

INTRODUCTION

Novel is one of the literary works that is widely known by many of us. Reading novels could be a stress relief that diverts the mind from tedious activities into something enjoyable. Abrams (1999) defines a novel as a narrative of a fiction story that has a variety of characters, deeper plots, and diverse writings which are usually written longer than a short story (p. 190). Translating a novel into English is important to reach a wider audience. An interesting part that we find in a novel is the figurative language used by the author to convey the story. This also comes as a challenge for translators to deliver the message in its translation.

Figurative language is used in the novel to make a story in a novel more imaginative, attractive, and engaging. Moreover, the figurative language is used as a way to convey the concept of emotion or a statement that can not be defined clearly to someone who has no experience in it. Figurative language could be defined as a distinguished form of words that has a special meaning or effect, renowned by the user's language, as stated by Abrams (1999). In this context, translators need a formula or specific method when it comes to transferring the message covered in the different forms of expressions in a novel to be accepted in readers' cultural understanding.

The writer found that most of the figurative languages written in the original novel are metaphors. Thus, the writer was curious to learn how the metaphors in the TL were translated. According to Abrams (1999) metaphor is “a word or expression that in literal usage denotes one kind of thing to make a distinction of the other things, without asserting a comparison” (p. 97). Meanwhile, Larson (1998) states that metaphors are “common figures of speech that are expressed *likeness*

with comparison, which do not use the form of words such as *like* or *as*” (p. 271). Thus, metaphor can be identified as part of figurative speech which compares two similar objects to express different meanings.

Metaphor has a very close relationship with simile. Both are part of figurative speech and grammatical forms that represent two proportions in the semantic area and have the same function; to make comparisons. It can be identified whether a word is a simile or metaphor by noticing the use of such words as *like*, *as if*, and *seem*. For example, in *Ben is as brave as a lion*, the comparison is clear between *Ben* is compared to *lion*, and the similarity is that both are *brave*. On the other hand, in *Ben is a lion*, the meaning is implicit without clear denotation such as *like* or *as*.

The classification of metaphors is divided into dead and living metaphors. In translating the metaphors, it is important to identify whether it is part of the dead or live category to avoid confusion. According to Larson (1998), the “dead” metaphors could be defined as the idiomatic expression which means it can be understood because it was familiar for those who read it. Meanwhile, the ‘living’ metaphors were constructed by the author to create a special effect on the story while needed further attention to get the meaning of it (p. 274).

We are probably familiar with parts of idiomatic expression such as *leg of the table*. Our mind will instantly understand that the meaning of the leg is related to a thing other than to a human or an animal without thinking much further. On the other hand, we might not understand and need to think when finding a text with an

expression *he wouldn't have to be fishing for compliments*. Such a metaphor needs to be analyzed carefully.

To make metaphor translation easier, we can refer to the Larson's method in dividing the propositions in the semantic structure into:

1. Topic, an individual or thing described by the metaphor.
2. Image, the illustration of what is being compared.
3. Point of similarity, comment of event proposition which has the image of the topic.

Further on, choosing the translation procedures is also an important step for the translator to have a credible output. Larson's translation strategy (1998) is one of the common procedures used by the translator in translating the metaphor. The strategies are described as follows.

- **The metaphor may be kept if the receptor language permits.**

The translator has to produce the same result based on the readers cultural base.

- **A metaphor may be translated as a simile (adding *like* or *as*).**

The translator shifted the metaphor in simile expression to be more easily understood by the reader.

- **A metaphor of the receptor language which has the same meaning may be substituted.**

The translator might translate a metaphor with substitution with a different form of a metaphor in TL but has the same meaning.

- **The metaphor may be kept and the meaning explained.**

In order not to lose the impression of a metaphor, a translator could keep the metaphor of SL by adding the explanation. By doing this, the reader will get the message without losing the meaning.

- **The meaning of metaphor may be translated without keeping the metaphorical imagery.**

In applying this procedure, the translator is ignoring the image in the SL and translate the meaning directly without using a metaphor.

Metaphor translation is always bounded to target language culture which represents the authors' local perspectives through their writings and it cannot be translated literally. The translation, as a consequence, does not always equate to the literal word meanings per se, but rather adjusting the translation to suit the conveyed language narratives from the original text. The cultural background including periodical diversity, social culture, customs, and activities should be taken into consideration. "This can be a problem in the translating process where the translator needs to fill the 'gap' between SL and TL" (Newmark, 1988, p. 94). In this study, the writer would like to present other studies that have close relations to strengthen this analysis.

Khairudin (2015) analyzed the translation of metaphors in *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* from English into Indonesian. He analyzed that translating metaphors by using certain strategies such as adoption or reproduction, adaptation or replacement, with Indonesian metaphors, conversion to simile, adoption plus sense, conversion to sense, and deletion could determine the appropriation of the translation result. He identified 224 data as metaphors in the novel, 85% were

translated appropriately while only 12% and 3% were marked respectively less appropriate and inappropriate. Based on his research, it was important to translate English metaphors to Indonesian appropriately and it can be seen from the strategy that was used that the translation product of *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* is categorized as an appropriate translation.

A Study of Metaphor Translation from *Anak Semua Bangsa* into its English Version *Child of All Nations* conducted by Yosafat et al (2016) found there are three types of metaphors in the novel which are modulated, as the most recognized, source target and interpretive. They used the strategy of translating metaphors proposed by Shi's (2014) and classified the type of metaphors using Dunn's (2015) strategy which is Interpretive, Source-target, and Modulated. From there, they found 6 times metaphors classified as Interpretive, 22 times as Source-target, and 47 times categorized as Modulated. Meanwhile, the most strategy used is the literal translation and changing the metaphor to the meaning and found that translator employed either using literal translation or changing the metaphor to meaning strategies for translating metaphor. Based on the authors, the most used strategy was relatively unsatisfactory to some extent because the translation process and result tends to convey the message that has in the metaphor expression not transferred in its original form. They concluded that the translation product should preserve the meaning rather than the form.

Astri Dwi Floranti et al (2020) conducted a study on the Indonesia-English Translation of Idiomatic Expressions in the Novel *This Earth of Mankind*. This study aims to identify the idiomatic expression that has in the novel using the strategy of Baker's. They found that paraphrasing strategy as the dominant strategy

that was used by the translator. The authors conclude that translating the idioms in the *Bumi Manusia* novel was quite a challenging process due to the availability of idioms equivalent in the SL and TL is quite difficult to find. Another result that she found, the other idioms were successfully translated with the same equivalent between the SL and TL, however, the different lexical words appeared. Furthermore, the equivalent achieved but the meaning was decreasing and this could be something that inevitable. Thus, the translator tried to find the balance out of it by using the paraphrasing strategy as the most appropriate strategy which reproducing the original meaning of the idiom by choosing the general vocabulary in the TL (non-idiom form) which has a similar meaning to the idiom in the SL.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the application of translation strategies used to translate metaphors and the proposition in the semantic structure of metaphor in *Bumi Manusia* and its translation. This study is expected to provide valuable information regarding the study of the translation of metaphors. The writer found that the study of metaphors in the *Bumi Manusia* novel especially using the strategy by Larson's both in identifying and translating the metaphors are still hard to find. Thus, this study contributes to enrich the study of metaphorical translation.

The distinctive part between this study and the previous study was the data that the author was using a novel from the Indonesian language which is *Bumi Manusia* novel. This is one of the uncommon studies since the author would like to know how the Indonesian language especially metaphor could be translated and understood by the reader that has a different language. The second distinctive part of this study is the author discuss how metaphors translated using the method and strategy that were proposed by Larson's. The author would like to know the result

of the message whether arrived appropriately in the TL by applying the strategy by Larson's. The strategy also helped to determine the quality of the translation result in the TL. Meanwhile, the previous study about the *Bumi Manusia* novel only showed the translation of idioms without inserting the metaphors.

RESEARCH METHOD

Bogdan and Biklen (1982) state that “qualitative research is descriptive in which the data is collected in the form of words (transcript, fieldnotes, or personal documents) or pictures rather than numbers to get as close as possible to the form in which they were transcribed” (p. 5). In this study, the writer uses a descriptive-qualitative method that presented the data taken from the novel with a content analysis method.

To collect the data, the writer initially read the two versions of the novel. The Indonesian version entitled *Bumi Manusia* written by Pramoedya Ananta Toer is the source text, and *Earth of a Mankind* by Max Lane is the target text.

Next, the writer collected the data by identifying and marking the words, clauses, and sentences that contained metaphors in the original version and its translation. The writer then classified and put the data into the table side by side to show the difference between the SL and TL. After classifying the data, the writer analyzed the strategies applied in translating the metaphors. To help the analysis process, the writer used KBBI and OALD online dictionaries to get the meanings of the data both in the SL and TL.

The identified data are then counted to get the result of how many times each strategy is applied in translating the metaphors. The writer made another table