Comparing Logical Metaphor as Conjunctive Relation in the Novel *Pride and Prejudice* and Its Indonesian Version

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Abstract—— **According to Martin Rose (2007), logical metaphor can be realized as a conjunction to relate activities and organize texts. However, when doing the translation, the translator probably may ignore this particular element. This study was designed to analyze and compare logical metaphor in the novel Pride and Prejudice and its Indonesian version translated by Sulilawati and Sri Wahyuningsih and published by Shira Media. The research method is descriptive qualitative with content analysis. There are 185 data identified as a logical metaphor, namely: circumstances (102 data), processes (56 data), things (27 data). All the logical metaphors are classified based on the classification of conjunctive relation proposed by Martin and Rose (2007) and Riyadi Santosa (2011). The results revealed that the majority data in the type of logical metaphor as circumstance (69.9%) are maintained in Indonesian translation, as to logical metaphor as process and things, only 55.3%, and 51.9% are still maintained in the target texts. The findings suggest that even though logical metaphor could be maintained their forms in the target text, to keep the consistency between the source text and target text, translator still need to broaden their knowledge in logical metaphor.**

Keywords —— *logical metaphor; conjunctive relation; translation; pride and prejudice*

I. Introduction

Logical metaphor as conjunctive relation was first proposed by Martin and Rose (2003) in the book *Working with Discourse*. According to them, conjunction reconstrued as another kind of elements, including processes, things, qualities, and circumstances, is the logical type of ideational metaphor, or logical metaphor. "it is used to reconstrued logical relations between figures as if they were relations between elements within figures." (Martin & Rose, 2007). In the book *Logika Wacana,* written by Riyadi Santosa (2011), logical metaphor can be classified into three types: circumstance, process, and things. Moreover, these three types can be classified again based on their meanings: adding, comparing, time, and consequence.

With the development of contrastive linguistics and text translation, many researchers have conducted comparative studies of conjunctive relation in different text types between English and other languages and have analyzed the role of cohesion in translation. In their investigations, explicitation and implication of conjunctive relation are two widely discussed topics. Putu Nur Ayomi (2010) found that explicitation of conjunctive relation in the target text occupied the most. By adding conjunction and changing punctuation as a conjunction can make explicitation in the translation (Ali Beikian et al. 2013). The different use of conjunctive relation affected by explicitation (Ashraf Fattah, 2010). The implication of conjunctive relation in the target text will change the focus of information and interpretation in discourse (Siew hui sheng, et al. 2018). However, few studies have been reported on a comparative study of logical metaphor as a conjunctive relation in English and Indonesian novel text until now. Based on logical classification metaphor proposed by Martin & Rose (2007) and Riyadi Santosa (2011), this study was designed to analyze the similarities and differences of logical metaphor in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* and its Indonesian translation and to explore the regularity in shifting the logical metaphor from English to Indonesian.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Based on the classification of conjunctive relation proposed by Martin and Rose (2007) and Riyadi Santosa (2011), There are three types of conjunctive relation: conjunction, continuatives, and logical metaphor.

A. Conjunction

The conjunction has two faces. One side of the system interacts with Ideation, construing experience as logically organized sequences of activities. The other side of the system interacts with Periodicity, presenting discourse as logically organized waves of information. Both systems use the same four general types of logical relations: adding units together, comparing them as similar or different, sequencing them in time, or relating them causally. These four general types are known as addition, comparison, time, and consequence. The units they relate range from simple clauses to more complex sentences, to text phases, to stages of a genre. Of particular note is the conjunction mentioned here connects clauses but not words or phrases, e.g., comparing these two sentences below:

1. I turned off the TV and went to bed at 9 pm
2. She likes playing football and basketball

"and" in sentence 1 connects two processes, "turned off" and "went on," "and" has the meaning of addition, adding another activity. However, "and" in sentence 2 connects two words, "football" and "basketball," so "and" in sentence two cannot be concluded in the type of conjunction, but as a connector.

B. Continuatives

A small set of linkers that are different from conjunctions are continuatives. Logical relation realized by continuatives includes addition, comparison, and time. Instead of coming at the beginning of the clause, continuatives typically occur next to the finite verb within the clause.

Addition:
I also want to ask the same question. (addition)
Comparison:
Mary is the only foreigner in her class. (less than)
Time:
They finally found the key is under the floor. (longer)

C. Logical metaphor

As mentioned above, logical metaphor can be classified into three types: logical metaphor as circumstance, logical metaphor as process and logical metaphor as things.
Logical metaphor as circumstance means that conjunctive relation is realized by prepositional phrase functioned as an adjunct in the grammar:

They arrived <u>on Sunday</u>. (time)

Logical metaphor as a process means that conjunctive relation is realized by verbal phrase functioned as the predicate in the grammar:

It <u>leads to </u>another ending. (consequence)

Logical metaphor as things means that conjunctive relation is realized by noun phrase functioned as subject and complement in the grammar:

The only <u>difference</u> between us is you always sleep too late at night. (comparison)

III. METHOD

This research uses descriptive qualitative with contents analysis by study references in the library. The data source retrieved from *Pride and Prejudice* (2007) published by Wordsworth Editions Limited and its Indonesian version translated by Sulilawati and Sri Wahyuningsih and published by Shira Media. Then, analysis begins by classifying the types of logical metaphor.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The finding analysis is based on the problem statement before. In the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, there are 185 data been found, including 86logical data metaphor as circumstance, 56 logical data metaphor as a process, and 27 data logical metaphor as things. According to Table 1, LM as a circumstance in the target text still maintained the majority part (69.9%), then 11.8% had already been shifted in conjunction. LM as the process had 55.3% maintained in the target text and had 16.1% been deleted, and 12.5% were shifted to non-logical metaphor forms. LM as things maintained 51.9% in the target text, 18.5% were shifted in LM as process and 14.8% had been deleted.

TABLE I.   FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE OF LOGICAL METAPHOR IN TARGET TEXT

Type in TT Percent.⟍ Type in ST	LM as Cir.	LM as Process	LM as Things	Del.	Conj.	Cont.	Not
LM as Circumstance	69.9%	3.9%		8.8%	11.8%	2.0%	3.9%
LM as Process	7.1%	55.3%	3.6%	16.1%	3.6%	1.8%	12.5%
LM as Things	7.4%	18.5%	51.9%	14.8%	7.4%		

LM=Logical Metaphor TT=Target Text ST=Source Text Percen. = Percentage Cir. = Circumstance Del. = Deletion Conj. = Conjunction Cont. = Continuatives Not = It's not the type of logical metaphor

From the table above, we can see that logical metaphor in the target text not only been realized by the same type itself but also by the other types of logical metaphor, even can be realized by other types of conjunctive relation (conjunction and continuatives). However, still, a part of data is deleted and shifted to non-logical metaphor forms. LM as Circumstance still maintained 69.9% the same type itself in the target text, but LM as Process and LM as Things only maintained the same type at 55.3% and 51.9%. Besides, LM as Process in the target text was deleted the most than the other types, up to 16.1%. LM as Things was the second most, 14.8%. LM as Circumstance only had 8.8% been deleted. This situation might arise due to the inattention of the translators or maybe the translation technique they used. In LM as Process, 12.5% parts of data are shifted into non-logical metaphor forms, comparing to the other two types of logical metaphor, LM as Process might give more difficulties to translators when identifying them. Only a few parts of logical metaphor were shifted into continuatives, LM as Circumstance 2.0%, LM as Process 1.8%, and LM as Things 0%. This can be seen that the little use of continuatives and the consistency between logical metaphor and continuatives is difficult to be found for translators. Although LM as Things in the target text, only 51.9% maintained the same type itself, this type in the target text includes 77.8% logical metaphor. Probably there are not so many consistent words in translation from English to Indonesian, but translators were still aware of the consistency of logical metaphor thus shifted the type.

V. CONCLUSION

The present study is an attempt to investigate the similarity and difference of logical metaphor of novel *Pride and Prejudice* in English and Indonesian. The research draws on the classification in *Working with Discourse* by Martin and Rose (2007) and *Logika Wacana* by Riyadi Santosa (2011) to study and analyze the logical metaphor in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* and its Indonesian version. The study attempts to provide the answer to the following question:

What are the main differences and similarities of logical metaphor in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* and its Indonesian version?
The study finds parts of similarities and parts of shifts between the two linguistic, logical metaphor system. We can draw the following conclusions:

Firstly, the English version and the Indonesian version share similarity in the use of logical metaphor. The similarity between them mainly exist in the three types of logical metaphor can be mostly maintained the type of logical metaphor in the target text. This can be attributed to the consciousness of translators. Try hard to keep the consistency between the source text and the target text.

Secondly, there are some differences in the Indonesian translation. Although the three types of logical metaphor can be mostly maintained in the target text, not all of data are still in their original type. Besides, the data experienced deletion or were shifted into other types of conjunctive relation and non-logical metaphor forms. In Indonesian, there are not many consistent types can directly be the translation of logical metaphor in English, so they need to be shifted to keep the cohesion. The findings suggest that translators still need to broaden their knowledge in logical metaphor, not only in Indonesian but also in English, to avoid the deletion and non-logical metaphor forms occurred in the target text.

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