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AN ANALITICAL STUDY OF THE METHAPORIC EXPRESSIONS IN THE J.K ROWLING'S NOVEL TRANSLATED BY LISTIANA SRISANTI INTO INDONESIAN IN HARRY POTTER AND THE DEATHLY HALLOWS AT CHAPTER TWENTY TWO

A THESIS

Submitted to the English Educational Department of Tarbiyah Faculty of Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies In Partial Fualfillment of the requirement for the Scholar Degree of Islamic Education (S.Pd.i)

By

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ABSTRACT

Yeni Ekawati : An Analitical Study of the Metaphoric Expressions In the J.K Rowling's Novel Translated By Listiana Srisanti into Indonesian in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows at Chapter twenty two

One of the figurative languages mostly used by orators and writers is metaphor. A metaphor can create a very visual impact for the reader, so its use can be a very powerful tool. This study is restricted in identifying metaphors in reference to the novel Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows with its Indonesian version.

Based on the problems formulated above the specific aims of the study that is to find out the data of metaphoric expressions and to analyze the strategy used by translator in translating the metaphors in this translationbased on the theory stated by Beekman and Callow (2004:119), and the researcher want to know the response of participants in Listiana Srisanti's translation in metaphor.

Data were collected through library research by note taking the metaphors found in the data source. Many examples of metaphorical expressions were collected from the novel. Then, the collected data were analyzed by theory concerned, such as identifying and analyzing the metaphors. The theory of Beekman and Callow (2004: 119) was applied theory of strategies used for translating metaphors.

The researcher found threetenmetaphoric expressions in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows at chapter twenty two. The other results showed that there are three strategies applied by the translator in translating metaphors in this study, they were translated into metaphors by keeping the metaphorical image, translated into simile, and translated into non- figurative meaning with or without keeping the metaphorical imagery.

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Ratification

The thesis, which is entitled in "An Analitical Study of the Metaphoric Expressions In the J.K Rowling's Novel Translated By Listiana Srisanti into Indonesian In Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows at Chapter twenty two, written by Yeni Ekawati whose registered numbered 59430796 has been examine on July 25th 2013. It has been recognized as one of the requirement for the degree of scholar education of Tarbiyah Faculty, English Study Program Syekh Nurjati State for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Cirebon.

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In the name of Allah, the most powerful, the most shelter and thanks to Allah who has taught (the writing) by the primary invocation and safety always be given to all prophet and messenger, his family and his followers up to the end of the world. The title of this thesis is “An Analitical Study of the Metaphoric ExpressionsIn the J.K Rowling’s Novel Translated By Listiana Srisanti into IndonesianIn Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows at Chapter twenty two” is submitted to fulfill one of the requirement for achieving the graduate Islam High School (IAIN) Cirebon.

In comparing this thesis, there are so many people who have participated, helped and advised directly or indirectly. So on this opportunity the writer would express her sincerity and profound thanks fullness to:

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5. All of the Lecturers and staff of English Department of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon

The writer realized that this thesis still far from being perfect and there are many mistakes either in the arrangement or in the context. Therefore, the writer would welcome to content and suggestion from the reader.

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Finally, the writer hopes this thesis will become valuable to the readers especially for the writer himself and for the English Department of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cerebon as a reference in general.

Cirebon, July 25th2013

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Translation is defined as converting one language (Source Language) to another (Target Language) so that the target language could convey the intended message in source language. In other words, it is a process through which the translator decodes SL and encodes his understanding of the TL form. Linguistically, translation is a branch of applied linguistics, for in the process of translation the translator consistently makes any attempt to compare and contrast different aspects of two languages to find the equivalents. Translations are assumed to be somehow the same as the original, but they are obviously different. Equivalence is better understood as similarity, relevant similarity, not sameness or identity. Two texts can be similar in very many ways. Many translators have translated from source language into target language in order to make the readers of the target language, especially ones who do not understand the source language can consume the message of source language text as well. The bigger the gap between the SL and the TL, the more difficult the transfer of message from the former to the latter will be. The difference between the SL and the TL and its variation in their cultures make the process of translating is a real challenge.

Understanding and analyzing figurative language in a text is one of the difficult processes in translation. Figure of speech is word or group of words used to give particular emphasis to an idea or sentiment. From ancient times to the

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present, such figurative locutions have been extensively employed by orators and writers to strengthen and embellish their styles of speech and composition. One of these figures of speech is metaphor which is considered by linguists as the most basic where one object is used to describe another object and both objects are essentially disparate entities, but common in one or more attributes (Encarta Dictionary). In other words, metaphor is use of a word or phrase denoting one kind of idea or object in place of another word or phrase for the purpose of suggesting a likeness between the two.

Metaphors are commonly used in everyday communication. Even a child can easily understand the meaning of a metaphor. But these ordinary things considered as a kind of ghost for linguistic experts because it becomes a mystery to explain the meaning of it. Linguistics could explain the literal meaning, but the figurative meaning in the metaphor is really hard to explain. Therefore Lycan (2000) gave the title "The Dark Side" in the section that explains about metaphors. Metaphors also become a very important part in language experience. Almost all words can be used metaphorically and almost all words which have lexical meaning can be used metaphorically as well. Even the metaphorical meaning can take over, so the word is well known by the metaphorical meaning rather than the lexical meaning. The word or phrase that initially a metaphorical meaning take over into a new lexical meaning.

As been proposed by Newmark (1988) in his book “A Textbook of Translation” that whenever we meet a sentence that is grammatical but does not appear to make sense, you have to test it’s apparently nonsensical element for a

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possible metaphorical meaning. Usually, only the more common words have connotations but, at a pinch, any word can be a metaphor, and its sense has to be teased out by matching its primary meaning against its linguistic, situational and cultural contexts. He also stated that cultural metaphors are harder to translate than universal or personal metaphors. It is supported by Mary Snell- Hornby (1988) that the essential problem posed by metaphor in translation is that difference cultures, hence difference languages, conceptualize and create symbols in varying ways, and therefore the sense of the metaphor is frequently culture specific.

A researcher and speaker use metaphor more often than not with the intentions of introducing a new object and concept, offering a more precise meaning, or simply presenting a more poetic effect to his text and speech. The main focus of this study is to analyze metaphoric expressionsin the J.K Rowling's novel translated by Listiana Srisanti into Indonesian **i**n Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows at Chapter twenty two.There are 753 pages and 37 chapters in *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*novel, the researcher focus on the chapter twenty two, because there are some reasons why the researcher chosen it, that reason are limitations of the study period, limitation of the understanding the writer, to many pages chapter in this novel, the chapter twenty two contain about the climax of the story, based on the reasons, then the researcher chosen the twenty two chapter for analyzing the metaphoric expressions.

There are three strategies for translating metaphors proposed by Beekman and Callow(2004: 119) that have been applied in the translation of this study, they

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are metaphors translated into metaphors by keeping the metaphorical image, metaphors translated into simile, and the translator ignored the image by translating the meaning with or without keeping the metaphorical imagery. The theory of Beekman and Callow (2004: 119) was applied theory of strategies used for translating metaphors.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The identification of the problem is needed to give clarification about the problem that will be investigated. The writer arranged the identification of the problem as follow.

1. The Field of Research

The field of research is concerning in translation. Translations are assumed to be somehow the same as the original, but they are obviously different. Equivalence is better understood as similarity, relevant similarity, not sameness or identity.

2. The Kinds of the Problem

The kinds of the problem in this research are many translators have translated from source language into target language in order to make the readers of the target language, especially ones who do not understand the source language can consume the message of source language text as well. Analyzing and identifying figure of speech in a text is one of the difficult processes in translation; one of these figure of speech is metaphor. Metaphor is commonly used in

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everyday of a metaphor, but the figure of meaning in metaphor is really hard to explain, metaphor also became a very important part in language experience.

3. The Main Problem

The main problem in this research that metaphor is one of the difficult processes in translation, and make the readers do not understand the source language can consume the message of source language text as well.

C. Limitation of the Study

Considering the identification of the problem above and the limitation of the researcher ability to handle the whole matter related to this topic, the researcher will only focus on to analyze the metaphoric expressions to the Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows translated by Listiana Srisanti into Indonesian in chapter twenty two.

D. The Question of Research

Translation of metaphor has been treated as part of the more general problem of untranslatability. This tendency builds on the fact that metaphors in general are associated with indirectness, which in turn contributes to the difficulty of translation. Therefore, based on the phenomena mentioned above, the problems need to be identified in this study are as follows:

1. How are the translation strategies of Listiana Srisanti in Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallow at chapter twenty two in metaphor translation?
2. What is the response of participant in Listiana Srisanti's translation in metaphor?

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E. The Aims of Research

Based on the problems formulated above the specific aims of the study can be stated as follows:

1. To find out the data of metaphoric expressions and to analyze the strategy used by translator in translating the metaphors in this translation based on the theory stated by Beekman and Callow (2004:119)
2. The researcher want to know the response of participants in Listiana Srisanti's translation in metaphor

F. The Uses of Research

The research is expected to be beneficial study to the readers and those who are interested in the study of Linguistic mainly Metaphor. The Uses of this study are as follows:

1. Theoretically, the study is presumed as one of references and expected to give contribution to the translation study, as the part of applied translation study, especially referring the metaphors occur in the translation. Instead of that, this study will useful and inspire those who are eager to learn or do similar research related with the translation of metaphor.
2. Practically, the findings of this study are expected to give guidance and informative feedback to the translator to comprehend the meaning of metaphors, besides they could be applied in translating to make the target reader easily and clearly understand the translation.

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