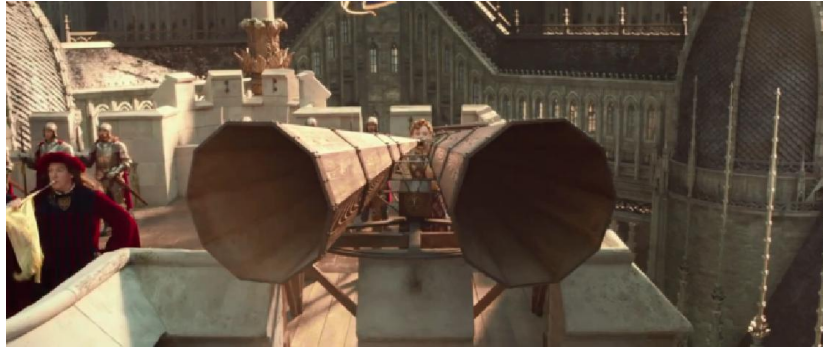


Figure 3.11 Scene film Maleficent
(Source: film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil)

2. All are welcome and all are expected!

Semua disambut dan semua diundang!

Gerda as an assistant to the Ulstead kingdom informed the Moors that they were going to have an Aurora and Prince Philip's wedding. In that invitation Gerda said that everyone was invited. But there's implicit meaning here. "All" is not scrutinized by everyone, but by the Moors. After that, Gerda continued his sentence 'and all are expected! "All are welcome." This invitation is dedicated to the Moors, because they have devised plans that neither the Moors nor the humans know of. While from Gerda 'all are expected! 'Make the Moors feel more appreciated and they want to come to Aurora and Philip's wedding.

The strategy used in translating this metaphor from SL to TL is using the first strategy, Same Metaphor.

9) Section 11: The Camp of Dark Fey



Figure 3.12 Scene film Maleficent
(Source: film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil)

Analysis:

You are her. = *Kau adalah dia.*

Here the word ‘you’ refers to Maleficent while the word ‘her’ is Phoenix. Phoenix is the last king or point to lead the dark fey. Conall told Maleficent that he was the last point. Here in translating this kind of metaphor from SL to TL is using the first strategy, the same metaphor. Maleficent is pronounced like Phoenix because he really has special features and he is the successor generation expected by the dark fey people because Maleficent has powers that are not owned by the other dark fey.

10) Section 14: The wedding day

Table 3.6 Section 14: The wedding day

Number	Text	Speaker	Metaphor Translation Strategies
1.	I know <i>its bad luck</i> but I had to see you. For you.	Philip	Same metaphor

2.	<i>Humans are poor timekeepers.</i>	Flittle	Same metaphor
3.	It was the spindle	Aurora	Same metaphor
4.	There will be no <i>fey blood</i> in my hands.	Philip	Same metaphor
5.	Know you think <i>I'm a monster</i> .	Queen	Same metaphor

Source: Film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil

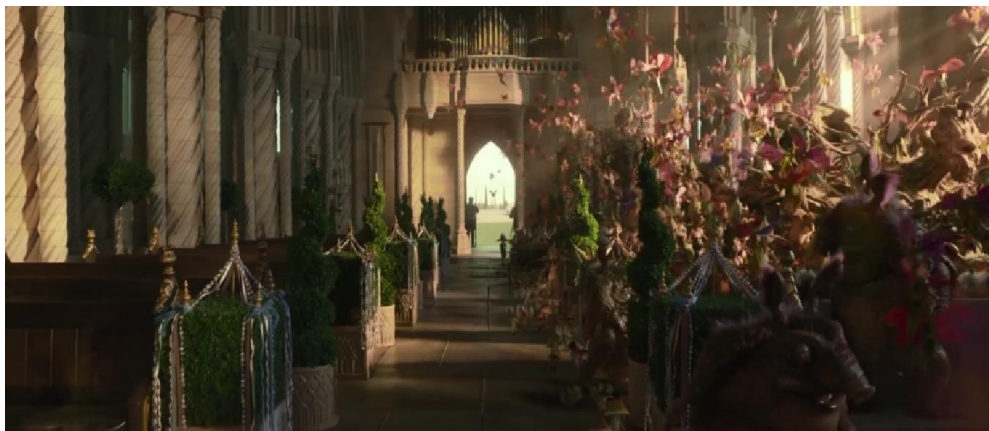


Figure 3.13 Scene film Maleficent
(Source: film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil)

Analysis:

1. I know its bad luck but I had to see you.

Aku tahu ini pamali, tapi aku harus menemuimu.

If we look at it from a cultural perspective, it is bad luck (*pamali*) for a married couple to meet during their quarantine. If they met at that time, bad luck would befall them. That's why Philip said that. And sure enough, bad luck happened at their wedding. However, this bad luck brought peace to all.

The strategy used to translate the above metaphor from SL to TL is the first strategy, namely Same Metaphor.

2. Humans are poor timekeepers. = *Manusia tak disiplin.*

As it has been attached and has become a habit for most people. "Humans are poor timekeepers." Although not everyone is like that. It is also explained in the book Cross Cultural Understanding that foreigner's value time more. Therefore the word "time is money" was made. Here the fairy nation says that humans really can't make it on time. Actually there is something that is not known by the fairies (Moors), which is not because humans do not appreciate and are late in coming to the wedding ceremony, but because humans are not allowed to enter and attend the event or do not participate in the event. The event was a special trap for the Moors.

This is an example of a root metaphor using the Same Metaphor strategy of translating from SL to TL.

3. It was the spindle. = *Jarum alat pintal.*

This phrase is included in the metaphor and that becomes suppression here is spindle. The strategy used in translating this metaphor from SL to TL is using the first strategy, the same metaphor. It was the spindle that Aurora told Philip that Aurora wanted to show Philip that everything that happened to Ulstead was not because of his stepmother (Maleficent), but a plan from the Queen of England. "spindle" means trap means "deception", "evil plan" by the Queen of England. The Queen of England made a plan as if Maleficent had cursed King John. Using the first strategy can be understood from inside or outside the context by the reader.

4. There will be no fey blood in my hands.

Aku takkan tumpahkan darah Fey.



Figure 3.14 Scene film Maleficent
(Source: film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil)

The word ‘blood’ has the same meaning as ‘death’, ‘corpse’, ‘murder’. The word ‘blood’ can make Borra pass and stop not attacking Percival. While Percival initially disagreed with Prince Philip's actions. Percival is ready to sacrifice himself for Ulstead. Philip uttered this sentence truly worthy of a prince. It opens the beginning of a divorce or peace over conflicts that occur. From what Philip said, this transformation is happening. The strategy used in translating this sentence from SL to TL is using the first strategy, Same Metaphor.

5. I know you think I’m a monster.

Kau pasti menganggapku monster.

This sentence use of the word "monster" refers to something creepy. Here Queen Ingrith accepts or agrees if Aurora thinks of herself as a monster. The actions Queen Ingrith did were terrifying indeed, but they made her feel satisfied. And Queen Ingrith thought that creepy act was the truth for her. So, the word “monster” here is a kind and wise monster even though it's scary.

The strategy used in translating the above types of metaphors from SL to TL is the first strategy, namely Same Metaphor.



Figure 3.15 Scene film Maleficent
(Source: film Maleficent: The Mistress of Evil)