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## TECHNIQUES AND ACCURACY OF IDEATIONAL GRAMMATICAL METAPHOR TRANSLATION IN *DIARY OF WIMPY KID* NOVELS

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**Abstract:** The ideational grammatical metaphor is a phenomenon emerging in lexico-grammar which causes new variant construction that is different from its original meaning and grammatical class. This article aims at classifying the translation techniques applied in Jeff Kinney's *Diary of Wimpy Kid* novels and also the impact of its application in translating ideational grammatical metaphor which deals with accuracy aspect in translation quality assessment. This research was classified as descriptive-qualitative research with embedded case study research and it used systemic functional linguistics as its approach.. content analysis and focus group discussion were used for obtaining data. The data consisted of linguistic, that is the words representing ideational grammatical metaphors, and translation data, i.e: the analyses of translation techniques and translation accuracy. The techniques were analyzed by using Molina & Albir (2002) theory whereas the accuracy was assessed based on TQA modified by Nababan, Nuraeni & Sumardiono (2012). Research findings showed that there were eight different translation techniques used for translating ideational grammatical metaphor in the novels. In addition, this average score of translation quality assessment showed that ideational grammatical metaphors in SL have been translated accurately to TL.

**Keywords:** ideational grammatical metaphor, translation techniques, accuracy, translation quality assessment

### INTRODUCTION

Language has three meta-functions that are known in systemic functional linguistics (SFL) theory, namely ideational, interpersonal and textual and the interpretation of experience lays in ideational meta-function. In translation, meaning is a major point that is always paid attention, as Nababan (2012) said, it is classified as communication purpose which becomes communication tools among speakers. The meaning in ideational meta-function is construed as a process which consists of material, mental, verbal, behavioral, relational, and existential, built in lexico-grammar in a form of a clause. The construction

consists of participant as the speaker, process as the representation of experience, and circumstance. In the clause construction application, there is a possibility to create an abstraction of the grammatical class which affects the relationship between semantic and grammatical class in the lexico-grammar. It is mostly caused by nominalization. Meaning to say, the objectification tends to wrap factual experience in nominal form. That is how this form is known as ideational grammatical metaphor.

Generally, children learn how to speak by being introduced word per word which are then bonded as a simple word and developed as a sentence which

lays on the interpersonal metafunction. After recognizing the construction of the clause, the ideational grammatical metaphor becomes familiar to be applied in their conversation. Further, Halliday (2004) mentioned that children know the ideational grammatical metaphor when they get a formal education because the understanding of ideational metaphor is related to the text which they read in the school. Nowadays, translation text for children are not rare, there are many of them in Indonesia. The translator is demanded to translate those works in language construction that children are able to understand and convey the message that writers want to tell written in the source language. Children novel is work of art which needs more attention from the writer in relation with the message that wants to be delivered and when it is translated, translators have the duty to transfer those messages completely. Then, the ideational grammatical metaphor is one of the issues that translator must pay attention. It is because abstraction in the source language is different from target language and it may cause the meaning cannot be rendered completely or may even not be understood. In order to transfer the meaning perfectly, the translator needs to pay attention of translation technique choice. It is crucial because in the translation process, the restructuration part after identifying the meaning of the text will need the procedure which helps to analyze the equivalence of the meaning. Since this procedure is part of translation technique, that is why it is important to choose technique wisely to keep the meaning equivalency.

Grammatical ideational metaphor in translation studies have been discussed in previous researches (Subiyanto 2016; Khristianto 2015; Patrianto 2016; Zen 2014; Dinagara 2016, Zhu & Zhang 2015; Dehbahzi S & Nourozi 2015; Fatonah 2014; Zhou 2016; Hu 2015; Jaelani & Sujatna 2013; Tulalamba

2014; and Kazemian & Behnam & Chafoori 2013) but their focuses do not reveal the role of translation techniques and the impact of those translation technique usages to the accuracy assessment which belongs to the translation quality assessment. Their focuses are to explore the translation strategy usage to translate ideational grammatical metaphor using different method and data. Translation strategy relies on the process of translation meanwhile translation technique focuses on the product of translation which means translation strategy will not have connection with the translation quality assessment. Seeing from previous studies mentioned above, the gap of the research can be explained and this research raised a conclusion that there are two problem formulations that are going to be analyzed based on the gap founded, that is (1) what are the translation techniques used for translating ideational grammatical metaphor in the novels *Diary of Wimpy Kid* and (2) how does the choices of the translation technique affect the accuracy?

*Diary of Wimpy Kid* contains ideational grammatical metaphor which people say children will understand them when they enroll school. The story implies that the creation of abstraction describes phenomena arranged in narrative structure, they tell the phenomena without any confusion. The written and spoken style combine two grammatical metaphor and the ideational metaphor is quite simple and understandable for children. Currently, ten books have been published in English version while there are six books that have been already translated in Indonesian. This research uses three books out of six as the object of this research, namely: *Diary of Wimpy Kid*, *Diary of Wimpy Kid: Rodrick Rules*, *Diary of Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw* and its translation version: *Diary si Bocah Tengil*, *Diary si Bocah Tengil: Rodrick*

*yang Semena-Mena, and Diary si Bocah Tengil: Usaha Terakhir.*

In order to find out the answer of those two problem formulations, several relevance theories are applied. Though, there are two important theories used for answering them, they are Molina & Albir (2002) as related theory to find out translation techniques which belong to the first problem formulation and Nababan, Nuraeni & Sumardiono (2012) to answer second problem which is related to the accuracy, an aspect of translation quality assessment.

Actually, there are three aspects which part of translation quality assessment, i.e accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Accuracy sees if the translation text has been translated accurately to the target language, acceptability shows if translation text can be accepted seeing from the culture and norm in the target language and readability assesses whether target reader can understand the translation text easily or not. This research only focuses on the accuracy aspect because accuracy identifies how the message of the text is conveyed accurately to the target language. SFL approach is considered as appropriate theory to analyze the data of ideational grammatical metaphor as it can give deep elaboration of the phenomenon which is happened in ideational meta-function.

This research tries to provide other researchers the knowledge of ideational grammatical metaphor, especially how translation technique that translator uses for translating ideational grammatical metaphor in children novel affect the accuracy of its translation result. Besides, in order to render the meaning effectively, grammar should be part of the education of a translator, and in particular functional grammar since it is concerned with language in texts and with the role grammar plays, in combination with lexicon, in carrying out specific functions and realizing specific types of meaning (Torsello 1996,

88). Element, figure, and sequence configuration are aspect of creating ideational grammatical metaphor. Translator needs to understand how nominalization is construed to represent different meaning in lexicogrammar to reach best translation result in the target language. In this case, translator needs technique which help them to unpack the lexicogrammatical construction to be built again the translation text. Technically, translation technique will cause sequence in complex cause will become figure in target text or figure becomes only element in target language text. So, through this research, translator can have a comprehension of choosing translation techniques carefully. In addition, this research can give educational contribution about ideational grammatical metaphor in children novel.

Further, two important theories which are applied in this article. First of all, it is the theory of translation techniques by Molina & Albir (2002) and translation quality assessment by Nababan, Nuraeni & Sumardiono (2012). There are 18 translation techniques which Molina & Albir (2002) elaborates i.e: adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, reduction, substitution, particularization, variation, and transposition.

The characteristic of each translation technique is the different one to another since the focus is on the micro-unit text. So, the use of this translation precisely affects the translation text. Besides, it is functional and it is classified by comparing the original text version and its translation result.

Adaptation means to adopt the cultural element existed in the target language. Meanwhile borrowing means

to borrow the words that cannot be found in the target language. It is divided into two i.e: pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing.

Calque is to translate the terms literally while the amplification is to add information by using several methods like footnote, or explicit information. It is different with description which gives information by describing certain specific expression in words. In addition, compensation changes the certain position between source language and target language

general but particularization does not sound like reduction which omit unnecessary words in the target language.

Translation technique which is often used by translators is established equivalent. It uses the words existed in target language's dictionary. Meanwhile, the translation technique that translator avoid the most is discursive creation where it does not have context and meaning from the source text so the result is quite unpredictable.

*Table 1: Accuracy Scoring in Translation Quality Assessment*

Level	Score	Qualitative Parameters
Accurate	3	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, sentences in the source text is conveyed accurately in the target text; there is no distortion in meaning at all.
Less-accurate	2	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, sentences in the source text is mostly conveyed accurately in the target text. However, there are still distortions in meaning (ambiguity or deletion that distracts the meaning).
Inaccurate	1	The meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source text is not conveyed accurately in the target text.

but it is different from modulation.

Modulation also changes the position of cognitive aspects, point of view and focus. It has close relation with transposition which changes the grammatical category which is in the clause construction. Speaking of changing and replacing, variation also changes linguistic and paralinguistic element in the text and the substitution only changes the paralinguistic elements like gesture. Meanwhile, the linguistic amplification adds the linguistic element but the linguistic compression only reduces the linguistic elements.

Generation and particularization have basic perception but they are different at all. When particularization makes the word become more specific, generalization makes them more

Based on Nababan, Nuraeni & Sumardiono (2012), there are three aspects which are assessed in the translation quality assessment, i.e: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The accuracy deals with how accurate the meaning of source language text is conveyed to the target language text. The acceptability assess how natural sounds in the target language and the readability assesses the reader understanding when they read the translation text. The assessment uses qualitative parameter instrument which is symbolized by 3, 2, 1 score. This research only assess one aspect only, that is accuracy. The instrument of accuracy aspect can be seen in *Table 1*.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research was classified as descriptive-qualitative research and single-embedded case study. The purpose of this study is to classify the type of translation techniques in translating *Diary of Wimpy Kid* and find out the relation between translation technique and the accuracy assessment. This article uses SFL approach, a tool to analyze elements of clause construction and to see deeply how experience is abstracted in form of agent (nominalization) since the data of this research is the element of clause construction containing the ideational grammatical metaphor.

The participants are all characters mentioned in the story, consisting of main and supporting characters. The data of this research are taken from the children's novels: *Diary of Wimpy Kid*, *Diary of Wimpy Kid: Rodrick's Rules*, *Diary of Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw*, and their translations: *Diary Si Bocah Tengil*, *Diary Si Bocah Tengil: Rodrick yang Semena-Mena*, *Diary si Bocah Tengil: Usaha Terakhir*. Those books are written by Jeff Kinney and translated by Ferry Halim.

Further, there are two types of data available in this research; linguistics data and translation data. Linguistics data are ideational grammatical metaphors found in the source novel and translation data are in the target text. In addition, the data are in form of phrases or words which are classified as the ideational grammatical metaphors.

Two methods of data collection are used in this research. The first method is content analysis and focus group discussion (FGD). Content analysis tries to seek the right data that are going to be used, in this case, it is ideational grammatical metaphor in source text. It was done by read all novels to find ideational grammatical metaphor in the novels. After finding the right data, the next step was to find the translation of ideational grammatical metaphor in the

translation novel. This method did not only seek the ideational metaphor data, it was also able to find out the translation technique used by the translator.

The second method, FGD, is a group discussion that consists of three raters, which work assess the accuracy aspect as a part of translation quality assessment. Besides, this activity also discusses the techniques which are founded in the previous step of the method.

Raters are professional who master translation and have experience in translating many texts. There are some requirements to score these data. First of all, they are chosen by their experience in doing the translation, they need to have comprehension in SFL especially ideational grammatical metaphor. Besides, they must have experience in assessing translation using the instrument of translation quality assessment by Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012).

The assessment of accuracy itself done by using score parameter which are symbolized by 3, 2, 1. If the datum is scored 3, it means that the data has been translated accurately to the target text. If the datum is scored using 2, the indication is that the translation text is less accurate, and if the score one, it means that the datum is not translated accurately to the target language.

There are three steps of data analysis in this research which uses Spradley (1980) model. First of all is domain analysis. This analysis seeks the right lexis which is categorized as ideational grammatical metaphor. The second analysis used is componential analysis. It is to find the translation techniques used by translator and also the accuracy aspects. The accuracy aspect has been assessed in FGD along with the translation techniques.

The next data analysis is the componential analysis which is used for finding the coherent relation among the ideational grammatical metaphor,

translation techniques, and also the translation quality assessment, in this case it is accuracy aspect. This connection will get the pattern which is deserved so it will answer the problem formulation mentioned above.

The last analysis technique is the cultural themes. The use of translation technique gives the lexico-grammatical alteration in the target text.

## RESULTS DAND DISCUSSIONS

The main issue of ideational grammatical metaphor is to wrap the meaning in different grammatical class which causes to clause downgrading. Downgrading itself happens when the wrapping is in progress and it creates a new form which affects the construction of clause. The domain of congruent form which at first is the sequence. The sequence is a clause consisting of two clauses, it is called complex sentence as in the hypotactic clause construction, where the conjunction connects the dependent element in the main clause. The ideational grammatical metaphor is then wrapped the hypotactic clause to become the figure which is in form of the simplex clause, bringing the explanation of certain phenomenon with only one process.

In this research, the data of ideational grammatical metaphor are words or phrases which are nominalized because of the wrapping. 214 data are classified as translation data in the *Diary of Wimpy Kid* novels which are translated into *Diary Si Bocah Tengil*. Further, the analyses that are already done show that there are 8 out of 18 of translation techniques which are found to translate ideational grammatical metaphor in this research, i.e: established equivalent, transposition, amplification (explicit), reduction (omit and implicit), modulation, particularization, generalization, and discursive creation. These translation techniques are used to translate eight types of ideational grammatical

metaphors which are found in the novels.

Further, this translation technique finding leads to another finding which discusses about the accuracy aspect which is part of translation quality assessment. The finding can be seen in *Table 2*.

From the taxonomy analysis above, it can be concluded that, first of all, the technique of established equivalent is used for translating types of ideational grammatical metaphor which are in form of abstraction of thing which can be seen that they are included in type of I, II, IV, V, and XIII. It is also same with technique of particularization and discursive creation, this technique is used for translating type I and type II and type II only, abstraction forms of nominalizing other grammatical classes into class of thing. Different from established equivalent and particularization, generalization does not only use for translating ideational grammatical metaphor in type I and II but also type XII. Amplification translates almost all types of ideational grammatical metaphor except type XI and XIII. Transposition does not be used to translate type IV and type XI, the nominalization of conjunction and factual nominalization. Similar with that, reduction technique does not apply to translate type V, X, XIII. Reduction technique in this application has 2 different way of translate. It is by omitting and impliciting. The last technique is modulation which is used for translating only type XI and XII.

The use of each translation technique on each type of ideational grammatical metaphor affects the accuracy aspect which is part of translation quality assessment. Established equivalent, modulation, transposition, amplification, and reduction give contribution of accurate which is represented by score 3 but the datum which is translated using discursive creation has the lowest score, 1.

Since discursive creation does not pay attention the meaning and context of the message that tries to be translated, the accuracy definitely hit the lowest score which is categorized as non-accurate. Seeing from the table above, it can also be concluded that

becomes less accurate as well as when it is used for translating the type XII. Only four data are considered accurate in type II which use generalization to translate the ideational grammatical metaphor and one datum is considered less accurate. Further, only one datum

Table:2 Techniques and Accuracy Scores of Ideational Grammatical Metaphor Translation of Diary of Wimpy Kid Novels

Type of IGM	Translation Technique	Total	Accuracy Score		
			3	2	1
I	Established Equivalent	8	8		
	Generalization	1		1	
	Transposition	7	7		
	Particularization	1	1		
	Reduction (Implicit)	1	1		
	Amplification (Explicit)	3	3		
II	Established Equivalent	64	64		
	Particularization	5	4	1	
	Generalization	5	4	1	
	Amplification (Explicit)	12	12		
	Reduction (Implicit)	2	2		
	Transposition	46	46		
	Discursive Creation	1			1
IV	Established Equivalent	8	8		
	Amplification (Explicit)	4	4		
V	Amplification (Explicit)	2	2		
	Established Equivalent	2	2		
X	Transposition	2	2		
	Amplification (Explicit)	1	1		
XI	Reduction	1	1		
	Modulation	2	2		
XII	Reduction (Implicit)	7	7		
	Amplification (Explicit)	11	11		
	Modulation	8	8		
	Transposition	5	5		
XIII	Generalization			1	
	Established Equivalent	1	1		
	Transposition	3	3		
<b>Total</b>		<b>214</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

particularization and generalization are the techniques that contributes less accurate score in the *Diary of Wimpy Kid* novels.

The pattern seen from the table is when generalization is used to translate the nominalization of adjective, it

which uses technique of particularization is considered less accurate in type II while the other is considered accurate.

**Established Equivalent**

The words used are usually listed in the dictionary. In order to translate

ideational grammatical metaphor, translator tends to use this translation technique instead of other techniques. This technique application gives indication that translator does the best for transferring ideational grammatical metaphor to the target text. Since it uses words that are existed in the dictionary, translator can keep the equivalency of meaning in the translation text. It is proven by the accuracy score which get all 3 scores during FGD.

The example of technique application can be seen below.

SL : You'd figure that someone whose job it was sit on the stage and do nothing could just suck it up for one **performance**.

TL : *Kalian pasti bingung mengapa seseorang yang tugasnya hanya duduk di atas panggung dan tidak melakukan apa-apa bisa mengacaukan sebuah **pertunjukan**.*

The lexis 'performance' is derived from the word 'perform', when prefix -ance is added, the position is changed which is originally from the verb, it becomes a thing and represents a participant. Ravelli (1999) stated that in order to detect whether it is the ideational grammatical metaphor or not, the right device is the derivation. Further, it is classified as type 2 of ideational grammatical metaphor. When it becomes *pertunjukan* in the target language, the translator uses established equivalent technique, he has knowledge that performance indicates the same experience meaning with what *pertunjukan* has in its word. Basically, this technique uses familiar word that people in target language usually use and it is already listed in the dictionary.

### Transposition

Transposition takes places in second position after established equivalent that has high-frequency usage by the translator. Compared to modulation, these two translation techniques

create the different style of translating by changing the grammatical class, focus, and style of the clause. The impact of these two translation techniques is strong in the target language. As in these novels, the metaphorical form of ideational grammatical metaphor changes back to its original form. Though, it does not affect the accuracy because it attempts to prevent the less-accurate and non-accurate score to keep the translation equivalent and it works. The translation accuracy score shows that all the data that use this technique application get the high score (3) which means that all data are translated accurately to the target language.

The example of datum that uses transposition to transfer meaning in target language as in the following translation.

SL : Later on, they made an **announcement** that there are some openings on the safety patrols.

TL : *Setelah itu mereka **mengumumkan** bahwa ada lowongan untuk petugas keamanan.*

'Announcement' which comes from the lexis 'announce', originally from verb, belongs to type II of ideational grammatical metaphor. Since the verb is nominalized and wrapped in the participant, the clause changes into relational attributive and it represents the attribute in the clause. When translator uses transposition to transfer meaning in the target language, it changes back again to its original form, verb, and automatically change the clause which is firstly relational attributive into mental behavioral clause, putting back announcement to become *mengumumkan* in the target language.

### Amplification

Molina & Albir (2002) states that amplification is done by adding information, it can be explicit form or adding note. The aim is clear, it is to avoid meaning ambiguity in the target



text. In this research, the translator tends to use explicit form to translate ideational grammatical metaphor. If the translator uses this technique, it means this explicit is considered as a technique which can protect the meaning accuracy of target language text and it is true. In the accuracy assessment, it shows that all data score get three points.

The example of amplification technique application can be seen in the following translation.

SL : Today at school they announced there's an opening for the cartoonist job in the school paper. There's only one comic slot, and up until now this kid named Bryan Little has been hogging it all to himself. Bryan **has** this comic called *Wacky Dawg* and when it started off, it was actually pretty funny.

TL : *Hari ini di sekolah, mereka mengumumkan lowongan menjadi kartunis untuk surat kabar sekolah. Hanya ada satu kolom komik, dan sampai saat ini, seorang anak bernama Bryan Little yang menguasainya. Bryan **menggambar** sebuah komik berjudul Wacky Dawg (Si Anjing Sinting) dan pada awalnya, komik itu cukup lucu.*

One of the data that uses amplification above shows that the explicit technique is used when translator decided to transfer the lexis 'has' into 'draw' in the target language. The translator understands well this ideational metaphor would not be understood if the meaning is not rendered correctly so the translator changes them by doing explicit but still pay attention to the context.

### Reduction

In this research, the translator uses omit and implicit to translate the ideational grammatical metaphor. Though they omit and only give little explanation to the ideational grammatical metaphor translation in target language text, it does not affect the accuracy assessment. The accuracy assessment shows that the score of data which use reduction get the highest

score (3). All ideational grammatical metaphor data are translated accurately to the target language.

The example of reduction is like in the following.

SL : I knew they were gonna make me do it, too. I started to panic, because I knew I wasn't going to be able to fight my way out of this situation. So, I did some fast-**talking** instead.

TL : *Aku sadar mereka akan memaksa aku melakukannya juga. Aku mulai.*

'Talking' which is transferred into *angkat suara* gives the indication that the translator wants to have focus context because those words have different semantic meaning and *angkat suara* has more implicit meaning than 'talking'.

### Modulation

Modulation is similar with transposition although they have several differences in relation to focus, style, and point of view. In this research, modulation gives the contribution to give the highest score to the accuracy assessment which is scored 3.

The example of modulation application can be seen in the following.

SL : He **had** Rodrick as a student a few years back.

TL : *Dia pernah **mengajar** Rodrick beberapa tahun yang lalu.*

As mentioned previously that modulation changes point of view and it happens in this datum sample. The ideational grammatical metaphor which lays on 'had' is then translated to *mengajar* in the target language. The translator uses this modulation technique to bring an easy understanding to target text when they read the novel because this novel is for children. The language knowledge and structure from both languages are different, so in order to avoid ambiguity, translator chooses to make the sentence simple for them.

### Particularization

Particularization gives two impacts to the accuracy assessment. One datum out of 6 data has been assessed less accurate, the others are considered accurate.

Here is the example of datum which is valued less-accurate.

SL : And then they wonder why **bullying** is such a big problem in middle school.

TL : *Dan orang-orang bertanya-tanya mengapa **penggencetan** adalah masalah besar di sekolah.*

'Bullying' is a general word. That is why, translator tries to classify this word to the term that is more specific but when it comes to *penggencetan*, it is not accurate because it is not available in *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* and it is not familiar to be used in the target language. It seems that the choice of lexis that brings different result in the translation quality assessment.

### Generalization

Generalization is the highest translation technique that gives contribution of a less-accurate score in assessment. There are 3 data that are considered as less-accurate meanwhile the others are valued as accurate.

The example is like in the following.

SL : I figure he either hid the robe or got rid of it. Now that I think of it, Dad made **a run** to the Goodwill bin last night after dinner, so that's probably not a good sign.

TL : *Menurutku, dia pasti telah menyembunyikan jubah mandi itu atau malah telah membuangnya.*

### Discursive Creation

The lowest frequency belongs to discursive creation. It is used for translating one transitivity metaphor and the appearance number is seen in one datum. This indicates that translator knows well that this technique will not give good contribution to the translation because it does not pay attention to the meaning and context. If translators use much discursive creation, it means they don't

pay attention to the context and it will harm the message that will be delivered by the author. As a result, the translation meaning and context will be questioned automatically.

The example is in the following.

SL : See, the reason Dad is on my case about exercise and all that is because he's got this boss named Mr. Warren and Mr. Warren has three boys who are these crazy sports fanatics. Dad sees the Warren kids outside on their front lawn every day on **his way** home from work when his carpool goes by their house.

TL : *Begitulah, Dad selalu mendesakku soal olahraga karena dia punya seorang bos yang bernama Mr. Warren dan Mr. Warren memiliki tiga anak laki-laki yang fanatik terhadap olahraga. Setiap hari, saat **berangkat** ke kantor dengan mobil antar-jemput, Dad sering melihat anak-anak Warren di halaman depan rumah mereka.*

This datum shows that translator does not pay attention to the context and meaning that writer wants to deliver. It is because the ideational grammatical metaphor that is existed in the source language explains that dad wants to go home after working but in the target language explain something opposite.

Ideational grammatical metaphor can be defined as variation of grammatical class which are applied to create variation meaning in ideational meta-function. The different class will create the different meaning. This is why translator needs to pay attention to the translation technique used when tries to translate ideational grammatical metaphor. Changing back to its original form means bringing back the subordination process which is previously abstracted in source language text. The process will automatically change in translation text and if the translator does not notice, it will change the meaning of the clause. When translators use established equivalent, it has an indication that

translators want their translation result is considered familiar by target reader. Besides, when transposition is used, it might bring indication that the ideational grammatical metaphor which is used by the writer is difficult to be understood so the right way is to change the original meaning in the original form of the clause. Bringing the original form causes the construction break and if it does not do carefully, it leads to the meaning ambiguity. That is why translation technique is surely able to affect the accuracy of ideational grammatical metaphor translation in *Diary of Wimpy Kid* 1-3 novels

Generalization, particularization contributes to affect accuracy assessment become less accurate and discursive creation makes the ideational grammatical translation is considered as not-accurate. Established equivalent donate the highest accuracy of all translation techniques used. The same result also applied for transposition, modulation, amplification, and reduction (omit and implicit). Further, after analyzing and calculating all the score of translation accuracy of ideational grammatical metaphor, it can be concluded that the accuracy average score is 2.98. This result means that the accuracy of ideational grammatical metaphor is considered high and accurate. As Nababan, Nuraeni, and Sumardiono (2012) mentioned that this ideational grammatical metaphor has no meaning distortion and all data have been translated accurately based on rules of the target language. It can be predicted as only 1 (one) datum uses discursive creation and most of the translation technique used by translator is established equivalent.

## CONCLUSIONS

The ideational grammatical metaphor is a phenomenon that translators often meet but they do not know what that is so it brings the difficulty to them because it is often to be defined as an usual metaphor

definition that we know in common. Their low understanding of this metaphor can be a start to make them choosing wrong strategies so after all, they are going to choose wrong decision as one of the examples is to choose translation technique. So, it may affect the accuracy of translation itself. Translating ideational grammatical metaphor cannot be said as a piece of cake. It needs more learning and comprehension of what the metaphor is. Translation technique and accuracy which part of quality assessment are always connected and affected each other. Each characteristic of translation techniques itself will be the trigger of how meaning is brought to the translation text and it always determines the translation product. The accuracy which assesses the translation product is also assessed the translation usage so in the end, it can help to choose the right translation techniques wisely.

Translation techniques are tools for the translator to transfer meaning from source language to target language. Based on the explanation that is already elaborated above, finding research shows that there are 8 (eight) translation techniques used for translating ideational grammatical metaphor in the novel *Diary of Wimpy Kid*, *Diary of Wimpy Kid: Rodrick Rules*, and *Diary of Wimpy Kid: The Last Straw*. Those eight translation techniques are established equivalent, transposition, amplification (explicit), reduction (omit and implicit), discursive creation, modulation, generalization and particularization. The established equivalent is translation technique which contributes the highest score for accuracy assessment. It means that there is no changing of metaphorical form in its translation text and they have already translated correctly based on the terms that are familiar in the target text. The others which are transposition, modulation, reduction, and also amplification contribute to give

the perfect score (3) for accuracy assessment. Meanwhile, generalization and particularization donate to bring less-accurate and creative discursive contribute to bring not-accurate to the assessment. Since the highest translation usage is established equivalent and only one datum uses discursive creation, the accuracy reaches almost perfect average score as it is already elaborated in the discussion that the translation assessment average score is 2.98. It means that ideational grammatical metaphor has high accuracy and there is no meaning distortion at all.

In the end, this research is expected to be used as references for the future research. Grammatical Metaphor needs more learning and investigation. That is why researcher needs to dig deeper analysis regarding to this topic. This ideational grammatical metaphor might be the opening for finding out how another grammatical metaphor such as interpersonal grammatical metaphor is translated and applied in children book.

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