METHODS USED IN TRANSLATING METAPHOR IN A NOVEL ENTITLED "ILLEGITIMATE TYCOON" BY JANETTE KENNY

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Abstract

This study is primarily aimed to find out the methods used in translating metaphor in a novel entitled "Illegitimate Tycoon" by Janette Kenny and the translation entitled "Dihantui Masa Lalu". The writer applied descriptive qualitative research design in conducting this study. It is a design which focuses on the natural characteristics of data, in which the writer described and elaborated the findings of the study. The writer applied Newmark's theory of methods of translation (word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation) in analyzing the data. Based on the data analysis, the writer found that from 207 data of metaphor clauses/phrases, the translator used 5 methods from 8 methods of translation. Free translation was used 159 times (76,81%), Literal Translation was used 39 times (18,84%), Semantic Translation was used 6 times (2,91%), Idiomatic Translation was used 2 times (0,96%), and Adaptation was used 1 times (0,48%). It means that mostly the translator used free translation in translating metaphor. The most dominant method used in translating metaphor in a novel "Illegitimate Tycoon" by Janette Kenny is Free Translation. The translator used free translation mostly is because the translator usually paraphrase the original text but the SL manner, content, and form are not used.

Keywords: *Methods, Translating Metaphor, Novel Entitled "Illegitimate Tycoon"*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini secara mendasar ditujukan untuk menemukan metode-metode apa saja yang digunakan dalam menterjemahkan metafora pada novel yang berjudul "Dihantui Masa Lalu" oleh Janette Kenny. Penulis menerapkan pola penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dalam penelitian ini. Pola ini difokuskan pada data yang memiliki karakteristik yang alami, dimana penulis menggambarkan dan mengelaborasikan temuan dari penelitian ini. Penulis menggunakan metode terjemahan dari teori Newmark (terjemahan kata per kata, terjemahan literal, terjemahan tetap, terjemahan semantik, terjemahan adaptasi, terjemahan bebas, terjemahan idiom, dan terjemahan komunikatif) dalam menganalisa data. Berdasarkan analisis data, penulis menemukan bahwa dari 207 data klausa/ frase metafor, penerjemah menggunakan 5 metode dari 8 metode terjemahan.. Terjemahan bebas digunakan 159 kali (76,81%), terjemahan literal digunakan 39 kali (18,84%), terjemahan semantik digunakan 6 kali (2,91%), terjemahan idiom digunakan 2 kali (0,96%) dan terjemahan adaptasi digunakan 1 kali (0,48%). Ini berarti bahwa kebanyakan penerjemah menggunakan terjemahan bebas dalam menterjemahkan metafor. Metode yang paling dominan digunakan dalam menterjemahkan metafor pada novel "Dihantui Masa Lalu" oleh Janette Kenny adalah terjemahan bebas. Penerjemah dominan menggunakan terjemahan bebas karena penerjemah sering memparafrasekan teks asli, namun asal sumber, isi, dan bentuk tidak digunakan.

Kata kunci: *Metode, Menterjemahkan Metafor, Novel berjudul "Dihantui Masa Lalu"*

Introduction

Language is a system of sound symbol which has an arbiter character used by the member of social group to cooperate, to communicate, and to identify them. Moreover, it could be undeniable that is is a system which is existence cannot be separated along the existence of human being civilization. Language existence is not axis just in one single pattern but there are many languages that represent the culture according to the consensus of each social group.

Translation as an activity, not only involves the source language and the target language, but also involves the source culture and the target culture. According to Mohanty (1994) that translation in essence is not only a bi-lingual activity, but at the same time, a bi-cultural activity. The translator, through his act of translation, generates a symbiosis between the source culture and the target culture. The translator not only requires a good knowledge of two languages, but also has a good understanding of both cultures.

In the process of translation, the translator must be careful in examining the source language. He or she has to consider many things when he or she wants to start transferring it into the target language. He or she must realize that it is different thing between the source culture and the target culture. If he or she has to translate a word or sentence, which contains the cultural aspect of a country, he or she has to find its equivalence in the target language that is suitable and has the same sense in the source language.

Nida dan Taber (1982) point out that translating consists of 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. Concerning this statement, it can be obviously seen that meaning of a SL text must be replaced by the closest natural equivalent in the TL. In line with this, the style which is closely related to choice of words and sense of expressing ideas becomes very important in the rendering of a SL into the TL. Therefore, the translator as the person who plays an important role in conveying the message of SL should not only master the language but also be competent in finding the closest natural equivalent of TL Nida dan Taber (1982) point out that translating consists of 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. Concerning this statement, it can be obviously seen that meaning of a SL text must be replaced by the closest natural equivalent in the TL. In line with this, the style which is closely related to choice of words and sense of expressing ideas becomes very important in the rendering of a SL into the TL. Therefore, the translator as the person who plays an important role in conveying the message of SL should not only master the language but also be competent in finding the closest natural equivalent of TL lexical items. It means that the translator must be able to produce a stylistically natural TL, which necessarily involves changes of the form lexical items. It means that the translator must be able to produce a stylistically natural TL, which necessarily involves changes of the form.

In translating, we need to know the type of the text. Simatupang (2000:60) divides the text into two general type, namely: oral text and written text. Oral text can be divided into oral story, poetry, speech, joke, and drama. Written text can be fiction, academic writing, rules. Metaphor is categorized as fiction.

Translating Metaphor is not easy as the translator thinks, because there are many terminologies used differently both in source language text and target language text. There must be some methods used in translating metaphor. For examples: The velvet night swallowed up the details *(kegelapan malam*

menyembunyikan wajah wanita itu), Moth to flame (*Bagaikan ngengat tertarik pada cahaya*). The message from the Source Language text should be delivered into Target Language text. Here is the main points that should the translator have.

There are many definition of translation conveyed by the expert. Nida and Taber (1982:12) say that translating consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. While Wills (1983:112) says that translation is a procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and text pragmatic of translate comprehension by the translator of the original text.

Translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by the way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes (Larson, 1984:3). Catford states that translation may be defined as follows: replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). According to Newmark (1988:45-47), there are several methods of translation. They are word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation that are divided into two scopes; the methods, which are closest to the source language, and the methods which are closest to the target language.

This method is the 'freest' form of translation. It used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry. The source language is converted to the target language and the text is rewritten. Larson (1988:7) in Hutabarat (2011:20) calls this method as unduly free translation. Larson says this method is not considered acceptable translation for most purposes. Translation are unduly free if they add extraneous information not in the source text, or if they change the facts of the historical and cultural setting of the source language text.

Newmark proposes a typology of metaphors which can be presented as follows: Adapted Metaphors, Metaphors which involve an adaptation of an existing (stock) metaphor. Newmark gives the example 'the ball is a little in ther court' (Ronald Reagan), adapted from the stock metaphorical idiom 'the ball is in their court' (Newmark 1988:106). Translating metaphors from one language into another can be complicated by 1) having no similar metaphor exist in the target language, 2) having the metaphor exist, but the mapping does not follow directly

from one language to another. If the mapping does not follow directly there are (at least) three possible reasons for this: 1) the mapped instance has another meaning (as in the 'pig' example above), 2) the mapping does not occur in the target language (i.e. animals sounds do not map to the appearance or behavior of the animal in Chinese as they do in English), 3) the mapping occurs but it is restricted in some way (i.e. appearance maps in Chinese but only body-parts, and not the whole body maps).

The problems of the study are formulated as follows: 1) What are the methods used in translating metaphor in a Novel entitled "Illegitimate Tycoon" by Janette Kenny?, What is the dominant methods used in translating metaphor in a Novel entitled "Illegitimate Tycoon" by Janette Kenny?, Why is such a method dominantly used in translating metaphor in a Novel entitled "Illegitimate Tycoon" by Janette Kenny?. Finding the answers of the problem of the study is the most important thing in the objective of the study. Therefore, the objective of the study were formulated as follows: 1) to identify the methods used in translating metaphor in a Novel entitled "Illegitimate Tycoon" by Janette Kenny, 2) to find the dominant method used in translating metaphor in a Novel entitled "Illegitimate Tycoon" by Janette Kenny, 3) to explain the reason why such a method is dominantly used in translating metaphor in a Novel entitled "Illegitimate Tycoon" by Janette Kenny.

Based on the background above, the writer arouse to conduct a research entitled Methods used in Translating Metaphor in a Novel entitled "Illegitimate Tycoon" by Janette Kenny.

Research Methods

The writer will apply descriptive qualitative research design in this study. Schreiber (2008:209) says, "Description of the data collected in research is an important component for both the researcher and the readers." Descriptive qualitative research design describes about the data analysis in order to get novelties of the research. The qualitative analysis is applied in such away in order to find out theoretically related to the research questions. The data of this study is the clauses/phrases of the metaphor. There are twelve chapters in the novel that should be analyzed based on the metaphor clauses/phrases.

The data sources of this study is a novel entitled "Illegitimate Tycoon" by Janette Kenny, published by Harlequin Books S.A, 2011 and the translation novel entitled "Dihantui Masa Lalu" by Aline Tobing, published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2013.

The Novel "Illegitimate Tycoon" is written by Janette Kenny. She was born in USA. She is a novel specialist especially in romance and suspense genre. Janette's dream of being published came true in 2006 when Kensington Publishing acquired her first western historical romance, One Real Cowboy. Since then she's written five more western historical romances, and emotionally intense novels for Harlequin Presents. Now the award winning author is expanding her career into hybrid publishing and will see the release of her first indie romantic suspense novel late 2014. Janette lives the country life with a rescued chow/shepherd-mix dog who aspires to be a lap dog and her real life hero. She invites you to visit her website for details about upcoming novels, events and giveaways, friend her on Facebook, follow her tweets on Twitter, or visit her website at JanetteKenny.com

While the translator of the Novel "Dihantui Masa Lalu" is a female who graduated from Methodist University in Indonesia. She loves reading novel, and she has translated more than 30 novels which is sponsored by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

Miles and Huberman's model (1984:23) in Rahmawati (2010:43) is applied to analyze the data descriptively. Each activity is explained as follows: Data Collection, Data Reduction, Data Display, Conclusion: Drawing

Data Analysis, Discussion, And Findings

Data Analysis

The data of this study is the clauses/phrases of the metaphor. The data sources of this study is a novel entitled "Illegitimate Tycoon" by Janette Kenny, published by Harlequin Books S.A, 2011 and the translation novel entitled "Dihantui Masa Lalu" by Aline Tobing, published by Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2013.

Both the English and Indonesian novel consists of twelve chapters but the difference between the SL novel and the TL novel is the SL novel consists of 90 pages but the TL novel consists of 253 pages

The analysis of the data was elaborated as follows:

The Analysis of the Translation Method

No.	Chapter	Source Language (English)	Target Language (Indonesian)	Method	Analysis
1.	Chapter 1	*she'd planted* hot kisses across the taut planes of his belly.	*Saat menaburkan* kecupan-kecupan panas di sepanjang	Free Translation	The translator translate *she'd planted* into *saat menaburkan*, he/she

				perut kencang Rafael		wants to reveal the message in the TL but in a different diction.
2.		she'd *taken his mind off* family and his dream with bold caresses and long leisurely kisses that he'd been starving for.	Dia *mengalihkan* benak Rafael dari keluarga dan impiannya dengan belaian-belaian berani dan ciuman-ciuman yang dirindukan Rafael.	Free Translation	The words *taken his mind* translated into *mengalihkan*. The translator deliver the real message from SL text into TL text by finding the words that fit to the context.
3.		Tongues dueling in *carnal love*.	Lidah yang berduel dalam *cinta penuh gairah.*	Free Translation	The words *carnal love* translated into *cinta penuh gairah* means that the translator put the appropriate translation so the message form the SL is emerged.
4.		Bodies *thrusting together* in the most passionate sex he'd ever had with her	Tubuh yang *saling mendesak* dalam percintaan yang paling menggairahkan yang pernah dilakukan Rafael dengan Leila.	Free Translation	*Thrusting together* translated into *saling mendesak* draws that the translator wants the reader feel the real situation.
5.		clutching her to his heart, he felt whole, and *they'd both gotten lost* in loving the night away.	Mendekap wanita itu dekat ke jantungnya, ia merasa utuh, dan *mereka terhanyut* dalam percintaan sepanjang malam.	Free Translation	The translator translate *they'd both gotten lost* into *mereka terhanyut ,* he/she wants to to reveal the message in the TL but in a different diction
6.		His heart warmed at the thought of having children with Leila, of *having a home* with her that wasn't empty or flat.	Hati Rafael terasa hangat ketika membayangkan akan memiliki anak dengan Leila, *memiliki kehidupan* yang tidak kosong atau datar.	Free Translation	The words *having a home* translated into *memiliki kehidupan.* The translator deliver the real message from SL text into TL text by finding the words that fit to the context.
7.		Rafael had felt only freedom when he had left its *cloying grasp*	Rafael hanya merasakan kebebasan ketika meninggalkan *cengkramannya yang memuakkan.*	Free Translation	*Cloying grasp* translated into *cengkramannya yang memuakkan.* draws that the translator wants the reader feel the real situation.

8.		as he saw Leila approach and close the distance separating them, his gaze *hungrily licked* over her like flames on dry tinder, *consuming*, scorching.	Saat memandang Leila mendekat dan menutup jarak yang memisahkan mereka, tatapan Rafael *melahap* Leila bagaikan api menjilat kayu kering, *menguasai*, membakar.	Free Translation	The words *hungrily licked* and *consuming* translated into *melahap, menguasai*, the style of the SL changed into TL style without changing the message
9.		*His heart warmed* with emotions that seemed too huge to imagine.	*Hati Rafael dihangatkan* oleh berbagai emosi yang sepertinya terlalu besar untuk dibayangkan.	Literal Translation	The translator translate the words without literally without try to change the syle of the SL
10.		she strode down La Croisette with *her million dollar smile in place.*	Leila melangkah sepanjang La Croisette dengan *senyum sejuta dolar tersungging di bibirnya*.	Free Translation	The words *her million dollar smile in place* into *senyum sejuta dolar tersungging di bibirnya* means that the translator put the appropriate translation so the message form the SL is emerged but in TL syle.
11.		She knew how to *make love to the camera*, and *the lens loved her.*	Leila tahu bagaimana *bercinta dengan kamera*; dan *kamera mencintainya.*	Literal Translation	The translator translate the words without literally without try to change the syle of the SL
12.		*Seductive* perfection	Kesempurnaan yang *menggoda.*	Semantic Translation	The translator find the equivalence which bound in the culture of SL
13.		Her mass of golden hair *was caught up in a tumble of messy curls that framed a face* that had graced every major magazine since she was thirteen	Rambut keemasannya *yang tergerai membingkai wajah* yang menghiasi setiap majalah terkemuka sejak berusia tiga belas tahun.	Free Translation	*was caught up in a tumble of messy curls that framed a face* translated into *yang tergerai membingkai wajah.* draws that the translator wants the reader feel the real situation.
14.		gentle bow of her hips in the warm *salt-tinged breeze.*	Lekuk lembut pinggulnya dalam kehangatan *embusan angin beraroma asin*.	Free Translation	The translator translate *salt-tinged breeze* into *embusan angin beraroma asin*, he/she

					wants to to reveal the message in the TL but in a different diction
15.		*Strong flawless legs* that would wrap around his naked flanks in the throes of passion.	*Kaki-kaki kuat nan mulus* yang akan mengapit pinggul telanjang Rafael dalam puncak gairah.	Free Translation	The words *strong flawless legs* translated into *kaki-kaki kuat nan mulus*. The translator deliver the real message from SL text into TL text by finding the words that fit to the context.
16.		Her gaze *made a slow sweep up to his face*	Tatapan Leila *perlahan menyapu wajah Rafael*	Free Translation	The words *made a slow sweep up to his face* translated into *perlahan menyapu wajah Rafael* means that the translator put the appropriate translation so the message form the SL is emerged.
17.		*a provocative perfume* that teased the senses.	*Aroma parfum provokatif* yang menggoda indranya.	Free Ttanslation	*a provocative perfume* translated into *aroma parfum provokatif* draws that the translator wants the reader feel the real situation
18.		*Those big hazel eyes that had captured* the heart of the world	*Mata cokelat besar yang merebut* hati dunia	Free Translation	The words *Those big hazel eyes that had captured* translated into *Mata cokelat besar yang merebut,* the style of the SL changed into TL style without changing the message
19.		he reached out and *cupped* her jaw, a *simple caress* that drew whispers from the crowds.	Ia meraih serta *menangkap* rahang Leila, *belaian sederhana* yang menimbulkan bisikan dari kerumunan orang.	Literal Translation	The translator translate the words without literally without try to change the syle of the SL
20.		those base emotions were wrapped up *in much deeper emotion*, like a tight wad that made his	Berbagai emosi mendasar itu dibalut emosi *yang jauh lebih dalam,* bagaikan gumpalan erat yang	Free Translation	The words *in much deeper emotion* into *yang jauh lebih dalam* means that the translator put the

		blood surge.	membuat aliran darahnya melonjak.		appropriate translation so the message form the SL is emerged but in TL syle.
21.		They had been *two rising stars* who'd collided in a glitter of passion.	Mereka adalah *dua bintang bersinar* yang bertemu dalam gemerlap gairah.	Free Translation	The words *two rising stars* translated into *dua bintang bersinar* means that the translator put the appropriate translation so the message form the SL is emerged.
22.		Leila was a *millionaire in her own right*.	Leila adalah *miliuner dalam caranya sendiri*.	Semantic Translation	The translator find the equivalence which bound in the culture of SL

The Total Numbers of the Translation Method

No.	Methods	Total	Percentage
1.	Free Translation	159	76,81 %
2.	Literal Translation	39	18,84 %
3.	Semantic Translation	6	2,91 %
4.	Idiomatic Translation	2	0,96 %
5.	Adaptation	1	0,48 %
	Total	**207**	**100**

From the table it can be seen that the translator used some methods in translating metaphor clauses/phrases. Free translation was used 159 times (76,81%), Literal Translation was used 39 times (18,84%), Semantic Translation was used 6 times (2,91%), Idiomatic Translation was used 2 times (0,96%), and Adaptation was used 1 times (0,48%).

Discussion

After analyzing the data, it is very important to discuss the factors that affect the process of translating. Nida (1983) in Saragih (2008:8) argues that many factors need to be considered in the process of translating. These factors include: First, **Linguistic Factors:** Linguistic factors directly influence the process of translating. Linguistic factors include phonology, lexical, syntax, and textual of bith languages (the SL and TL) greatly affect the process of translating, Second, **Cultural Factors:** According to Sapir – Whorf Hypothesis in Gorlee (1994) in Saragih (2008) communities of different language speakers make a difference on the understanding, assessment, and establish of reality. Translation also

experiences the same thing. The influence of two cultures; the source language and the target language inevitably and definitely affect the translation. Catford (1965) in Saragih (2008) states that the occurrence of an untranslatable meaning is caused by two factors, namely the linguistic factors and cultural factors. A translator who is not capable of understanding the cultural context of the source language and target language in depth will have trouble and tend to make mistakes. Therefore, Catford emphasizes that a translator needs to have much deeper understanding on the cultural context of the source language and the target language in depth. Third, **Personal Factors of Translator:** Translation activities are activities performed by human, not by machine. Therefore the psychology of the translator can also have a direct impact on the process of translating. Personal factors of the translator divided into two parts, namely, the personal capability and personal attitude factors (Nida, 1993 in Saragih, 2008:8)

Personal capability factors is the ability of a translator to translate the meaning of the source language and represent the meaning in the target language. In this case, the translator must be able to understand the original meaning, including concept meaning variation, association meaning, and thematic meaning. Furthermore, the translator must be equipped with knowledge of various field. If the translator knows nothing about the field of the text which he/she is, especially the text which uses many technical terms, the result will not be satisfactory. The next aspect that should be considered is the translator experience. /The longer someone cultivates the field of translation, the better he/she produces the translation product. The second personal factors is the translator's personal attitude. This personal attitude regards the subjective orientation of translator in the historical and cultural contexts. Two translators who have two different orientations of personal attitudes, such as in aesthetic, communication, strategy, politics, ethics, and professionalism, will produce a very different translation.

Findings

After analyzing the data, the writer found the findings as follows: 1) There are 207 metaphors found in the Indonesian translation. The translators used 5 methods from 8 methods of the translation, 2) The writer found that mostly the translator used free translation in his/her translation because in the free translation product, the texts do not maintain the content of the original

anymore and the forms that are easier to understand and usually shorter than the original ones.

Conclusion

After having an analysis on methods used in translating a novel entitled "Illegitimate Tycoon" by Janette Kenny, the writer concludes some points, such as follow: First, from 207 data of metaphor clauses/phrases, the translator used 5 methods from 8 methods of translation. Free translation was used 159 times (76,81%), Literal Translation was used 39 times (18,84%), Semantic Translation was used 6 times (2,91%), Idiomatic Translation was used 2 times (0,96%), and Adaptation was used 1 times (0,48%), Second, The most dominant method used in translating metaphor in a novel "Illegitimate Tycoon" by Janette Kenny is Free Translation. Third, The translator used free translation mostly is because the translator usually paraphrase the original text but the SL manner, content, and form are not used. In the free translation product, the texts do not maintain the content of the original anymore and the forms that are easier to understand and usually shorter than the original ones. Based on the above conclusions, the writer gave some suggestions as follows: 1) Translation theory is compulsory need when translating source language into target language, 2) The translator should convey the message of the source language into target language even in a different way/style, It is important to read as many as possible bilingual novel/text book because it can expand our knowledge of being a good translator.

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