



ISSN : 2548 - 4613
Vol. 4. Desember 2019

Proceedings

The 4th Annual INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership

**Theme : Education Innovation in Indonesia Context Focused
on Disruptive Technology of Industrial Revolution 4.0.**

23 - 24 September 2019
Garuda Plaza Hotel - Jln. Sisingamangaraja No. 18
Medan, North Sumatra - Indonesia



Supported by :



Committee

Advisors

Dr. Syamsul Gultom, S.KM.,M.Kes (Rector of Unimed)
Prof. Dr. Bornok Sinaga, M.Pd (Director of Postgraduate Program of Unimed)
Prof. Dr. Sahyar, MS.,MM (Vice Director 1 of Postgraduate School of Unimed)
Dr. Darwin, M.Pd (Vice Director 2 of Postgraduate Program of Unimed)

Conference Chairperson	: Dr. Rahmad Husein, M.Ed
Secretary	: Dr. Juniastel Rajagukguk, M.Si
Trasurer	: Dedi Agus Syahputra, SE
Secretariat	: Vivi Emilawati, SE.,M.Si
	1. Erika, S.Pd.,M.Pd
	2. Nurul Fazrika, S.Pd.,M.Pd
	3. Amir Husin Sitompul, S.Pd.I
	4. Agus Harriyanto
Papers and Proceedings	: 1. Dr. R. Mursid, ST.,M.Pd
	2. Dr. Anni Holila Pulungan, M.Pd
	3. Dr. Saronom Silaban, M.Pd
	4. Dr. Tumiur Gultom, M.Si
	5. Mangaratua Simanjorang, M.Pd.,Ph.D
	6. Indra Hartoyo, S.Pd.,M.Hum
	7. Dra. Meisuri, MA
	8. Dr. Hermawan Syahputra, M.Si
Program/Event	: 1. Dr. E. Elvis Napitupulu, M.Si
	2. Dr. Rachmat Mulyana, M.Si
	3. Dr. Elmanani Simamora, M.Si
Plenary Session	: 1. Prof. Amrin Saragih, M.A.,Ph.D
	2. Prof. Dr. Abinus Silalahi, M.S
	3. Prof. Dr. Abdul Hasan Saragih, M.Pd
Moderator for Parallel :	1. Prof. Dr. Edi Syahputra, M.Pd
	2. Prof. Dr. Anita Yus, M.Pd
	3. Prof. Dr. Paningkat Siburian, M.Pd
	4. Dr. Edy Surya, M.Si
	5. Dr. Fauziyah Harahap, M.Si
	6. Dr. Rahmatsyah, M.Si
	7. Dr. Arif Rahman, M.Pd
	8. Dr. Ir. Nurfajriani, M.Si
	9. Dr. Hidayat, M.Si
	10. Dr. Fitrawaty, SP.,M.Si
	11. Dr. Albadi Sinulingga, M.Pd
	12. Dr. Abdurrahman Adisaputera, M.Hum
	13. Dr. Imran Ikhmad, M.Pd
	14. Dr. Arfan Ikhsan, M.Si
	15. Dr. Saidun Hutasuhut, M.Si
	16. Dra. Jubliana Sitompul, M.Hum
Poster Session	: 1. Dr. Anni Holila Pulungan, M.Hum

2. Dr. Syamsidar Tanjung, M.Pd
 3. Dr. Sukarman Purba, M.Pd
 4. Dr. Ajat Sudrajat, M.Si
 5. Dr. Ratih Baiduri, M.Si
 6. Dr. Muhammad Fitri Ramadhana, M.Si
 7. Dr. Mulyono, S.Si.,M.Si
 8. Dr. Daulat Saragi, M.Hum
 9. Dr. Tumiur Gultom, SP.,MP
 10. Dr. Derlina, M.Si
 11. Dr. Wisman Hadi, M.Hum
 12. Dr. Nurhayati Simatupang, M.Kes
 13. Dr. Amir Supriadi, M.Pd
 14. Ali Fikri Hasibuan, SE.,M.Si
 15. Drs. Thamrin, M.Si
 16. Junita Friska, S.Pd.,M.Pd
- Public relations : 1. Muhammad Surip, S.Pd.,M.Si
2. Jihan Siska
- Accommodation : 1. Ater Budiman Sinaga, M.Si
2. Hendry Dalimunthe, MA
3. Yandri Imanuel Siburian, SE., M.Si.
4. Jasmi Assayuti, SHi
- Equipment : 1. Eko Budianto
2. Sofianto Gultom
3. Suhana Nasution
4. Farid Ma'ruf Harahap
5. Isachar Adry Utomo
6. Diky Arisandi
7. Herianto Samosir, S.Pd
8. Ahmad Rosyadi Nasution, S.Pd
9. Hizrah Saputra Harahap, S.Pd
10. Muhammad Isnaini, M.Pd
11. Nasiruddin, S.Pd
- IT & ICT : 1. Jerry S. Pauned, S.Si
2. Mulyanto Duha
- Transportation : 1. Hisar P. Sianturi, SH
2. Sari Purnamawati Siregar, M.Hum
3. Yutia Hafwenny, S.KM
- Consumption : 1. Fitria Ramadhani
2. Azizi Apri Indaya, S.Pd
3. Susiani, S.Sos
4. Siti Rohana, M.Pd
5. Yutia Hafweny, S.KM
6. Tiarma Nova, M.Pd.
- Receptions : 1. Nisa Ansyari Gultom, S.Pd
2. Desi Yulian, S.Pd
3. Siti Rohana, S.Pd.,M.Pd
4. Cecilia Tampubolon, S.Sos

Rundown of The 4th Annual Internatioanal Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL) 2019
Garuda Plaza Hotel, Medan, 23 – 24 September 2019

1st day (Monday, September 23, 2019)

Time	Activities	PIC
15.00 – 20.00	Registration in Garuda Plaza Hotel	committee

2nd day (Tuesday, September 24, 2019)

Time	Activities	PIC/Moderator
07.00 – 08.30	Poster Sessions 1	Section Poster 1
08.30 - 09.00	Opening Ceremony 1. MC Speech 2. Traditional Welcome Dance 3. Indonesian National Anthem 4. Pray 5. Chairperson Report 6. MoU signing between Unimed and PSU - Thailand 7. Welcoming speech of Director of Postgraduate School 8. Welcoming speech and official opening of Rector of State University of Medan	MC
09.00 – 09.40	Plenary Lecture 1: Prof. Dr. Syawal Gultom, M.Pd (State University of Medan– Indonesia)	Moderator Section
09.40 – 10.25	Plenari Lecture 2 Prof. W. L. Quint Oga-Baldwin (Department of Education, Faculty of education and Integrated Art and Sciences, Waseda University - Japan)	Prof. Amrin Saragih, PhD (Panel)
10.30 – 11.15	Plenari Lecture 3 Prof. Dr. Wu-Yuin Hwang (Graduate Institute of Network Learning Technology National Central University, NCU - Taiwan)	
11.15 – 12.00	Plenari Lecture 4 Prof. Dr. Ekkarin Sungtong (Dean of Faculty of Education Prince of Songkla University - Thailand)	Mangara Simanjorang, PhD (Panel)
12.00 – 12.45	Plenari Lecture 5 Asst. Prof. Patcharin Panjaburee, Ph.D. (Mahidol University – Thailand)	
12.45 – 13.30	Lunch Break/ Poster Sessions 2	Section Poster 2
13.30 – 15.30	Parallel Session 1	
15.30 – 16.00	Break/ Poster Sessions 3	Section Poster 3

15.50 – 18.00	Parallel Session 2	Moderator/Operator
18.00 – 19.00	Break/ Prayer	
19.00 – End	Banquet (Gala Dinner) - Announce of Best Presenter - Announce of Best Poster	Consumption Section

Proceedings of the 4th Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2019)

Preface

The 4th Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2019) was held in Garuda Plaza Hotel, Medan City-Indonesia on 23-24 September 2019. This seminar is organized by Postgraduate School, Universitas Negeri Medan and become a routine agenda at Postgraduate program of Unimed now.

The AISTEEL is realized this year with various presenters, lecturers, researchers and students from universities both in and out of Indonesia participating in, the seminar with theme “Education, Learning and Leadership Innovation.”

The plenary speakers coming from various provinces in Indonesia have been present topics covering multi disciplines. They have contributed many inspiring inputs on current trending educational research topics all over the world. The expectation is that all potential lecturers and students have shared their research findings for improving their teaching process and quality, and leadership.

The fourth AISTEEL presents a keynote speaker and 4 distinguished invited speakers from Indonesia, Japan, Taiwan, and Thailand. In addition, presenters come from various Government and Private Universities, Institutions, Academy, and Schools. Some of them are those who have sat and will sit in the oral defence examination.

There are 310 articles submitted to committee, some of which are presented orally in parallel sessions, and others are presented through posters. The articles have been reviewed by double blind reviewer and 172 of them were accepted for published by Atlantis Press indexed by International Indexation and 96 papers are published by digital library indexed by google scholar.

The Committees of AISTEEL invest great efforts in reviewing the papers submitted to the conference and organizing the sessions to enable the participants to gain maximum benefit.

Grateful thanks to all of members of The 4th Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2019) for their outstanding contributions. Thanks also given to publisher for producing this volume.

The Editors

Bornok Sinaga
Rahmad Husein
Juniastel Rajagukguk

Table of Content

Title And Authors	Page
Learning Media Development of Foklore Text Which is Based on Digital in the 10th Grade of Vocational High School PAB 1 Helvetia <i>Yogi Andriyan Zunaeidy</i>	1-3
Translation Shift in the English Version of Musabaqah Tafsir Quran <i>Muhajirah Binti Jamaluddin</i>	4-8
Types of Lexical Creation in Iis Dahlia's Slang Words in Mamaku Hits <i>Filzah Farhana Hasibuan</i>	9-12
The Effect of Learning Strategies and Achievement Motivation on Entrepreneurship Learning Outcomes of Scout Special Unit Education and Culture Program BP-PAUD and DIKMAS Sumatera Utara <i>Johanes Pasaribu</i>	13-16
Analysis of Student's Science Process Skill on Respiration System Topic in Langsa City- Aceh <i>Ajeng Lola Prianti</i>	17-20
Meaning Equivalence in Abdullah Yusuf Ali's Translation of Surah al waqiah from English into Indonesian <i>Wirdatul Mardhiah</i>	21-22
Developing an Authentic Assessment Instrument of Exposition Text Based on Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) in Class X Students of Senior High School <i>Yuli Novita Sari</i>	23-26
Sentence Acquired by Children of 2 – 2.6 Years Old in Bilingual Environment <i>Laura Agustina Simamora</i>	27-29
Development of Study Peripheral Base on the Realistic Approaches to Increase Ability of Mathematical Reasoning of Student Junior High School State 6 Medan <i>Melisa</i>	30-35
Effectiveness of Ecology and Environment Textbook Based on Science Literacy and North Sumatra's Local Potency to Improve High School Student Science Literacy <i>Ivandi Sitompul</i>	36-39
Deposit Determinant Analysis in Bank Sumut <i>Mangaradot Saur A Sinaga</i>	40-47
Development of Teaching Materials Based on Guided Discovery Learning Methods to Increase Mathematical Problem Solving Ability <i>Rianta Ananta Sitepu</i>	48-55
Development of Mathematical Learning Devices Based on Model Problem Based Learning (PBL) to Improve Mathematical Communication Skills of School IT Jabal Noor Students Class VII	56-65

Rizka Putri Rahayu

Development of Thematic Teaching Materials Based on Local Culture at The Fourth Grade of Primary Schools in North Padang Lawas District 66-69

Rahimul Harahap

The Maintenance of Mandailing Language Kecamatan in Torgamba

Putri Nurul Rahmadani Siregar 70-76

Enhancing Students Mathematical Conceptual Understanding by Applying Guided Discovery Learning and Direct Learning Model 77-82

Sri Rahwany Marbun

Development of Learning Devices Based on Realistic Mathematic Education to Improve Mathematical Communication of Students at Senior High School 83-86

Karina Hajar Hutasuhut

The Developing of Interactive Learning Media in Improving The Learning Creativity of 4-6 Year-Old Playgroup Students in PAUD Kenanga Raya Medan 87-89

Romi

The Influence of Learning Approaches and Interest in Learning Against the Results of Learning English in Class VIII Medan SPK Middle School T.A 2018/2019

Juni Triana Sitompul 90-94

Determinant Analysis of Sharia Banking Efficiency in Indonesia

Rahmat Putra Ahmad Hasibuan 95-99

The Development of Interactive Instructional Media Based on Behavioral Perspective to Improve the German Skills of Senior High School Students Grade X 100-102

Hadijah Handayani Sibuea

Development of Guided Inquiry Green Chemistry Practicum Guides 103-106

Ekin Dwi Arif Kurniawan

The Development of Adobe Flash Media Integrated Problem Based Learning on Salt Hydrolysis 107-110

Indriati Aulia

The Effect of Learning Strategy and Interpersonal Communication on the Students Achievement Reading Comprehension English Language at SMP Negeri 1 Selesai Kabupaten Langkat Tahun Ajaran 2018 / 2019 111-115

Husna Lubis

Cognitive Consideration in Persuading Readers in Argumentative Writing 116-119

Betharia br. Sembiring Pandia

The Role of the Single Mother of Parenting in Informal Education in Javanese Ethnic Families in Kualuh Hulu District Labuhanbatu Utara Regency 120-122

Suriyanti Siagian

Understanding of Female Prisoners Character Education Through Formal 123-125

Socialization at Labuhan Ruku Penitentiary

Dian Puspita Sari Sirait

Local Wisdom-Based Education Marsialapari Salak Farmers Sibangkua Angkola Barat Tapanuli Selatan 126-128

Desy Andarini

Rituals at the Tomb of Datuk Darah Putih as a Media for Nonformal Education to Respect Ancestors (Case Study Chinese Ethnic in Aur Village Medan Maimun District Medan City) 129-131

Gadis Anastasia

Interactive Multimedia-Based Learning Materials Innovation for Teaching Basic Techniques in Analysis 132-134

Yuni Chairani

The Effect Model of Learning and Learning Interest Against the Results of Learning the Knowledge of Nature Primary School (SD) in Medan T.A 2019/2020 135-139

Mida Lishanata

Development of Interactive Media in Arabic on the Material Read Class VIII of MTs Darul Hikmah T.A 2019/2020 140-143

Nurul Amri

The Influence of Leadership Behavior, Work Motivation, Job Stress, and Job Satisfaction on Lecturers' Performance 144-146

Hanafiah

Developing Big Book as Reading Materials Based on Thematic Approach for Fourth Grade Students at SD Negeri 028068 Binjai East Binjai Regency Langkat 147-149

Utari

The Development of Textbook Based on Research About the Insect Pollinator on Chili Paper (*Capsicum annum L.*) 150-154

Fitriatul Aspahani

Gratitude Expressions and Responses used by the Characters in the Vow Movie 155-158

Sabrina Octavia Pandingan

Subtitling Strategies Used in The Meg Movie Texts 159-164

Devi Sucina Nirwana

Lexical Metaphor in Novel and Film Critical Eleven 165-167

Indah Christiani Silitonga

The Types of Modality in Teaching Learning Process 168-169

Harnida Tanjung

The Effect of Teaching Strategies and Students Motivation on Reading Comprehension Achievement 170-173

Zulkarnain Batu Bara

The Types of Flouting Maxim by Governor Candidates of North Sumatera in Election Debate 2018	174-176
<i>Tri Wita Indah Sari</i>	
The Effect of Teaching Strategies and Students' Interest on Reading Comprehension of Recount Text of Eighth Grade Students of MTs Qur'an Kisaran	177-179
<i>Ahmad Fauzi</i>	
Flouting Maxims in the Courtroom of Administrative Court	180-182
<i>Aminah Ari Fadhila</i>	
Development of Adobe Flash Learning Media Based on Cooperative Learning to Improve Student's Spatial Ability at Chandra Kumala Secondary School	183-188
<i>Fajar Sukma Harsa</i>	
Improving Results in Learning Bahasa for Poetry Readings with the Implementation of a Direct Learning Model for Fifth Grade Elementary School	189-192
<i>Dr. Mayske Rinny Liando, S.Pd., M.Pd</i>	
Development of Learning Materials Based on Problem Based Learning to Improve Students Problem Solving Ability	193-197
<i>Poppy Amalia</i>	
Analysis Of The Economic Bilateral Relationship Indonesia – China On Balance Of Payments In Indonesia	198-201
<i>Sri Wulandari</i>	
Community Participation in Preservation of City Park The Case of Binjai City, Indonesia	202-204
<i>Widya Afriani Wiliskar</i>	
The Types of Gender Arguments in Instagram (A Case Study of Donald Trump's Political Status)	205-207
<i>Putri Permata Sari Samosir</i>	
The Analysis of Monetary Policy Transmission Mechanism by Exchange Rate Channel in Influencing The Inflation in Indonesia	
<i>Putry Sari Rahmadyah Pulungan</i>	208-214
Translation Technique Applied in Translating the First Call from Heaven Novel	215-222
<i>Sudariyani</i>	
Education Cultural in Bona Pasogit (Ethnographic Study of Education Cultural Inheritance in the Toba Batak Society Marga Panjaitan in Pematangsiantar)	223-225
<i>Tripresar Jhon Tuan Panjaitan</i>	
Evaluation Of Tiered In Order To Increase PAUD Teacher Competence In Medan City	226-230
<i>Rehmenda Christy</i>	
Women Politeness Strategies of Bargaining "Media Credit Store" in Tanjung	231-233

Morawa

Nahdyah Sari Daulay

Toba Batak Language Shift in Rantau Selatan

Helfi Vinawari S

234-236

Development of Interactive Multimedia Digital Storytelling in English Subjects

237-239

Juanda

The Effect of PLAN (Plan, Locate, Add and Note) Strategies on Students' Achievement in Reading Comprehension

240-244

Neneng Nurhamidah

Unggah-Ungguh Code Switching in Kartini Movie

Yutika Sari

245-247

Metaphors in Umpasa of the Toba Batak Wedding Ceremony

248-250

Sactica Oktavyani Sagala

The Effect of Model learning and Gender Against Piano playing Skills for class V SMK Negeri 11 Medan T.A 2019/2020

251-255

Gufran Nurman

The Effect of Cooperative Learning Model Based on Aceh Culture to Improve the Generic Science Skills of Student

256-260

Safitri Raufa

Gender Conversation in Workplace Context

Aisyah Fitriani Dasopang

261-265

Management and Development Quality of Teacher Performance Through Teacher Competence in the First Middle School in Banda Aceh

266-268

Faisal Anwar

Modality used in Beauty Product Advertisements on Instagram Caption

269-272

Indah Eka Sari

Attitudinal Appraisal in Ahok's Speech

Firdha Sabrina

273-276

Appraisal Attitudes by the Judges on Indonesian Idol "Grand Final" Session

Mieta Setieya

277-280

The Development of Virtual Laboratory-Based Learning Media of Biology on The Topic of Bacterial for High School Students

281-284

Lailatussyifa

Analysis of Economic Opening on Rupiah Exchange Rate on United States Dollars (2008-2018)

285-289

Sri Wahyuni

The Manners of Cognitive Process in Translating English Phrasal Verbs Into

290-293

Indonesian

Fitri Ervina Tarigan

Javanese Addressing Terms Maintenance by the Teenager Speakers in Bukit Malintang 294-298

Sudarti Rahayu Ningsih

Appraisal in Students' Argumentative Writing 299-302

Ika Vanesia Siagian

Speech Pauses Used by Male and Female Students in English Oral Examination 303-305

Lamia Deareni

The Development of Guidance and Integrated Science Practicum Kit Integrated Guided Inquiry Model bases Science Process Skills for Class VII Semester I 306-309

Fretty Nafratilova Hutahaeen

Analysis of Biomolecular Practicum Guides According to KKNi Curriculum 310-313

Nurul Indah Pratiwi

The Cognitive Process of Different Gender in Writing Argumentative Text 314-318

Surya Teriadi Tarigan

The Development of Chemistry Lab Guide Book for High School Based on Guided Inquiry to Measure Scientific Attitudes and Science Process Skill 319-325

Gorat Victor Sibuea

The Unnaturalness of the Translatio of Indonesian Tourist Resorts Signs Into English in Parapat and Bukit Lawang 326-328

Iis Aprianti

Grammatical Error of Speech by Students in Bilingual Program of Ma'had Al Jami'ah UIN North Sumatra 329-332

Riyah Shibha Nasution

Speech Functions Used by Male and Female Tour Guides in Their Touring Interaction with Tourists in Bukit Lawang 333-336

Widya Ningsih

Analysis of the Influence of Economic Openness to Indonesia Growth 337-340

Zando Silaban

Design Development and Standard Operational Procedure for Training Model Management of 3 Diploma Mechanical Engineering University of Medan 341-345

Mindo Judica Pangaribuan

The Euphemism in "Sambah Manyambah" Tradition of Minangnese Wedding Ceremony 346-348

Muhammad Fauzi

Analysis of Factors That Influence the Interdiction of District/City in the Province 349-354

North Sumatra

Muhammad Yulhelmy Isra

Development of Interactive Learning Media Based on Adobe Flash CS 6 in Geographic Lessons 355-360

Mardimpu Sihombing

The Comparison between Predict Observe Explain (POE) and Think Pair Share (TPS) Learning Model on Students Learning Achievement, Activity, and Critical Thinking Skill on Human Circulatory System 361-367

Remli Nelmian Simarmata

Metaphor Translation in English and Indonesian Version of Surah Ali Imran 368-371

Uswatun Hasanah

Metaphor Translation in English and Indonesian Version of Surah Ali Imran

Uswatun Hasanah

English Applied Linguistic, State University of Medan
Jalan Willem Iskandar, Medan, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
Post Graduate, Medan, Indonesia

Abstract— One of the messages which need to have the right understanding is the Moslem Holy Scripture, the Quran. It is the final divine revelation provides mankind guidelines in every part of life. The message in the Quran sometimes is stated explicitly, but sometimes implicitly by using figurative language. The most figurative language that occurs in the Quran is a metaphor. This study used descriptive qualitative approach because this analysis had done something with language research. The data were collected from the English and Indonesia translation of surah Ali Imran. The result of this study showed that there are ten metaphor expressions in Surah Ali Imran. There are two metaphor translation strategies applied in English and three strategies in Indonesian.

Keywords—*semantic; metaphor; language translation; al quran;*

I. INTRODUCTION

Translation has an important role as a bridge between different languages. As proposed by Nida and Taber (1982: 12), that the translation “consist of reproducing in the receptor language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. So, the point of translation is an attempt to re-express the message from one language into another language.

The process of translation is slightly complicated because it has to explain and retain the original meaning, form and sense of the message. However, translation is more challenging in the area of religious texts. Generally, religious texts have their characteristics which distinguish them from other texts. Aziz and Lataiwish (2000: 134) believe that religious texts have “the characteristics of sacredness, which is based on faith. Either the message or the word or both are believed to be holy”.

The translation of the Quran is considered a complicated task for translators because they need to reproduce the words of Allah as accurately as possible. This is mainly due to the fact that Quran contains special and unique expressions that, at times, are hard to be achieved in other languages. Abdul-Raof (2001) affirms this by stressing that Quranic language is affected largely by the product of any Quran translation.

Metaphor is used to make people understand more easily what is meant and make them believe what we mean. In using metaphor, we have to use an effective word in order to give clear understanding on what we say. Therefore, it is important to use good language when we use metaphor because the

quality of our language when we speak may lead to the hearer’s personal impression and emotion that will help them to understand the message correctly.

One of the messages which need to have the right understanding is the Moslem Holy Scripture (Quran). This holy book is read by almost every Moslem in the world because it is an order from the God. However, the majority of Muslims in the world are non-Arabic speakers which make it a necessity to deal with the Quran and its meaning. The message in Quran is sometimes stated explicitly and sometimes implicitly by figurative language. Metaphor, as one of the figurative language, is used to beautify sentence, create more sense and more esthetic in a discourse.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher assumes that analyzing metaphor translation is very useful and appropriate to be used. Because by using translation analysis the interpretation of understanding the translation will be deeper and richer.

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Translation

There are many definitions of translation from experts. Larson (1998: 3) stated that translation consists of transferring meaning from the source language into the receptor language. It is done through changing from one form of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure. Catford (1965: 20) defined translation as “the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language”. There are also other definitions about translation from experts, but the main discussion is transferring meaning from a language to another language. According to Nida and Taber (1982: 12), “translation consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style”. From the definition above, it can be understood that a translator should adjust the message in the source language same as the one in the target language.

B. Metaphor

In his book, Weiss (2006: 1) stated “The word metaphor comes from Greek *Metaphora*, derived from *meta* meaning ‘over’ and *pherein* meaning ‘to carry’. The study of metaphor

customarily begins with Aristotle and his statement in the *Poetics* that “metaphor is the transference of a term from one thing to another. Aristotle uses the term metaphor in an expensive manner, encompassing four varieties of transference under the rubric of metaphor. As a branch of figurative language, metaphor is frequently used by people in some utterances.

According to Lakoff (1992: 1), metaphor expressions were assumed to be not used in ordinary everyday language: everyday language had no metaphor, and metaphor used mechanism outside the realm of everyday conventional language. The word *metaphor* was defined as in novel or poetic linguistic expression when one word or more are used outside of conventional meaning. However, the generalizations governing poetic metaphorical expressions are not in language, but in thought. Moreover, these general principles which take the form of conceptual mappings, apply not just to novel poetic expressions, but too much of ordinary everyday language.

Dickin, Sandor and Higgins (2005: 147) defined metaphor as a figure of speech in which a word or phrase is used in a non-basic sense, this non-basic sense suggesting a likeness or analogy with another more basic sense of the same word or phrase.¹³ There are other definitions from some experts.

Knowles and Moon (2005:2) stated that metaphor is the use of language to refer to something other than what it was originally applied to, or what it literally means, to suggest some resemblances or make a connection between the two things.

C. Translation Strategies

Dickin, Hervey and Higgins (2005: 147) divided metaphor translation into two basic distinction, lexicalized and non-lexicalized metaphor. Lexicalized metaphors are uses of language which are recognizably metaphorical, but whose meaning in a particular language is relatively clearly fixed; or metaphors whose meaning is given in dictionaries. For instance, ‘rat’ means a person who deserts his friends or associates. Whereas non-lexicalized metaphors are metaphors whose meaning are not clearly fixed, but will vary from context to context, and has to be worked out by the readers on particular occasions (Dickin, Hervey & Higgins, 2005; 147). Furthermore, lexicalized metaphor is distinguished to three types of lexical metaphors (Dickin, Hervey & Higgins, 2005; 149). First, dead metaphor is one which one does not normally realize is a metaphor because it has been frequently treated in everyday language. For instance, ‘talented’ man and the ‘arm’ of a chair have been frequently used even though they are unusual collocation. Second, stock or standard metaphor is one that is widely used as an idiom, as in ‘keep the pot boiling’ and ‘throw a new light on’. Third, recent metaphor is a metaphorical neologism describing new objects or processes, often anonymously coined, which has spread rapidly in the source language. For example, ‘groovy’ which means good, ‘with it’ means fashionable. Non-lexicalized metaphor is also divided into two types, conventionalized and

original metaphor. Conventionalized metaphors are not provided in dictionaries, but do draw on either cultural or linguistic conventions. For example, the concept of argument is a war, which includes battle of wits, counter attack, bombard and win. Original metaphors are not simply relatable to existing linguistic or cultural conventions, and they are difficult to interpret, as in ‘Tom isa tree’. Newmark (2001: 88) stated his strategy to translate metaphor that almost always been taken up by the researchers and which are considered here. They are: 1. Reproducing the same image in the TL. This is the best way to translate stock metaphors, most frequently, idioms. 2. Replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image, or translating a metaphor to another metaphor in TL with the same sense. It is used when there is no image that corresponds exactly to the one in the SL and which does not clash with the TL culture, but which, like most stock metaphors, proverbs, and others, are presumably coined by one person and diffused through popular speech, writing and later the media. 3. Translating metaphors by simile. This strategy modifies an emotive metaphorical expression to suit the TL if that context is not as emotive in character as the SL.

Newmark (2001: 88) stated his strategy to translate metaphor that almost always been taken up by the researchers and which are considered here. They are:

1. Reproducing the same image in the TL. This is the best way to translate stock metaphors, most frequently, idioms.
2. Replacing the image in the SL with a standard TL image, or translating a metaphor to another metaphor in TL with the same sense. It is used when there is no image that corresponds exactly to the one in the SL and which does not clash with the TL culture, but which, like most stock metaphors, proverbs, and others, are presumably coined by one person and diffused through popular speech, writing and later the media.
3. Translating metaphors by simile. This strategy modifies an emotive metaphorical expression to suit the TL if that context is not as emotive in character as the SL. For example (Pardede, 2013: 7) “He is hanging on a thread in the coming competition”, it is translated into Indonesian language “Nasibnya bagai telur di ujung tanduk dalam kompetisi mendatang”.
4. Translating metaphor by simile plus sense. This strategy is suitable to use when the SL has no equivalent image in TL. For example (Pardede, 2013: 7) “I read you like a book”, translated to “aku memahami kamu semudah memahami buku”.
5. Converting a metaphor to its sense. This is a strategy where the image of the SL is reduced to its sense and rewritten to suit the TL. For instance (Pardede, 2013: 7), “His business continues to flourish”, it translated into Indonesian “Bisnisnya terus maju pesat”.
6. Deleting. It is used when the metaphor is redundant. For instance, “He is a snail; he always walks slowly”, translated to become “Dia berjalan lambat sekali” (Pardede, 2013: 7).

7. Combining metaphor with the sense. Occasionally, the translator an image may wish to ensure that it will be understood by adding a gloss. For instance, “The tongue is a fire”, is translated by combining with sense to become “A fire ruins things; what we say also ruins things”.

III. METHODOLOGY

This study uses descriptive qualitative method because it investigated some metaphor translations of Holy Quran and described the collected data as well as its analysis. The subject of this study is the translation of Quran in *Surah Ali Imran* translated by Yusuf Ali and Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. The researcher analyzed the data by comparing the translations with the interpretations, then he classified the strategies of metaphor translation based on Newmark’s theory.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In Ali Imran 54:

وَمَكَرُوا وَمَكَرَ اللَّهُ وَاللَّهُ خَيْرُ الْمَاكِرِينَ

English translation (Yusuf Ali) : “*And (the unbelievers) plotted and planned, and Allah too planned, and the best planners is Allah.*”

Indonesian translation (Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia) : “*Dan mereka orang-orang kafir membuat tipu daya, maka Allah pun membalas tipu daya. Dan Allah sebaik-baik pembalas tipu daya.*”

Context of the verse:

Jews planned to catch out and crucifix prophet Isa, but Allah planned a different and even greater plan, He planned to lift prophet Isa up onto Allah’s side, and to replace Isa’s place with someone whose face is made same as Isa’s face. That is Allah’s plan, the best planners (Al Jawi: 100).

Translation analysis

The word *Makara* literally means deceive, delude, or cheat (Wehr, 1976:917). This word has different meaning with its commentaries. Moreover, deceiving, deluding and cheating do not deserve to be based on Allah. Therefore, it is used metaphorically. Whereas the intended meaning is planning, whether the plan of the Jews or the plan of Allah. This utterance is a kind of metaphor which substitutes the meaning plotting and planning.

In English translation (Yusuf Ali) translated the word by converting to its sense, using plotted and planned. He makes the translation easy to understand and resolve a question among the target readers. It is better than translating the word literally because it still needs to deep reading and thinking to the context.

Differently, in Indonesian translation (Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia) translated the

word by producing the same image in the target language. They translated literally with *membuat tipu daya* which is difficult to understand the meaning as the commentaries. Moreover, it perhaps brings to misunderstanding as if the unbelievers and Allah deceive and delude each other. Whereas Allah does not deserve doing this activity to the unbelievers.

In Ali Imran 177

وَاللَّهُ شَدِيدُ الْعَذَابِ الَّذِينَ اشْتَرُوا الْكُفْرَ بِالْإِيمَانِ لَنْ يَضُرُّ

English translation (Yusuf Ali) : “*Those who purchase Unbelief at the price of faith, not the least harm will they do to Allah, but they will have a grievous punishment.*”

Indonesian translation (Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia): “*Sesungguhnya orang-orang yang membeli kekafiran dengan iman, sedikitpun tidak merugikan Allah; dan mereka akan mendapat azab yang pedih.*”

Context of the verse

People who purchase unbelief at the price of faith are those who apostate after their faith to Islam. And they do not harm Allah at all. Instead, Allah will give them painful punishment to them (Al Jaziri, 2007; 264).

Translation analysis

The word *Isytara Yasytari* literally means selling or buying. This word is used metaphorically since this word does not apply the real meaning that people buy unbelief like they sell something using money. In this case, selling belief /faith (*iman*) and unbelief (*kufur*) is compared with something can be sold by money, such as fruit, house, foods and others. The word *Yasytari* is different from the actual meaning when it is combined with belief and unbelief. Therefore, its intended meaning becomes exchanging belief with unbelief (Al Jaziri, 2007; 263). The connection between the word ‘buy’ and ‘exchange’ is both of them take and give each other, whereas buying uses money and thing; and exchanging uses thing and another thing.

In English translation (Yusuf Ali) translated it to English using word ‘purchase unbelief at the price of faith. He translated by producing the same image in the target language. It is used because the word ‘purchasing’ is commonly used in daily conversation and it has been easy to understand the intended meaning of the verse.

In Indonesian translation (Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia) translated the metaphor using word *membeli kekafiran dengan iman*. They also translated the metaphor by producing the same image in the target language. The same reason as in English, commonly used and easy to understand only by producing the same image, perhaps underlies why Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia translated with the same vehicle.

V. CONCLUSION

In translating holy Qur'an, it is not an easy enterprise because one should be able to maintain its language beauties and convey its meanings clearly.

From this study, it is known that there are two strategies used for translating metaphor into English, namely producing the same image in the target language and converting the metaphor to its sense. The first strategy is commonly used to translate verb phrase metaphors, it is because some verbs are not realized as metaphor and the metaphor element is weak. Whereas the second strategy is frequently used to translate utterances which resemble idioms. In Indonesian translation, strategies that are frequently used to translate metaphor are converting the metaphor to its sense, combining metaphor with sense and producing the same image in target language.

REFERENCES

- [1] Abdul Raof, H. (2001). *Quran translation: Discourse, texture and exegesis*. Surrey: Curzon Press.
- [2] Al-Jawi, Muhammad Nawawi. *Murah Labid Tafsir an-Nawawi*. Surabaya: Al Hidayah.
- [3] Catford, J., C. 1965. *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- [4] Dickin, J., Sandor H., Higgins, I. 2005. *Thinking Arabic Translation*. New York: Routledge.
- [5] Lakoff, G. 1992. *The Contemporary Theory of Metaphor*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- [6] Larson, M., L. 1998. *Meaning Based Translation*. Maryland: University Press of America.
- [7] Newmark, P. 2001. *Approaches to Translation*. Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press.
- [8] Nida, E. A., & Taber, C. R. 1982. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*.
- [9] Wehr, Hans. 1976. *A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic*. New York: Spoken Language Services, Inc.

