

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

Literary work is considered to be one of the source entertainments for many people; which is why these days there are more books, whether fiction or nonfiction, getting translated from one language into another. This is where the translation takes an important part in being the bridge between the author and the readers who happen to have different languages. According to Newmark (1988), translation is defined as rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. A good translation should be created by understanding the context from the original text and transferring it to the target language in the most appropriate way possible.

However, due to the variation in cultures between the source language and target language, it can make the translation process difficult. Culture gives language different contexts. The same words passed from one culture to another one obtain slightly or mostly different meanings. Sometimes those meaning differences represent rather intense value differences that could be critical in translations. Religious elements, myths, legends, geographical, environmental elements, and others similar are major

components of any culture; thus this issue demands the translator's full attention.

Especially when the translator is translating a text that uses a lot of figurative languages. Figurative language, as stated by Perrine (1977, p. 61), is broadly defined as any way of saying something other than the ordinary way. Authors usually use figurative languages to serve as feelings and perception that cannot be exactly expressed in literal language. According to Perrine, there are twelve kinds of figurative language: simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, synecdoche, metonymy, symbol, allegory, paradox, hyperbole, understatement, and irony.

One of the figurative languages commonly found and most used in literary work is a metaphor. By definition, it is an expression of an understanding of one concept in terms of another concept, where there is similarity or correlation between the two (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980, p.3). Metaphor is a figure of speech which makes an implicit comparison between two things that are unrelated but share some common characteristics. Meanwhile, according to Newmark (1988), the main purpose of a metaphor is to describe something comprehensively, economically, and generally more forcefully than what is possible in literal language. It can be defined as a direct comparison between two or more unrelated subjects.

That being said, as a complex figurative language, metaphor without classification is quite difficult to examine. Just as metaphors have many definitions according to experts, metaphors are divided into several types. One of the experts to offer types of metaphors is Peter Newmark. Newmark (1988) separates the types of metaphor into six types based on their contextual factors and procedures. They are as follows: dead metaphor, cliché, recent metaphor, stock or standard metaphor, adapted metaphor, and original metaphor.

The challenge comes in translating metaphors because they have complex contextual meaning and are closely related to the culture of the source language. Larson (1984) stated that metaphor describes the anatomy of metaphor and simile which consists of three parts: the topic, image, and point of similarity. When the translator is able to identify these three factors, then a sufficient translation can be made into the target language (Larson, 1998). Newmark (1988) used terminologies to discuss metaphors: image (the picture conjured up by the metaphor), object (what is described or qualified by the metaphor), sense (the literal meaning of the metaphor), metaphor (the figurative word used), and symbol (a type of cultural metonymy where a material object represents a concept).

After understanding the challenges, comes the actual translation. In translating metaphor, a translator must pay attention to the aspects

mentioned above. The purpose is to avoid translation inaccuracies in the target text. Therefore, there are seven procedures presented by Newmark (2001). These procedures are reproducing in the target text the same image as the source text, replacing the source text image with another compatible target text image, turning the metaphor into a simile but still maintaining the same image, turning the metaphor into a simile along with the sense, turning the source text image into its sense, deleting the metaphor, and describing the metaphor.

To support this research, the researcher found three articles and one thesis that discuss figurative languages, especially metaphor. The first article is written by Widiyantari, et al., (2017). The aim of this research is to analyze the metaphor translation. The data are taken from the English novel *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* and its Indonesian version titled *Harry Potter dan Kamar Rahasia*. The method of the research is qualitative descriptive research. There were 67 data taken through observation and interview. Based on the result, the translator uses reduction, variation, adaption, established equivalent, description, transposition, and literal translation techniques from Larson's theory.

The second is a thesis written by Rafika (2018). This research focused on procedures of metaphor translation and how they dealt with meaning equivalence using Mildred L. Larson and Werner Koller's theories.

The data are taken from a poem entitled *The Little Black Boy* by William Blake. The aims of the research were to find out the procedures of metaphorical expression in the source language and target language as well as to describe the application of metaphor translation procedures. The method used to present the research is a qualitative method. The result shows that there are four types of translation procedures used; the metaphor translated as simile and the metaphor maintained by explaining the meaning were the most used in the procedure of translation metaphor. The meaning equivalences in the translation consisted of five connotative equivalence, four formal-aesthetic equivalence, four pragmatic equivalence, and three denotative equivalence. Based on this article, the most dominant meaning of equivalence is connotative equivalence.

The third research is an article written by Lisa, H.L. (2020). The objectives of the study were to find the meaning of metaphors, analyze the procedures used in translating the metaphors found into Indonesian, and identify the types of shifts found in the source text “Exclusive” by Sandra Brown with its Indonesian version “Berita Eksklusif”. The study focused on analyzing live metaphors and the procedures used for translating the English metaphors into Indonesian. The researcher collected the data through library research by note-taking and used it to analyze the metaphors as well as the procedures based on Larson (1998)’s theory, meanwhile the types of shift were identified by following Catford (1974)’s theory. The researcher used a

qualitative method to support the research. According to the researcher, the result shows that it is difficult to identify the live metaphor if the point of similarity was left implicit. The result also shows there are four procedures applied by the translator: keeping the metaphorical image, translating as simile, substituting to the metaphor in the target language which had the same meaning, and translating without keeping the metaphorical imagery; the last one being the most used procedure in translating the live metaphor. The types of category shifts from the study are shown to be class shift, structure shift, unit shift, and intra shift.

The fourth research is written by Sembiring, et al., (2020). The focus of this research was to examine metaphor and simile translation procedures. The data are taken from *The Jungle Book* novel. The objectives of the study are: to find out the metaphor and simile in the novel, and to know the translation procedures used by the translator in translating. The researcher used the theories by Spradley and Newmark. The result of the study is that the researcher found more simile in the novel, the simile being literal simile; and the translation procedures used the most are namely reproducing the same metaphorical image in the target language.

The differences could be seen in the aim of the research. The first article aimed at analyzing the metaphor translation using Larson's translation techniques. The second research was focused on the procedures

of metaphor and how they dealt with meaning equivalence using Mildred L. Larson and Werner Koller's theories. The third research was focused to investigate the meaning of metaphors, analyze the procedures, and identify the types of shifts found using Sandra Brown's novel *Exclusive* based on Larson (1998) and Catford (1974)'s theories, respectively. The last previous research focused on the research to observe the metaphor and simile translation procedures using theories from Spradley and Newmark.

For this research, the researcher took the data from a novel titled *Circe*, written by Madeline Miller. The purpose of this research is different from the four previous research mentioned above. The aim of this research is to find out types of metaphors and to analyze what procedures are used in the novel. The researcher has prepared two questions as the focus of this research: 1) What types of metaphors are found in the novel *Circe*? 2) What are the procedures of metaphor translation used in the novel *Circe*?. Therefore, to achieve that, the researcher will be using theories from Newmark for both the types of metaphors and the metaphor translation procedures.

1.2 Statement of Problems

Based on the background of the study, the question of this research is to discuss the metaphor translation in the novel *Circe*. The statement of problems are:

1. What types of metaphors are found in the novel *Circe*?
2. What are the procedures of metaphor translation used in the novel *Circe*?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the research question above, the purposes of this research are:

1. To identify the types of metaphor that are found in the novel *Circe*.
2. To find out the procedures of metaphor translation that are used in the novel *Circe*.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

Research limitation is one of the parts of this research. To avoid deviations or the research amiss from the aim, therefore, the researcher makes limitations concerning the data and the analysis. This research focused on identifying the types of metaphor according to Newmark's theory. Then, analyzing the translation procedure used in *Circe* and its Indonesian translation to translate the metaphor, also based on Newmark's theory. Therefore, the limitation of this research is only analyzing the data according to Newmark's theory.