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. However, in spite of its importance, translation is a very difficult work, namely on making decision which principle to refer to; whether the translation should incline to the source or the target language, be faithful or beautiful, literal or free, and whether to attempt to and struggle for the form or the content. Metaphors or expressions with metaphorical meanings, because of their nature of using a figurative word to denote meaning, are among the potential areas of translation problem.

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.

The study takes a descriptive qualitative research design. The data of the research are all the English metaphorical expressions found in the original book that consists of 272 pages and their Indonesian translation version Dari Balik Lembaran Suci consisting of 337 pages.

From the analysis, it is found that the translation of English metaphors to Indonesian have been attempted through various strategies. Of the 185 English metaphors in the book, 84 metaphors or 45% are adopted or reproduced to Indonesian, 29 metaphors or 16% are adapted or replaced with Indonesian metaphors, 10 metaphors or 5% are changed to simile, 26 metaphors or 14% are adopted or reproduced and combined with sense, 4 metaphors or 2% are translated to simile combined with sense, 27 metaphors or 15% are converted to sense, and 5 or 3% are deleted. These findings indicate that the translator is familiar with the metaphor translation strategies commonly found or written in translation textbooks or other translation references. Familiarity or knowledge of the metaphor translation strategies gives benefit to help translators solve metaphor translation problems.

Second, after conducting an analysis of the metaphor translation by examining the referential and contextual accuracies (faithfulness to the SL text and acceptability in the TL text), the result of the analysis of metaphor translation is: of the 185 English metaphor translations to Indonesian, 173 metaphors or 94% are marked appropriate metaphor translation, 7 metaphors or 4% are marked less appropriate metaphor translation, and 5 metaphors or 2% are marked inappropriate metaphor translation. The judgment or evaluation of the metaphor translation appropriateness is based on the evaluator's, in this case the researcher's, own standard of referential and pragmatic accuracy.

From the research findings, some suggestions may be made. First, for translation teachers; they should give specific attention and manage at least one separate class meeting for discussing explicitly issues related to metaphor translation for metaphor translation has its specific problems which are different from other aspects of language. Second, for translation students; they must have fine mastery of English, the source language, and Indonesian, the target language, if he or she wants to translate from English to Indonesian, for an advanced mastery linguistic, social and cultural aspects of the source language is a dead price for understanding the language and the style, the literal meaning and the metaphorical meaning, the surface meaning and the deep or hidden meaning of the text to be translated. Third, for translators; before translating a text, a translator should first make an analysis of the original text in order to be well informed of the author's purpose of writing the text (to persuade, to prohibit, to express feeling, to transfer knowledge, to entertain, etc.), the characteristic of the readership (who the target readers are), and an indication of the text type (expressive, informative, vocative, or other text types). In addition, in order to achieve success in translating metaphors, a translator should consider the referential and contextual accuracies of the translation. Fourth, for future researchers; for those who are interested specifically in the matter of metaphor translation studies, this research suggests that they may conduct research on more specific metaphor translation problems related to universal and culture-specific natures of the metaphors.
The translation of metaphors in the book The Mysteries of the Qur'an from English to Indonesia / Agus Eko Cahyono

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