

An analysis of metaphor and simile translation strategies in “The Jungle Book” novel

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Abstract

This study examined about metaphor and simile translation strategies in “The Jungle Book” novel. The objective of the study are: (1) To find out the metaphor and simile in “The Jungle Book” Novel (2) To know the translation strategies used by the translator in translating. The method of this study is descriptive qualitative. It is concerned with the description of the data in the form of conversation and naration. In analyzed the data, the writer used technique developed by Spradley and Newmark theories. The result of study indicate that most dominant is found more than simile in “The Jungle Book” novel. While the translation strategies used by the translator in translating in “The Jungle Book” novel are most dominant metaphor namely reproducing the same metaphorical image in the targer language and simile found is Literal translation (retention of the same vehicle/image).

Keyword: *Metaphor, Novel, Simile, Strategies Translation, The Jungle Book*

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A. Introduction

Translation is the right tool to help readers throughout the world find an understanding of the paper and connect people who have different languages. Chabban (in Antar, 2002) states that translation is "a finicky job" as it has not yet been reduced to strict scientific rules, and it allows for the differences that are known to exist between different personalities. Translation is a heavily subjective art, especially when it deals with matters outside the realm of science where precisely defined concepts are more often expressed by certain generally accepted terms. The novel, as a complete and extensive form of literature, is widely translated into various languages. Translating novels doesn't seem as easy as translating plain text. Many novel translators face difficulties when translating, among them the issues related to translation are figurative languages such as metaphors and similes.

The purpose of the literary work is to convey as much as possible and as briefly as possible in the beautiful delivery. One of them is "The Jungle Book", a collection of stories written by an English writer Rudyard Kipling published in 1894. It tells the story of wild life in Seoni Forest in India. Most of the

characters are animals such as Share Khan the tiger and Baloo the bear, and the main character is a boy named "Mowgli", a child raised in a wolf forest. Story that use fantasy style to convey law and freedom, which teach respect to the authority of obedience and know one's place in a society with "the law of the jungle".

For this reason, the writer is interested in analyzing the translation of the metaphor and simile of the novel "The Jungle Book" and finding out the strategies used by the translator (Djokolelono). Therefore, the writer takes the title "an analysis of metaphor and simile translation strategies in "the jungle book" novel". Besides reading novels is fun, readers can also reveal text messages in the novel so that readers can enrich their language and culture.

B. Methods

The research design of the study is a descriptive qualitative. This research include of 2 data: first, primary data is data collected by the researcher himself, the result is certainly more accurate and up to date. The primary data source in this study is the sentences in "The Jungle Book" novel. Where the data that the writer collects from all sentences which contain figurative metaphor and simile in Indonesian and English version. Second, Secondary data is data collected by other parties. The data used are taken from various types of books and relevant materials such as linguistics theory books, values, education, journals, articles, pdf and text contained in internet media (by browsing) related to research conducted. In this research, the researcher used for data analysis techniques according Spradley (1980) this analysis divided into three stages, as follow: domain analysis, taxonomy analysis and componential analysis is the final of both the above analysis.

C. Result

The finding section has two parts. Each part is divided into several subsections. The first section presents the finding of the metaphor and simile in "The Jungle Book" Novel. The second one present the translation strategies used by the translator in translating metaphor and simile in "The Jungle Book" Novel.

1. Metaphor

The findings are displayed in the form of tables containing frequencies and percentages that represent the amount of findings. There is also a description that describes each table.

Table 1. An Analysis of Figurative Language

No	Figurative Language								
1.	Metaphor	DM	CM	SM	AM	RM	OM	Total	Percentages
		4	-	3	3	-	10		
		20%	-	15%	15%	-	50%	20	27%
2.	Simile							56	73%

Based on the table, the writer found that the data of simile more dominant high that the data of metaphor. Which are simile 73% and metaphor 27%. According to Newmark, a metaphor is defined as an indirect comparison between two or more apparently unrelated things. The point of similarity may be physical but often it is chosen for its connotations. The writer discovers sentence that contains metaphor that is used in "The Jungle Book" novel, they are:

a. Original Metaphor

From the overall types of metaphor, the highest found in this research is the original metaphor which the data of percentage having 50%. Original metaphor is a metaphor created by the writer so that the discourse is more interesting and is often used to highlight the essence of the writer message. The writer through this metaphor convey their ideology and personality. For example

- i. "O thou Mowgli-for Mowgli the frog" (p.10)
- ii. "and it is I, Raksha [The Demon]," (p.9)

b. Dead Metaphor

In this research dead metaphor is the second highest type of data found with the data percentage of 20%. Dead metaphor is defined as a metaphor in which in the sense of a transferred image is not present and goes unnoticed. It is a metaphor which has lost its metaphorical sense. For example

- i. "It was the Jackal-Tabaqui, the Dish-licker." (p.3)
- ii. "Softly! What dost thou know of softness, old Ironfeet?" (p.39)

c. Standard Metaphor

The third type is the standard metaphor with a data percentages 15%. Standard metaphor, which defines as an established metaphor, not deadened by overuse. For example

- i. "Hear you, fat pigs of the sea." (p.143)
- ii. "Darzee, the Tailorbird," (p.148)

d. Adapted Metaphor

And the last is adapted metaphor with 15% data percentage. Adapted metaphor, where this metaphor has been adapted by translators or speakers into new contexts.

- i. "But he had a voice as soft as wild honey dripping from a tree, ... (p.14)
- ii. "...and a skin softer than down." (p.14)

Based on Newmark's theory that actually there are 6 types of metaphors, 2 other types are not found, namely cliché metaphor and recent metaphor.

e. Simile

Simile is part of the elements that can be found in literary texts. Simile can also be said to be a general figure of speech found in many languages. Pierini (2007) describes simile as a figure of speech with a tripartite structure consisting of a topic, that is, the entity described by simile. The writer discovers sentence that contains simile that is used in "The Jungle Book" novel, they are:

- i. "Does he think that our buck are like his fat Waingung a bullocks?" (p.5)
- ii. "The tiger's roar filled the cave with thunder." (p.9)
- iii. "Her eyes, like two green moons in the darkness, facing the blazing eyes of Shere Khan." (p.9)

2. Strategies in Translating Metaphor

Strategies in translating metaphor based on Newmark (1998) have seven strategies namely reproducing the same metaphorical image in the TL, substituting the SL image with a different TL image having similar sense, translating a metaphor using a simile (conversely, a simile may be translated by using a metaphor), translating a metaphor (or simile) using a simile together with an explanation of its sense, converting metaphor to sense (paraphrasing), deleting of the metaphorical expression, and using the same metaphor together with its sense which can be viewed as deriving from three broad alternatives. There are the table of percentage of strategies in translating metaphor.

Table. 2 the table of percentage of strategies in translating metaphor.

No	Figurative Language "Translation Strategies"								Total	Percentages
	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	M6	M7			
1.	Metaphor	15	3	2	-	-	-	-	20	27%
		75%	15%	10%	-	-	-	-		

a. Metaphor Translation Strategies (M1)

In this case, the translator used formal equivalence to connect the source text image and the target text image. The table below is data from M1 found by the writer:

No	Metaphor : M1		Reproducing the same metaphorical image in the TL.
	Source Language	Target Language	
1.	“O thou Mowgli-for Mowgli the frog” (p.10)	“ <i>Engkaulah Mowgli-Mowgli si katak,</i> ” (hal.15)	
2.	“and it is I, Raksha [The Demon],” (p.9)	“ <i>dan ini aku, Raksha, sang hantu,</i> ” (hal.14)	

b. Metaphor Translation Strategies (M2)

Substituting the source language image with a different target language image having similar sense is used when no representation conforms precisely to the one in the SL and which does not clash with the TL culture.

No	Metaphor : M2		Substituting the SL image with a different TL image having similar sense.
	Source Language	Target Language	
1.	“It was the Jackal-Tabaqui, the Dish-licker.” (p.3)	“ <i>Itu Ajag-si Tabaqui, penjilat piring.</i> ” (hal.8)	
2.	“When you’re south of the Sticky Water. [he meant the Equator] and your tail tingles,” (p.122)	“ <i>Kalau kau berada di selatan air melekat. (maksudnya Khatulistiwa) dan ekormu merinding,</i> ” (hal.120)	

c. Metaphor Translation Strategies (M3)

Translating a metaphor using a simile, this strategy modifies an emotive metaphorical expression to suit the TL if that context is not as emotive as the SL.

No	Metaphor : M3		Translating a metaphor using a simile.
	Source Language	Target Language	
1.	“But he had a voice as wild honey dripping from a tree,...” (p.14)	“ <i>Suaranya lembut bagaikan madu liar menetes dari pohon</i> ” (hal.19)	
2.	“...and a skin softer than down.” (p.14)	“ <i>...dan kulitnya selembut bulu angsa muda.</i> ” (hal.19)	

3. Simile Translation Strategies

In translating similes, Pierini proposed 6 translation strategies. The writer found 5 strategies used by translator to translate similes in "The Jungle Book" novel.

Table. 3 the table of percentage of strategies in translating simile

No.	Simile	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	Total	Percentages
1		38	3	2	4	9	-	56	73%
		68%	5%	4%	7%	16%	-		

a. Simile Translation Strategies (S1)

Literal translation is a strategy used when translators can translate simile into TL directly and produce natural parable translations.

No	Simile : S1		Literal translation
	Source Language	Target Language	
1.	“Does he think that our buck are like his fat Waingunga Bullocks?” (p.5)	“ <i>Dia pikir kijang-kijang di sini seperti sapi-sapi peternakan gemuk di waingunga?</i> ” (hal.10)	
2.	“The tiger’s roar filled the cave with thunder.” (p.9)	“ <i>Geram harimau itu mengisi gua bagaikan halilintar.</i> ” (hal.14)	

b. Simile Translation Strategies (S5)

This translation strategy has the second-highest frequency in this case study, with the data percentage of 16%. Replacement of the image with pragmatic value. This strategy can be applied to create images if added with gloss - notes or comments added to a piece of writing to explain different words or phrases - better understood in TL. The image is replaced by a word which can help the reader interpreting the simile: it refers to something amazing.

No	Simile : S5		Replacement of the image with pragmatic value.
	Source Language	Target Language	
1.	“At the other the thick jungle came down in a sweep to the grazing-grounds, and stopped there as though it had been cut off with a hoe.” (p.80)	“ <i>Dia tepi lainnya rimba raya bagaikan mengalir dan terhenti di padang itu bagaikan dipotong bajak raksasa.</i> ” (hal.81)	
2.	“Waving their flippers like the Frog Footman.” (p.136)	“ <i>Melambatkan sirip mereka seperti kodok si penjaga pintu.</i> ” (hal.131)	

c. Simile Translation Strategies (S4)

The same image retention plus an explanation of the similarity features. Basically, this strategy preserves the original simile and further clarifies it to eliminate any possible misunderstanding.

No	Simile : S4		Retention of the same image plus explicitation of similarity features.
	Source Language	Target Language	
1.	“Inky black all over, but with the panther markings showing up in certain lights like the pattern of watered silk.” (p.14)	“ <i>Hitam berkilau bagaikan sutera hitam dengan kilauan yang menunjukkan ia macan kumbang.</i> ” (hal.19)	
2.	“Then he jumped like a cat,” (p.135)	“ <i>Dan...ia terlompat bagaikan seekor kucing, terkejut.</i> ” (hal.126)	

d. Simile Translation Strategies (S2)

For this strategy, the translators replace images with different images. when the image of the simile does not clash with the TL culture, the translator may replace the image in the SL with a standard TL image.

No	Simile : S2		
	Source Language	Target Language	
1.	“Trembling monkeys huddled together on the walls and battlements looked like ragged shaky fringes of things.” (p.73)	“ <i>Barisan monyet yang bergerombolan di sepanjang dinding dan tembok benteng gemetaran bagaikan serpihan kain menggeletar.</i> ” (hal.73)	Replacement of the image with a different image.
2.	“His tail grew bottlebrushy at the thought of it,” (p.152)	“ <i>Ekornya menggelumbungkan seperti sikat botol memikirkan hal itu.</i> ” (hal.145)	
3.	“And he looking like a goblin in the torch-light.” (p.182)	“ <i>Dan ia tampak bagaikan hantu kecil di sinar obor-obor.</i> ” (hal.170)	

e. Simile Translation Strategies (S3)

This translation strategy has the lowest frequency in this case study, with the data percentage of 4%. Reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense. This strategy is usually employed when the simile do not exist or hard to comprehend in the target text.

No	Simile : S3		
	Source Language	Target Language	
1.	“Men drive us to the Salt House like silly sheep and tame,” (p.146)	“ <i>Manusia menggiring kami ke rumah garam bagai domba peliharaan.</i> ” (hal.140)	Reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to its sense.
2.	“But as a runaway gun goes down a steep bank-in one rush.” (p.196)	“ <i>Ia menghambur bagaikan meriam lepas di lereng yang sangat curam itu.</i> ” (hal.181)	

D. Discussion

In this section, the writer presents the analysis of figurative language and the translation strategies.

Table 3. The Componential Analysis

Research Questions	Metaphor		Simile	
Figurative Language	27%		73%	
Translations Strategies	Max	M1 = 75%	Max	S1 = 68%
	Min	M3 = 10%	Min	S3 = 4%

In the "The Jungle Book" novel written by Rudyard Kipling and the Indonesian version of the same name translated by Djokolelono, from a total of 73% of simile data and 27% of metaphor data. Based on these data that simile is the most research results found in the "The Jungle Book" novel. Simile is one of the parts of figurative language that most often appears and sounds natural. Based on simile theory, it can be defined as a statement of the relationship of similarity between two entities, basically different but considered to be the same in one or more respects. The author of the source text seems to prefer to use 'like' to show the parable found in the source text rather than choosing another word with the same meaning.

The use of figurative language style is significant to support the beauty of the novel to be written. Also, the appearance of language style will give a characteristic to the written story, because the style of language between one author and another must be different. In the "The Jungle Book" novel, simile language style forms have different characteristics. These characteristics are based on the type of vocabulary, namely, physical and non-physical vocabulary. In simile language style, physical vocabulary is more dominant than non-physical vocabulary.

Based on an analysis of the simile translation strategy, the writer found that the dominant translator used a 'literal translation strategy'. This means that the translator considers most of the parables as familiar to the target reader and the minimum strategy is 'Reduction of the simile'. The writer found that not many simile sentences were reduced image by the translator. Because in this novel, the source writer used a lot of similes that are easy to understand directly for the reader. Then the translator uses this strategy if he thinks it is more important and what is less important in the text concerning his intention.

While the metaphor the writer found is 20 metaphor data in the "The Jungle Book" novel. Where most of it is found is the type of original metaphor. According to metaphorical theory, this is made from a SL that has original thoughts and ideas. Source writer seem to use this metaphor to convey their personalities and comments about life. The lowest type is the standard metaphor. According to metaphorical theory, this type is the type that does not die because it is used too often.

Based on an analysis of the metaphor translation strategy, the writer found that the dominant translator used the 'Reproducing the same metaphorical image in the TL' strategy of 20 metaphor data, 75% of metaphors translated by taking the same picture in the TL. This means that the translator considers most of the metaphors to have the same picture in the TL and the minimum strategy is 'Translating a metaphor using a simile'.

In this study, the writer did not find cliché metaphor and recent metaphor. Based on the theory of the metaphor cliché is a metaphor that is similar to a dead metaphor where this metaphor is too often used and does not convey the figurative meaning, or it can be said that its beauty has diminished whereas recent metaphor is a metaphor that produces new words in a language or community of source languages — often categorized as slang and specific to each language. This proves that for both metaphors this is too confusing/not suitable if used in the "The Jungle Book" novel, because this novel is intended for adolescents where the message in this story teaches a lot about life and how to appreciate something.

For the translation strategies of metaphor, the writer only found 3 out of 7 strategies offered by Newmark. The other 4 strategies are translating a metaphor using a simile together with an explanation of its sense, converting metaphor to sense, deleting of the metaphorical expression, and using the same metaphor together with its sense. While for simile, the writer found 5 out of 6 strategies offered by Pierini. One other strategy is omission of the simile.

In this novel, the translator was not so challenging to translate metaphors and similes. That is because the source writer does not use complicated sentences when wanting to convey an idea so that the reader is easy to understand the intent of the author. Finally, based on the findings and explanations above, the analysis of the novel and metaphor translation strategies in "The Jungle Book" novel and the theory used above as evidence in analyzing figurative sentences and their translation strategies for metaphors and similes all worked.

E. Conclusion

Based on the findings and analysis, the results of the research can be concluded as follows: from the six most dominant the types of metaphor in "The Jungle Book" novel is original metaphor with the data percentage of 50% . and then, the simile in "The Jungle Book" novel found the data percentage of 73%.

Therefore, for the metaphor translation strategy, the writer found that the dominant strategy is reproducing the same metaphorical image in the target language with the data percentage of 75%, and for the least is translating a metaphor using a simile (conversely, a simile may be translated using a metaphor) with the data percentage of 10%. While the simile strategy, the writer found the dominant strategy is reproducing the same metaphorical image in the target language with the data percentage of 68% and the least used is reduction of the simile, if idiomatic, to it is sense with the data percentage of 4%.

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