CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This part presents some basic ideas related to the study being carried out. This part includes some points. They are background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of the key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Being an expert of foreign language, especially English is not easy. Some factors influence some factors make it difficult to learn. The factors include the different elements of the language components between first languge and second language. It is realized that the structure of *Bahasa Indonesia* and English are different. The differences are the use of tenses, verb change, the structure of phrase, and many more. In *Bahasa Indonesia*, we will not find the verb chance when the time of condition is different, but it exists found in English. English verb will be chance depend on the time: past, present, and future time. These problems must be faced by the students and they will make some mistakes in using them.

Listening, speaking, reading, and writing are some language skills we normally learn about, but there is another important skill in language learning it is translation. Most of students get difficulties in learning translation, because translating a source language into a target language can not be translated into word by word directly. The students have to know, acquire

translation from a source language into a target language they need to study some linguistics theories related to translation and it is not easy. Actually, we have to be more control in doing translation because we need a similar translation to understand what the word or sentence means.

Translation as "rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text". One of them can translate articles, journals, textbooks and even literary works such as short story and novel.[2]

A metaphor is defined as an indirect comparison between two or more apparently unrelated things. According to Newmark the point of similarity may be physical but often it is chosen for its connotations. Newmark states that the first purpose of a metaphor is to describe something comprehensively, economically and generally more forcefully than what is possible in literal language.

According to Newmark, metaphor could be any figurative speech: the transferred sense of a physical word, the personification of an abstraction, the application of a word or collocation to what it does not literally denote, i.e. to describe one thing in terms of another. Note also that metaphor incidentally demonstrates a resemblance, a common semantic area between two or more or less similar things the image and the object.[3]

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[2] Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation.* (London: Pretince Hall, 1988),p.5
[3] Ibid, p.104

We can find many translated books esepecially novels. In Indonesia we can find many English novels that have been translated into Indonesia, one of them is *The Ghost*, a best seller novel written by Danielle Steel that published in 1997. *The Ghost* novel tells about a man named Charles Waterston that decided to drive through New England after his divorce with the woman he loves, Carol, the beautiful young woman. In this novel the writer finds a phenomenon of language such as figurative language, especially the figure of comparison such as metaphor. Metaphor is the most significant translation problem, may occur at all levels – from word to text – at which level it becomes an allegory. In accordance with translation, these figurative comparison must be translated carefully in order to avoid misunderstanding. If metaphors from source language are translated literally into the target language, they will often be completely misunderstood, because the translation cannot simply reproduce, or be the original.

For the reason above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the translation of metaphors expressed in the novel entitled *"The Ghost"* written by Danielle Steel and find out the strategies used by translator (Widya Kirana "Belenggu masa Silam") in translating that by conducting a research "An Analysis on the Translation of Metaphors in Danielle Steel's *The Ghost*".

B. Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, this research focuses on analyzing the metaphors that is expressed in *The Ghost* novel written by

Danielle Steel. The problem will be discussed in this study as formulated through the following questions:

1. What types of metaphors that are expressed in *The Ghost* novel?

2. How accurate the translation of metaphor in *The Ghost* novel into bahasa Indonesia?

C. Objective of the study

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

1. To find out the types of metaphors expressed in *The Ghost* novel.

2. To know the accurancy of translation in *The Ghost* novel into Bahasa Indonesia.

D. Scope and Limitation of the study

The scope of this study is about translation of metaphor. This research is analyzing the translation of the metaphor into Indonesia. In order to get the good analysis, the researcher takes data from the authentic text of the novel *The Ghost* and the Indonesia one, *The Ghost Belenggu masa silam*.

E. Significance of the Study

The result of this research is expected to be used by students to increase their knowledge about translation of figurative language, especially on metaphor and to provide input about the strategies applied in translating metaphor. This research also supposed to expand our horizon in translation

field and open our mind to become alert of the importance of that translation theories and its practice.

F. Definition of the key terms

Translation

In order that readers do not get misunderstand, the operational terms are defined as the following. The translation, as process, is always undirectional, namely, it is always performed in a given direction from a Source language (SL) into a target language (TL).

Metaphor

Metaphor is called as part of comparison figure of speech. It compares two thing implisitly without using any comparison words such as, like, resemble to, etc. As a figurative expression, metaphor requires a special treatment to translate. The ability of the translator is very much influence to the result of metaphorical translation.

The Ghost

The Ghost is one of the best seller novel that written by Danielle Stelle published in 1997. *The Ghost* novel tells about a man named Charles Waterston that decided to drive through New England after his divorce with the woman he loves, Carol, the beautiful young woman. In this novel the writer finds a phenomenon of language such as figurative language, especially the figure of comparison such as metaphor.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides several theories in translating related with the metaphor to support the analysis of *The Ghost* novel. It is consist of the definition of translation, translation process, definition of metaphor, types of metaphor and the translation of novel.

A. Definition of Translation

Translation is a transfer of meaning of the source language into the target language through the procedures set out systematically. The process can be described as follows:
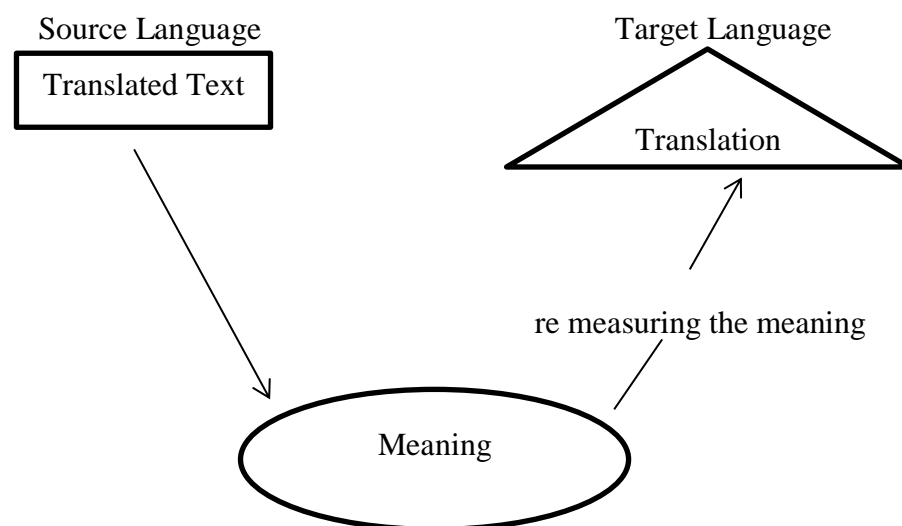
In the diagram above shows that meaning is paramount in translating activities. Translation is the meaning of re-disclosure by the translator according to the language of the intended target. Understanding translation according to Newmark cited in Mooryati Sudibyo suggests that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message

and or statement in one language by the same message and statement in another language. Each exercise involves some kind of loss of meaning, due to a number of factors. It makes a continuous tension, dialectic, an argument based on the claims of each language. The basic loss is on a continuum between over translation (increase of detail) and under translation (increased generalization).[4]

Regarding the definition set forth Newmark above there are some understanding that the writer can learn that, for the first: the translation is an activity requiring skill. This shows that the translation can be done by anyone who has the ability or skills, and activities will translate into better if the ability of translator is better. The second, translation is revealing the meaning or message packed in a source language into the target language. The third, because the shape of the source language is different from the language of the target, meaning try again disclosed by an experienced translator deviation from original meaning. It can be seen from the addition and subtraction of information on language translation. In this concept shows that the interpreter will not reach perfection in translating something, thus it can be said that the activities of translating not only the translation of the source language into the target language, but an attempt delivery of messages to the reader in accordance with the language that can be understood by the reader.

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[4] Mooryati Soedibyo. *Analisis Kontrastif Kajian Penerjemahan Frasa Nomina.* (Surakarta: Pustaka Cakra Surakarta, 2004), p.18

As Frans Sayogie's book entitled Teori Dan Praktek Penerjemahan *(Bahasa Inggris Kedalam Bahasa Indonesia)*, the notion of translation he quotes from Nida and Taber in the theory and Practice of Translation helps for translators, argued that the translation is "consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent message of the source language, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style". Thus, translation is essentially an effort to reveal the return message from one language into another language. Frans Sayogie adding that the translation is right or wrong depend on the "for what purpose" translation is done.[5]

Basically in expressing the definition of translation is not too different experts provide concept, extending just over what the meaning of the translation it self is based on the theories that they see themselves. The substance is the same, meaning that transfer messages or information found in the reader in accordance with the language they use. In addition, Hatim and Mason the writer also quoted in the book of Frans Sayogie (2009:8), defines translation as "an act of communication roomates attempts to relay, across cultural and linguistics boundaries, another act of communication, (which may have been intended for different readers and different purpose).[6]

Frans Sayogie an opinion about this translation by stating that the translation in this case is the receiver (message) in the original language

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[5] Frans Sayogie, *Teori dan Praktek Penerjemahan: Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia.* (Tangerang: Pustaka Anak Negri, 2009), p.7
[6] Ibid, p.8

(called the source language) and then, when translating in to act as the writer as the sender (messages) in English translation (called the target language).

In this case means that the translator has two functions namely receiver and transmitter of the message, making it perfect or whether the message was the author or the author of a text translation is highly dependent on the quality of the translator to understand the message the author to the reader that there is no error messages received by readers.

B. Translation Process

In translating, the reader cannot simply transfer the message from the source language into target language. Of course there is a process that the reader should do to translate a message or a text. Before do the translation process, it is better to know the nature of the translation process it self.

While the reader dealing here is not with an available process but rather with a set process, a complex series of problem – solving and desion – making processes performed by translator will attempt a different process. According to Newmark there are three basic translation processes:

a. The interpretation and analysis of the source language text.

b. The translation procedures, which may be direct or based on source.

c. The reformulation of the text in relation to the writer's attention, the reader's expectation and the appropriate norms of the target language.[7]

Translation process consist of three steps. The first, analyze the text. The second, determine the meaning. The third, reconstruct the meaning in receptor language.

There are three stages of translation process. The process can be described as follows:
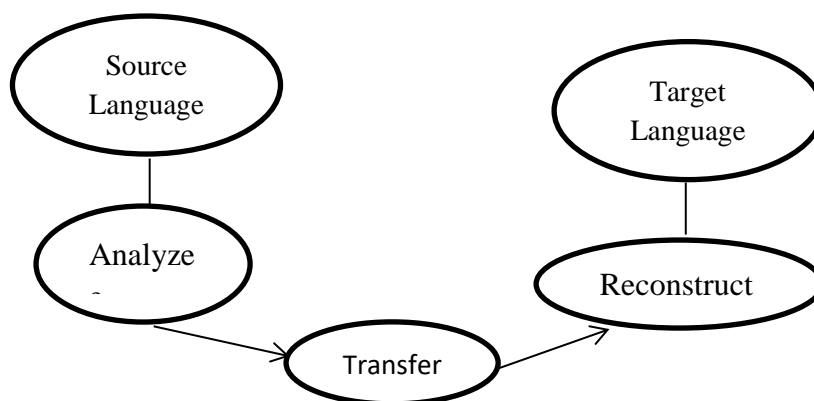
The stages of the translation proposed by Nida are:

1. Analyzing the message in the source language text.

2. Transferring the messages

3. Restructuring of the transfered message in the target language.[8]

Bell T. (1991) states that the translation process or the result of converting information from one language into another is to reproduce as accurately as possible all grammatical and lexical features of the source language by finding the equivalent in the target language and at the same

[7] Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation,* (London: Prentice Hall, 1988), p.144

[8] E.A. Nida and C.Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Leiden: E.J.Brill, 1982), p.12

time, all the information in the source language text must be retained.[9] The process of transformation it self takes place within memory:

a. The analysis of the source language text into a universal semantic representation

b. The synthesis of that semantic representation into the target language text.

C. Metaphor

1. Definition of Metaphor

The word 'metaphor' comes from Greek metapherein, meaning 'to transfer' or 'to carry over'. The word metaphor as a novel or poetic linguistic expression where one or more words for a concept are used outside of the normal conventional meaning to express a similar concept.

According to Bell.T metaphor is a kind of analogy which compres two things directly, but in simple form.[10] The purpose of metaphor to describe entity and in the more complex way than possible by using literal language. Newmark states that usually the comparison is made without using word such as 'like'or 'as'. It is also to appeal to the senses, to interest, to please and to delight.[11]

Metaphor is the use of a certain term, phrase or word in a sentence where the term, phrase or word do not convey their literal meaning. Keraf says metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly,

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[9] Bell T. *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice.* (London: Longman. 1991)
[10] Ibid, p.139
[11] Peter Newmark. *Approaches to Translation* (Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1982), p.84

metaphor as a direct compression which does not use the word: *like, as, if* thus that the first thing is directly to relieve to the second.[12]

Example: Mike Tyson is lion in the ring.

The metaphor of the word is "lion". Mike Tyson is directly compared with a lion in the boxing ring that defeat his enemy by knocking out quickly. Therefore, tyson is considered as a lion.

The reader must remember that the words being replaced must have the same characters, for example time is money in this case 'time' is metaphorical used. The word 'time' is described in the term of money. The reader have to understand that is characterizes of the money has high value, it happens to time as the writer. Time is important, it is supposed to be the same as money. The sentence can be interpreted time is valuable.

Metaphor is pervasive in language, and there are two principal ways in which it is important. First, in relation to individual word: metaphor is a basic process in the formation of word and word meaning. Second, in relation to discourse: metaphor is important because of the function – explaining, clarifying, describing, expressing, evaluating and entertaining.

According to Newmark, metaphor is one of figurative language, which is applied in the text aims to compare two different unrelated object, it is also reflected in our daily language and liven up some text of language to make them more colorful and dramatic. Peter Newmark stated that

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[12] Keraf. Gorys, *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa.* (Jakarta: Nusa Indah, 1989), p.139

metaphor is expression, the transferred sense physical word, the personification of an abstraction, the application of a word or collocation to what it does not literally donate to describe one thing in term of another.[13] Metaphor is different with another figurative language, that statement was said by John R. Seaele in *Teori Semantik* by Jos Daniel Parera, Which questioning about metaphorical term.[14] Daniel said that in additional, Victoria Fromkin and her friend state that *metaphor is an expression that ordinarily designates another concept, thus creating an implicit comparison.*[15] Beside that, Homby states that the dictionary defined the meaning of *metaphor is a word or phrase used to describe somebody or something else, in a way that is different from it is normal use, in order to show them to things pot he writer full.*[16]

Metaphor does not only appear as nouns, but also as verbs and adjectives. In the expression 'The police dig up enough evidence to send him to prison', the metaphorical phrase is a verb, dig up. The verb phrase dig up literally means 'to take something out of ground' but metaphorically means 'to investigae and collect the evidence carefully'. The original sense of the adjective sour is 'having the acid taste: however the writer in the following expression. 'My relationship between me and

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[13] Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation* (London: The Prentice Hall, 1988), p.104

[14] Jos Daniel, *Teori Semantik* (Jakarta: Erlagga, 2004), p.132

[15] Victoria Fromkin, etal. *An Introducing to Language.* (United States: Michael Rosernberg, 2003), p.204

[16] A.S.Homby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary 7th Edition* (Oxford: Oxford University press, 2005), p.936

her has turned sour', the metaphorical sense is'unfriendly, not harmonious any more'.

Metaphor is the cornerstone of meaning and thought, not merely a stylistic device. A remarkable appeal of metaphor is that it makes an idea vivid. Besides, metaphor can also put on more the write right of meaning in a literary work. Through metaphor, a writer can convey extensive ideas by using a mall number of words. For example, in the expression 'Life is a journey', the writer uses the word journey as an analogy to life. A human sets out at birth, travels through various regions (passes through many phrase in life, from baby to adult) and arrives at the destination of death. The example proves the writer of metaphor of how to convey an extensive idea by using only a few words.

2. Types of Metaphor

As for types of metaphors, the criterion of time, or in other words, the novelty or originality of expressions, asproposed by Newmark has been often applied. On one hand, there are unlexicalised metaphors which are absolutely or relatively novel and creative, while on the other hand, there is a whole world of lexicalised metaphors whosemetaphorical nature is still apparent, but which are already established in the language.Here Newmark's typology of metaphors is considered and discussed:

a. Dead metaphors (are metaphors where you are hardly conscious of the image and describe and relate to universal terms like space and time;

their figurative meaning is lost or very hard to distinguish and they are lexicalised.

b. Cliché metaphors (are ones that have temporarily outlived their usefulness like jewel in thecrown of the country's education); Newmark distinguishes them by saying that clichés are made up of twotypes of fixed collocations (figurative adjective + literal noun or figurative verb + figurative noun). They are similar to dead metaphors because they have been overused and very often, their secondary, figurative meanings can be found in dictionaries. Newmark (1988:108) argues that it is the translator's choice to distinguish stock metaphors from clichés since they overlap.

c. Standard metaphors (are established metaphors used in an informal context referentially pragmatically efficient like oil the wheels); they are often culturally bound, they have certain emotional warmth and are not, as opposed to most dead and cliché metaphors, deadened by overuse.

d. Adapted metaphors (are metaphors which involve an adaptation of an existing metaphor)

e. Recent metaphors (are metaphorical neologisms which spread fast in language, like skint without money); these metaphors are lexicalised ones.

f. Original metaphors are unlexicalised ones; they portray the writer's personality and comment on life. Newmark considers as metaphors

those that have two purposes, the first one is to describe a mental process or state, a concept, a person, an object, a quality or an action more comprehensively and concisely than is possible in literal or physical language. The second one is that metaphors should appeal to the senses, to interest, to clarify graphically, to please, to delight. His definition can be explained as both cognitive and aesthetic, since a metaphor on its own covers these two purposes together.[17]

3. The Translating of the literary work

The Translating of the literary work, however, is not always as easily and excitingly as the translating of other text which may consist only few culture-specific terms and expression with multi-interpretations. Different genre of literary works needs different techniques of translation. The translation of such literary works as novel is one translation kind that requires certain techniques and much struggles. The translation of a novel might also be considered as literary work translation. The very important notion of this is that the translator should at all possible preserve the fairness and nearness of the sight of the author and the readership's reception of any single part of idea. Consequently, the quality of text content is the main point in translation work during the bridging of the message delivery from the author to the reader of the translation work in order to follow the same idea of the original work.

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[17] Newmark, P. *A textbook of translation.* (London: Pretince Hall, 1988), p.112

Since novels are written and published mostly to amuse the readers, the transfer of such text from the source language to target language should use the most easily understandable language in every expression, every single term, as well as the text in the readership side. One will be able to take pleasure in reading the plot of story only if the translation is not messed up with strange diction or weird and wonderful choice of words caused by the very much literal and word-for- word translation. Within this frame, this article is presented with a study on the translator's choice of diction in the translation of specific terms and expressions in the novel translation as a literary work, in this term, the translation of novel from English into Bahasa Indonesia.[18]

D. The Translation of novel

According to Newmark the obvious problem of the translation in the novel is the relative importance of the source language (SL) culture and the author's moral purpose to the reader – it may be exemplified in the translation of the proper names: of the SL conventions and the author's idiolect, literary convention of period, and the norms of the SL.The signal importance of the translation of some novels has been the introduction of a new version injecting a different literary style into another language culture.[19]

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[18] Baharudin, *The specific cultural terms and expressions in the translation of literary work (novel).*(Semarang:2018), p.73
[19] Ibid, 69

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents and discusses about the research method which includes research design, object of the study, research instrument, data source, data collection, data analysis and triangulation that are used to conduct this research.

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher will identify the types of metaphor and how accurate the translation of metaphor in *The Ghost* novel into Bahasa Indonesia. The researcher takes descriptive – qualitative design to analysis her study.

This study is analysis the text of novel. The data are desciptively based on the translation of metaphor. Thus, the reader can read and understand it easily, they know the metaphor that translated from the source language of the novel.

B. Object of the study

In this research, the object of the study is the original of *The Ghost* novel written by Danielle Steel and the translated of *The Ghost* novel by translator (Widya Kirana "Belenggu masa Silam"). In this research, the researcher focuses on the translation of metaphor.

C. Research Instrument

The instrument of this research is the researcher herself since in the qualitative study: the human investigator is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing the data. The researcher tries to find out the answer of the research question by conducting some ways of data collection and data analysis.

D. Data Source

The data sources are taken from the translated novel *The Ghost* and original novel *The Ghost* including the metaphor that found in the novel. And the related sources likes the data about *The Ghost* novel, books that describes the theory of metaphor, dictionary, thesis, internet, and other sources that related with this research.

E. Data Collection

The data of this research are taken from Indonesian metaphor that is translated into English in the novel. The researcher collecting the data by the following steps: firstly, she takes note about the metaphor that found in *The Ghost* novel. Secondly, she reads other sources likes literary books about the theory of metaphor, and choosing the sentence, and compare it based on the translated and original novel. Thirdly, the researcher finds the problem about translation of metaphor that found in the novel. And the last, the researcher classify the metaphor that found in the novel.

F. Data analysis

After the data have been obtained, they were analyzed in the following steps:

1. The researcher identified 11 Chapter of metaphor that found in translated in English and in original novel version Indonesian language *The Ghost*.

2. The researcher categorized the data based on the types of metaphor which is accordance with the novel used as the data sources.

3. The researcher tried to compare the data of metaphor that have been categorized based on original and translated novel.

4. The next, the researcher analyzed the data based on the theory of metaphor.

5. After the data of the whole categories had already been presented, analyzed, calssified, and concluded, the researcher made tentative conclusion. And the last, the researcher made final conclusion.

G. Triangulation

Triangulation it is used to check the rightness of the data which has function to check again the result of the data. Based on sociology shortcuts there are 5 types of triangulation: methodological triangulation, researcher triangulation, data triangulation, theoritical triangulation, and environmental triangulation. In gaining the validity and trustworthiness of

this study, the researcher employs a triangulation. It is methodological triangulation because this research surveys, interviews and observations, can be compared to see whether the findings are the same. The researcher asks one of lecturer Dewi Nur Suci, M.Pd to re- check the result of this study.