



**TECHNIQUES OF TRANSLATING SIMILE FROM ENGLISH TO
INDONESIAN IN CAPOTE'S *BREAKFAST AT TIFFANY'S***

A Final Project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree
of *Sarjana Sastra* in English

by

Ati Fauziya Kautsari

2211412009

English Literature

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS
SEMARANG STATE UNIVERSITY**

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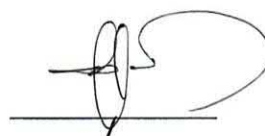
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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Ati Fauziya Kautsari, as the writer of this Final Project hereby declare that this final project entitled *Techniques of Translating Similes from English into Indonesian in Capote's Breakfast at Tiffany's* is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from published and unpublished work for others has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, August 15th 2019

Writer



Ati Fauziya Kautsari

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Great things are not done by impulse, but by a series of small things brought together.

(Vincent van Gogh)

Believe in yourself and all that you are. Know that there is something inside you that is greater than any obstacle.

(Christian D. Larson)

I wholeheartedly dedicate this Final Project to:

My beloved mother and father (*Mrs. Susilowati and Mr. M. Idrus*)

My beloved sisters and brother (*Mei Lutfia, Seftia Rafika, Firdaus*)

My beloved supporter (*M. Mirza Fahmi*)

My beloved best friend (*Shita Putri Kusuma Wardhani*)

My honorable English Department's lecturers

All beloved best friends

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First and foremost, I would like to express my greatest gratitude to Allah SWT, for all the blessings, chances and miracles of the years of my study and final project completion given to me.

Second, I would like to give my best appreciation to my final project advisor, Dr. Rudi Hartono, S.S., M.Pd. for his abundance, endless patience, valuable guidance, support and encouragement upon me in doing and completing this final project. Afterwards, I would like to give my special honour to all of English Department's lecturers in Semarang State University for their support, guidance, and precious lesson during my study in this university,

Third, I would like to give my deepest love and uncountable thanks to my beloved parents for endless love, support, prays, patience, and strength in waiting my study and final project completed. Last but not least, there will never be other supports like the way all my best friends have given to me, thanks for all joys and experiences.

Semarang, August 15th 2019

Ati Fauziya Kautsari

ABSTRACT

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Keywords: *Translation Analysis, Technique, Simile.*

When a translator translates a text, he/she will face some problems. A translation should use techniques to produce a good translation. This study is about translation of English similes into Indonesian. It investigates kind of techniques used by the translator in translating English similes into Indonesian. The objective of this study is to describe the techniques used by the translator in translating English similes into Indonesian. The research problem is what technique used in translating English simile in "Breakfast at Tiffany's" into Indonesian. This study is a qualitative research describing the techniques are used in translating English similes into Indonesian. This study is a procedure of collecting and analyzing data. In this study, the writer uses the techniques of translating English simile are: Direct Techniques and Indirect Techniques. All the data of the objective factors analyzed were 54 similes. The last thing that can be concluded from the analysis is that similes in not always translated into simile in the target language, especially for compressed similes. A translator must be careful in translating English simile. For beginner translator, translating English simile into Indonesian will enrich their style in English which will broader their knowledge as well as their experience.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the Background of the Study, Reason for Choosing Topic, Statement of the Problem, Objective of the Study, Significance of the Study, Limitation, and Outline of the Study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Translating is one of the language skills needed in this globalization era. The translating process and the results are found almost in all fields; begin from education field up to entertainment. Books, films, and multimedia using foreign language need to be translated. Translating itself is the process of transferring the message or information from the Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). Translation contains at the same time the idea of translation production and that of translation product. The translation process involves at least two language cultures, a variety of domains of definition and the problematic intervention of a translator (Howson & Martin, 1991).

In another book, stated that, " Translation is any method of transfer, oral, or written, from writing to speech, from speech to writing, of a message from one language to another (professionally, the term translation is confined to the written and the term interpretation to the spoken language)" (Newmark, 1988). The activity of translating scientific books is needed to absorb the science and technology from other countries, while translating literary books can increase

our imagination and also enrich our vocabulary so we will be more and more experience in expressing our feeling in words. It is also used to make a comparison between two literary works.

Capote composed *Breakfast at Tiffany's* in the spring of 1958, shortly after the publication of the critically well-received *Other Voices, Other Rooms*, his first full-length novel and a commercial success. Capote culled inspiration for his new work from gossip, personal experience, and the lives of his eccentric New York friends. The title *Breakfast at Tiffany's* is drawn from an anecdote popular among Capote's social circle about an ignorant out-of-towner who, upon being asked which glamorous New York restaurant he would like to visit, answered, "Well, let's have breakfast at Tiffany's".

Breakfast at Tiffany's is [Truman Capote](#)'s best-loved work of fiction and arguably one of the finest American novellas. Set in Manhattan's Upper East Side, during the final years of World War II, it documents the story of a young writer's fascination with, and affection for, his charming and troubled neighbour, the unorthodox Holly Golightly. The simple, linear narrative of *Breakfast at Tiffany's* provided Capote with the perfect vehicle to refine his characteristically minimal, naturalistic prose style, marking the novella as a transition phase between the author's more elaborate earlier writings and the documentary-style realism of his next major work, the non-fiction masterpiece *In Cold Blood*.

Simile is figurative language that compare between one thing or event with other thing or event. Indeed, one researcher stated that “simile is

fundamentally a figure of speech requiring overt reference to source and target entities, and an explicit construction connecting them” (Faddae, 2011, p. 22). On the other hand, other researchers stated that “not all the similes can be easily understood and it is usually cannot be translated literally. Furthermore, Larson stated that there are three elements of simile: a) topic; b) image; and c) point of similarity” (Larson, 1984, p. 250).

Finally, I think it is important to analyze the process of translation from English into Indonesian especially the implicit meaning. As we know, the divergences of two language systems may pose translation problems to the translators. Furthermore, two different cultures may use different images in expressing the same thing.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

In translating, a translator must convey the messages or ideas from the source language into the target language completely. However, it is very difficult to do since each language has a different culture and system of language. Literary or non-literary translations without mistakes are rare (Newmark, 1988).

A good translator should not only be able to overcome the differences of the language system and the culture that contains in both source language and target language but also he or she can catch the implicit meaning conveyed in the source language. It is important due to the originality of a text itself which is influenced by the existence of implicit meaning in the text.

There is much information found in English in this global era. Translation is a crucial thing to gain information especially which is conveyed in English. For those who cannot speak in English, they will find some difficulties to get the information. In the other word, translation is needed to acquire the information.

The topic dealing with the translation of simile in a novel is widespread material in which the translated version is available easily. We can find both the English and Indonesian version of a novel with no effort at the book store. We can even download it from the internet.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The research question in this study is:

What techniques are used by the translator in translating English similes in *Breakfast at Tiffany's* into Indonesian?

1.4 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is:

To describe the techniques used by the translator in translating English similes in *Breakfast at Tiffany's* into Indonesian.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The writer hopes that this research gives the useful information for the readers.

The significance of the research can be seen as follows:

1. Theoretical Significance

This research helps in learning translation, especially the strategies used by the translator in translating English novel into Indonesian, and learning about English simile into Indonesian language.

2. Practical Significance

This research is directed to students of literature to find out the insight of literature which is different from kinds of Translation study.

1.6 Limitation

The writer limits herself on the translation of simile into Indonesia.

1.7 Outline of the Study

This research is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is talking about the introduction of the study. Here the writer discuss about general background of the study, reason for choosing topic, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the research, limitation, and outline of the research.

In chapter two there are will be review of the related literature. This chapter has three part of discussion, they are previous study, theoretical background, and theoretical framework. In the theoretical background the writer analyze about translation and simile.

Research methodology is in chapter three. There are six sections in this chapter. They are object of the study, role of researcher, procedures of

collecting data, procedures of analyzing, procedures of the reporting the results, and framework of analysis.

In chapter four the writer discusses the results of the study. There will be general description, result and discussion. In the last chapter which is chapter five , there will be conclusions and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter deals with the review of related literature, review of previous study, theoretical background and theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

There have been several researches on Translation. as a comparison with other studies, Hartono (2012) conducted a research about translation problems of idioms and figurative languages. His research reports the problems and solutions of novel translation particularly translation of idioms, metaphors, similes, personifications, and alliterations from English into Indonesian. The objectives of the research are (1) describing the translation products of idioms, metaphors, similes, personifications, and alliterations from English into Indonesian language in the novel *TKM*, (2) finding out how the novel translator's education background and translation theory mastery, experiences contribute to the novel translation, (3) describing the reader's responses on the novel translation quality, (4) formulating a set of solutions for translating idioms, metaphors, similes, personification, and alliterations in a novel from English into Indonesian. In this study the writer used one of four objectives in his research that is describing the translation products of similes from English into Indonesian Language in different novel which the writer choose to object of the writer study, the novel entitled *Breakfast at Tiffany's* by Truman Capote.

The previous study that relevant by Hartono (2010) a conducted a research about translating metaphors is unique and specific. It needs an extraordinary skill and knowledge because it is different from translating ordinary texts. Translators of metaphors should pay attention to not only the meaning but also the context and culture of both source text and target text. Translating a metaphor is not just transferring the meaning but replacing the metaphor itself into the target language culturally and contextually accepted. It is suggested that translator can use semantic translation method when he or she translates metaphors, reproduces the same metaphors, replaces metaphors with metaphors or translate metaphors by similes.

In according to Al-Hasnawi (2007) he stated that since different cultures conceptualize the world in different ways, metaphors are characterized as being culture-specific. He had differentiated between three cognitive mapping conditions to the translations of metaphors, they are: (1) metaphors are similar mapping conditions, (2) metaphors having similar mapping conditions but lexically implemented differently, and (3) metaphors of different mapping conditions. In addition, Israel, Harding, Tobin (2004) added that simile as a figure on its own right, and as an object of study which distinct both from metaphorical expression and literal comparison. Both opinions above were strengthened by Larson (1984) that states:

“A metaphor or simile has four parts including ‘topic’, ‘image’, ‘point of similarity’ and ‘nonfigurative equivalent’. She also divided the simile and metaphor into dead and live categories.

Finally, she proposed five ways to translate metaphors of which three can be applied to translation of similes. They are: (1) Substitute a simile of the receptor language which has the same meaning; (2) keep the same simile and explain the meaning, that is, the topic and/or point of similarity may be added; and (3) translate the meaning of the simile without keeping the metaphorical imagery”.

Related to the problem of novel translation, especially simile translation, many previous researchers tried to explore the problematic and present various solutions in the form of research. Some research that is relevant to the translation of novels especially simile translation but has a different focus is the research by Thahara (2015) his study aimed to identify the translation techniques used by the translator to translate novel *Angels & Demons* to *Malaikat dan Iblis*. Translation techniques are explored and described in this research. Literal translation is the dominant translation technique used to translate simile in the novel *Angels & Demons* to *Malaikat dan Iblis*. It is used because the translator can keep the image and the messages of the simile. If simile has equivalence simile in the target language adaptation technique can be applied. The techniques that are applied to translate simile in the novel *Angels & Demons* into *Malaikat dan Iblis* can be used as a consideration to translate simile from English to Indonesia. In his study has a similarity of discussion with the writer study that is about translation technique that applied to translate simile but the novel is different.

The next research about simile and metaphors translation in short story. Her study is about similes and metaphors are two forms of figurative language which are very familiar in literary works. One factor that arise some common problems faced by translators in translating simile and metaphor is the cultural difference between the source language and target language. Therefore, translators would apply certain strategies or procedures to find the equivalence of similes and metaphors in the target language. In her study has a similarity of discussion with the writer study that is about a simile, but I would discuss in *Breakfast at Tiffany's* by Truman Capote.

In spite of the differences that exist, each expert translation grouping into types, methods or techniques. In previous research by Rianty (2011) about *Strategies in Translation, Simile In English language or Indonesian* there is one way for securing variety written expression, and it is called as figure of speech that also can be found in any other languages. Because any figure of speech introduces an ambiguity between literal and figurative interpretation. Some important figures of speech are simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, and symbol. This study entitled *Strategies in Translating English Similes into Indonesian* discussed the problems of translation and some strategies of translation is dealing with English simile.

The other researcher like Catford (1969) conducted a research with topic: *A Linguistics Theory of Translation*. Defines translation as “a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another”, or in other words, translation is the replacement of textual material (Source Language) in another

language (Target Language).” Therefore translation describes as a process of messages transferring in source language (SL) into the appropriate target language (TL).

Esriaty, S. (2016) conducted a research with topic about Simile and Metaphor in Translation. Similes and metaphors are two forms of figurative language which are very familiar in literary works. One factor that arise some common problems faced by translators in translating simile and metaphor is the cultural difference between the source language and target language. Therefore, translators would apply certain strategies or procedures to find the equivalence of similes and metaphors in the target language. In “Two Kinds” short story, it can be found that Amy Tan also uses several similes and metaphors. For student translators in Literary Translation class, it is a challenge to translate similes and metaphors in “Two Kinds” into Indonesian.

Kaparang (2017) By looking at the Metaphor Translation Procedures, the relevance to the Translation Strategies is established. Out of 27 metaphorical expressions which use Imitative Translation, there are 20 of them applying reproducing the same image. One of them applies reproducing the same image and replacing the ST image with another compatible TT image at the same time. This is to explain why there are 28 expressions found in the text. Four expressions are using a replacement the ST image with another compatible TT image, 3 expressions turn the metaphor into a simile, and 1 expression turns the ST image into its sense. Meanwhile, out of 3 Functional Communication, the three of them turn the ST image into its sense. This result shows that it is a

priority to reproduce the same object and image in the target text, but, in times when it is not done, the translation maintains the sense.

Kendenan (2017) conducted a research titled *Simile and Metaphor in Translation: A Study on Students Translation of Amy Tan's "Two kinds" Short Story*. Her study is about similes and metaphors are two forms of figurative language which are very familiar in literary works. One factor that arise some common problems faced by translators in translating simile and metaphor is the cultural difference between the source language and target language. Therefore, translators would apply certain strategies or procedures to find the equivalence of similes and metaphors in the target language. In her study has a similarity of discussion with the writer study that is about a simile, but I would discuss in *Breakfast at Tiffany's* by Truman Capote.

Khasanah (2014) this research aims to describe the types of figurative language found in Setyawan's *9 Summers 10 Autumns*, the translation techniques applied by the translator and the degree of equivalence in terms of meaning and style. The research employed qualitative research. The data were taken from the figurative language and its translation found in *9 Summers 10 Autumns*. There are two main instruments of the research, namely the researcher and the data sheet. The findings show 258 data appearing. The types of figurative language consist of simile, metaphor, personification, hyperbole, metonymy and synecdoche. The most dominant type is metaphor. It shows that assumption towards something which can give clear image to the situation.

Hilman (2013) conducted a research titled Translation of simile in novel “Great Gatsby”. During the process of translating, translator should apply translation strategies in order to solve the problems encountered. The translator must realize that the strategies used in translating a text determine whether the translation product is considered to have a good quality or less. However, this method sometimes produces unnatural translation, which is hard to understand by the receptor language.

Abrams and Harpham (2012), in their book, discuss simile in brief as a *figure of thought* and under the heading of figurative language. In defining simile, they state, “In a simile, a comparison between two distinctly different things is explicitly indicated by the words ‘like’ or ‘as’” (p. 130). They quote Burns’, ‘O my love is like a red, red rose’, as an example.

Ardiyanti (2013) conducted a research titled Translation Strategy in “*The Fault in Our Stars*” by John Green. His research also used figurative language in writing the novel. Translation is delivering the text meaning into another language which is equivalent and it is just as what the writer indeed.

Pelawi (2013) conducted a research titled Technique and Strategy of Translating in Fundamental Nursing book. In this study the writer wants to explain the methods, techniques and strategies of translation used by translators in translating the book Fundamental of Nursing.

The present study, and studies alike, can help translators and translation students have a better understanding of figures of speech and the difficulties they can pose in translating, especially in literary texts. If different figures of

speech are under scrutiny separately, the results may pave the way for new strategies to be formulated. Moreover, it is suggested that translation trainers, especially those of literary translation, design a syllabus in which students find opportunity to practice tackling literary translation problems based on specific techniques and strategies. As regards the significance of difference in the application strategies, the results of the Chi-square test supported the hypothesis of the study; that is, there was no statistically significant difference in the application of each strategy in the four translations of *Hamlet*.

Rendy (2013) This research is titled “*Translation Analysis on Figurative Language in the Old Man and the Sea by Ernest Hemingway into Lelaki Tua dan Laut by Sapardi Djoko Damono*”. The object of this research is a novel by Ernest Hemingway titled *The Old Man and the Sea (OMATS)* and translated version *Lelaki Tua dan Laut* by Sapardi Djoko Damono. The novel is analyzed using the theory of Newmark about translation method.

According to the theory, the dominant method of translation in this novel is literal translation with 67%, while the communicative method has only 33% dealing with the use of them in the novel. It shows that the use of literal translation method is more dominant than the communicative one because the translator tends to translate the text lexically to make it acceptable in the structure of target language without trying to make the translation beautiful because it can create misinterpretation.

Fadaee (2011) conducted a journal with topic Translation Techniques of Figures of Speech: A Case Study of George Orwell’s. He stated that simile is

fundamentally a figure of speech requiring overt reference to source and target entities, and an explicit construction connecting them. Furthermore, Larson stated that there are three elements of simile: a) topic; b) image; and c) point of similarity.

Wardoyo (2011) discussed the figurative language used in *Pirates of The Caribbean on Stranger Tides* Manuscript. The purposes of this study are: to identify the kinds of figurative language and to explain the reason of figurative language used in *Pirates of the Caribbean on Stranger Tides* Manuscript. The object in this study is focused on figurative language used in “*Pirates of Caribbean on Stranger Tides*” movie manuscript and the sentence in the script become main focused that researcher going to analyze.

Vistari (2010) conducted a thesis with titled *A Study of Indonesian Translation of Similes in Julius Caesar*. This study focused on a study of Indonesian translation of similes and metaphors in *Julius Caesar*. It was a qualitative study. The data were collected from *Julius Caesar* written by William Shakespeare and its Indonesian version translated by *Dewan Kesenian Jakarta*. The collected data were analyzed based on Keraf’s and Larson’s frameworks on the classification of similes.

In a paper, O’Donoghue (2009) compares simile and metaphor and attempts to show that metaphor and simile are different in meaning, in effect and in the way they are processed, and believes, “...these differences are all due to a fundamental bias in the form of the simile towards the terms of the comparison being made”

Maharani (2007) Having the above analysis we can conclude that figure of speech found in the short stories entitled *Bertemu di Tampak Siring* with its translation *Encounter in Tampak Siring* were dominated by similes and also one hyperbole. The strategies applied for the figure of speech were retention of the similar vehicle, and retention of the same vehicle plus explication of similarity featured.

Hardjoprawiro (2006) conducted the book with titled *Bahasa dan Terjemahan*. His argues that translating a novel is a different from translating an ordinary text. The difference is on the usage of idiomatic expressions and figurative languages. The figurative languages and idiomatic expressions contain connotative meanings because they are categorized into literary words that are different from technical words or terms that have denotative meanings. He also adds that novel translators have problems in translating local proper nouns or names and very long paragraphs.

In accordance with the aforementioned style descriptions, figurative language comprises one of the most major qualities typical to style. Figurative language is, as Moindjie (2006) proposes, an essential feature of style.

As an attempt to point out the disparity between literal and figurative language, Kane (1996) includes that literal language is simple, clear and straightforward. Intentions are openly expressed via literal language; it employs words in their true meaning. Whereas figurative language involves that a word has been extended to take a larger or even dissimilar sense from the one which

it usually suggests. More explicitly, unlike literal language, figurative language uses new extra words“ meanings that are noticeably different from ordinary.

Figure of speech are said to be an imaginative tools for literature and ordinary communication to explain speech beyond its usage. It is important to be applied to serve three elements of clarity, forth and beauty in the language. Tajali (2003). The fulfillment of those three elements is primeconsideration for any author or translator to work on their literary work. Considering the importance, this study tries to identify figure of speech in one of the well-known short stories written by Made Sanggra entitled *Bertemu di Tampak Siring* with its translation *Encounter in Tampak Siring*. The focus discussions of this study are: (1) To identify figure of speech in Short Story of *Bertemu di Tampak Siring* and its translation *Encounter in Tampak Siring* (2) To elucidate the translation strategy applied in figure of speech found in the Short Story.

As stated by Nunan (1993: 63), in creating a meaningful context and identifying the function of each utterance, coherence is established. In understanding and interpreting the meaning of an utterance, people must not ignore the context or situation surrounding, but they must pay attention to it.

Mary Oliver (1994) adds that the simile uses the words “like” or “as” in its construction and the simile is an explicit, stated comparison. The relation of the object being compared is clearly stated in Pierini’s definition of simile “the statement of a similarity relation between two entities, essentially different but thought to be alike in one or more respect”.

Hornby's statement (1995) defines translation as "The activity of translating; a text or word that is translated" that "language is the system of sounds and words used by humans to express their thought and feelings; a particular way or style of speaking or writing".

Figurative language is often characterized by the use of figurative speech. A figure of speech is a way of saying one thing and meaning another. There are many classification of figure of speech such as from Richard (1965) and Morner & Rausch (1991). Richard (1965) mentioned that "the two most common figures of speech are metaphor and simile, but there are many other less common ones". However, Morner and Rausch (1991) have different opinion toward kinds of figure of speech. They proposed four kind figures of speech such as metaphor, simile, personification, and hyperbole.

Wilss (1982) who states that translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of a written source language text (SLT) into an optimally equivalent target language text (TLT), and which requires the syntactic, the semantic, and the pragmatic understanding and analytical processing of the source text. Syntactic understanding is related to style and meaning. Understanding of semantics is meaning related activity. Finally, pragmatic understanding is related to the message or implication of a sentence. This definition does not state what is transferred. Rather, it states the requirement of the process.

Nazir (1983) states that "a descriptive method is a method used to investigate of an object, a set of condition, which takes place in the present

time.” Therefore a goal of descriptive research is to systematically, factually, and accurately describe or illustrate the facts, characteristics, and relationships of the element of the object investigated. This study is designed to describe the translation of similes and metaphors in *Julius Caesar* from English to Indonesian.

Larson (1984) conducted a research on simile and metaphor. He discussed simile and metaphor together. According to her, a metaphor or simile has four parts including ‘topic’, ‘image’, ‘point of similarity’ and ‘nonfigurative equivalent’. She also divided the simile and metaphor into *dead* and *live* categories. Finally, she proposed five ways to translate metaphors of which three can be applied to translation of similes. They are: (1) Substitute a simile of the receptor language which has the same meaning; (2) keep the same simile and explain the meaning, that is, the topic and/or point of similarity may be added; and (3) translate the meaning of the simile without keeping the metaphorical imagery.

Brislin (1976) said that translation is a general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language to another, whether the language is in written or oral form, whether the languages have established orthographies or not; or whether one or both languages is based on signs, as with signs of the deaf. There is also another expert.

Nida and Taber (1974) state that translating consists in reproducing the TL the closest natural equivalent of the SL message, first in terms of meaning, and secondly in terms of style. In relation to this notion of translation, they

further add that translating must aim primarily at “reproducing the message”. Having this idea, a translator should be able to make good grammatical and lexical adjustments. However, since no two languages are identical, there can never be a fully exact translation.

Potter (1967), the general term that will use for the figure of speech that make up figurative language is metaphor, much as the term imagery, which narrowly refers to visual phenomenon, is nevertheless used to cover other sense impression as well. Figurative language is expressed by means of metaphor or other figure of speech.

From some of the studies above, it is known that they have not examined literary works holistically. It's meaning that they have not researched the translation work of three factors as whole, objective factors, genetic factors, and affective factors. They are more researched objective conditions. The equation is that the writer also examines a literary work objectively only, meaning that the writer does not examine the work of the translation as a whole three factors.

2.2 Theoretical Background

In this section I would like to talk about two areas of studies: (1) translation techniques, (2) translation, and (3) simile.

1. Translation Techniques

Translation techniques is a procedures for analyzing and classifying how equivalence translations take place and can be applied to various lingual units. Therefore, translation techniques can be referred to as the

realization of the decision process, the results of which can be identified in the translation work.

Molina and Albir (2002) defines translation techniques as a '*procedure to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works*', referring to the steps that translators do to translate.

Molina and Albir (2002) suggest that translation techniques refer to '*actual step taken by the translator in each textual micro unit*'. This means that translation techniques are ways to divert text messages from the source language of the target language used for the micro level such as data, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

A translator can use one, two, three or four techniques together in translating the speech. Newmark (1988) describe "*you can describe them as two or more bites at one cherry*". If the translator uses only one technique in translating one utterance or sentence, it is commonly called a single technique. If the translator uses two techniques is called couplet techniques, if uses three techniques is called triplet techniques, and if uses four techniques is called quadruplet techniques.

In single technique, a translator only used one technique in translating one sentence, is it used literal technique, borrowing, transposition, or modulation. This is the example of used single technique:

SL: He bought *pizza* yesterday

TL: *Dia membeli pizza kemarin*

The translation above, word usage “pizza” in target language (TL) is an example of single technique because the translator only used one technique that is a borrowing technique.

In this study, another example from “Breakfast at tiffany’s” novel is:

SL: As though she’d been attended by *Cleopatra*’s maids.

TL: *Seolah-olah baru saja didandani oleh dayang-dayang Cleopatra.*

The translation above, word “Cleopatra” in target language (TL) is a single technique because the translator only used one technique that is a borrowing technique.

The translation techniques used in this study are taken from the opinions of Molina and Albir (2002), Hatim and Munday (2004), and Bosco (2008). The techniques are direct technique and indirect techniques.

Which is included in the direct techniques are borrowing technique, calque technique, literal technique. And the indirect techniques are transposition technique, modulation technique, compensation technique, adaptation technique, description technique, discursive creation technique, established equivalent technique, generalization technique, particularization technique, reduction technique, substitution technique, variation technique.

2. Translation

Nowadays the exchanging of information across nation happens almost every second. It happens because there is a rapid development of science and technology as well as no boundaries relation between nations. No way has yet been found to solve the problems in overcoming language barriers and of accelerated assimilation (Robinson, 2003, p. 1). One solution might be in the terms of translation.

Translation considered as an important thing in this global world where everyone need it to access the information from all over the world. A number of experts have given the definitions of translation. Bell (1991) for example, states that translation is a particular instance of a more general phenomenon (the exchange of information by mean of language), and, hence, as preliminary to a discussion of multilingual information exchange. Translation is the meaning and the style or tone that is expressed in the target language (language of the receiver) should not deviate from the meaning and the style or tone that is expressed in the source language A. Widyamartaya (1991).

According to Newmark, as quoted by Hartono (2009) translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Assumed that translation is, apart from the reproduction of phrase logically petrified and interlingually highly standardized texts, a form of contextual performance requiring substance abilities of source language (SL) and target language (TL) text

synchronization on the syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic stylistic level. From those definitions above, we can say that translation is a process of exchanging a text from the source language to the target language which involved socio-cultural, knowledge and linguistic criteria in both languages.

The source language and the target language are two different languages coming from two different places. There will be some differences in translating one language to another language. Those differences are in the terms of grammatical and lexical choices. Those differences might result some changes in the information or message in the translation text.

The knowledge of language is complex. As quoted by Bell (1991), Johnson and Whitelock stated that the professional (technical) translator has access to five distinct kinds of knowledge; target language (TL) knowledge; text-type knowledge; source language (SL) knowledge; subject area ('real world') knowledge, and contractive language. These five distinct kinds of knowledge are the basic thing for the translator.

According to Molina and Albir (2002), there are 18 translation techniques: Adaptation, Amplification, Borrowing, Calque, Compensation, Description, Discursive Creation, Establish Equivalent, Generalization, Linguistic Amplification, Linguistic Compression, Literal Translation, Modulation, Particularization, Reduction, Substitution, Transposition, Variation.

3. Simile

When we are talking about simile, it is one of the common figures of speech that found in literary texts. Pierini (2007), similes fulfil an aesthetic function and are usually creative; it is a way of talking about something in a surprising way. It cannot be translated literally since it may cause misinterpretation in other languages. Misinterpretation of the similes could happen when they have different point of similarity or image in other languages. According to Larson (1984) not all the similes can be easily understood and it is usually cannot be translated literally.

We can breakdown simile into structures. Indeed, one researcher stated that simile has a tripartite structure, consisting of: 'topic' or *comparandum*, (the entity described by simile); 'vehicle', or *comparatum*, (the entity to which the topic is compared), accompanied by a comparison marker; 'similarity feature(s)' (the properties shared by topic and vehicle), which can be expressed explicitly or left unsaid (Pierini, 2007. P. 23).

Simile is somehow almost similar to metaphor. Pohlig (2007) stated that metaphor so often plays important roles in the conceptual mechanism of simile. Both similes and metaphors are comparison figure of speech. We usually recognize simile from its comparison marker. But not all of them have it. They are sometimes made without using the words 'like' or 'as'.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

One solution in overcoming language barriers and of accelerated assimilation might be in the terms of translation. We can say that translation is a process of exchanging a text from the source language to the target language which involved socio-cultural, knowledge and linguistic criteria in both languages. A translator must consider several aspects in order to produce a good translation. The differences of the source language text and the target language text might result some changes in the information or message in the translation text. In general, the purpose of translation is to reproduce various kinds of texts in another language and thesis making them available to wider readers (Ordudari, 2007). So that everyone on earth have a chance to benefit from it.

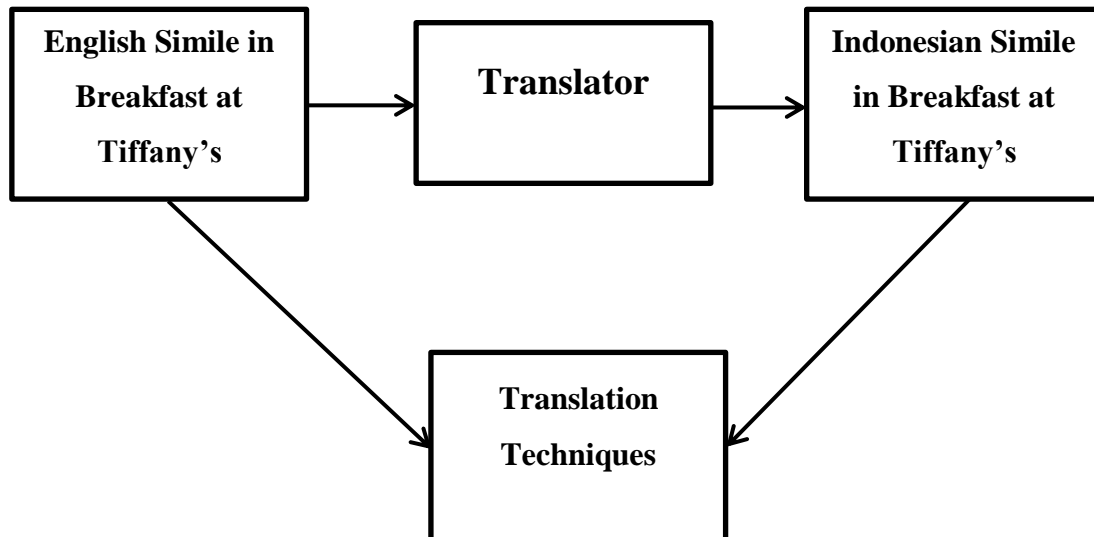
Translation is a difficult task. No wonder that sometimes it caused some problems. When we meet a problem it means that we challenge difficulty. Even though it is problematic, a text should be translated as accurate and natural as possible. A translator should work hard to find out the meaning of the text since literary text might have connotative meaning.

Simile is a figurative speech which comparing two different things by using connection words as, like, such as, seems, etc. We can compare a person, object or process by using simile.

We might use strategies to overcome the problems in translation. Hartono (2009) suggested that procedure is the same as strategies use by the translator to solve problems in translation process based on the purpose of translation itself.

A translator might face some difficulties in translating simile since it sometimes has connotative meaning. It is hard to translate simile if we do not have any strategies.

The diagram of translation technique by Molina and Albir (2002):



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter deals will the conclusions and suggestions for translator and suggestions for the future researcher.

2.1. Conclusions

Based on the analysis in Chapter Four, some conclusions can be drawn as follows;

The analysis of 'Breakfast at Tiffany's' by Truman Capote and its Indonesian version show that many techniques were used to translate English simile into Indonesian. The techniques are Direct Technique and Indirect Technique. They are direct technique: Literal Technique: 14 (25,9%), Borrowing Technique: 2 (3,7%), indirect technique: Transposition Technique: 5 (9,2%), Modulation Technique: 4 (7,4%), Adaptation Technique: 6 (11,1%), Description Technique: 8 (14,8%), Discursive Creation Technique: 9 (16,6%), Generalization Technique: 8 (14,8%), Reduction Technique: 3 (5,5%). So, the writer used nine techniques used to analyse the novel.

The last thing that can be concluded from the analysis is that simile is not always translated into simile in the target language, especially for the compressed simile. Sometimes, the English compressed simile is not figuratively translated.

5.2. Suggestions

A translator must have a wide range of techniques in order to handle some problems arising in the translation of source language text to target language text. She/he should choose the most appropriate technique for each problem in order to produce a good translation.

A translator must be very careful in translating English simile because if it is translated incorrectly, the target language reader might lose the real message of the author.

For future researchers, the writer suggests for next researchers to conduct a similar research and it would be more beneficial to analyze translation techniques in simile from another data.

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