

SIMILE AND THEIR TRANSLATION IN THE NOVEL THE SERPENT'S SHADOW BY RICK RIORDAN

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Abstract

Laporan akhir ini menganalisa tentang simile yang ditemukan dalam novel berbahasa Inggris yang diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia. Novel The Serpent's Shadow digunakan sebagai sumber data karena novel tersebut mengandung banyak simile di dalamnya. Metode dalam menganalisa data adalah dengan penelitian kualitatif dimana hal pertama yang dilakukan adalah membaca novel dan mengklasifikasikan data ke dalam jenis-jenis simile. Kemudian analisa data dilakukan dengan memberikan penjelasan tentang data tersebut untuk mendapatkan klarifikasi pada terjemahan dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Teori utama yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori penerjemahan dari Larson dalam bukunya yang berjudul Meaning Based Translation (1977) dan terdapat juga teori pendukung yang berhubungan dengan diskusi dalam laporan akhir ini. Berdasarkan data yang dianalisis, dapat disimpulkan bahwa simile bisa diklasifikasikan ke dalam tiga jenis, yaitu simile yang bisa dibandingkan dengan orang, dengan objek atau benda, dan dengan hewan. Simile umumnya menggunakan penanda 'like' yang diterjemahkan menjadi 'seperti', 'bagai', 'seakan', dan 'seolah'. Simile juga bisa ditandai dengan kata 'as' yang diterjemahkan menjadi 'seperti', dan 'seolah' dalam simile bahasa Indonesia. Berdasarkan analisis simile dalam novel The Serpent's Shadow, bisa disimpulkan bahwa simile bahasa Inggris bisa berubah menjadi bukan simile ketika simile tersebut diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dan bahasa kiasan ditambahkan jika simile bahasa Inggris berubah menjadi bukan simile di bahasa sasaran. Bahasa kiasan bisa memberikan arti yang lebih masuk akal terhadap simile yang telah berubah menjadi bukan simile.

Keywords: Bahasa Kiasan, Simile, Penerjemahan.

1. Background of Study

Figurative language refers to word or groups of words that exaggerate or alter the usual meaning of component words. Every language has its own figurative language, so there are different types of figurative language and also different way to translate the meaning of every figurative language into target language. To represent the writers feeling, they use figurative language to support or make it more interesting. Larson

1997 stated there are many kinds of figurative language such as metonymy, synecdoche, idioms, euphemism, hyperbole, metaphors and simile. Learning about figurative language also means that we learn about human language which has another meaning. Besides, figurative language could be compared to some sounds, trees, animals, people and many kinds of nature. One of the figurative language such as similes present two comparison in the semantic structure. It is referring how to uses the word 'like' or 'as' to make the comparison within one thing to other things, and also to compare one object with another to suggest they are alike. In analyzing simile, it is very helpful for us to write out the propositions which are basic to the comparison. The analysis of simile becomes the main concert in this writing because in the novel, there are many words or languages that have implicit meaning so we should study further to know what the simile exactly means.

2. Problems of Study

Based on the problems, the problem of this writing can be determined as follows:

1. What types of similes are found in *The Serpent's Shadow*?
2. What are the translations of similes from SL into TL found in *The Serpent's Shadow*?

3. Aims of Study

Based on the problem above, the aims of this study as the following:

1. To identify the types of similes that found in novel *The Serpent's Shadow*.
2. To analyze the translation of similes from SL into TL that found in novel *The Serpent's Shadow*.

4. Research Method

The data of simile for this study taken from novel entitle *The Serpent's Shadow* written by Riordan and the Indonesian version of *The Serpent's Shadow* which translated by Liza and Farihah.

a. Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The method that used to collect the data is library research. This method complete by some steps, there are; First data taken by reading attentively to

understand with the focus of simile in the novel, then the word, sentence or phrase that contains simile classified in accordance with their types and point to be highlighted to make the identification more easier and after that analyzed the data.

b. Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The method in analyzing the data is qualitative method. There are some steps taken here in analyzing the data; first, the data analysis started by classifying the data into the types of simile. After that, all the data explained in order to get the clarification and meaning of figurative words. By analyzing the data of the novel that consist of simile, what the novel means by the writer could be interpreted. The data then analyzed using the theory from Larson 1997.

5. Analysis of Simile and Their Translation in Novel The Serpent’s Shadow by Rick Riordan

1. Simile which compared to people

	Source Language	Target Language
1.	He was <i>tall and athletic, built like a basketball player</i> , in workout pants and sleeveless tee that showed off his sculpted arms.	Dia bertubuh <i>tinggi dan atletis, berpostur seperti pemain basket</i> , dengan celana olahraga dan kaus tanpa lengan yang memperlihatkan kedua lengannya yang berotot.
2	<i>His bald wrinkly head</i> made him look like a geriatric baby. (Riordan, 2013:60)	<i>Kepalanya yang botak keriput</i> membuatnya terlihat seperti bayi jompo. (Liza and Farihah, 2013:59)
3.	He wore an <i>elegant silk suit and a dark traveling coat, like a businessman</i> about to board a private jet. (Rick Riordan, 2012: 181)	Dia mengenakan <i>setelan sutra yang elegan dan jas untuk berpergian dengan warna gelap, seperti pebisnis</i> yang hendak menaiki pesawat pribadi. (Sujatrina Liza and Rika Iffati Farihah, 2013: 180)
4.	Most priests from ancient times were bald, but Setne’s hair was <i>dark and thick, slicked back with oil like a 1950s tough boy</i> . (Riordan,	Sebagian besar pendeta Masa Kuno gundul, tetapi rambut Setne <i>gelap dan tebal, diatur rapi ke belakang dengan minyak seperti pria perlente</i>

	2012:191)	<i>era 1950-an</i> . (Liza and Farihah, 2013:189)
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In example (1), the comparisons in example above are between *tall and athletic* and *a basketball player* and between *tinggi dan atletis* and *pemain basket* which marked by the word 'like' which considered as the marker of simile. The comparison occurred because *tall and athletic* and *tinggi dan atletis* have the same characteristic as *basketball player* and *pemain basket*.

In example (2), the comparisons occurred between *his bald wrinkly head* and *a geriatric baby* and between *kepalanya yang botak keriput* and *bayi jompo* which marked by the word 'like'. The comparison occurred because *his bald wrinkly head* and *a geriatric baby* have a similar characteristic with *kepalanya yang botak keriput* and *seperti bayi jompo* is both refers to a condition of less hair.

In example (3), the comparisons occurred between *an elegant silk suit and a dark traveling coat* and *a businessman* and between *setelan sutra yang elegan dan jas untuk berpergian dengan warna gelap* and *pebisnis* which marked by the word 'like'. The comparison occurred because *an elegant silk suit and a dark traveling coat* and *setelan sutra yang elegan dan jas untuk berpergian dengan warna gelap* have the same characteristic as *a businessman* and *pebisnis*.

In example (4), the comparisons occurred between *dark and thick, slicked back with oil* and *a 1950s tough boy* and between *gelap dan tebal, diatur rapi ke belakang dengan minyak* and *pria perlente era 1950-an* which marked by the word 'like'. The comparison occurred because *dark and thick, slicked back with oil* and *gelap dan tebal, diatur rapi ke belakang dengan minyak* have the same characteristic as *a 1950s tough boy* and *pria perlente era 1950-an*

2. Similes which compared to object/things

	Source Language	Target Language
5.	Light from the exhibit bathed his face, turning his features <i>reddish brown like the hills of Egypt</i> .	Cahaya pameran menyiram wajahnya, mengubah raut mukanya menjadi <i>cokelat kemerahan seperti bebukitan Mesir</i> .
6.	JD was tall and stout, with a rugged, weathered face, feathery	JD bertubuh tinggi dan kekar, dengan wajah kasar dan keriput,

	red hair, and hands <i>as rough as bark</i> .	rambut merah halus, serta tangan <i>sekasar kulit kayu</i> .
7.	The hieroglyph burned in front of me- <i>small and bright like a miniature sun</i> . (Riordan, 2012:26)	Hieroglif itu menyala di hadapanku- <i>kecil dan terang seperti miniature matahari</i> . (Liza and Farihah, 2013: 25)
8.	At the far end rose a <i>white obelisk like the Washington Monument</i> . (Riordan, 2012:296)	Di ujung yang jauh menjulanglah sebuah <i>tugu putih seperti Washington Monument</i> . (Liza and Farihah, 2013: 294)

In example (5), the comparisons occurred between *reddish brown* and *the hills of Egypt* and between *cokelat* dan *bebukitan Mesir* where they were marked by the word ‘like’ which shows the simile in example above. The comparison occurred because *reddish brown* and *cokelat* have the same color as *the hills of Egypt* and *bebukitan mesir*.

In example (6), the comparisons occurred between *rough* and *bark* and between *kasar* and *kulit kayu* which marked by the word ‘as’. The comparison occurred because *rough* and *kasar* have the same nature as *bark* and *kulit kayu*.

In example (7), the comparisons in example above are between *small and bright* and *a miniature sun* and between *kecil dan terang* and *miniature matahari* which marked by the word ‘like’ which considered as the marker of simile. The comparison occurred because *small and bright* and *kecil dan terang* have the same characteristic as *a miniature sun* and *miniature matahari* which are related with the light.

In example (8), the comparisons in example above are between *a white obelisk* and *tugu putih* and between *the Washington Monument* and *Washington Monument* which marked by the word ‘like’ which considered as the marker of simile. The comparison occurred because *a white obelisk* and *tugu putih* have the same characteristic as *the Washington Monument* and *Washington Monument* in term of shape.

3. Similes Based on the Distinctive Qualities of Animals

	Source Language	Target Language
9.	The destruction <i>slithered exactly like a serpent</i> , heading straight for the back wall and the Book of Overcoming Apophis.	Kehancuran itu <i>merayap persis seperti seekor ular</i> , mengarah langsung ke dinding belakang serta kearah Kitab Menaklukkan Apophis.
10.	Palm fronds <i>stuck</i> from her hair <i>like bunny ears</i> . (Riordan, 2012:258)	Daun-daun palem <i>menyembul</i> di rambutnya <i>seperti telinga kelinci</i> . (Liza and Farihah, 2013:257)
11.	I did notice that my skin was fuchsia, and <i>I had hairy bowed legs like a chimpanzee</i> . (Riordant, 2012:291)	Yang bisa kulihat adalah kulitku yang berwarna merah keunguan dan kedua kakiku yang <i>bengkok berbulu seperti simpanse</i> . (Liza and Farihah, 2013:290)
12.	<i>His hair out like porcupine quills</i> , and he yelled, "BOO!" (page311)	<i>Rambutnya berdiri seperti duri landak</i> , dan dia berteriak, "BOO!" (page310)

In example (9), the comparisons in example above are between *slithered* and *a serpent* and between *merayap* and *seekor ular* which marked by the word 'like' which considered as the marker of simile. The comparison occurred because *slithered* and *merayap* have the same characteristic or the same movement as *a serpent* and *seekor ular*.

In example (10), the comparisons occurred between *stuck* and *bunny ears* and between *menyembul* dan *telinga kelinci* where they were marked by the word 'like' which shows the simile in example above. The comparison occurred because *stuck* and *menyembul* have the same shape with *bunny ears* and *telinga kelinci*.

In example (11), the comparisons in example above are between *I had hairy bowed legs* and *a chimpanzee* and between *kakiku yang bengkok berbulu* and *simpanse* which marked by the word 'like' which considered as the marker of simile. The comparison occurred because *I had hairy bowed legs* and *kakiku yang bengkok berbulu* have the same characteristic as *a chimpanzee* and *simpanse*.

In example (12), the comparisons in example above are between *His hair out* and *Rambutnya berdiri* and between *porcupine quills* and *duri landak* which marked by the word 'like' which considered as the marker of simile. The comparison occurred because *His hair out* and *Rambutnya berdiri* have the same characteristic as *porcupine quills* and *duri landak*.

6. Conclusion

There are three types of simile that found in the analysis of simile in novel *The Serpent's Shadow* by Riordan, namely; similes which can be compared to person, compared to object/things, and compared to animals. From those figurative language which similes found in the novel, similes can be compared to object/things seems dominant to be occurred in the novel. Simile can be translated into simile and uses by using the marker like and as which is translated by the words *seperti*, *seolah-olah*, *bagai*, and *menjadi*. The kind of translation were found in the novel *The Serpent's Shadow* by Rick Riordan are the literal and idiomatic translation, but the idiomatic translation dominant occurred in the data. The use of figurative language has creates imaginative description in fresh way. It is immediately obvious whether a writer is using figurative or literal language.

7. Bibliography

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