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# **AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR TRANSLATION IN THE NOVEL “*LASKAR PELANGI* ” BY ANDREA HIRATA**

## **A THESIS**

**Submitted to English Education Department of Tarbiyah faculty of  
*Syekh Nurjati State for Islamic Studies*  
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Islamic Graduate Degree in  
English Education (S.Pd.I)**



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## ABSTRACT

### DZAKIYYATUL ADIBAH : AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR TRANSLATION IN THE NOVEL “*LASKAR PELANGI*” BY ANDREA HIRATA

Language is one of the most used tools by human to communicate with other. There are different language based on the country, and it is one of problem to know other. So, translation is needed. Translation is transfer a message from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). Translation can be successful running the function as well if it can accurately re express the message from source language in target language, and the translated language is clear and easy to understand. Translating metaphor is one problem in translation. Sometimes, the point of similarity is implicit.

According to Newmark (1988: 5) “translation is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way the author intended the text. Larson (1982: 246) metaphor is grammatical forms which represent two propositions in semantic structure. in translating metaphor, the translator should be careful when transfer the meaning. There are some procedures of translating metaphor agreed by some experts: The metaphor maybe kept if the receptor language permits, a metaphor maybe change to simile by adding like or as, a metaphor of the receptor language which have the same meaning may be substituted, the translator may keep the metaphor and the meaning is explained and the meaning of the metaphor may be translated without keeping the metaphorical imaginary.

The writer took the data from two novels, *laskarpelangi* and The rainbow troops. The writer collected the data, then identifying and classifying the data, after that, juxtaposing the data between the two books. The writer used qualitative research.

There are 419 items of metaphor found in the novel, 325 are translated into target language, and the rest the writer could not find it. Based on the type, there are 332 items of dead metaphor and 87 items of live metaphor. When translate the metaphor, the translator used some procedures to translate metaphor, the writer found: the metaphors translate into metaphor 112 items, the metaphors translate into simile 20 items, the metaphors translate into other metaphor 156 items, the metaphors translated into its metaphor by adding the meaning 6 items and the metaphors translate without keeping the figurative sense 31 items.

In this research, the writer found two types of metaphors, live metaphor and dead metaphor. When translate the metaphors, the translator used all of the procedures of translation metaphor those are: translate metaphor into metaphor, translate metaphor into simile, translate metaphor by changing the metaphor into the synonym, translate metaphor by adding the meaning and the last, translate metaphor without keeping the figurative sense.





## PREFACE

In the name of Allah, the most powerful, the most shelter and thanks be to Allah who has taught (the writer) by the primary invocation and safety always be given to the prophet and the messenger, Muhammad (peace be upon him), his family and his followers up to the end of the world.

The title of this thesis is *An Analysis of Metaphor Translation in The Novel laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata* is submitted to English Education Department of Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Islamic Scholar Degree in English Education.

In composing this thesis, there are so many people who have participated, help and advised directly and indirectly. So, in this opportunity the writer would like to express her sincerity and profound thankfulness to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Maksun Mukhtar, MA the Rector of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon
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The writer realized that this thesis is still far from being perfect and there are many mistakes either in the arrangement or others.

Finally, the writer hopes this thesis will be some valuables to the reader, especially for the writer herself and for English Education Department of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon as a reference in general.

Cirebon, October 2012

The writer





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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The Background of The Problem

People tend to live in different languages. However, with the development of information and technology in many areas, this disparity can be an obstacle for some people who do not share the same language to get information. In this case, translation can be very helpful to someone who face language barrier. Therefore translation from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) becomes very important to bridge across those different languages.

According to Newmark (1988: 5) “translation is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way the author intended the text”. However misunderstanding can be happen if the speaker does not give the information clearly.

Translation is transfer a language to other language in order to be understood by others. Nababan (1999: 24) *Proses penerjemahan bisa diartikan sebagai serangkaian kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh seorang penerjemah pada saat ia mengalihkan amanat dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa yang lain.* The process of translation is an activity doing by a translator when she or he transfers a message from source language to target language.





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From the statement above, we can see that the most important thing is moving a meaning not only translate word by word. The consequence is there must be a change of language form exactly at the target language, because the most important is the meaning not the form of language.

Larson (1984: 15) said that there are two main kinds of translations. One is form based and the other is meaning-based. Form based translation attempt to follow the form of the source language, it is known as literal translation. Meaning-based translations make every effort to communicate the meaning of source language text in natural forms of the receptor language called as idiomatic translation.

In producing a good translation, the translator must comprehend language, culture, and implicit meaning from the source language and transfer to the target language accurately. According to Tytler (1962: 9) there are three descriptions to get a good translation: first, translation should give a good transcript from the original works ideas. Second, the style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original. Third, the translation should have all the ease of original composition.

During the development of the translation is used, the field of translation is more extensive. Literary work that is explored by the experts is one of the translation works. Literary works have aesthetic values that emphasize the beauty of the words. A literary translator usually encounters problems linguistic, literary and aesthetic, and socio-cultural.



In creating literary work an author uses his or her imagination to take characters and their entire problem that is factious, even though sometimes there is an author who makes a literary work based on reality that reveals to the daily life in his relationship with society. He or she tries to describe his experiences in the work.

One of literary works is novel. Novel is story description about humans who pass time and color the world which actual deed or even not that is wrote into beautiful language in order to be useful to the reader. The word novel come from a Latin word novellus or novus means news or announcement, and then absorb to English to call the short story from Italian, novella. Novella is short story the originally contrast from the traditional version, the story that the writer is free to the every thing according to his imaginary. In "The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Curren Home" can also be obtained statement which says that the novel is a story with a plot, long enough to fill one book or more, the working lives of men and women who are imaginative (1960: 853).

The novel became part of the literary work and as a result of work of human creation. Literature in the form of the novel will never escape from the language which is the main medium of literature. Literature and humans are closely related because of the existence of literature as well Things are often stems from problems with the high power of imagination. Author pours problems that exist around the literary work.



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Keraf (2007: 113) said language style known in terms of style and rhetoric in the Indonesian language to learn science called stylistic. Style of language is limited as a way of expressing ideas through language typically showing the spirit and personality of the author or the language user.

Many literatures work used metaphor to make it better and more interesting. Metaphor is essential cognitive tools which consist of a structural mapping from source conceptual domain onto target conceptual domain. According to Peter Newmark, the main and one serious purpose of metaphor is to describe an entity, event or quality more comprehensively and concisely in a more complex way than is possible by using literal language.

Newmark(1982:84) said words are not things, but symbols of things. On Martinet's model we may regard words as the first articulation of meaning, and since all symbols are metaphors or metonyms replacing their objects, all words are metaphorical.

In short, a metaphor is defined as a figure of speech, or something that we use to replace "normal" words in order to help others understand or enjoy our message, such as "a blanket of snow" or the popular software "Windows"

One of Indonesian popular book entitled in *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata that has been translated into English named *The Rainbow Troops*, use much of metaphor. A note from Tempo magazine that rewrites on the novel "Andrea managed to present the memories of an interesting story. Moreover, clad in a number of powerful metaphors and descriptions..".(Hirata: 2008)





*Laskar Pelangi* is the most popular novel in Indonesia. It was first published by *Bentang Pustaka* 2005. Then, it started to be translated by Anggie Kilbane by the end of March. She changed the title of *Laskar Pelangi* to *The Rainbow Troops*. This novel was published by the same publisher *Bentang Pustaka*.

*Lasakar pelangi* or *The Rainbow Troops* won praise from Cristopher Merrill, academic literature at the University of Iowa. Hirata said in his blog Cristoper Merrill is the director of International writing at the University of Iowa the United States and it is the one who has made Iowa elected Unesco city of literature. Furthermore, Hirata said that the truth was very difficult to get a compliment from him. From 34 authors international writing program at the University of Iowa this year “Only I got the compliment” .it make Hirata more confident and more grateful.

There are some studies relevant with this thesis such as: Fahmi Rizal (2004), a student of English department of *IAIN syekh Nur Jati*, Sutri (2009), a student of Indonesian Literature in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, and Mustafiah Nur Pratiwi (2010), Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta,

The aims of the research conducted by Fahmi Rizal (2004) are to find out the kinds of metaphors that found in the novel entitled” No Greater Love”, to know the methods and techniques of translation that are applied in translating English metaphor in the novel and to find out the solutions should be taken to overcome the problems of metaphors translating in the novel. The difference



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between the previous studies with the current is in the previous study the writer used types of metaphor proposed by Newmark, there are four types: stock metaphor, recent metaphor, original metaphor, dead metaphor. The writer found all of them in the novel.

Sutri (2009), her research title is *Dimensi Sosial Dalam Novel Laskar Pelangi Karya Andrea Hirata: Tinjauan Sosialogi Sastra (2009)*. In her research, she uses words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and utterances in *Laskar Pelangi* novel as the data. Then, she uses dialectic model by Lucien Goldmann. The objectives of her research are to describe the structure elements of the novel and the social dimension on *Andrea Hirata's Laskar Pelangi* novel. The results are the structure elements of the *Laskar Pelangi* novel have some aspects which tied and strengthen each other. The structural aspects build the events and the story meaning of the novel well. Then, according to sociology analysis, it can be found that social dimension and economic differentiation which focus on poverty problem in this novel concern on three aspects, i.e. a) temporal poverty, b) structural poverty, and c) the world view.

Mustafiah Nur Pratiwi (2010). *A Comparative Study Between English and Indonesian Address System Used in Novel Entitled Twilight Saga and Laskar Pelangi Tetralogy*. She used descriptive qualitative analysis which focuses on politeness principles in address system to analyze the data. The purpose of this study is to clarify the variations of address system and compare them. Besides that, it is to find out the reasons of using address system and





compare them. The result of the data are firstly, the types of the variations of address system come into 13 types; first name, last name, nick name, full name, intimate name, kinship name, mockery, title, profession, title plus first name, title plus last name, title plus full name and title plus profession. Secondly, there are 9 reasons in using address system; showing anger, showing anxiety, showing intimacy, showing kinship, showing mockeries, showing name, showing power/authority, showing respectful, and showing solidarity

The differences between the writer and the two previous writers ( in the same novel) are the theme and the perspective. Mustafiah Nur pratiwi writes the use of English and Indonesian address system in *Laskar Pelangi* novel (2005) by using descriptive qualitative analysis which focuses on politeness principle in address system. While, Sutri writes social dimension in *Laskar Pelangi* novel (2005) by using sociology of literature perspective. The writer analyzes the influence of community spirit in gaining education in *Laskar Pelangi* novel by using sociological approach in literature perspective.

Metaphor is widely used in any form of communication such as in daily communication, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems and others. By using metaphor, the reader or the listener will be more interested. But, it is not easy to translate metaphor.

There are some problems that make the reader unknown about the meaning. Sometimes the point of similarity is hard to identify or the point of similarity is understood differently in another culture. Ricky is a rock” it is mean





“he does not move” or he cannot talk” or it can be “he is very strong”. Translating literary a metaphor into a target language could lead to a very wrong meaning if the point of similarity is not clear.

From the background above, the researcher interested in research the translation of metaphor on the novel *The Rainbow Troops*. The title of this research is “An Analysis of Metaphor Translation in the Novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata.

## B. The Identification of the Problem

The identification of the problem in this research is divided into three parts, there are:

### 1. The Field of the Problem

The field of the research from this thesis is “translation”

### 2. The Kinds of the Problem.

There are some problems in translating metaphor such as: The image used in the metaphor is unknown in the receptor language and the topic of the metaphor is not always clearly stated and process a problem for the reader and sometimes the point of similarity is implicit and hard to identify.

### 3. The Main Problem

The main problem of this thesis is to analyze metaphor translation on the novel entitled in “*Laskar Pelangi*” by Andrea Hirata.







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### C. The Limitation of the Problem

The problems are limited on aspect as follows:

1. The types of metaphor in the novel entitled on “*Laskar Pelangi*” by Andrea Hirata.
2. The procedures of translating Indonesian metaphor into English in the novel “The Rainbow troops”.

### D. The Questions of The Research

1. What types of metaphor are used in the novel *Laskar Pelangi*?
2. How are the procedures of translating Indonesian metaphor into English in the novel The Rainbow Troops?

### E. The Aims of The Research

1. To describe the types of metaphor are used in the novel *Laskar Pelangi*
2. To describe the procedures of translating Indonesian metaphors into English in the novel The Rainbow Troops

### F. The use of the Research

The use of studying the research is includes:

1. Theoretical Benefit



This study is hoped by the researcher to give new contribution and information especially for translation field

## 2. Practical Benefit

This study is hoped to give deeper understanding and enrich the knowledge and experience especially for the researcher and generally for the reader also can provide information about language style (metaphor) and the procedures translating that related to literature study.







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