

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Translation has played an important role in communication. A person's ideas or opinion can be understood by people speaking different language through translation. Translation can be done in any fields, including legal documents, movies, and literary words. Translation is a process to transfer one language to another whose aim is to make someone who learn the target language (TL) understand the meaning of the target language as quoted by Wilss in Noss (1982, p.3) "Translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written source text (SL) text into an optimally equivalent target text (TL) text, and which requires the syntactic, the systematic and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the SL.

Syntactic understanding is related to style and meaning” In the translation world, there are many things that can be translated such as novels, films, poems, and others.

Literary translation is the type of translation that translates not just a language but also the culture and the concept is difficult as quoted by Landers (2001, p.7) “One of the most difficult concepts about literary translation to convey to those who have never seriously attempted it – including practitioner in areas such as technical and commercial translation – is that *how* one say something can be as important, sometimes more important, than what one say.” literary translation contain some elements covered by poem, play, novel, short story, and others. This thesis focuses on a novel that contains figurative language in it.

The figurative language itself can be translated literally but to avoid misunderstanding, it should be translated correctly because figurative language usually contains implicit meaning. Keraf (1998, p.129) divided figure of speech into two categories, namely rhetoric (*majas retorik*) and analogy (*majas kiasan*). Rhetoric consists of alliteration, assonances, anastrophe, apophasis, apostrophe, asyndeton, polycyndeton, chiasmus, ellipsis, euphemism, litotes, paradox, hyperbole and oxymoron. The next category consists of simile, metaphor, allegory, personification, allusion, metonymy, irony and synecdoche.

Metaphor is one kind of figurative language or figurative of speech that compares one to another thing to show some common characteristics between them.

Different from simile, metaphor does not use “like” or “as” as the link word but usually linked by the word “is” or “was”. It also compares two unlike things the verb “to be”. The simple one is the first person as a second subject, for example “She is an angel”. “She” as the third person is considered being equal to “angel” as the second subject. The comparison is direct, without using words “like” or ‘as’. So that, Larson (1998, p.276-277) gives some reasons why metaphors are hard to understand and cannot be translated literally. One of the reasons is the image used may be unknown in the receptor language. For example the word “snow” would be meaningless for the people who live in the tropical country where there is no snow there.

The researcher chooses metaphor as the data because translating metaphor is not easy and can give potential translation problem. A translator not only transfers the form but also the explicit meaning in translating metaphor.

In this thesis, the researcher analyzes the strategies of translating metaphor. Newmark proposes seven strategies to translate metaphor, namely:

1. Reproducing the same image in the TL
2. Replacing the image in SL with a standard:
3. Translation of metaphor by simile
4. Translation of metaphor by simile plus sense
5. Conversion of metaphor to sense
6. Deletion

#### 7. Same metaphor combined with sense

The researcher also analyzes the types of metaphor in the fifth book of Harry Potter novel. According to Newmark (1988) there are six types of metaphor, namely dead metaphor, cliché metaphor, stock metaphor, adapted metaphor, recent metaphor, and original metaphor.

There is a previous research in STBA LIA related to this topic written by Poerwo Ajeng in 2012. She uses Larson theory as her theoretical framework for her thesis. The purposes of the thesis are to find out the equivalents of English metaphors and kind of strategies to translate the metaphor in that novel. The finding reveals that there are 20 data of English metaphor in *The Book of Lost Things* novel and the strategy number 3 (A metaphor of the receptor language which has the same meaning may be substituted) is mostly used in the thesis.

The second research related to this topic is written by Lalita Vistari in 2011 who analyze simile and metaphor in *Julius Caesar* play by William Shakespeare. She uses Keraf and Larson as her theoretical framework for her thesis. The purposes of her thesis are to find out the kind of simile and metaphor, kind of translation method to translate English simile and metaphor, and to see what extent Indonesian translation of simile and metaphor meet the principles of accuracy, naturalness, and clarity. The finding of her thesis reveals that there are 24 data of closed simile, 18 data of open simile, 110 data of live metaphor, and 36 data of dead metaphor. The

rank of methods uses in the translation was respectively 1) literal, 2) modify literal, 3) near idiomatic, 4) idiomatic, 5) unduly free translation method.

Although the researches above are about metaphor, this thesis uses different theory to analyze the research problems. The study not only focuses on strategies as the previous research above but also analyses types of metaphor by using Newmark's theory. The data source used by the researcher is the novel entitled *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* and its translation into *Harry Potter dan Orde Phoenix*. The researcher uses this novel as the data source because it contains many metaphors.

## **1.2 Statement of Problems**

The main problems analyzed in this thesis are:

1. What strategies does the translator use in translating the metaphor in the translation of the novel "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix"?
2. What types of metaphor found in the translation of the novel "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix"?

## **1.3 Objectives of Research**

The objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the types of metaphor used in the fifth book of Harry Potter series.
2. To explain the strategies used by the translator in translating them.

#### **1.4 Scope and Limitation**

This thesis focuses on the metaphor in the novel *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* by J.K. Rowling and its translation. After reading the chapters of the data, there are 20 metaphors to be analyzed including types and strategies. The data are enough to require the minimal data of this thesis.

#### **1.5 Methodology of Research**

##### **1.5.1 Method**

The researcher analyzes the metaphor translation in *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* novel. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method.

##### **1.5.2 Data Source**

The data in this thesis are taken from *Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix* by J.K. Rowling, published in Great Britain in 2003 by Bloomsbury and the

Indonesian version published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2008, translated by Listiana Srisanti.

### **1.5.3 Data Collecting**

There are three steps in collecting the data. The whole chapters are read and understand the story. The sentences that contain metaphors are written in note. The metaphor of English sentences and its translation in Indonesian are identified.

### **1.5.4 Data Analysis**

There are threesteps that the researcher does to analyze the data. The strategies of translating metaphor are analyzed. The types of metaphor are analyzed. The conclusion is given of the analysis.

## **1.6 Organization of Writing**

This thesis consists of four chapters. Chapter one is an introduction that gives information about the background of the thesis, the statement of problems, the researcher objectives, the scope and limitation, research methodology, and organization of writing. Chapter two is the theoretical review. Chapter three consists of analysis and discussion. Chapter four consists of the conclusion.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter consists of the theories. The theories are the theories of metaphor, which includes the terminology and types of metaphor. This chapter also includes strategies for translating metaphor.

#### **2.1 Definition of Metaphor**

Knowles and Moon (2005, p.104-106) believe metaphor is originally applied to, or what it “literally” means to suggest some resemblance and make one thing related to another thing. Metaphor is the comparison omitting the words **like** and **as**, change into “is/are” and “was/were”. According to Newmark, in translating metaphor, when the translator meets a sentence that is related with grammar but does