CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Research Background

Translation is a process to transfer the meaning of the source text to the target text. According to Catford, "Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another." (1965, p. 1). In addition, Bassnett (1980, p. 11) says translation is a process of translating Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL) by preserving the structures of the SL as closely as possible and still keep the meaning. In addition, the translation that is used to translate literature texts is literary translation.

Literary translation consists of the translation in poetry, novel, short story or drama. An author often uses figurative language to express the events, moments and what the characters feel. It becomes a figurative language that has more artistic

meaning as stated by Dancygier and Sweetser (2014, p. 1) that figurative language is an aspect that gives a text more aesthetic value, especially a poetic text.

There are sixteen types of figurative language (*gaya bahasa kiasan*) as stated by Keraf in 1984, which are *persamaan* or simile, *metafora*, *alegori*, *parable* (*parabola*), *fabel*, *personifkasi*, *alusi*, *eponim*, *epitet*, *sinekdoke*, *metonimia*, *antonomasia, hipalase, ironi, sinisme,* and *sarkasme* (p. 136-145). One of the most used is metaphor (*metafora*). As stated by Larson (1984, p. 271) metaphor is a common figure of speech (comparison) that found in many languages. Newmark (1988, p. 106) says that metaphor basically has two purposes. The first purpose is cognitive, and the second purpose is aesthetic. The cognitive purpose, according to Newmark (1988, p. 104), is dominating in a textbook. On the other hand, the aesthetic is often in an advertisement, popular journalism, an art work or a pop song. When the author uses metaphor, it means that the author uses the language to refer to something other than what it is originally applied to in order to compare two things. Thus, metaphor is hard to understand because it has an implicit meaning and not easy to be translated. According to Larson (1984, p. 43) implicit is when the information is not stated in the text. It means that the information or the primary meaning of the metaphor itself is not stated in the text. Newmark (1988, p. 106) says that metaphor is hard to be translated especially cultural metaphor which has a cultural context.

This research analyzes the translation of dead and live metaphor and the procedures in translating the metaphor according to Larson's theory. Larson (1984, p. 249) says that there are only two types of metaphor, dead and live metaphor. Dead metaphor is the metaphor that uses an idiomatic construction. Dead metaphor

usually is an idiomatic expression. On the other hand, live metaphor is a metaphor that have to pay attention to the comparison. Live metaphor can be understood based on the primary sense of the word.

In 1984, Larson (p. 279) also states about the procedures for translating metaphor. There are five ways to translate metaphor. They are the metaphor may be kept if the receptor language permits (if it sounds natural and is understood correctly by the readers); a metaphor may be translated as a simile; a metaphor of the receptor language which has the same meaning may be substituted; the metaphor may be kept and the meaning explained (the topic and/or point of similarity may be added); and the meaning of the metaphor may be translated without keeping the metaphorical imagery.

There is a previous research about metaphor written by Nguyen (2013) titled by *The EMOTION-IS-LIQUID Metaphor in English and Vietnamese: A Contrastive Analysis*. The journal uses Lakoff's conceptual metaphor theory and Kovecses' basic emotion terms. The research discusses about the conceptual metaphor EMOTION IS A LIQUID. The data of this research are collected from Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA), the Google search engine, and the VietnameseWaC corpus. In addition, according to the result from the process of analysis, the author sums up that the translation of English into Vietnamese have same conceptual metaphor. With the evidence for the mapping, the conceptual metaphor in both language share the same type of coherence.

The second previous research is written by Yurina, Borovkova & Shenkal (2015) titled by *Cross-languages Figurativeness in Translator's Speech (Based on the Russian Translation of Turkish Novel «The Black Book» by Orhan Pamuk)*. The

purpose of this research is to conduct a comparative analysis of the image-bearing vocabulary units in target text in terms of structural, semantic, stylistic and cultural equivalency to the language units of the source text. The data of this research are collected from the original text of the Turkish novel written by Orhan Pamuk *The Black Book* (2000) and the text of its translation into Russian is translated in the same year by Feonova (2000). As the result, the data are distinguished into five levels of equivalency which are complete equivalency; equivalency of high degree; partial equivalency; equivalency of low degree; and zero equivalency. In addition, the conclusion of the research is the author's images in the source text are translated successfully and the equivalents chosen satisfy the goals and objectives of the literary text.

This research analyzes the translation of dead and live metaphor and the procedures to translate the English metaphor with the theories of same expert, Larson. The study takes the data source from the novel *Peter Pan* by J. M. Barrie and its translated version. The novel contains metaphor expressions that can be used as the research data.

1.2 Statement of Problems

The problem analyzed in this research are:

1. What is the translation of dead and live metaphor?

2. What procedures are used by the translator in translating the metaphors?

1.3 Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are:

1. To describe the translation of dead and live metaphor.

2. To describe the procedures used by the translator in translating the dead and live metaphor.

1.4   Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on the translation of dead and live metaphor and the procedures to translate metaphor in the novel *Peter Pan* by J. M. Barrie and its Indonesian translation. The research uses Larson's theory for the translation of dead and live metaphor and procedures to translate metaphor.

1.5   Research Methodology

1.5.1   Method

The research analyzes the metaphor translation in *Peter Pan* by J. M. Barrie. The method for this research is descriptive qualitative method. The research analyzes, gives explanation and also conclusion about the translation of dead and live metaphor.

1.5.2   Data Source

All of the data in this research are taken from the novel titled *Peter Pan* by J. M. Barrie, published by Harper Collins Publishers in London. It has 17 chapters and 188 pages. Its translated version titled *Peter Pan* was

translated by Julanda Tantani and published in Jakarta by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2014. It has 17 chapters and 234 pages.

1.5.3   Data

The data in this research are the sentences that contain dead and live metaphor found in the novel *Peter Pan* by J. M. Barrie and its Indonesian translation.

1.5.4   Data Collection

There are some steps in collecting the research data:

1. Reading the English novel and its translated version

2. Highlighting the sentences that contains dead and live metaphor

3. Collecting and putting the data in the data card

1.5.5   Data Analysis

The steps in analyzing the data are:

1. Categorizing dead and live metaphor in English

2. Finding their translation

3. Analyzing the dead and live metaphor based on Larson's theory

4. Analyzing the procedures based on Larson's theory

5. Writing the conclusion

1.6 Organization of the Writing

This research contains of four chapters. Chapter one is introduction that tells the readers about research background, statement of problems, research objectives, scope and limitation, research methodology and organization of the writing. In chapter two, which is theoretical framework describes about the theory that is used in this research. Chapter three is the analysis and discussion where the research analyzes the data clearly. The final chapter is conclusion which is to sum up the result of the research.