

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Study

Siti Nurbaya is one of the popular novels in Indonesia. This novel was written by Marah Rusli, and was published in 1922. The whole story tells us about matchmaking between Nurbaya and Datuk Maringgih. Actually Nurbaya had a boyfriend named Samsul bahri, but unfortunately she had to marry Datuk Maringgih because her father, Baginda Sulaiman, couldn't pay his debt to Datuk Maringgih. Instead of that, Nurbaya had to marry Datuk Maringgih to "pay" his father debt. This novel is also available in English.

According to Nuriadi in Ramadhika (2022, p.3) The most prevalent and significant figure of speech is metaphor, in which one item, concept, or activity is referred to by a term or expression ordinarily designating another thing, idea, or action. Understanding and analyzing figurative language in a text, especially in literary works, is one of the most difficult processes in translation. In the process of implementing the translation of figurative languages, the translation of metaphors is still considered as the most difficult language expression to transfer meaning from one language into another language (Heriwati, 2018).

Difficulty of this translation is not only caused by lack of knowledge of language structures for translator but also due to nature language itself which contains a lot of language different emotions and cultures. Thus, translators should have skills that are not only able to understand differences between the two languages but also other aspects such as metaphorical and cultural expressions so that the results the translation is acceptable between the source language and the target language (Umam, 2017).

1.2. Statement of The Problem and Purpose of The Study Statement of The Problem

1. Why the author use certain metaphor in siti nurbaya novel?
2. What strategies are used by translator to translate the metaphor into target language?

1.3. Purpose of The Study

1. To find out kinds of metaphors in this novel.
2. To find the kinds of translation strategies used by translator to translate the metaphor from source language (sl) into target language (tl) in siti nurbaya novel.

1.4. Significance of The Study

1.4.1. Theoretically

To give new information and knowledge to improve the ability of translator in analyzing metaphor. This research is expected to theoretically help translators in finding references in translating metaphors in literature.

1.4.2. Practically

To give reference to other researcher when it comes to metaphor. In the future, it is likely that there will be many new studies on figurative language in literature, especially metaphors. Therefore this research is expected to help other researchers who will examine metaphors

1.5. Methodology of The Study Qualitative Method

This research using qualitative MDAP method (Manual Data Analysis Procedure). Manual Data Analysis Procedure consists of diary (notes), transcripts, coding, themes, categorization, and scrap elements. Manual Data Analysis Procedure accommodates the researcher's comprehension of the data analyzed.

MDAP more room for researchers to self-develop in the field of participatory research. Researchers (a lot of) are better satisfied with Manual Data Procedure Analysis because what is done is comprehended holistically (Rofiah,2022) . According to Murdiyanto (2020) Qualitative research is a sort of research that yields results that cannot be obtained using statistics or other methods of quantification.

1.5.1. Analyzing

The researcher read all of Siti Nurbaya's story, both in Indonesia and English. Next, the metaphors that have been collected in the Indonesian version will be matched with the metaphors that have been translated into English. And then, both data in Indonesian and English will be analyzed.

1.5.2. Observation

While researcher reading the both of the novels, the researcher will highlighting the sentences that contains metaphor in Indonesia version, and then will take the data from the Indonesia version and will read the English version to observe further.

1.6. Scope and Limitation of The Study

Researcher identified all the metaphors especially the live and dead metaphors, and based on the theory presented in this research, there are 6 types of metaphors. According to Parera in Hidayah & Oktavia (2019) there are about 4 types, meanwhile according to Naimah (2017) there are 2 types. But researcher will use the theory from Naimah because her theory suitable for this research.

Then for the metaphor translation strategy there is a theory from Larson and Newmark which is presented in this research. But researcher using theory from Newmark because his theory is more suitable for analyzing the strategies used by translators to translate the dead and a live

metaphors in Siti Nurbaya novel. This research focused on metaphor translation of Siti Nurbaya novel both in Indonesia version and English, with Indonesia as Source Language (SL) and English as Target Language (TL).

Researcher limit few things in this research such as like explaining kind of metaphors in literature review, explaining kinds of translation technique and translation strategies, explaining live and dead metaphors in this research which is the main goal of this research. Taken from Marah Rusli's original works "Siti Nurbaya ". Then for the data, the researcher will only take works from Marah Rusli himself, namely Siti Nurbaya, because Siti Nurbaya's novel already has an English translation and has many metaphorical uses.

1.7. Status of The Study

Currently, research on metaphor translation has been widely discussed, since there are several examples of research related to metaphor translation, one of the research is entitled "*Analisis Strategi Penerjemahan Metafora pada Lagu "Skyfall" oleh Adele*" by Putri & Gusthini (2022). This study uses an approach of metaphor translation from English to Indonesian to help music listeners understand the lyrics of Adele's song "Skyfall." The author's challenge in doing the study is that texts from sources with metaphorical interpretations cannot be translated literally; a metaphor translation approach is necessary. A descriptive qualitative research method was used by the author to analyze the text. Nine data were found through data collection and logging for this study. This study makes use of a song that Adele wrote, sang, and served as the title song for a film. According to Larson's list of five tactics, the study's conclusions show that, of the nine metaphors included in the song "Skyfall," four metaphor translation strategies were used. The most frequently used tactic is to translate metaphors into concrete language.

And then the next research is a journal entitled "*Metode*

Penerjemahan Metafora Pada Novel Peter Pan Karya J.M Barrie” by Buditama (2021).

This research explains about metaphor translation method that found on J.M Barrie’s work, Peter Pan. And the results explain there are word by word translation method, literal translation method, faithful translation method, semantic translation method, communicative translation method, idiomatic translation method, and free translation method and accompanied by supporting data for each translation method. What makes this research is different with the another one, this research going to analyze the live and dead metaphors between the Indonesian and English version of Siti Nurbaya novel. And this research using MDAP (Manual Data Analysis Procedure) qualitative method.

1.8. Organization of The Study

Chapter I : is Introduction. This chapter provides background of the study, statements of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, methodology of the study, scope and limitation, status of the study, and organization of the research.

Chapter II : is Review of related literature. This chapter contains the theories that underlie this research. It contains definition of translation, and definition of metaphor.

Chapter III : is Findings and discussion. This chapter contains the answers of research problems, interprets research findings, integrates research findings into established knowledge collections, modifies existing theories, and explains research results.

Chapter IV : is Conclusion and suggestion.