**Chapter IV**

**Data Analysis, Findings, and Discussion**

**4.1 Data Analysis**

After reading the novel, the writer did the procedure of data collection; he found 216 metaphors. But the writer choses randomly 53 metaphors, as the main data to be analyzed. In analyzing data, the writer uses qualitative method. It means the data that was found are analyzed to find the features and meaning of the metaphor. Based on the theories that existed in chapter II, the writer explained and analyzed the data.

Here are the data :

Metaphors from Charles Dicken’s *Great Expectations* in English and Indonesian version.

1. My **Infant tongue** could make of both names nothing longer or more explicit than Pip. (Chapter 1   
 page 2)

*Saat kecil* ***lidahku*** *tidak bisa melafalkan keduanya lebih jelas dari Pip.* (Chapter 1 page 5)

2. I drew a **childish conclusion** that my mother was freckled and sickly. (Chapter 1 page 2)

*Aku* ***berkesimpulan*** *bahwa ibuku mempunyai bintik-bintik dan sakit-sakitan.* (Chapter 1 page 5)

3. I got so smartingly touched up by these **moral goads**. (Chapter 4 page 42)

*Aku begitu jengkel diperbaiki dengan* ***dorongan moral*** *ini.* (Chapter 4 page 34)

4. “Keep still you **little devil**!” (Chapter 1 page 3)

*“Jangan bergerak* ***bocah****!”* (Chapter 1 page 6)

5. “You **young dog**!” (Chapter 1 page 5)

*“Heh* ***bocah!****”* (Chapter 1 page 7)

6. He gave me a most **tremendous dip and roll**. (Chapter 1 page 7)

*Dia* ***membolak balik******tubuhku sedemikian rupa****.* (Chapter 1 page 8)

7. He **looked in** **young eyes** it. (Chapter 1 page 8)

*Dia jelas* ***melihat*** *itu.* (Chapter 1 page 9)

8. Mrs. Joe about with his blue eyes, as his manner always was at **squally times**. (Chapter 2 page 15)

*Nyonya Joe dengan mata birunya, sudah terbiasa dalam* ***keadaan menegangkan****.*(Chapter 2 page   
 14)

9. And the mere sight of the torment with his **fishy eyes** and mouth open. (Chapter 9 page 115)

*Dan sekedar pemandangan sang penyiksa dengan* ***mata membelalak*** *dan mulut terbuka* (Chapter 9   
 page 90)

10. The baby was **the soul of honour** and protested with all its might. (Chapter 23 page 344)

*Anak bayinya memiliki* ***standar kesetiaan yang tinngi*** *dan memprotes dengan sekuat tenaga.*   
 (Chapter 23 page 267)

11. He eluding **the hands of the dead people**.(Chapter 1 page 8)

*Dia sedang menghindari* ***tangan-tangan arwah****.*(Chapter 1 page 9)

12. “...who called her **rigidity religion** and her **liver love**.” (Chapter 25 page 360)

“*...yang menyebut kelakuannya sebagai* ***dokrin*** *dan* ***cinta matinya”****.* (Chapter 25 page 280)

13. “Where have you been **young monkey**?” (Chapter 2 page 13)

*“Dari mana saja kau* ***bocah nakal****?”* (Chapter 2 page 13)

14. “Hah! I have heard that my son is a **wonderful hand** at his business, sir?” (Chapter 37 page 521)

*“Hah! Kudengar anakku* ***sangat jago*** *dalam bisnisnya, tuan?”* (Chapter 37 page 402)

15. In about a mount after that, the Spider’s time with Mr. Pocket was up for good and to the great   
 relief of all the house but Mrs. Pocket, he went home to **the family hole**. (Chapter 26 page 384)

*Dalam sekitar satu bulan setelah itu, masa tinggal Spider di rumah Tusn Pocket berakhir untuk   
 selamanya dan yang melegakan seisi rumah kecuali Nyonya Pocket, dia kembali ke* ***tengah-   
 tengah keluarga****.* (Chapter 16 page 298)

16. Joe is examining this iron with **a smith’s eye**. (Chapter 16 page 213)

*Joe menggunakan* ***keahliannya*** *untuk memeriksa borgol besi itu.* (Chapter 16 page 165)

17. “**Windy donkey** as he was, it really amazed me that he could have the face to talk thus to mine.”   
 (Chapter 58 page 851)

*“Dasar* ***penghayal bodoh banyak bacot****, takjub aku dibuatnya. Kelancangan untuk berbicara   
 seperti itu didepanku.”* (Chapter 58 page 650)

18. “If there is **bad blood** between you and them,” said I to soften it off a little. (Chapter 21 page 302)

*“Selama ada* ***permusuhan*** *antara kau dan mereka.” kataku untuk memperlunak   
 pertanyaannya.*(Chapter 21 page 235)

19. “You always **bear the name** of Pip. You will have no objection.” (Chapter 18 page 246)

*“Kau wajib* ***memakai nama*** *Pip selamanya. Semoga kau tidak keberatan.”* (Chapter 18 page 190)

20. When Joe picked her up was a convict’s **leg iron** which had been filed asunder. (Chapter 16 page   
 213)

*Ketika Joe mengangkat tubuhnya ada* ***borgol besi kaki*** *narapidana yang sudah dikikir hancur.*    
 (Chapter 16 page 165)

21. A **handsome mince pie** had been made yesterday morning. (Chapter 4 page 36)

*Satu* ***pai cincang yang menarik*** *sudah dibuat kemarin pagi.*(Chapter 4 page 30)

22. And we took gulps of milk and water with **apologetic countenances**. (Chapter 4 page 36)

*Dan masih meneguk susu dan air dengan* ***roman meminta maaf****.* (Chapter 4 page 30)

23. And still not **a word of the robbery**. (Chapter 4 page 39)

*Dan masih tak ada* ***kabar pencurian****.*(Chapter 4 page 32)

24. Had a deep voice which he was **uncommonly proud** of. (Chapter 4 page 39)

*Memiliki suara berat yang menjadi* ***primadonanya****.* (Chapter 4 page 32)

25. And **sandy hair** standing upright on his head. (Chapter 4 page 40)

*Dan* ***rambut jabrik kuning pucat***. (Chapter 4 page 33)

26. I might have been an **unfortunate little bull** in Spanish arena. (Chapter 4 page 42)

*Aku* ***mungkin banteng kecil naas*** *di arena Spanyol*. (Chapter 4 page 34)

27. “He was **a world of trouble** to you.”, said Mrs. Hubble. (Chapter 4 page 45)

*“Dia* ***sumber masalah*** *bagimu.”, kata Nyonya Hubble.* (Chapter 4 page 36)

28. He would have **shed your blood** and had your life. (Chapter 4 page 45)

*Dia akan* ***menumpahkan darahmu*** *dan mencabut nyawamu.* (Chapter 4 page 36)

29. It was a **dull evening** for Wemmick drew his wine when it came round. (Chapter 48 page 696)

*Sunguh* ***malam yang membosankan*** *karena Wemmick menolak tuak.* (Chapter 48 page 533)

30. “He lies!”, said my convict with **fierce energy**. (Chapter 5 page 63)

*“Dia bohong!” bantah narapidanaku dengan* ***energi sengit****.* (Chapter 5 page 50)

31. The prison ship seemed in my **young eyes**. (Chapter 5 page 69)

*Kapal penjara itu terlihat di* ***mataku****.* (Chapter 5 page 54)

32. And through having been fast asleep and through waking in the heat, lights, and **noise of tongue**.   
 (Chapter 6 page 72)

*Dan terbangun akibat hawa panas, lampu, dan* ***kebisingan obrolan****.* (Chapter 6 page 56)

33. But I hope it had some **dregs of good** at the bottom of it. (Chapter 6 page 70)

*Tapi kuharap ada sedikit* ***kebaikan yang tersisa***. (Chapter 6 page 56)

34. When I was **old enough**, I was to be apprenticed to Joe (Chapter 7 page 74)

*Ketika aku* ***cukup umur****, aku akan magang dengan Joe.* (Chapter 7 page 58)

35. Herbert received me with **open arms**. (Chapter 41 page 605)

*Herbert menerimaku dengan* ***tangan terbuka***. (Chapter 41 page 464)

36. It was the first time that a grave had opened in my **road of life**. (Chapter 35 page 494)

*Seumur umur baru kali ini liang kubur terbuka diantara* ***penentuan nasib hidupku****.*(Chapter 35   
 page 383)

37. But it were considered wot the neighbours would **look down**. (Chapter 35 page 498)

*Tapi itu dianggap bisa membuat tetangga* ***memandangnya hina****.*(Chapter 35 page 385)

38. “Oh! I can’t do so, Mr. Pip.” said Biddy in **a tone of regret**. (Chapter 35 page 502)

*“Oh! Aku tidak bisa melakukannya, Tuan Pip.” kata Biddy dengan* ***nada menyesal***. (Chapter 35   
 page 388)

39. Mrs. Joe re-entering the kitchen **empty handed** to stop short and stare in her wondering lament.   
 (Chapter 5 page 51)

*Nyonya Joe yang kembali ke dapur dengan* ***tangan kosong*** *langsung berhenti dan meratap   
 bingung*. (Chapter 5 page 41)

40. He had asked me if I was a **deceiving imp**. (Chapter 5 page 58)

*Dia sempat bertanya apakah aku* ***anak nakal****.* (Chapter 5 page 46)

41. Will you **throw your eye** over them? (Chapter 5 page 52)

*Bisakah kau* ***memeriksanya****?* (Chapter 5 page 42)

42. Mr. Pumblechook with **a fat sort of laugh** said, “Ay? ay? why?” (Chapter 5 page 55)

*Tuan Pumblechook dengan* ***tawa puas*** *berkata,”wah? wah? mengapa bisa begitu?”* (Chapter 5   
 page 44)

43. The sergeant took a **polite leave** of the ladies and parted from Mr. Pumblechook. (Chapter 5 page   
 57)

*Sersan* ***berpamitan sopan*** *kepada tamu wanita dan berpisah dengan Tuan Pumblechook.* (Chapter 5 page 45)

44. The other always **working his dry lips** and turning his eyes restlessly (Chapter 5 page 63)

*Narapidana satunya selalu* ***menjilati bibirnya yang kering*** *dan memutar matanya dengan   
 gelisah.* (Chapter 5 page 50)

45. “I don’t expect it to do me any good. I don’t want it to do me more good than it does now.” said   
 my convict with **a greedy laugh**. (Chapter 5 page 61)

*“Aku tidak berharap ada gunanya bagiku. Aku tidak butuh situasi yang lebih baik ketimbang   
 sekarang.” kata narapidanaku sambil* ***tertawa puas****.* (Chapter 5 page 49)

46. “Now, I ask you, you **blundering booby**”, said my guardian. (Chapter 20 page 297)

“Nah, aku tanya kau, **dungu**.” kata waliku. (Chapter 20 page 231)

47. You undutiful **little thing**. (Chapter 23 page 343)

*Kau* ***anak*** *bandel.* (Chapter 23 page 267)

48. The distinct shadow of the darkened and **unhealthy house** in which her life was hidden from   
 the sun. (Chapter 38 page 539)

*Bayangan jelas dari rumah gelap dan* ***tidak sehat*** *yang menyembunyikan hidupnya dari   
 matahari.* (Chapter 38 page 415)

49. Until you are in communication with **the fountain head**. (Chapter 36 page 512)

*Hingga kau berkomunikasi langsung dengan* ***penyokong danamu****.* (Chapter 36 page 396)

50. For she has **a sensitive horror** of being talked of by such people. (Chapter 38 page 537)

*Karena dia* ***trauma*** *menjadi bahan gunjingan orang-orang.* (Chapter 38 page 413)

51. He must have been **a green one**. (Chapter 28 page 323)

*Dia masih* ***bau kencur****.* (Chapter 28 page 314)

52. Estella was **the inspiration** of it. (Chapter 29 page 327)

*Estella menjadi* ***inspirasi****.* (Chapter 29 page 318)

53. I am **an angel**. (Chapter 1 page 6)

Aku adalah **seorang utusan**. (Chapter 1 page 7)

Here are the analysis of each metaphor including the meaning and the type of the translation :

1. Chapter : 1

Page : 2

Data Analysis : My **Infant tongue** could makeof both names nothing longer or more explicit   
 than Pip.

Chapter : 1

Page : 5

Data Analysis Translation : *Saat kecil* ***lidahku*** *tidak bisa melafalkan keduanya lebih jelas   
 dari Pip.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “tongue” as the object and “infant“ as the means of comparator. Infant means in growth period. The translator try to describe how the infant speaks. Normally, when we are still very young baby, we are still unable to speak clearly. Sometimes we speak with a lisp. According to this novel, When Pip was at an early age, he could not speak his name. His pronunciation is rhotic. He could not speak his name “Phirrip”. So, he only can speak his name “Phillip” or “Pip”. Tongue is the part of our body and it is located near teeth which is used to speak and feel the taste. It will make an impression that sometimes in the infancy, our tongue is unable to speak “R” clearly. So, infant tongueis included in the feature of metaphor because it is an analogy that compares two matters directly without using the word *as* or *like.* But in a brief form, it means that the object is directly connected to the means of comparator. The meaning of metaphor “infant tongue” is **slurred speech.** The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator rendered the exact contextual meaning of the original in such way that both language and content are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.

2. Chapter : 1

Page : 2

Data Analysis : I drew a **childish conclusion** that my mother was freckled and sickly.

Chapter : 1

Page : 5

Data Analysis Translation : *Aku* ***berkesimpulan*** *bahwa ibuku mempunyai bintik-bintik dan sakit-  
 sakitan.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “conclusion” as the object and “childish“ as the means of comparator. “Childish” means immature and “conclusion” means a reasoned judgement. The translator analogize it with the characteristic of general child when state the conclusion. Sometimes, child state the conclusion deliriously. So, it produce delirious conclusion. According to the novel, Pip judge that his mother death hastily without real reason. Because he did not know the real story about his mother death, so he judge it deliriously. The meaning of metaphor “childish conclusion” is **delirious conclusion**. The translator use **adapted translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator try to emphasized the content message in source language while its form is adapted to the target language’s reader needs.

3. Chapter : 4

Page : 42

Data Analysis : I got so smartingly touched up by these **moral goads**.

Chapter : 4

Page : 34

Data Analysis Translation : *Aku begitu jengkel diperbaiki dengan* ***dorongan moral*** *ini.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “goads” as the object and “moral” as the means of comparator. “goads” means a spiked stick used for driving cattle and “moral” means concerned with the principles of right and wrong behavior and the goodness or badness of human character. The translator assume that “moral goads” is anything that acts as a moral incitement. So, the meaning of metaphor “moral goads” is **moral incitement**. The translator use **idiomatic translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

4. Chapter : 1

Page : 3

Data analysis : “Keep still you **little devil**!”

Chapter : 1

Page : 6

Data Analysis Translation : *“Jangan bergerak* ***bocah****!****”***

From the phrase above, we get two ideas. The first one is “devil” as the object and “little” as the means of comparator. “devil” means expressing surprise or annoyance in various question or exclamations and “little” means small in size, amount, or degree (often used to convey an appealing diminutiveness or express an affectionate or condescending attitude). The translator explain that “little devil” is the term which is used to talk about a child who behaves badly. So. the meaning of metaphor “little devil” is **naughty child**. The translator use **idiomatic translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

5. Chapter : 1

Page : 5

Data Analysis : “You **young dog**!”

Chapter : 1

Page : 7

Data Analysis Translation : *“Heh* ***bocah****!”*

From the phrase above, we get two ideas. The first one is “dog” as the object and “young” as the means of comparator. According to Farlex Dictionary of idioms, “dog” means a term of address for ugly child (boy or girl) or a derogatory speech for address someone. “young” means having lived or existed for only a short time. According to this novel, Pip is called by a felon rudely because he feel cranky to Pip. So, a felon called Pip “young dog”. The translator explain that “young dog” is “ugly boy”. So, the meaning of metaphor “young dog” is **ugly boy**. The translator use **idiomatic translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

6. Chapter : 1

Page : 7

Data Analysis : He gave me a most **tremendous dip and roll**.

Chapter : 1

Page : 8

Data Analysis Translation : *Dia* ***membolak balik******tubuhku sedemikian rupa****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “dip and roll” as the object and “tremendous” as the means of comparator. “dip and roll” means holding upside down and swing round. “tremendous” means very great in amount, scale, or intensity. According to the novel, Pip’s body got a most tremendous dip and roll. The translator assume that “tremendous dip and roll” means holding Pip body upside down and swing him round incessantly. So, the meaning of metaphor “tremendous dip and roll” is **holding the body upside down and swing round incessantly**. The translator use **idiomatic translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

7. Chapter : 1

Page : 8

Data Analysis : He looked in **young eyes** it.

Chapter : 1

Page : 9

Data Analysis Translation : *Dia* ***jelas melihat*** *itu.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “eyes” as the object and “young” as the means of comparator. “eyes” means each of a pair of globular organs in the head through which people and vertebrate animal see. The visible part typically appearing almond shaped in animals with eyelids. “young” means immature. The translator take one of young man’s characteristic as the result of his translation result. One of young man’s characteristic is having clear outlook. The translator assume that “young eyes means” clear outlook. So, the meaning of metaphor “young eyes” is **clear outlook**. The translator use **idiomatic translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

8. Chapter : 2

Page : 15

Data Analysis : Mrs. Joe about with his blue eyes, as his manner always was at **squally times**.

Chapter : 2

Page : 14

Data Analysis Translation : *Nyonya Joe dengan mata birunya, kebiasaannya dalam* ***keadaan   
 menegangkan****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “times” as the object and “squally” as the means of comparator. “times” means the part of existence that is measured in minutes, days, years, moment etc or this process considered as a whole. “squally” means threatening. The means of comparator “squally” has synonym namely tensed. The translator assume that “squally times” means tensed moment. So the meaning of metaphor “squally times” is **tensed moment**. The translator used **adapted translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated source language to target language functionally and pragmatically.

9. Chapter : 9

Page : 115

Data Analysis : And the mere sight of the torment with his **fishy eyes** and mouth open.

Chapter : 9

Page : 90

Data Analysis : *Dan sekedar pemandangan sang penyiksa dengan* ***mata membelalak*** *dan mulut   
 terbuka.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “eyes” as the object and “fishy” as the means of comparator. “eyes” means each of a pair of globular organs in the head through which people and verterbrate animals see, the visible part typically appearing almond shaped in animals with eyelids. “fishy” means produced by a wide angle photographic lens that has a highly curved protruding front that covers an angle of about 180 degrees, and that gives a circular image or in the other meaning, fishy eyes is glaring eyes. The translator see and take the fish’s eyes characteristic. The translator assumed that fish’s eyes shape glaring, curved, and wide. So, the meaning of mataphor “fishy eyes” is **glaring eyes**. The translator used **adapted translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated source language to target language functionally and pragmatically.

10. Chapter : 23

Page : 344

Data Analysis : The baby was **the soul of honour** and protested with all its might.

Chapter : 23

Page : 267

Data Analysis Translation : *Anak bayinya memiliki* ***standar kesetiaan yang tinggi*** *dan   
 memprotes dengan sekuat tenaga.*

From sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “honour” as the object and “soul” as the means of comparator. “honour” means high respect. “soul” means the spiritual or immaterial part of a human being or animal regarded as immortal. “soul” has synonym namely personality. The translator assumed that high respect has connection with faith. According to the translator, if we share big respect to people. So, we can get high loyalty easily. The meaning of “the soul of honour” is **loyal personality.** The translator used **communicative translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator give the acceptable and comprehensible translation’s result to the readership.

11. Chapter : 1

Page : 8

Data Analysis : He eluding **the hands of the dead people**.

Chapter : 1

Page : 9

Data Analysis Translation : *Dia sedang menghindari* ***tangan-tangan arwah****.*

From sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “hands” as the object and “dead people” as the means of comparator. “hands” means the end part of a person’s arm beyond the wrist including the palm, fingers, and thumb. And “dead people” means no longer alive people. The translator assume that after people died, it is only their spirit which are still alive. So, the translator translated the hands of the dead people become the spirit’s hands. The meaning of metaphor “the hands of the dead people” is **the spirit’s hands**. The translator used **communicative translator method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator give the acceptable and comprehensible translation’s result to the readership.

12. Chapter : 25

Page : 360

Data Analysis : “...who called her **rigidity religion**, and her liver love.”

Chapter : 25

Page : 280

Data Analysis Translation : “...*yang menyebut kelakuannya sebagai* ***doktrin*** *dan cinta matinya.*

From the phrase above, we get two ideas. The first one is “religion” as the object and “rigidity” as the means of comparator. “religion” means the belief in and worship of a superhuman controlling power, especially a personal God or gods. “rigidity” means inability to be changed or adapted. The translator translated “rigidity religion” become “doctrine”. Because the translator see the characteristic of doctrine. The translator explained that doctrin has rigid characteristic. The doctrine can not be changed and can not be forced. So, the meaning of metaphor “rigidity religion” is **doctrine**. The translator used **idiomatic translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

13. Chapter : 2

Page : 13

Data Analysis : “Where have you been **young monkey**?

Chapter : 2

Page : 13

Data Analysis Translation : *“Dari mana saja kau* ***bocah nakal****?*”

From the phrase above, we get two ideas. The first one is “monkey” as the object and “young” as the means of comparator. “monkey” means a small to medium sized primate that typically has a long tail, most kinds of which live in trees in tropical countries or naughty person. “young” means having lived or existed for only a short time and not old. the translator assume that young monkey is naughty child. Because the translator explained that young monkey is a term which is used British people for addressing naughty child. So, the meaning of metaphor “young monkey” is **naughty child**. The translator use **idiomatic translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

14. Chapter : 37

Page   : 521

Data Analysis : “Hah! I have heard that my son is a **wonderful hand** at his business, sir?

Chapter : 37

Page : 402

Data Analysis Translation : *Hah! Kudengar anakku* ***sangat jago*** *dalam bisnisnya, tuan?*

From the phrase above, we get two ideas. The first one is “hand” as the object and “wonderful” as the means of comparator. “hand” means the part of the body at the end of the arm that is used for holding, moving, touching, and feeling things. “wonderful” means inspiring delight, pleasure, or admiration. The translator translated wonderful hand become capable person. Because the translator assume that wonderful hand is a idiomatic term for person or people who are able to do something well. So, the meaning of metaphor “wonderful hand” is **capable person**. The translator use **idiomatic translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

15. Chapter : 26

Page : 384

Data Analysis : In about a month after that, the Spider’s time with Mr. Pocket was up for   
 good and to the great relief of all the house but Mrs. Pocket, he went home   
 to **the family hole**.

Chapter : 26

Page : 298

Data Analysis Translation : *Dalam sekitar satu bulan setengah itu, masa tinggal Spider di rumah   
 Tuan Pocket berakhir untuk selamanya, dan yang melegakan seisi   
 rumah kecuali Nyonya Pocket. Dia kembali ke* ***tengah-tengah   
 keluarga.***

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “hole” as the object and “family” as the means of comparator. “hole” means an empty space in an object usually with an opening to the object’s surface or an opening that goes completely through an object. “family” means a group of people who are related to each other such as a mother, a father, and their children. The translator assume that the meaning of family hole is the middle of family. Because the translator see the shape and characteristic of hole. The translator explained that the shape and characteristic of hole is circular and narrow. Afterwards, the translator analogizes “hole” as “surroundings” and imagining when a person live with the family surroundings. So, the translator assume that family hole is in the middle of family. The meaning of metaphor “family hole” is in **the middle of family**. The translator use **communicative translator method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator give the acceptable and comprehensible translation’s result to the readership.

16. Chapter : 16

Page : 213

Data Analysis : Joe is examining this iron with **a smith’s eye**.

Chapter : 16

Page : 165

Data Analysis Translation : *Joe menggunakan* ***keahliaanya*** *untuk memeriksa borgol besi itu.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “eye” as the object and “smith” as the means of comparator. “eye” means each of a pair of globular organs in the head through which people and vertebrate animals see, the visible part typically appearing almond shaped in animals with eyelids. “smith” means a worker in medal. The translator assume that the meaning of smith’s eye is the expertness. Because according to the novel, Joe use his eye’s skill to examine the iron. So, the meaning of metaphor “a smith’s eye” is **expertness**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

17. Chapter : 58

Page : 851

Data Analysis : “**Windy donkey** as he was, it really amazed me that he could have the face to   
 talk thus to mine.”

Chapter : 58

Page : 650

Data Analysis Transation : *“Dasar* ***penghayal bodoh banyak bacot****,takjub aku dibuatnya.   
 Kelancangan untuk berbicara seperti itu didepanku.”*

From the phrase above, we get two ideas. The first one is “donkey” as the object and “windy” as the means of comparator. “donkey” means a domesticated hoofed mammal of the horse family with long ears and a braying call used as a beast of burden or stupid person. “windy” means using or expressed in many words that sound impressive but mean little. The translator translated windy donkey become garrulous, stupid, dreaming person. Because the translator see the characteristic of stupid person. According to the translator, stupid person has 2 characteristics namely garrulous and keep fantasizing. Stupid person always talk too much and garrulous person is usually has no knowledge. So, the meaning of metaphor “windy donkey” is **garrulous, stupid, dreaming person**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be acceptable by the readers.

18. Chapter : 21

Page : 302

Data Analysis : “If there is **bad blood** between you and them.” said I to soften it off a little.

Chapter : 21

Page : 235

Data Analysis Translation : *“Selama ada* ***permusuhan*** *antara kau dan mereka,” kataku untuk   
 memperlunak pertanyaannya.*

From the phrase above, we get two ideas. The first one is ‘blood” as the object and “bad” as the means of comparator. “blood” means the red liquid that circulated in the arteries and veins of humans and other vertebrates animals, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from the tissues of the body. “bad” means (of a person) not able to do a particular thing well, of poor quality or a low standard, and not appropriate in a particular situation. The translator translated “bad blood” become hostility. Because the translator assume that bad blood meaning is feelings of hate between people because of arguments in the past. So, the meaning of metaphor “bad blood” is **hostility**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be acceptable by the readers.

19. Chapter : 18

Page : 246

Data Analysis : “You always **bear the name** of Pip. You will have no objection.”

Chapter : 18

Page : 190

Data Analysis Translation : *“Kau wajib* ***memakai nama*** *Pip selamanya. Semoga kau tidak   
 keberatan.”*

From the phrase above, we get two ideas. The first one is “name” as the object and “bear” as the means of comparator. “name” means a word or set of words by which a person, animal, place, or thing is known, addressed, or referred to. “bear” means be called by (a name or title). The translator translated “bear the name” become be named after. Because the translator see the synonym of bear namely keep using. So, the meaning of metaphor “bear the name” is **keep using the name**. The translator used **adapted translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated source language into target language functionally and pragmatically.

20. Chapter : 16

Page : 213

Data Analysis : When Joe picked her up, was a convict’s **leg iron** which had been filed asunder.

Chapter : 16

Page : 165

Data Analysis Translation : *Ketika Joe mengangkat tubuhnya, ada* ***borgol besi kaki*** *narapidana   
 yang sudah dikikir hancur.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “iron” as the object and “leg” as the means of comparator. “iron” means a strong hard magnetic silvery gray metal, the chemical element of atomic number 26 much used as a material for construction and manufacturing especially in the form of steel or a tool or implement now or originally made of iron. “leg” means each of the limbs on which a person or animal walks and stands. The translator translated “leg iron” become “leg cuff” because the translator see the character and function of legcuff. The legcuff is physical restraint which is made from iron. It is used on the legs of a person to allow walking only with a restricted stride. Its function is to prevent the person run away. So, the meaning of metaphor “leg iron” is **legcuff**. The translator used **adapted translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated source language into target language functionally and pragmatically.

21. Chapter : 4

Page : 36

Data Analysis : A **handsome mince pie** had been made yesterday morning.

Chapter : 4

Page : 30

Data Analysis Translation : *Satu* ***pai cincang yang menarik*** *sudah dibuat kemarin pagi.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “mince pie” as the object and “handsome” as the means of comparator. “mince pie” means a small round pie or tart containing sweet mincemeat typically eaten at Christmas. “handsome” means well made, imposing, and of obvious quality. The translator translated “handsome mince pie” become an attractive mince pie. Because the translator see the synonym of handsome namely attractive. The translator assumed that word of handsome is only for men and this mince pie has no sex. So, the translator changed the word of handsome become attractive. The meaning of metaphor “handsome mince pie” is **attractive mince pie**. The translator used **adapted translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated source language into target language functionally and pragmatically.

22. Chapter : 4

Page : 36

Data Analysis : And we took gulps of milk and water with **apologetic countenances**.

Chapter : 4

Page : 30

Data Analysis Translation : *Dan masih meneguk susu dan air dengan* ***roman meminta maaf****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “countenances” as the object and “apologetic” as the means of comparator. “countenances” means a person’s face or facial expression. “apologetic” means regretfully acknowledging or excusing an offense or failure. The translator described that someone who express apologetic countenance to the people can be seen in his face. His faces is gloomy when he ask for pardon. Because he is regretful due to do the failure. So, the translator assumed that apologetic countenance means asking for pardon. The meaning of metaphor “apologetic countenance” is **asking for pardon**. The translator used **adapted translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated source language into target language functionally and pragmatically.

23. Chapter : 4

Page : 39

Data Analysis : And still not a **word of the robbery**.

Chapter : 4

Page : 32

Data Analysis : *Dan masih tak ada* ***kabar pencurian****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “the robbery” as the object and “a word” as the means of comparator. “the robbery” means the action of taking property unlawfully from a person or place by force or threat of force. “a word” means a news. the translator translated “word of the robbery” become robbery information because the translator assumed the definition of “a word of the robbery” is information about robbery. So, the meaning of metaphor “a word of the robbery” is **robbery information**. The translator used **adapted translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated source language into target language functionally and pragmatically.

24. Chapter : 4

Page : 39

Data Analysis : Had a deep voice which he was **uncommonly proud** of.

Chapter : 4

Page : 32

Data Analysis Translation : *Memiliki suara berat yang menjadi* ***primadonanya***.

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “proud” as the object and “uncommonly” as the means of comparator. “proud” means having or showing a high or excessively high opinion of oneself or one’s importance. Feeling deep pleasure or satisfaction as a result of the one’s own achievement, qualities, or possessions or those of someone with whom one is closely associated. “uncommonly” means used to emphasize that the following description applies without qualification or emphasizing an extreme point in time or space. The translator translated “uncommonly proud” become “dominant earmark”. Because according to this novel Mr Wopsle has dominant earmark namely he has a deep voice. So, after the translator read this novel deeply, the translator assumed that the term of uncommonly proud refers to dominant earmark. So, the meaning of metaphor “uncommonly proud” is **dominant earmark**. The translator used **adapted translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated source language into target language functionally and pragmatically.

25. Chapter : 4

Page : 40

Data Analysis : And **sandy hair** standing upright on his head.

Chapter : 4

Page : 33

Data Analysis Translation : *Dan* ***rambut jabrik kuning pucat****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “hair” as the object and “sandy” as the means of comparator. “hair” means the mass of thin structures on the head of a person or any of these structures that grow out of the skin of a person or animal. “sandy” means (in hair) a pale brownish colour. According to Cambridge Dictionary, sandy hair is a pale brownish orange colour. So, the translator assumed to Cambridge Dictionary that sandy colour is a pale brownish orange colour which is like a colour of beach sand. The meaning of metaphor “sandy hair” is **a pale** **brownish hair**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be acceptable by the readers.

26. Chapter : 4

Page : 42

Data Analysis : I might have been an **unfortunate little bull** in Spanish arena.

Chapter : 4

Page : 34

Data Analysis Translation : *Aku mungkin* ***banteng kecil naas*** *di arena Spanyol.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “little bull” as the object and “unfortunate” as the means of comparator. “little bull” means little bovine animal. “unfortunate” means having or marked by bad fortune. The translator imagined Pip situation which is like an unfortunate little bull in Spanish area. The sentence of “an unfortunate little bull in Spanish area” can be liked as “unlucky person” in Indonesian language. So, the translator assumed “unfortunate little bull” is unlucky person. The meaning of metaphor “unfortunate little bull” is **unlucky person**. The translator used **idiomatic translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

27. Chapter : 4

Page : 45

Data Analysis : “He was a **world of trouble** to you.”, said Mrs. Hubble.

Chapter : 4

Page : 36

Data Analysis Translation : *“Dia* ***sumber masalah*** *bagimu.”, kata Nyonya Hubble.*

From the phrase above, we get two ideas. The first one is “trouble” as the object and “world” as the means of comparator. “trouble” means difficulties or a situation in which you experience problems usually because of something you have done wrong or badly. “world” means all that relates to a particular sphere of activity or very much of the object. The translator assumed that the term of “a world of trouble” is “very much trouble”. So, the translator translated “ a world of trouble” become “very much of trouble”. The meaning of metaphor “a world of trouble” is **very much of trouble**. The translator used **idiomatic translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

28. Chapter : 4

Page : 45

Data Analysis : He would have **shed your blood** and had your life.

Chapter : 4

Page : 36

Data Analysis Translation : *Dia akan* ***menumpahkan darahmu*** *dan mencabut nyawamu.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “blood” as the object and “shed” as the means of comparator. “blood” means the red liquid that circulated in the arteries and veins of humans and other vertebrates animals, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from the tissues of the body. “shed” means a quantity of liquid that has spilled or been spilled. The translator assumed that “shed your blood” has a meaning namely “kill you”. Because committing killing can cause shed the blood. So, the meaning of metaphor “shed your blood” is **committing killing**. The translator used **idiomatic translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

29. Chapter : 48

Page : 696

Data Analysis : It was **dull evening** for Wemmick drew his wine when it came round.

Chapter : 48

Page : 533

Data Analysis Translation : *Sungguh* ***malam yang membosankan*** *karena Wemmick menolak   
 tuak.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “evening” as the object and “dull” as the means of comparator. “evening” means the period of time at the end of the day, usually from about 6 p.m to bedtime. “dull” means lacking interest or excitement. The translator translated “dull evening” means “boring evening”. The translator assumed “dull” means “ boring or not interesting” So, the meaning of metaphor “dull evening” is **boring evening**. The translator used **literal translation method**. Because the translator transferred grammatical construction of source language into the closest grammatical construction of target language.

30. Chapter : 5

Page : 63

Data Analysis : “He lies!”, said my convict with **fierce energy**.

Chapter : 5

Page : 50

Data Analysis Translation : *“Dia Bohong!”, bantah narapidanaku dengan* ***energi sengit****.*

From the phrases above, we get two ideas. The first one is “energy” as the object and “fierce” as the means of comparator. “energy” means the strenght and vitality required for sustained physical or mental activity. “fierce” means having or displaying an intense or ferocious aggressiveness. The translator assumed that the word of “fierce” refers to the bitterness in his speech style. So, the meaning of metaphor “fierce energy” is **bitter speech style**. The translator use **communicative translator method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator give the acceptable and comprehensible translation’s result to the readership.

31. Chapter : 5

Page : 69

Data Analysis : The prison ship seemed in my **young eyes**.

Chapter : 5

Page : 54

Data Analysis Translation : *Kapal penjara itu terlihat di* ***mataku****.*

The first one is “eyes” as the object and “young” as the means of comparator. “eyes” means each of a pair of globular organs in the head through which people and vertebrate animal see. The visible part typically appearing almond shaped in animals with eyelids. “young” means immature. The translator take one of young man’s characteristic as the result of his translation result. One of young man’s characteristic is having clear outlook. The translator assume that “young eyes means” clear outlook. So, the meaning of metaphor “young eyes” is **clear outlook**. The translator use **idiomatic translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

32. Chapter : 6

Page : 72

Data Analysis : And through having been fast asleep and through waking in the heat, lights,   
 and **noise of tongue**.

Chapter : 6

Page : 56

Data Analysis Translation : *Dan terbangun akibat hawa panas, lampu, dan* ***kebisingan obrolan****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “tongue” as the object and “noise” as the means of comparator. “tongue” means the fleshy muscular organ in the mouth of a mammal, used for tasting, licking, swallowing, and (in humans) articularing speech. “noise” means a sound, especially one that is loud or unpleasant or that cause disturbance. The translator assumed that tongue is communication and speaking means for human. Human can not speak without tongue helping and the tongue can help human in speaking. The translator think that the tongue is means which can produce a confabulation. So, the translator translated “noise of tongue” become chat sound. The meaning of metaphor “noise of tongue” is **chat sound**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

33. Chapter : 6

Page : 70

Data Analysis : But I hope it had some **dregs of good** at the bottom of it.

Chapter : 6

Page : 56

Data Analysis Translation : *Tapi kuharap ada sedikit* ***kebaikan yang tersisa****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “good” as the object and “dregs” as the means of comparator. “good” means benefit or advantage to someone or something. “dregs” means the remnants of a liquid left in a container together with any sediment or grounds. The translator see the amount of “dregs” in all goods. The translator assumed that the amount of “dregs” has a small amount and the translator take synonym of “dregs” namely “residue”. So, the translator translated “dregs of good” become “residual goodness”. The meaning of metaphor “dregs of good” is **residual goodness**. The translator use **free translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated this sentence without constraints. The translator translated this sentence base on his understands.

34. Chapter : 7

Page : 74

Data Analysis : When I was **old enough**, I was to be apprenticed to Joe.

Chapter : 7

Page : 58

Data Analysis Translation : *Ketika aku* ***cukup umur****,aku akan magang dengan Joe.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “enough” as the object and “old” as the means of comparator. “enough” means as much or as many as required and the exclamation which use to express an impatient desire for the cessation of undesirable behaviour or speech. “old” means having lived for a long time or no longer young. The translator assumed that “old enough” means having reached an advanced stage of mental or emotional development characteristic of an adult. So, the translator translated “old enough” become “mature”. The meaning of metaphor “old enough” is **mature**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

35. Chapter : 41

Page : 605

Data Analysis : Herbert received me with **open arms**.

Chapter : 41

Page : 464

Data Analysis Translation : *Herbert menerimaku dengan* ***tangan terbuka****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “arm” as the object and “open” as the means of comparator. “arm” means each of the two upper limbs of the human body from the shoulder to the hand. “open” means allowing access, passage, or a view through an empty space. The translator assumed that “open arms” means having or showing intense and eager enjoyment, interest, sincere affection, kindness, or approval. So, the translator translated “open arm” become enthusiasm. The meaning of metaphor “open arms” is **enthusiasm**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

36. Chapter : 35

Page : 494

Data Analysis : It was the first time that a grave had opened in my **road of life**.

Chapter : 35

Page  : 383

Data Analysis Translation : *Seumur umur baru kali ini liang kubur terbuka diantara* ***penentuan   
 nasib hidupku****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “life” as the object and “road” as the means of comparator. “life” means the condition that distinguishes animals and plants from inorganic matter, including the capacity for growth, reproduction, functional, activity, and continual change preceding death. “road” means a wide way leading from one place to another especially one with a specially prepared surface which vehicles can use. The translator assumed that “road of life” means the series of changes that a living thing goes through from the beginning of its life until death. According to this novel, Pip’s destiny was faced by complicated choice. He must choose live or dead. After the translator read this novel, he concluded that “road of life” means life cycle. So, the meaning of metaphor “road of life” is **life cycle**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

37. Chapter : 35

Page : 498

Data Analysis : But it were considered wot the neighbours would **look down**.

Chapter : 35

Page : 385

Data Analysis Translation : *Tapi itu dianggap bisa membuat tetangga* ***memandangnya   
 hina****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “down” as the object and “look” as the means of comparator. “down” means unwelcome experience or events. “look” means direct one’s gaze toward someone or something or in a specified direction. The translator assumed that “look down” means the feeling that a person or a thing is beneath consideration, worthless, or deserving scorn. The translator also explain that “look down” has means the feeling or belief that someone or something is worthless or despicable. So, the translator translated “look down” become **the action of humiliating**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

38. Chapter : 35

Page : 502

Data Analysis : “Oh! I can’t to do so, Mr. Pip.” said Biddy in a **tone of regret**.

Chapter : 35

Page : 388

Data Analysis Translation : *“Oh! Aku tidak bisa melakukannya, Tuan Pip.” kata Biddy dengan* ***nada menyesal****.*

From the phrase above, we get two ideas. The first one is “regret” as the object and “tone” as the means of comparator. “regret” means a feeling, repentance, or disappointment over something that has happened or been done. “tone” means a modulation of the voice expressing a particular feeling or mood. The translation assumed that “tone of regret” leads to the rise and fall of the voice in speaking. According to the novel, Biddy spoke to Pip with sorry intonation. So the translator translated “tone of regret” become “sorry intonation”. The meaning of metaphor “tone of regret” is **sorry intonation**. The translator used **communicative translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

39. Chapter : 5

Page : 51

Data Analysis : Mrs. Joe re-entering the kitchen **empty handed** to stop short and stare in   
 her wondering lament.

Chapter : 5

Page : 41

Data Analysis Translation : *Nyonya Joe yang kembali ke dapur dengan* ***tangan kosong*** *langsung   
 berhenti dan meratap bingung.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “handed” as the object and “empty” as the means of comparator. “handed” means the tendency to use either the right or the left hand more naturally than the other. “empty” means containing nothing, not filled or occupied. The translator assumed that “empty handed” has meaning namely having failed to obtain or achieve what one wanted or without getting anything for your effort. So, the translator must translated “empty handed” become “having failed”. The meaning of metaphor “empty handed” is **having failed**. The translator used **communicative translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

40. Chapter : 5

Page : 58

Data Analysis : He had asked me if I was a **deceiving imp**.

Chapter : 5

Page : 46

Data Analysis Translation : *Dia sempat bertanya apakah aku* ***anak nakal****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “imp” as the object and “deceiving” as the means of comparator. “imp” means a small mischievous devil, sprite, or child. “deceiving” means (of a person) cause (someone) to believe something that is not true, typically in order to gain some personal advantage, using deception to deprive (someone) of money or possessions. The translator assumed that “imp” has means namely a child typically a badly behaved one. So, the translator translated “deceiving imp” become “deceitful naughty child”. The meaning of metaphor “deceiving imp” is **deceitful naughty child**. The translator use The translator used **literal translation method**. Because the translator transferred grammatical construction of source language into the closest grammatical construction of target language.

41. Chapter : 5

Page : 52

Data Analysis : Will you **throw your eyes** over them?

Chapter : 5

Page : 42

Data Analysis Translation : *Bisa kah kau* ***memeriksanya****?*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “eyes” as the object and “throw” as the means of comparator. “eyes” means each of a pair of globular organs in the head through which people and vertebrate animals see the visible part typically appearing almond shaped in animal with eyelids. “throw” means prople (something) with force through the air by a movement of the arm and hand. The translator assumed that “throw your eyes” has mean look at (someone or something) closely typically to assess their condition or to discover any shortcomings. And inspect (someone or something) in detail to determine their nature or condition. So, the translator translated “throw your eyes” become check. The meaning of metaphor “throw your eyes” is **check**. The translator used **idiomatic translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

42. Chapter : 5

Page : 55

Data Analysis : Mr. Pumblechook with **a fat sort of laugh** said, “Ay? Ay? Why?”

Chapter : 5

Page : 44

Data Analysis Translation : *Tuan Pumblechook dengan* ***tertawa puas*** *berkata,“Wah? Wah?   
 Mengapa bisa begitu?”*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “laugh” as the object and “fat sort” as the means of comparator. “laugh” means making the spontaneous sounds and movements of the face and body that are the instinctive expressions of lively amusement and sometimes also of contempt or derision. “fat sort” means a person who suffer overweight or being grossly fat. The translator see a characteristic of fatty person when provoke someone. The translator see Mr. Pumblechook’s features. He is fatty person and he is still provoke the sergeant. The translator observe Mr. Pumblechook’s laughter when provoke the sergeant. Mr. Pumblechook’s is chortling when he heard the answer from sergeant. After the translator observed Mr. Pumblechook’s laughter, the translator assumed that “a fat sort of laugh” means laugh in a breathy gleeful way. The meaning of metaphor “a fat sort of laugh” is **chortling**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

43. Chapter : 5

Page : 57

Data Analysis : The sergeant took **a polite leave** of the ladies and parted from Mr. Pumblechook.

Chapter : 5

Page : 45

Data Analysis Translation : *Sersan* ***berpamitan sopan*** *kepada tamu wanita dan berpisah dengan   
 Tuan Pumblechook.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “leave” as the object and “polite” as the means of comparator. “leave” means go away from. “polite” means having or showing behavior that is respectful and considerate of other people. The translator translated “a polite leave” become polite farewell because the translator observe the meaning of “leave” which has means an act of parting or of marking someone’s departure and expressing good wishes on parting. So, the translator assumed that “polite meaning” means “farewell”. The meaning of metaphor “a polite leave” is **farewell**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

44. Chapter : 5

Page : 63

Data Analysis : The other always **working his dry lips** and turning his eyes restlessly.

Chapter : 5

Page : 50

Data Analysis Translation : *Narapidana satunya selalu* ***menjilati bibirnya yang kering*** *dan   
 memutar matanya dengan gelisah.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “lips” as the object and “working” as the means of comparator. “lips” means either of the two fleshy parts which form the upper and lower edges of the opening of the mouth. “working” means activity involving mental or physical effort done in order to achieve a purpose or result. The translator translated “working his dry lips” become “licking his dry lips” because the translator assumed that “working” refers to what is being worked by a felon for his dry lips. So, The translator assumed the felon is still licking his dry lips. The meaning of metaphor “working his dry lips” is **licking his dry lips**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

45. Chapter : 5

Page : 61

Data Analysis : “I don’t expect it to do me any good. I don’t want it to do me more good   
 than it does now.” said my convict with a **greedy laugh**.

Chapter : 5

Page : 49

Data Analysis Translation : *“Aku tidak berharap ada gunanya bagiku. Aku tidak butuh situasi   
 yang lebih baik ketimbang sekarang.”kata narapidanaku sambil* ***tertawa puas****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “laugh” as the object and “greedy” as the means of comparator. “laugh” means make the spontaneous sounds and movements of the face and body that are the instinctive expressions of lively amusement and sometimes also of contempt or derision. “greedy” means having or showing an intense and selfish desire for something, especially wealth or power. The translator assumed “greedy laugh” means a loud or boisterous laugh. So, the translator translated “greedy laugh” become “guffaw”. The meaning of metaphor “greedy laugh” is **guffaw**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

46. Chapter : 20

Page : 297

Data Analysis : “Now, I ask you, you **blundering booby**.” said my guardian.

Chapter : 20

Page : 231

Data Analysis Translation : *“Nah, aku tanya kau,* ***dungu****.”kata waliku.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “booby” as the object and “blundering” as the means of comparator. “booby” is seabird in the genus *Sula*, part of the Sulidae family but in informal language, blundering booby means stupid person. “blundering” means making or characterized by stupid or careless mistakes. The translator assumed that “blundering booby” means stupid person. Because the translator see the characteristic of stupid person namely keeping moving or acting blindly, stupidly, or without direction or steady guidance. So, the translator translated “blundering booby” become stupid person. The meaning of metaphor “blundering booby” is **stupid person**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

47. Chapter : 23

Page : 343

Data Analysis : You undutiful **little thing**.

Chapter : 23

Page : 267

Data Analysis Translation : *Kau* ***anak*** *bandel.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “thing” as the object and “little” as the means of comparator. “thing” means an animal or person. “little” means small in size, amount, or degree (often used to convey an appealing diminutiveness or express an affectionate or condescending attitude). The translator assumed that “little thing” means a child or young person. The translator use the synonym of “little thing” namely “kid”. So, the translator translated “little thing” become “kid”. The meaning of metaphor “little thing” is **kid**. The translator used **idiomatic translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

48. Chapter : 38

Page : 539

Data Analysis : The distinct shadow of the darkened and **unhealthy house** in which her life   
 was hidden from the sun.

Chapter : 38

Page  : 415

Data Analysis Translation : *Bayangan jelas dari* ***rumah*** *gelap dan* ***tidak sehat*** *yang   
 menyembunyikan hidupnya dari matahari.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “house” as the object and “unhealthy” as the means of comparator. “house” means a building for human habitation especially one that is lived in by a family or small group of people. “unhealthy” means harmful to health. According to this novel, Dickens explained Mrs. Havisham’s house. He said that her house has high humidity, moisture intusion, tightly sealed homes, and no sunlight. After the translator read this novel, he assumed that “unhealthy” means covered or marked with an unclean substance. So, the meaning of metaphor “unhealthy house” is **dirty house**. The translator used **literal translation method**. Because the translator transferred grammatical construction of source language into the closest grammatical construction of target language.

49. Chapter : 36

Page : 512

Data Analysis : Until you are in communication with **the fountain head**.

Chapter : 36

Page : 396

Data Analysis Translation : *Hingga aku berkomunikasi langsung dengan* ***penyokong danamu****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “head” as the object and “fountain” as the means of comparator. “head” means the upper part of the human body or the front or upper part of the body of an animal typically separated from the rest of the body by a neck, and containing the brain, mouth, and sense organs. “fountain” means an ornamental structure in a pool or lake from which one or more jets of water are pumped into the air. The translator assumed that “the fountain head” means an original source of something. So, the translator translated “the fountain head” become benefactor. The meaning of metaphor “the fountain head” is **benefactor**. The translator used used **literal translation method**. Because the translator transferred grammatical construction of source language into the closest grammatical construction of target language.

50. Chapter : 38

Page : 537

Data Analysis : For she has **a sensitive horror** of being talked of by such people.

Chapter : 38

Page : 413

Data Analysis Translation : *Karena dia* ***trauma*** *menjadi bahan gunjingan orang-orang.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “horror” as the object and “sensitive” as the means of comparator. “horror” means an intense feeling of fear, shock, or disgust. “sensitive” means (of a person or a person’s behavior) having or displaying a quick and delicate appreciation of others’ feelings. The translator translated “a sensitive horror” become “trauma” because the translator see the characteristic of trauma namely it is sensitive, causing a feeling of fear, shock, or disgust. The translator assumed that traumatic person has a deeply distressing or disturbing experience, emotional shock following a stressful event or a physical injury which may be associated with physical shock and sometimes leads to long term neurosis. So, the translator assumed that “a sensitive horror” means severe emotional shock and pain caused by an extremely sensitive upsetting experience. The meaning of metaphor “a sensitive horror” is **trauma**. The translator use **communicative translation method** in translating this phrase. Because the translator translated the metaphor by removing meaningless metaphor which make pleonastic target translation in order to can be accepted by readers.

51. Chapter : 28

Page : 323

Data Analysis : He must have been **a green one**.

Chapter : 28

Page : 314

Data Analysis Translationn : Dia masih ***bau kencu****r*.

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “one” as the object and “green” as the means of comparator. “one” means a person of a specified kind or reffering to a person or thing previously mentioned or easily identified. ”green” means young or unripe. The translator assumed that “green one” has mean immature So, the translator translated “a green one” become “immature”. The meaning of metaphor “a green one” is **immature**. The translator used **idiomatic translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

52. Chapter : 29

Page : 327

Data Analysis : Estella was **the inspiration**.

Chapter : 29

Page : 318

Data Analysis Translationn : Estella menjadi ***inspirasi****.*

From the sentence above, the translator assumed that Pip regard Estella as a person that inspires. She made Pip’s life more colorful. The translator also assumed that Estella as a influencer because the translator can see how Estella treats Pip tenderly. So, the translator translated “the inspiration” become “influencer”. The meaning of metaphor “the inspiration” is **influencer**.The translator used **idiomatic translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

53. Chapter : 1

Page : 6

Data Analysis : I am **an angel**.

Chapter : 1

Page : 7

Data Analysis Translationn : *Aku adalah* ***seorang utusan****.*

From the sentence above, we get two ideas. The first one is “angel” as the object and “an” as the means of comparator. “angel” means a person who supports a business financially, typically one who invests private capital in a small or newly established enterprise. ”an” means the form of the indefinite article used before words beginning with a vowel sound. The translator assumed that “an angel” mean benefactor. So, the translator translated “an angel” become “benefactor”. The meaning of metaphor “an angel” is **benefactor**. The translator used **idiomatic translation method** in translating this sentence. Because the translator translated the metaphor become other metaphor but with same meaning.

**4.2 Findings**

After analysing the data, the writer find that the metaphors were used in *Great Expectations’* novel. Finding the features and meaning in the novel is the major target from this research. Hence, after the writer analysed the data, the writer gets the invention that the feature of the usage of metaphor in every sentence and phrase are almost the same. The feature of metaphor in the sentence and phrase are mostly comparing the object and the means of comparator. The comparison is direct, it means comparing two objects without utilizing the words as or like. After the object (something that was compared) and the comparator (something that compares) were connected impression that the object are equal to the comparators. So, from the comparison describe above, the feature of metaphor is comparing two objects directly.

Metaphor is the use of words in analogical meaning based on comparison. So that, to find the meaning or the idea of metaphor finds in the sentence and phrase, it needs a few accuracy, because metaphor is the use of words implicitly. Hence, the comparison between the object and the means of comparator will assist them to get the meaning of the metaphor. By comparing the object and the means of comparator accurately, the analogy meaning will be more easy to find because the true meaning does not far from its description. Even though it is commonly used in in daily communication, metaphor is often dubbed as mysterious expression because its meaning is difficult to be explained even to be translated. So that, the metaphor is regarded as the most difficult in translation task. This difficulty is caused by 3 factors. First, metaphor in source language. In its essence is new semantic element. As a result, target language do not have equivalent supply for this metaphor. Second, metaphor is a part from a language and in fact, all language do not be separated from culture. As a result, all metaphor is full of cultural values. Therefore, metaphor only can be understood if cultural values which is associated with it already be understood first. Third, metaphor is a medium for revealing the meaning creatively, shortly, and compactly. Hence, in order to be able to translate metaphor, the translator must be able to write creatively. Because the all three complex factors, it is not a few linguists who are regarded metaphor is do not be translated. But, as a part of language, metaphor surely can be translated. For helping metaphor translation, Newmark proposed a set of applied strategies after identified the metaphor types which will be translated first. Those strategies include : (1) translating the metaphor of source language become same metaphor in target language, (2) translating the metaphor of source language become a simile if in target language system make simile is more understandable than metaphor, (3) translating the metaphor of source language become other metaphor in target language’s context but has same meaning with this metaphor of source language, (4) translating metaphor of source language become same metaphor in target language which is accompanied with the explanation about this metaphor’s meaning, (5) translating the metaphor become non metaphorical expression, (6) switching the metaphor become simile with adding image, (7) erasing metaphor if this metaphor is useless or it only make target language become pleonastic. There are various results of the latest research show that those strategies can be applied.

After the writer analysed 53 metaphors, he finds 10 metaphors explain verbs are compared with abstract objects, 8 metaphors explain animate objects are compared with inanimate objects, 3 metaphors explain animate objects are compared with verbs, 6 metaphors explains animate objects are compared with abstract objects, 18 metaphors explain verbs are compared with inanimate objects, 5 metaphors explain humans are compared with animals, 1 metaphor explain word is compared with inanimate object, 2 metaphors explain abstract objects are compared with inanimate objects. And the writer finds 22 sentences or phrases are using communication translation method, 14 sentences or phrases are using idiomatic translation method, 12 sentences or phrases are using adapted translation method, 1 sentence or phrase is using free translation method, and 4 sentences or phrases are using literal translation.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Methapor** | | **Meaning** | | **Translation Method** |
| 1 | infant tongue | | slurred speech | | communicative |
| 2 | childish  conclusion | | delirious conclusion | | adapted |
| 3 | moral goads | | moral incitement | | idiomatic |
| 4 | little devil | | naughty child | | idiomatic |
| 5 | young dog | | ugly boy | | idiomatic |
| 6 | tremendous  deep and roll | | holding the body upside down and swing round incessantly | | idiomatic |
| 7 | young eyes | | clear outlook | | idiomatic |
| 8 | | squally times | | tensed moment | adapted |
| 9 | | fishy eyes | | glaring eyes | adapted |
| 10 | | the soul of  honour | | loyal persornality | communicative |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 11 | the hands of the dead  people | the spirit’s hands | communicative |
| 12 | rigidity religion | doctrine | idiomatic |
| 13 | young monkey | naughty child | idiomatic |
| 14 | wonderful hands | capable person | idiomatic |
| 15 | the family hole | the middle of family | communicative |
| 16 | a smith’s eye | expertness | communicative |
| 17 | windy donkey | garrulous, stupid,  dreaming person | communicative |
| 18 | bad blood | hostility | communicative |
| 19 | bear the name | keep using the name | adapted |
| 20 | leg iron | legcuff | adapted |
| 21 | handsome mince pie | attractive mince pie | adapted |
| 22 | apologetic   countenances | asking for pardon | adapted |
| 23 | word of the robbery | robbery information | adapted |
| 24 | uncommonly proud | dominant earmak | adapted |
| 25 | sandy hair | a pale brownish hair | communicative |
| 26 | unfortunate little bull | unlucky person | idiomatic |
| 27 | world of trouble | very much of trouble | idiomatic |
| 28 | shed your blood | committing killing | idiomatic |
| 29 | dull evening | boring evening | literal |
| 30 | fierce energy | bitter speech style | communicative |
| 31 | young eyes | clear outlook | idiomatic |
| 32 | noise of tongue | chat sound | communicative |
| 33 | dregs of good | residual goodness | free |
| 34 | old enough | mature | communicative |
| 35 | open arms | enthusiasm | communicative |
| 36 | road of life | life cycle | communicative |
| 37 | look down | the action of  humiliating | communicative |
| 38 | tone of regret | sorry intonation | communicative |
| 39 | empty handed | having failed | communicative |
| 40 | deceiving imp | deceitful naughty child | literal |
| 41 | throw your eyes | check | idiomatic |
| 42 | a fat sort of laugh | chortling | communicative |
| 43 | a polite leave | farewell | communicative |
| 44 | working his dry lips | licking his dry lips | communicative |
| 45 | greedy laugh | guffaw | communicative |
| 46 | blundering booby | stupid person | communicative |
| 47 | little thing | Kid | idiomatic |
| 48 | unhealthy house | dirty house | literal |
| 49 | the fountain head | benefactor | literal |
| 50 | a sensitive horror | trauma | communicative |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 51 | green one | immature | idiomatic |
| 52 | the inspiration | influencer | idiomatic |
| 53 | an angel | benefactor | idiomatic |

**4.3 Discussions**

The study is **An Analysis** **of Metaphor Translation Method in Dicken’s, *Great Expectations* Based on Newmark Theory.** The aim of the research is to give the information about the kind of Newmark’s metaphor translation method and how to differentiate the metaphor with the various figures of speech. According to Genette (1981), methapor is not an ornament but the necessary instrument for a recovery through style of the vision of essences because it is the stylistic equivalent of the psychological experience of involuntary memory which alone by bringing together two sensations separated in time, it is able to release their common essence through the miracle of an analogy though metaphor has an added advantage over reminiscence in that the latter is a fleeting contemplation of eternity while the former enjoys the permanence of the work of art.

Metaphors are abstract relations which appear to be more convicting and persuade the reader. Use of metaphor usually helps the reader to shape the understanding of an activity as an extraordinary activity that is not actually happening. Writers use metaphors to communicate or transform complex idea into what is perceived as “real” or familiar and concrete. Metaphors often provide only one perspective of an issue by blocking or hiding other view points. In addition, meanings can be ambiguous with context depending on the purpose of the user. Generally, metaphors are also used to describe some abstract concept in concrete form. It would help the reader to describe the idea and perceive an imaginary idea in writer’s mind incompact form. The major aim of the research is to get the features and meanings of the metaphors in the novel. The features of the usage metaphor are comparing two objects directly. One of them as the object and the other as the comparator. While in inventing the meaning of the usage of the metaphor is an analogy meaning, it means the words used are not in true meaning but in allusion.

After analysing 53 metaphors based on Newmark’s theory, the writer finds it is more easy to get the features and meaning of the usage of metaphors in the novel. And then, the writer finds that the usage of metaphors in the novel is relevant with the theory. So, the author has succeeded in using the metaphors in his novel.