

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Translation is known as the process of transferring the meaning from the source language (SL) to target language (TL). Translation studies is the new academic discipline related to the study of the theory and phenomena of translation (Jeremy Munday). Translation is one of the important skills in learning a language. In doing translation the process is to change the form of Source Language (SL) into a Target Language (TL) without changing the meaning of the Source language.

In doing the translation, the translators have to follow many procedures and the translators have to understand the techniques in doing translations. The translation is also access to science, technology, art communication, and a media to people around the world to communicate each other.

However, to translate we need to understand the thoughts and the feelings behind the words, which are called the concepts, then to write them in other forms of words in other languages which can hold the same concepts. When we talk about the form of language “we are referring to the act when we are doing translation, such things like reviewing the context, grammatical structure, lexicon and the situation of communication of the language text are important things to analyze in doing translation (Larson 1984:3).

Translating metaphor is not as easy task to do. Therefore, it is very important to study the translation procedures used by the translator when analyzing translating text and to understand what kind of figurative sense there is to transfer the meaning correctly. “Metaphor figurative expression is the transferred sense of a physical word, the personification of an abstraction; the application of a word or collocation to what it does not literally denote” (Newmark 1988:104).

When a translator wants to translate something they may use a procedure in accordance with contextual factors of source language (SL) and target language (TL). “While translation methods relate to whole texts, translation procedures are used in sentences and the smaller unit language” Newmark (1988:81). It shows the difference between translation methods and translation procedures.

Metaphor is a component of figurative language, it is often used in literary works such as novel, prose, poetry, short stories etc. When we try to analyze metaphor, we should look into the culture of the source language and target language. Metaphor translation can be found easily in short stories, because it represents the culture of English as the source language and Indonesian language as the target language.

There are so many short stories being translated from one language to another. An English language short story can be translated into some languages. One of the short stories is from Edgar Allan Poe titled “The Fall of the House of Usher”. this short story is translated into some languages and one of them is Indonesian. This short story tells about The unnamed narrator visits the home of his childhood

friend, Roderick Usher. The Narrator observes that the house seems to have absorbed evil and has a decent atmosphere from rotting trees and murky pools around it. He noted that although the house was rotting in several places but still had a fairly solid structure. He had come to this house because his friend sent a letter. Roderick writes that he feels pain physically and emotionally, so the narrator rushes to help him.

The narrator finds the inside of the house as scary as the outside. He walked through the long aisles to the room where Roderick waited. He noted that Roderick was paler and less energetic than before. Roderick tells the narrator that he is suffering from nerves and his fears and senses are increasing. The narrator also notes that Roderick seems to be afraid of his own home, his sister madeline. The narrator spends several days trying to cheer up Roderick. He listens to Roderick play the guitar and compose words for the song, and he reads the story, but he can't lift Roderick's spirit. Soon, Roderick put forward his theory that the house itself is not healthy, as the narrator presupposes at the beginning of the story.

Madeline soon died, and Roderick decided to temporarily bury him in the tomb under the house. He wanted to keep him at home because he could repair his body for scientific examination because the disease was very strange to them. The narrator helps Roderick put the body into the grave, and he notes that Madeline has red cheeks, as some people do after death. The narrator also suddenly realizes that Roderick and Madeline are twins. Over the next few days, Roderick became more uncomfortable. One night, the narrator also couldn't sleep. Roderick knocked on the door, apparently hysterical. The narrator goes to the window, from

where they see bright-looking gas surrounding the house. The Narrator tells Roderick that gas is a natural phenomenon, not rare at all.

The Narrator decides to read Roderick to spend the night. He read "Mad Trist" by Sir Launcelot Canning, a medieval romance. When he read, he heard voices that matched the description in the story. At first, he ignored these voices as an oddity of his imagination. However, soon, they could be more different and he could no longer ignore them. He also noticed that Roderick had slumped and muttered to himself. The narrator approaches Roderick and listens to what he says. Roderick revealed that he had heard these voices for days, and believed that they had buried Madeline alive and that he was trying to escape. You stand behind the door. The wind blew open the door and confirmed Roderick's fear: Madeline stood in a white robe covered in blood from her struggle. He attacked Roderick as his life, and he died in fear. The narrator runs away from home. As he fled, the whole house broke along the frame and collapsed to the ground.

Edgar Allan Poe was an American writer, editor, and literary critic. Poe is best known for his poetry and short stories. Specially in his tales of mystery And macabre. Poe is also known as the central character of romanticism and became one of the earliest practitioners of the short story.

Based on the reason above, the writer will do a research to analyze the translation procedure and the type of metaphor that found on Edgar Allan poe's short story tittled *The Hall of House of Usher*. the short story is already translated from English to Indonesian, and published by DIVA Press.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

To conduct an analysis of the translation procedure of figurative languages in *The Fall of House of Usher* by Edgar Allan Poe, the research mainly focuses on a scope formulated in the research question as follow :

1. What are the types of metaphor found in *The Fall of house of Usher* short story by Edgar Allan Poe?
2. What are the translation procedures used to translate *The Fall of House of Usher* short story by Edgar Allan Poe.

1.3 Objective of the Research

From this research, the writer wants to answer the research question which has been identified the types of metaphor found in the data and analyze the procedures used by translator in translating metaphor from English into Indonesian.

1. To identify the type of metaphor as found in *The Fall of House of Usher* short story by Edgar Allan Poe.
2. To Find out the procedures used in translating metaphor found in *The Fall of House of Usher* short story by Edgar Allan Poe.

1.4 Scope of the Research

In conducting this research, the writer focuses to identify what are the types of metaphor used in the data. The writer limits the data that appropriate with all the types of metaphor expressed by Lakoff and Johnson. for the translation

procedures applied by translator in translating the metaphor in *The Fall of House of Usher* by Edgar Allan Poe from English into Indonesian that published in Indonesia by DIVA Press. And for the translation procedures the writer limits the data that expressed by Newmark (1988).

1.5 Method of the Research

Source of the data in this research is *The Fall of House of Usher* short story by Edgar Allan Poe. The steps of this research are collecting data, analyzing data and presenting the result of analysis follow the procedures proposed by Sudaryanto (1988). Sudaryanto stated that, “There are three methods used in doing the research, they are collecting data, analyzing data and presenting the result of analysis” (Sudaryanto1988:57).

1.5.1 Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the short story was downloaded from internet. The writer already have the indonesia version on a book title *7 kisah klasik Edgar Allan Poe*. Then, the short story is read in several times, and decide the type of metaphor expression from the data based on Lakoff and Johnson theory. The method in collecting data is non-participants observational method (Sudaryanto, 1988:3). This method applied by using the note-taking technique where the writer takes notes on every metaphor appears and which indicates as the types that appropriate to Lakoff and Johnson (2003) theories. There are 96 metaphors that the writer found in this short story, but the writer choose 15 metaphors that can represent all the metaphors and translation procedures to analyze. 15 of these data

represent 3 types of metaphors proposed by Lakoff and Johnson and 7 translation procedures stated by Newmark

1.5.2 Analyzing Data

The data is analyzed by using translation identity method (Sudaryanto, 1993:13). This method analyzes a language to another language by comparing both languages. Identifying are used to make synchronization between Source Language into Target Language. For the analysis of the metaphor types, the theories stated by Lakoff and Johnson is a reference in analyzing the data. The writer needs to study the data one by one correctly. In analyzing the translation procedures, Newmark's (1988) theories used as a reference to analyze the translation procedures applied in translating metaphor.

1.5.3 Presenting the Results of the Analysis

The last step is presenting the result of analysis. In this step, the result of analysis will be presented with two method, formal and informal methods proposed by Sudaryanto (1993). the formal method used for presenting the result of analysis by using table. Meanwhile, the informal method is used for presenting the result of analysis by using word and statement.