

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Recently the translation has developed quickly. It can be proved that the activity of translating the text usually uses the manual system. It means that the translation work uses dictionary. The growth of the technology, brings a great change to the translation system. Such as the finding of electric dictionary, for example, that is usually used by putting the button of the tool, automatically the information needed will appear immediately. In this case, it is easier, to do the translation work.

In doing the translation, a translator must have a skill on translation, because in making a good translation, a professional translator has to be concerned with transferring the meaning or the message of the SL into TL. Therefore he/she must understand the subject matter of the text in the SL and the knowledge of the equivalent terminology in the TL. Furthermore, every society has a certain language that is different from other, as stated by Samsuri (1992:10) that "Every language has its own rule in sound and its rules, a word and its form, a sentence and its structure". This statement means that language has several varieties, like variety of social situation or it can be said that language is different for every context. Language used by people, some of them use figurative language whether it is realized or not.

Human beings are social creatures, means that they cannot be separated from human life. In our environment the people can express their idea, feeling, suggestion, agreement, disagreement, happiness, sadness with do communicate with the people around them. Learning a foreign language is different from learning one's mother tongue. A foreign language learner will meet many of difficulties in learning target language. It is not easy for the beginner because they tend to learn a target language in the same ways as what they have learned in their native language.

English gives many advantages that it helps Indonesian people to keep up with the development of the world, especially in broadening their knowledge, not only in scientific and technological fields but also in art, literature, and entertainment. In Indonesia, many books that are written in English are sold. They are not only reference books but also novel. Novel is a form of literature that has a theme, setting, point of view, plot, character, and style in which there are cultural values, morals, and education. A novel is a long essay pose, which contains a series of stories of one's life with those around him by accentuating the character and nature of the off ender. Literary works can not be separated by the process of translating, because the novel is outside the country and sold in Indonesia will be translated into Indonesian. For suitability meaning of the source language (SL) and the target language (TL) sometimes forces the language so that the meaning was acceptable.

Translation is a target text written as a result of the translator's comprehension of source text. However, as Nida states that since no two languages are identical, either in the meanings given to corresponding symbols or in the ways in which such symbols are arranged in phrases and sentences, it stands to reason that there can be no absolute correspondence between languages (in Venuti, 2000). Besides, Barnwell (1983) also states that a good translation should be accurate, clear and natural so it does not sound foreign. In translating the novel is not easy task. Translation as a result should look nice and coherent for reading. Therefore, to get a good translation, translator should master in both source and target language. There are competencies should be possessed by translator, they are language competence, textual competence, subject competence, cultural competence, and transfer competence.

Translating is very important to get the information and new discovery. Without translating, the scientist might be missed it. They cannot follow the development of science, in addition if they disable to read in foreign language. Translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalence textual material in another language (TL) see (Catford, 1969:20) in(Sutopo and Candraningrum, 2001:1). Nida and Taber in their book *The Theory and Practice of Translation* in Widyamartaya (1989:11) states that "translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style".

In the process of translation, the translator must be careful in examining the source language. He or she has to consider many things when he or she wants to start transferring it into the target language. He or she must realize that it is a different thing between the source culture and target culture. If he or she has to translate a word or sentence, which contains the cultural aspect of a country, he or she has to find its equivalence in the target language that is suitable and has the same sense in the source language.

It is different in translating literary texts and non-literary texts. Since literary texts are concerned with the world of the imagination and are centered in human beings, sometimes reflected in their physical characteristics and their natural and climatic backgrounds, whilst non-literary texts describe the facts of reality, modified by human intelligence. The translator cannot take literary language at its 'face' singular denotative value, and has to bear second often multiple connotative meaning in mind.

Larson, For example, dividing the translation into translation based on meaning (meaning-based translation) and translation is based on forms (form-based translation). A literal translation which is based on or put the form according to Larson and a free can at equivalence with a translation based on meaning.

While Nida and Taber divides translation into a literal and dynamic translation. The literal translation does not reveal the meaning of the source language in the target language. Transferred into the target language is the language of the source, not the meaning contained in the source language.

Dynamic translation was intended to produce a dynamic equivalent (dynamic equivalence) in the target language. Basically a dynamic equivalent translation refers to the nature of that transfer messages contained in the original text so that the response of people who read or hear the original text.

In translating English novels, such as reduction changes, addition and modification from the intrinsic element of the novel is often unavoidable. As a novel source language into target language dubbed, not all words can be changed just like that. To discover what changes are made from English novels, we can do a comparison (analysis) from the English versions of the Indonesian language.

Figurative meaning is languages used with a meaning that is different from the basic meaning and that it expresses an idea in an interesting way by using language that usually describe something else or something impossible in order to achieve special effect or meaning. People required knowledge of language in order to interpret the figurative meaning and to differentiate from the literal meaning. Language can be used to stretch people's imagination, to make the impossible sound possible. And to bring abstract ideas to life. People prefer using language figuratively in order to make their language more beautiful, interesting and stylish. It can help making the listeners or the readers feel the language deeply and are touched by it.

In study by Putu Ayu (2012) is attempted to find out the types figurative language in the song lyric's by adele and analyze the contextual meaning of the figurative language used in the song lyrics. The finding of Putu Ayu's study is concluded that there are eight kinds of figurative languages found in four songs of

Adele, they are personification, metaphor, synecdoche, hyperbole, allusion, paradox, symbols and dead metaphor. It proved that the song writer use the figurative language in order to make her creation in this case the songs look alive so the listener can feel the condition that the song writer tried to show in that song. The use of the contextual meaning in this study also opens up all the meanings and the purposes from four song lyrics by adele. But unfortunately this study did not describe the process of translation and describe types of figurative language itself.

In Indonesia, people are easy to find many English novels from the famous novelist, like *Catching Fire*. *Catching Fire* is best known novelist today for his existing popular novels, with his works such as: *The Hunger Games Book 1 and The Hunger Games Book 2*. Almost all his novels have been number-one international best seller.

Figurative language is used to get what their say more vividly and forcefully. It cause language become more imaginative and it adds the intensity of speakerfeeling to convey the attitude. In the novel *Catching Fire*” By *Suzanne Collins* the writer analyzed, they also use figurative language. The researcher compares the figurative expression from SL and its translation in target language.

Figurative language force the readers to attend the connotative rather than to the denotative that make their thoughts and feeling are dealing with their imaginative and experience of figurative language, translator can be more understand by looking at the context of situation. In this case every translator use the type of different translation that can make the variation in the target

language. Knowing that there are differences in language system, a translator of novel “*Tersulut*”, make some variations as the figurative language translation in “*Catching Fire*” novel, for example:

1. a. SL: *But instead I sit, as motionless as the rock beneath me*
 b. TL: *Tapi aku malahan duduk tak bergerak sama diamnya seperti batu besar yang kududuki.*
2. a. SL: *The shoes pinch my toes as I crunch along the cinder street.*
 b. TL: *. Sepatu ini menggigit jari-jari kakiku ketika aku melangkah di jalanan yang berlapis kerak batubara*

In the preliminary data above that there are some variations in Figurative language translation from English into Indonesian. In point 1 a, the sentence shows simile in figurative language sentences *but instead I sit, as motionless as the rock beneath me* is translated into 1 b, *Tapi aku malahan duduk tak bergerak sama diamnya seperti batu besar yang kududuki*. In point 2 a, the sentence shows *metaphor* in figurative language phrases *the shoes pinch my toes as I crunch along the cinder street* is translated into point 2b, *sepatu ini menggigit jari-jari kakiku ketika aku melangkah di jalanan yang berlapis kerak batubara*.

Based on the phenomenon described above, the researcher wants to describe an analysis of translation of English figurative language in one of Suzanne Collins’s novel, *Catching Fire* and presented in the form of thesis entitled: *Translation of English Figurative Language in the novel “Catching Fire” into Bahasa Indonesia*.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, this study is conducted to answer the following questions :

1. What types of English Figurative Language are found in *Catching Fire* novel ?
2. How are the methods applied by the translator in translating English Figurative Language in *Catching Fire* novel into Indonesian version?
3. Why did the translator apply the most dominant method in translating Figurative language in the novel?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research are as follows.

1. To describe the types of figurative language are found in *Catching Fire* novel
2. To describe the methods applied in translating English figurative language in *Catching Fire* novel into its Indonesian version
3. To know the reason of translator applied the most dominant method in translating Figurative Language in the Novel.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This research focuses on on types of figurative language theory proposed by Perrine's theory and translation methods theory proposed by Peter Newmark found in "*Catching Fire*" novel translated into "*Tersulut*".

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The Findings of the study are expected to be relevant theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

The result of this research hopefully can be useful for other researchersto make further analysis, especially in the case of translation dealing withfigurative language.

2. Practically

a. Readers

(1). The readers are expected to have the larger knowledge about thetranslation of the English figurative language.

(2). The readers are able to recognize the types of English figurativelanguage and it's translation used in novel *Catching Fire by Suzanne Collins*.

(3). The readers gets the appropriateness of the translation of the Englishfigurative language in novel*Catching Fire by Suzanne Collins*.

b. Students

The result of this research can be used as an additional knowledge toimprove student ability in analyzing the type of English figurativelanguage.