



Sarcasm in *I'm Glad My Mom Died* by Jennette McCurdy and Its Bahasa Indonesia Translation

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Received: 2025-07-15 Accepted: 2025-07-28

DOI: 10.24256/ideas.v13i2.7509

Abstract

In the era of globalization translation has become more important. Humans have even created translation machines to connect people from around the world. However, translator machines are different from human living translators. The sense of one culture cannot be translated by machine. That is why translators are important. This research aims to find out the translation technique used to translate the sarcasm found in the memoir entitled *I'm Glad My Mom Died* (2022) by Jennette McCurdy. This research used John Dryden's translation technique to analyse the translation of the sarcasm of the memoir. There are three translation techniques according to Dryden (in Munday, 2002); metaphrase, paraphrase, and imitation. This study also analyzed the types of sarcasm that are found in the memoir based on Camp (2012); like-prefixed, propositional, lexical, and illocutionary. The researchers of this study found 11 sarcasms from the memoir. The 11 data of sarcasm in the book align with the types of sarcasm outlined by Camp (2012). The researcher found four types of sarcasm in the memoir and each of the sarcasms were translated with different techniques. The use of different techniques for each sarcasm is to make it easier for the target audience to understand and to not lose the sarcasm essence from the memoir.

Keywords: Memoir; Sarcasm; Translation

Introduction

There are various languages in this world, with each country having its own language. Despite this, people can still communicate with each other internationally in this era of globalization. English is the chosen language for intercontinental communication. English increasingly becomes the medium in every domain of communication in global context (Safari & Fitriati, 2016). However, humans communicate in various ways. Some people feel more comfortable writing about their feelings, such as in literature.

Literary works do not merely state and express what it says; it also wants to influence the attitude of the reader, persuade him, and ultimately change him (Wellek and Warren, 2011). The author pours their thoughts into a text that is written in a language that can be understood. Due to the existence of linguistic differences between individuals, there is a possibility of misunderstanding. In this case the translation process is needed when there are two different languages involved.

Translation is an ideal instrument to help make sure that information is shared in a way that is understandable, accurate, and easy for everyone to understand. The term "translation" describes the process of generating an equivalent message in the target language (Ginting, 2022). Translation should not be regarded as a replication of the original text; rather, it should be understood as an interpretive process that aims to transfer the cultural nuances and information contained within the source text while maintaining its comprehensibility for the intended audience. (Zhang, 2013). The translator, like the writer, could change the text significantly. Sulaibi (2012) mentioned that the writer could modify his text (ST) to illustrate his message and views. The role of a translator is not merely to facilitate the transfer of meaning from one language to another. The translator must convey the meaning of the original message as accurately as possible in the target language (Safei & Salija, 2018). Translating a literature works is not an easy thing. At times, when we read translated books or short stories, we may not understand what we have read. The method of translation employed may have been ineffective, resulting in a lacking transfer of the message from the source language to the target language (Mutaqin, etc., 2020)

There are numerous methods of translating. In 1680, John Dryden described the method of translation. In his essay "Preface to the Translation of Ovid's Epistle," Dryden talks about the methods that are used to translate literature works. In his essay explained the difference between literal meaning and the translator's creative interpretation. He also argues that an effective translation must balance the stylistic and cultural nuances of the target language with the author's original intent, allowing the translator to act not merely as a linguistic intermediary, but as a collaborator who preserves the essence of the work while adjusting its structure. He divides translation methods into three separate groups. The first one is metaphrase. According to Munday (2002) metaphrase means to turn "an author word by word, and line by line, from one language to another. Second is Paraphrase; a method where a translator is permitted to exercise freedom in his or her own expression. Third, Imitation; a method that departing from the original at the pleasure of the translator, and really constructing a new poem on the basis of the old (Brooks, 2008). These techniques can be applied to enhance the richness and authenticity of the original text. The translation techniques that were mentioned by Dryden (in Munday, 2002) can be used to translate literary works.

I'm Glad My Mom Died (2022) is an autobiography or a memoir that tells the life story of the author, Jennette McCurdy, from the very beginning of her career as

a child actress until she decided to stop being an actress. At first, the book "*I'm Glad My Mom Died*" was rejected for publication because of its title, which was found to be indecent. In one interview video McCurdy said if there is no divisiveness there would be no new conversation. The reason McCurdy chose to keep up with the title was because she wanted to attract people's attention. The book was eventually published on August 9th, 2022 and became an international bestseller, selling over two million copies and being translated into various languages. *I'm Glad My Mom Died* (2022) is Jennette McCurdy's autobiography or book about her life as a child actor until she retired. McCurdy also recounts her mother-daughter bond in her book. She opened up about her years-long mental illness and eating problem struggles. In 2007, Jennette McCurdy played the Nickelodeon Teen TV Show, *iCarly*, as the main character, Sam Puckett. She became more famous for the character she played in *iCarly* instead of known as her own name. *I'm Glad My Mom Died* memoir employs sarcastic utterances to recount Jennette McCurdy's own experiences. Sarcasm is a figure of speech that is frequently employed in both direct and indirect speech. In composing a novel, the author typically employs a range of figurative language, including irony and sarcasm (Sukmaningrum, 2018).

According to Camp (2012), there are four types of sarcasm. There are proposition sarcasm, lexical sarcasm, like-prefixed sarcasm, and illocutionary sarcasm. Igaab & Wehail (2023) stated that sarcasm is defined as a form of communication that contravenes literal meaning, yet can be understood in the proper context. Sarcasm is not always rude and harmful. The employment of sarcasm is determined by the utterance's intention. Based on the study of Ramadhan & Setiasari (2023) in their research. They found out the purpose of sarcasm that was used by the cast of *friends* to play. The characters from the *friends* used sarcasm to play with language which could create humor among them.

The researcher of this study found a similar study about sarcasm translation. The study presented in 2024, "*Translation of Sarcasm Found in TILIK Short Movie*," by Nahoras Bona Simarmata and Laksmi Ady Kusumoringy. The study is to identify sarcasm and translation techniques applied to translate them in Tilik short movie. The translation is executed from Javanese into English, with the Javanese text serving as the source language and the English text serving as the target language. The researchers of the study used Molina and Albi's to analyze the translation technique. The researchers found 27 sarcastic expressions with 21 data applied single translation technique and six data applied couplet translation technique.

Based on the previous study, the researcher of this study decided to analyse the types of sarcasm and the translation procedure applied with different translation methods. The prior study lacked detailed information regarding the analyzed data, complicating the reader's ability to understand. The focus of this study is the researchers will analyze the types of sarcasm and the translation procedure applied in the book entitled *I'm Glad My Mom Died* by Jennette McCurdy and how the translation procedures are used in *Aku Gembira Ibuku Tiada* by

Berliani M. Nugrahani. For the effectiveness of this research, the author limited this research. As for the limitation, this research was only to find the sarcasm and then analyzing the translation method of sarcasm in the *I'm Glad My Mom Died* memoir by Jennette McCurdy.

Method

The appropriate methodology for this study is comparative literature. According to Damono (2015) comparative literature is the academic discipline that involves the analysis and comparison of literary works from different countries. Since the subject of this study is the English and Indonesian versions of the *I'm Glad My Mom Died* memoir. The researchers analyzed both the English and the Indonesian versions of the memoir to acquire the data. Upon reading it, researchers identify the sarcasm included in the memoir. At the end, after the sarcasms are compiled, the researchers examine the methodology employed by the translator in translating the sarcasm.

The English version of the memoir was released in 2022 and the Indonesian version was released in 2023 with *Aku Gembira Ibuku Tiada* as the title. The researcher will initially collect instances of sarcasm from the memoir entitled *I'm Glad My Mom Died*. The primary data consist of words, phrases, and sentences from a literary work that has been translated from English into Indonesian.

The objects of this research were to find out the types of sarcasm in *I'm Glad My Mom Died* (2022) and the translation techniques used to translate them into Indonesian. To analyze the data, Camp's theory on sarcasm is used in this study. There are four types of sarcasm (Sari, 2023). Meanwhile, John Dryden's translation technique (in Munday, 2002) was used to analyze the translation techniques.

Results and Discussion

The findings of this study reveal that there are 11 instances of sarcasm identified based on Elizabeth Camp's (2011) in the memoir. Each instance of sarcasm was translated using a distinct translation method generated by John Dryden's methods. These methodologies illustrate how translation can modify how a reader comprehends sarcasm and how it is employed. The table below shows the type of sarcasm and the method used by Berliani M. Nugrahani to translate the sarcasm.

Type of Sarcasm	Found	Translation Method
Like-prefixed Sarcasm	3	Metaphrase, Paraphrase, Imitation
Propositional Sarcasm	2	Paraphrase
Lexical Sarcasm	2	Paraphrase
Illocutionary Sarcasm	4	Metaphrase, Paraphrase, Imitation

Table. 1 Data Summary

Sarcasm found in I'm Glad My Mom Died

Based on the Elizabeth Camp (2012), there are four types of sarcasm. There are Like-Prefixed sarcasm, Propositional sarcasm, Lexical sarcasm, and Illocutionary sarcasm. In this study, the researcher will discuss the types of sarcasm that are found in the *I'm Glad My Mom Died* (2022) memoir.

1. Like-Prefixed Sarcasm

Like'-prefixed sarcasm or also known as Prefix sarcasm. According to Camp (2012) this type of sarcasm is a sarcasm that specific type of meaning inversion is often associated with. This kind is more likely to prevent ambiguity compared to other types. In this type of sarcasm, the implied meaning is very strong, which is very different from the meant meaning.

What am I gonna tell Linda? And Joanie? And Louise?!" Grandma yells with her arms flailing in confusion.

"I think you can just tell them the truth," I offer. " (pg. 266)

In this part, McCurdy is having an argument with her grandmother. McCurdy just sold her apartment and moved to a one studio room apartment and her grandmother does not like that kind of idea. It is because she already told her friends about her granddaughter's success and lives a luxurious celebrity life. Even though deep-down McCurdy does not think that she is a successful actress, because being an actress is never her dream. It is her mother's dream. Her grandmother does not want her to move out from her big apartment. Her grandmother does not want to lose her dignity to her friends that her granddaughter is not famous anymore or become broke because she moved to one studio apartment.

Mom's eyes widen with confirmation. We all crack up around her, harder than would have if she wasn't dying. There's something about these life-or- death moments that just beg for something levity. They're too difficult otherwise. Too excruciating. (pg. 167)

In this situation, McCurdy and her siblings respond to their mother's attempts at humour with laughter, even when the jokes are not perceived as being particularly amusing. This response is likely driven by a desire to appreciate their mother, given the knowledge that she is facing mortality. McCurdy siblings, aware of this, seek to create a positive memory for the siblings, despite the circumstances. Jennette and her brothers are trying to make her mother happy by laughing at her joke while watching their childhood videos to make good memories with her mother as their mother is suffering from cancer.

I sit cross-legged in front of her grave. I take a longer look at the words on her headstone.

Brave, kind, loyal, sweet, loving, graceful, strong, thoughtful, funny, genuine, hopeful, playful, insightful, and on and on... (pg. 288)

Jennette visits her mother's grave after dealing with all of her mental health problems. She finally accepted all of the things that happened to her as part of her life. In this part, Jennette can clearly see the inscription on her mother's gravestone. Upon observing the inscription on her mother's gravestone, she encounters a reaction that seems misaligned with the context. She held the view that the words written on the gravestone failed to accurately represent Jennifer's experiences with her mother. As Jennette analyzed the carefully selected words, her heart raced with a complex interplay of betrayal and anger. The inscription conveyed themes of love and devotion; however, she recalled experiences of conflict and lingering pain that led her to question the authenticity of the façade. Jennette found the words are such an irony because she did not feel that her mother is like the words written in the gravestone.

2. Propositional Sarcasm

This type of sarcasm is characterized by its direct correlation to the speaker's intent or purpose, which is aimed at "satirizing." Nevertheless, an analysis of the proposition statement shows that it is contradictory to the speaker's actual intention. According to Camp (2012), propositional sarcasm is a type of sarcasm that involves the delivery of an implicature that is the opposite of a proposition that would have been stated by a true remark.

"What am I gonna do alone without you?" Mom asks genuinely, fighting back tears. "I'll miss you more than anything. I just love you so much, Net." (pg. 142)

In this scene, McCurdy's mother disapproves of her daughter's plan to spend the night at a sleepover with her co-star, Miranda. In a statement made by mom, she expressed a profound sense of loss and longing, stating, "'I'll miss you more than anything. I just love you so much, Net" as an emotional depth, characterized by an affectionate expression of profound love. However, it should be noted that this sentiment is not genuine, she is merely employing this method to discreetly observe Jennette's diet. Jennette and her mother have long adhered to an extreme dietary regimen, consisting of the exclusive consumption of steamed vegetables on a daily basis. Since Jennette's debut in the entertainment industry, the mother and daughter have meticulously monitored and calculated their daily caloric intake. McCurdy debuted in entertainment when she was six years old. Her mother already monitored and calculated the calories that Jennette should take daily. Jennette was also once told by the doctor that she was having anorexia, but her mother denied that.

So, when I called one, I knew I was doing something right. Yep. I'm a good sport. I'm a good egg. I'm the good one, the one who's not difficult, the teacher's pet. (pg.188)

In this situation, Jennette McCurdy, the writer, received confirmation that her actions were viewed positively and that she had a clear understanding of the situation. Nonetheless, her co-stars, who were not present at the production site, referred to conflicting commitments related to her participation in different projects. In this scenario, McCurdy reached a point of frustration with people who claimed that she was being cooperative in all situations, despite the fact that she was feeling upset about the situation.

3. Lexical Sarcasm

According to Camp (2012), lexical sarcasm is defined as the strategic deployment of irony or sarcasm in which the meaning of a phrase or expression is contrary to its conventional or explicit connotation. This concept entails the employment of an inversion in the compositional structure of a given message, resulting in the delivery of an unintended or contradictory message.

If there is one thing I could pinpoint as being directly in opposition to my soul. It's ruffles.

"I love it!" I shout excitedly, "It's my favorite gift ever!"

I throw on my best fake smile. Mom doesn't notice the smile is fake, she thinks I genuinely love the gift. (pg. 10)

In the beginning of Chapter 1, the author, Jennette McCurdy, already shows the reader how she employs sarcasm as a defensive mechanism and a means of pleasing people. From the data above, it shows that McCurdy commemorates her sixth birthday with her entire family. She received a gift on her sixth birthday. She expressed her affection for the birthday gift, stating it is her favorite gift of all time. She expressed it as a sarcastic remark. When she stated that she "loves" the birthday gift and considers it her favorite, she does not genuinely mean it. In the final sentence, McCurdy implicitly conveys her discontent with the birthday gift. Instead, she said, "*I throw on my best fake smile*," indicating her dissatisfaction with the present from her mother. Her expression of "*I love it*" and "*It's my favorite gift ever*" was compelling. She employed it sarcastically, despite her entire family being unaware of her sarcasm.

"I'll miss you too, Mommy. This is just something Miranda and I have been planning for a while." I lied twice with this one. (pg. 142)

In page 142, it shows McCurdy, still trying to get her mother permission to get out of the house that day. She says sweet things to her mom so her mom will let her out. When McCurdy said she "I'll miss you too, Mommy." She doesn't mean it. She only said those things so she could make her mother give her permission to get out of the house. On the next line she even admits that she was lying to her mother about her words.

4. Illocutionary Sarcasm

Elizabeth Camp (2012) came up with the term "illocutionary sarcasm," defining it as a type of sarcasm that expresses an attitude directly contrary to that of a sincere statement. Illocutionary sarcasm may likewise function as mockery. The speaker declares a statement or inquiry filled with sarcasm aimed at the listener. The reaction from the listener can range from amusement to irritation depending upon the context. Through this manner of speaking, the speaker provides comedy while also critiquing or emphasizing specific behaviors or cultural norms, thereby making the conversation complex.

On a regular day, Sara's fine, but the last thing I want to hear on the day of my mother's funeral is how much Sara Bareilles wants to see me be brave. (pg. 184)

The situation from the passage above, Jennette is going through the experience of losing her mother. She was on her way to the funeral of her mother. On that day, Sara Bareilles' song "Brave" was a big hit. The radio played the song "Brave" for McCurdy on the way to the funeral. In light of the fact that her mother has passed away and she was on her way to her mother's funeral, the song seems like a way to encourage her to be brave.

I wonder what laundry list of flaws he's racked up about me at this point. (pg. 163)

The context of the situation from the passage, Jennette was having an argument with her boyfriend, Joe. They argue about the reason why Jennette broke up with him. In this part Jennette was trying to find the reason to tell Joe the reason she wants to break up with him. Jennette is unable to express to her boyfriend, Joe, the reason for her desire to end the relationship.

"That my granddaughter who I love more than anything on this entire planet decided willy-nilly to up and move out of her beautiful home and into a measly little one-bedroom apartment?!" (pg. 266)

McCurdy's grandmother said "That my granddaughter who I love more than anything on this entire planet." as sarcasm. McCurdy and her grandmother have a few problems before this and their relationship is not good ever since that. The grandmother said it as sarcasm to convince McCurdy not move out of her apartment. She only said it because she does not want to lose her dignity to her friends.

An opinionated pushover acts nice and goes along with it, but while quietly brooding and resentful. I am an opinionated pushover. "Okay," I say politely, brooding. (pg. 269)

In this situation, Jennette and her boyfriend debate over the home's decor. They are arguing about the type of decoration to be placed in their apartment. Jennette acknowledges that she is a compliant individual who presents an appealing appearance while having inner dissatisfaction. In this scenario, she approves her boyfriend's proposal for decorating their apartment, despite not finding his ideas engaging.

Translation Technique

Beside finding out the types of sarcasm found in the memoir the researcher also will analyse the translation technique that was used by Berliani M. Nugraha as the Indonesian translator of *I'm Glad My Mom Died* memoir. John Dryden (in Munday, 2002) proposes that there are three translation techniques. These strategies facilitate the effective conveyance of concepts by translators while preserving the integrity of the original text.

1. Metaphrase

Metaphrase means to turn "an author word by word, and line by line, from one language to another. The translator works within the limits of the source text, including its overall structure and specific details. The translator should use the same style and content as the original text. They need to avoid making changes to the text.

Source Language: *"Brave, kind, loyal, sweet, loving, graceful, strong, thoughtful, funny, genuine, hopeful, playful, insightful, and on and on..."* (pg. 288)

Target Language: *"Berani, berhati mulia, setia, manis, penuh cinta, anggun, tangguh, bijaksana, jenaka, tulus, penuh harapan, riang, pintar, dan seterusnya dan seterusnya ..."* (pg. 385)

The passage above involves a word-for-word translation technique, where Nugrahani carefully translates the text to keep its original meaning and structure. This method is designed to protect the original inscription's content and structure. This careful preservation allows readers to connect with the feelings expressed on the gravestone, helping them understand the historical and emotional importance of the inscription. Even though the text was translated over a metaphrase method, the sarcasm from the text still exists. Metaphrase or known as word-for-word translation method happens to make the translation seem a little odd. However, in this case Berliani M. Nugraha successfully presents the text using the metaphrase method.

Source Language: *On a regular day, Sara's fine, but the last thing I want to hear on the day of my mother's funeral is how much Sara Bareilles wants to see me be brave.* (pg. 184)

Target Language: *Pada hari biasa lagu Sara itu baik – baik saja, tetapi hal terakhir yang ingin kudengar pada hari pemakaman ibuku adalah betapa Sara Bareilles ingin melihatku menjadi berani.* (pg. 244)

This section emphasizes the application of metaphrase translation theory. The lines are rendered literally by Berliani, the translator. The wording and grammatical structure are precisely the same as those present in the English version. This method can accurately reflect the structure and meaning of the original text; however, it may sometimes result in typical or awkward phrasing in the target language. Despite this limitation, Berlinani's commitment to translation precision underscores the importance of preserving the original meaning and nuances of the source text. The word selection and composition present in the English version are retained in the Indonesian version, preserving the sarcasm as humor conveyed by the original author.

2. Paraphrase

A translator is permitted to exercise freedom in his or her own expression; however, the translator is obligated to maintain strict responsibility in relation to the original thought (Kitagaki, 1981).

Source Language: *"I think you can just tell them the truth."* (pg. 266)

Target Language: *"Katakan saja yang sebenarnya."* (pg. 354)

Dryden's translation technique was formed by Berliani M. Nugrahani. The translation from English to Indonesian became roughly severe due to the elimination of some words by the translator. The choice of words and phrases that convey a sense of division and miscommunication between them illustrates this conflict. The translation highlights the complexities of their relationship, encouraging readers to reflect on the underlying emotions that drive their contentious interactions. In this part, the translator put herself as the writer of the memoir. The translator plays a role as if she is having an argument with her annoying grandmother. However, the translator did not change the whole meaning from the English version.

Source Language: *"I'll miss you more than anything. I just love you so much, Net."* (pg. 142)

Target Language: *"Aku akan merindukanmu lebih dari segalanya. Aku benar-benar mencintaimu, Net."* (pg. 188)

In order to translate this line, Berliani M. Nugrahani employed the paraphrase translation technique. When the sentence is translated into Indonesian, Berliani M. Nugrahani makes the words more comfortable to read and understand. Berliani M. Nugrahani eliminated the word "just" from the English version, which the word "just" in that line used as an emphasis from McCurdy's mother to convince Jennette that there is nothing, she loves more than her daughter. The sarcasm in the passage persists despite the reduction in word count. The removal of the term "just" significantly underscores the mother's genuine affection for her. The absence of the term in the Indonesian version undermines the original intent of the sarcasm.

Source Language: *"I love it!" I shout excitedly, "It's my favorite gift ever!"* (pg. 10)

Target Language: *"Aku suka sekali!" aku berseru dengan gembira. "Ini hadiah favoritku seumur hidup!"* (pg. 6)

Berliani M. Nugrahani, in the Indonesian adaptation of *I'm Glad My Mom Died*, translates *"It's my favorite gift ever!"* as *"Ini hadiah favoritku seumur hidup!"* In this instance, employing Dryden's translation technique, the translator, Berliani M. Nugrahani, utilizes paraphrasing to enhance the dramatic impact when the character declares it to be her favorite gift ever. Berliani M. Nugrahani opted for the translation *"Ini hadiah terbaik seumur hidupku"* instead of *"Ini hadiah terbaik yang pernah kudapatkan."* The Indonesian reader is more likely to perceive the sarcasm in this scenario. She receives an outfit with a *Rugrats* character, Angelica, and daisy printed motif on the outfit she gets as a birthday gift. She didn't think the gift was very special, but she tried to smile her biggest smile for her family. The use of paraphrase technique for this line is to make it more sarcastic in Indonesian. Berliani M. Nugrahani translated into *"Ini hadiah terbaik seumur hidupku!"* while the character, Jennette McCurdy, got the most unattractive gift on her sixth birthday. The use of *"Ini hadiah terbaik seumur hidupku!"* as though McCurdy received an outfit, she declared unattractive. which indicates that she had been alive for only six years. Nevertheless, she received an unpleasant shirt as the best gift in her entire life for her sixth birthday but she said she loved it to her family.

Target Language: *"I'll miss you too, Mommy. This is just something Miranda and I have been planning for a while." I lied twice with this one. (pg. 142)*

Source Language: *"Aku juga akan merindukanmu, Mommy. Masalahnya, aku dan Miranda sudah cukup lama merencanakan ini." Ini adalah kebohongan keduaku. (pg. 188)*

Berliani M. Nugrahani, as the translator, translated this part using the paraphrase method. She translated it as if she was Jennette who is trying to convince her mom that she is going to sleepover with Miranda, her co-stars in *iCarly*. The translator translated the words "This is just something Miranda and I..." to "Masalahnya, aku dan Miranda...". The addition of the Indonesian term "Masalahnya" is employed by the translator to create a more intimate and pleading tone, suggesting a desire for her to agree to a sleepover.

Source Language: *"Okay," I say politely, brooding. (pg. 269)*

Target Language: *"Oke," jawabku dengan sopan tetapi diam - diam kesal. (pg. 358)*

The translator, Berliani M. Nugrahani, translated the whole sentence in paraphrase translation technique. Nugrahani added a detailed emotion when she translated the word "brooding." According to the Cambridge dictionary, brooding means feeling sad, worried or angry for a long time. Instead of translating it into "marah", Nugrahani added the word "tetapi diam - diam kesal" in the Indonesian version. The word "diam-diam" is added so that readers can identify with Jennette's feelings and the circumstance. This line, which evokes a sense of introspection and loneliness, perfectly expresses the core of her internal conflict.

Source Language: *"I'm a good sport. I'm a good egg. I'm the good one, the one who's not difficult, the teacher's pet." (pg.188)*

Target Language: *"aku penuh pengertian. Aku baik hati. Akulah yang baik hati di sini, yang tidak menyusahkan, kesayangan banyak." (pg. 249)*

This part also has some metaphorical terms, like "good sport" and "good egg." Instead of translating words-for-words and adds a footnote at the bottom of the page that explains what those things mean in the original language. The translator

is using paraphrase to work on this part. The use of paraphrase technique is to make the reader of the target language understand what it means and how Jennette feels when she is trying to boost her confidence. Nevertheless, Berliani M. Nugrahani did not lose the sarcasm from the passage even though she translates it to make the Indonesian reader understand the situation.

3. Imitation

According to Munday (2002), imitation means 'forsaking' both words and senses. Imitation occurs when the translator diverts from the source text as they determine suitable.

Source Language: *"That my granddaughter who I love more than anything on this entire planet decided willy-nilly to up and move out of her beautiful home and into a measly little one-bedroom apartment?!"* (pg. 266)

Target Language: *"Bahwa cucuku, yang kucintai lebih dari segalanya di muka bumi ini, memutuskan untuk menjual rumahnya yang cantik ini dan pindah ke apartemen biasa yang kecil dan cuma berkamar satu?!"* (pg. 354)

In this case, the translator uses an imitation translation based on Dryden's translation theory. Imitation is a translation theory in which the translator is trying to make the sentence more natural in the target language for the reader. On the translation of *"That my granddaughter who I love more than anything on this entire planet"* to Indonesian *"Bahwa cucuku, yang kucintai lebih dari segalanya di muka bumi ini"*. The translator added coma (,) to the translation in order to convey a sense of sarcastic concentration when the grandmother addressed it. Berliani M. Nugrahani also uses expressions with which the target language audience can more easily relate.

Source Language: *"I wonder what laundry list of flaws he's racked up about me at this point."* (pg. 163)

Target Language: *"Aku bertanya – tanya, apakah yang bisa dikatakannya tentangku?"* (pg. 217)

The translator, Berliani M. Nugrahani, translates the line with imitation translation technique. This technique is predicated on the original text, with the translator having the ability to construct a new story-telling based on the old. With

this technique the translator is trying to localize the meaning into their target language so the reader can relate to events the original author is attempting to portray. In the English version, Jennette contemplates whether Joe would have a negative opinion of her simply because of her unwillingness to speak about the reasons for their breakup. Jennette wrote *"laundry list of flaws"* in the English version. It makes it clear that she was wondering about bad things Joe would think of her. However, in the Indonesian version, Berliani M. Nugarahani does not convey the meaning of "flaws". She translated it into *"apakah yang bisa dikatakannya tentangku?"* In this part could lead the reader to the ambiguity, because Joe could be thinking positive about Jennette instead of negative as she said in the English version.

Source Language: *"We all crack up around her, harder than would have if she wasn't dying."* (pg. 167)

Target Language: *"Kami semua tertawa, lebih keras daripada jika Mom tidak sedang sekarat."* (pg. 222)

The translator used an imitation translation technique in this section. An imitation translation technique was presented by the translator, Berliani M. She translates *"We all crack up around her, harder than we would have if she weren't dying"* into *"Kami semua tertawa, lebih keras daripada jika Mom tidak sedang sekarat."* Berliani's principal objective in translating the line is to enhance its vividness and comprehensibility in the Indonesian version. However, the precise word order remains ambiguous. While the translation accurately conveys the meaning of the original sentence, Indonesian readers may experience some ambiguity due to the structural differences. In order to enhance the clarity of the text, a simplified arrangement could be adopted. This approach would maintain the initial text's intended humor, while also facilitating more effective conveyance of the situation's emotional impact.

Conclusion

The explanation above illustrates the four categories of sarcasm that were defined by Elizabeth Camp (2012). The researchers found 11 sarcasm expression from the memoir. The study also discovered that each sarcastic expression was translated through a different technique. Berliani M. Nugraha employed multiple types of translation techniques, despite their classification inside the same sarcasm category. The translator of *I'm Glad My Mom Died*, Berliani M. Nugrahani, employed several techniques in order to express the sarcasm to the intended audience. The application of various strategies to preserve the author's original intended meaning. The employment of varied translational techniques in each instance of sarcasm is intended to enable the conveyance of the original author's intended message to the reader. Although several segments of the Indonesian translation

appear somewhat stiff in comparison to the English version. Certain sections require improved translation to enhance their naturalness and avoid strangeness. Overall, Berliani M. Nugrahani, the translator of the Indonesian version of *I'm Glad My Mom Died*, ensures that readers understand the author's voice while trying to resonate the sarcasm, which enhances the story's overall effect.

The researchers of this study only discuss the types of sarcasm and how the translator translates the sarcasm using Dryden's translation technique. There are much wider areas to be studied from the subject of this study. This following research may reach to the quality of translation or the more detailed translation technique the translator used to translate the sarcasm.

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