

STRATEGIES IN TRANSLATING LIVE METAPHORS

Desthia Amalia

Gunadarma University
Jl. Margonda Raya 100
desthiaamalia@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This research discusses strategies in translating live metaphors on Dan Brown's novels and translations in Indonesian. The aims of the research are to find out what live metaphors used in Dan Brown's novels, to identify how live metaphors translated into Indonesian, to find out the principles are used in translating live metaphors, to find out the strategies that are used in translating live metaphors, to find out the most dominant strategy that is used in translating live metaphors. The method employed in this research is qualitative. The findings revealed that there are 75 live metaphors found in Dan Brown's novels. 24 data were translated from metaphor into metaphor, 20 data were translated literally, 17 data were translated from metaphor into simile, 4 data have changed in sentence structure, 2 data translated by having expansion, 2 data were translated implicitly, 2 data were translated explicitly, 1 datum has changed in phrase structure, 3 data have changed in clause structure, 1 datum translated by having transposition. Those data are analyzed based on principle of translation: 40 data used idiom, 28 data used meaning, and 7 data used form principle. Moreover the strategies which found out as follows :40 data (52%) used trope change (semantic strategy), 20 (27%) data used literal (syntactic strategy), 4 (6%) data used sentence structure change (syntactic strategy), 2 (3%) data used distribution change (semantic strategy), 4 (6%) data used explicitness change (pragmatic strategy), 1 (1%) datum used phrase structure change (syntactic strategy), 3 (4%) data used clause structure change (syntactic strategy), 1 (1%) datum used transposition (syntactic strategy). According to the data analysis, the most dominate strategy is trope change.

Keywords: *Strategies, Translation, Live metaphors*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Translating figurative speech is a common difficulty for translators. Figure of speech is word or group of words used to give parti-

cular emphasis to an idea or sentiment. One of these figures of speech is metaphor which is considered by linguists as the most basic where one object is used to

describe other objects and both objects have different entities. Metaphors are commonly used in daily communication. It considers as the 'ghost' in linguistic because the translators can define words literally but if they want to translate figure of speech (metaphor), they must translate in literary way. Almost all words can be used metaphorically and almost all words which have lexical meaning can be used metaphorically as well. Even the metaphorical meaning can take over, so the words are known from their metaphorical meaning rather than the lexical one.

There are two reason why the researcher chose this novel. The first reason for choosing this novel as the data source for this study is because according to several Internet websites, Dan Brown is considered to be one of the greatest writer. His novels have been translated into many different languages and became well known literature works. Moreover, Dan Brown uses many metaphorical styles in writing his novels which is related to researcher's current research. The second reason is that the story contains related data for this research. This allows the collection of a large base of data from a single source text.

1.2 Problem Formulation

Based on the research background, the writer formulates the problem of the study are:

1. What kinds of metaphors in Dan Brown's novels based on principle of translation, strategy of translation and theories of translation?
2. What is the most dominant strategy that used in translating live metaphors in Dan Brown's novels?

1.3 Objective of the Research

The objectives of the study are:

1. To find out metaphors in Dan Brown's novels based on prin-

ciple of translation, strategy of translation and theories of translation.

2. To find out the most dominate strategy that used in translating live metaphors in Dan Brown's novels.

1.4 Scope of The Study

This study focuses on the translation of live metaphors in Dan Brown's novels and their translation into Indonesian. The live metaphors will be analyzed according to its strategy, principle and theories.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Metaphors

It is stated on Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary that metaphor is an expression which describes a person or object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe.

Larson (1998) distinguished metaphors into dead metaphors and live metaphors. Dead metaphors are those which are a part of the idiomatic constructions of the lexicon of the language. While live metaphors are those which are constructed on the spot by the author or speaker to teach or illustrate.

2.2 Translation

Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text (Newmark:1988). According to Machali (2000) defines translation as the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).

Meanwhile, Simatupang (2000), states that translation is transferring meaning from source language into target language and recreating it in TL with the most proper forms based on the structure

of TL. Translating involves two languages, the source language and the target language. Before analysis, the translator should understand the source text before translate into target language. Then it transferred the meaning from source language to target language without change the message.

Transfer is in which the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from SL to TL. At this stage, a translator tries to get the details of the messages. The last step is restructuring. Restructuring is the phase where the translator rewrites or re-expressions the materials. In this last stage, the grammatical structure and semantics of source language is changed to target language, to make the translation result is fully acceptable and readable in the target language.

2.3 The Definition of Data

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, data are facts or information, especially when examined and used to find out things or to make decisions. In this research, the researcher chooses 75 data randomly from Dan Brown's Novels, those data are attached by describing, analyzing and concluding them.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research uses qualitative method. The researcher's current research fits those characteristic. She seeks answers to research questions, uses procedures in organizing her research, collects evidence (data), procedures findings or analyzes the data, and produces her findings. Moreover Natasha (2005) stated the strength of qualitative research is its ability to provide complex textual descriptions of how people experience a given research issue. It provides about the "human" side of an issue

- that is, the often contradictory behaviors, beliefs, opinions, emotions and relationship of individuals.

3.2 Source of The Data

The english and Indonesian versions of Dan Brown's novels used as source of the data in this research.

3.3 Data Collection Procedure

In collecting the data, some compatible method and techniques of data collection were applied. The method of data collection used in this research was library research, because the data were in the form of written texts, moreover the techniques of collecting the data were as follows:

1. Reading the novel and its translation and marking the metaphors,
2. Classifying the metaphors and its translation in Indonesian,
3. Making a list for the collected data.

3.4 Data Analysis Procedure

The data were focused on metaphors in the novel. After collecting the data, then are all analyzed. The steps in analyzing the data are as follows:

1. Analyzing the data to find out the principle used by the translator to translate the source text into the target text,
2. Analyzing the data to find out the strategies used by the translator to translate the source text into the target text,
3. Analyzing the data to find out the theories used by the translator to translate the source text into the target text.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Data Collection

The data in this research was taken from Dan Brown's novels. There are 75 metaphors that could

be found in those novels. Those 75 data were analyzed based on principle of translation, strategy of translation and theories of translation.

Those 75 metaphors translated differently. The researcher found out 24 data were translated from metaphor into metaphor, 20 data were translated literally, 17 data were translated from metaphor into simile, 4 data have changed in sentence structure, 2 data translated by having expansion, 2 data were translated implicitly, 2 data were translated explicitly, 1 datum has changed in phrase structure, 3 data have changed in clause structure, 1 datum translated by having transposition.

The researcher analyzed those 75 data based on Duff (1990) "Principles of translation". According to Duff, there are 6 principles of translation namely : (1) Meaning, (2) Form, (3) Register, (4) Source language influence, (5) Style and clarity, (6) Idiom. Hence, the researcher found out some principles that can be applied in translating metaphors as follows: 40 data used idiom, 28 data used meaning, and 7 data used form principle.

Furthermore, the researcher also analyzed those 75 data based on Chesterman (2000) "Memos of Translation". Chesterman distinguished the principles into 3 categories namely: (1) Syntactic strategies, (2) Semantic strategies, (3) Pragmatic strategies.

In order to apply those strategies into the analysis, the researcher figured out as follows : 40 data used trope change (semantic strategy), 20 data used literal (syntactic strategy), 4 data used sentence structure change (syntactic strategy), 2 data used distribution change (semantic strategy), 4 data used explicitness change (pragmatic strategy), 1 datum used phrase structure change (syntactic strategy), 3 data used clause structure change (syntactic

strategy), 1 datum used transposition (syntactic strategy).

Moreover, the researcher intended to find out the most dominant strategy that used in translating live metaphors:

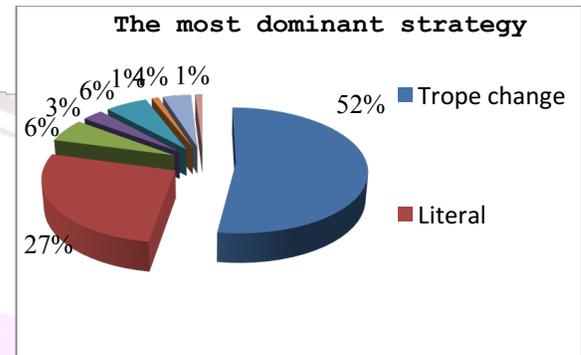


Figure 1. The most dominant strategy in translating live metaphors

4.2 The Analysis of Data

4.2.1 The Analysis of Data 1

The Table 1 below give the resume of Data 1 in this research.

Table 1. Data 1

English	Indonesian
"We are a Catholic Church. We are a Catholics who have chosen as our priority to follow Catholic doctrine as rigorously as we can in our own daily lives." (p.24)	"Kami adalah Gereja Katolik. Kami adalah jemaat Katolik yang telah memilih, sebagai prioritas kami, untuk mengikuti doktrin Katolik sekuat mungkin dalam kehidupan sehari-hari" (p.35)

a. Comment:

The utterance **We are a Catholic Church...** is categorized into meta-phor because comparing "we" and "a Catholic Chruuch" which indicates as a metaphor. The characteristic of a metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. **We are a Catholic**

Church... is translated into *Kami adalah Gereja Katolik...* in Indonesian. The translation in target text is remained in metaphor because it compares "Kami" and "Gereja Katolik".

b. Principle of Translation

Idiom. Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include metaphors... if the expressions cannot be directly translated, try one of the following... Use a close equivalent. (Duff, 1990, pp. 10-11)

ST	TT
'Shut it,' growled Moody. 'As I've already told you, you spineless worm... (p.61)	'Diam,' geram Moody. 'Seperti sudah kukatakan kepadamu, kau cacing tak bertulang punggung (p.75)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hollows* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* by Listiana Sri-santi)

Comment:

The utterance ...you spineless worm... is categorized into metaphor because comparing "you" and "spinless worm" which indicates as a metaphor. The characteristic of a metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. ...you spineless worm... is translated into ...kau cacing tak bertulang punggung... in Indonesian.

The translation in target text is remained in metaphor because it compares "Kau" and "cacing tak bertulang punggung".

c. Strategy of Translation

Semantic Strategy: Trope change

This strategy, or rather set of strategies, applies in the translation of rhetorical tropes

(i.e. figurative expressions). Correspondingly, three main subclasses of strategy can be distinguished here...

- (1) ST trope X = TT trope X. For instant, as ST metaphor is retained at a metaphor in the TT. (Chesterman, 2000, 96)

ST	TT
'Oh, yes, Harry, I saw it. That woman, or vulture might be a more accurate term, positively pestered me to talk to her. (p.172)	'Oh ya, Harry, aku melihatnya. Perempuan itu, atau burung pemangsa julukan yang lebih tepat baginya, terus-menerus memaksaku agar bicara padanya. (p.207)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hollows* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* by Listiana Sri-santi)

Comment :

The utterance ...That woman, or vulture might be a more accurate term... is categorized into metaphor because comparing "that woman" and "vulture" which indicates as a metaphor. The characteristic of a metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. ...That woman, or vulture might be a more accurate term... is translated into ... Perempuan itu, atau burung pemangsa julukan yang lebih tepat baginya... in Indonesian. The translation in target text is remained in metaphor because it compares "Perempuan itu" and "burung pemangsa".

d. Theories of Translation

Theory 1:

Larson (1998): "In the case of metaphors, it is possible sometimes to keep the metaphorical image" (p.252)

Example 1:

ST	TT
'I'm afraid those who go dewy-eyed over Dumbledore's spectacular victory must brace themselves for a Bombshell - or perhaps a Dung bomb. (p.36)	Aku cemas mereka yang terharu atas kemenangan spektakuler Dumbledore harus memperkuat diri untuk jatuhnya bom - atau barangkali Bom Kotoran. (p.44)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance **...Dumbledore's spectacular victory must brace themselves for a Bombshell - or perhaps a Dung bomb** is categorized into metaphor because comparing **"Bombshell"** and **"a Dung bomb"** which indicates a metaphor.

The characteristic of a metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. **...Dumbledore's spectacular victory must brace themselves for a Bombshell - or perhaps a Dung bomb** is translated into **...Dumbledore harus memperkuat diri untuk jatuhnya bom - atau barangkali Bom Kotoran** in Indonesian. The translation in target text is remained in metaphor because it compares **"bom"** and **"bom kotoran"**.

Example 2 :

ST	TT
The lift doors opened; the old witch with the anthill hair left and Ron darterd past her out of sight. (p. 284)	pintu lift terbuka, si penyihir wanita tua dengan rambut sarang semut keluar dan ron melesat melewatinya, lenyap dari pandangan. (p. 339)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance **...the old witch with the anthill hair left and Ron darterd past her out of sight** is categorized into metaphor because comparing **"the old witch"** and **"the anthill hair"** which indicates as a metaphor. The characteristic of a metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. **... the old witch with the anthill hair left and Ron darterd past her out of sight** is translated into **...si penyihir wanita tua dengan rambut sarang semut keluar dan ron melesat melewatinya, lenyap dari pandangan** in Indonesian. The translation in target text is remained in metaphor because it compares **"si penyihir wanita tua"** and **"rambut sarang semut"**.

Theory 2:

Munday cited Reiss (2008): "Similarly, Reiss feels that it is more important for a metaphor to be retained in the translation of an expressive text than in an informative TT, where translation of its semantic value alone will be sufficient." (p.91)

Example 1 :

ST	TT
"In <i>Sites of Historical Sorcery</i> it says the inn was the headquarters for the 1612 goblin rebellion, and the Shrieking Shack's supposed to be the most severely haunted building in Britain -" (p.50)	Dalam <i>Situs-situs Sejarah Sihir</i> disebutkan losmen di situ adalah markas besar untuk pemberontakan goblin tahun 1612, dan Shrieking Shack-Gubuk Menjerit-katanya ba-ngunan yang paling banyak hantunya di Inggris..." (p.85)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance ... **the inn was the headquarters...** is categorized into metaphor because comparing "**the inn**" and "**headquarters**" which indicates as a metaphor. The characteristic of a metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. ... **the inn was the headquarters...** is translated into ...**losmen di situ adalah markas besar...** in Indonesian.

The translation in target text is remained in metaphor because it compares "**losmen**" and "**markas besar**".

Example 2:

ST	TT
Norbert was the baby dragon Hagrid had once won in a game of cards. (p.145)	Norbert adalah bayi naga yang dimenangkan Hagrid dalam permainan kartu (p.235)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance **Norbert was the baby dragon...** is categorized into metaphor because comparing "**Norbert**" and "**the baby dragon**" which indicates as a metaphor. The characteristic of metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. **Norbert was the baby dragon...** is translated into **Norbert adalah bayi naga...** in Indonesian. The translation in target text is remained in metaphor because it compares "**Norbert**" and "**bayi naga**".

4.2.2 The Analysis of Data 2

The Table 2 below describe the Data 2 in this research.

Table 2. Data 2

English	Indonesian
"My dear, Mary Magdalene was the Holy Vessel. She was the chalice that bore the royal bloodline of Jesus Christ." (p.210)	"Maria Magdalena adalah Cawan Suci. Dia adalah cawan itu, yang mewadahi garis keturunan bangsawan Yesus Kristus." (p.334)

a. Comment :

The utterance ...**Mary Magdalene was the Holy Vessel...** is categorized into metaphor because comparing "**Mary Magdalene**" and "**Holy Vessel**" which indicates as a metaphor. The characteristic of a metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. ...**Mary Magdalene was the Holy Vessel...** is translated literally into **Maria Magdalena adalah Cawan Suci...** in Indonesian. Hatim and Munday (2004) stated that literal or word for word translation is the direct transfer of a SL into a grammatically or idiomatically appropriate in TL. So, the metaphor in target text compared "**Maria Magdalena**" and "**Cawan Suci**".

b. Principle of Translation

Meaning. The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text. Nothing should be arbitrarily added or removed... (Duff, 1990, pp.10-11)

ST	TT
Harry had no chance to speak to Ron or Hermione. (p.45)	Harry tak punya kesempatan bicara baik kepada Ron ataupun Hermione. (p.78)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance **Harry had no chance to speak to Ron or Hermione** is translated literally into **Harry tak punya kesempatan bicara baik kepada Ron ataupun Hermione**.

According to Newmark (1988) "In literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents/ but the lexicon words are again translated singly, out of context" (p. 46). So, the translator translated the words singly from source language into target language.

c. Strategy of Translation

Syntactic strategy: literal translation

I (Chesterman) define this rather loosely as meaning "maximally close to the SL form but nevertheless grammatical".

ST	TT
Ron pointed at his chest. (p.45)	Ron menunjuk dadanya. (p.78)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance **Ron pointed at his chest** is translated literally into **Ron menunjuk dadanya**. According to Newmark (1988) "In literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents/ but the lexicon words are again translated singly, out of context" (p. 46). So, the translator translated the words singly from source language into target language.

d. Theories of Translation

Theory 1:

Newmark (1998): "In literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents/ but the lexicon words are again

translated singly, out of context" (p. 46).

Example 1:

ST	TT
Percy and Ginny suddenly appeared behind Harry. (p.46)	Percy dan Ginny tiba-tiba muncul di belakang Harry. (p.79)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance **Percy and Ginny suddenly appeared behind Harry** is translated literally into **Percy dan Ginny tiba-tiba muncul di belakang Harry**. According to Newmark (1988) "In literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents/ but the lexicon words are again translated singly, out of context" (p. 46). So, the translator translated the words singly from source language into target language.

Example 2:

ST	TT
Mrs. Weasley kissed all her children, then Hermione, and finally Harry. (p.46)	Mrs Weasley mencium semua anaknya, kemudian Hermione, dan akhirnya Harry. (p.80)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance **Mrs. Weasley kissed all her children, then Hermione, and finally Harry** is translated literally into **Mrs Weasley mencium semua anaknya, kemudian Hermione, dan akhirnya Harry**. According to Newmark (1988) "In literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL

equivalents/ but the lexicon words are again translated singly, out of context" (p. 46). So, the translator translated the words singly from source language into target language.

Theory 2:

Larson (1998): "Literal Translations are formbased translations that attempt to follow the form of the source language... It follows very closely the grammatically and lexical form of the source language" (p.16).

Example 1:

ST	TT
"You know? How could you know?" (p.47)	"Kau tahu? Bagaimana kau bisa tahu?" (p.80)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance "You know? How could you know?" is translated literally into "Kau tahu? Bagaimana kau bisa tahu?". According to Newmark (1988) "In literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents/ but the lexicon words are again translated singly, out of context" (p. 46). So, the translator translated the words singly from source language into target language.

Example 2:

ST	TT
The stranger was wearing an extremely shabby set of wizard's robes that had been darned in several places. (p.48)	Orang asing ini memakai jubah yang sudah sanga usang dan ditisik di beberapa tempat. (p.82)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Tawanan Azkaban* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance **The stranger was wearing an extremely shabby set of wizard's robes that had been darned in several places** is translated literally into **Orang asing ini memakai jubah sihir yang sudah sanga usang dan ditisik di beberapa tempat**. According to Newmark (1988) "In literal translation, the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents/ but the lexicon words are again translated singly, out of context" (p. 46). So, the translator translated the words singly from source language into target language.

4.2.3 The Analysis of Data 3

The table 3 below show the Data 3 in this research.

Table 3. Data 3

English	Indonesian
His arms and legs were sprawled outward in a wide spread eagle, like those of a child making a snow angel... or, perhaps more appropriately, like a man being drawn and quartered by some invisible force. (p.29)	Tangan dan tungkainya terentang lebar seperti sayap elang, seperti posisi malaikat salju yang dibuat anak-anak ... atau, mungkin lebih tepat, seperti seorang lelaki yang ditarik dan dipotong menjadi empat oleh kekuatan yang tak tampak. (p.43)

a. Comment:

The utterance **His arms and legs were sprawled outward in a wide spread eagle...** is categorized into metaphor because comparing "His arms and legs" and "a wide spread eagle" which indicates as a metaphor. The characteristic of a metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. **His arms and legs were sprawled outward in a wide spread eagle...** is translated into simile **Tangan dan tungkainya**

terentang lebar seperti sayap elang... in Indonesian. The characteristic of simile based on Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary is an expression comparing one thing with another, always including the word "as" or "like". So, the translation in target text is changed from metaphor into simile because it includes the word **seperti**.

b. Principle of Translation

Idiom. Idiomatic expressions are notoriously untranslatable. These include metaphors.... if the expressions cannot be directly translated, try one of the following... Use a close equivalent. (Duff, 1990, pp. 10-11)

ST	TT
They had just reached the door when Slughorn rumbled into speech. 'My word,' he puffed, pale and sweaty, his walrus moustache aquiver . 'What a to-do! I'm not at all sure whether this is wise, Minerva. (p. 659)	Mereka baru tiba di pintu ketika Slughorn berbicara. 'Astaga,' desahnya, pucat dan berkeringat, kumisnya yang seperti kumis beruang laut bergetar . 'Apa yang sebaiknya kita lakukan! Aku sama sekali tidak yakin apakah ini bijaksana, Minerva. (p.791)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hollows* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance **...his walrus moustache aquiver...** is categorized in-to metaphor because comparing "**Slughorn's moustache**" and "**walrus moustache**" which indicates as a metaphor.

The characteristic of metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object

you are trying to describe. **...his walrus moustache aquiver...** is translated into simile **...kumisnya yang seperti kumis beruang laut bergetar...** in Indonesian. The characteristic of simile based on Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary is an expression comparing one thing with another, always including the word "as" or "like". So, the translation in target text is changed from metaphor into simile because it includes the word **seperti**.

c. Strategy of Translation

Semantic Strategy: Trope change

This strategy, or rather set of strategies, applies in the translation of rhetorical tropes (i.e. figurative expressions). Correspondingly, three main subclasses of strategy can be distinguished here...

(2) ST trope X = TT trope Y. Here the general feature of figurativeness has been retained, but the realization of this feature is different, so that for instance an ST metaphor, might be translated as based on a different tenor, or as some other trope altogether. (Ches-terman, 2000, 96)

ST	TT
Mundungus Fletcher is small, dirty and hangdog, with his droopy, basset hound's eyes and matted hair. (p 56)	Mundungus Fletcher, kecil, kotor, dan muram, dengan matanya yang redup seperti mata anjing Basset dan rambutnya yang kusut. (p. 69)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hollows* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance **... basset hound's eyes...** is categorized into metaphor because comparing "**Mundungus Fletcher's eyes**" and "**basset hound's eyes**" which indicates as a metaphor.

The characteristic of metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. ... **basset hound's eyes...** is translated into simile ...**dengan matanya yang redup seperti mata anjing Basset...** in Indonesian. The characteristic of simile based on Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary is an expression comparing one thing with another, always including the word "as" or "like". So, the translation in target text is changed from metaphor into simile because it includes the word **seperti**.

d. Theories of Translation

Theory 1:

Larson (1998): "In some languages, it would be much clearer if the metaphor was changed to a simile. It may that the comparison is correctly understood in the receptor language in this form" (p.252)

Example 1:

ST	TT
In his mind's eye Harry seemed to see the scarlet steam engine as he and Ron had once followed it by shimmering between fields and hills, a rippling scarlet caterpillar . (p. 252)	Dalam benaknya Harry bisa melihat kereta api uap merah itu seperti ketika dia dan Ron mengikutinya dari udara, berkelauan melintasi ladang dan perbukitan, seperti kaki seribu merah yang meluncur . (p. 304)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hollows* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance ...**a rippling scarlet caterpillar** is categorized into metaphor because comparing "the scarlet steam engine" and "a

rippling scarlet caterpillar" which indicates as a metaphor. The characteristic of a metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. ...**a rippling scarlet caterpillar** is translated into simile ... **seperti kaki seribu merah yang meluncur** in Indonesian. The characteristic of simile based on Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary is an expression comparing one thing with another, always including the word "as" or "like". So, the translation in target text is changed from metaphor into simile because it includes the word **seperti**.

Example 2:

ST	TT
'We have protected him because it has been essential to teach him, to raise him, to let him try his strength,' said Dumbledore, his eyes still tight shut. 'Meanwhile, the connection between them grows stronger, a parasitic growth ; sometimes I have thought he suspects it himself. If I know him, he will have arranged matters so that when he does set out to meet his death, it will, truly, mean the end of Voldemort.'	'Kita melindunginya karena perlu sekali untuk mendidiknya, membesarkannya, membiarkannya mencoba kekuatannya,' kata Dumbledore, matanya masih terpejam rapat. 'Sementara itu, koneksi di antara mereka semakin kuat, seperti parasit : kadang kala aku berpikir dia sendiri mencurigainya. Aku tahu bagaimana Potter: dia akan mengatur segalanya sehingga ketika dia maju untuk menyongsong kematiannya, itu akan, betul-betul, menjadi akhir Voldemort. (p. 904)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hollows* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Relikui Kematian* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance ...**a parasitic growth...** is categorized into metaphor because comparing "**the connection between Harry's mind and Voldemort's**" and "**a parasitic growth**" which indicates as a metaphor. The characteristic of a metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. ... **a parasitic growth...** is translated into simile ...**seperti parasit...** in Indonesian. The characteristic of simile based on Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary is an expression comparing one thing with another, always including the word "as" or "like". So, the translation in target text is changed from metaphor into simile because it includes the word **seperti**.

Theory 2 :

Newmark (1988): "Metaphors can sometimes be translated by converting it to simile, and adding the sense." (p.123)

Example 1:

ST	TT
A flush of excitement was rising up his neck into his hollow cheeks; he looked fevered. (p.285)	Rona merah kegairahan menyebar dari leher ke pipinya yang cekung; dia tampak seperti orang demam. (p.288)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Kamar Rahasia* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance ...**he looked fevered** is categorized into metaphor because comparing "**he**" and "**fevered**" which indicates as a metaphor. The characteristic of a metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an

object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. ...**he looked fevered** is translated into simile ...**dia tampak seperti orang demam** in Indonesian. The characteristic of simile based on Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary is an expression comparing one thing with another, always including the word "as" or "like". So, the translation in target text is changed from metaphor into simile because it includes the word **seperti**.

Example 2 :

ST	TT
There was a wild happiness upon it, yet for some reason it did not make him better looking; on the contrary, his finely carved features seemed somehow rougher, his expression almost bestial. (p.285)	Ada kebahagiaan liar di wajah itu, namun entah kenapa itu tidak membuatnya semakin tampan; sebaliknya malah, roman mukanya yang tampan tampak lebih kasar, ekspresinya nyaris seperti binatang. (p.289)

(Taken from Rowling's *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secret* and its translation *Harry Potter dan Kamar Rahasia* by Listiana Srisanti)

Comment:

The utterance ... **his expression almost bestial** is categorized into metaphor because comparing "**his expression**" and "**bestial**" which indicates as a metaphor.

The characteristic of a metaphor as stated in Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary is an expression which describes a person or an object in literary way by referring to something that is considered to have similar characteristics to the person or object you are trying to describe. ...**his expression almost bestial** is translated into simile ...**ekspresinya nyaris seperti binatang** in Indonesian.

The characteristic of simile based on Cambridge Advanced Learner's dictionary is an expression comparing one thing with another, always including the word "as" or "like". So, the translation in target text is changed from metaphor into simile because it includes the word *seperti*.

5. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE RESEARCH

5.1 Conclusion

This study is a qualitative study on strategies in translating live metaphors. As the source of the data this study used Dan Brown's novels and its translations in Indonesian. Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that:

1. **Live metaphors which found on Dan Brown's novels.** The researcher chose randomly 75 live metaphors to be analyzed from Dan Brown's novels. Those data represent metaphors and its characteristic. Those metaphors has been listed on chapter 3.
2. **The way to translate live metaphors.** Those 75 metaphors translated differently. The researcher found out 24 data were translated from metaphor into metaphor, 20 data were translated literally, 17 data were translated from metaphor into simile, 4 data have changed in sentence structure, 2 data translated by having expansion, 2 data were translated implicitly, 2 data were translated explicitly, 1 datum has changed in phrase structure, 3 data have changed in clause structure, 1 datum translated by having transposition.
3. **The principles of translation which applied in translating live metaphors.** Furthermore, the researcher found out some principles that can be applied in translating metaphors as follows : 40 data used idiom, 28 data

used meaning, and 7 data used form principle.

4. **The strategies of translation which applied in translating live metaphors.** Based on the data analysis, there were several strategies that could be used in translating English metaphors. The result showed as follows : 40 data (52%) used trope change (semantic strategy), 20 (27%) data used literal (syntactic strategy), 4 (6%) data used sentence structure change (syntactic strategy), 2 (3%) data used distribution change (semantic strategy), 4 (6%) data used explicitness change (pragmatic strategy), 1 (1%) datum used phrase structure change (syntactic strategy), 3 (4%) data used clause structure change (syntactic strategy), 1 (1%) datum used transposition (syntactic strategy).

5. **The most dominant strategy in translating live metaphors.** According to the result of data analysis, the most dominant strategy is trope change. The translator of the novels tends to translate live metaphors by keeping the metaphorical image or changing it into another figurative language such as simile.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher would like to suggest for having further discussion in case of metaphor. For instance, having further discussion about translation knowledge and contributing the knowledge further to the analysis of metaphor. Furthermore, the next research can discuss about other kinds of figurative language such as: simile, personification, etc. Those figuratives language can be analyzed further based on the ideology of translation e.g. domestication and foreignization.

The current research uses strategies of translation based on Chesterman's book (2000) entitled

"Memes of Translation". The next research may try another book for analyzing figurative language such as Molina and Albir's (2002) "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach".

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