

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

As means of communication, translation is 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.

Translation is defined on some kinds. One of them is conveyed by Newmark (1999:40) 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 (SL), target language (TL), culture, translator, and translation reader must be noticed seriously as the translation activities.

Supporting the statement above, Catford (1965:21) adds that translation is defined as replacement of SL that has same value with TL in meaning. SL and TL must be translated in field of text because they provide semantics correlation.

Figurative language is one of the phenomena that 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 (1984: 250), if a metaphor from SL is translated literally into TL, 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 SL 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 (1966:270) "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 replace it with something else because they think that the words have similar characteristic. In this situation, the listener must understand what the speakers are talking about and what the speakers mean.

The metaphorical expressions are not just found in the written text, but it also can be found in our everyday conversations. Thus, the researcher collects the data from the conversation of the movie. The readers or the audiences of the TL often have difficulties in getting the meaning from the original language or the

SL. 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 SL and the TL. Translator has to understand the strategies used to render it into the TL in order that the translation can be accepted by the TL. The subtitle in fiction movie entitled *R.I.P.D* contains various metaphors. Here is an example of metaphorical expressions found in this movie.

Example 1:

SL: “You don't have to worry, **I'm not wagging my finger at you.**”

TL: “*Kau tak perlu khawatir, **Tak akan kubocorkan ini.***”

The context of situation in the above example shows that Nick and Bobby talking about the treasure they found early. In this context, word **wagging my finger** should be translated *menggibaskan*. The translator translated the word **wagging my finger** into *tak akan kubocorkan ini*. 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 TL but the context of situation clarifies it clearly in the TL.

B. Statements of Problem

The research is focused on metaphorical translation in English and Bahasa movie subtitle of *R.I.P.D*. 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 metaphorical expression are found in English subtitle of *R.I.P.D* movie?
2. What methods are applied by the translator in translating the metaphor of English into Bahasa subtitle of *R.I.P.D* movie?

C. Purposes of the Research

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

1. To find out the types of metaphorical expression in the English subtitle of *R.I.P.D* movie.
2. To analyze the methods applied by the translator in translating the metaphor of the English into Bahasa subtitle of *R.I.P.D* movie.

D. Significances of the Research

The significances of this research are:

2. 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.

3. 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.
4. 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.

