CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Translation is a medium to transfer a source language into the target language. One

can translate articles, novels, and short stories. Larson (1984: 3) states that:

> Translation consists of translating the meaning of the source
> language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the
> form of the first language to the form of a second language by way of
> semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must
> be held constant. Only the form changes.

Meanwhile according to Newmark (1988: 5), translation can be defined as an activity

of exposing the meaning of a source language into the target language in the way that

the author intended the text. In the same way, Nida (1982 in Cholilludin, 2005: 3)

states that translation is recreating the closest natural equivalence of a source

language text into a target language text, mainly in terms of meaning and secondly in

terms of style.

Translation activity and translation product are inseparable from the concept of

culture and language. Every language as a means of communication in this world

reflects its user's culture. Every nation has its own culture, which is automatically

different from other's culture, including the use of figurative language.

Figurative language is one of the phenomena in language. In accordance with

translation, figurative language must be translated carefully in order to avoid

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misunderstanding. Simple definition about figurative language is non literal expression in language use. On more sophisticated explanation, Reaske (1966: 33) defines figurative language as:

> Language which employs various figures of speech. In general, figurative language is that kind of language which departs from the language employed in the traditional, literal ways of describing persons or object. Using figurative language is making imaginative descriptions in fresh ways.

The figurative languages are usually found in some literary works like short story and novel. Specifically, Kenney (1966 as cited in Lestari 2005: 1) states that a short story is normally applied to works of fiction ranging in length from one thousand (1000) to fifteen thousand (15.000) words. It is shorter than novel which contains about forty five thousands (45.000) words or more. The unique feature of short story –in contrast to the novel—based on Klarer (1999: 14) is its impression of unity since it can be read in one sitting without interrupts the flow of story. Due to restrictions of length, the plot of the short story has to be highly selective, that usually focuses on one central moment of action.

There are various types of figurative language. One is a figure of relationships such as simile and metaphor. Simply, simile as a figurative language can be defined as a word or phrase by which anything is likened, in one or more of its aspects to something else, i.e. a poetical or imaginative comparison. Keraf (2005: 138) explains that simile is a comparison which is explicit in nature. It means that it explicitly states that one thing is similar to the other thing. Because of this explicitness, simile needs words to show its similarity explicitly; such as *like* and *as*. Of metaphor, Reaske (1966: 33)

describes it as the figurative language which compares one thing to another directly and it is usually created through the use of some form of the verb to be. In addition to this, Larson (1984: 246) claims that in English, a simile have the word like or as while in the contrary a metaphor do not have those words. In summary, a simile states that A is like B, a metaphor states that A is B or substitutes B for A.

Both metaphors and similes are common figures of speech found in many languages. These figures of speech are comparisons and in translating them, the translators must be careful because according to Larson (1984: 250), if similes and metaphors from a source language are translated literally into the target language, they will often be completely misunderstood because sometimes these figurative languages are rather difficult to understand.

At this point, I would like to analyze the types of similes and metaphors expressed in selected series of short stories *The adventures of Sherlock Holmes* written by Conan Doyle and find out the strategies used by the translator (Dianasari in *Petualangan Sherlock Holmes*) in translating them. In order to complete this objective, the collected data are analyzed based on Keraf's and Larson's theories about the classification of similes and metaphors. Then, those similes and metaphors are compared to their translated version to figure out the applied translation procedures based on Newmark's theories.

1.2   Limitation of the Study

This paper only analyzes the types of similes and metaphors expressed in the first half of series of short stories *The adventures of Sherlock Holmes;* Those are: *A Scandal in Bohemia, The Red-Headed League, A Case of Identity, The Boscombe Valley Mystery, The Five Orange Pips,* and *The Man With The Twisted Lip* written by Conan Doyle and finds out the strategies used by the translator in translating those similes and metaphors. In other words after identifying those similes and metaphors, this paper intends to explain how English similes and metaphors are translated into Indonesian (translation procedures).

1.3   Research Questions

The study is conducted to examine the following questions:

1. What types of similes and metaphors are expressed in the series of short stories *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes?*

2. What strategies are used by the translator in translating similes and metaphors in the series of short stories *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes?*

1.4   Aims of the Study

Based on the research questions formulated above, the aims of study are:

1. To find out the types of similes and metaphors expressed in the series of short stories *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes;*

2. To analyze the strategies used by the translator in translating similes and metaphors in the series of short story *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.*

1.5   Significance of the Study

This research is hoped to add to the deep understanding about translation of figurative languages, specifically on similes and metaphors to associate students who are interested in translation field. This research is supposed to expand our horizon in the field of translation and open our mind to become alert of the importance of the translation theory and its practice.

1.6   Research Methods

This research employs a qualitative approach. Lincoln and Guba (1985 as cited in Bandu, 2002: 63) explain that qualitative approach is descriptive. They suggest that by using this method, the gathered data encompasses transcript, interview, photograph, field notes, video tapes documents and other notes. In presenting the data, descriptive analysis method is not generally directed toward hypothesis testing (Arikunto, 2005: 234), but only to describe the existing phenomena and current condition without being influenced by the investigator.

1.6.1   Subject of the Research

The subject of the research is a compilation of fictional detective short stories entitled *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes* written by Conan Doyle and its translation entitled *Petualangan Sherlock Holmes* by Dianasari. The first book was published by Black Rose Publications and the second by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama. The book contains twelve short stories with each impressive case that the main figures, Sherlock Holmes and his assistant Dr. Watson, investigated into. I figure out the

English similes and metaphors contained in the first half of this series of short stories which are then compared to its Indonesian translation.

1.6.2 Data Collection

In this research, I used documentary investigations in collecting the data because I tried to look into specific characteristics in the document i.e. short stories which are related to similes and metaphors expressed in it. The steps in collecting the data are as follows.

1. Reading the original series of short stories, *The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes;*

2. Reading its Indonesian translation, *Petualangan Sherlock Holmes;* and

3. Listing and tabulating the collected data

1.6.3 Data Analysis

As proposed by Bandu (2002: 78), analyzing the data in a qualitative study basically involves synthesizing the obtained information from various sources into a coherent description of what the researcher observed or otherwise discovered. Furthermore, He suggests that data analysis relies heavily on description, even when certain statistics arc calculated. In this research, the steps covered in analyzing the data arc:

1. Classifying the similes and metaphors

The collected English similes and metaphors are classified into two types of simile and metaphor as issued by Keraf and Larson; open and closed similes and live and dead metaphors. The discovered data are analyzed by using those theories. All similes as well as metaphors containing the same types are clustered and counted. Then I

created the scaling for types of similes and metaphors and the percentage were determined.

2. Analyzing the translation procedure by comparing original English similes and metaphors with its Indonesian translation

In order to determine the translation procedure used by the translator in translating those similes and metaphors, each translated simile and metaphor placed next to its original English version. I analyze them using Newmark's theory about translation procedures. All similes as well as metaphors containing the same translation procedure are clustered and counted. Then I created the scaling for translation procedures of similes and metaphors and the percentage were determined.

I.7   Clarification of Key Terms

1. **Translation:** Recreating the closest natural equivalence of a source language text into a target language text, mainly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida 1982 as cited in Cholilludin, 2005: 3).

2. **Simile:** Figure of speech that draws a comparison between two different things, especially a phrase containing the word *like* or *as*.

3. **Metaphor:** The figurative language which compares one thing to another directly. Usually a metaphor is created through the use of some form of the verb to be (Reaske, 1966: 33).

4. **Short story:** Short work of prose fiction; a work of prose fiction that is shorter than a novel.

I.8 Organization of the Paper

The paper of the research is mainly organized as follows:

1. **Chapter I Introduction**

   It presents an introduction to the subject matter including: background of the study, limitation of the study, research questions, aims of study, significance of the study, research methods, clarification of key terms, and organization of the paper.

2. **Chapter II Theoretical Foundation**

   It presents the theoretical framework principal to the topic chosen. This section contains the theories of translation, theories of similes and metaphors as figurative language, and theories of short story.

3. **Chapter III Research Methodology**

   It explains the methodology chosen to conduct the whole study. It is divided into the description of qualitative descriptive method as the research design, the data collection method, data analysis method and also clarification of the key terms.

4. **Chapter IV Findings and Discussions**

   It is the soul of this paper. Firstly, it presents finding of the research, Secondly, it elucidates the analysis and the discussion towards the research result based on the theories given in the chapter II.

5. **Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion**

   It conveys conclusion and suggestion in accordance with the research.

6. **Appendices**
7. **Bibliography**