



**METAPHOR TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN VANDERMEER'S
NOVEL "ANNIHILATION"**

a final project
submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
in English

by
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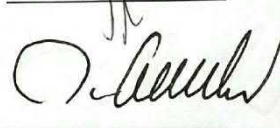
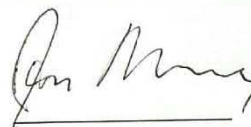
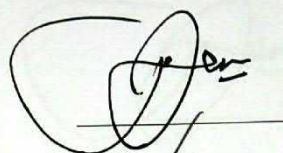
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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Anisa Nurjanah hereby declare that this final project entitled *Metaphor Translation Strategy in Vandermeer's Novel "Annihilation"* is my own work and the best of my knowledge and my belief, this final project has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and list of references is given in the references.

Semarang, September 2019



Anisa Nurjanah

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"When everythings around you feel so heavy,
show them how strong you really are!"

(One Piece)

To my beloved parents
Mr. Kaban and Mrs. Darseci

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First of all, I would like to give the most appreciation and many thanks to Allah SWT, The lord of universe and there after. I am sure that I can't do anything without his blessing. He guides us with all of his blessed in our life. Then, peace blessing upon to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW and all of his followers.

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ABSTRACT

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Keywords: Translation Strategies, Metaphor, Newmark Strategies

This research discusses the use of Newmark's translation strategies in translating metaphor in Vandermeer's novel "*Annihilation*". Here I study, the novel as the unit of analysis. The strategies of metaphor translation that developed by Newmark's and it used as the theoretical framework of the research. Moreover, the method of data collection is descriptive qualitative, which tries to explain about the translation strategies of metaphor that occurs in the novel. The first step is collected the sentences contain of metaphors the followed classifying them into types of metaphors translation.

After finishing the process of clasification, I focuse on analyzing Newmark's strategies. The result of this study shows that most of metaphor translation that occurs in Vandermeer's novel is the metaphor is replaced with a standard target language that does not clash with target language's culture of analysis in this study is *Annihilation* by Jeff Vandermeer translated by Lulu Fitri Rahman entitled *Pemusnahan*.

The mostly used strategies are the metaphor is replaced with a standard target language that does not clash with target language's culture occurs 92 times; the second is the metaphor is reproduced with the same image in target language occurs 61 times; the third is the metaphor is translated into a simile occurs 37 times; the fourth is the metaphor is translated into simile plus meaning occurs 27 times. The metaphor is converted into meaning, the metaphor is deleted along with component of meaning, and the metaphor is translated into metaphor that combined with meaning strategies were not used.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
ABSTRACT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF CHARTS	ix
LIST OF APPENDIX	ix
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	ix
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic	5
1.3 Research Questions	5
1.4 Objectives of the Study	6
1.5 Significance of the Study	6
1.6 Limitation of the Study	6
1.7 Outline of the Study	7
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE	8
2.1 Review of the Previous Studies.....	8
2.2 Review of Related Literature	28
2.2.1 Definitions of Translation	28
2.2.2 Types of Translation	30
2.2.3 Metaphor.....	31

2.2.4 Types of Metaphor	32
2.2.5 Metaphor Translation Strategies	38
2.2.6 Annihilation Summary.....	39
2.2.7 Biography of the writer.....	43
2.2.8 The Publisher of the novel.....	43
2.3 Theoretical Framework.....	44
CHAPTER III METHOD OF INVESTIGATION	45
3.1 Research Design.....	45
3.2 Object of the Study.....	45
3.2 Roles of the Researcher	46
3.4 Types of data	47
3.5 Procedures of Collecting the Data.....	47
3.6 Procedures of Analyzing the Data.....	49
3.7 Procedures for Reporting the Data.....	52
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	53
4.1 General Description	53
4.2 Findings.....	54
4.2.1 Types of metaphors are found in Vandermeer’s novel	54
4.2.1.1 Dead Metaphor	55
4.2.1.2 Cliché Metaphor.....	56
4.2.1.3 Standard Metaphor.....	57
4.2.1.4 Recent Metaphor	57
4.2.1.5 Adapted Metaphor	58

4.2.1.6 Original Metaphor.....	59
4.2.2 Newmark’s Translation Strategies.....	60
4.2.2.1 The metaphor is reproduced with the same image in target language	61
4.2.2.2 The metaphor is replaced with a standard target language that does not clash with target language’s culture	63
4.2.2.3 The metaphor is translated into a simile	67
4.2.2.4 The metaphor is translated into simile plus meaning.....	70
4.3 Discussion	72
4.2.1 Types of metaphors are found in Vandermeer’s novel	74
4.2.2 Newmark’s Translation Strategies.....	76
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	77
5.1 Conclusions	77
5.2 Suggestions	78
REFERENCES	79
APPENDICES	84

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
2.1 Literal Translation by Larson.....	30
2.2 Idiomatic Translation by Larson	31
3.1 Strategies in translating the Metaphor.....	48
3.2 Format of Data Comparison.....	49
3.3 Format of Translation Strategy Analysis	51
3.4 Data Tabulation Form	52
4.1 Findings of All Metaphor Items.....	54
4.2 Translation Strategies Frequency.....	60

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ST : Source Text
- TT : Target Text
- BT : Back Translation

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, purposes of the study, significance of the study, and the outline of the study.

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is one of the most important things in communication, and it is used as a toll of communication among the nations in all over the world. As an international language, English is important and has many interrelationships with various aspects of life owned by human being. The main function of the language is undoubtedly to facilitate interaction with people who may not come from different cultural backgrounds. In Indonesia, English considered as the first foreign language and taught formally from play group up to the university level.

The function of the language, perhaps more than any other attribute, distinguishes human from other creatures. To understand our humanity, one must understand the nature of language that makes us human. According to the philosophy expressed in the myth and religion many people, language is source of human life and power.

The context of literary works, this is the major reason why language is important, is to interact between authors and readers. Authors can express feeling, ideas, ideologies, and insight through literature. Expression such as embodiment of something seen by author and he can change the expression into something

creative in literary forms such as poetry, novels or other literary work. So the readers can get the point of what the authors convey.

Nowadays, the development of literary work such as romance novel and poetry growing rapidly, so does the translation. What if the translation of literature does not contain good translations so that the reader cannot digest the message of what they read, therefore we must understand exactly what translation is.

Currently, we know that the development of literary works such as novel romance or a poem developed rapidly, let alone a best-seller, as well as translation. We will look for his novel and try to understand the content and storyline, that's how important the translation. Even among novel best-selling novels many of which are adapted into a movie because it was so in demand. What if the literary translation does not contain a good translation so that the reader can not digest the message of what they read, therefore we must understand by the exact strategies what the translation is.

Language differences will cause the inability to understand each other because of different cultures so that we can use translation. Translation has become an alternative that is believed to communicate from language differences with human life. We can find translations everywhere: like the movies we watch every night, the songs we listen to, the news we read and the translation novels that make us understand the meaning of the novel better. It is true that we must understand the content and meaning of the intent of the original language so that the right target what we want to translate, as one of the authors of this translation commented

“Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text” (Newmark, 1988, p.5).

Nida (1969) proposes that translating consists in 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 (p.12). So the translator should use the closests natural equivalent either in the meaning of the style of the receptor language.

Therefore good translation quality is needed to understand and express messages that approach the target language because we know that language differences are from different cultures. People become more concern with translation even they can produce their own works despite the fact that they are not expert in that field. “Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language” (Newmark, 1981, p.7).

Expressing the many language-style messages will mean we know the metaphor. According to Google, metaphor is a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable. Metaphor is a metaphorical expression: the physical feeling that is transferred. Metaphor requires the expertise of an interpreter to find the equivalent of the figure of speech into the target language. Newmark (1988) states metaphor is whenever you meet a sentence that is grammatical but does not appear to make sense, you have test its apparently nonsensical element for a possible metaphorical

meaning, even if the writing is faulty, since it is unlikely that anyone, in an otherwise sensible text, is suddenly going to write deliberate nonsense.

Likewise in the translation of metaphorical utterances, “*Penerjemahan tuturan metaforik sangat berbeda dengan penerjemahan tuturan biasa, Tuturan metaforik (metaphorical utterance) adalah tuturan yang mengandung metafora yang di anggap sebagai bagian dari awal dan ranah sumber (source domain) yaitu konsep perbandingan atau analoginya*” (Hartono, 2009, p.72).

In other statement, Nida and Taber (1969) purpose that metaphor is much more than simple A is like B or a is B statement. Researcher needs to be aware of diversity of metaphoric forms and recognize that a particular theoretical account for one aspect metaphor may not apply to other of metaphorical language (p.12). More specifically, we have to find the relation between the things which is described by the metaphor to other thing.

Metaphor is often use in daily conversation, for example in expression of happiness, I am ‘up’. The word Up in Bahasa means *naik*, but in that sentence is not translated to “naik” but it express happiness and people say “I am up”. There are six types of metaphors like dead metaphors, cliché metaphors, standard metaphors, recent metaphors, adapted metaphor and original metaphors.

In this research, I try to analyze the metaphors strategies of translation that occurs in the text of *Annihilation* Novel written By Jeff Vandermeer in 2014. This research conducted is to describe how the metaphors in both source Language and Target Language are changed and when those metaphors aren’t changes, besides reading the novel for pleasure, the reader can also uncover the message of the text in the novel and enrich the style of language.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

Nowadays, many of translation novels become popular in Indonesia. The number of Translation novels are too many mention. Due to Indonesian readers need good translation are a must. Here I want to analyze of English-Indonesia Metaphors translation in Vandermeer's novel '*Annihilation*' for the following the reason.

- a. Novel is the most literary work to many people. Many of them are originally delivered in English. In order that the novel can be accepted in certain target language, the translator should make novel become acceptable to the audiences who do not know English.
- b. By analysing the metaphors in the novel, I want to give the commonest metaphors used in the Indonesian translation.
- c. In this research, I would also want to analyze the criteria and strategies used by the translator in translating the sentences consist of English Metaphors into Indonesia.

1.3 Research Questions

The problem will be discussed in this study as formulated through the following questions:

- a. What types of metaphors are found in Vandermeer novel?
- b. What Newmark's translation strategies are used to translate the metaphors from English to Indonesian?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

In the translating the literary work like novel, there are many criteria and strategy for translating the novel. In this study, I will focus in study with analyzing

strategies of translation metaphor form in the novel *Annihilation*. The purpose will be discussed in this study as formulated through the following:

- a. To investigate metaphor in the English–Indonesia translation of *Annihilation* novel.
- b. To explain what kind of translation strategies used in the English-Indonesian translation of *Annihilation* novel.

1.5 Significance of the Study

I expect this study gives a benefit to the readers to increase the knowledge the translation especially in translating metaphor of the literary works, because many problems that has to solve translating the literary work, such as figurative language like metaphor. So, it can embellish the language style understood by readers easily. In addition, I expect this study gives contribution to another researcher in analysing literary work especially about metaphor.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on translation strategies in translating the metaphors from English to Indonesian in Vandermeers novel. Object of the analysis in this study is *Annihilation* by Jeff Vandermeer translated by Lulu Fitri Rahman entitled *Pemusnahan* published PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama Jakarta. I try to analyse whole of novel will be analyzed.

This study focuses on how translation strategies works in translating the metaphors. Newmark (1988) proposes seven strategies to translate metaphors. Those are:

1. The metaphor is reproduced with the same image in target language.
2. The metaphor is replaced with a standard target language that does not clash with target language's culture.
3. The metaphor is translated into a simile
4. The metaphor is translated into simile plus meaning
5. The metaphor is converted into meaning
6. The metaphor is deleted along with its component of meaning
7. The metaphor is translated into a metaphor that combined with meaning

1.7 Outline of the Study

The study consists of five chapters. Each chapter is presented as follows:

Chapter I is the introduction, which contains the background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and the last is outline of the Study.

Chapter II is review of the related literature. This chapter has three parts. The first part discusses the review of the previous study. The second part discusses the review of the theoretical study. The review of theoretical study provides theories that support this study. There are the description of the definitions of translation, types of translation, the definition of metaphor, kinds of metaphor, and how to analyze metaphor with metaphor translation strategies. The third part is theoretical framework.

Chapter III is the research methodology, which consists research design, object of the study, roles of the researcher, type of data, procedures of data collection, procedures of data analysis and reporting the data.

Chapter IV is the results of the study, which consists of the general description and detail research.

Chapter V presents the conclusions and suggestions. This chapter contains the conclusions of the research and suggestions for the readers.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter brings out a further explanation regarding the theories used to analyze the data in this study. It presents the review of previous studies, the description of the definitions of translation, the definition of metaphor, kinds of metaphor and how to analyze metaphors with metaphor translation strategies.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

Research about the metaphors used in translation have been conducted for several times. As I pointed out in the previous section that metaphors can be found in every text and language. The research deals with metaphor is usually used for the parable of the sentence sometimes in the translation we can not understand the same meaning that the source language and the target language. That is because of the variety of culturally different culture structures between languages. Or can we just say that there are some relevant previous studies that mainly talk about translation especially about metaphor. The previous studies that are related to this final project, some of them are what will be explained below.

The first research is conducted by Maulana (2016) a Semantic Analysis of Metaphor found in selected Lyrics of “The Script”, “Katy Perry”, and “Michael Buble”. He describes the functional meaning of metaphor is to make the ideas of the lyrics more meaningful while the implication of metaphor in education is to enrich students’ creative idea in writing skills an alyzing data, he uses the theory of metaphor classification by Crystal, Beckson & Ganz

(1999) and the theory of tenor and vehicle from Richards and Leech (1969). Then Maulana describes the functional meaning of metaphor and its implication to comprehend the whole meaning contextually. He said semantics is the study of meaning in language. It can be implemented to analyze the literary work or nonliterary work. To understand the meaning of lyric songs, He focuses on the metaphor expression in the song.

A research relates to metaphor was also conducted by Ortaviska (2017) her research focused on the analysis of metaphorical expressions in the novel entitled *The girl on the train* into Bahasa Indonesia. The translation strategy translating metaphor into metaphor with similar meaning and form also gives the biggest impact to the translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability which are proven by the highest number of result and the results of the translation using this strategy are more relevant and more understandable.

There is also study about metaphor that I take from journal made by Kadiwanu (2015) she conduct a research about Metaphor is one of the significant translation problems since it is usually influenced by the culture. She suggests the next researchers to use another type of text or using another theory, or to conduct study about metaphor translation in terms of equivalency, accuracy, and appropriatenes. The data are analyzed by using theory about metaphor translation proposed by Newmark (1988).

This research aims at describing how student translators of Literary Translation class deal with the translation of those similes and metaphors by

Kendenan (2017) he said that one factor that arise some common problems faced by translators in translating simile and metaphor is the cultural difference between the source language and target language.

The other reasearcher who analyze novel is Dewi (2014) the aims of the study are to identify the types of metaphor and the strategies in translating metaphors employed in the novel. This study also determines the quality of metaphor translation in the novel. This study combined two methods of research namely qualitative and quantitative. The qualitative data were obtained through document analysis. The data collected from document This study discusses the issue of metaphor translation presented in the novel were categorized into two types of metaphors and five strategies of translating it by using Larson's theory (1984).

A research relates to translation strategies was also conducted by Suwardi (2005) this thesis aims at investigating the strategies of translating metaphors used by translator. His study is a non-hypothetical descriptive qualitative research describing the Indonesia translation of metaphors in Danielle Steel's "The Wedding" into Indonesian in Ade Dina Sigarlaki's "*Pernikahan*". Meanwhile Heriwati (2018) the research is to analyze and to have a deeper understanding of translation strategies in dealing with metaphor equivalence between English and Indonesia. The data of metaphors were collected through note taking of metaphs in Yann Mertel's Life of Pi novel, translated into Indonesian by Tanti Lesmana entitled '*Kisah Pi*'.

Other famous fiction novel who analyze by Akundabweni (2014) she explain that treasure Island is an adventure novel narrating the story of pirates' treasure maps in retrospect to the buried treasure on a fictional Treasure Island (T.I). So far, only one translation into Kiswahili (i.e. TT) exists which appears grossly deficient in the richness of the figurative language that is evidently present in the ST despite the popularity of its youthful readership. At face value, it is not certain as to the extent of the TT deficiency. Thus, this report presents the results of a case study on challenges which may have been encountered by the translators of the *Kisiwa Chenye Hazina* when translating figurative words such as similes and metaphors from the source text. The study analyzed the figurative language translation adequacy and or balance between the ST and the TT. Inadequacy and or imbalance are operationally defined in terms of an encounter of any likely misinformation, omissions in the target text among others. They conclusively refer to the said hole created by omitting the characters and consequently the loss in the associated language (particularly similes and metaphors as the most likely affected) attributed to the unmentioned characters by the assigned names in TT as a Tact of Adjustment Tendered Entirely on Narratology Narrowing' (TOA-TENNA) as a poor strategy by the TT author.

If we talk about how metaphor in translation works in Indonesia and using Indonesian novel, there is also a study conducted by Kaparang & Putranti (2017). In their study, they discusses the translation of the metaphors in the work. Newmark's Translation Strategies and Metaphor Translation Procedures

are employed as the theoretical framework. The result shows that the majority of the translation of the metaphors manages to maintain their metaphorical expressions. Imitative Translation is mostly employed while the rest applies Functional Communication. Establishing the link between Translation Strategies and Metaphor Translation Procedures underlying the principle of translating metaphors is highlighted. It is also found out that the sense of each metaphor becomes the key in translating metaphors.

Meanwhile, Adibah (2012) studied an analysis of metaphor translation in the novel "*Laskar Pelangi*" and its translation "The Rainbow Troops" which described her analysis found two types of metaphor, live metaphor and dead metaphor. When she translate the metaphors, she used all of the procedures of translation metaphor those are: translate metaphor into metaphor, translate metaphor into simile, translate metaphor by changing the metaphor into the synonym, translate metaphor by adding the meaning and the last, translate metaphor without keeping the figurative sense.

There are some procedures of translating metaphor agreed by some experts: The metaphor maybe kept if the receptor language permits, a metaphor maybe change to simile by adding like or as, a metaphor of the receptor language which have the same meaning may be substituted, the translator may keep the metaphor and the meaning is explained and the meaning of the metaphor may be translated without keeping the metaphorical imaginary.

The next research is conducted by Megantara (2017) studied metaphor entitled the translation of Indonesian conceptual metaphors found in the novel

Tarian Bumi into English and its translation which described her analysis found two types of metaphor, live metaphor and dead metaphor

The study concerned on the translation analysis of Indonesian conceptual metaphors found in the novel *Tarian Bumi* into English as found in its translation novel entitled *Earth Dance*. The objectives of this study were to identify and analyze the types of Indonesian conceptual metaphor and the translation strategies applied in translating them. The data were the sentences and quotations which belonged to Indonesian conceptual metaphors found in the Indonesian novel *Tarian Bumi* and their translation products that were found in the novel *Earth Dance*. This study applied the theoretical framework proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) in identifying and analyzing the Indonesian conceptual metaphors. Meanwhile, in revealing the translation strategies used by the translator of the novel, the study applied the theoretical framework proposed by Larson (1998).

The next researcher is Putri (2013) this research is intended to know how the metaphorical expression in Bahasa Indonesia is translated into English. She explain that metaphor is one form of the figurative languages which is considered difficult to recognize since it is rather implicit in terms of the comparison and meaning. this research is intended to know how the metaphorical expression in Bahasa Indonesia is translated into English The implicit comparison and the meaning lead to the complexity of the translation process. The aims of this research are to know the types of the metaphor in the source text, the translation techniques applied by the translator to translate the

metaphorical expressions, and the translation quality assessment of the translated metaphorical expressions in terms of the accuracy and the acceptability.

The other researcher related metaphor is Maharani (2016) with her thesis aimed at identifying figures of speech and also describing the strategies applied in translating figure of speech. The data was collected by library research method and note taking technique. The finding showed that the figure of speech found were mostly simile and one hyperbole. The strategies applied were retention of the similar vehicle, and retention of the same vehicle plus explication of similarity feature. Having the above analysis we can conclude that figure of speech found in the short stories entitled *Bertemu di Tampak Siring* with its translation *Encounter in Tampak Siring* were dominated by similes and also one hyperbole. The strategies applied for the figure of speech were retention of the similar vehicle, and retention of the same vehicle plus explication of similarity featured.

Another researcher who analyze Indonesian novels by Astari, Hasyim, and Kuswarini (2019) this research aims to analyze the translation of the novel *Lelaki Harimau* by Eka Kurniawan into French entitled *L'homme Tigre*. The focus of this study is the translation of metaphors. The theory used in this research is the theory of metaphor and metaphor translation. The results of the study it is known that although some translations of metaphors have weakened the degree of emotional expressions and some metaphorical expressions can

not be literally accepted in the target language, in general the translation *Lelaki Harimau* to *L'homme Tigre* can be judged as good.

A research relates to metaphor was also conducted Mahmudah (2015) her research discusses the metaphor in business articles of The Jakarta Post on May 5, 2014 edition. The aim of this research is to find out the types of metaphors used in the business article of the Jakarta Post Newspaper. Moreover, she identifies word or phrases in the sentence according to the type of metaphor to make it easier and understand the implied meaning which contained in the word or phrase on the business articles. The most of the metaphor linguistic that occurs in The Jakarta Post Business Articles On May 5, 2014 Edition is ontological metaphor.

The other Indonesian researcher by Sardani (2016) this thesis aims at listing and describing metaphors translated from English to Bahasa Indonesia in Reader's Digest Indonesia magazines. It also aims at describing the translation strategies in translating the metaphors, and identifying the universality and uniqueness in translating the metaphors from English to Bahasa Indonesia in Reader's Digest Indonesia magazines. This study applied descriptive qualitative research. The data of this study were all clauses that contained metaphors, and they were obtained from Reader's Digest Indonesia and English Reader's Digest magazines (Reader's Digest Australia and Reader's Digest USA).

In Arab there is Al-Hasnawi (2007) proposed that translation of 'metaphor' has been treated as part of the more general problem of

'untranslatability.' This trend builds on the fact that metaphors in general are associated with 'indirectness,' which in turn contributes to the difficulty of translation. Different theories and approaches have been proposed with regard to metaphor translation, each of which has tackled this problem from a different point of view. In this paper, I favor of a cognitive framework for metaphor translation which builds on the 'Cognitive Translation Hypothesis' (Henceforth CTH) proposed by Mandelblit (1995). Using authentic examples from English and Arabic along with their translation, this article discusses translation of metaphors with reference to two cognitive schemes of the real world and cultural experience mapping, namely: 'similar mapping conditions' and 'different mapping conditions' according to the cognitive approach. The core of this framework builds on the hypothesis that the more two cultures conceptualize experience in a similar way, the more the first strategy, 'similar mapping conditions,' applies and the easier the task of translation will be.

This is research metaphor about Quran by Cahyono (2010) his translation work has a mouthful significant importance in translating culture, in revitalizing language, in interpreting texts, in distributing knowledge, in suggesting the relationship between thought and language and its contribution towards understanding between nations.

This study aims to describe how metaphors or expressions with metaphorical meanings in the book *The Mysteries of the Qur'an* are translated from English to Indonesian. In addition, it is also intended to analyze how appropriate the metaphors have been translated from English to Indonesian.

These analysis indicate that the translator is familiar with the metaphor translation strategies commonly found or written in translation textbooks or other translation references.

In Iran there is Othman (2013) the translation of metaphor has always been a challenge to the translators of literary works. Two seemingly opposing concepts were introduced by Venuti to describe the choices translators of literature make: Domestication which is often equated with reader-orientedness and Foreignization which means staying close to the source text. In their translation Sahar Khalifa's *Assabbar*, however, Trevor LeGassick and Elizabeth Fernea have aptly chosen different Domestication and Foreignization strategies: Exact Translation, Substitution, Deletion and Explication while retaining the Original Metaphor. Thus, they could render a natural translation while preserving the culture of the original text. 31 out of 74 metaphors of fighting in *Assabbar* are rendered an Exact Translation which proves that this metaphor has similar mapping conditions in both the English and Arabic cultures. It also proves that the translators have opted for Strong Domestication to evoke in the TL reader the same feelings the SL reader receives from the original text; namely, the persistence of Palestinian Resistance despite the martyrdom of its icons. And Bahraman (2014) his research posits that recognizing and understanding metaphors in the source language (SL) and to reproduce them in the target language (TL) are not an easy task. If a translator does not understand the SL metaphor, s/he may miss the message, and/or transferred an erroneous message into the TL. Newmark's procedures for

translating metaphors are used to identify the translation procedures utilised. The study also aims to ascertain whether the universality of archetypes is preserved in the translations of archetypal metaphors. Jung's theory of archetype is employed.

The different from the other researcher is Rijal (2017) this study discusses the translation strategies of metaphor found in Quran surah ali imran in Yusuf Ali's English version and the *Ministry of Religious Affair's* Indonesian version. This expression is frequently found in Quran which is necessary to have right to understanding to it and its message, because Quran's meanings are sometime stated explicitly and sometimes implicitly with figurative language. He used descriptive qualitative method for his research. There are ten metaphor expressions in surah Ali Imran, there are two metaphors translation strategies and three translation strategies in Indonesia. Both English and Indonesian translators utilize translating the metaphor by reproducing the same image in target language and converting the metaphor to its sense; whereas combining the metaphor with sense is only used by the Indonesian translator.

In Nepal there is Neupane (2017) with his research about metaphorical expressions (MEs) are profusely used in both literary and non-literary texts. However, they are backbones of literary texts. They exhibit culture-specificity and therefore their translation necessitates going across the nuances of meaning. As translation crosses the barriers of languages and cultures, ME translation is possible, although the translators should be aware of sensitivity and sensibility of the products. Translating MEs involve twin problems of

recognition and translation, yet it is mainly the case of appropriation in one way or the other. In light of this context, this study was conducted to explore strategies in the translation of MEs in the historical novel *Seto Bāgh*. By way of descriptive observational research design, I reached the conclusion that these strategies are fruitful for translating MEs: cultural appropriation, paraphrase, partial omission, and complete omission. The study implies that the translators should keep cultural appropriation at his/her first preference; nevertheless, they can use omission as a last resort.

In China, there is researcher conducted by Wang (2013) made a study about metaphor translation, in her study, she pointed that in order to be able to translate a text, one has to understand it and analyzed first. The analysis about metaphor of the text will deal with Culture itself. According to her, metaphor is not merely a linguistic phenomenon, but basically a cognitive phenomenon, a thinking mode: it's production is thought to be the result of the limitations of human thinking ability at primeval stage and later the result of people's active use for better communicative effect or for the sake of cognition. While language is the carrier of culture, metaphor reflects culture. That's why we need to know the about metaphor. The result of her study is metaphor becomes a frontier subject correlated with various disciplines, people's understanding on metaphor is getting profound. Metaphor is widely used in English and Chinese.

This research about analyzing news in China, by Hongjuan (2016) as a figure of speech, metaphor is more vivid and flexible than simile, so metaphor can better express the theme in news English and enhance readers' cognition,

rendering great help in creating characteristic news release with intense infection. In translating metaphors in news English, in order to retain the original information and accurately convey them to readers, special skills of translating metaphors are needed.

Another research about metaphor in China by Yingying (2009) she said in her study that metaphor has traditionally been viewed as the most important form of figurative language, and is generally seen as reaching its most sophisticated forms in literary language. Metaphors in literary works are also usually rich in culture-specific connotations, which give rise to difficulties in the translation process. This study aims to analyse the Chinese-to-English translation approaches to rendering metaphors in literary discourse, with specific reference to Ch'ien Chung-shu's masterpiece *Weicheng* and its English version *Fortress Besieged* translated by Jeanne Kelly and Nathan K. Mao.

The other chinese researcher conducted by Chen, Qiu, and Wang (2013) this article performed a qualitative and quantitative comparative study on metaphor translation between Chinese and English advertisements under the guidance of the Conceptual Metaphor Theory. Through an analysis of 100 pieces of well-known English advertisements and their official Chinese translation, the study found that the reflections of nonequivalence between Chinese and English metaphor embodied in the difference or missing of target domain in metaphoric mapping on one hand and the preference of conceptual metaphor types on the other. The purpose of reducing the information loses

during the metaphorical conversion can be obtained by properly handling the mapping including adjustment, additions and omissions, and then adjusts the metaphor types according to the culture orientation and cognitive system of the target language. Such strategies can help better highlight the advertising purpose while maintain the poetic function of advertising at the same time.

In thailand there is Mata and Tangkiengsirisin (2018) this study aimed to investigate the translation techniques used for transferring live metaphors found in a novel into Thai, namely, *Percy Jackson & the Olympians: The Lightning Thief* (2005) and its translated version. As metaphors are known as comparative language avoiding “like” or “as” in the sentences, they need special treatment in translation. Regarding comparisons, there are two different objectives: they may be known and unknown in the target language. The objectives become a translation problem according to different languages, cultures, attitudes and other aspects. The translation strategies were studied and analyzed. The analysis relied on the model of Newmark (1988) which proposed seven techniques for metaphor translation.

Do you know Harry Potter? they are the researcher who analyze metaphor in that amazing novel, the first conducted by Khairuddin (2015) this translation is undoubtedly an important but at the same time difficult work. Metaphors are among the potential areas of translation problem. This study aimed at describing how metaphors in the novel *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets* are translated from English to Indonesian, and evaluating the appropriateness of the translation results. Findings showed certain strategies

were applicable and determinant to the appropriateness of the English metaphor translation to Indonesian: adoption or reproduction, adaptation or replacement with Indonesian metaphors, conversion to simile, adoption plus sense, conversion to sense, and deletion. Metaphor translation appropriateness shall be arrived if it qualifies referential and contextual accuracy. Missing one or either two of the accuracy kinds may result in less and inappropriate metaphor translation respectively. The second researcher is Fitria (2017) this research is intended to describe the conceptual metaphor in the novel *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone*, to identify the translation strategies which the translator employed in translating metaphor into Indonesian language, and to predict the reasons that form the background of the employing translation strategies. The theory that serves as the base of the research is the theory of conceptual metaphor by Lakoff dan Johnson (1980) and Kovecses (2010), and also the theory of metaphor translation strategies by Newmark (1981) and Larson (1984).

In Swedia there is Krogh (2018) this essay deals with the translation of metaphors in a dog breed book from English to Swedish. The translation of metaphors can cause problems for a translator since what is typical for a metaphor is that the intended meaning does not match its literal meaning, which can lead to misunderstandings. Apart from this, language differences and cultural differences can also cause problems. The aim of the essay is to investigate which translation strategies that are used when translating metaphors and whether lexicalized and non-lexicalized source language

metaphors require different translation strategies. The source language metaphors were then classified according to whether they are lexicalized or non-lexicalized, based on Dickins (2005) classification.

In Dutch, there is Nijs (2015) this research focused for the investigated Conceptual Metaphors the same CM's apply for speakers of English and speakers of Dutch. Not only do the same CM's work, even some similar representations work, even though they might not be regularly used in Dutch. Monti's results for the translations of French, Spanish and Italian were quite similar to this. The Romance languages and the Germanic languages thus showed no great difference in the productivity of the Conceptual Metaphors presented by Lakoff and Johnson. The results of these two researches shows that Conceptual Metaphors are productive on a cross-cultural level. The fact that metaphors that are not necessarily part of the idioms used in a certain language are still understood by its speakers shows that the cognitive level of metaphor understanding is more important than just the linguistic representation. This corresponds with the theories stating that metaphors are often derived from the same Source Domain, but differ in the linguistic details. In other words, the languages have 'partial similarity' (Ponterotto in Tabakowska et al. 2010). This means that the ideal procedures for translating metaphors might be different to what is until now customary to think. While it is customary to try to translate a text with the closest equivalence to the Source Text, for metaphors it is often suggested that either a frequently used similar

metaphor for the TT should be found, or that the metaphor should be discarded (converted into sense, or non-metaphorical language)

Another literary works about poetry by Pardede (2013) the objective of this research was to investigate the translation strategies used to render the metaphors into English and errors committed in the translation. The research methodology was qualitative using the content analysis method. The data were collected through observation on the 69 Indonesian poems included in "On Foreign Shores" and their corresponding translated English versions using the criteria provided by metaphor theories. In the identification stage the observation process was conducted with the aid of Metaphor Identification Procedure (MIP). The translation strategies applied by the translator were recommended to be used as one of the references for translating Indonesian metaphors into English, especially in the context of poetry translation. And another researcher by Sambayu (2019) his research focused on 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.

The topic of colour term translation has been covered insufficiently in translation studies by Kalda and Uusküla (2017) this study investigated how colour metaphors were translated into another language. The contemporary theory on metaphor states that metaphor is primarily conceptual, conventional, and part of the ordinary system of thought and language. The phenomenon of metaphor has been widely discussed within the discipline of translation studies. It has been argued that metaphors can become a translation problem, since transferring them from one language and culture to another may be hampered by linguistic and cultural differences (Schäffner 2004: 1253). The study revealed that colour metaphors can become a translation problem due to the linguistic and cultural differences between languages. Further empirical research is encouraged to make conclusions about translation process to provide valuable information for translation studies.

In Persia, there is Safarnejad (2018) the preservation and reproduction of a source metaphorical expression in the target language is a problematic challenge for translators. The aim of this study is to examine the translation of emotive metaphorical expressions of sadness from the Persian novel “Savushun” into English. Emotive metaphorical expressions relating to sadness from the source text and two target texts are identified. Subsequently, the conceptual metaphors underlying the metaphorical expressions in the source text and the target texts are investigated. Using the framework of metaphor identification procedures (MIP), and conceptual metaphor theory (CMT), the study attempted to identify the patterns used in the translation. The particular

concern is whether the translations of the metaphorical expressions from the source text are instantiations of same conceptual metaphor as in the source text; instantiations of a different conceptual metaphor; or the neutralization of the metaphor. This paper presents the preliminary results of the translation patterns of metaphors that have been identified.

Newmark Translation strategies used by Oliynyk (2014) the article deals with Peter Newmark's theory on metaphor as a stylistic device and the way of its translation into the Ukrainian language according to a distinguished type. P. Newmark's classification of metaphors is discussed. The types of metaphors and the way of their translation are illustrated by examples, So, P. Newmark advocated maintaining the maximum of the original form of the author's metaphor, but at the same time he agreed that excessive adherence to the original can bring the imbalance in the overall style of the text. According to him, the choice of the way of translation depends upon the type of text under translation, the number of individual author.

From Economics there is Karnedi (2011) this research aims to investigate the application of conceptual metaphors in economics textbooks and what translation strategies that the translators employ in order to cope with the problems of translating those categories of conceptual metaphors and/or types of metaphors from English into Indonesian. This research strongly supports other relevant research in association with the theory of conceptual metaphor (cognitive approach) and the theory of translation strategies which

consists of ideology of translation, translation methods, translation procedures and translation techniques.

The last researcher for my previous study is Journal Article by Hartono (2010) he said that translating metaphors is different from translating other ordinary expressions or utterances. Metaphors originally represent hidden messages that need a deep analysis of meaning. All metaphors have connotative meanings, so translators could not translate them denotatively. In other words, translating metaphors is replacing the source metaphors with the target ones. Translated metaphors should be accepted in the target culture and society. Therefore, there are some alternative ways for translators to do, for examples, using semantic translation strategies, reproducing the same metaphors in the target language, replacing the original metaphors with the standard ones in the target language or translating metaphors by similes.

The result of this study he said it is not easy to translate metaphors. Translating metaphors is different from translating other ordinary expressions or utterances. Metaphors originally represent hidden messages that need a deep analysis of meaning. All metaphors have connotative meanings, so translators could not translate them denotatively. In other words, translating metaphors is replacing the source metaphors with the target ones. Translated metaphors should be accepted in the target culture and society. Therefore, there are some alternative ways for translators to do, for examples, using semantic translation method, reproducing the same metaphors in the target language, replacing the

original metaphors with the standard ones in the target language or translating metaphors by similes.

Newmark distinguishes six types of metaphors like dead metaphors, cliché metaphors, standard metaphors, recent metaphors, original metaphors. Nevertheless, in principle, unless a literal translation ‘works’ or is mandatory, the translation of any metaphor is the epitome of all translation, in that it always offers choices in the direction either of sense or of an image, or a modification of one, or combination of both, as his have shown, and depending, as always on the contextual factors, not least on the importance of the metaphor within text (Newmark, 1988, p.113)

Since metaphorical concept arises from culture or a set of experiences, the metaphorical concept available may differ from individual to individual as much as each individual experiences differ from those of his/her fellow human beings. People living together in a (socio-cultural) community will have a certain number of common experiences and will therefore share a basic stock of conceptual metaphors. These experiences are conditioned partially by their environment – by the geographical structure of the area they inhabit, the degree of industrialization the climate, etc., and partially by traditions and rituals of the community in which they grow up.

Each languages has different way to express the idea. It is impossible that source language will be translated into target language with exactly the same form in constructing sentences. Although the meaning remains the same in both languages, the structures will be different. If the structure is different, the

unit of language which is as the central concepts in communication, will be different from the source language. Finally when that central units is different, the result of metaphor, as we cannot deny, will change. This changes and how they occur are what I would like to analyze.

From the explanation above, we can infer that there are six types of metaphors in Newmark book. I want underlining sentence or phrases and their equivalence in Bahasa contained metaphor form and classified the sentence or phrases and then classifying the sentences or phrases to every type translation strategies in translating metaphor in Vandermeer's novel. The last I want to mention and explain what metaphor translation strategies was found in the novel *Annihilation*.

Among those researches, no study was done on the translation strategies in in translating metaphors English-Indonesian translation of Vandermeer's *Annihilation* no one focused on the strategies in translating metaphor in unique novel. Translating metaphor is expected to give something different on translation field. In conclusion, this research will provide the different novel who love interesting, strange, out-of-the-world stories and unique area of translation study and will give a different contribution and something new to strategies translating metaphor.

2.2 Review of Related Literature

2.2.1 Definitions of Translation

In general, translation was changing a text from one language into another without changing the meaning or the idea that occur in the source language.

The following definitions of translation proposed by linguists around the world will be explained below.

According to Newmark (1988) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Newmark gave more explanation from his statement above that translation was not only translating the language but also the translator should transfer the meaning of the text, so the reader knew about the author intention.

From the definition of translation above, I concluded that translation was a process of changing the language (source language) to another language (target language) by considering equivalence and language structures, so the information from the source language still remained.

Massoud (1988) in Sadeghi (2010) argued that the requirement of good translation is as follows ‘a good translation is easily understood, fluent and smooth, idiomatic, translation conveys to some extent, the literary subtleties of the original, distinguished between the metaphorical and the literal, reconstructs the cultural or historical context of the original, a good translation makes explicates what is implicit in abbreviations, and an illusions to saying, songs and nursery rhymes, for last criteria that good translation will convey, as much as possible, the meaning of the original text’.

Based on the opinion above the translator has to learn not only the way or strategies of translation but also the history of language and proper meaning of one word, phrase, sentence and even more on the target language.

Catford (1965) said that translation was the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language. This definition concerned in two keywords in understanding translation. These are textual material (where text might have been expected) and equivalent. The use of these terms concerned in idea that translation transposed the Source language grammar (clauses and groups) into target language equivalents and translated the lexical units into proper and right sense in the context of the sentence.

Translation, by Oxford dictionary definition means the process of changing something that is written or spoken into another language. Larson (1984) defines that translation is transferring 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 way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. He emphasize the meaning that is transferred and must be stayed constant in both source and target language. This transfer is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure.

2.2.2 Types of Translation

Larson (1998) divides translation into two types (as cited in Saputri, 2014, p.13), they are:

1. Literal translation is a form-based translation attempting to follow the form of the source language. For examples:

Table 2.1 Literal Translation by Larson

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Look, little guy, you-all-shouldn't be doing that.	Lihat, anak kecil, kamu semua seharusnya tidak berbuat seperti itu.

2. Idiomatic translation is a meaning-based translation that make every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the natural form of the receptor language. For example:

Table 2.2 Idiomatic Translation by Larson

Source Language Text	Target Language Text
Tell me, I am not in cage now.	Ayo, berilah aku semangat bahwa aku orang bebas.

2.2.3 Metaphor

A metaphor means “any figurative expression: the transferred sense of a physical word; the personification of an abstraction; the application of a word or collocation to what it does not literally denote, i.e., to describe one thing in terms of another” (Newmark, 1988, p.104).

Those are explained that metaphor is linguistic expression to describe and understand on ekind of thing to another in different way and it demonstrates resembles between two or more similiar things (the image and the object). Metaphors help us to communicate what we think or feel about something, explain what a particular thing is like and convey a meaning in more fascinating way.

To make the definition of metaphor is clearer; here is the diagram of translation metaphor:

That object is what described or qualified by metaphor. The image is picture conjured up by the metaphor, which may be universal. The sense is the literal meaning of metaphor, the resemblance or the semantic area overlapping object and image; usually this consist of more than one sense component-otherwise literal language would do.

2.2.4 Types of Metaphor

In *A Textbook of Translation*, Newmark divided the procedure to translate the metaphor into six types; dead metaphors, cliché metaphors, standard metaphors, recent metaphors, adapted metaphor and original metaphors

1. Dead Metaphor

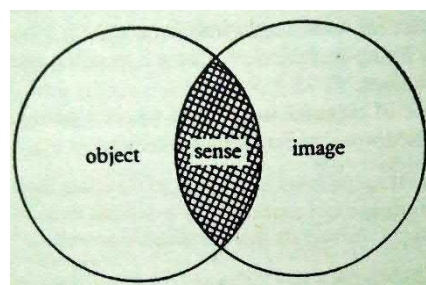
This type is considered by dead metaphor because the sense of figurative that is used as a common language and dead metaphor no longer act as metaphors, it just become plain words, with a simple functional meaning. So, when a dead metaphor is applied in a sentence, the readers do not think about the primary sense but only the idiomatic and figurative sense, example:

ST: Leg of the table

TT: *Kaki Meja*

ST: Foot of the mountain

TT: *Kaki Gunung*



It is easy to compare between the leg of human and leg of something (table and mountain). Although the word “leg” and “foot” of “table” and “mountain” has same meaning with “leg” and “foot” of human but the message of that word is different. In translating dead metaphor, I translate directly without any affliction to keep the metaphorical image distinctive interpretation based on the context and its message.

Newmark said that dead metaphor hardly conscious of the image, frequently relate the universal terms of space and time, the main part of the body, general ecological features and the main human activities such as: space, field, line top, bottom, foot, mouth, arm, circle, drop, fall, rise, etc.

2. Cliché Metaphor

This type is an expressive text to get the reader reaction from the content of the text. Then, it is used for giving the additional clear explanation and connotative information but it doesn't matter if the translator should remove it from the text because it should be inefficient, example:

ST: Having a chip on your shoulder

TT: *Memiliki sebuah dendam yang terpendam*

The informative text is to obtain an optimum reaction from the readers, however, the translator has to get rid of cliché to simple and more

effective sense if the text is well understood to the reader, usually this type is used in some literature text for embellishment.

3. Standard Metaphor

As an established metaphor, Standard metaphor has a universal aspect to consider the text in source language. Newmark (1988) defined a standard metaphor as an established metaphor which in an informal context is an efficient and concise method of covering a physical and mental situation both referentially and pragmatically.

In translating this type, Newmark in his book *Approaches to Translation* has seven procedures for translating the standard metaphor. The following are the translating procedures of standard metaphor.

- a. Reproducing the same image in the target language. In this procedure, the translator use the image in source language that has comparable frequency and currency image in the target language while this type is hardly to translate because translating this type is rare and depends on the culture of target language, example :

ST: You are my sunshine
 TT: *Engkaulah Matahariku*

The image of the sentence has a universal aspect; it is advantage, useful or valuable.

- b. Replacing the image in the source language with standard target language image. To translate the metaphor as this procedure, the translator may replace the image in the source language which does not clash with culture

in the target language but which like most standard metaphors, proverbs, etc.

The images in standard metaphor are often change if the translators transfer the source text to target text that has a different culture, example:

ST: Time is money
 TT: *Waktu adalah uang (berharga)*

The text have the same message that is to the *time/limit* while the images of both are different. In English *time* is assumed as *money* and in Indonesian assumes *waktu* as *Uang/duit*. Money represent something worthwhile and will not happen twice.

- c. Translating of metaphor by simile, retaining the image. A simile is more restrained and scientific than a metaphor. This procedure can be used to modify any type of word as well as original complex metaphor, example:

ST: Budi is a loan shark
 TT: *Budi seperti lintah darat*

The text have the same meaning *Loan Shark* in English means *Renternir* in Indonesia.

- d. Translation of metaphor (or simile) by simile plus sense. This procedure is compromise procedure but it has the advantage of combining communicative and semantic translation.

If there is a difficult or awkwardness in addressing the simile transfer, the translator can transfer the difficult metaphor to the simile by simile plus sense, example:

ST: Pure as a white
 TT: *Murni seperti putih*

The text translated *Pure* as *Murni* because pure means murni without stains.

- e. Conversion of metaphor sense. Depends on the type of text, this procedure is common, and is to be preferred to any replacement of any source language by target language image which is too wide of the sense or the register.

In principle, when metaphor is converted to sense, the sense must be analyzed componential; since the essence of an image is that it is plural dimensional. Otherwise literal language would have been used, example:

ST: She is slow as tortoise
 TT: *Dia lamban seperti kura-kura*

The meaning of that text is tortoise symbol of slow and equated to that women.

- f. Deletion, if the metaphor is redundant or otiose, the translation can do this procedure to the case for its deletion together with its sense component. Sometime, the source language text must not be translated, it is an expressive or an authoritative of the writer.

Newmark stated that “..A deletion of metaphor can be justified empirically only on the ground that the metaphor’s function is being fulfilled elsewhere in the text.” Example:

ST: His sharp edge with
 TT: *Kecerdasannya yang tajam*

The image of the sentence has meaning intelligence directed at the man.

- g. Same metaphor combined with sense, occasionally, the translator who transfers an image way wish to ensure that it will be understood by adding gloss. The example from beekman and callow:

ST: The tongue is fire

TT: *A fire ruins thing*

This suggest a lack of confidence in the metaphor's power and clarity, but it is instructive and may be useful if the metaphor is repeated.

Newmark (1988, p.111)

4. Adapted Metaphor

This type is actually a stock metaphor that has been adapted into a new context. For example :

ST: Carrying coals to Newscatle'

TT: *Membuang garam di laut*

This type should be translated using equivalent adapted metaphor or reduced to sense because if it were translated literally, it might be incomprehensible. As Newmark stated that since their sense is normally clear, the translation should "err" on the side of caution and comprehension.

5. Recent Metaphor

Recent metaphor designating new objects or process is trated like other new word information with certain reference to the level language of the metaphor and the anonymous metaphorical neologism of this type has become generally used in the source language. Some examples such as:

ST: Tug-of-love walk on

TT: *Berebut hak anak*

6. Original Metaphor

Newmark stated the original metaphor is created or quoted by the source language writer. In principle, in authoritative and expressive text, these should be translated literally, whether they are universal, cultural or obscurely subjective. Take this passage as an example:

ST: The curtain of night
 TT: *Tirai malam*

The translator translates the word *curtain* originally in the target language and it's meaning isn't change in target language.

2.2.5 *Metaphor Translation Strategies*

Newmark proposes seven strategies to translate metaphors. Those are:

8. The metaphor is reproduced with the same image in target language.

When the image is translated, and it can be understandable and fit in target language then this strategy used. Example:

ST: The poverty trap
 TT: *perangkap kemiskinan*
 BT: hardship trick

9. The metaphor is replaced with a standard target language that does not clash with target language's culture. Example:

ST: Price spikes
 TT: *lonjakan harga*
 BT: price jump

10. The metaphor is translated into a simile. This strategy is favorable as there is no equivalent image in the target language, but the analogy makes sense. Example:

ST: He is giant
 TT: *Dia seperti raksasa*

BT: He like a giant

11. The metaphor is translated into simile plus meaning. This strategy is used when the metaphor that is translated into simile still does really not show the meaning, but it still worth keeping. Example:

ST: He is giant

TT: *Badannya tinggi dan besar seperti raksasa*

BT: He very tall and big like a giant

12. The metaphor is converted into meaning. When there is no equivalent metaphor and the image that is translated cannot be understandable in target language, this strategy is used. Example:

ST: Oily manner

TT: *Kehilangan sopan santun*

BT: Have no attitude

13. The metaphor is deleted along with its component of meaning. This strategy is applied when the metaphor is no relevance with the target reader. Example:

ST: Good morning, sunshine

TT: *Selamat pagi*

BT: Good morning

14. The metaphor is translated into a metaphor that combined with meaning. This strategy is used when the translator wants to make the meaning od of the metaphor clearer. Example:

ST: The tongue is fire

TT: *Lidah adalah api yang akan membakar*

BT: Tongue is fire that will burn things down

2.2.6 Annihilation Summary

In order to help the readers understand the story, I summarized of the novel.

A team of four women cross the border into an uninhabited area known as Area X. The group consists of a biologist, an anthropologist, a psychologist, and a surveyor. None of the team is ever identified by name. The story is told through the biologist's field journal. They are part of the 12th expedition into Area X, and it is revealed that the biologist's husband was part of the previous expedition into the same area. The narrator's husband returned unexpectedly from the expedition, showing up in their kitchen without any recollection of how he got there. The rest of his expedition show up similarly. A few months later, he died of cancer along with the others in the 11th expedition.

After the first night spent at the base camp, the 12th expedition come upon a set of spiral stairs into the ground. Inside the staircase (which the biologist repeatedly calls a tower), they find cursive writing that begins with the words "Where lies the strangling fruit...." The writing appears to consist of a plant material growing several inches from the exterior wall. While the biologist is examining the writing, she accidentally inhales spores from one of the script-defining growths. After returning from the tower, the biologist discovers that the psychologist, who is the appointed leader, has programmed the group with certain triggers via hypnosis. By saying the phrase "consolidation of authority", everyone except the biologist immediately enters a state of hypnosis. The biologist believes that the spores she has inhaled have made her immune to the hypnotic suggestions and influence of the psychologist. The group decides to return to base camp for the night. At dusk, they hear a moaning noise from far away.

*"Where lies the strangling fruit that came from the hand of the sinner I shall bring forth the seeds of the dead to share with the worms that gather in the darkness and surround the world with the power of their lives while from the dim lit halls of other places forms that never were and never could be writhe for the impatience of the few who never saw what could have been."
(Annihilation, 2014, p.33)*

After spending the night at the base camp, the anthropologist is missing the next morning; the psychologist claims the anthropologist decided to leave and returned to the border. The group then make their way back to the "tower" where the surveyor and narrator descend back down the stairs while the psychologist stands watch. Eventually, the surveyor and biologist come upon the body of the anthropologist. It is believed she came into contact with the writer of the text on the wall (which the narrator names the Crawler). When the group returns to the top, they find the psychologist missing.

The biologist and surveyor decide to return to the base camp after a fruitless search for the psychologist. That night the biologist sees a light from the area of a distant lighthouse. The next day she leaves for the lighthouse while the surveyor stays behind. At the lighthouse, she finds a pile of journals from past expeditions, indicating that there have been many more expeditions than they had been told. One of the journals is her husband's. The immediately preceding expedition which included her husband was actually "expedition 11k", with others stretching back to "11a", and so on. She also finds a photograph of what she thinks is the lighthouse keeper from 30 years previously, when Area X had been abandoned. Near the base of the lighthouse, she finds the psychologist seriously injured. The psychologist becomes

frightened by the biologist's approach and screams the word "*Annihilation*" repeatedly, which she later reveals is supposed to induce suicide in the biologist through hypnotic suggestion. The psychologist also reveals she had leapt from the top of the lighthouse trying to escape an unknown entity. Before dying, the psychologist tells the narrator that the border is expanding slowly northward. She also says that the biologist now has started to glow, her body emitting a dim yellow light.

As the biologist returns to base camp, she has a close encounter with the moaning animal she hears every night in the reeds. She is able to escape, but she is ambushed by the surveyor. They exchange gunfire. The biologist manages to outflank and kill the surveyor, but is wounded in the process. She learns that being injured impedes the process of her "brightening", but that as she recovers whatever it is continues to take over her body.

Being the only surviving member of their expedition, the biologist takes time to analyse material she found on her way to the lighthouse and realizes that certain moss and decayed "animals" have human cells. She also finally reads her husband's journal of his expedition, an all-male team of eight explorers. The biologist's husband's team found the "tower" on their fifth day but did not explore it, moving to the lighthouse first. After discovering the huge pile of journals, the team of explorers split up with two members choosing to explore the "tower", four deciding to remain in the lighthouse and the biologist's husband and his team's surveyor choosing to explore the land beyond the lighthouse. Finding that Area X seemed to stretch out indefinitely,

they returned to the lighthouse, only to find that their team's psychologist had been murdered by a beast and then had somehow been resurrected, and the rest of the men had turned on one another. Returning to the tower, the biologist's husband and the surveyor were unable to find the other two men. They later see doppelgängers of all the men (including themselves) except the psychologist, entering the tunnel. At this point the two remaining men decide to abandon their mission. The surveyor tries to return to the border via the way they crossed; however, the biologist's husband decides to repair a boat and try to cross back by following the shore.

Having read her husband's journal, the biologist decides to return to the tunnel to see if she can find the Crawler. She makes her way down the spiral staircase and eventually finds the Crawler. After a nearly fatal encounter, she looks back to see the un-aged face of the lighthouse keeper within it, focused on the writing on the wall. The book closes with the biologist stating she does not plan to return home. Instead, she decides to stay in Area X and find perhaps any part of her late husband's presence, which she believes remains somewhere in Area X.

2.2.7 Biography of the Writer

Here is a short biography of the writer *Annihilation*, Jeff Vandermeer. This biography is taken from Wikipedia.

Jeff VanderMeer is an American author, editor, and literary critic. Initially associated with the New Weird literary genre, VanderMeer crossed over into mainstream success with his bestselling Southern Reach Trilogy. The

trilogy's first novel, *Annihilation*, won the Nebula and Shirley Jackson Awards, and was adapted into a Hollywood film by director Alex Garland. Among VanderMeer's other novels are *Shriek: An Afterword* and *Borne*. He has also edited with his wife Ann VanderMeer such influential and award-winning anthologies as *The New Weird*, *The Weird*, and *The Big Book of Science Fiction*.

VanderMeer has been called "one of the most remarkable practitioners of the literary fantastic in America today," with *The New York Times* naming him the "King of Weird Fiction." VanderMeer's fiction is noted for eluding genre classifications even as his works bring in themes and elements from genres such as postmodernism, ecofiction, the New Weird and post-apocalyptic fiction.

VanderMeer's writing has been described as "evocative" and containing "intellectual observations both profound and disturbing," and has been compared with the works of Jorge Luis Borges, Franz Kafka, and Henry David Thoreau.

2.2.8 The Publisher of the Novel

The English version (original version) of the novel *Annihilation* by Jeff Vandermeer, was published by Interior Illustration 2014, New York. The Indonesian version, translated by Lulu Fitri Rahman, was published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama 2018, Jakarta.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Translator has a task to transfer the meaning or idea from the source language to the target language. While translating, I will deal with structural form from both languages. If the languages are related each other, I will be easy to complete his/her job. The problem will occur when the source language and the target language are different in structure. In this case, translator usually will think whether he/she use the same structure or different one in the target language. Before doing that, he/she has to define metaphor from the source language then determines to use the appropriate metaphor in the target language. Here I must analyze the metaphor with metaphor translation strategies of novel *Annihilation* Novel written By Jeff Vandermeer in both english version and English-indonesian translation.

This Research data are analyzed by using qualitative analysis in relation with the translation theory I used. The first steps for analyzing data is underlining the sentence or phrase which has metaphor form, then find out the meaning of the sentence or paraphrase. The second is identifying the type of metaphor which has marked, analyzing the sentence or paraphrase. The third is classifying the sentences or phrases to every type of metaphor and account the amount of metaphor in that novel.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents conclusions based on the findings and discussions in the previous chapter. Furthermore, some suggestions are also provided. Hopefully they will be useful for the readers, not only for translators.

5.1 Conclusions

The analysis of translation strategies in translating metaphor on novel *Annihilation* by Jeff Vandermeer showed that out of seven translation strategies proposed by Peter Newmark (1988) only four strategies were used by the translator to translate Vandermeer's novel *Annihilation*.

Translating metaphor is expected to give something different on translation field. In conclusion, this research provide the different novel who love interesting, strange, out-of-the-world stories and unique area of translation study and will give a different contribution and something new to strategies translating metaphor.

The mostly used metaphor translation strategy is the metaphor is replaced with a standard target language that does not clash with target language's culture occurs 92 times and represents 42,4%; the second is the metaphor is reproduced with the same image in target language occurs 61 times and represents 28,11%; the third is the metaphor is translated into a simile occurs 37 times and represents 17,05%; the fourth is the metaphor is translated into simile plus meaning occurs 27 times and represents 12,44%. The using metaphor is converted into meaning,

the metaphor is deleted along with its component of meaning, and the metaphor is translated into metaphor that combined with meaning strategies were not used.

5.2 Suggestions

There are some suggestions I would like to give. First is for researchers who conduct researches in translation study, especially metaphor. It is widely possible that more comprehensive results may occur within this research. Thus it is expected that after studying this research, they can conduct the same ones in the future in order to improve the understanding the metaphor occurred between two languages involved in translation and to broaden their knowledge of translation.

This study mainly focused on the strategy in translating novel *Annihilation* Jeff Vandermeer. It explains why there are only four strategies found. Different novels may be used and the result may vary as it depends on what genre of the novel, who the writer is, who the translator novel is. And what language it will be translated.

The metaphor translation strategies that are used by the translator are already effective because while doing the research, I can grasp the intended meaning of the translated metaphor. The translator can use the other strategy which might improve the metaphor translation better.

For the future research, it is suggested to conduct the similar study, but it is better done in the different genre of novels and from different writers. The difference between genre and writers may enrich the study of metaphor translation meaning.

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