FIGURATIVE LANGUAGES IN RIORDAN'S THE LIGHTNING THIEF AND THEIR TRANSLATIONS IN PENCURI PETIR

By

NI WAYAN CINTYA SURYA PRATAMI

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LETTERS UDAYANA UNIVERSITY

Abstrak

Alasan memilih judul ini karena bahasa Inggris sangat kaya dalam penggunaan bahasa kiasan yang dapat dipertimbangkan sebagai salah satu yang paling sulit dan bagian yang paling menarik dalam kosa kata bahasa Inggris. Jurnal ini menyangkut dengan jenis bahasa kiasan yang ditemukan dalam novel, cara menerjemahkan bahasa kiasan dan juga konsep kesetaraan yang ditemukan ketika menerjemahkan bahasa kiasan dengan menggunakan teori yang dikemukakan oleh Larson. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa ada lima jenis bahasa kiasan ditemukan yaitu metonimia, sinekdok, idiom, eufemisme, dan hiperbola dalam novel. Dalam analisis, hanya satu contoh yang digunakan di setiap jenis bahasa kiasan untuk menghindari analisis berulang. Dalam proses penerjemahan, bisa ditemukan beberapa cara bagaimana data yang diterjemahkan, misalnya terjemahan dengan mengubah bentuk atau struktur kata atau kalimat dan terjemahan dengan memberikan penambahan atau pengurangan kata atau kalimat dari sumber ke novel hasil terjemahan. Dalam hitungan kesetaraan, ada dua konsep yang ditemukan ketika menganalisis data. Mereka adalah kesetaraan leksikal ketika konsep diketahui dan kesetaraan leksikal ketika konsep tidak diketahui dalam hasil terjemahan. Setelah melakukan analisa, hasil yang didapat adalah terdapat lima jenis bahasa kiasan yang berdasarkan pada teori terjemahan yang dikemukakan oleh Larson dan dianalisa dalam novel The Lightning Thief dan atau Pencuri Petir dalam bahasa Indonesia. Jenis bahasa kiasan tersebut adalah metonimia, sinekdok, idiom, eufemisme dan hiperbola. Setiap bahasa kiasan dianalisa dengan menggunkan masing-masing satu contoh untuk membuat analisa menjadi lebih mudah untuk dimengerti.

Kata kunci: bahasa kiasan, terjemahan, kesetaraan bahasa

1. Background of Study

Every language especially English is very rich in the use of figurative language. Larson (1998:6) recommends that a translator also needs to develop sensitivity to the use of figurative languages in the TL and use them naturally to make the translation lively and keep the style of the SL. In the way to make an interaction with the society, people write

books. The writers, of course, are using some beautiful words and sentences to make their books more interesting and figurative languages are the solution of it.

2. Problem of the Study

According to the background, there are three problems in this study, those are:

1. What types of English figurative languages were found in the novel?
2. What lexical equivalents were found when translating the figurative languages from *The Lightning Thief* to *Pencuri Petir*?

3. Aims of the Study

Every scientific of writing should have its own purpose and so did this study. This study tried to establish the following aims:

1. To explain the types of English figurative languages found in the novel.
2. To describe the concepts of equivalent found when translating the figurative languages from *The Lightning Thief* to *Pencuri Petir*.

4. Research Method

Research method is a procedure in doing research. The research in this study was a qualitative research which all the data were collected directly from the source and emphasize on the descriptive explanation.

4.1 Data Source

According to the need of analysis, the data in this study were taken from the novel written by Rick Riordan entitled *The Lightning Thief* which was published by Disney in 2006 with 375 pages and also its Indonesian version translated by Femmy Syahrani entitled *Pencuri Petir* which was published by Mizan Media Utama in 2008 with 454 pages.

4.2 Method and Technique of Collecting Data

The methods that applied in this study were library research method and the data were collected in some steps in order to obtain appropriate and sufficient data.

4.3 Method and Technique of Analyzing Data

The collected data were classified from these types, whether they were a Metonymy, Synecdoche, Idioms, Euphemism, Hyperbole, Metaphor, or Simile. Then, the data were analyzed by explaining the way of how it translated and also its translation equivalence, whether using the equivalence when concepts in the SL text are known (shared) or unknown in the TL text.

5. **The Analysis of Figurative Languages in Riordan's The Lightning Thief and Their Translation in Pencuri Petir**

The relevant figurative languages used were discussed based on Larson's theory. Further analysis was also done to find out the translation of those figurative languages.

5.1   Table of Figurative Languages Examples

SL	TL
• **Metonymy** On that *happy note*, it's time for lunch. Mrs. Dodds, would you lead us back outside?" (Riordan, 2006:6)	• **Metonymy** Dengan *akhir cerita yang bahagia itu*, sekarang waktu makan siang. Bu Dodds, tolong pandu mereka keluar museum." (Syahrani,2008:8)
• **Synecdoche** I could tell from her *tone* that the last time hadn't gone well. (Riordan, 2006:98)	• **Synecdoche** Dari *nadanya* Aku bisa menebak, bahwa yang terakhir kali ini tidak berjalan lancar. (Syahrani, 2008:120)
• **Idiom** "You should *hit the sack* now because tomorrow morning we will try to find your mother." Said Grover to Percy (Riordan, 2006:190)	• **Idiom** "Kau harus *tidur* sekarang karena besok pagi kita akan berusaha mencari ibumu." Suruhan Grover kepada Percy (Syahrani, 2008:223)
• **Euphemism** He looked at the picture of his mother, the only person who had loved him, and who was now *gone* because of the monster. (Riordan, 2006:63)	• **Euphemism** Dia melihat ke arah foto ibunya, satu-satunya yang mencintainya, dan yang sekarang sudah *tiada*. (Syahrani, 2008:78)
• **Hyperbole** Annabeth gave me a cautious look. She didn't want to *burst my bubble*. (Riordan, 2006:96)	• **Hyperbole** Annabeth melemparkan tatapan hati-hati kepadaku. Dia tak ingin *membuyarkan harapanku*. (Syahrani, 2008:117)

5.1.1 Metonymy

In translating the data above, from English *"on that happy note, it's time for lunch."* to Indonesian *"Dengan akhir cerita yang bahagia itu, sekarang waktu makan siang.",* the translator changed the form of the underlined word *note* in SL into the word *cerita* in TL. Literally, the translation of the word *note* is *catatan* in Indonesian and the word *cerita* is *story* in English. In this case it was not translated literally because the meaning of the sentence was unnatural. So, in order to make it natural, the translator changed the form of the underlined word figuratively. In this example, the translator used the concept in the SL which is known (shared) in the TL, specifically in the way of using related words as equivalent. In this case, the word *note* in SL is closely related or has a close meaning to *cerita* in TL.

5.1.2 Synecdoche

In translating the data above, from English *"I could tell from her tone that the last time hadn't gone well."* to Indonesian *"Dari nadanya Aku bisa menebak, bahwa yang terakhir kali ini tidak berjalan lancar."* the translator translated the underlined word *tone* to *nada* in order to maintain its meaning and made it natural. Besides, it can be translated literally *(tone = nada)* in order to naturalize the meaning of the sentence.

In this example, the translator used the concept in the SL which is known (shared) in the TL, specifically in the way of using generic-specific words. In this case, the *tone* in SL takes a role as a more specific term, while *nada* in TL takes a role as a more generic term.

5.1.3 Idiom

The sentence in the SL above is being used in a figurative way. The idiomatic expression *hit the sack* by 7th edition Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary means *to start doing something and continues very quickly and successfully; goes to bed.* If this idiom is translated into Indonesian *hit the sack* become *tidur.* In this example, the translator uses the concept in the SL which is known (shared) in the TL, specifically in the way of using related words as equivalents. In translating the idiom above, the translator changed the form and the meaning of the words idiomatically. In Indonesian, *tidur*

and *membenturkan diri ke kasur* have a very close relationship in terms of the meaning.

However if the translator used *membenturkan diri ke kasur* the translation would not be natural so in this case, it is replaced by *tidur* because both sentences are very close related in terms of the meaning. The meaning of the idiom *hit the sack* in Indonesian is *membenturkan diri ke kasur.* So it can be also referred to *tidur* in order to make the reader more understand about the meaning and make it more natural in TL. In another word, it has the same meaning with the meaning that is intended by the idiom in the source context.

5.1.4 Euphemism

In translating euphemism the translator should recognize the euphemistic nature of the SL expression and then translated with an appropriate and acceptable expression of the TL whether euphemistic or direct. In this case, from English *He looked at the picture of his mother, the only person who had loved him, and who was now gone* to Indonesian *Dia melihat ke arah foto ibunya, satu-satunya yang mencintainya, dan yang sekarang sudah tiada,* the translator only changed the form of the underlined word. Literally, *gone* means *pergi* in Indonesian, but according to the context of this sentence, it can be referred to or has the same meaning with *died*.

In this example, the translator uses the concept in the SL which is known (shared) in the TL, specifically in the way of using related words as equivalents. In some context, the word *gone* is a synonym of *died*. So it can also be translated into *tiada* instead of *mati, meninggal, or tewas* because it can be more acceptable for the readers.

5.1.5 Hyperbole

From the example above, the expression *burst my bubble* belongs to hyperbole. It is formed by two words, *burst* and *bubble.* Burst as a verb means t*o break open or apart, especially because of pressure from inside; to make something break in this way (Hornby, 2005:201). Bubble* in this expression means *full of feelings like happy, excitement, enthusiasm, high spirit or expectancy* (Oxford, 1989:146). In this case, it is only used as an

effect of exaggeration to refer to the sadness. The implicit meaning may be Percy living in hope of something that Annabeth.

In translating the data above, from the expression *Annabeth gave me a cautious look. She didn't want to burst my bubble* in English to *Annabeth melemparkan tatapan hati-hati kepadaku. Dia tak ingin membuyarkan harapanku* in Indonesian, the translator changed the form of the words to be more descriptively, so the reader can be easily to know the meaning of this expression. It can be seen in the word *burst* in the SL which is translated into *membuyarkan* in the TL.

6.   Conclusion

There are found five types of figurative languages which are similar to the Larson's theory in analyzing the figurative languages in Riordan novel's The Lightning Thief. Those are metonymy, synecdoche, idiom, euphemism, and hyperbole. In the data analysis, each types was explained by giving one example, to give a clear description of the type itself and also to avoid too many data and repeated analysis. In regard to equivalent, there are three concepts found when analyzing the data. Besides the lexical equivalent when concepts are shared and lexical equivalent when concepts are unknown in TL as introduced by Larson (1998:169), there is also concept of literal equivalent. In the data, it can be seen that the lexical equivalent when concepts are shared, specifically in terms of using related words as equivalent, is found more if compared with the others.

7. Bibliography

Beekman, John, and John Callow. 1974. *Translating the Word of God.* Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan.

Bell, Roger. T. 1991. *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice.* London: Longman.

Cooper, Thomas. C. 1998. *Foreign Language Annals: Teaching Idioms.* New York: American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages.

Hornby, A S. 2007. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 7ᵗʰ Edition.* UK: Oxford University Press.

Larson, Mildred L. 1998. *Meaning Based Translation, A Guide to Across Language Equivalence*. New York: University Press of America.

Newmark, Peter. 1991. *About Translation*. Great Britain: Longdunn Press, Ltd.

Nida, Eugene and C. R. Taber. 1969. *The Theory and Practice of Translation.* Leiden: E. J. Brill.

Riordan, Rick. 2006. The Lightning Thief. United States of America: Miramax Books

Syahrani, Femmy. 2008. Pencuri Petir. Jakarta: Mizan Media Utama

Vinay, J. P. and Darbelnet, J. (1995). *A Methodology for Translation*. Amsterdam/ Philadelphia: John Benjamins.