

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Research

The world has many regions, races, also languages. The media and ability from human to talk, to read, or to understand is language, people will give the response of what it means or what is informed about in a conversation, or paper. The language could be by oral, written, gesture, or even facial expression to convey something if the people is from different country and different language. So it means, language is important to learn because as a human needs to communicate or interact and to think to get another insight which is so wide from around the world.

The international language that people used in this world is English, it is good to learn beside their original. People need to do and to know how to develop and get a self-improvement. The function of language is as a conveyer in everything like learning about something, such as in education. Express feelings can be done by submitting opinions, discussing, even sharing about life. Also in entertainment such in movie, music, or book like a novel.

Human sometimes want to escape from an exhaustion or relief from stress in this life, that is why entertainment is made. People who love to read will choose books, magazines, short stories, or novels, either fiction or non-fiction. Fiction is about something that is not real or imaginative writing,

such as comic, poetry, novel, etc. Non-fiction is a writing which is factual and contains the truth, such as autobiography, encyclopedia, journal, etc.

Novel is one of literature works which contains plot, setting, and character that will form a story. Novel also has genre such as romance, horror, thriller, or even comedy. Aside from entertainment, reading novel actually could get knowledge improvement, mental stimulation, focus and concentration practicing, even vocabulary and writing skill development. Novel that is used in this research is from John Green. The title is *Looking for Alaska*, from America. This novel is inspired by Green's own experiences as a high school student and it won the 2006 Michael L. Printz Award from the American Library Association. This novel also has been featured on the American Library Association's list of Frequently Challenged Books in 2008, 2012, 2013, 2015, and 2016.

Language is different from one to another, so the novel needs to be translated from source language (SL) to target language (TL). Catford (1965) said in his book that translation is "the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)" (p. 20). SL means Source Language that needs to be translated, and TL is Target Language as the result of the language that has already been translated. So translating is an activity to transfer a language to another language with equivalent meaning.

Translator must be able to master the source language along with the target language. A writing could be translated word by word or summarized

it as a phrase as long as it is equivalent. Translating also sometimes has translation shift like '*a beautiful girl*' is translated into '*seorang wanita cantik*' in Indonesian language. In English the adjective appears before noun, but in Indonesian the adjective appears after noun. Translating also must understand the context and purpose to whom this writing for. Formal or informal, the translator must be considering in electing word.

Moreover in literature work, what is written not only daily word but also contained figurative language. That is why, there are so many style that people use to talk, write or convey a thought, including using metaphor. Knowles and Moon (2006) stated metaphor means "the use of language to refer to something other than what it was originally applied to, or what it 'literally' means, in order to suggest some resemblance or make a connection between the two things" (p. 2). Larson (1998) stated, "metaphors and similes are common figures of speech found in many languages" (p. 271). So, each of languages has metaphor and should know how the metaphor used and how to translate it to make everyone who listens or reads will understand.

The translator should know the equivalence of metaphor from the source language could be replaced in target language. People live in different region that could make different culture. Translator also need to understand the culture to adjust the metaphor. That is one of the difficulties in translating metaphors, so translators must implement the right strategy when translating.

Metaphor is not only used in literature work, but also in daily life. Expressing something to make it look more aesthetic or convincing, or even

imaginative. This is the example of strategy in translating metaphor with the equivalence:

Source Language:

“The game was annoying me a little, but I went into the bathroom as she sat down on that **inviting** couch.” (p. 84, l. 5-6)

Target Language:

“*Permainan ini lumayan menjengkelkan, tapi aku masuk ke kamar mandi sementara ia duduk di sofa yang terlihat **mengundang** itu.*” (p. 110, l. 5-6)

From that data the metaphor found in the SL is **inviting** from the word invite has explanation as “to ask somebody to come to a social event” (Hornby, 2015, p. 805). Mahoni translated into “*kkt. 1 mengundang. 2 mempersilakan. 3 meminta.*” (p. 359), which is equivalence with the TL **mengundang**. The image of **inviting** and **mengundang** correlated with the sentence ‘as she sat down on that **inviting** couch’ and ‘*sementara ia duduk di sofa yang terlihat **mengundang** itu*’ that Hornby (2015) explain if ‘couch’ is long comfortable seat to sit which is inanimate object that cannot do something like asking people to come. That just to describe the topic if the couch looks more attractive and comfortable in point of similarity. So, this data contained translation strategy number 1, the metaphor may be kept if the receptor language permits (that is, if it sounds natural and is understood correctly by the readers) (M→M).

For the equivalence based on the explanation above if the SL and TL are translated as literal as written on the dictionary so the equivalence in this data is as formal way.

Thus, based on the explanation and the analysis above, the writer chooses the title Translation Strategy of Metaphor in the Novel *Looking for Alaska* by John Green in English and Indonesian Version. Metaphor is one of figurative language that could make a sentence more interesting. Translating metaphor can be a nice challenge for a translator.

## **B. Questions and Scopes of the Research**

### **1. Question of the Research**

Because metaphor is figurative so the main problem developed in this research is to question how is the translation strategy metaphors contained in the novel *Looking for Alaska* by John Green. The main problem can be formulated into three questions as follows:

- a. What is the metaphorical translation strategy used from the comparison of the novel *Looking for Alaska* in English to the Indonesian translation novel?
- b. How is the equivalence contained in metaphorical expression?
- c. What kind of strategy is often used in translating metaphors?

## 2. Scopes of the Research

This research only focus on the strategy that used in translating the metaphor and how is the equivalence on that sentence. The theory is from Larson on his book “Meaning Based Translation” to analyze the strategy. For the equivalence is the theory of Nida & Taber from the book “The Theory and Practice of Translation”. In this research the data is collected from novel *Looking for Alaska* by John Green. The writer tries to find the strategy which is used in translating metaphor by classifying and analyzing the translation, we can understand how to translate from source language into target language by translation strategy.

### C. Objective and Significance of the Research

#### 1. Objective of the Research

The above problem formulation is the basis for achieving the objectives of this study, which is as follows:

- a. Classifying the strategy of translating metaphor from the original novel to Indonesian version.
- b. Analyzing the equivalence contained in metaphorical expression.
- c. Knowing what kind of strategy is often used in translating metaphors.

## 2. Significance of the Research

This research is hopefully being success in conveying the material and could make the reader understand. Being a references in study so could help in supporting another research.

### a. Theoretically

This research could be knowledge to people who want to know about translating and metaphor. People could get new insight by reading this research and build a desire to make a better research.

### b. Practically

This research could be an option as a reference in making another translating research moreover the object is metaphor. This research could be a comparison if people want to make a better research with this topic. People could know how is the strategy in translating metaphor in the novel *Looking for Alaska* by John Green.

## D. Operational Definition

After reading and understanding the theories, the writer could summarize the meaning of each material:

### 1. Translation

Translation is reproducing a word or sentence from source language to target language with equivalence word or sentence.

However metaphor is used in so many languages and so many literature works even in our daily life. To understand the metaphor in the cross language people could use 5 strategies which are the metaphor could be translated as the same metaphor; metaphor could be translated as simile; metaphor could be translated as another metaphor which has the same meaning; or metaphor could be translated as metaphor too with the explanation of it; and metaphor could be translated as non-figurative words.

## 2. Metaphor

Metaphor is a figure of speech that describes an object or action in a way that isn't literally true, but helps explain an idea or make a comparison. So people need to understand the context to mean it. Cross language need to be translated, so the target language of metaphor will be able to be understood.

## E. Systematization of the Research

The composition of the content in this paper is formulated from chapter I to chapter V that will be explained in order:

Chapter I: introduction contains the background of the research, the questions and scope of the research, the objective and significance of the research, the operational definition, and also the systematization of the research.



Chapter II: theoretical description presents the description of the research. The theories that support the research or a source to help doing this research contain description of translation, description of metaphor, novel, and research of the relevance.

Chapter III: research methodology, showing the method of the research like time and place also the kind of doing the research, the procedure of the research, the technique of the data is collected and analyzed, and the sources of the primary and secondary data.

Chapter IV: analysis data presents the data description and the data is being analyzed as detailed, and also the interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V: conclusion and suggestion relates to hypothesis discussion and the suggestion relates to significance of the research.

