

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Study

Translation works have existed since a long time ago. We live in a world, which has many kinds of cultures and languages. Not everyone, even no one knows all the cultures and languages that exist in this world. That is why we need someone to transfer information about other cultures and languages to our own language, so that we can understand the content of other languages.

To understand content of other languages, someone must understand the way how to get the information. One of the way is they should translate texts from one language to another languages such as texts in English translated into Indonesian or vice versa. Thus, a person who transfers the texts and the content into another language is called as a translator.

Furthermore, a translator has some ways to deliver her/his opinion. Sometimes, people want to consolidate their opinion, so they need to get more information for that. They can get the information in particular journals, articles, text books, newspapers, movies and soon. It is a fact that most information is presented in English, which is not all of Indonesian can understand English. This case can be a problem because of the language. When facing a translation problem, translator is needed to solve it.

To conduct a translation is not an easy thing to do. When translating a text, the translator has some rules. They do not only transfer the idea from the SL into the TL but they also establish an equivalent translation from SL to TL since they have different system and structure. Thus, they should follow the rules of translating.

Moreover, translating as a process of reproducing in the receptor language to the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and

secondly in terms of style (Nida and Taber, 1982, p. 12). It means that translation is a transfer of meaning, message, and style from one SL to the TL. Translation as the act of transferring meaning of a stretch or a unit of language, the whole or a part, from one language to another (Newmark, 1991, p. 27).

In addition, there are some problems when translating other languages, such as translating cultural words, structural rules, idiomatic expressions, and figurative language. Translating figurative language is one of the problems in translation because the translator has to understand the context and also master the culture of both languages.

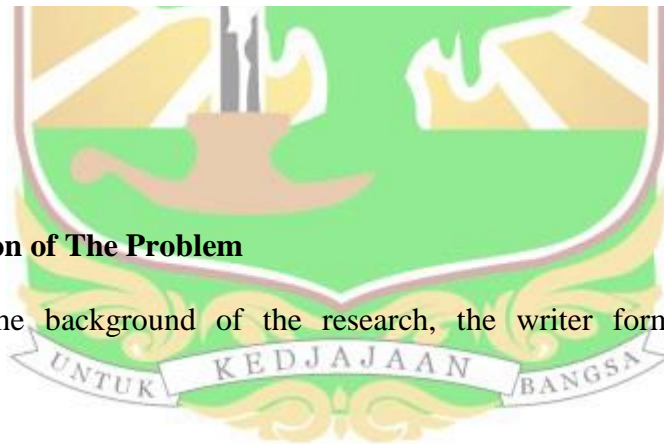
Figurative language is broadly defined as any way of saying something other than ordinary way (Perrine, 1982, p. 61). It is more narrowly definable as a way of saying one thing and meaning another. The readers and writers properly utilize superior style to explain the ideas of the classical rhetorical them. Means of classical rhetoric has been used by the Roman Cicero and Suetonius novelist who wears figure in the sense of "shadows, images, allusions, allegories".

In this research, the writer tries to analyze the procedures used in translating Indonesian figurative language. The writer chooses an Indonesian short story by Seno Gumira Ajidarma. He is one of the Indonesian writers whose works contributed greatly to modern Indonesian literature. His background as a journalist brings Seno more sensitive in viewing the surrounding environment which is reflected in his work in the form of essays, short stories, and novels. One such work is the short story of "Clara or Women Rape" that took the setting of the May 1998 riots. Meanwhile, the English version of this short story entitled *Clara* translated by Michael H. Bodden. "Clara" is also translated into Japanese, and read out at the University of Washington-Bothell, Seattle (1999) and at the Victoria University, Victoria BC (1999). The short story "Clara" is a piece of puzzle, a sad story as it

transitioned from the New Order to the Reformation in 1998. The ensuing riot attracted the world's attention with its pilgrimage story even in local, national and international news.

Furthermore, "Clara" represents the Chinese woman who became a victim of rape by indigenous men. At that time, her father was a rich businessman that dominated many business sectors collapsed because of the monetary crisis in 1997. The existence of Chinese ethnic is more established than the natives, that has caused social jealousy.

Due to Seno's background, he used a lot of figurative language in his literary works; one of them is used in this short story. That is why the writer interested in examining the procedures used by translator in translating Indonesian Figurative Language into English version (TL). Basically, if we compare both of figurative languages, they are very different because of the cultural differences. So the writer wants to find out what procedures are used in the target data.



1.2. Identification of The Problem

Based on the background of the research, the writer formulates two research questions:

- a. What are the types of Indonesian figurative languages found in short story?
- b. What are the translation procedures applied by the translator in translating Indonesian figurative language found in the short story?

1.3. Object of The Research

Since the writer focuses on finding Indonesian figurative language from the short story, it becomes the main concern of the writer in conducting this research in order to find out:

- a. The types of Indonesian figurative language in short story
- b. The translation procedures applied by the translator in translating Indonesian figurative language found in the short story

1.4. Scope of The Research

Procedures used by the translator when translating Indonesian figurative language into English is being the writer's main focus. The writer will analyze all figurative languages found in the short story.

In this research, the scope of the study on figurative language is limited by the writer. Moreover, figurative languages have been found by the writer then will be analyzed based on the theory proposed by Newmark (1988), called the Procedure of Translation. They are consisted of some different classification of procedures as found in them. There are eighteen procedures claimed by Newmark (1988), they are; Literal Translation, Transference, Naturalization, Cultural Equivalent, Functional Equivalent, Descriptive Equivalent, Synonymy, Through-Translation, Shift or Transposition, Modulation, Recognized Translation, Translation Label, Compensation, Paraphrase, Componential Analysis, Reduction and Expansion, Notes Addition and Glosses and Couplets.

1.5. Method of The Research

There are three steps in conducting this research, they are: collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of analysis.

1.5.1. Source of Data

Source of data for the research are taken from short story written by Seno Gumira Ajidarma entitled *Clara Atawa Wanita yang Diperkosa* and the translated version entitled *Clara*. This short story is inspired by the tragedy of May 1998 riots in Jakarta.

The numbers of data are all phrases and sentences found in the short story entitled *Clara*. The sample of the data collected is figurative language found in the short story for the purpose of determining the characteristics of the whole population.

1.5.2. Collecting the Data

In collecting the data, the writer uses several steps. First, the writer read the whole story several times both Indonesian and English versions. Second, the writer highlight every Indonesian figurative language found in the short story by write down (note-taking). In the end, the writer found out 25 sentences that are categorized as figurative language.

1.5.3. Analyzing the Data

The next step is analyzing the data. The writer provides two columns, the left side column is the source language and the right side column is the target language. The figurative languages are presented on bold marks. After that, the figurative language will be categorized based on Wren and Martin (2000). Then, the data will be analyzed using procedure of translation by Newmark's theory (1988). Therefore, the procedure of translation used by the translator is classified.

1.5.4. Presenting the Result of Analysis

In presenting the result of the analysis, the writer uses both formal and informal method by Sudaryanto (1993). The formal method is used by the writer to present the data in the form of tables. The informal method is used to explain the data by verbal statement, as the data will present in written form and also describes the result of analysis by using verbal language descriptively based on the findings in the data analysis.