

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a general description of the paper. It covers the background of the study, research questions, the aim of the study, limitation of the study, clarification of key terms, and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background

Novel is one of literary work often used by the writer to express their feelings and emotions. According to Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary (1995), novel is fictitious prose narrative or tale of considerable length (now usually one long enough to fill one or more volumes) in which characters and actions representative of the real life of past or present times and portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. It can be effective one to tell the readers about the writer's meanings and messages. Nowadays English novel has been one of popular literary work whose power can influence its readers significantly. There is a high public demand for the novel. Therefore, this high enthusiasm leads it to be translated into many languages in the world. In Indonesia, English novel is the most frequent foreign novel which is rendered into Bahasa Indonesia.

Translation is a definite medium when an English novel is attempted to be presented in other language besides the writer writes in. The translated novel makes the readers get easier in reading and understanding it. In other words, the messages

and the meanings from a novel will be more comprehensively understood by the readers. One of translation definition stated by Newmark (1988: 5) is rendering the meaning of a text in one language into another in the way that the author intended a text. He also suggests that translation should be made as close as possible to the original writer's style. Moreover, according to Oxford Dictionary (1985), translation is the activity of changing something or especially written to another language.

The process of translation from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) has to be done without omitting the sense from the original novel since it is very possible that the different culture between the writer's and the translator's will influence the quality of translation product. The factors such as the translator's sufficient knowledge of translation principles, his or her understanding about the culture differences origin from those languages, and the writer's style of writing, will assist the translator to be more aware and comprehensible in transferring the messages to the readers. Finlay says in Simatupang (2000:3):

Ideally the translation should give the sense of the original in such a way that the reader is unaware that he is reading a translation.

Based on explanation above, it seems that the translator is responsible to transfer what messages and sense from the original text, in this case is novel. Simply, the translator has to deliver and keep being communicative them from the original novel as the author attempts to.

To translate the novel it will be harder when it contains certain figurative language since it should not be taken literally only or needs new ways of translation.

Frost (http://www.frostfriends.org/figurative_language.html) states one of definition of figurative language:

Figurative language is a tool which an author employs (or use) to help the reader visualize (or see) what is happening in the story or poem. It is used whenever someone describes something by comparing it with something else through the use of unusual comparisons in order to furnish new effects to fresh the insight into an idea or subject, to arise interest and to make things clear.

The figurative language is frequently applied in writing a literary work including novel. This is the challenge for the translator of such kind of novel. There are many reasons why the writer uses figurative language on their work. Probably, the writer wants to make it more artistic and interesting to read. Even some writers of the novel apply the figurative language so frequent on purpose to characterize his or her writing style. Some problems will be found when English containing-figurative language novel is attempted to be translated

The previous research about translation analysis of figurative language mostly concern over adult novel, while to children novels are still rarely investigated. Whereas children novel contains figurative language spread on almost each page of it in order to excite their reading interest. As known by the researcher that children prefer language use which attracts their imagination to literal language only.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

In arranging a novel, a writer needs to serve his messages and meanings not only in understandable language, but also in language that is interesting and able to attract the readers. The figurative language is often used. It is applied both in adult

and children novel. Previous research mostly conducted to analyze figurative language translation from adult novel, while to children novel is still rare. So it is interesting to analyze figurative language translation because it is different with to analyze the common text, and to analyze what procedures which are applied in translating them.

1.3 Research questions

In this study, the writer has some questions that will guide the writer in conducting the research. The questions are as below:

1. What types of figurative languages which are found in the novel?
2. What types of figurative languages which are translated in the novel?
3. What procedures are used by the translator in translating the figurative language found in the novel?

1.4 Assumption

1. Every language has its own figurative language which is possibly different with each other.
2. A literary work like a novel contains types of figurative language to attract the readerships.
3. The English figurative language will possibly be different when it is translated into other languages like Indonesian.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This research is limited to analyze the translation of figurative language in the novel entitled Charlie and the Chocolate Factory written by Roald Dahl which

was published by the Penguin Group, from the original English version into translated version in *Bahasa Indonesia* translated by Ade Dina Sigarlaki. The main concern is the translation procedures used by the translator. In this research, the kinds of figurative language that will be analyzed are hyperbole, paradox, metonymy, metaphor, simile, personification, allegory, synecdoche, symbol, idiom, sarcasm, and oxymoron.

1.6 The Aims of the Study

In line with the research questions above, this study is aimed at:

1. Finding out the kind of figurative languages which are found in the novel
2. Finding out the kind of figurative languages which are translated in the novel
3. Analyzing what procedures which are used by the translator in translating the figurative language in the novel

1.7 The significance of the study

The study is expected to investigate the kinds of figurative language translated in the novel, and then analyze the procedures used by the translator in translating figurative language found in the novel. This study is also provided for those who want to study kind of figurative language existing in the novel, and generally, for those who need to broaden their knowledge of the translation procedures applied in translating figurative language.

1.8 Research method

In conducting this study, the writer employs descriptive method to achieve the goal. By using this method, the writer attempts to find, identify, and analyze the

data collected. The qualitative research is also employed by the writer toward this study in order to answer the research questions.

1.9 Data collection

In collecting the data, the writer has some several steps as below:

1. Reading the original and the translated novel
2. Comparing between the original version and the translated one
3. Finding out, defining, and categorizing each type of figurative language in the novel
4. Analyzing and describing the translation of figurative language in the novel

1.10 Clarification of Terms

- Translation: rendering the meaning of a text in one language into another in the way that the author intended a text (Newmark: 1988).
- Novel: fictitious prose narrative or tale of considerable length (now usually one long enough to fill one or more volumes) in which characters and actions representative of the real life of past or present times and portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity (Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary: 1995).
- Figurative Language: a tool which an author employs (or use) to help the reader visualize (or see) what is happening in the story or poem. It is used whenever someone describes something by comparing it with something else through the use of unusual comparisons in order to furnish new

effects to fresh the insight into an idea or subject, to arise interest and to make things clear (Frost: 2006).

1.11 Organization of the paper

It is organized by the writer some chapters as follow:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, research questions, the aim of the study, limitation of the study, clarification of key terms, and organization of the paper.

CHAPTER II THEORITICAL FOUNDATION

This chapter deals with theories related to the study.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter contains the research method used by the writer in conducting this study.

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter discusses about the data presentation and analysis from the article about passive voice forms found in the article.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This last chapter presents the result of the research in form of conclusions and suggestions.