

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Translation has many definitions, every expert has their own perspective. Larson (1984: 3) stated “Translation consists of transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language.” While Nida (1984:83) says “Translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. From the definitions mentioned above, it is found that translation is a process which is intended to find meaning equivalence in the target text. Translation is a bridge of various languages among people in worldwide communication. Without translation every knowledge, information, and values from one nation to another nation will obstruct. Every information can be found in spoken and written text, like novels, books, movies or any information that translate to other languages.

It is not easy to translate various texts from one language to another, there are some challenging task in doing it. According to Hoed (2006: 12), “doing translation requires any knowledge about the culture in the literary text in order to get the appropriate word in the culture of any nation”. The meaning of the text from the source language must be same as the target language, otherwise it will change the message (Larson, 1984:3).

In the practice of translation, metaphor is an expression of the most hard transferred from one language to another, because its meaning is difficult to explain. Metaphor can be defined as an indirect comparison between two or more apparently unrelated things or subjects. The point of similarity ‘may be physical, but often it is chosen for its connotations’ (Newmark, 1988: 85). Some authors use figurative language in their work to insert aesthetic values and make it interesting. One of the figurative language that is often used by authors is a metaphor, it plays an important role in catching a message of an utterance or text. Based on this thought, the writer wants to analyse the translation procedure of Indonesian metaphor into English as found in one literary text that is popular these days. The writer intends to analyse the translation procedure of metaphor in Indonesian novel entitled *Edensor* (2014) by Andrea Hirata.

The novel *Edensor* is chosen as the source of data because the following reasons: first, there are differences between Indonesian and English culture in expressing meaning. Second, there are the differences in concepts and perspective of translating metaphors. Third, this novel is one of few Indonesian novels which are translated into English.

In this writing, the writer is doing a research about Indonesian metaphor, what types of metaphor used by the translator to translate it into English by comparing the Indonesian novel *Edensor* (2007) by Andrea Hirata and its English version translated by John Colombo (2011) and conducting it in “An Analysis of Translation Metaphor Found in Andrea Hirata’s Novel *Edensor* and Its English Version”.

1.2. Identification of the Problems

The aim of this writing is to analyse the Indonesian metaphor found in the novel *Edensor*. The writer is going to answer these following problems:

1. What types of metaphor are found in Andrea Hirata's novel *Edensor*?
2. What are the procedures applied in translating the metaphor in Andrea Hirata's novel *Edensor* and its English version?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

In translating metaphor from source language to target language, the translator deals with different culture, structure and grammatical rule. It causes translator might not translate literally. Based on this assumption, the writer has two primary purposes, they are:

1. To find the types of metaphor existed in the novel
2. To find the procedure applied in translating the metaphor.

1.4. Scope of the Study

This research focuses on the study of metaphors that occurs in the novel *Edensor*. The writer chooses metaphors as the object of the study because Indonesian and English have many differences, in word order, grammar, expression, and culture. The writer applies the types of metaphors proposed by Leech (1969:158) to answer the first research question. Secondly, this research will identify some translation procedures used in translating the novel from Indonesia into English as proposed by Newmark (1988:106-113).

1.5. Method of the Study

In conducting this research, the writer follows several steps, they are: collecting data, analyzing data, and presenting the result of analysis.

1.5.1. Source of Data

The source of data is a novel entitled *Edensor*. The data are the metaphor term that found in the Indonesian version of *Edensor* and comparing it with the English version. *Edensor* is the third novel in *Laskar Pelangi (Rainbow Troops)* tetralogy written by Andrea Hirata and translated to English by John Colombo. This novel was first published in May 2007 by Penerbit Bentang and distributed by Mizan Media Utama in Indonesia, and translate into English by John Colombo in 2011.

Edensor tells a story about Ikal and Arai, two Indonesian who got a scholarship from European Union to continue their master degree on Universite De Sorebone, Paris, France. It takes place in Paris, Netherland, Belgia, Germany, Denmark, Swedia, Norwegia, Finland, Rusia, Iran, Greece, Rumania, Austria, and Italy as the background of the story.

In this novel, Andrea remained with his trademark, write stories and laugh at the irony of being a parody of grief with a bandage view of intelligence about the culture shock. John Colombo, is one of American translator who joined in Publisher Agreement between Penerbit Bentang and Amer-Asia Books, Inc., Arizona, USA on March 23rd 2010 along with Angie Kilbane to translate all novels in *Laskar Pelangi* tetralogy.

1.5.2. Collecting the Data

In collecting the data, the writer uses several steps. First, the writer read both version of the novel *Edensor* several times. Second, the writer underlining the metaphorical expression found in the Indonesian version then seeking the translation in the English version. Third, the writer gathers all the data and validating the data by consulting it to the supervisors whether the data are considered as the metaphor or not.

Fourth, revising the data as the result of discussion done by the writer and the supervisors. Fifth, categorizing the valid data based on the types of metaphor as proposed by Leech (1969:158) and the translation procedures as proposed by Newmark (1988:106-113). Lastly, the writer chooses 20% (twenty percent) of each category are analyzed descriptively in chapter 3.

1.5.3. Analyzing the Data

The writer conducts several steps in analyzing the data. After the valid data are gathered, it was analyzed based on the objectives of the research. First, the metaphors found in the Indonesian version *Edensor* are categorized based on the types of metaphor proposed by Leech (1969:158) which are: *concretive*, *anthropomorphic*, *animistic* and *synaesthetic metaphor*. Second, the translation of the metaphor found in the English version are categorized based on the procedure of translation proposed by Newmark (1988:106-113).

After all of the valid data are categorized based on the types and its translation procedures, the writer chooses 20% (twenty percent) of each category that will be analyzed descriptively in chapter 3. To analyze the chosen data, the writer applies two kinds of theories: semantics features by focusing on the componential analysis and syntax focusing on the grammar transformation.

1.5.4. Presenting the Result of the Analysis

The results of the analysis are presented in two ways: by using table contains the metaphorical expression in Indonesian version and its translation in English version, and further explanation writtenly based on the writer's analysis using the applied theories. And by giving explanation verbally based on data analysis of the data used to present the result of the analysis.

