

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the introduction of the research. It consists of background, statements of problems, research objective, significance of the research and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background

Translation is considered as one of the oldest human practice, both in written or oral forms. Translation has been one of the effective ways to understand another language. Through translation, people can share the same ideas with others in another part of the world. Definition of translation on Newmark (40) is that translation is basically a means of communication or a manner of naming one or more person in the speaker point of view. The statement above means that translation as a tool of communication must be returned to its main function as a tool of convention or expression of an idea or feeling to the other people. Therefore, translation should have form, meaning and function on its application. Based on Newmark definition, translation can also be the social phenomenon that has multi-dimensional pictures. In this case, the elements of source language, target language, culture, translator and translation reader must be noticed seriously as the translation activities.

Supporting the statement above, Catford (21) adds that translation is defined as replacement of source language that has same value with target

language in meaning. Source language and target language must be translated in field of text because they provide semantics correlation.

Figurative language is the problem that is usually faced by translator in translation field, and metaphor is a common figure of speech found in many language. This figure of speech is comparison, and in translating it, the translator must be careful because according to Larson (250), if a metaphor from source language is translated literally into target language, it will often be completely misunderstood because sometimes this figurative language is rather difficult to understand.

In this case, the translators have to find out the proper utterance in TL yet still carrying the message of the original work. Therefore, the translators often find difficulties in translating the particular problems of source language include in translating metaphors. By practicing the skill of translating the translator needs to master method of translation in order to create the connection between translation theory and practice.

Many literary works contain metaphors, like novel, poem, and movie. In the movie, the conversations uttered by actors and actresses may contain some kinds of metaphor. A metaphor is the representation of one thing by another related or similar thing, based on Reaske (270) "Metaphor is the figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly". In another word, metaphor is used to make one thing become something different by renaming it. In any context of situation the speakers may say something really different from what they must say in that context. The speakers sometimes replaces it with something else because

they think that the words have similar characteristic. In this situation, the hearer must understand what the speakers are talking about and what the speakers mean.

The metaphorical expressions are not just found in the text, but it also can be found from the conversation of the movie. The readers or the audiences of the target language often have difficulties in getting the meaning from the original language or the source language. In the process of translating the metaphor, the translator may have difficulty in analyzing the metaphor itself. The translator has to know how to identify the metaphors from those which are not.

The expression of metaphor is not literal, it cannot be translated literally. The meaning of each word is different based on what the context and also culture. On the other hand, a metaphor can carry multiple simultaneous culture specific meanings that make it difficult to identify between the source language and the target language. Translator has to understand the strategies used to render it into the target language in order that the translation can be accepted by the target language. The subtitle in fiction movie entitled “*The Dark Knight Rises*” contains various metaphors. Here are an example of metaphorical expressions found in this movie.

Example 1:

SL: “They say he never leaves the **east wing**.”

TL: “*Kudengar ia tak pernah keluar dari **gedung Timur**.*” (00:09:01)

The context of situation in the above example shows that some maids in the kitchen talking about the owner of that house, Bruce Wayne. They never see Bruce Wayne in that house. In this context, the house is very big, so they

commonly say wing as a part of the house. The translator translates the word wing into *gedung*. The technique used by the translator is translating metaphor without keeping the metaphorical imagery. The translation is accurate because although the meaning is not equivalent with the target language but the context of situation clarifies it clearly in the target language.

The previous research with the similar theme is “The Metaphorical Translation of John Shors’ *Beneath a Marble Sky* into *Taj Mahal*” by Usep Husni. It discussed three major concerns. First, it figured out types of metaphors expressed in the novel; second, it investigated the procedures used in translating the metaphors; and third, it investigated the process of translating metaphors, specifically on problems that encountered by the translator. The result of this paper was that firstly, the used of dead metaphors definitely became the foremost figure found in the novel (195 items or 70%) while live metaphors only appeared in 82 items (30%). Secondly, the most dominant procedures in metaphors translation were synonymy (95 items or 34%), literal (67 items or 24%), equivalence (33 items or 12%), addition (25 items or 10%), modulation (25 items or 10%), transposition (16 items or 5%), and reduction (16 items or 5%). Thirdly, the common problems that encountered by the translator (Meithya Rose) in translating metaphors were difference of culture, lexical problem; equivalence and diction, and grammatical problem; syntax.

The second research with similar theme is “Simile Translation on Sharon Creech’s Novel *Walk Two Moons* and Indonesian Version *Perjalanan Dua Purnama*: Problems and Possible Solutions.” There were three questions

conducted for this research, they were how does the translator translated the similes from SL into TL, what are the common problems encountered by the translator in translating similes in the novel, and what techniques did the translator used to overcome the common problems in translating similes in the novel.

The results of research show that there are some procedures used by the translator in translating simile in the novel 1) literal, 2) transposition, 3) modulation, 4) adaptation. From such procedures it was also found some types of similes: explicit consisting of like, as, so, and than; and implicit consisting of without comparison marker (two sentences or more, and simile in negation) and with comparison marker [remember, remind, N-sized (Noun plus word sized)]. Regarding the problems encountered by the translator, it was identified that the translator dealt with procedural problems (uncommon term, unavailable target language word, unavailable dictionary for novel, etc) and non procedural/linguistics (exhausted, headache, the computer is broken, get stuck, etc).

1.2. Statements of Problems

The research is focused on metaphorical translation in English and Indonesian movie subtitle of *The Dark Knight Rises*. The research is conducted to analyze the types of metaphorical expression and the strategies applied in translating metaphor of the movie.

Based on the background and statements of problems above, the research is formulated into the following questions:

1. What types of metaphor are in the English subtitle of *The Dark Knight Rises* movie?
2. What process of translation are applied by the translator in translating the metaphor of the English into Bahasa Indonesia subtitle of *The Dark Knight Rises* movie?

1.3. Research Objective

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

1. To find out the types of metaphor in the English subtitle of *The Dark Knight Rises* movie.
2. To find out the process of translation applied by the translator in translating the metaphor of the English into Indonesian subtitle of *The Dark Knight Rises* movie.

3.

1.4. Research Significances

The significances of this research are:

1. Academically or for the researcher, this research gives a chance to apply what the researcher knows about language, especially about metaphorical translation and to develop the ability of mastering English.
2. This research also will be significant to learners and translators to be helpful resource in understanding about translation of figurative language, specifically on metaphors, and also to them who are interested in translation field.
3. This research also supposed to expand our horizon in the field of translation and open our mind to become alert of the importance of the translation theory and its practice.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

Translation : Reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style

Metaphor : A Figure of speech which compares one thing to another directly, without using the word like or as.