METAPHORICAL TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF BAHASA INDONESIA INTO ENGLISH ON CONTEMPORARY INDONESIAN POETRY TRANSLATED BY HARRY AVELING

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ABSTRACT

Translation is a process to transfer meaning from Source Language into Target Language. In works, figurative language or metaphor is a problem in translation activities where we asked is not only catch the literal meaning but also the figure and the sense with equivalent both languages. Metaphorical translation strategies aim to serve the reader to able to comprehend the meaning with the sense and esthetical aspect in SL and TL. The differentiation of cultural both SL and TL is core problem from a translator to bridge this. To cover this a translator should has enough knowledge about grammatical aspect and cultural aspect in SL and TL.

Keyword *: Translation, Metaphor, Metaphorical translation strategies.*

Introduction

Nowadays translation is not only as an activity or process to translate the meaning from the Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). But more than that, it becomes the main point to spread the information, ideas and cultural value to develop knowledge, culture and improving understanding and intercultural cooperation. Without translation that globally defined as an effort to re express the message in SL in TL, idea, knowledge, information and value from any nation to another will stop. Furthermore, intercultural dialogues that used to enhance understanding and cooperation among nations will difficult to hold without the role of a translation.

In translation, metaphor is an expression that is very difficult to be translated form a language to other language. Moreover metaphor often considered as a mysterious expression because its meaning is difficult to be understood all the more translated. Newmark (1988:104) stated, the most particular problem is the translation of metaphor.

The difficulty of metaphor translation is intrinsically related to the varied metaphorical structure and complex builder elements. Seen from its structure, a metaphor is formed can be in the form of a single word, phrase, clause, or sentence.

Judging from its element, metaphor can be formed by the topic component (vehicle), image (tenor), and point of similarity (ground). However, these three components are not always mentioned explicitly. Sometimes one or two of the three components are implicit. Consequently, such a metaphor can only be understood in the context of the internal expression as well as the situational context (external) the expression is first understood. Sometimes the image component of a metaphor is unusual in TL, so the translator must find a corresponding or equivalent and common replacement image in the TL.

Moreover, as a language phrase, metaphors are full of cultural values so that translation can only be done after the cultural values associated with the phrase are understood.

The constraints faced in metaphor translation have given rise to two contradictory views on translability of metaphor translation. On the one hand, not a few translation experts, such as Nida, Vinay and Dalbernet, assume that metaphors cannot be translated. On the other hand, some figures, such as Kloepfer and Reiss, consider metaphor, as a linguistic expression, a metaphor to be translated.

Translation practices tend to support the translability of metaphors. This is evidenced by so many poems that contain

many metaphorical expression-the work of renowned Indonesian poets such as Ajip Rosidi and Subagio Sastrowardojo, translated and edited into English by Harry Aveling in his book Contemporary Indonesian Poetry. So although some metaphors must be interpreted extra-cautiously, as one form of linguistic expression, metaphors can still be translated.

Recent results also tend to reinforce the idea that metaphors can be translated. Suwardi's (2005) research on the translation of English metaphors in the context of the translation of Danielle Steel's novel The Wedding into Indonesian reveals that the 41 identified metaphors are translated using five translation strategies: (1) translating metaphors into metaphors with the same image (2) translating metaphors into metaphors with different images (3) translating metaphors into similes with the same image (4) translating metaphors with similes with different images and (5) translating metaphors into non-majas. The analysis results show that most of SL's metaphor is commensurate with his translation in TL.

Waluyo's (2007) study reveals that the translation strategy used to divert 100 Indonesian metaphors in the translation of the Saman novel into English is: (1) metaphor translation into equivalent metaphors (2) paraphrase (3) metaphor translation into different metaphors but with the same meaning (4) literal translation. There are three reasons why translation does not only use the first strategy but also all three other strategies. First the translator cannot find the corresponding correspondence in the English metaphor. Second, the translator intends to prevent misunderstanding or attempt to maintain the message according to the context. Third, the translator has limited time so he takes a shortcut in translating the metaphor.

The study of Sudarma (2003) on the structure, type, and metaphor translation strategy in the translation of Sidney Sheldon's Master of the Game novel into Indonesian language reveals that the novel contains death metaphors and life metaphors. Based on Larson's theory, three strategies are found and applied in translating English metaphors into Indonesian metaphors, namely: translating metaphors into metaphors, translating metaphors into similes, and translating metaphors into literal expressions.

The above expositions indicate that the difficulty in translating the metaphor is caused by three main factors. First, metaphors have varied structures and complex builder elements. Consequently, in addition to the procedures and concepts of equivalence commonly used in translating other linguistic expressions, metaphor translation requires a special strategy. Second, the metaphor is loaded with cultural values. Therefore, the translator should really understand the cultural values associated with the Bsu metaphor in depth and do conceptual mapping in order to determine the acceptable equivalent in Bsa. Thirdly, because of the complexities found in metaphor translation, only a few, the number of translation specialists who want to cultivate the issue.

As a result, the theory and study of available metaphor translation is relatively limited. In this regard, extensive research needs to be done to gain an in-depth understanding of metaphor translation strategies.

This study aims to gain an in-depth understanding of the translation strategy of Indonesian metaphor into English in Indonesian poetries works such as Ajip Rosid and Subagio Sastrowardojo translated and edited into English by Harry Aveling in his book Contemporary Indonesian Poetry.

Formulation of the problem

Based on the background of the above problem, the problem under study is formulated as follows:
1) The strategy used in translating the metaphors contained in the Indonesian Contemporary Indonesian Poetry into English.
2) Errors of use of the Indonesian metaphor translation strategy into English.
3) Factors causing misuse of the translation strategy.

Research purposes
1) To find out what strategies are used in translating the metaphors contained in the Indonesian Contemporary Indonesian Poetry into English.
2) To find out the misuse of the Indonesian metaphor translation strategy into English.
3) To know the factors causing the error use of the translation strategy.

Theoritical Review

The main theories used as the basis of the theory of metaphor translation strategy in this case are the five metaphorical translation strategies based on Larson (1998: 278-279), which consists of: (1) translating the SL metaphor into the same metaphor in TL (2) translating the metaphor SL becomes a simile if in TL system makes simile more easily understood than metaphor (3) translates the SL metaphor into another metaphor in TL but has the same meaning as the SL metaphor (4) translates the SL metaphor into the same metaphor in TL accompanied with an explanation of the meaning of the metaphor and (5) translating the metaphor into a non-metaphoric expression. While the analysis of the form and factor of errors in the use of translation strategy is based on the idea of Nababan (2008) about error translation.

Framework
a. Theoretical Framework

This study aims to reveal the strategy of translating Indonesian metaphors into English in poetry poetry works such as Indonesia Ajip Rosidi and Subagio Sastrowardojo translated and edited into English by Harry Aveling in his book Contemporary Indonesian Poetry.

As the foundation of the research work the authors classify theoretical concepts such as Larson Theory (1998: 278-279) on translating Metaphor through the following stages (1) translating the SL metaphor into the same metaphor in TL (2) translating the SL metaphor into a simile if in the system TL makes the simile more easily understood than the metaphor (3) translates the SL metaphor into another metaphor in TL but has the same meaning as that SL metaphor (4) translates the SL metaphor into the same metaphor in TL accompanied by an explanation of the meaning the metaphor and (5) translate the metaphor into a non-metaphoric expression.

While the analysis of forms and factors of error use of Translation Strategy using Nababan Theory (2008) by (1) addition of information (2) deletion of information (3) arrangement of sentence structure. For metaphorical data criteria use the Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) theory of the Pragglejaz group (2007) through the following steps (1) Read the entire text-discourse to build a general understanding of meaning, (2) Define lexical

units in text-discourse, 3) If yes, mark the lexical unit as a metaphor.

b. Conceptual Framework

There are several basic concepts related to the topic of this research and problem solving that essentially built to support the applied theory. Some of these concepts, among others, refer to the title or topic of this study. There are also some concepts that are not related to the title of the study, but are in direct contact with the problem-solving theoretical constructs that have been formulated. The concepts referred to here are merely an explanation of the meaning or definition of the intended operation in favor of analysis or problem solving. The concepts are: lexical, grammatical, textual, and pragmatic meaning of equivalence.

Comparability is also influenced by the type of text influenced by sociocultural envioerenment. The text type then determines the direction of writing which consists of variables, ie field, tenor, and mode. Field refers to the subject, including lexical elements related to the particular field discussed including the author's intent. Tenor refers to the relationship between participants involved in the text. Mode relates to what medium is used in the use of language, whether spoken or written.

Research methodology

This research used a qualitative approach with content analysis method, which is applied in eight stages in accordance with the suggestion of Carley (1992: 35-40), namely: (1) set the level of analysis (2) set the concepts to be codified (3) specifies whether the encoding is intended to express the existence or frequency of the concept (4) determines how to distinguish concepts (5) develops text coding rules (6) specifies what to do with irrelevant information / data, (7) codes text, and (8) analyzing the results.

The data in this study were all metaphorical expressions collected through observations of contemporary Indonesian poetry by Indonesian poets such as Ajip Rosidi and Subagio Sastrowardojo translated and edited into English by Harry Aveling in his book Contemporary Indonesian Poetry based on metaphor theory criteria combined with the application of Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP) the Pragglejaz group proposal (2007) in the data

identification stage. The examination of the validity of data is done through observational persistence, triangulation and referential adequacy. The collected data are

classified for subsequent objective review, analyzed by translation theories and compared with each translation in English.

Results

This study tend to find out the strategies were used in translating the metaphors contained in the Indonesian Contemporary Indonesian Poetry into English. In order writer able to investigate the writer's questions a number of statistics were run. The results are presented in this section.

Metaphorical Translation Strategies

Metaphorical Translation Strategies					
SL	TL	Ajib Rosidi	Percentage	Subagio Sastrowardojo	Percentage
Metaphor	Same Metaphor	76	74,509	152	76
Metaphor	Simile	19	18,627	36	18
Metaphor	Different Metapor	6	5,882	12	6
Metaphor	Same Metaphor with Expalanation	1	0,980	0	0
Metaphor	Non Metaphor Expression	0	0	0	0
Total		102	100	200	100

Based on the table showed above the metaphorical translation strategies were classified based on metaphor in SL translated into similar metaphor in TL, metaphor in SL translated into simile in TL, metaphor in SL translated into different metaphor in TL, metaphor in SL translated into similar metaphor in TL with explanation in TL and metaphor in SL translated into non metaphor expression in TL. It showed that the most frequent used metaphorical translation strategies both Ajib Rosidi and Subagio Sastrowardojo poetry are metaphor SL translated into similar metaphor in TL with percentage 74,509 % and 76 % and metaphor SL translated into simile in TL with percentage 18,627 % and 18 %. The metaphorical translation strategies that never use was metaphor in SL translated into non-metaphor expression in TL.

Discussion and Conclusion

After analyzing table showed above the writer concluded that there were cultural aspects in SL that able to express in TL. It indicates that process of the translation from SL into TL by using literal translation. While for errors of use of the Indonesian metaphor translation strategy into English showed by metaphor translation strategies, such as metaphor in SL translated into simile and metaphor in SL translated into different metaphor in TL. It caused there were some addition or deletion of information and rearrangement of sentence structure. Some Factors causing misuse of the translation strategy was there was no equivalent value in TL.

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