

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This first chapter introduces background of the study including several theories related to the study, and limitation of the study. Besides that, it provides the research questions, the aims of the study, the significance of the study, the research methodology and procedures, and the clarifications of the key terms. Organization of the paper is presented in this chapter as the general depictions of the translating research paper.

1.1 Background

Nowadays, translation has become an important part of life. This act of transferring information and message from the Source Language (SL) to the Target Language (TL) has developed in many parts of the world. The main purpose of translating is to enable the readers to understand the message of the Source Language without any significant obstacle.

The role of translation is certainly important for individuals, group of people, or even a country to access lots of beneficial information from the other parts of world. Furthermore, a translation activity has always been interesting to do. This activity is clearly seen from the existence of translated books of various fields such as technology, economics, and literary works (novel, poetry and short story). Thus, in other words translation is one of tool to bridge communication in written form.

According to Newmark (1988: 5) “translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text”. Meanwhile, Oxford Learner’s Dictionary (2005: 1438) states that “translation is the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language”. Based on those explanations it means that when a text is translated from the source language (SL) into target language (TL), the meaning of the text must be same. Therefore, in translating a text the translator must deliver or transfer the information from source language (SL) to target language (TL) as clear as possible.

A translator holds a very essential factor in facilitating people or readership to attain a satisfying translation service. Furthermore, the translator should have good knowledge of both the source language (TL) and target language (TL). As stated by Newmark (1988:4), “a translator has to have a flair and a feel for his own language”. Here, the capability of translator will determine the quality of translation output. In this case, the translator has to be aware of cultural, politic, linguistic, and social background of source language (SL) and target language (TL). Hence, to be a good translator should not only master both the source language (SL) and target language (TL) but also the culture and social background of the source language (SL) that must be translated into target language (TL).

In addition, there are many texts have been translated from English to Indonesian or vice versa for example, history text, science text, literary text and so forth. One of kind of literary works is novel. Novel as one form of literary works

is used by the writer both to deliver his messages to the readers and to invite them to communicate through imaginative languages.

One of imaginative languages is figurative language. The figurative language is usually found in some literary works such as, short story and novel. In writing a novel, a writer mostly uses figurative language. *Meriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature* (1995: 415) defines figurative language as:

A form of expression (as a simile or metaphor) used to convey meaning or heightened effect often by comparing or identifying one thing with another that has a meaning or connotation familiar to the reader or listener

(Meriam—Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature, 1995: 415)

This may mean is usually found in the novel in which the writer uses it to convey exact meaning in a vivid and artistic manner. In other word, the writer tries to create an image in the readers mind. Thus, holding the attention of the readers is the writer's goal.

As mentioned before, the translator must deliver or transfer the information from source language (SL) to target language (TL) as clear as possible. In accordance with translation, figurative language must be translated carefully in order to avoid misunderstanding. In this case, in translating figurative language becomes one of challenges that have to be faced by a translator.

Based on the elaborations above the writer is interested to investigate one of the most famous classic novels entitled *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain. The writer has chosen that novel because the novel has potential issues to be investigated how the figurative language is translated and the

procedures used by translator in translating it based on Newmark's theory. Hopefully, this research is expected to give more knowledge to the writer or the translator, especially in translating figurative language.

1.2 Limitation of the Study

In translating figurative language, the translators have to be more careful because the translators not only render the meaning of source language to target language but also consider the other aspects, such as culture, social, and politic of source language. Furthermore, the writer found 398 sentences that contain figurative language in the novel. However, the writer focuses on 121 figurative language to be analyzed and in order to be more manageable.

In order to make the discussion in this study more focuses on the problem, the research is limited to identifying, finding out and explaining how figurative language is translated in the two novels. The reason of the writer in conducting this study is that is expected to reveal kinds of procedures used by the translator in translating figurative language. Further, to analyze the quality of translated novel version There are several kinds of figurative language (Meriam-Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature, 1995:415) that would be analyzed in this study, namely alliteration, allusion, assonance, imagery, simile, personification, metaphor, hyperbole, paradox, irony, metonymy, synecdoche, onomatopoeia, idiom and symbol that are found in the novel *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* written by Mark Twain.

1.3 Research Questions

To guide the research, the writer formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What kinds of figurative language are found and translated in the novel?
2. What are the procedures used in translating the figurative language in the novel into the Indonesian language?
3. What is the quality of translated version of the figurative language?

1.4 The Aims of the Study

The aims of the study are:

1. To discover the kinds of figurative language in Mark Twain's Novel entitled Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.
2. To reveal the procedures used by the translator in translating figurative language in the novel.
3. To know the quality of translated version of the figurative language.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The results of the research are expected to give inputs and ideas to amateur translator as well as the readers in improving and enhancing their translation skills especially in translating figurative language which is usually exist in a novel. In addition, the results of this research are expected to be able to give further knowledge for the writer and for Indonesian translators especially, translating

figurative language into Indonesian language. Further, this study identifies proper procedures, accuracy, clarity, and naturalness in translating figurative language.

1.6 The Research Methodology and Procedures

1. Research Methodology

A qualitative method is used in this research. According to Fraenkell and Wallen (1993: 38) “when a researcher used a qualitative method where the results of the research were not presented in numbers but in form of writing and giving interpretation to the result descriptively”. Therefore, the main goal of this research is to describe, define, classify, and analyze the data.

2. Research Procedures

In conducting the research the writer will use the following procedures:

1. The writer reads both original and translated version of “Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” novel.
2. The writer selects figurative language found out in the novel from chapter one up to last chapter.
3. The writer extracts each translation of the selected figurative language and places them to each line of the original in a transcript.
4. The writer juxtaposes the gained data both form the original version and translated version.
5. The writer identifies the procedures in translating the figurative language used in all chapters.

6. The writer judges how the quality in the case of accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of the figurative language in translated version novel.
7. The writer draws conclusion based on data

1.7 Clarification of the Key Terms

1. “Analysis is the study of something by examining its parts in order to understand it”. (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2005)
2. “Translation is transferring the meaning of the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL) in the way that author intended in the text”. (Newmark, 1988)
3. “Figurative language is a form of expression (as simile or metaphor) used to convey meaning or heighten effect often by comparing or identifying one thing with another that has a meaning or connotation familiar to the reader or listener (Meriam-Webster’s Encyclopedia of Literature, 1995: 415)
4. “Novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the character and event are usually imaginary”. (Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary, 2005)

1.8 Organization of the Paper

The paper is organized into five chapters. Each chapter has its own capacity to elaborate the content in details. Chapter I is background; this chapter presents the background of the study, limitation of the study, research questions,

aims of the study, significance of the study, research methodology and procedure, clarification of the key terms, and the organization of the paper. Chapter II is the theoretical foundation; this chapter presents review of theories relevant to the topic of the study. Furthermore, this topic comprises the theories about translation, novel, and figurative language. Chapter III describes the research methodology and procedures used in this study. It comprises the method of the research, the context of the research, source of data, techniques of collecting data, and techniques of analyzing data. Chapter IV contains the result of the study that comprises findings followed by the discussion of the data. Chapter V consists of the conclusions of the result of the study and the suggestions for further research.

