

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Old Man and the Sea is a [novella](#) written by the American author [Ernest Hemingway](#) in 1951 in [Cayo Blanco \(Cuba\)](#), and published in 1952. It was the last major work of fiction written by Hemingway that was published during his lifetime. One of his most famous works, it tells the story of Santiago, an aging [Cuban fisherman](#) who struggles with a giant [marlin](#) far out in the [Gulf Stream](#) off the coast of Cuba.

In this study, I will examine the figurative language styles and translation techniques utilized in Sapardi Djoko Darmono's translation of the book The Old Man and the Sea. The purpose of this study is to inform readers of The Old Man and the Sea novels about the many translation techniques and metaphorical language that may be found in novels. Translation involves translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language, according to the notion of (Larson, 1984:3). This is accomplished by using semantic structure to transition from the first language's form to the second language's form. It is the meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant, as meaning is a variable of greatest importance in a translation process.

According to (Knickerbocker and Renninger 1963:367) figurative language is a strategy in which languages have more unique, distinctive and meaningful

words. It may be a language with a meaning that is different from the understanding that uses terms or phrase. As for translation methods, according to (Chesterman, 2016) a translation is therefore a theory: the translator's theory, posed as a tentative solution to the initial question of how to translate the source text (cf. Toury 1995: 77). Thus, the translator's theory represents a view of the source material, the translator's view, in line with the etymology of the word as well. The translation serves as a reflection of the translator's understanding and interpretation of the original material.

One of the findings of the research in the novel, "He could ruin me by jumping or by a wild rush" is translated into "*Ia bisa saja menghancurkan dengan melompat-lompat atau berlarian bagai gila*". According to (Knickerbocker and Renniger, 1963:367), this is a type of figurative language namely personification that is a type of metaphor in which a lifeless object, an animal or abstract ideas are made to act like a person and thereby gives animation, vividness and nearness those things which abstract idea.

Translation according to (Larson, 1984, p. 3), is the process of conveying the meaning of the source language into the target language. This is achieved by using semantic structure to transition from the first language's form to the second language's form. Since meaning is the factor that affects translation the most, it is the meaning that is being communicated and must be maintained constant. The source form holds the meanings, meanings that are encoded and documented in the source wordings and that should be re-expressed and maintained in the target form. In other words, only the form changes. The new target wordings should then be

changed to reflect these meanings and have them encoded and documented. (Catford, 1965) defined translation as “the substitution of textual content in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language)”. According to this definition, a translator should be able to locate the words that are the closest in meaning to those of the target language in the target language. The words, phrases, sentences, linguistic structure, and grammatical structures can all be considered textual resources in this context.

Figurative language refers to the use of words in a way that differs from their usual order and meaning in order to convey a complex meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative contrast. It refers to something without actually declaring it by using a regular sentence. Several different categories exist for figurative languages. (Knickerbocker & Reninger, 1963) include the following as literary devices: simile, metaphor, personification, allusion, paradox, dead metaphor, irony, hyperbole, synecdoche, and metonymy. Meanwhile, Perrine (1969) defined figurative language as a language that uses non-literal ways of expressing ideas. Figurative language can be detected in both written and spoken expressions.

Figures and symbols are visual representations that are sometimes utilized to explore the unknown through the familiar. Therefore, it can be stated that a figure of speech or language style is a method of explaining something using lovely language that is utilized to boost the effect by presenting and comparing the way of a certain object or thing with things or anything else that is more frequent.

A language, or even a single word, can have several hidden meanings. Each word we speak, hear, and listen to can occasionally mean something entirely different from what we can understand physically. Figurative language is employed in communication in a variety of contexts, including poems, music, novels, periodicals, newspapers, and even casual chats. The majority of people believe that figurative language is a particularly challenging kind of expression that forces readers to evaluate the meaning more carefully because there is no dictionary entry for it. The novel is one of the figurative language genres that includes horror, romance, humor, mystery, etc.

Related to the description above, the data were taken using descriptive qualitative research from Ernest Hemingway's novel entitled *The Old Man and the sea*. I will research and learn about the different figurative language styles utilized in Sapardi Djoko Darmono's translation of Ernest Hemingway's novel.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

This research focuses on the analysis of figurative language and the types of translation technique used in the novel *The Old Man and the sea* which has been translated by Sapardi Djoko Darmono. As this research presents use: hyperbole, simile, metaphor, personification, and verbal irony (sarcasm).

1.3 Research Questions

1. What types of figurative language found in Ernest Hemingway's novel?
2. Which translation techniques are used in translating each of figurative language in Ernest Hemingway's novel.

1.4 Objectives of the research

1. To find out the types of figurative language are used in this novel.
2. To identify the translation techniques that are used in translating each of figurative language in this novel.

