

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language holds a significant role in our life as its function as a tool for communication, getting information and interaction with one another. Language can be used to express someone's thoughts, feelings, and emotion as well as their ideas, thoughts and fantasies. It can be expressed in any form, whether speaking or writing. Written language can be found in a novel, poem, newspaper, and magazine. One of a product of written language is a novel. "A novel is a narrative work of prose fiction that tells a story about specific human experiences over a considerable length". (Prah, 2019). To explore their creativeness, novel writers often use figurative language to create imagery and give words more power.

Figurative language is one of the components of a novel. It is a common way for people to understand a language in order to attain certain special meanings or effects. Kennedy (1995) stated that "figurative language is a way to use figure of speech or saying something other than the literal meaning of the world. A figure of speech may be occur whenever a speaker or writer, in order to attain freshness or emphasis, advance from usual denotation of word." According to Kennedy (1995), there are some types of figurative language such as; simile, metaphor, personification, apostrophe, hyperbole (overstatement), understatement, metonymy, paradox, etc. Figurative expressions can make a novel more entertaining to read, yet it can occasionally leave the reader confused as to what

the sentence means. When there is confusion in understanding the meaning of the figurative expressions, people use the power of translation.

Larson (1984) stated that “Translation is basically a change of form”. When we speak of the form of a language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc., which are spoken or written. These forms are referred to as the surface structure of a language. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of receptor (target) language to show that there is a transferring meaning of the source language into the receptor language.

Another definition of translation was also proposed by Newmark (1988), he defined translation as “rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text”. Translation helps people who have a limited understanding of language to be able to understand better what other language tells about by interpreting the meaning of it. In order to achieve that, the person whose role is a translator must be able to equivalently render the message from the source language when translating such figurative expressions. Literature is one of the subjects in which a translator needs to be well-versed in order to convey the meaning of the target language. Numerous literary works, such as novel that contains figurative language, have been translated from the English language into Indonesian. “*Origin*” by Dan Brown is one of them.

“*Origin*” is a mystery thriller novel written by American author Dan Brown and was released on October 2017. As a literary work translation, the Indonesian version of this novel was translated by an Indonesian translator named

Ingrid Dwijani Nimpoeno in 2018. One of the finding of the research in this novel, “...**evolution consuming religion.**” (2017) is translated into “...*evolusi melahap agama.*” (2018). It can be seen that this expression is a figure of speech called personification, in which a thing, an animal, or an abstract term (truth, nature) is made human (Kennedy, 1995, p. 686). This expression of personification is translated using the Literal Translation by Larson (1984). The thematic patterning of the SL is preserved without distorting the TL, it can be concluded to be textually equivalent to the SL.

Translating figurative language in literary works can be difficult for translators because they must first understand the hidden meaning of the figurative language (Colston, 2015). Depending on the translator, this process will produce different translation products. Research on figurative language translation has been done several times by some researchers. Vidyadhari Wikan Pribadi (2018) examined the types of figurative language in “The Pursuit of Happiness” movie and how acceptable the translation of the figurative language. The researcher focused on analyzing the translation of figurative language. The researcher analyzed the translations of figurative language in some points, whether they are or not suitable to the context, easy to be understood by the target language audience, and used appropriate words. Hence, the outcome of translation is not coming from the overall sentence but coming from figurative language translation. However, the researcher still considers the context in the sentence. After collecting and analyzing the data, the researcher found the percentage of acceptability degree of figurative language translation. Another research on

figurative language translation also conducted by Wahyu S. Hadjim and Novriyanto Napu (2021). Their research was to find out the translation methods carried out by the translator in translating figurative language in O. Henry's short stories. The findings revealed that literal, semantic, communicative, idiomatic, and free translation methods were used in translating simile, metaphors, and hyperbole. Compared to other translation methods, the literal translation method was found to be significantly more popular in the translated work. The frequent use of literal indicated the translator's lack of translation competence, as they tended to copy both the structure and meaning of the source language into the receptor language.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is keen to conducting research about translation of figurative language entitled A Translation Analysis of Figurative Language in the novel "*Origin*" by Dan Brown. The researcher has not yet found research about figurative language used in this novel. The researcher wants to examine more about the translation of figurative language in this novel. The researcher hopes it can help the readers of this novel interpret the meaning of figurative language in this novel.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

This research will be focused on the translation method and translation equivalence of figurative language used in the novel written by Dan Brown entitled "*Origin*". The analysis will use the theory of figurative language by X. J. Kennedy, theory of translation by Mildred L. Larson and the theory of translation

equivalence by Mona Baker. The data collected is limited from Chapter 1 to 20 of the novel “*Origin*” by Dan Brown.

1.3 Research Questions

Based on the background of the research above, researcher addresses these questions as follows:

1. What types of figurative languages are used in the novel “*Origin*” by Dan Brown?
2. What type of figurative language predominate in the novel “*Origin*” by Dan Brown?
3. What kinds of translation methods and translation equivalence are used in translating each of figurative language in the novel “*Origin*” by Dan Brown?

1.4 Objectives of the Research

Based on the research questions, there are two research objectives that this research aims to:

1. To identify figurative languages used in the novel “*Origin*” by Dan Brown.
2. To find the type of figurative language that predominate in the novel “*Origin*” by Dan Brown.

3. To identify the types of translation methods and translation equivalence used in translating each of figurative language in the novel "*Origin*" by Dan Brown.

