

INTISARI

Penelitian ini membahas metonimia dalam bahasa Korea yang terdapat dalam novel 날씨가 좋으면 찾아가겠어요 (*Nalssiga Joemyeon Chajagagesseoyo*) karya Lee Dowoo serta padanan terjemahannya dalam bahasa Indonesia pada novel *I'll Go to You When the Weather Is Nice*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis metonimia dalam bahasa Korea, menganalisis strategi penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam bahasa sasaran, serta mengetahui apakah metonimia tersebut dipertahankan atau mengalami perubahan dalam proses penerjemahan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori metonimia konseptual Lakoff dan Johnson (1980) serta Radden dan Kövecses (1999), dan teori strategi penerjemahan oleh Suryawinata dan Hariyanto (2016). Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui pencatatan terhadap satuan bahasa yang mengandung metonimia.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa metonimia dalam novel ini tidak ditemukan dalam jumlah yang besar, namun mencakup beberapa jenis relasi konseptual, yaitu *part for whole*, *container for content*, *object for user*, *instrument for agent*, *institution for people responsible*, *place for institution*, serta *place for event*. Metonimia jenis *place for event* merupakan jenis yang paling dominan. Dari segi penerjemahan, strategi yang paling banyak digunakan adalah strategi struktural dan strategi semantik, khususnya penambahan dan pengurangan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar metonimia dalam BSu masih dipertahankan dalam BSa, meskipun pada beberapa data terjadi pergeseran atau penghilangan metonimia akibat pengeksplisitan makna. Penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa teori Lakoff dan Johnson (1980) serta Radden dan Kövecses (1999) tetap relevan untuk menganalisis metonimia bahasa Korea dalam konteks teks sastra.

Kata kunci: metonimia, metonimia konseptual, penerjemahan, bahasa Korea, bahasa Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This study examines metonymy in the Korean novel *Nalssiga Joemyeon Chajagagesseoyo* by Lee Dowoo and its Indonesian translation, *I'll Go to You When the Weather Is Nice*. The aims of this study are to identify the types of metonymy found in the source language, to analyze the translation strategies used in the target language, and to determine whether the metonymy is maintained or altered in the translation process. This study applies the theory of conceptual metonymy proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) as well as Radden and Kövecses (1999), and the translation strategy theory proposed by Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2016). The research employs a descriptive qualitative method, with data collected through note-taking of linguistic units containing metonymy.

The results indicate that metonymy in this novel is not found in large numbers; however, several types of conceptual relations are identified, namely *part for whole*, *container for content*, *object for user*, *instrument for agent*, *institution for people responsible*, *place for institution*, and *place for event*. Among these, *place for event* is the most dominant type. In terms of translation, the most frequently used strategies are structural and semantic strategies, particularly addition and borrowing. The analysis shows that most metonymies in the source language are preserved in the target language, although some data exhibit shifts or the omission of metonymy due to meaning explicitation. This study demonstrates that the theories proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) as well as Radden and Kövecses (1999) remain relevant for analyzing metonymy in Korean literary texts.

Keywords: metonymy, conceptual metonymy, translation, Korean language, Indonesian language

초록

본 연구는 이도우의 소설 *날씨가 좋으면 찾아가겠어요*에 나타난 한국어 환유와 그 인도네시아어 번역본 *I'll Go to You When the Weather Is Nice*를 대상으로 한다. 본 연구의 목적은 원문에 나타난 환유의 유형을 분석하고, 번역문에서 사용된 번역 전략을 분석하며, 번역 과정에서 환유가 유지되었는지 또는 변화되었는지를 밝히는 데 있다. 연구의 이론적 틀로는 Lakoff와 Johnson(1980), Radden과 Kövecses(1999)의 개념적 환유 이론과 Suryawinata와 Hariyanto(2016)의 번역 전략 이론을 사용하였다. 연구 방법은 환유가 포함된 언어 단위를 발췌·기록하여 분석하는 질적 기술 연구이다.

연구 결과, 본 소설에서 환유는 다수 발견되지는 않았으나 부분-전체(*part for whole*), 용기-내용물(*container for content*), 사물-사용자(*object for user*), 도구-행위자(*instrument for agent*), 기관-책임자(*institution for people responsible*), 장소-기관(*place for institution*), 장소-사건(*place for event*) 등의 환유 유형이 나타났다. 이 중 장소-사건(*place for event*) 환유가 가장 빈번하게 사용되었다. 번역 전략 측면에서는 구조적 전략과 의미적 전략이 주로 사용되었으며, 특히 첨가와 차용 전략이 두드러졌다. 분석 결과, 대부분의 환유는 번역문에서도 유지되었으나, 의미의 명확화를 위해 일부 환유는 변화되거나 생략되었다. 본 연구는 Lakoff와 Johnson, Radden과 Kövecses의 이론이 한국어 문학 텍스트의 환유 분석에 여전히 유효함을 보여준다.

키워드: 환유, 개념적 환유, 번역, 한국어, 인도네시아어