

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Communication is a basic need to all human communities, and it can be defined as the process in which information is exchanged. One way in which communication occurs is through written language, and one way to exchange information through written language is translation. Newmark (1981:7) said that “translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in another language”. For another definition of translation, McGuire (1980:2) states that

“translation involves the rendering of a source language text into the target language so as to ensure that (i) the surface meaning of the two will be approximately similar and (ii) the structure of the SL will be preserved as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL structure will be seriously distorted.”

Conventionally, it is suggested that in order to perform their job successfully, translators should meet three important requirements; they should be familiar with:

- the source language
- the target language
- the subject matter

Based on this premise, the translator discovers the meaning behind the forms in the SL and does his/her best to reproduce the same meaning in the TL, using the forms and structures of the target language. A translator should

understand perfectly the content and intention of the author whom s/he is translating. The principal way to achieve this purpose is reading all the sentences or the text completely so that a translator can give the idea that s/he wants to say in the TL because the most important characteristic of this technique is translating the message as clearly and natural as possible.

The translator should also have a perfect knowledge of the language from which s/he is translating and an equally excellent knowledge of the language into which s/he is translating. At this point the translator must have a wide knowledge in both languages for getting the equivalence in the target language, because the deficiency of the knowledge of both languages will result in a translation without logic and sense.

One of materials often be translated is literary work. In our country, there are so many foreign literary works, especially in English, that are translated into Indonesian language. The examples of English literary works, especially novels, that have been translated into Indonesian language are *Harry Potter*, *Eragon*, *Lord of the Ring*, and so on. Translating literary works is not so simple. Xiaoshu and Dongming (2005), state

translating literary works is not purely a technical change in language, but it requires the translator duplicate the author's process of artistic creation, grasp the spirit of the original, find the most appropriate expression of his own thought, feeling and experience, and reproduce fully and correctly the content and form of the original in a literary language comparable to the original style. In short, the readers of the translation may be inspired, moved and entertained in the same way as the native readers are by the original.

Novel is one of forms of literary works that is translated. Novel contains a style of language to attract the readers' attention and interest. Most readers and

writers think of language as a clear and factual means of expressions for accurately communicating ideas and messages. One form of stylistic language which the writers use to connect the readers to the work and convey the messages is figurative language. Figurative language is a literary device used commonly in literature. Writers use figurative language to help emphasize certain things and to help a better understanding to a subject being described. In a figurative language, an expression may be used to refer to an idea or object that does not normally belong to the primary meaning domain of the object that the figure is used to refer to. This seems to make the story more real than it would be without the figurative language. Translating figurative language in literary works is not easy since it poses particular challenges, including:

1. It requires that more attention be given to how the forms of the source language are re-cast in the receptor language. The translator would then re-express the figurative language of the source language in the receptor language fluently as though he were creating an original work of art.
2. It is not enough to know the meaning of each individual word in the text, but a translator must also understand the higher levels of meaning, including the purpose of the text and the parts on different levels that make it up.

In this respect, this study focuses on a novel written by Sidney Sheldon, *Are You Afraid of the Dark?*, that consists of various kinds of figurative language. Probably this story is easily understood by the native readers. However, the questions will arise when it has been translated into another language, Indonesian

language, for example, whether it has been successfully transferred into the target language and easily understood by the target language readers. It is the translator's role to bridge the gap between cultures underlying the source language and culture in the target language, especially in terms of translating figurative language.

Are You Afraid of the Dark? written by Sidney Sheldon and published by Warner Books in 2004 has been translated into Indonesian language by Gita Yuliani Koesbaroto and published by Gramedia Pustaka Jakarta in 2005.

This novel was chosen as the subject of the research because the setting of the novel were in several countries, such as in Canada, United States, Japan, French and Germany. So, the writer intended to find out how the novel's writer described different people coming from different countries and culture using figurative language in English and how the translator reproduced these figurative languages into Indonesian language.

1.2. Statements of the Problems

There are two questions which will guide the researcher in conducting this research. The questions are formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of figurative language are translated in the novel?
2. What kinds of translation methods are used by the translator in translating the figurative language?

1.3. Delimitation of the Problem

This study focuses on the analysis on how figurative language is translated from English as its SL into Indonesian language as its TL. In conducting this study, the researcher used a novel containing figurative language in English and its translated version in Indonesian language as the research subject. Specifically, this study attempted to explore the figurative language translated in the story and the type of translation method applied by the translator.

1.4. Aims of the Study

In general, the purpose of the study is to find, describe and classify the figurative language contained in the novel. Particularly, the aims of the study are:

1. To find out kinds of figurative language translated in the novel.
2. To find out the translation methods used by the translator in translating figurative language.
3. To find out whether the translation has fulfilled the requirements of a good translation proposed by Larson—clear, accurate and natural.

1.5. Research Method

In conducting this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the available data in order to be able in defining, classifying and describing them. Webb as cited in Ali (1998) states that “the aim of descriptive research is to provide an accurate and valid representative of those variables and describe them.” Moreover, Fraenkel and Wallen (1993:380) state

that “qualitative research is a research study that investigates the quality of relationship, activities, situations or materials.”

Using this method, it is expected that the researcher be able to find out, define, analyze and describe the figurative language translation exist in this novel.

1.6. Clarification of the Main term

In this study, there are several terms that need to be clarified in order to avoid misunderstanding of the concepts underlying the title of the study.

1. **Figurative language** is language using figures of speech (a way of saying one thing and meaning another); in other words, language cannot be taken literally (or should not be taken literally only). (Frost 2006). There are sixteen forms of figurative language.

Name	Definition
Alliteration	A repeated consonant sound occurring at the beginning of the word or within words.
Allegory	A poem in the form of a narrative or story that has a second meaning beneath the surface one.
Allusion	A brief figurative or symbolic reference with a literary text to a familiar or person.
Assonance	A resemblance of sound in words or syllables.
Hyperbole	A figure of speech in which exaggeration is used for emphasis or effect.
Idiom	A language peculiar to a group of people and has a special meaning of its own.
Imagery	The use of words to describe something, to create a “mental picture” of it.
Irony	The use of words that say something other than what we really mean.
Metaphor	It states that one thing is something else.
Metonymy	A figure of speech that uses a concept closely related to the thing actually meant.
Onomatopoeia	The naming of a thing or action by a vocal imitation of the sound associated with it and the use of words whose sound suggests the sense.

Paradox	A statement or situation containing apparently contradictory or incompatible elements, but on closer inspection may be true.
Personification	A figure of speech which gives the quality of a person to an animal, an object or an idea.
Simile	A figure of speech in which an explicit comparison is made between two things essentially unlike.
Symbol	The use of words or objects to create a special kind of “mental picture”, a picture that reminds you of something else.
Synecdoche	A figure of speech mentions a part of something to suggest the whole or vice versa.

1.7. Organization of the Paper

The researcher organizes this paper into five chapters as follows:

CHAPTER I

It contains an introduction which discusses background, statements of the problem, delimitation of the problem, aims of the study, research method, and clarification of the main terms and organization of the paper.

CHAPTER II

It consists of theoretical foundations that serve as a basis to investigate the research problem, which is definition of translation, process of translation, methods of translation, definition of figurative language, and kinds of figurative language.

CHAPTER III

It contains the research methodology which discusses the design of the research, techniques of collecting the data, population and sample of the research, instrument of the research, techniques of analyzing the data and procedure of the research.

CHAPTER IV

It reports the result of the study. This chapter contains the research findings and discussion. It also presents the classification of figurative language and the analysis of a hundred samples of figurative language translations.

CHAPTER V

It contains the interpretation of the result of the study in the form of conclusions and suggestions related to the study.

