

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

According to Catford (1965), translation encompasses all activities involved in transferring a text from one language to another (p.1). Translation needs a person's language abilities, as the individual must be fluent in both the source and target languages. Translation is a complicated process. Translation involves more than simply turning certain foreign words into other terms since it relates to a specific language and culture (Kuncoro & Sutopo, 2015, p.9). As a result, it reveals various linguistic quirks as well as social and cultural factors in daily life. According to Harjanti (2020), the goal of translation is to convey the same meaning of the source language (SL) in the target language (TL) by paying attention to the translation's accuracy, acceptability, and readability (p.63).

Translation acceptability determines whether or not a translation may be classified as a good translation. To have an acceptable translation, some factors must be taken into consideration. Larson (1984, p.485-487) classifies three criteria for a good translation in the book *Meaning Based Translation*: accuracy, clarity/readability and naturalness/acceptability. Whereas, not acceptable translation indicates that the translation is unnatural and cannot be understood by readers of the source language. The translation's sentence also does not follow the rules of the target text language. Here is an illustration from Harjanti's research findings (2020, p.67):

*Source Text: "You must prune yours, must you not, to keep it healthy?"*

*Target Text: "Kalian harus menjaga diri kalian, kan, agar tetap healthy."*

The utterances in this example have distinct meanings, making the statement unacceptable in the target language. The word "healthy" was entirely borrowed rather than translated. Because the term "prune" was not translated, the meaning in TL was affected. The translation does not include any information that would

help the readers comprehend it. Consequently, this translation is classified as an unacceptable translation.

However, acceptable translation indicates that the translation uses the standard linguistic form in the target language (TL). It means that the translation is accurate, understandable, and natural to readers of the target language. Below is an example of the acceptability of the translation that the researcher quoted from Harjanti's research findings (2020, p.66).

*Source Text: "Severus," she said in a strained whisper. "May I speak to you? It's urgent."*

*Target Text: "Severus," katanya dalam bisikan tegang. "Bolehkah aku bicara denganmu? Penting sekali."*

The translation is acceptable since it is a natural, well-known, and understandable expression in the target language. There is not a single word or phrase that is particularly challenging to comprehend. The sentence's grammatical structure complies with Indonesian sentence structure.

Based on the examples above, the process of creating a good translation is not an easy thing to do. The translator must focus on the quality of the translation so that the message, content, meaning and style of the source text are transmitted similarly in the target language. In other words, translators must be concerned with re-expressing messages and rearranging phrases naturally in the target language that readers would accept. According to Larson (1984), translation is acceptable if it: 1) follows the target language's natural forms; 2) communicates to target language readers the same meaning as the source language readers understood; and 3) retains the characteristics of the original language text.

Likewise in the translation of metaphor, a translator must have a deeper understanding of metaphors to be able to express the intended meaning in the target language. In other words, metaphor cannot be translated literally. Larson (1984, p.293) stated in his book, *Meaning-Based Translation*, that if metaphor is translated literally or word for word, the translation result would frequently involve misinterpretation. The issue arises from the fact that the source language

speakers' cultural foundations are frequently different from those of the target language speakers.

Metaphor is a type of figurative language that is used in the text to compare two separate unconnected items; it is also represented in our everyday language and helps to make certain text language more colorful and dramatic. For example, in the expression of sadness, "*He is feeling down.*" The word "down" means "*turun*" in Indonesian, but we do not translate it literally to "*Dia merasa turun*". The word "down" expresses sadness, so it is translated as "*Dia merasa sedih*".

Metaphors are also classified into several types. According to Lakoff and Johnson (1980), there are mainly three types of metaphors: structural metaphors, orientational metaphors, and ontological metaphors. A structural metaphor is a conceptual metaphor that is built from one conceptual framework to another. Unlike structural metaphors, orientational metaphors organize "a whole system of concepts with respect to one another" instead of structuring one concept in terms of another. Known as orientational metaphors since most of them have to do with spatial orientation: up-down, front-back, on-off, deep-shallow, and so on. Ontological metaphor is a way of perceiving activities, actions, emotions, thoughts, and so on as beings and substances.

Widiyantari (2012, p.67-68) states that metaphor translation is acceptable if the meaning or message in the target text metaphor is well grasped by target language readers. In other words, the metaphorical translation is acceptable if the image from the source language metaphor emerges and is utilized with the same meaning as the image from the target language metaphor. Widiyantari (2012, p.68) provides a case in which metaphor is acceptable. When the statement "*You worked like a dog*" occurred, a translator should be able to see the situational context of the target language. The East cultural environment does not share some of the source language culture's ideals for dogs, such as hard working. As a result, it is incorrect for the translator to translate it into "*Kau bekerja seperti anjing*", but the acceptable translation of the statement is "*Kau seorang pekerja keras.*" Based on the example above, this can be a problem if the form of the metaphor

cannot be translated correctly into the target language because it will confuse the readers.

The focus of this research is the acceptability of metaphor translation in Indonesian subtitles in the film *Luca* (2021). The researcher wants to analyze metaphors because they are commonly found when viewing movies, and the researcher aims to investigate if the translation of metaphors is acceptable or not according to Larson's theory (1984).

### **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Based on the research background, the researcher formulates two research questions as follows:

1. What types of metaphors are found in *Luca* movie?
2. How acceptable is the translation of metaphor in *Luca* movie?

### **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

The purposes of the study are:

1. To find out the types of metaphors in *Luca* movie.
2. To find out how acceptable the translation of metaphor in *Luca* movie.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The researcher expects that the findings of this study will be theoretically and practically useful to everyone.

1. Theoretically, the researcher expects that this research could give a better understanding to other English students of how to analyze the translation of metaphor. The results of this study are likely to give information and inspiration for further research. This study is expected to provide data that will be useful to other researchers as a reference.
2. Practically, the findings of this study are expected to show that a translator must pay close attention to the translation of metaphors in order for

Indonesian speakers to comprehend and avoid assuming that the translation in the subtitles is a literal translation.

### 1.5 Methodology of the Study

The researcher used qualitative research methods in the form of document analysis. The researcher will examine the types of conceptual metaphors as introduced by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) in their book *Metaphors We Live By* and the acceptability translation as defined by Larson's theory (1984). Bowen (2009, p.27) states that document analysis is a systematic technique for assessing or evaluating documents, including printed and electronic (computer-based and Internet-transmitted) content.

Corbin & Strauss in Bowen (2009, p.27) also state that document analysis, like other qualitative research methodologies, necessitates the examination and interpretation of data in order to extract meaning, gain insight, and build empirical knowledge. According to Creswell (2007), analyzing a document consists of three steps: preparing and organizing, coding, and representing the data. In the first step, the researcher gathers data; following that, the researcher creates a list of data and selects the data to be analyzed. The final step is to present the result of the data.

The following are the steps that will be taken in conducting the research:

1. The researcher watched *Luca* movie. The researcher employs two subtitles, one in English and the other in Indonesian. The researcher visit [www.hotstar.com](http://www.hotstar.com) to watch the movies.
2. The researcher downloaded the script from [www.subdl.com](http://www.subdl.com) and identifying and highlighting the kinds of metaphors.
3. The researcher began to classify the metaphor and entered the data according to Lakoff and Johnson theory (1980).
4. The researcher analyzed the data on the acceptability of metaphorical translation using the assessment of a rater who has an expertise in the world of translation by referring Larson's theory (1984).

5. The researcher asked the lecturer to review and evaluate the data in order to make it more reliable.
6. The researcher presents the result of the data.

The researcher uses three tables to make it easier when collecting and answering research questions by adopting from previous researcher. Table 1.1 is a table of metaphor types based on the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980), Table 1.2 is the codes used to identify translation criteria, and Table 1.3 is a table of degrees of acceptability based on Larson's theory (1984).

The researcher uses the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (1980) to answer the first research question about the types of metaphors used in the *Luca* movie. The researcher categorized the types of metaphor, as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1 Type of Metaphor

Metaphor Sentences	Type

Source: Pribadi (2018, p.22)

Furthermore, the second table is intended to assist the researcher in answering the second question in the research question. Larson (1984) established three requirements for ideal translation in the situation of knowing the correct meaning in the target language. Larson (1984) establishes three criteria for translation acceptability: Accurate (A), Clear (C), and Natural (N). Accurate is defined as recreating the same meaning and sustaining the conversation's message from the source language into the target language. Clear implies expressing all

features in appropriate forms and with clear meaning, so that it is intelligible in the target language. Natural phrases are used with suitable types of texts that appear in the target language. Larson (1984) also divided the degree of acceptability into four categories: Ideal Acceptable (I-Acc), Acceptable (Acc), Unacceptable (Un-Acc), and Failed (F).

There are four categories for metaphor translation in the table 1.2 below. The name and rule of this table code were inspired by one of Ryan Andika Pratama's prior research at Sanata Dharma University. They are the codes used to identify the translation criteria:

Table 1.2 Translation Criteria

No.	Name of Translation	Code
1.	Ideal-Acceptable Translation <i>(Have three criteria)</i>	I-Acc
2.	Acceptable Translation <i>(Have two criteria)</i>	Acc
3.	Unacceptable Translation <i>(Just have one criteria)</i>	U-Acc
4.	Failed Translation <i>(Do not have any criteria)</i>	F

Source: Sagala (2017, p.50)

The researcher then determines the acceptability of the metaphor translation by using the results of assessments from the rater who is an expert in the related field of translation. The rater will assess whether the translated metaphor meets Larson's (1984) translation criteria or not.

Table 1.3 Acceptability Degree Based on Larson's Theory (1984)

English Subtitle	Indonesian Subtitle	Criteria			Acceptability Degree
		Accurate	Clear	Natural	

Source: Pribadi (2018, p.22)

Table 1.3 shows how the rater identified the translation of metaphor based on Larson's theory (1984). The researcher used the table to provide an answer to research question number two, "How acceptable is the translation of metaphor in *Luca* movie?"

### 1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study

In order for this research can be carried out more directly, the researcher sees that the research problem raised needs to be limited to variables. The scope of this research is to identify the kinds of metaphors in the movie, as well as if the translation of metaphor subtitles from English to Indonesian version in the *Luca* movie is valid or not based on Larson's theory (1984). The scope of this research is limited to analyzing the translation of metaphors in *Luca's* movie.

### 1.7 Status of the Study

Several researchers have already studied this subject. The first prior research is Bintang Sukmajati and Patricia Angelina from Sanata Dharma University (2019). Poetry Translation Acceptability on The Trials of Apollo: The

Hidden Oracle Novel is the title of their study. According to the findings, three poetry translations were deemed unacceptable, leaving 36 acceptable poetry translations. The three poetry translations only fulfill one of the three acceptability requirements for poetry translations, whereas the 36 poetry translations contain at least two of those criteria.

The second prior research is Vidyadhari Wikan Pribadi, an English Education student at Sanata Dharma University (2018). “*An Analysis of Figurative Language Translation in The Pursuit of Happiness Movie*,” is the title of her study. She discovered 179 figurative languages in the movie throughout her study. As a result, the movie contains metaphor, hyperbole, and simile, and the translation of figurative language is good since 86 percent of the translation is acceptable.

Although the theory and analysis are similar, the objects and data sources used in this study are different. They examine the acceptability of poetry and figurative language translations, while the researcher only focus on the acceptability of metaphorical translations in Indonesian subtitles in *Luca's* movie.

### **1.8 Organization of the Study**

This research is to find out and analyze the acceptability of the translation of metaphor in the Indonesian subtitle in *Luca* movie. The research is divided into four chapters.

1. Chapter I presents the introduction of the study. It consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, methodology of the study, scope and limitation of the study, status of the study, and organization of the study.
2. Chapter II, the writer presents the theory used in this research including a theoretical description that consists of theories of translation, theories of metaphor, theories of subtitling, and a theoretical framework.
3. Chapter III, the writer presents the study's findings and discussions of the study, including answers about the problem and analysis of the data.
4. Chapter IV presents conclusions and suggestions.