

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. The Research Background

Translation is an important aspect in human life today. From the translation, People are able to interact with other people, such as exchanging knowledge, communicate, and recognize each other among the nation's culture. Translation means rewrite an original text to other language to find the equivalent of almost similar to the original text whose function is to help understand the unknown aspects in the source language into the target language. Savory (1969:13) stated, "Translation is made possible by an equivalence of thought that lies behind its different verbal expressions." Translation created with the possibility of an equality of thought that lies behind the different verbal expressions. Newmark (1981:7) also expressed his opinion about translation, "Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replaces a written message and/or statement in one language by same message and/or statement in another language." Translation is a skill involves the attempt to substitute messages or statements in writing into a language with messages or similar statements in another language.

Translation is process to produce the closest natural equivalent of source language messages to receiver's language, the first and second level of meaning at level of style (Nida and Taber, 1982:12). Translators should be completely have skills to translate because of translating a text has its own

difficulties due to cultural differences between the source language text with target language text (Larson, 1984:137). Increasingly, more differences in culture between the source language with target language, the more levels of difficulties to translate. According to Newmark (1988:94) cultural is "the way of life and its manifestations that are peculiar to a community that uses a particular language as its means of expression". The phrase "way of life Peculiar to community", and "particular language" is the key word. Culture is the way, it's means facilities of a community or society to communicate and express themselves that give rise to the creation of a culture with all its manifestations, so the creation of differences in language, it causes every nation must have their own perspective when dealing with something. Therefore, to translating a text, translator not only required to translate the source language, but also must be accompanied by messages to be conveyed by the author. Moreover, if the text contained within the style of language, it is a crucial aspect that should be considered in a text.

Style of language according to Harimurti Kridalaksana in Linguistics Dictionaries (1982) has three terms, is: the use of property by a person in spoken language or writing; use of certain varieties to obtain certain effects, and overall characteristics of a group of authors of literary language. Leech and Short (1981) agrees with definition above which states that style of language is a way to use language in particular contexts, by particular people, and for a particular purpose. Abrams (1981:63) also revealed that "Figurative language is a deviation from what speakers of a language apprehends as the

ordinary, or standard, significance or sequence of words, in order to achieve some special meaning or effect.”. Figurative language is departure from what speakers express as a standard of significance, or series of words, to reach a special meaning or effect.

The use of style also has functions and usually belong to the poetic function, which is makes the messages more meaningful (Jacobson, 1971:59). If the use of style used in equivalent proper, then these styles can attract attention the receiver. Instead, if used inappropriate language style, then the use of language style malfunction or will be wasted. The use of style can also bring a different color because style can express meaningful ideas, as well as emphasis on the messages that is expressed to be more imaginative. Style divided into several types, one of them is a style of language comparison. In the figure of speech, there are many classifications, such as metaphor.

Metaphor is a fundamental phenomenon that occurred along the range of activities glue of language because it has of human life, for example: "He is my heart" or "Today the sky was crying." Both of these examples illustrate what is metaphor. My heart has meant that "he" has significance the life of "I", whereas cry is activity issuing tears and in sentence activity cry in equated with rain. From those two examples of sentences can be concluded that in general, metaphors are stylistic comparison that compares two different things based on similarities or what we often refer to as deviation meaning. Metaphor is an implicit comparison (Beekman and Callow, 1974:127). Meanwhile, Pradopo (1994:66) argues metaphor is a directly comparison of two things but

in short form. Furthermore, Lakoff and Johnson (1980: 3) states that, “...metaphor is pervasive in everyday life, not just in language but in thought and action. Our ordinary conceptual system, in terms of which we both think and act, is fundamentally metaphorical in nature”. Metaphor already seeps in connective’s people. Not only the way people speak or life experience, but also based on how someone thinks and acts daily exactly is metaphorical.

Metaphor, if used in a novel, poem, or other writings, it will add to the attraction for the audience (reader or creator), the translator must have strategies or ways, skills, proper perspective and have good knowledge of culture that containing in target language. Because, when translate the metaphors or other figurative language for value of beauty of style does not change form what was intended by the author, especially a literary text because in the literary works contains many meaning in every word. For authors, style has an important role because of style language would make their work look more graceful and attractive, and can attract the readers. Aminuddin (2009: 72) explained that in terms of literary style has understanding how an author conveys their ideas by using the beauty and harmony of language, and able to enrich meaning and create an atmosphere that can touch the reader's intellect and emotions. According to understanding of Scharbach in Aminuddin (2009: 72) called style as a garnish, as something holy, as something beautiful and graceful as well as the embodiment human beings themselves. How does an author reveal their idea into a discourse in a way authors in creating literary works, such as novels.

The word of novel comes from Italian language, which is novella and has means "a story" or a "piece of the story". In German language, novel known as the Novelle, and in Greek, Novellus, then enter in Indonesian became Novel. In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (KBBI), novel is a long prose and containing series of someone's life story with the people surrounding, feature character and nature of each actor. Nurgiyantoro (1995: 9) explains that Novel is work of fiction which express aspects of a deeper humanitarian and served with a subtle. Novels usually discrete, such as: narrative, but sometimes in novel, the descriptions of types of essays that serve to describe mood; form of prose; realistic, that is response of authors to the situation of the environment; its form longer, usually more than 10,000 words; and the plot is quite complex.

A novel which marred by a style language indicates that the author's full of imaginative and creative. The use of style in a novel will make the impression that novel will be more colored, vivid, and bring a deeper impression. As described of Keraf (2007: 113), style is a way to disclosure of mind with characteristically language and showing the spirit and personality of authors or a user's language. According to Halliday (1978:135) the quality of the size of the texture is not defined. Text is a semantic concept. From the words of Halliday, it can be concluded that the size or a contents of a text or a novel is not much value, if in it filled with something which semantic concepts are usually decorated with style. Although each authors has the characteristics of each in the spilling of their imagination in a paper.

Andrea Hirata is one of a novelist from Indonesia and much admired by his readers. He has written many novels and the most famous of his novels are *Rainbow Warriors*. Prof. Sapardi Djoko Damono, lecturer of Indonesia literature of University of Indonesia said:

*“Andrea Hirata, out of blue, tak dikenal sebelumnya, tak pernah menulis, tak pernah menulis sepotong pun cerpen, tiba - tiba muncul, langsung menulis tetralogi sesuatu yang ajaib bagi penulis pemula dengan bahasa realis bertaburkan metafora, metafora yang berani, tak biasa, tak terduga, kadang kala ngawur namun amat memikat.”*  
(Edensor: p.291)

The third novel of trilogy of *Rainbow Warriors* is *Edensor*. It was story which tells about the two innocence men who came from Belitong, Ikal and Arai. In order to get a better life, they bring their big dreams out of the village, from Java until they ended in Europe. They were conquered of 40 European countries just with bravery. In this novel contains a lot of rumor, rumors of life. He uses his innocence and the naiveté as an Indonesian child which traveling the Europe. He packed this novel with simple language and imaginative, but still pay attention to the quality of the content, so it can add to the elegance of his novel. Thus, this study will rise about *Edensor* novel by Andrea Hirata in Indonesia as a source version and English version and the work of John Colombo as a target.

Analysis of metaphor translation had been conducted which is done by Putri Mahardiani (2008) from Indonesia University of Education. In her thesis, she used novel *Bridget Jones's Diary* for analyzed the types and kind of translation procedure contained in the novel. Okta Suprajaheni (2011) From

Udayana University analyzed the strategies and which strategies most dominant is translating metaphor in the novel *The Stars Shine Down* from English into Indonesia. She also searches what kind of translation procedure in that novel.

This study is to analyzing metaphors which translated from Indonesian into English. Metaphor is one of the difficult problems that are often encountered by translator. The problem that arises is, first, the image used in the source language may be no analogue in the target language, for example a metaphor with word *snow*, it would be meaningless to people who living in tropical countries in which snow does not exist. In this case, to make a similar comparison, another image should be taken. Second, the problem is topic that is not revealed in explicitly. I.e. quote from novels *Edensor*: “*Yang kutahu, ketika melihat matanya yang bening dan kesakitan, hatiku ngilu.*” In English, “What I do know is that looking into his cloudy eyes, my heart stung.” Topic in this quote is “*matanya yang bening dan kesakitan*” or *his cloudy eyes*. This is use the same equivalent. And the third, point of similarity is not explicitly expressed. i.e. “*dia adalah serigala*” in English “he is a wolf.” wolf has a meaning that he was a cunning and evil. The third case is a small problem in the translation.

Scholar’s metaphors, such as Newmark providing solutions to translation problems like this. Newmark believes when translating a word or phrase, the translator can group them in one type of metaphor translation. I.e.: “*Yang kutahu, ketika melihat matanya yang bening dan kesakitan, hatiku*

*ngilu*.” translated into English, “What I do know is that looking into his cloudy eyes, my heart stung.” Reviewed from the type, Newmark (1988:106) argues that sentence is included in one of the type of translation metaphors, cliché metaphor. Word "*ngilu*" (stung) is a metaphor that is very often or has been very familiar, so it's no longer strange if heard. According to Newmark, translation metaphor has 5 other types, that is: Dead Metaphors, Stock or Standard Metaphors, Adapted Metaphors, Recent Metaphors, Original Metaphors. According to the translation strategy Newmark (1988:81-93), those sentence using couplet procedure, it is combines two of the above-mentioned procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem. In this way, the words expressed by Andrea Hirata will analyze.

#### **B. The Problem Statements**

1. How are metaphors in Andrea Hirata's *Edensor* translated into English?
2. How is the procedure of metaphors translation in *Edensor*?

#### **C. The Research Objectives**

1. To describe metaphors in Andrea Hirata's *Edensor* translated into English.
2. To describe the procedure of metaphor translation in *Edensor*.

#### **D. The Research Limitation**

This study focuses on analyzing the translation of the metaphors in the novel *Edensor* in both version (Indonesia and English). It includes define, and identify kinds of metaphors and how the metaphors are translated from English into Indonesian.

#### **E. The Research Significance**

This research will give knowledge to recognize and determine what are metaphorically in more depth, types of metaphor translation. Then, it will be useful to choose the best procedure in translation texts, and also will be more understanding more to translations of the texts themselves. Furthermore, the writer hopes that this research will approve additional references for those who want to conduct further studies in this field.

#### **F. The Research Organization**

This paper will be presented into five chapters. The chapters will be divided into sub topic that will elaborate the issue that have been given and formulated.

Chapter I is Introduction; this chapter presents the introduction that contains the research background, problem statements, the research objectives, the research limitation, the research significance, the research organization, and definition of key terms.

Chapter II is literary review; this chapter clarifies the theories that relevant to the study. The theories described in this chapter are about the previous research, translation definition, translation types, the translation process, the translation method, the translation procedure, metaphor definition and the types.

Chapter III is Research Methodology; this chapter describes procedures of the study used by the writer to conduct the whole study. It includes type of the research, source of data, the method of collecting data, and the method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is analysis and discussion; this chapter consists of presentation of the data obtained from the study followed by explanation and interpretation of the data.

And the last is Chapter V; Conclusion and Suggestions; this chapter contains the conclusions of the result of the study and the writer's suggestions in the field of translation.

#### **G. Definition of Key Terms**

Bsu: *Bahasa Sumber*

Bsa: *Bahasa Sasaran*

SL: Source Language

TL: Target Language