

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Literary translation is a creative and dramatic translation where the source documents are literary works. According to Kazakova (2015, p. 2843), literary translation is defined as a distinct type of bilingual rewriting of a literary work that includes multiple processes, such as comprehending the literary aspects - theme, characters, setting, plot – before translating the work into another language. (Chen, 201, p. 651) states that literary translation is a complex process that necessitates repeatedly analyzing the original works vocabulary, syntax, semantics, and pragmatic elements, as well as using a variety of strategies to process artwork from the textual, aesthetic, and cultural dimensions. The translator must first comprehend the source text by analyzing the word choices, sentences, and meaning of the original works before rendering them into the target text. As a result, the translation outcomes are not significantly different from the original. It can be concluded that literary translation is the ability to convey messages to show the aesthetic value or beauty usually written in figurative languages.

Figurative language is certain words are used based on the intention of the author or speaker to achieve the aspect of beauty (Ratna, 2013, p. 164). In literary, figurative language is used to achieve an aesthetic effect or beauty in order to interest the reader more. Metaphor and simile are parts of figurative languages. Metaphor is figurative language that uses simile for two different things. For example, "Baby, you're my sunshine." It means you are compared

with sunshine, so you are the light of his life. (Armstrong, 2005, p. 189) states that a metaphor is an implicit comparison that frequently employs imagery. According to (Simpson, 2004, 41–42), metaphor is the process of mapping between two distinct conceptual domains. The subject matter or concept that is described using a metaphor while the concept is referred to in the source domain is utilized to construct the metaphorical structure. It can be concluded that metaphor is a type of figurative language that implicitly compares two different conceptual domains.

Simile is used to compare things by using words or phrases such as "like," "as," "than," "similar to," "resembling," or "looks like" to describe comparison. For example, he swims like a fish. That means he swims very well. According to (Fadaee, 2011, 22), the word simile comes from the Latin word "simile," which means "resemblance and likenesses." Technically, the term "simile" refers to the comparison of two things that share some similarities. Handayani (2017) adds that simile, to put it briefly, is the comparison of two clearly separate objects that the connective words serve to make seem the same. It can be concluded that simile is a type of figurative language that compares two things that have similarities with connective words.

Metaphors and similes have functions in literary works. The functions are to develop readers imagination about a certain thing that are being compared or that used the simile and metaphor. The other function of using metaphor and simile is to make literary works interesting and help readers understand words or sentences that are difficult to understand. Metaphors and similes are often found in Stardust novel by Neil Gaiman.

For this study, the researcher uses novel as the data resource. The novel is entitled *Stardust* by Neil Gaiman. *Stardust* is a fantasy novel for adults that was published in 1998. The Indonesian edition is entitled *Serbuk Bintang* and translated by Femmy Syahrani.

There are also difficulties in translating metaphors and similes. The main problem in translating metaphors and similes is that the images given may not be common in the target language. Cultural differences between the source language and the target language can cause differences in interpreting a phrase; this is also one of the problems in translating metaphors and similes.

Research about translating metaphors and similes was conducted by Sembiring and Sigit (2020). The objectives of the study are: (1) To find out the metaphor and simile in “The Jungle Book” Novel, (2) To know the translation strategies used by the translator in translating. The method of this study is descriptive qualitative. It is concerned with the description of the data in the form of conversation and narration. In analyzing the data, the writer used technique developed by Spradley and Newmark theories. The result of the study indicates that the most dominant is metaphor found more than simile in “The Jungle Book” novel. While the translation strategies used by the translator in translating “The Jungle Book” novel are most dominant metaphor namely reproducing the same metaphorical image in the target language and simile found is Literal translation (retention of the same vehicle/image).

Another study is about the analysis of metaphor translation. The study, entitled *The Translation of Indonesian Conceptual Metaphors Found in The Novel Tarian Bumi into English*. It was written by Megantara (2017). This

study applied the theoretical framework proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) in identifying and analyzing the Indonesian conceptual metaphors. Meanwhile, in revealing the translation strategies used by the translator of the novel, the study applied the theoretical framework proposed by Larson (1998). Based on observation, this study revealed that *Tarian Bumi* consisted of 102 Indonesian conceptual metaphors which are divided into three types; 46 data (45%) were identified as structural metaphors, 40 data (39%) were ontological metaphors, and 16 (16%) data were orientational metaphor. Based on the investigation of translation strategy, it was found that the translator applied the strategy of translating metaphor into metaphor by 72 data found (70.6%), metaphor into non-figurative language by 26 data found (25.5%), and metaphor into simile by 4 data found (3.9%).

Similar study is about the translation methods applied to similes in Indonesian translation. The study, entitled *An Analysis of Similes Used in Philip Pullman's Novel Entitled the Golden Compass*, was written by Agoes, Naufal, and Koesoemah (2021). The collected data were analyzed based on Larson's theory dealing with similes and Pierini's theory dealing with translation strategies to translate the similes. The result shows the six translation strategies proposed by Pierini (2007), only five are used in the translation version of *The Golden Compass*. The use of the literal translation (retention of the same image) strategy is dominated by 84.9%. The second and third are the replacement of the image with a different image and the retention of the same image plus explication of similarity feature(s) strategies with the percentage 4.7% each. The fourth is the replacement of the image with a gloss of 3.5%. Then, followed by omission of the

simile with the percentage of 2.3%. As for the reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense, the translator did not use this strategy. The domination use of literal translation (retention of the same image) strategy indicates that the translator may consider the similes are familiar in the target language and did not need necessary changes.

Even though there have been researches that discussed the translation of metaphors and similes, this study focuses on the types of metaphors by Newmark and the types of similes by Xiu Guo classifications and the procedures of translations that the translator used to translate the Stardust novel.

The problem in this research can be formulated as follows.

B. Statements of Problem

1. What types of metaphors and similes are found in Stardust novel?
2. What translation procedures are used in the Indonesian version of Stardust novel?

C. Purpose of Study

1. To classify the types of metaphors and similes that are found in Stardust novel.
2. To analyze the translation procedures that are found in the Indonesian version of Stardust novel.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on classifying the types of metaphors and similes and the translation procedures used by the translator to translate the metaphors and similes found in the novel. Because of time, this study will not cover the other problems that are not related to the types and translation procedures of metaphor

and simile.

E. Research Methodology

This study uses a descriptive-qualitative method to analyze data. Descriptive research aims to describe a thing, situation, or event systematically and accurately, whether it occurs now or has occurred in the past. Nassaji (2015) states that descriptive research aims to draw and classify phenomena. (Sugiyono, 2012, p. 13) explains that descriptive research is research conducted to determine the value of the independent variable, either one variable or more (independent) without making comparisons, or connecting with other variables. It can be concluded that descriptive research is a research method that describes phenomena through the process of collecting or analyzing data and then making interpretations of the data.

Qualitative research is research that aims to collect and analyze non-numeric data, for example, text, video, or spoken audio data. In qualitative research, the researcher starts the research from the data and uses the existing theory as a basis to explain; the last session reveals conclusions based on the theory. According to (Pathak, Jena, & Kalra, 2013, p. 1), qualitative method is used to understand people's beliefs, experiences, attitudes, behavior, and interactions. It generates non- numerical data. (Lexy J. Moleong, 2005, p. 6) states that qualitative methods aim to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects. This includes explaining behavior, perceptions, motivation for behavior, etc. as a whole, in terms of language and in a particular natural context, using various natural methods. According to several expert definitions, the qualitative method is research that aims to collect and analyze

natural objects. It can be concluded that the descriptive qualitative method is a research method that describes phenomena through the process of collecting or analyzing data using existing theory as a research basis.

F. Data Source

There are two primary data sources. The first source is taken from the original Neil Gaiman's novel entitled *Stardust*, which was published in 1998 by DC Comics, England. The other source is taken from the Indonesian version of the novel entitled *Serbuk Bintang*, which was published in 2021. It is the fourth edition and published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama Jakarta.

G. Data Collection

In collecting data, the researcher does several things.

1. The researcher read both the original and the Indonesian version of the novel.
2. The researcher underlined all sentences containing metaphors and similes.
3. The researcher identified the types of metaphors and similes in the original novel.

H. Data Analysis

The technique used to analyze this research uses library techniques, observe and record (D. Edi Subroto, 1992, p. 42). The steps taken to collect data are as follows:

1. Literary technique

Library technique is a method of gathering data from various items in a library, such as newspapers, books, documents, the

internet, and so on, that is important for study. As a source of data, this library strategy is used to gather resources and information linked to describe the target of the study.

2. Observing technique

Furthermore, data collection was carried out by observation techniques, and observation techniques were carried out by examining the use of language.

3. Note-taking technique

After observing the novel, the results obtained were then recorded. Note-taking techniques are used to record sentences in novels that contain figurative language.