CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

English is an international language. In Indonesia, English is a foreign language. However, English language can help someone to communicate with other people which has different country. So English language is very important to learn for everyone, include students. in learning English language there are four skills that will be learned by students, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing. In addition, there are also another skills that are very important to learn someone include students who want to be proficient in English language such as vocabulary or translation.

Translation is a process of transferring in which the meaning of discourse is given from one language to another language which has the same meaning. Not only is the translation used in the form of conversations with strangers, but it is also used to interpret discourse words, whether it is a book or a novel which has the another language. Therefore, now translation has became one of the important media for everyone. This is in line with making English into an international language. So, translation is the solution in understanding the books or other materials or even the conference as the supporting sources for the development of technology and science which are very important for all the people in the world.

In the translation process, there must be someone who will transfer meaning or translate from the source language into the target language. Venuti (1995:17-19) "translation is a process bye which the chain of signifiers that constitutes the source language text is replace by a chain of

signifiers in the target language which the translator provides on the strength of an interpretation.

The translator must know the two languages well, because in the process of translating two languages is complicated. So the translator must understand what is the meaning in the sentence. Nowadays, translators can also translate textbooks, even literary books, journals, short stories, and expecially novels. Therefore, being a translator is not easy because each language has its own rules in phonetics, structure, and vocabulary. But, sometimes translators also learn in finding problems when translating. One of the problems is dealing with metaphors.

In English metaphors have important aspects. Because metaphors can provide or obscure clarity or identify hidden similarities between two ideas. So the translator must understand the meaning contained in the sentence. Because, metaphors are groups of words with not has true meaning, but as figures of speech based on equations or comparisons.

However, the fact that translating a novel is not easy, because it has many metaphors. so translator sometimes is confused. This is because metaphors also have their types. Newmark, (1988: 106-112) classifies metaphors into the following six types they are dead metaphor, cliche metaphor, stock or standard metaphor, adapted metaphor, recent metaphor and original metaphor. However, the writer will analyze the types of metaphors. So, the writer will find out the most dominant type of English metaphors in the English novel. This writer will investigates the extent to which types of metaphors are used in the translation of English to Indonesian texts and how the usage of metaphors in the target text (TT) compares to that in the source text (ST).

In the research the writer will analyze the novel, because novel is a literary work in the form of a long narrative prose, in which there is a series of stories about the life of a character and

people around him by high lighting the nature and character of each character in the novel. Usually the novel is written with narration and description to describe the atmosphere of the events in it. The storyline in a novel is quite complex and there is more than one impression, effect, and emotion. The story in a novel can be very long, but there are many sentences that are repeated. so in this study, the writer will analyze a English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe.

The writer chose a novel to be my research material, because I want to introduce the novel among students, if the novel has a lot of sentences that are sometimes difficult to understand, there are even sentences that are unique and funny for us to read. So that it will be able to increase interest in reading among students. In addition, this can also add insight into understanding the meaning in sentences, so as to enrich the English vocabulary. So the writer choses to analyze a English novel called The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe, because the writer wants to find out if this novel has an English metaphor.

Therefore, the writer chose this title about "An Analysis of The Translation of English Metaphors into Indonesian in a Novel Entitled Bridget Jone's by Helen Fielding" to analyze the types English metaphors and translate types English metaphors into Indonesian in the English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe. And then the writer will analyze the most dominant type of English metaphors in the English novel entitled bridget jone's bye helen fielding.

With the explanation above, the writer conducts the study entitled: " An Analysis ff The Translation of English Metaphors into Indonesian in a Novel Entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe".

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulates the research problem as follows :

1. What types of metaphors from dead metaphor, cliche metaphor, stock or standard metaphor, adapted metaphor, recent metaphor and original metaphor used in English novel The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe in chapter one and two?

2. What is the most dominant type of metaphor from dead metaphor, cliche metaphor, stock or standard metaphor, adapted metaphor, recent metaphor and original metaphor used in English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe in chapter one and two?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of the study above, the writer elaborates the objective of this analysis as follows :

1. To find out what types of metaphors from dead metaphor, cliche metaphor, stock or standard metaphor, adapted metaphor, recent metaphor and original metaphor used in English novel The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe in chapter one and two.

2. To find out what is the most dominant type of metaphor from dead metaphor, cliche metaphor, stock or standard metaphor, adapted metaphor, recent metaphor and original metaphor used in English novel The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe in chapter one and two.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

From the problem above, this study disscusses and focuses to finding the metaphors in the translation of english to indonesian in a novel The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe. In this study the writer only focuses on finding types of metaphors from dead metaphor, cliche metaphor, stock or standard metaphor, adapted metaphor, recent metaphor and original metaphor used in the translation of english to indonesian in a novel The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe in chapter one and two. And the writer will analyse what is the most dominant metaphors which has in a novel The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe in chapter one and two.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The results of this study are expected to give useful information about an analysis the translation of English metaphors into Indonesian in a novel entitled the black cat and other stories by edgar allan poe. There are two kinds significance of this study. They are :

1. Theoritically : The finding of the study is expected to be useful for the readers to enrich their knowledge about the translation of English metaphors into indonesian in a novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe.

2. Practically : The findings of the study are expected to be useful for :

   a. The readers : Can understand to describe sentences metaphors. In addition, the reader will know what this sentence's metaphor means.

   b. The other researchers : This finding can be used as a source of information or reference and also as a comparison in conducting similar research about the

translation of English metaphors into indonesian in a novel the black cat and other stories by edgar allan poe.

c. The English Teachers : These findings can be guidance for them in developing their strategies and material in teaching students about the translation of English metaphors into indonesian in a novel.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW AND LITERATURE

1.1 Theoretical Framework

In this chapter, the writer would like to give some theories about the research. The theories is presented in order to give some concepts, that are related to the research. The concepts are explained clearly to avoid misunderstanding by limiting the scope of the problem.

1.2 Translation

In this era there are certainly many people who know about English, especially for students. Where they can read, write, listen and also speak in English. But there are some of them who don't understand about the meaning. However, there are some of them who don't know what to do, because they don't understand what it means. Where, before doing something it would be better we must understand what the meaning. Talking about meaning, it means related to translation. Where, translation is a process of transfer meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). In translation study, there are so many things that needed notes in transferring an information of source language to target language.

According to Catford (1965:1) "Translation is an operation performed on languages : a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another". "Translation may be defined as follows : the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)" (Catford, 1965:20).

According to Larson (1984:3) says 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. "Translation is a process bye which the chain of signifiers that constitutes the source language text is replaced by a chain of signifiers in the target language which the translator provides on the strength of an interprentation" (Venuti, 1995: 17-19).

According to Brislin (1976:1) "Translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target), whether the languages are in written or oral form, whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such

standardization, or whether one or both languages are based on signs, as with sign languages of the deaf".

According to Newmark (1988:5) states that translation is redering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. The defenition emphasizes that the author/writer of a text should become the main point when redering the main of the SL into TL – the translator pretending to be someone she/he is not. Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes translation is a process of transferring of the source language into the recipient language, both written and oral. And then Newmark (1988:6) says that "Translation as a profession has to be seen as a collaborative process between translators, revisers, termologists, often writers and clients (literary works have to be checked by a second native TL reviser and desirably a native SL speaker), where one works towards a general agreement.

2.2.1 Types of Translation

According to Brislin (1976:3-4) categorizes translation into four types, namely:

a. Pragmatic Translation

It refers to the translation of a message with an interest in accuracy of the information that was meant to be conveyed in the source language form and it is not concerned with other aspects of the original language version. The clearest example of pragmatic translation is the translation of the information about repairing a machine.

Example : For printing photographs, illustrations, use of high Resolution Paper, Glossy Photo Paper or High Glossy Photo Film is recommended. These media provide better colour reproduction and brighter colours than plain paper.

b. Aesthetic-poetic Translation

This refers to translation in which the translator takes into account the affect, emotion and feelings of an original agnate version, the aesthetic form used bye the original author, as well as any information in the message. The examples of this types are the translation of sonnet, rhyme, heroic couplet, dramatic dialogue and novel.

Example:

The rising sun is found not to be the rising sun.

It is the world which goes around.

The barchelor is found not to be bachelor.

It is the flower that thought he was a liar.

The love that shines collides with the lust and desire she fears.

And the bachelor flies to the skies to get the dice to show in front of her eyes.

But he dies and she dies.

If we can't say good bye eye to eye.

Then we don't have to cry.

But actually I WANT to cry.

For you must fly high up in the sky.

Leaving me alone here high and dry.

There will be no more lullaby.

Recited with a tone of shy.

c. Ethnographic Translation

The purpose of ethnographic translation is to explicate the cultural context of the source and TL versions. Translators have to be sensitive to the way words are used

and must know how the words fits into cultures. An example is the use of the word 'yes' versus 'yea' in America.

d. Linguistic Translation

This is concerned with equivalent meanings of the constituent morphemes of the source language and grammatical form, an example is language in a computer program and machine translation.

According to Brislin (1976:3-4) says that basically, based on the types of texts to be translated, there are two types of translation namely factual and literary translation. Factualtranslation refers to translating to convey information with precision, without involving the emotions or feelings of the translator but only based on the real facts such as translating scientific fields, reports, newspapers, etc. Literary translation refers to the translation of art works. In this kind of translation, the translator involves his/her emotion or feeling and it tends to be subjective, for example, the translation of poems, drama, novel, etc.

2.2.2   Method of Translation

According to Newmark (1988:45) states that there are eight methods of translation, they are :

1. Word-For-Word Translation

This is often demonstrated as interliniar translation, with the TL immediately below the SL words. The SL word-order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context. The main use of word-for-word translation is either to understand and the mechanics of the source language or to construe a difficult text as a pre-translation process.

Example :

      SL   : I will go to Bandung tomorrow.

      TL   : *Saya akan pergi ke bandung besok.*

      SL   : I like that smart student.

      TL   : *saya menyukai itu pintar siswa.*

2. Literal Translation

The SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context. As a pre-translation process, this indicates the problems to be solved.

Example :

      SL   : Look, little guy, you all shouldn't be doing that.

      TL   : *Dengar, anak kecil kalian seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu.*

3. Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the contraints of the TL grammatical structures. It 'transfers' cultural words and preserves the degree of grammatical and lexical 'abnormality' (deviation from SL norms) in the translation. It attemps to be completely faithful to the intention and the text-realisation of the SL writer.

Example :

      SL   : Ben is too well aware that he is naughty.

      TL   : *Ben menyadari terlalu baik bahwa ia nakal.*

4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation differs from 'faithful translation' only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value (that is, the beautiful, and natural sound) of the SL text, compromising on 'meaning' where appropriate so that no asonance, word-play or repetition jars in the finished vershion. Further, it may translate less important cultural words by culturally neutral third or functional terms but not by cultural equivalents - une nonne repassant un corporal may become 'a nun ironing a corporal cloth' – and it may make other small concessions to the readership. The distinction between 'faithful' and 'semantic' translation is that the first is uncompromising and dogmatic, while the second is more flexible, admits the creative exception to 100% fidelity and allows for the translator's instuitive empathy with the original.

Example :

SL   : He is book-worm

TL   : *Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca.*

5. Adaptation

This is the 'freest' form of translation. It is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry;the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture converted to the TL culture and text rewritten. The deplorable practice of having a play or poem literally translated and then rewritten by an established dramatist or poet has produced many poor adaptations, but other adaptations have 'rescued' period plays.

6. Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the manner, or the content without the form of the original. Usually it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, a so-called 'intralingual translation', often prolix and pretentious and translation at all.

Example :

SL   : The flowers in the garden.

TL   : *Bunga-bunga yang tumbuh di kebun.*

7. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation reproduces the 'message' of the original but tend to distort nuances of meaning bye preferring colloquialism and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

8. Communicative translation

Communicative translation attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

Example :

SL   : Beware of the dog!

TL   : *Awas anjing galak!*

2.2.3   The Process of Translation

According to Newmark (1988:21) there are two approaches to translating (and many compromises between them) :

1. You start translating sentence by sentence, for say the first paragraph or chapter, to get the feel and the feeling tone of the text, and then you deliberately sit back, review the position, and read the rest of the SL text.

2. You read the whole text two or three times, and find the intention, register, tone mark the difficult word and passagesand start translating only when you have taken your bearings.

2.3 Figurative Language

Griffiths (2006:81) says that he define a figurative interpretation as an explicature that involves treating one or more words as if they had meanings different from they literal ones.

According to Jhon Saeed (1997:16) there are six types of figurative language, there are:

1. Irony

    Perkins (2001:142) says that the basic characteristics of irony is saying the opposite of what is meant.

2. Metonymy

    Saeed (2006:85) says that metonymy define it in terms of a person or object being reffered to using as the vehicle a word whose a literal denotation is somehow partinently related.

3. Synedoche

    Accoding to Robet J Fagelin (2011:108) synedoche can be taken in a broad generic sense or in a narrow sense as one trope among others.

4. Hyperbole

    According to Claudia Clariege (2001:112) hyperbole is always more of something. Claudia added that Hyperbole is employed with the intention of the transporting the attitude of the speaker to the facts, without misrepresenting the fect themselves.

5. Litotes

Jeane fanehstock (2000:87) says that litotes is the words actually used minimize a subject that the audience does or should estimate differently.

6. The last is Metaphor (2.4)

2.4 Metaphor

According to Lakoff and Johnson (1992:1) "metaphor was defined as a novel or poetic linguistic expression where one or more words for a concept are used outside of its normal conventional meaning to express asimilar concept." This is opinion is supported by pinchuck (1977:163) in her statement "metaphor is found in scientific language too and may play an important part in the formation of concepts". Metaphor is a cognitive mechanism, in the first place (a conceptual metaphor), that enables abstract reasoning, which can be realized on the linguistic level in the form of a metaphorical expression, yet not only on the linguistic level, since metaphors can be found in the non-verbal or visual mode as well (Forceville and Aparisi 2009).

According to Newmark (1988:104) defines metaphor as : "any figurative expression: the transferred sense of a physical word; the personification of and abstraction; the application of a word or collocation to what it does not literally denote. Metaphor may be 'single' (one-word) or 'extend' (a collocation idiom, a sentence, a proverb, an allegory, acomplete imaginative text)'. Macadam (1975:747) affirms this in his statement "metaphor occurs when a word applying to one thing is transferred to another because the similiarity seems to justify this transference". Goatly (1997:8) further elaborates "metaphor occurs when a unit of discourse is used to refer unconventionally to an object, process or concept, or colligates in an unconventional way. And then this unconventional act or reference or colligation is understood on the basis of similarity,

matching or anology involving the conventional referent or colligates of the unit and the actual nconventional referent or colligates". He associates the term colligate to "one kind of colligate".

2.4.1 Classification of Metaphors

Over the years, metaphors have been classified in a variety of ways by different linguists. Aristotle discussed between 'common or unused metaphors', 'simple or double metaphors', and 'current or strange metaphors'. Black (1962) on the other hand THE RISE OF THE GENRE stressed that the only distinction is '**dead** and **live** metaphors'. Within this basic distinction, he further categorizes the metaphors as 'dormant' (*when the meaning of a metaphor becomes unclear because the sentence has been shortened*); 'active' (*when the metaphor is newly formed and fresh*), 'strong metaphor' (*which has high emphasis*); and 'weak metaphor' (*which has low emphasis*). Van Den Broeck (1981:74-75) introduced his version. He presents   three categories of metaphor – **lexicalized** (metaphors that have lost their uniqueness and have become part of the semantic stock or 'lexicon' of the language), **conventional** (also known as traditional metaphors, and which belong to a restricted area of literature and are only conventional within the period, school or generation to which they belong) and **private** (the so called 'bold', innovating creations of individual poets).

2.4.2 Types of Metaphor

According to Newmark, (1988:106-112) classifies metaphors into the following six types:

1. Dead Metaphor

Metaphors where one is hardly conscious of the image, frequently relate to universal terms of tspace and time, the main part of the body, general ecological features and the main human activity: for English, words such as: 'space', 'field', 'line', 'top', 'bottom', 'foot',

'mouth', 'arm', 'circle', 'droop', 'fall', 'rise'. They are particularly use graphically for concepts and for the language of science to clarify or define. Normally dead metaphors are not difiicult to translate, but they often defy literal translation, and therefore offer choices.

2. Cliché Metaphor :

Cliché Metaphor as meteaphors that have perhaps temporarily outlived their usefulness, that are used as a substitute for clear thought, often emotively, but without corresponding to the facts of the matter. Take passage: 'the county school will in effect become not a *backwater* but a *break through* in educational development which will set trends for the future.

3. Stock or Standard Metaphor

Stock metaphor as an established metaphor which in an informal context is an efficient and concise method of covering a physical and/or mental situation both referentially and pragmatically – a stock metaphor has a certain emotional warmth – and which is not deadened by overuse. Stock metaphors are sometimes tricky to translate, since their apparent equivalents may be out of date or affected or used by a different social class or age group.

4. Adapted Metaphor

In translation, an adapted stock metaphor should, where possible, be translated by an equivalent adapted metaphor, particularly in a text as 'sacred' as one by Reagan (if it were translated literally, it might be incomprehensible). Thus, 'the bali is a little in their court' – c'est peut-etre a eux de jouer; 'sow devision' – semer la division (which is in fact normal and natural). The special difficulty with these 'sacred' text is that one knows they are not written by their author so one is tempted to translate more smartly than the original.

5. Recent Metaphor

By recent metaphor, I mean a metaphorical neologism, often 'anonymously' cined, which has spread rapidly in the SL. When this designates a recently current object or process, it is a metonym. Otherwise it may be a new metaphor designating one of a number of prototypical qualities that continually 'renew' themselves in language.

6. Original Metaphor

We must now consider original metaphors, created or quoted by the SL writer. In principle, in authoritative and expressive texts, these should be translated literally, whether they are universal, cultural or obscurely subjective.

2.4.3   Translating Metaphors

According to Newmark (1988:106) whenever yo u meet sentence that is grammatical but does not appear to make sense, you have to test its apparently nonsical element for a possible metaphorical meaning, even if the writing is faulty, since it is unlikely that anyone, in an otherwise sensible text, is suddenly going to write deliberate nonsense. Thus, if you are faced with, say, *L'apres-midi,la pluie tue toujours les vitres,* you first test for a misprint. If it is authoritative or expressive text, you translated 'in the afternoons,the rains always kills the window-panes', and perhaps leaves interpretation for a footnote.but if it is an anonymous text text, you must make attempt: 'in the afternoons, the rain darkens/muffles/blocks the light from the window-panes'. You cannot avoid this, you have to make sense of everything. Usually, only the more common words have connotations but, at the pinch, any word can be a metaphor, and its sense has to be teased out by matchingits primary meaning against its linguistic, situational and cultural context.

2.5. Novel

According to Patrick Parrinder (2006:10) "modernity is implied in the very word 'novel', which means, literally, 'news'. (The term was derived from Latin and first used in the seventeenth century; in other European languages such as French and Italian it was originally a plural form used of collections of short stories.) Folk-tale and fairy-tale heroes are always the same, no matter how often their stories are told, but a novel must be novel just as today's newspaper (also a seventeenth-century innovation) must differ from yesterday's. Characters in novels 'live and die once—in their novel'. The story that each novel tells is a new one, however neatly it fits an established pattern. Ian Watt, who identified Defoe and Richardson as the first English novelists, called them with pardonable exaggeration 'possibly the first great writers in literature who did not take their plots from mythology, history, legend, or previous literature'.

According to Terry Eagleton (2005:01) "novel is a piece of prose fiction a reasonable length. Even a defenition as toothless as this, however, is still too restricted. Not all novels are written in prose.there are novels in verse, like Pushkin's Eugene Onegin or Vikram Seth's The Golden Gate. As for fiction, the distinction between fiction and fact is not always clear. And what counts as a reasonable length? At what point does a novella or long or short story become a novel? Andre Gide's *The Immoralist* is usually described as a novel, and Anton Chekhov's 'The Duel' as a short story, but they are both about the same length".

Novels by Sayuti (2000:7) are categorized as formal works of fiction. For the general reader, this categorization can help realize that any form of fiction was created with a specific purpose. The writer chooses the novel of Bridget Jones's Diary Bye Helen Fielding, because this novel is fiction that include many facts which have happened in this novel.

2.6 Previous Research

In the Research the writer review some report to related researchers about Translation oe english metaphors. The writer use some journal as following: **Hartono, Rudi (2010) "*Translating metaphors From English Indonesian: Problems and Solutions*".** The writer find how to translate Metaphors as data source and analyzed the metaphors from the text. After the writer analyzed the English metaphors, the writer can determine the types from the English metaphors. The result of the research the writer used is a semantic process method to render the meaning from the source text into the target text and the replacing the metaphor itself into the target language culturally and contextually accepted.

The second previous research was written **Sharmini Abdullah** and **Mark Shuttleworth** *"Metaphors in the translation of english Technical Texts > Malay: A Pleminary Study".* The written said translation becomes more difficult when it involves languages which have new and innovative scientific and technology terms. The terms may be more difficult then others to translate mainly due to their very newness, because of which no standard equivalent may yet have been arrived at as in the case of english to malay translation of technical texts. The writer study to investigates the extent to which metaphors are used in translation of English to malay technical texts and how the usage of metaphors in target text compares to that in source text.

The third previous research was written **Rahmat Budiman** *"Trasnlating English Metap hors into Indonesian: A Mission Impossible?".* The written said a translator is a person who formulates or reconstructs the message to be understood by the target readers whoose language and culture are different from those of the SL. It simplies that a translator must be someone who knows or is familiar with both languages and cultures. In other words, a translator must go beyond the words (text). And then the translator who is demanded to be able to tranfer the

meaning of ST into TT is often facing with untranslable metaphorical experessions of TL which does not have metaphorical expressions representing the one in the SL.
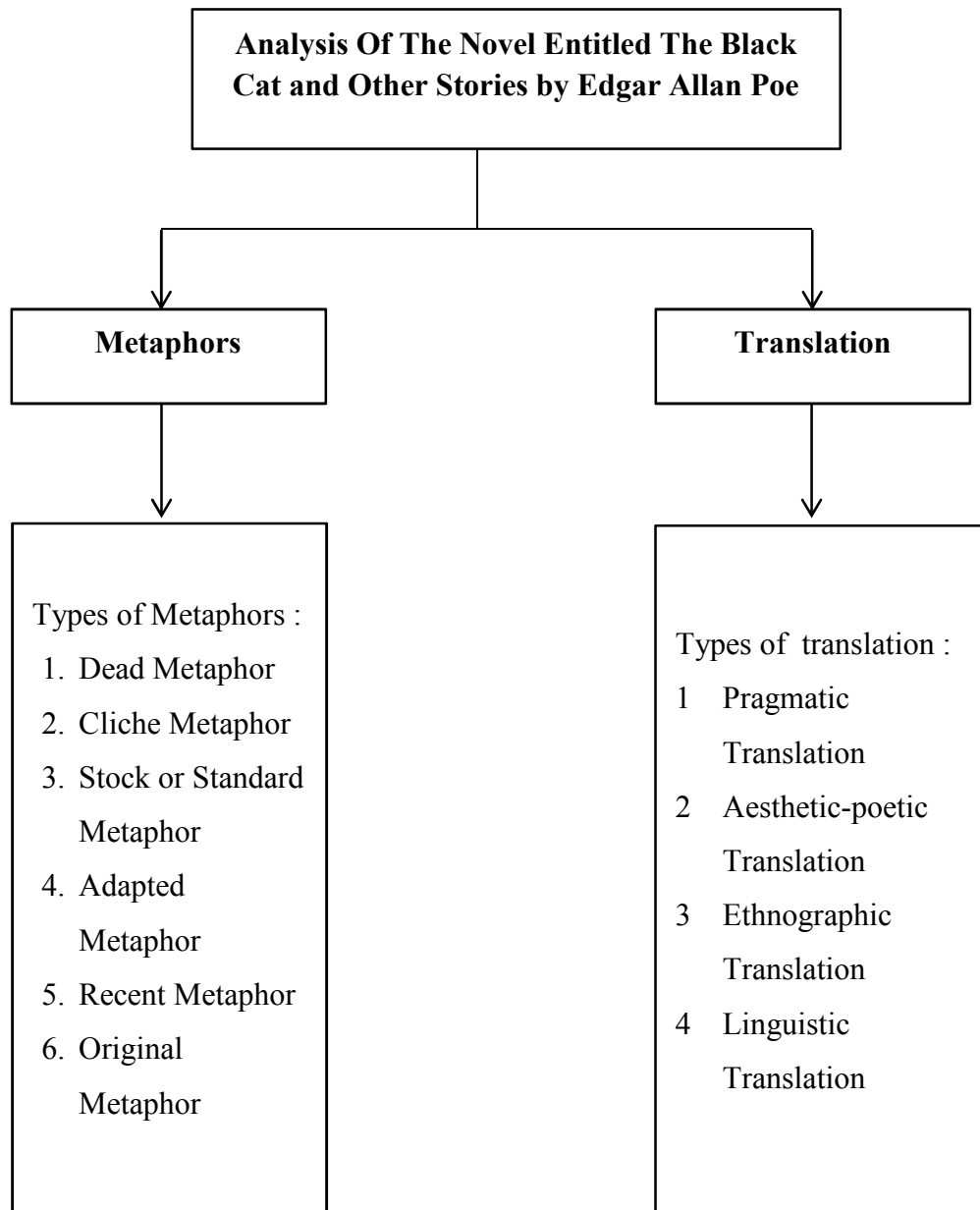
2.7   Conceptual Framework

Translation is a process of transferring of the source language into the recipient language, both written and oral. In process translation,there are many things that we need to be sure such as grammatical structure, form, lexical meaning, semantic meaning, equivalence and also shift in translation. In translation sometimes the learners find some problems. One of the problem is dealing with metaphor.

Metaphor is found in scientific language too and may play an important part in the formation of concepts. Metaphor is always figurative language and the meaning can't be understood bye knowing the meaning of individual word. Metaphors have six types, they are dead metaphor, cliche metaphor, stock or standard metaphor, recent metaphor and original metaphor. Sometimes we can found metaphors in novels.

Where novel stories of ordinary people, not kings and princes. They are written in prose not verse, and are intended for silent reading, not recitation in public. So, when we translate English metaphors in novels, sometimes we want to know what they mean. it issues words between sentences, sentences in the source language and is translated in the target. That is why, the writer chose a novel titled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991) to find out the types of metaphors in translating English to Indonesian languages.

Figure 2.7 Conceptual Framework *"An Analysis Of The Translation Of English Metaphors Into Indonesian In A Novel Entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe" (Siregar, K Nelly ; 2020)*

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│   Analysis Of The Novel Entitled The Black │
│  Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe  │
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Metaphors

Translation

Types of Metaphors :

1. Dead Metaphor
2. Cliche Metaphor
3. Stock or Standard Metaphor
4. Adapted Metaphor
5. Recent Metaphor
6. Original Metaphor

Types of translation :

1. Pragmatic Translation
2. Aesthetic-poetic Translation
3. Ethnographic Translation
4. Linguistic Translation

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 Research Design

In doing the research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive qualitative method gives the clear description about the result of the study. According to Cresswell (1994) "a qualitative study is defined as an inquiry process of understanding a social or human problem, based on building a complex, holistic pictures, formed with words, reporting detailed views of informants, and conducted in a natural setting.

The function of a research design is to ensure that the evidence obtained enables us to answer the initial question as unambiguously as possible. Material can be included as texbooks, newspaper, magazines, paper, films, manuscripts, articles, etc. The material of this study focused on selected novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe. This method purposed to find out what types of metaphors used in English novel The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991) in chapter one and two. In this study the writer defined the types of metaphors in an English novel The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991) in chapter one and two. Therefore, the writer focused on analysis the data to find out what

is the most dominant type of metaphor used in English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991) in chapter one and two.

3.2 The Subject of the Study

The subject of this research is the chapter one and two of English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991). The writer focused on chapter one and two to find out what are the types of metaphors that used in English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991). And then the writer focused on analysis the data to find out what is the most dominant type of metaphor that used in English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe in chapter one and two.

3.3 The Object of the Study

The object of this study is the types metaphors by Newmark. Newmark states that metaphors consists of six types metaphors, namely dead metaphor, cliche metaphor, stock or standard metaphor, adapted metaphor, recent metaphor and original metaphor. Here, the writer analyze the English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991) based on the six types metaphors by Newmark.

3.4   Data and Source Data

The data is word obtain from the English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991) in types metaphors. This research focused on types metaphors based on Newmark theory. It is consists of six types metaphors, namely dead metaphor, cliche metaphor, stock or standard metaphor, adapted metaphor, recent metaphor and original metaphor. After

that, find out the dominant of types metaphors in English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991). The writer analyze chapter one and two from English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991).

3.5   The Instrument of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the writer used a document analysis as an instrument. In this research, the writer used a document analysis so that the writer could see the English metaphors directly. The document analysis will give many constributions to find out what are types of metaphors that used in English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991) in chapter one and two. And then to find out what is the most dominant type of metaphor used in English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991) in chapter one and two. Therefore the writer used the dictionary to help the writer to find the translation types of English metaphors into Indonesian or interpret the meaning well.

3.6   The Technique of Collecting Data

Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents—both print and electronic (computer-based and Internet-transmitted) material. Documents contain text (words) and images that have been recorded without a researcher's intervention. For the purposes of this discussion, other mute or trace evidence, such as cultural artifacts, is not included (Glenn Bowen 2009:1).

The data of this study are collected by following procedures below:

1.   The writer observed the novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991) in chapter one and two.

2.   The writer would find out the types of English metaphors in English novel The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991) in chapter one and two.

3.7   The Techniques of Analyzing Data

Document analysis involves skimming (superficial examination), reading (thorough examination), and interpretating. Interative process combines elements of content analysis and thematic analysis. Content analysis is the process of organising information into categories related to the central questions of the research (Glenn Bowen 2009:1).

So, after the collecting the data from the English novel The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991) in chapter one and two there are some techniques of analyzing data:

1.   The writer analysis and find types of English metaphors in the result of the English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991) in chapter one and two

2.   The writer would calculated the types of metaphors from the collect data.
      $$P= \frac{Fx100}{N}\%$$ Where by:

                                                                   P= Percentage

                                                                   F= Frequency

                                                                   N= Overall Number

3.   The writer would find out types and the most dominant type of English metaphors in English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991) in chapter one and two

3.8   Validity of the Data

In this study, the researcher tried to obtain the validity of the data. The researcher choose triangulation in order to check the validity of the data. Oslen, W (2004:3) states in social science triangulation is defined as the mixing of data or methods so that diverse viewpoints or stanpoints cast light upon a topic. The mixing of data types, known as data triangulation, is often thought to help in validiting the claims that might arise from an initial pilot study. The mixing of

methodologies, e.g. mixing the use of survey data with interviews, is a more profound form of triangulation.

In this study the researcher use data triangulation from miles and Huberman (1994) namely methodology triangulation. By this techniques, the researcher will collect the data by using observation and documentation, namely English novel entitled The Black Cat and Other Stories by Edgar Allan Poe (1991), but focused on chapter two and than researcher will make it in documentary.