

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

A language is a signalling system that operates with symbolic vocal sounds and is used by a group of people for the purpose of communication. Social interactions and daily communication are always preferred to others through the facilitation of language. Obviously, language plays an important role in human life. It is acknowledged by some definitions carried out by some linguists. Language may refer either to the specific human capacity for acquiring and using complex systems of communication, or to a specific instance of such a system of complex communication.

The scientific study of language in any of its senses is called linguistics. It has brought to the subject of semantics a certain degree of analysis combined with a view of the study of meaning as an integrated component within the total theory of how language works. When we study language, we will learn about semantics, which is the study of language meaning. In English, we know that meaning has an important position to study because it will influence someone to understand what the speaker's meaning is or how far some information can be received by listeners.

Language translation is one of the important activities to support human communication. This is because the language used by humans varies in each region and country, so not everyone will understand what we say. Therefore, the need for

translation to help us communicate with people who speak different languages is with us.

Peter Newmark (1998) opines that translation “is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (p.5).

Besides, Nida and Taber (1982) say that “translating consists in the reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style” (p.12).

According to Catford (1965) “defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)” (p.20).

This occurrence has caught my attention in conducting figurative language research, and I'd like to discover more about the figurative language in the Laskar Pelangi novel. This is a topic on which I'd want to undertake research because we sometimes struggle to understand the meaning of figurative language in novels. This study was conducted to analyze the figurative language found in the novel in order to understand the meaning of the words referred to by the writer.

This research is important because it tries to explain in a detailed way what figurative language is, especially for those people who have never heard of it before. For example, I'll give one example that I've explained here.

17/LP/12 SL: “*Bola matanya bergerak-gerak cepat dan menyala - nyala*”

17/TRT/06 TL: “*His eyes lit up* as they glanced animatedly around the room”

The sentence *“Bola matanya bergerak-gerak cepat dan menyala -nyala”* in the SL is translated into *“His eyes lit up”* The sentence above is classified as hyperbole. Hyperbole is a figurative language used to express something with an exaggerated impression, even almost absurd. The phrase *“menyala -nyala”* it is translated into *“lit up”* refers to lintang’s eyes, which are brightening. *“Brightening”* means glistening or lighting up. Abrams (1999) defines that “hyperbole is bold overstatement, or the extravagant exaggeration of fact or of possibility” (p.120).

In translating *“Bola matanya bergerak-gerak cepat dan menyala -nyala”* in the SL is translated into *“His eyes lit up”* the translator uses reduction technique because the sentence of *“Bola matanya bergerak-gerak cepat”* is not translated. The translator didn't translate *“Bola matanya bergerak-gerak cepat”* he just translated *“His eyes lit up”* used the strategy of deletion. deletion if the metaphor is redundant. The translator compresses the information contained in the source language into the target language. Reduction according to Molina and Albir (2002) is a technique that suppresses a source text information item in the target text. It opposes to amplification (p.150).

The translation is less accurate (score 2) because most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source texts are accurately translated into the target text. However, meaning distortion still occurs, or translation of double meanings, or there is a meaning omission that disrupts the integrity of meaning. The translation is Acceptable (score 3) because the clause is commonly used, is familiar to the reader, and has followed the rules of Indonesian

language use. The translation is of highlevel readability (score 3) because the clause can be understood easily by the reader.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

There is a lot of figurative language in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata. I just did the analysis from Chapter 1 to Chapter 10. Data from Indonesian to English. The study is limited to the analysis of the translation of metaphors, similes, personifications, and hyperbole in Chapters 1 to 10 of the novel.

1.3 Research Question

The research will be discussed on the following questions:

1. What are the types of figurative language mostly found in the data?
2. What techniques are mostly used in translating figurative language in the *Rainbow Troops* of Andrea Hirata's novel?
3. How are the accuracy, accessibility, and readability in the translation of English figurative language into Indonesian language?

1.4 Objective of the Research

1. To find out the translation variations of figurative language found in the data.
2. To find out the most used techniques of figurative language in *Laskar Pelangi's* novels by Andrea Hirata.

3. How are the accuracy, accessibility, and readability in the translation of English figurative language into Indonesian language?

