

**AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR TRANSLATION IN THE NOVEL  
“LASKAR PELANGI ” BY ANDREA HIRATA**

**A THESIS**

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## ABSTRACT

### **DZAKIYYATUL ADIBAH : AN ANALYSIS OF METAPHOR TRANSLATION IN THE NOVEL “LASKAR PELANGI” BY ANDREA HIRATA**

Language is one of the most used tools by human to communicate with other. There are different language based on the country, and it is one of problem to know other. So, translation is needed. Translation is transfer a message from Source Language (SL) to Target Language (TL). Translation can be successful running the function as well if it can accurately re express the message from source language in target language, and the translated language is clear and easy to understand. Translating metaphor is one problem in translation. Sometimes, the point of similarity is implicit.

According to Newmark (1988: 5) “translation is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way the author intended the text. Larson (1982: 246) metaphor is grammatical forms which represent two propositions in semantic structure. in translating metaphor, the translator should be careful when transfer the meaning. There are some procedures of translating metaphor agreed by some experts: The metaphor maybe kept if the receptor language permits, a metaphor maybe change to simile by adding like or as, a metaphor of the receptor language which have the same meaning may be substituted, the translator may keep the metaphor and the meaning is explained and the meaning of the metaphor may be translated without keeping the metaphorical imaginary.

The writer took the data from two novels, *laskarpelangi* and The rainbow troops. The writer collected the data, then identifying and classifying the data, after that, juxtaposing the data between the two books. The writer used qualitative research.

There are 419 items of metaphor found in the novel, 325 are translated into target language, and the rest the writer could not find it. Based on the type, there are 332 items of dead metaphor and 87 items of live metaphor. When translate the metaphor, the translator used some procedures to translate metaphor, the writer found: the metaphors translate into metaphor 112 items, the metaphors translate into simile 20 items, the metaphors translate into other metaphor 156 items, the metaphors translated into its metaphor by adding the meaning 6 items and the metaphors translate without keeping the figurative sense 31 items.

In this research, the writer found two types of metaphors, live metaphor and dead metaphor. When translate the metaphors, the translator used all of the procedures of translation metaphor those are: translate metaphor into metaphor, translate metaphor into simile, translate metaphor by changing the metaphor into the synonym, translate metaphor by adding the meaning and the last, translate metaphor without keeping the figurative sense.

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### RATIFICATION

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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

After guiding, analyzing, briefing, and correcting **Dzakiyyatul Adibah's** thesis with the main number **58430657** entitled in "**An Analysis of Metaphor Translation in The Novel "Laskar Pelangi" by Andrea Hirata**" We have the opinion that this thesis could be offered be presented to the *Tarbiyah* Faculty of *Syekh Nurjati* State Institute for Islamic Studies *Cirebon*.  
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## **Letter of Authenticity**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

Herewith I acknowledge that the thesis is entitled in “An Analysis of Metaphor Translation in The Novel *Laskar Pelangi* By Andrea Hirata” is really my own writing with some quotations from some sources by using the acceptable scientific method of writing.

Honestly speaking, I have written this letter of authenticity according to the truth. I am sincerely responsible for my risk that will happen in the future if it is proven to offend the ethic of scientific writing.

Cirebon, October 2012  
The Writer

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*My thesis is dedicated to:*

*My parents;*

*My lovely mom "Hj. Maimaunah Anwar"*

*My lovely dad "Drs. H. achmad Rifa'i"*

*You are my everything*

*My sisters and brothers;*

*(angikoh, angeki, debi, afah, iffah, izzah, acik, aufa)*

*My friends*

*"lies, ilah, patul, tajwid, pay, mamay, eem, nenk nonk tika, asep, inar's mom, amel's mom, eby, mamang turmudzi, X-C52(ara, piyul, ica, eva, t'ani), all mbok's and uwas and all members of KUMAN LIMA "*

*Thanks for all, may Allah always blessing you*

*Love you forever.....*



## PREFACE

In the name of Allah, the most powerful, the most shelter and thanks be to Allah who has taught (the writer) by the primary invocation and safety always be given to the prophet and the messenger, Muhammad (peace be upon him), his family and his followers up to the end of the world.

The title of this thesis is *An Analysis of Metaphor Translation in The Novel laskar Pelangi by Andrea Hirata* is submitted to English Education Department of Syekh Nurjati State Institute for Islamic Studies in partial fulfillment of the requirements for Islamic Scholar Degree in English Education.

In composing this thesis, there are so many people who have participated, help and advised directly and indirectly. So, in this opportunity the writer would like to express her sincerity and profound thankfulness to:

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The writer realized that this thesis is still far from being perfect and there are many mistakes either in the arrangement or others.

Finally, the writer hopes this thesis will be some valuables to the reader, especially for the writer herself and for English Education Department of IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon as a reference in general.

Cirebon, October 2012

The writer

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. The Background of The Problem

People tend to live in different languages. However, with the development of information and technology in many areas, this disparity can be an obstacle for some people who do not share the same language to get information. In this case, translation can be very helpful to someone who face language barrier. Therefore translation from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) becomes very important to bridge across those different languages.

According to Newmark (1988: 5) “translation is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way the author intended the text”. However misunderstanding can be happen if the speaker does not give the information clearly.

Translation is transfer a language to other language in order to be understood by others. Nababan (1999: 24) *Proses penerjemahan bisa diartikan sebagai serangkaian kegiatan yang dilakukan oleh seorang penerjemah pada saat ia mengalihkan amanat dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa yang lain.* The process of translation is an activity doing by a translator when she or he transfers a message from source language to target language.

From the statement above, we can see that the most important thing is moving a meaning not only translate word by word. The consequence is there must be a change of language form exactly at the target language, because the most important is the meaning not the form of language.

Larson (1984: 15) said that there are two main kinds of translations. One is form based and the other is meaning-based. Form based translation attempt to follow the form of the source language, it is known as literal translation. Meaning-based translations make every effort to communicate the meaning of source language text in natural forms of the receptor language called as idiomatic translation.

In producing a good translation, the translator must comprehend language, culture, and implicit meaning from the source language and transfer to the target language accurately. According to Tytler (1962: 9) there are three descriptions to get a good translation: first, translation should give a good transcript from the original works ideas. Second, the style and manner of writing should be of the same character with that of the original. Third, the translation should have all the ease of original composition.

During the development of the translation is used, the field of translation is more extensive. Literary work that is explored by the experts is one of the translation works. Literary works have aesthetic values that emphasize the beauty of the words. A literary translator usually encounters problems linguistic, literary and aesthetic, and socio-cultural.



In creating literary work an author uses his or her imagination to take characters and their entire problem that is factious, even though sometimes there is an author who makes a literary work based on reality that reveals to the daily life in his relationship with society. He or she tries to describe his experiences in the work.

One of literary works is novel. Novel is story description about humans who pass time and color the world which actual deed or even not that is wrote into beautiful language in order to be useful to the reader. The word novel come from a Latin word novellus or novus means news or announcement, and then absorb to English to call the short story from Italian, novella. Novella is short story the originally contrast from the traditional version, the story that the writer is free to the every thing according to his imaginary. In "The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Curentt Home" can also be obtained statement which says that the novel is a story with a plot, long enough to fill one book or more, the working lives of men and women who are imaginative (1960: 853).

The novel became part of the literary work and as a result of work of human creation. Literature in the form of the novel will never escape from the language which is the main medium of literature. Literature and humans are closely related because of the existence of literature as well Things are often stems from problems with the high power of imagination. Author pours problems that exist around the literary work.

Keraf (2007: 113) said language style known in terms of style and rhetoric in the Indonesian language to learn science called stylistic. Style of language is limited as a way of expressing ideas through language typically showing the spirit and personality of the author or the language user.

Many literatures work used metaphor to make it better and more interesting. Metaphor is essential cognitive tools which consist of a structural mapping from source conceptual domain onto target conceptual domain. According to Peter Newmark, the main and one serious purpose of metaphor is to describe an entity, event or quality more comprehensively and concisely in a more complex way than is possible by using literal language.

Newmark(1982:84) said words are not things, but symbols of things. On Martinet's model we may regard words as the first articulation of meaning, and since all symbols are metaphors or metonyms replacing their objects, all words are metaphorical.

In short, a metaphor is defined as a figure of speech, or something that we use to replace "normal" words in order to help others understand or enjoy our message, such as "a blanket of snow" or the popular software "Windows"

One of Indonesian popular book entitled in *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata that has been translated into English named *The Rainbow Troops*, use much of metaphor. A note from Tempo magazine that rewrites on the novel "Andrea managed to present the memories of an interesting story. Moreover, clad in a number of powerful metaphors and descriptions..".(Hirata: 2008)

*Laskar Pelangi* is the most popular novel in Indonesia. It was first published by *Bentang Pustaka* 2005. Then, it started to be translated by Anggie Kilbane by the end of March. She changed the title of *Laskar Pelangi* to The Rainbow Troops. This novel was published by the same publisher Bentang Pustaka.

*Lasakar pelangi* or The Rainbow Troops won praise from Cristopher Merrill, academic literature at the University of Iowa. Hirata said in his blog Cristoper Merrill is the director of International writing at the University of Iowa the United States and it is the one who has made Iowa elected Unesco city of literature. Furthermore, Hirata said that the truth was very difficult to get a compliment from him. From 34 authors international writing program at the University of Iowa this year “Only I got the compliment” .it make Hirata more confident and more grateful.

There are some studies relevant with this thesis such as: Fahmi Rizal (2004), a student of English department of *IAIN syekh Nur Jati*, Sutri (2009), a student of Indonesian Literature in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, and Mustafiah Nur Pratiwi (2010), Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta,

The aims of the research conducted by Fahmi Rizal (2004) are to find out the kinds of metaphors that found in the novel entitled” No Greater Love”, to know the methods and techniques of translation that are applied in translating English metaphor in the novel and to find out the solutions should be taken to overcome the problems of metaphors translating in the novel. The difference

between the previous studies with the current is in the previous study the writer used types of metaphor proposed by Newmark, there are four types: stock metaphor, recent metaphor, original metaphor, dead metaphor. The writer found all of them in the novel.

Sutri (2009), her research title is *Dimensi Sosial Dalam Novel Laskar Pelangi Karya Andrea Hirata: Tinjauan Sosialogi Sastra (2009)*. In her research, she uses words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and utterances in *Laskar Pelangi* novel as the data. Then, she uses dialectic model by Lucien Goldmann. The objectives of her research are to describe the structure elements of the novel and the social dimension on Andrea Hirata's *Laskar Pelangi* novel. The results are the structure elements of the *Laskar Pelangi* novel have some aspects which tied and strengthen each other. The structural aspects build the events and the story meaning of the novel well. Then, according to sociology analysis, it can be found that social dimension and economic differentiation which focus on poverty problem in this novel concern on three aspects, i.e. a) temporal poverty, b) structural poverty, and c) the world view.

Mustafiah Nur Pratiwi (2010). *A Comparative Study Between English and Indonesian Address System Used in Novel Entitled Twilight Saga and Laskar Pelangi Tetralogy*. She used descriptive qualitative analysis which focuses on politeness principles in address system to analyze the data. The purpose of this study is to clarify the variations of address system and compare them. Besides that, it is to find out the reasons of using address system and

compare them. The result of the data are firstly, the types of the variations of address system come into 13 types; first name, last name, nick name, full name, intimate name, kinship name, mockery, title, profession, title plus first name, title plus last name, title plus full name and title plus profession. Secondly, there are 9 reasons in using address system; showing anger, showing anxiety, showing intimacy, showing kinship, showing mockeries, showing name, showing power/authority, showing respectful, and showing solidarity

The differences between the writer and the two previous writers ( in the same novel) are the theme and the perspective. Mustafiah Nur pratiwi writes the use of English and Indonesian address system in *Laskar Pelangi* novel (2005) by using descriptive qualitative analysis which focuses on politeness principle in address system. While, Sutri writes social dimension in *Laskar Pelangi* novel (2005) by using sociology of literature perspective. The writer analyzes the influence of community spirit in gaining education in *Laskar Pelangi* novel by using sociological approach in literature perspective.

Metaphor is widely used in any form of communication such as in daily communication, articles in newspaper, advertisements, novels, poems and others. By using metaphor, the reader or the listener will be more interested. But, it is not easy to translate metaphor.

There are some problems that make the reader unknown about the meaning. Sometimes the point of similarity is hard to identify or the point of similarity is understood differently in another culture. Ricky is a rock” it is mean

“he does not move” or he cannot talk” or it can be “he is very strong”. Translating literary a metaphor into a target language could lead to a very wrong meaning if the point of similarity is not clear.

From the background above, the researcher interested in research the translation of metaphor on the novel *The Rainbow Troops*. The title of this research is “An Analysis of Metaphor Translation in the Novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata.

## **B. The Identification of the Problem**

The identification of the problem in this research is divided into three parts, there are:

### 1. The Field of the Problem

The field of the research from this thesis is “translation”

### 2. The Kinds of the Problem.

There are some problems in translating metaphor such as: The image used in the metaphor is unknown in the receptor language and the topic of the metaphor is not always clearly stated and process a problem for the reader and sometimes the point of similarity is implicit and hard to identify.

### 3. The Main Problem

The main problem of this thesis is to analyze metaphor translation on the novel entitled in “*Laskar Pelangi*” by Andrea Hirata.

### **C. The Limitation of the Problem**

The problems are limited on aspect as follows:

1. The types of metaphor in the novel entitled on "*Laskar Pelangi*" by Andrea Hirata.
2. The procedures of translating Indonesian metaphor into English in the novel "The Rainbow troops".

### **D. The Questions of The Research**

1. What types of metaphor are used in the novel *Laskar Pelangi*?
2. How are the procedures of translating Indonesian metaphor into English in the novel The Rainbow Troops?

### **E. The Aims of The Research**

1. To describe the types of metaphor are used in the novel *Laskar Pelangi*
2. To describe the procedures of translating Indonesian metaphors into English in the novel The Rainbow Troops

### **F. The use of the Research**

The use of studying the research is includes:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This study is hoped by the researcher to give new contribution and information especially for translation field

## 2. Practical Benefit

This study is hoped to give deeper understanding and enrich the knowledge and experience especially for the researcher and generally for the reader also can provide information about language style (metaphor) and the procedures translating that related to literature study.



## CHAPTER II

### THE THEORETICAL FONDATION

#### A. Translation

##### 1. Definition of translation

Translation typically has been used to transfer written or spoken Source language text to equivalent written or spoken target language text. Widyamartaya (1991:11), Nida and Taber define translation as follows: "translation consist in reproducing the message into receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning, and secondly in term of style". This statement gives an additional aspect in translation, that is naturalness of target language both the meaning and the style".

Larson (1984: 3) said that translation is a change of form. When we speak of the language form, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, etc, which are spoken or written. The form from which the translation will be made is called source language and the form from into which is to be changed will be called receptor language.

Translation is not writing some opinions, not also just change the meaning without look at the message of the source language. The best translation should not read as translation, the translation should read like a

piece of original composition and must express the whole meaning of the original.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary (2000:1438) translation is (1) the process of changing the form that is written or spoken to another language (2) the text or work that has been changed from one language to another (3) a process of changing into a different form.

Newmark (1982: 7) said that "translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language". The primary aim of translation is reproducing a message, and to do it the translator must make a good grammatical and lexical adjustment. However, since no two languages are identical, there can never be a fully exact translation.

There are several meanings of translation from the experts but the point is the change from one to another. However, they are comprehended in different ways or modes. Larson (1984: 30) translation consists of studying the lexicon and grammatical structure, communication situation and cultural context of the source language text by analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. It means that translation is not only transfer the meaning but also analyzing the grammar and cultural context to another.

Larson (1984: 6) mentions some characteristics to get the best translation as follows:

- Use the normal language forms of the receptor language.
- Communicate to the receptor language speakers the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the source language
- Maintain the dynamics of the original source language text.

## **2. Translation procedure**

Translation procedures are used for sentences and the smaller units of language. Here are translation procedures proposed by Newmark(1988:81). There are 18 procedures in translation: they are; literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shift or transpositions, modulation, Recognized Translation, Translation Label, Componential Analysis, Compensation, Paraphrase, reduction and expansion, other procedures (equivalence and adaptation), couplets, triplets, quadruplets, notes, addition and glosses. However, all of them is uncertain relevant for translator that involve Indonesian language as target language or source language.

a. Literal

Literal is to transfer or to convert the grammatical structure of the SL both word and sentence to the nearest equivalence of the TL which the words are translated individually and out of context.

SL: the ball is kicked by Andre

TL: *bola itu di tendang oleh Andre.*

b. Transference

Transference is the process of transferring a SL word to a TL text as a translation procedure. The word then becomes a 'loan word', because the TL does not have a lexicalized correspondence, or for stylistic or rhetorical reasons. According to of Molina and Albir (2002: 509), transference is called pure borrowing. In Some authorities deny that this is a translation procedure, but no other term is appropriate if a translator decides to use an SL word for his text. For example:

SL: she hears to the radio

TL: *dia mendengarkan radio.*

c. Naturalization

This procedure succeeds transference and adapts the SL word first to the normal pronunciation, then- to the normal morphology (word-forms) of the TL. It is almost same with transference. The differentiation

between transference and naturalization is from the morphology, in naturalization, morpheme of the word is matched with target language.

For example:

SL: Strategy, scheme, analysis

TL: strategi, skema, analisis.

#### d. Cultural Equivalent

This is an approximate translation where a SL cultural word is translated by a TL cultural word. This procedure has translator to transfer the relevant cultural equivalent of the SL which is possessed by the TL. The main purpose of the procedure is to support or supplement another translation procedure in a couplet. For example:

SL: Bachelor of Arts, Notire

TL: sarjana muda, Pengacara

#### e. Functional Equivalent

Functional equivalent is common procedure, applied to cultural words, requires the use of a culture free word, sometimes with a new specific term; it therefore neutralizes or generalizes the SL word. For example: *baccalaureat* - 'French secondary school leaving exam'; *Sejm* - '*Polish parliament*'.

f. Descriptive Equivalent

Description is to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. Description and function are essential elements in explanation and therefore in translation. In translation discussion, function used to be neglected. For example: to translate the Italian *panettone* as traditional Italian cake eaten on New Year's Eve. Other example is *Samurai*--described as 'the Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century'; its function was 'to provide officers and administrators'.

g. Synonymy

The word 'synonym' is used in the sense of a near TL equivalent to an SL word in a context, where a precise equivalent may or may not exist. This procedure is used for a SL word where there is no clear one-to-one equivalent, and the word is not important in the text, in particular for adjectives or adverbs of quality (which in principle are 'outside' the grammar and less important than other components of a sentence). A synonym is only appropriate where literal translation is not possible and because the word is not important enough for componential analysis. A translator cannot do without synonymy; he has to make do with it as a compromise, in order to translate more important segments of the text,

segments of the meaning, more accurately. But unnecessary use of synonyms is a mark of many poor translations. For example:

SL: Meatball (English)

TL: *Bakso (Indonesia)* Not *daging bola*.

#### h. Through-Translation

Through translation is literal translation of common collocations, names of organizations, the components of compounds and perhaps phrases. The most obvious examples of through-translations are the names of international organizations, which often consist of 'universal' words, which may be transparent for English and Romance languages. Normally, through-translations should be used only when they are already recognized terms. For example: SL: UN (united nations) TL: *PBB (perserikatan bangsa-bangsa)*

#### i. Shifts Or Transpositions

A 'shift' (Catford's term) or 'transposition' (Vinay and Darbelnet) is a translation procedure involving a change in the grammar from SL to TL. One type, the change from singular to plural. A second type of shift is required when an SL grammatical structure does not exist in the TL. The third type of shift is the one where literal translation is grammatically possible but may not accord with natural usage in the TL. The fourth type

of transposition is the replacement of a virtual lexical gap by a grammatical structure. For example:

From singular to plural: the sheep

Domba-domba itu.

Position of adjective: the lazy women

wanita yang malas

From passive to active: the book is read by her

Dia membaca buku itu.

#### j. Modulation

Vinay and Darbelnet coined the term 'modulation' to define 'a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought'. Modulation can be done in some ways, they are; positive into double negative, double negative into positive (antonym), abstract into concrete, cause into effect, one part into another, reversal of terms, and active into passive. Free modulations are used by translators 'when the TL rejects literal translation', which, means virtually always. In other words, modulation is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST; it can be lexical or structural. For example: "you are going to have a child", is translated become *anda akan menjadi seorang bapak*.



#### k. Recognized Translation

Recognized translation normally uses the official or the generally accepted translation of any institutional term. In other words, it is used when the TL accepted translation for the SL both words and sentence. It is sometimes inappropriate or poor, but the speaker of TL is fine with that.

SL: Gas station, football, among every tongue and tribe.

TL: pom bensin, sepak bola, pada segala bangsa.

#### l. Translation Label

This is a provisional translation, usually of a new institutional term, which should be made in inverted commas, which can later be discreetly withdrawn. It could be done through literal translation.

#### m. Compensation

This is said to occur when loss of meaning, sound-effect, metaphor or pragmatic effect in one part of a sentence is compensated in another part, or in a contiguous sentence. Compensation is to introduce a SL element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TL because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the SL. For example:

SL: never did she visit her aunt

TL: wanita itu benar-benar tega tidak menemui bibinya.

n. Componential Analysis

This is the splitting up of a lexical unit into its sense components, often one-to-two, -three or -four translations.

o. Reduction And Expansion

These are rather imprecise translation procedures, which you practice intuitively in some cases. Reduction is used to eliminate some part of the sentence or the phrase of the SL. However, for each there is at least one shift, which you may like to bear in mind, particularly in poorly written texts. For example:

SL: trust me!

TL: percayalah!

p. Paraphrase

This is an amplification or explanation of the meaning of a segment of the text. It is used in an 'anonymous' text when it is poorly written, or has important implications and omissions. For example:

SL: A discussion of these remedies

TL: Perbincangan seputar perbaikan.

q. Equivalence

Equivalence is an unfortunately named term implying approximate equivalence, accounting for the same situation in different terms. Judging from Vinay and Darbelnet's examples, they are simply referring to notices, familiar alternatives, phrases and idioms - in other words, different ways of rendering the clichés and standard aspects of language. According to them, equivalence is therefore the ideal method when the translator has to deal with proverbs, idioms, clichés, nominal or adjectival phrases and the onomatopoeia of animal sounds. With regard to equivalent expressions between language pairs, Vinay and Darbelnet claim that they are acceptable as long as they are listed in a bilingual dictionary as 'full equivalents' (ibid.:255). However, later they note that glossaries and collections of idiomatic expressions 'can never be exhaustive' (ibid.:256).

r. Adaptation

Adaptation use of a recognized equivalent between two situations.

This is a matter of cultural equivalence. For example:

SL: dear sir

TL: dengan hormat (not be translated "tuan yang terhormat").

s. Couplets, triplets, and quadruplets

Couplets, triplets, quadruplets combine two, three or four of the above-mentioned procedures respectively for dealing with a single problem. They are particularly common for cultural words, if transference is combined with a functional or a cultural equivalent. For example:

SL: the prevailing problems

TL: problem-problem atau masalah-maslah umum.

t. Notes, Additions, Glosses

Notes, additions and glosses are three translation procedures where translator supplies additional information in translation. Through these procedures, a translator tries to explain further or to cover the lack of information in his or her translation. Notes is additional information placed in the bottom of page or end of chapter. While additions are written within the text and glossary is put at the end of the book often as list of explanation of unusual words.

Based on Newmark (1991:3) the closeness procedures are:

- a. Componential Analysis
- b. Modulation
- c. Descriptive equivalent
- d. Functional equivalent

- e. Cultural equivalent or adaption (this is usually inaccurate but they are shorthand, have emotional force, are useful for immediate effect for the receptor, e.g. in cinema or theatre (for dubbing, sub-titling) and they transport the readership uncritically to the target language culture.
- f. Synonymy
- g. Paraphrase, the loosest translation procedures, which simply iron out the difficulties in any passages by generalizing: owing to the injustice of a blow to the back of a bul's neck as "why the picador has to do that to the bul's neck".

Larson (1984: 15) said that there are two main kinds of translations. One is form based and the other is meaning-based. Form based translation attempt to follow the form of the source language, it is known as literal translation or it can be said that a word for word translation which follows the closely the form of the source language. Meaning-based translations make every effort to communicate the meaning of source language text in natural forms of the receptor language called as idiomatic translation. The idiomatic translation does not sound like translation .it sounds like it was written originally in the receptor language.

According to Larson (1984: 17) it is not easy to consistently translate idiomatically. A translator may express some parts on his translation in very natural forms and then in other parts fall back into a literal form. Translation fall on a continuum from very literal, to literal, to modified literal, to near

idiomatic, to idiomatic, and then may even move on to be unduly free. Below is the explanation.

- a. Literal method: a translation of individual words by following the forms of the source language
- b. Modified literal: transfer literal meaning in the forms of the receptor language
- c. Idiomatic language reproduces the meaning of the source language in the natural form of the receptor language.
- d. Unduly free methods states information that is not stated in the source language text and it change the meaning of source language

Newmark (1982: 144) there are three basic translation processes:

- a. The interpretation and analysis of the SL text
- b. The translation procedures, which may be direct, or on the basis of SL and TL corresponding syntactic structures, or through underlying logical inter language
- c. The reformulation of the text in relation to the writer`s intension, the reader`s expectation, the appropriate norms of the TL, etc.
- d. The main goal of a translation is to get an original meaning.

## **B. Metaphor**

### **1. Meaning of metaphor**

Metaphor is one of figure speech that similar with simile. Both are common figures of speech that found in many languages. They compare one thing to another. Simile focuses on resemblances and compares something by using word “like” or “as” explicitly. In other hand, Metaphor focuses in merging identities and compares something without using word “like” or “as” explicitly.

The word metaphor comes from Greek word `meta` meaning `over`, “change”, and `pherein` meaning `to carry` (Hawkes, 1972). Lazar (2003: 5) metaphor is an imaginative way of describing a person, object or idea by referring to something else that you think has similar qualities to the person, object or idea you are trying to describe.

Metaphors reflect the way we think, perceive and categorise the world around us. Metaphors are not confined to literary text and visual works of art; they are part of everyday communication. In English many phrasal verbs, collocations, idioms and proverbs are metaphorical in their nature. Here are some examples of those expression:, to invest the time, to have the time, to spent the time are instances on the conceptual metaphor: time is money, time is a commodity.

Metaphor can be called as a comparison made between two essentially unlike things by identifying one with the other. Newmark (1988: 104) defines:

metaphor is the transferred sense of a physical word, the personification of an abstraction of a word or collocation to what it does not literally denote, i.e. to describe thing in terms of another.

Larson (1982: 246) metaphor is grammatical forms which represent two propositions in semantic structure. A proposition consists of a topic and the comment about the topic.

According to Newmark (1982: 84) the main and one serious purpose of metaphor is to describe an entity, event or quality more comprehensively and concisely in a more complex way than is possible by using literal language. Words are not things, but symbols of things. On Martinet's model we may regard words as the first articulation of meaning, and since all symbols are metaphors or metonyms replacing their objects, all words are therefore metaphorical.

According to the Longman Dictionary of the English Language, metaphor is "a figure of speech in which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness or analogy between them." (1993:1002) another English dictionary defines as "a way of describing something by comparing it with something else which has some of the same qualities." (Cambridge Learner's Dictionary 2004:414) Macmillan English Dictionary for The Advance Learner's states that metaphor is "a word or phrase that means one thing and is used for referring to another thing in order to emphasize their similar quality"



(2007:944). All the definition above emphasizes some similarity between two objects. What they also have in common is a figurative meaning because we use metaphor to talk about a thing not just in its literal but also in an abstract sense.

In short, a metaphor is defined as a figure of speech, or something that we use to replace "normal" words in order to help others understand or enjoy our message, such as "a blanket of snow" or the popular software "Windows". Metaphor permeates not only our language but also our culture and our meaning- making.

Larson (1984: 247), the way to interpret metaphor is by analyzing it.

- a. Topic: the thing really being talked about ( non – figurative)
- b. Image: the thing is being compared( figurative)
- c. Point of similarity: it is found in the comment of both of the position involved in the comments of the event proposition that has image as topic.
- d. Non figurative equivalent: when the preposition containing the topic is an event proposition, the comment is noun- figurative equivalent.

e.g: Her lips are red as blood

- Topic: lips
- Image: blood
- Point of similarity: red

e.g: He is turkey

- Topic: he
- Image: turkey
- Point of similarity: dumb

In the sentence above, the point of similarity is implicitly stated the translator. Therefore must be able to find out the point of similarity” in what way the alike. In the four parts are included: “the righteous judge will give you the crown of life

- The official) give (the victorious athlete) a crown
- (god) who judge righteous will give you (eternal life)
- Topic: god who judges righteous
- Image: official aspects the object
- Point of similarity: receive a reward for doing well
- Non- figurative: will give you eternal life

In other hand, Newmark (1984: 85) propose the following terms:

- Object: the item which is described by the metaphor
- Image: the item in terms of which the object is described
- Sense: the item that shows in what particular and the image are similar.
- Metaphor: the words taken from the image
- Metonym: a one word image which replaces the object

## 2. Types of metaphor

Some experts have their own opinion about types of metaphor. According to Larson (1984: 249), there are two types of metaphor: dead metaphor and live metaphor.

- a. Dead metaphor : when the reader uses it, she or he does not think about primary sense of the words, but about idiomatic sense directly. e. g: leg of the table. The reader can easily understand that there is a comparison between the leg of a table and the leg of a person or animal.
- b. Live metaphor: a metaphor that is understood only after paying special attention to the comparison which is being made.

In other hand, Newmark( 1988:108) divide metaphor into for types:

- a. Dead metaphor: metaphor that are common use in daily language. this type is easy to be understood because it is frequently related to universal terms of time and space, the main part of body, general ecological features and human activities.
- b. Stock metaphor: it is usually used in an informal context.
- c. Recent metaphor: Metaphors that design new object or process that are treated like other neologism, and provides it sense to make clear the reader.
- d. Original metaphor: metaphor that contain the point of the writer`s message, his or her personality, his or her comment on life, and more or less they have cultural element.

### 3. Metaphor Translation

Any word can be metaphor and its sense has to be teased out by matching its primary meaning against its linguistic, situational and cultural context. Newmark (1984: 84) Metaphor based on a scientific observable procedure: the perception of imbalance between two phenomena, i.e. object or processes. Sometimes the image may be physical but is it is often chosen for its connotations rather than its physical characteristic.

Some people said not easy to translate metaphor to other languages, they will often be completely misunderstood. Fahmi in his thesis, Larson (1984) mentions some reason, they are:

- a. The image used in the metaphor is unknown in the receptor language. E.g. his clothes is chimney sweeps face might be meaningless in many parts of the world where there are no chimney sweeps
- b. The topics of the metaphor are not always clearly stated and process a problem for the reader.” The tide turned against the government the topic “public opinion” is left implicit
- c. Sometimes the point of similarity is implicit and hard to identify. He is a pig” does not include the point of similarity. In some culture” pig is “dirty”, but in other can be “one who is a glutton”. When the similarity is not stated, it is open hard to interpret the metaphor.
- d. The point of similarity is understood differently in another culture. “Ricky is a rock” it is mean “he does not move” or: he cannot talk” or it can be “he

is very strong”. Translating literary a metaphor into a target language could lead to a very wrong meaning if the point of similarity is not clear.

- e. The receptor language does not make comparison of the types which occurs in source text of metaphor. E.g. “here was a storm to talk about a heated debate in the national parliament yesterday. However the receptor language does not use “storm” to talk about a heated debate, the adequate comparison could be with “fire” as in “heated debate”.

#### **4. Procedures of translating metaphor**

Larson (1984: 254) gives the steps which are suitable to the text where metaphors are used. Newmark (1980), Crofts (1988), Alvarez (1993) also agree on the following procedures for translating metaphor:

- a. The metaphor maybe kept if the receptor language permits. It means the metaphor sound natural and understood correct by the readers.
- b. A metaphor maybe change to simile by adding like or as
- c. A metaphor of the receptor language which have the same meaning may be substituted
- d. The translator may keep the metaphor and the meaning is explained (that is the topic and / or point similarity might be added.
- e. The meaning of the metaphor may be translated without keeping the metaphorical imaginary.

Two major criticisms could be addressed to such a view: (a) the scheme does not say anything about how the choice from among the aforementioned procedures is made; and (b) the translation of metaphor cannot be "decided by a set of abstract rules, but must depend on the structure and function of the particular metaphor within the context concerned" (Snell-Hornby, 1988-195: 58).

The translation of metaphor is believed to be strongly dependent on the text-type in which it occurs. The representative of this trend is Newmark (1995), he (1980) also claims that (a) in informative texts, where they have no real functional relevance informatively speaking, lexicalized metaphors are of high translatability, and might as well be ignored in the translation process; and (b) in expressive texts, where they carry a heavy informational load, metaphors are of low translatability since they convey contextual, semantic, and pragmatic information. In this text-type, dead metaphors have to be resuscitated.

In translation we live by (1980:67) Fernandes, sacristan, olivera said, some theoretician have attempted as a classification of a degree of a translatability of metaphor:

- a. Metaphors are untranslatable
- b. Metaphors are fully translatable
- c. Metaphors are translatable but pose a considerable degree of Inter linguistic equivalence.

According to Newmark (1988: 48) seem to be convinced that dead metaphor is the translatable ones, stock and original metaphor would show the translatability proportional to the proximity of the two poly systems involved.

### C. Novel

In a literature is known to the various types of literature (genre). According to Warren and Wellek (1995: 298) that the genre of literature is not just a name, because the literary conventions that apply to a work form the feature works. According to him, the theory of genre is a principle of regularity. Literature and literary history are not classified by the time and place, but based on the type of structure or composition of a particular literature. Literary genre commonly referred to is poetry, prose and drama.

There are many definitions to clearly define what a novel is:

A novel is a long prose narrative that usually describes fictional characters and events in the form of a sequential story. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novel>). In "The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current Home" can also be obtained statement which says that the novel is a story with a plot, long enough to fill one book or more, the working lives of men and women who are imaginative (1960: 853).

Novel not only a group of words or sentences that usually used in daily conversation but also we can find some elements that consist of poem or others. According to Warren and Wellek, the novel is a picture of real life and manners,

and of the time in which that is written. The romance, in lofty and elevated language, describes what never happened not is likely to happen

According to Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary (1995), novel is a fictitious prose narrative or tale of considerable length (now usually one length enough to fill one or more volumes) in which characters and actions representative of the real life of pass or present times are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. The novel deals with a human character in a social situation, man as a social being. The novel places more emphasis on character, especially one well-rounded character, than on plot. Novel is a long narrative in literary prose. Aziez and Hasim (2010: 1) fictions prose narrative of volume length portaying characters and actions representative of real life in continuous plot (Reader, 1987: 6)

From explanation above, the writer thinks that novel is the description and narration of events that tends to give the illusion of reality, which is when the aims is to give the force of truth to stories, portraits, scenes, and other representations of real life. In other words, a novel can be regarded as the most private and personal form of writing in imaginative literature in the story often related to the real life of human beings.

As a form of literary work, which is so liked by many people, novel usually contains a story. A novelist can express his or her messages by making the readers feel the actual sense of life through his or her work. Frequently, a novel can cause its reader smile, laugh, or even cry.



#### **D. *Laskar Pelangi*,**

Andrea Hirata Seman Said Harun (the writer) has born October 24<sup>th</sup>. He is a native-Indonesian author born in Belitung (Belitong), Indonesia. He's known as best-seller novelist by his "*Laskar Pelangi*" tetra logy and later "*Padang Bulan*" trilogy. His first novel, *Laskar Pelangi*, has been released into film internationally titled "The Rainbow Troops" in 2008, both of them has scored remarkable records in Indonesia's book and movie industry as a biggest hit of all time.

His bittersweet struggling for education has actually made remarkable results. He got Bachelor degree in Economics from Indonesia University, then continued and got his double Mater degree in Economic Telecommunication from Sorbonne University and Sheffeld Halam University, UK. (<http://www.squidoo.com/andrea-hirata-the-man-behind-the-rainbow-troops>)

"*Laskar Pelangi*" tetra logy is actually the memoir of his life. If Andrea revealed his childhood in "*Laskar Pelangi*," his adolescence memoir told in the 2nd book titled "*Sang Pemimpi* (The Dreamer)." Later, he told us about his college life and his backpacking adventures in his 3rd book "Edensor," and finalized the story in the 4th book titled "Maryamah Karpov - *Mimpi-mimpi Lintang*."

Claimed himself as a science-freak, Andrea is now undoubtedly one of the shooting stars in Indonesian literature. Before his books published and the book-based films were launched, there were no records that a literature book

can reach million sales in Indonesia and a national film can withdraw million viewers. By these achievements, Andrea Hirata has made significant contributions to the development of Indonesian literature.

Here are the lists of Andrea Hirata's books:

"*Laskar Pelangi*" Tetra logy

1. *Laskar Pelangi* (The Rainbow Troops) – 2005
2. *Sang Pemimpi* (The Dreamer) - July, 2006
3. Edensor - May, 2007
4. Maryamah Karpov : *Mimpi-mimpi Lintang* - November, 2008

"*Padang Bulan*" Dwilogy:

1. *Padang Bulan*
2. *Cinta di Dalam Gelas* – 2010.

Before Andrea Hirata published *Laskar Pelangi*, it was difficult to imagine when there are most of people read the novel. *Laskar Pelangi* had been sold millions of copies; indeed, a researcher said that the pirated copies was spread million of copies. When the novel made a film, million audiences who feel exited and it got ten international achievements.

*Laskar Pelangi* is the first novel from tetra logy *Laskar Pelangi*, those are: *Laskar Pelangi*, sang pemimpi (the dreamer) and *Mimpi – Mimpi Lintang* (maryamah karpov). At 23rd March 2010, there was agreement among Bentang Pustaka, Amer-Asia Books, Inc, Tucson, Arizona, USA. It is not only special for Andrea Hirata, but also for the increasing of Indonesian book. The rainbow

troops (international edition of *Laskar Pelangi*) got big appreciates in some countries like Ira, Hongkong and others.

*Laskar Pelangi* was translated by Anggie Kilbane. She came to Indonesia as Fulbright scholar, and then she picked up to Darma's student scholarship at December 2008. Then she became a student of literature at University of Indonesia. Before she came to Indonesia, she studied Indonesian at Ohio University. The rainbow troops published at United State. This is the first time Indonesian book published by famous publisher there.

Kilbane said as follows:

.....Having been deeply affected by the Belitong I encountered in the book, I had to go there. So my friend Kate and I planned a Christmas trip to Belitong—and by planned, I mean bought tickets and left the rest up to fate. We happened to stay with Andrea Hirata's brother, Pak Diding, and his family while we were there. We fell in love with Belitong: the people, the landscape, the culture. It felt like a home away from home. A few months later, Andrea asked me to review two drafts of translations for the book. I gave him my opinion, and he eventually asked me if I would translate it. As a student of literature at Indonesia University at the time, I was both delighted and intimidated by this offer. I accepted, and we

began the translation at the end of March. (<http://noizumi.wordpress.com/2010/02/04/the-rainbow-troops>)

Peter stenangael, the translator of *Laskar Pelangi* to germane said:

Up to now, all the books of Andrea I only know the *Laskar Pelangi* which I happen to translate right now. I like this book very much because the great of scene, situations, and characteristics that Andrea presents us in the text. in general Andrea`s stories are full of Humor, he is excellent in describing different personalities, knows how to create his tension...

## **CHAPTER III**

### **THE METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH**

In doing a research, methodology is very important, because it shows the way how the research is to be conducted. This chapter deals with the determination of the objective of research, the method of the research, the source and type of data, the technique of collecting the data and the technique of analyzing the data.

#### **A. The Objective Of Research**

The objective of research is to describe the translation of metaphor in the novel *The Rainbow Troops* by Andrea Hirata.

#### **B. The Method of Research**

In this research, the writer used descriptive method with a qualitative approach because the data collection is not numeral. According to Fraenkel Wallen (1993: 38) "when the research uses qualitative method where the result of research were not presented in numbers but in form of writing and interpretation to the result descriptively". Therefore the purpose of this research is to describe, to define, to classify and to analyze it.

Qualitative study is the activities of collecting and analyzing data, developing and modifying theory, elaborating or refocusing the research question and identifying and eliminating the validity threats are usually all going on more

or less simultaneously each influencing all of the others (Maxwell 1996: 3). Maleong (2000: 6) qualitative research is a descriptive. The data collection is the forms of words of pictures rather than numbers.

From the opinion above, the writer believes that descriptive method with qualitative approach is appropriate to get the aims in this research.

### **C. The Source and Type of Data**

The writer uses data source classified to be two parts in this research, they are:

#### **1. Primary Data Source**

The primary data in this research are the novel *Laskar Pelangi* and *The Rainbow Troops* (English Version). The author of both novels is Andrea Hirata and was published by Bentang Pustaka. The translator is Angie Kilbane

#### **2. Secondary Data Source**

The writer does not only use the interpretation towards primary data source, but also uses another data source, or secondary data source. Most of secondary data sources are in the form of the linguists' opinions about theories that deal with research investigational necessity. They are acquired from internet, books, newspapers, magazines, and so on. This matter is meant to pull the research product that has subjective character.

#### **D. The Object and Time of The Research**

The object of this research is novel *Laskar Pelangi* by Andrea Hirata and its translation entitled *The Rainbow Troops* translated by Anggie Kilbane. The writer started to research on 01 August until 01 October 2012.

#### **E. The techniques of Data Collection**

The researcher used library research. It is the research that is implemented in the work-room of research or library, until the researcher acquires data and information about research object through books and audiovisual instruments.

The data are collected from two novels, the original (*Laskar Pelangi*) and the translated version (*The Rainbow Troops*) in textual evidence form. The textual evidence are sentences that contain metaphors. There are several ways in collecting the data as follows:

- a. Reading the *Laskar Pelangi* carefully to find the metaphors
- b. Reading *The Rainbow Troops* to find the equivalence
- c. Underlining Indonesian metaphors in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* also underlining the equivalence
- d. Rewriting Indonesian metaphors and their equivalence on the data sheet
- e. Coding the data
- f. Classifying the data

## **F. The technique of Data Analysis**

The method of analyzing the data used in this study were qualitative - descriptive since it aims to describe systematically, factually, accurately the characteristics and the correlation occurring among the study based on the theory applied in this study (Djajasudarma, 1993:10).

In this research arrangement, the writer used Miles and Huberman data analysis. There are three techniques of data analysis for qualitative research (Miles and Huberman, 1992):

- a. Reduction; Reduction is a process of data selection. In this research the data selected only metaphors in the novel *Laskar Pelangi* and the equivalence in the novel *The Rainbow troops*.
- b. Describe the data; describing the data is showing the data selected and then analyzing the data based on the problems.. The forms of this section can be matrix, scheme, table or graph.
- c. Make conclusion; when the researcher make a conclusion she or he should has a great effort for rethinking, reassuming, sharing, and revising



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

#### **A. Research Findings**

As indicates in chapter three, data were analyzed based on question research which where to do with the types of metaphor and the procedures to translate it. In this research, findings were found and analyzed. The data are taken from the whole text in the novel. There are 419 Items of metaphors selected from the novel. The writer classified all metaphors into types proposed by Larson(1984); dead metaphor and live metaphor. Then the writer analyzed the procedures of translating metaphor to translate those metaphors. Not all of the metaphors in the SL translated in SL. There are some metaphors that the writer could not find the translation in the TL. Here, the writer found 325 items translated into SL. The writer uses the procedures proposed by Larson(1984: 254) that agreed by some expert such as Newmark(1980), crofts (1988).

#### **1. Types of Metaphor**

Metaphor is one kind of figurative language that directly compares between two unrelated subjects implicitly and is not using the word “like” or “as”. According to Larson(1982: 246) metaphor is grammatical forms which represent two propositions in semantic structure. A propotion consist of a topic and comment about the topic. Larson(1984: 249), metaphor divided into two

types. They are dead metaphor that is a part of the idiomatic expressions of the language. In the novel, the writer found 332 items of dead metaphor. And live metaphor is established on the spot by the author to teach or demonstrate. Here, the writer found 87 items of live metaphor. The following are the table of the category of metaphors found in the novel:

Types of metaphor	Frequency	Percentage
<b>Dead metaphor</b>	332	79.2 %
<b>Live metaphor</b>	87	20.8%
<b>Total</b>	419	100%

**Table. I. The types of metaphors found in the novel**

Based on the table above, dead metaphors are mostly used in the novel. The writer found 332 items of dead metaphor and the number equals 79.2 % as mentioned in the previous chapter, dead metaphors are part of idiomatic structure of lexicon of the language. Larson(1984) says” when dead metaphor is applied the person who listening and reading does not think about the sense of the words, but only about the idiomatic sense directly”.

Here, the writer found 87 items of Live metaphor in the novel and the number equals 20.8%. Larson(1984) states live metaphor is one which is understood only after paying more attention to the comparison which is being made.

The explanations of the data collected and the examples of metaphors found in the novel are presented below:

**a. Dead metaphors**

In this research, the writer found 333 items of dead metaphors. The number equal 79.2% Of the data collected. The followings are some example of dead metaphor, for complete data is placed in the appendix

<b>Indonesian (source Language)</b>	<b>English (target Language)</b>
<i>Air mata guu muda ini surut</i> <i>LP. 1. 7.</i>	The young teacher tears subsided. TRT.1.8
<i>Bibir pantai</i> <i>LP.16.179</i>	The edge of the beach. TRT.16.149
<i>Hilang ditelan zaman.</i> <i>LP.14.165</i>	Be swept away by the waves of time. TRT.13.130
<i>Diam seribu bahasa.</i> <i>LP.20.251</i>	Quite as mouse. TRT.20.205

**b. Live metaphor**

There are 87 items of live metaphor found in the novel. It equals 20.8% of the data. The following are some example of live metaphors on the novel.

Source Language	Target Language
<i>Bagi lintang, kota kecamatan tempat sekolah kami adalah metropolitan</i> <i>LP.2.11</i>	For lintang, the city district of our school was like a metropolitan city. TRT.2.11
<i>Dia adalah mascot kelas kami</i>	He was our class mascot
<i>Pelangi sebenarnya adalah lorong waktu</i> <i>LP.14.161</i>	Rainbows are actually time tunnels. TRT.13.126
<i>Kami adalah duta besar yang berkuasa</i> <i>LP.15.171</i>	We were all- powerful VIPs. TRT.14.140

## 2. Procedures of Translating Metaphor

After analyzed the types of metaphor, the writer analyzed the procedures that used to translate all metaphors in the novel. The difficulties to find the meaning of metaphors in the SL and the misunderstanding interpretation are the problem of translating metaphors. The translator has to pay more attention in considering whenever a metaphor is found in the text. It is very useful to write two propositions with the topic, the image, and the point of similarity.(Larson, 1984: 252)

There are some procedures for translating metaphor agreed by some expert (Newmark: 1980, Larson: 1984, Crofts: 1988, Alvarez, 1993)

- a. The metaphor maybe kept if the receptor language permits. It means the metaphor sound natural and understood correct by the readers

- b. A metaphor maybe change to simile by adding like or as
- c. A metaphor of the receptor language which have the same meaning may be substituted
- d. The translator may keep the metaphor and the meaning is explained (that is the topic and / or point similarity might be added.
- e. The meaning of the metaphor may be translated without keeping the metaphorical imaginary.

Using the procedures above, the following table is the result from the writer after analyzed the procedure for translating metaphor.

Code	Procedures for translating metaphor	Frequency	Percentage
<b>A</b>	The metaphor maybe kept if the receptor language permits	112	26.49 %
<b>B</b>	A metaphor maybe change to simile by adding like or as	20	4.77 %
<b>C</b>	A metaphor of the receptor language which have the same meaning may be substituted	156	36.99 %
<b>D</b>	The translator may keep the metaphor and the meaning is explained (that is the topic and / or point similarity might be added	6	1.4%
<b>E</b>	The meaning of the metaphor may be translated without keeping the metaphorical imaginary	31	7.8 %
<b>Total</b>		325	77.45 %

**Table. 2. The procedures of translation metaphors used in the novel**

As mentioned above, that not all metaphors in SL translated into TL. From the data above, the mostly used from procedures for translating metaphor is a metaphor of the receptor language which have the same meaning may be substituted the procedures is used to 154 And it 36.99%. The translator applies this procedures, to make the reader understand and easier to catch the meaning.

Here are some examples:

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Nilai-nilai yang anjlok...</i> LP.29.404	Their plummeting grades TRT.40.387
<i>Mendung yang menghiasi wajah mereka...</i> LP.29.405	The clouds that shadowed their faces... TRT.40.388
<i>Karena ikan hiu berpesta pora</i> LP.29.411	As the sharks has their feast TRT.41.393

The next is the metaphor maybe kept if the receptor language permits, it used to 111 and it equals 26.49%.

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Di Mulut pintu</i> LP.1.1	Doorway TRT.1.1
<i>akan dapat mempercerah masa depan..</i> LP.1.3	Would brighten their family`s futures TRT.1.3
<i>...beban perasaan ayahku menjulur</i>	..the sensation`s of my

<i>ke seluruh tubuhku</i> LP.1.2	father`s burden spreading over my entire body. TRT.1.2
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The third is The meaning of the metaphor may be translated without keeping the metaphorical imaginary, it used 31 and it equals 7,88%.

Here are some examples:

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Anak pesisir melarat...</i> LP.2.15	A boy from the coast... TRT.2.16
<i>Beliau menorehkan benang merah kebenaran...</i> LP.3.24	He brought us to the very essence of the simple life`s righteousness... TRT.4.26
<i>Timah dilahirkan-Nya kesana untuk menjadi mercusuar...</i> LP.5.37	God had intended for the tin to be a guide for the inhabitants... TRT.5.30

The forth is A metaphor maybe change to simile by adding like or as. It used 20 and it equal 4.77%

Here are some examples:

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Kupu – kupu ini sering melakukan reuni setelah hujan lebat</i>	Those butterflies played harmoniously, like a great reunion of angels...

<i>LP.14.159</i>	TRT.12.112
<i>seorang persona non grata</i> <i>LP.16.187</i>	Like persona non grata TRT.16.154
<i>...Disebut Gudang rabat</i> <i>TRT.17.2010</i>	...Like A discount warehouse TRT.17.163

The fifth is The translator may keep the metaphor and the meaning is explained (that is the topic and / or point similarity might be added. It used 6 and it equals 1.7%

Here are some examples:

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Mereka adalah ksatria tanpa pamrih</i> <i>LP.4.32</i>	They were our unsung heroes, a prince and princess of kindness TRT.6.49
<i>Itulah rumah burung merpati inggris</i> <i>LP.5.44</i>	It was the home of the English pigeon, voracious but tame TRT.5.33
<i>Pemandangan padang sabanah</i> <i>LP.16.180</i>	A savannah, as wide as the sea itself TRT.16.149



## B. Discussion

### 1. Dead metaphor

As mentioned above that the writer found 333 items of dead metaphor.

Below are some examples with the analysis.

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Airmata guru muda ini surut</i> <i>LP.1.7</i>	The young teacher tears subsided TRT.1.8

*Air mata guru muda ini surut* is dead metaphor. It is metaphor because there is unreal meaning. The word "airmata (tears)" is impossible subsided, there is figurative meaning. means that the teacher does not cry again. It is easy to understand, the reader does not think about comparison when reading this sentence, but directly thinks of the meaning.

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Bibir pantai</i> <i>LP. 16. 149</i>	The edge of beach. TRT. 169. 179

The next is *Bibir pantai*. it is dead metaphor because it is easy to understand any comparison between *Bibir pantai* ( literally; the beach lip) and lip of human or animal. When read this phrase, the reader will not think about human or animal. In this case, the reader does not think about the sense of the words, but only the idiomatic sense directly.

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Ia merasa di atas angin</i> LP. 27. 377	He felt, he had upper hand TRT. 30. 311

*Ia merasa di atas angin*. It is the example of dead metaphor because the reader will not realize of any comparison, but thinks directly of the meaning.

## 2. Live metaphor.

The writer found 87 Items of live metaphor in the novel.

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Bagi lintang, kota kecamatan tempat sekolah kami adalah metropolitan</i> LP. 2. 11	For lintang, the city district of our school was like a metropolitan city TRT. 2. 11

*Bagi lintang, kota kecamatan tempat sekolah kami adalah metropolitan* is an example of live metaphor. The school is not describing a real metropolitan, but indicates that there is a resemblance between the location of the school and metropolitan. It is an illustration of the author which is compares the location of the school to metropolitan. In this case, the author draws the distance from lintang`s house to the school is so far same as when someone in metropolitan .

Other example of live metaphor is

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Si rapi jali ini adalah mascot kelas kami</i> LP. 9. 74	He was our mascot TRT. 8. 61

*Dia adalah mascot kelas kami.* The author compare the word “*he*”(trapani) to *mascot*. The author employs the word mascot to describe somebody which is not meaning literally but by using vivid comparison to express something about him. This word is categorized as a live metaphor because the readers have to pay attention to the comparison that is being made.

### 3. Procedures of translating metaphor.

a. The metaphor maybe kept if the receptor language permits

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>si rapi jali ini adalah mascot kelas kami</i> LP. 9. 74	he was our class mascot TRT. 8. 61

*Si rapi jali ini adalah mascot kelas kami* is metaphor as its shows implied comparison without the use of word comparison “like” or “as”. the topic and the image are explicit but the point of similarity is implicit. The topic of metaphor is “*si rapi jali*” which refers to trapani. The image of the metaphor

is “mascot”. According to oxford mascot is thing, person or animal thought to bring good luck.

In that sentence, *trapani* is compared to mascot. Trapani is a student, so he is not animal or thing, but he is animal. Here, trapani is perfectionist with a most handsome face in their class, the type of a boy that girls fell in love at the first sight. His hair, pants belt and shoes were always spotless and impeccable. So, the point of similarity between Trapani and mascot is good luck.

This is the context of the novel.

*SL:si rapi jail ini adalah mascot kelas kami. Seorang perfecisionist seindah rembulan. Ia tipe pria yang langsung disukai wanita melalui sekali pandang .jambul, baju, celana, ikat pinggang, kaus kaki, dan sepatunya selalu bersih, serasi warnanya, dan licin.( lascar pelangi:74)*

TL: he was our class mascot. He was a perfectionist with a most handsome face, the type of boy girls fell in love at first sight. His hair, pants, belt, sock and clean shoes were always spotless and impeccable (The Rainbow Troops:61)

It shows the same image is used to translate the SL. The comparison is implied with no word of comparison is added. It says that image in SL is also translated into metaphor in TL by keeping its meaning.

The other example is below.

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>timah di Belitung adalah menara gading kemakmuran</i> LP.5.37	Timah in Belitong was a tower of prosperity TRT.5.31

The topic of that metaphor is “*timah di Belitung*” and the image is “*menara gading kemakmuran*”. The point of similarity between “*timah*” and “*menara gading kemakmuran*” is implicit. *Based on oxford learner`s pocket dictionary,* “*menara*(tower)” is tall narrow part of a building. And “*kemakmuran*(prosperity) is success or wealth, rich. the point of similarity between them is part of their success and wealth. Seeing from the sentence “*timah di Belitung*” is compared to “*menara gading kemakmuran*” it because *timah* (Tin) in Belitung is very much. *Timah* (tin) is very useful thing for the society in Belitung. One of the most important part for them to get money, especially for PN.

The SL metaphor is translated in to TL by keeping its metaphorical with its meaning. The topic “*timah*” is translated into “*tin*” and the image “*menara kemakmuran*” is translated into “*tower of prosperity*”.

b. The metaphor maybe change to simile by adding like or as

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Bagi lintang,kota kecamatan sekolah kami adalah</i>	For lintang, The city district of our school was like metropolitan

<i>metropolitan</i> LP.2.11	city TRT.2.11
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The topic is “*kota kecamatan*”

The image is “*metropolitan*”

The point of similarity between the topic and the image is hard to be reached.

Based on oxford learner`s pocket dictionary Metropolitan is defined as main of capital city of a region country. there is similarity between “*kota kecamatan*” and “*metropolitan*”, both are a large areas that hard to be reached.

This is the context.

SL: *kampung pesisir itu secara geografis dapat dikatakan sebagai wilayah paling timur di Sumatra, daerah minus nun jauh masuk ke pedalaman pulau Belitung Bagi lintang,kota kecamatan sekolah kami adalah metropolitan yang harus ditempuh dengan sepeda sejak subuh. (Laskar Pelangi:11)*

TL: lintang`s coastal village was the most eastern part of Sumatra and could be said to be the most isolated and impoverished part of Belitung Island. For lintang, The city district of our school was like metropolitan city. And to get there he had to begin his bicycle journey at subuh, early morning prayer...(the Rainbow troops: 11)

*Bagi lintang,kota kecamatan sekolah kami adalah metropolitan is translated into For lintang, The city district of our school was like metropolitan*

city. The metaphor in SL is translated into Simile in TL. It can be seen from the word "like" in the TL to show the comparison. The simile is a bit different from metaphor. It is consist of two elements. They are comparandum and comparantum. Comparandum is the thing to be compared, and comparantum is the thing that comparison is made.

The sentence above, comparandum is "kota kecamatan (the city district)" and comparantum is "metropolitan.

Other example is below

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Buku baginya adalah obat dan sumur kehidupan LP. II. 100</i>	Books were like water from a sacred well in mecca`s mosque TRT. 9. 82

Topic : *buku*

Image: *obat dan sumur kehidupan*

Point of similarity: give power and spirit to do something.

The context:

SL: *buku baginya adalah obat dan sumur kehidupan yang airnya selalu member kekuatan baru agar ia mampu mengayuh sepeda menantang angin setiap hari.*

TL: Books were like water from a sacred well in Mecca`s mosque, renewing his strength to pedal against the wind day after day.

“*Buku baginya adalah obat dan sumur kehidupan*” is a metaphor, there is comparison between topic “*buku*” and image “*obat dan sumur kehidupan*”. Based on oxford learner’s pocket dictionary “*obat*(medicine)” is liquid, tablet, etc used to treat disease. “*Sumur*(well)” is deep hole dug or drilled to obtain water or oil from underground .there is similarity between the image and the topic. It can be seen from the advantage. For lintang, book gives spirit and important thing. Medicine is something to treat disease and well is a place of water. As we know that water is very important for human.

The translator translate the metaphor into simile, it can be seen in the TL “books were like water from a sacred well in Mecca’s mosque”. There is additional “like” in the TL. simile is a figure of speech in which the subject is compared to another subject. The feature of simile is the use of words “like” and ‘as’ or ‘so’. The simile is composed of two parts, namely comparandum and comparatum. Comparandum is the thing to be compared, and comparatum is the thing with which the comparison is made.the comparandum is “*buku*” and the comparatum is *obat dan sumur kehidupan*.

- c. A metaphor of the receptor language which has the same meaning may be substituted

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Pria muda yang flamboyant</i> <i>LP. 29. 403</i>	A young, flashy. TRT. 40. 386



Topic: *pria muda*

Image: *flamboyant*

Point of similarity : good looking

The word "*flamboyant*" means that the man has a bright personality. It can be the man is a happy man with smile and a good personality. This metaphor translated into other metaphor which has same meaning. *Pria muda yang flamboyant* can be translated into "a young with good personality. But here, the translator kept the metaphorical by changing the word flamboyant with flashy. Both are similar

Other example is:

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Pesta musim hujan adalah sebuah perhelatan yang meriah</i> LP. 15. 175.	The rainy season was a festival. TRT. 14. 143

Topic: *pesta musim hujan*

Image: *festival*

Point of similarity: beautiful moment,

*Pesta musim hujan adalah perhelatan yang meriah* is metaphor. The sentence shows implied comparison without the use of word comparison "like" or "as".

The translator translates the sentence by keeping the figurative sense but change it into another word that has similar meaning. “*Perhelatan yang meriah*” translated into “festival”. Actually both have similar meaning, it is in interesting and beautiful moment.

Here is the context

SL: *peristiwa jatuh seperti itu bukan lagi karena sudut tikungan, kecepatan dan massa yang melanggar hukum fisika, tapi memang karena ketololan yang disengaja yang secara tidak sadar digerakkan oleh spirit euforia musim hujan. Pesta musim hujan adalah sebuah perhelatan meriah yang diselenggarakan oleh alam bagi kami anak – anak melayu yang tak mampu*

TL: the falling incident was not caused by the physics-defying angel of the turn, speed and mass, but by the voluntary silliness triggered by the rainy season euphoria. The rainy season party was a festival held for impoverished Malay children, for us, by nature itself.

- d. The translator may keep the metaphor and the meaning is explained (that is the topic and / or point similarity might be added

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>itulah rumah merpati inggris</i> LP. 5. 44	It was the home of the English pigeon, voracious but tame TRT. 5. 33

Topic: *itu (rumah mewah: the luxurious house)*

Image: *rumah merpati inggris*

The metaphor above is translated by keeping the metaphorical image and there is an additional explanation. *Itulah rumah merpati inggris* can be translated only “it was the home of the English pigeon. The translator adding the phrase “voracious but tame” as the point of similarity then the reader know a bit of the description of that house.

e. The meaning of the metaphor may be translated without keeping the metaphorical imaginary

When translate metaphor, there also possibility to translate TL without make some comparison of the type which occur in the SL metaphor. We should not assume that every metaphor has to translate into metaphor or simile. Larson (1998:279) metaphor from one language can also be translated without keeping the metaphorical language.

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>A miao adalah sosok terror.</i> <i>LP. 17. 201</i>	<i>A miao, the owner of toko sinar harapan was a terrifying character.</i> <i>TRT. 17. 163</i>

*A miao adalah sosok terror* is metaphor. The topic is “*a miao*” and the image is “*sosok terror*”. The point of similarity is frightened, anxious. It is

absolutely metaphor in the SL but the figurative sense is lost in the SL.”*Sosok teror*” in the SL translated into” a terrifying character”. It can be seen in the Novel as below:

SL: *a miao adalah sesosok teror. Pria yang sok mendapat hoki iniselalu berlagak sebagai bos. Tubuhnya gendut dan ia selalu memakai kaus kutang, celana pendek, dan sandal jepit. Di tangannya tak pernah lepas sebuah buku kecil panjang bersampul batik, buku utang. Pensil terselip di daun telinganya yang tebal seperti bakso dan di atasnya ada sempoa besar yang jika dimainkan bunyinya mampu merisaukan pikiran.*(Laskar Pelangi: 201)

TL: A miao, the owner of toko sinar harapan was a terrifying character “he was fat and always wore a tank top, shorts and slippers. A little batik-covered debt book was always in his hand. There was a pencil tucked behind his meatball- like ear. A sempoa,-an old, wooden abacus-sat on his table, the sound of his sempoa was intimidating. (The Rainbow Troops: 163)

The translator translates the image of metaphor by changing it into its description or its meaning without keeping the metaphorical image. To keep the figurative sense it could be” a miao was a violence.

Indonesian (source Language)	English (target Language)
<i>Kali ini dia menghianati harmony</i> LP. 12. 131	He also betrayed the very premise of musical note. TRT. 12. 112

*Kali ini dia mengkhianati harmony* is metaphor. But, when translate the sentence, the translator did not use metaphor, it lost the figurative sense. The translator transfers the word harmony into its meaning without keeping its metaphorical sense. Based on oxford learner`s pocket dictionary harmony is pleasing combination on musical notes, state on peaceful existence and agreement.

As mentioned above, there are some metaphors which the writer could not find the translation in the target language. Here some example:

*Ia sangat berbakti kepada orang tuanya, khususnya ibunya. Sebaliknya, ia juga diperhatikan ibunya layaknya anak emas. Mungkin karena ia satu-satunya laki-laki diantara lima saudara perempuan lainnya. Ayahnya adalah seorang operator vessel board di kantor telepon PN sekaligus tukang sirine. Meskipun rumahnya dekat dengan sekolah tapi sampai kelas tiga ia masih diantar jemput ibunya. Ibu adalah pusat grafitasi hidupnya. (Laskar Pelangi:74)*

Trapani was very close to his mother. No discussion was interesting to him other than those related to his mother, perhaps because among six children, he was the only boy. (The Rainbow Troops: 62)

There are some sentences that the translator did not translate them into target language. Also there are chapters which has different story between Indonesian version and English version. Here, the writer could not write

specific reasons. The writer tried to look for some information about it, but there is no result from any sources.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the data gathered and discussed in this research, the writer has some conclusion. There are 419 items of metaphor. 325 items are translated, and the rest (94 items), the writer could not find the meaning in the TL. There are two types of metaphor based on Larson (1984). The first is dead metaphor (333 items or 79.2%). the second is live metaphor (87 items or 20.8%).

When translate the metaphors, the translator use some procedures. The writer use five procedures for translating metaphor based on some expert. The first procedure is metaphor translated into metaphor, there are 112 items or 26.49%. The next is metaphor translated into simile, there are 20 items or 4.77%, then metaphor translate into other metaphor by substitute the word, there are 156 items or 36.99%. This is the higher procedures applied by the translator. The next is keeping the metaphor and giving the meaning, there are 6 items or 1.7 %. This is the smallest procedures applied. And the last is metaphor translated into non figurative, there are 31 items or 7.8%.

#### **B. Suggestion**

Figurative speech, in this case, metaphor has a prominent position in the study of linguistics, particularly in the study of translation. This thesis examines

only a limited aspect of the figurative speech, in this case, metaphors which were found in the novel. Metaphors cannot be understood literally. Moreover, if they are translated, the topic, the image, and the point of similarity need to be carefully examined in order to keep the original message in the target language. In order to enrich our comprehension about metaphor and to get more reliable justification, a wider and further scope of the study needs to be conducted.



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# A p p e n d i x

## DEAD METAPHOR

No.	Metaphor (chapter /page)	Meaning (chapter /page)
1.	Di mulut pintu(1/1)	Doorway(1/1)
2.	Titik keringat yang bertimbunan di sekitar hidungnya...(1/2)	The sweat beading around her nose(1/2)
3.	...menatapnya kosong(1/2)	..stared out with an empty look in his eyes(1/2)
4.	...beban perasaan ayahku menjulur ke seluruh tubuhku(1/2)	..the sensation`s of my father`s burden spreading over my entire body(1/2)
5.	...lengan kasarnya yang melingkar dileherku mengalirkan degup jantung ... (1/2)	His rough arm hanging around my neck gave away his quick heartbeat(1/2)
6.	Akan dapat mempercera masa depan..(1/3)	Would brighten their family`s futures(1/3)
7.	..orang yang terjebak tuntutan zaman baru..(1/3)	...to submit to modern demands(1/3)
8.	Sekolah mereka akan tamat riwayatnya (1/4)	The oldest school in belitong, will be shut down(1/4)
9.	...aku dan juga anak yang lain merasa pedih..(1/5)	The children and i felt heartbroken..(1/6)
10.	Kami menunduk dalam-dalam(1/5)	Our heads hung low(1/6)
11.	Di pagi yang sendu ini(1/6)	On this tragic morning(1/6)
12.	Suarany berat selayaknya orang yang tertekan batinnya(1/6)	Her voice was grave, normal for someone with a sinking heart(1/6)
13.	..untuk membesarkan hatinya1/6	....to console him(1/7)
14.	Sebuah pemandangan yang pilu(1/6)	It was devastating(1/7)
15.	Bu mus berkilauan karena air mata yang menggenang	And bumus` eyes glistened as they filled to the brim with tears(1/7)
16.	Wajahnya muram..(1/6)	He looked devastated(1/7)
17.	Air mata guru muda ini surut..(1/7)	The young teacher tears subsided(1/8)
18.	...ia tiba – tiba mekar	She held herself high like the

	sumringah dan posturnya yang jangkung persis tangkai bunga itu(2/9)	poised stem of that beautiful flower(2/9)
19.	Kerudungnya juga bau bunga crinum..(2/9)	Her veil was the soft white of lily...(2/9)
20.	Dan anaknya baru saja meloncati nasib, merebut pendidikan(2/10)	He had just leapt over fate and grabbed education (2/10)
21.	Biarkan jalan kerikil batu merah empat puluh kilo meter mematahkan semangatnya(2/11)	Then the 40 kilometers journey over a red gravel road would break his determination(2/11)
22.	Bola matanya bergerak –dan menyala-nyala(2/12)	His eyes lit up and glanced animatedly (2/12)
23.	Pandangan ayahku menyuruh mereka bungkam(2/12)	One look from my father was enough to silence them(2/13)
24.	Keras kepala luar biasa(2/14)	Extraordinary hard headed(2/15)
25.	Anak pesisir melarat..(2/15)	A boy from the coast..(2/16)
26.	Akan menerangi nebula yang melingkupi sekolah..(2/15)	Would outshine the dark nimbus(2/16)
27.	Sepuluh siswa ini bercokol selama...(3/18)	Not translated
28.	Rela menghabiskan hidupnya..(3/20)	Who dedicated their lives..(3/21)
29.	Seutas ikat pinggang melilit tubuhnya...(3/21)	Belt hugging his body..(4/24)
30.	Meluncurlah mutiara nan puitis....(3/21)	Like poetic pearls of wisdom..(4/24)
31.	Kesombongan membutakan mata dan menulikan telinga mereka (3/22)	Arrogance blinded their eyes and deafened their ears (4/24)
32.	Suara yang berat menggetarkan benang – benang halus dalam kalbu kami..(3/23)	Pak harfan`s heavy voice had shaken the threats of our soul..(4/25)
33.	Mendinginkan suasana..93/23)	Cooled down the mood(4/25)
34.	Setenang embusan angin pagi(3/23)	With the serenity of morning breeze(4/25)
35.	Pria yang kenyang akan pahit getir...(3/23)	Who had been through life`s bitter difficulties...(4/25)
36.	Menyitir dengan lancer ayat – ayat suci (3/24)	Fluently recited poetry and koranic versus(4/26)
37.	Beliau menorehkan benang	He brought us to the very

	merah kebenaran...(3/24)	essence of the simple life`s righteousness..(4/26 )
38.	Prinsip yang diam-diam menyelinap jauh di dalam dadaku..(3/24)	Not translated
39.	Matanya yang sipit menghilang..(3/27)	His chipmunk cheeks flushed with colour..(4/28)
40.	Untuk terus mengobarkan pendidikan islam (4/30)	
41.	Menopang hidup dirinya dan adik – aadiknya (4/30)	
42.	Kata – kata itu demikian berbeda, begitu sakti , berdengung – dengung di dalam kalbu(4/31)	Those words were different and more powerful, resounding in our hearts(6/48)
43.	Kami tersihirdalam senyap (4/32)	We were astounded(6/49)
44.	Tembok yang angkuh..(5/36)	
45.	Akan mendapati lengannya berkilauan dan kuarsa yang disirami (5/37)	It would reemerge shimmering, smeared with tin(5/30)
46.	Timah dilahirkan-nya kesana untuk menjadi mercusuar..(5/37)	God had intended for the tin to be a guide for the inhabitants,,,(5/30)
47.	Kilau it uterus menyala sampai jauh malam(5/38)	The tin shone late in to the night(5/30)
48.	Belitong melayang – layang diantara selat gaspar dan karimata	
49.	Berlapis lapis, meluap-luap, beribu-ribu ton di bawah rumah-rumah panggung kami(5/38)	Layers of of riches stired below the stilted houses where we lived our deprived lives(5/30)
50.	Pn adalah penguasa tunggal pulau belitung yang termashur diseluruh negeri .(5/39)	Famous throughout the world for its tin(5/30)
51.	Mengorek isi bumi(5/39)	Digging into belitung`s soil(5/30)
52.	Bibir meja..(5/44)	Not
53.	Kekayaan itu terperangkap di suatu tempat, ia tertimbun didalam batas tembok tinggi	The wealth of the island was visibly trapped in one place, piled up inside the fortress walls

	gedong(7/49)	of the estate..(6/39)
54.	Kerumunan took miskin(7/50)	
55.	Berdesakan kantor polisi..(7/50)	Was crammed into the same areas as the police station,..(6/40)
56.	Wanita – wanita itu memainkan orchestra menumbuk padi(7/52)	An orchestra emerged as the women began crushing their spices(6/42)
57.	Pulang ke peraduan..(7/2)	To go home(6/42)
58.	Daunnya lebat tak kenal musim(9/63)	Their bountiful leaves know no season(/51)
59.	Dahannya pun mungil, menarik hati burung seagala ukuran..	Gorgeous parakeets would visit them..
60.	Berdiri kekar menjulang awan sebatang pohon tua ganitri...	The branches of a tall tree behind our shool..(
61.	Buah ganiyri yang biru mampu menyamakan kehadiran mereka..(9/64)	
62.	Drama, opera yang menggung di dahan-dahan filicium..(9/66)	
63.	..menjejalkan ilmu kedalam kepala alumuniumnya(9/68)	..cramming knowledge into his boxy aluminum head(/58)
64.	Kepala kalengnya cepat juga ..9/69	A`kiong`s tin can head quickly..(8/58)
65.	Bermulut besar(9/69)	Not
66.	Pintar bermain kata-kata..(9/69)	Noy
67.	Menghambur-hamburkan unek-unek yang mungkin telah dipendamya..(9/72)	Years of built up frustration exploded from his body(8/60)
68.	Beban yang dipikul kucai..(9/72)	
69.	Tersenyum pahit(9/73)	Smild bitterly(8/61)
70.	Kebanjiran salam	
71.	Laki-laki flamboyant itu	
72.	Kepala batu	
73.	Tak satupun dusta akan keluar dari mulutnya(9/75)	Not one escape her mouth(8/62)
74.	Senagaja dipertemukan nasib untuk slalu berselisih..(9/76)	Were destined to always be at odd with one another(8/63)
75.	Tertusuk hatinya dan menyalak tanpa ampun	Wa offended. She barked

76.	Tertawa sampai berguling-guling	We were rolling around on the ground holding our stomach
77.	Ia melompati suatu tahap pencarian identitas..	He somehow skipped the identity searching phase...(8/66)
78.	Sebuah jejak kemahatololan(9/82)	Traces of unbelievable idiocy(7/68)
79.	Kutelanjangi keodohanku..(	I was forced to expose my own stupidity(8/69)
80.	Membesarkan hati..(9/83)	
81.	Syahdan yang liliput(7/85)	Little shahdan(8/70)
82.	Saatnya mandi matahari (10 /88)	
83.	Intaian maut(10/89)	Certain death(9/72)
84.	Membelah genangan setinggi dada..(	Chest high waters
85.	Nyaliku runtuh(10/90)	My courage collapse(9/73)
86.	Bagiku bodenga adalah guru firasat dan semua hal yang berhubungan dengan gamang,,,(10/90)	He symbolized all things related to the feeling of sadness(9/74)
87.	Bodenga dan fragmen sore itu menciptakan cetak biru rasa belas kasihan dan kesedihan dalam bawah sadarku(10/93)	Bodenga and the incident of that evening created a blueprint of compassion and sadness in my subconscious
88.	Ia mewakili sesuatu yang gelap dalam kepalaku	
89.	Mewakili semua citra kepedihan dalam otakku..(	
90.	Matany yang berbinar jenaka(10/94)	His humorous eyes(9/78)
91.	Semangat lintang bukan semakin pudar tapi meroket...(10/94)	Lintang`s enthusiasm didn`t fade, but rather it skyrocketed(9/78)
92.	Mengeluarkan mereka lingkaran kemiskinan yang telah lama mengikat mereka hingga sulit bernafas(10/95)	Free them from the cycle of proverty(9/79)
93.	Kulit mereka sudah keriput sehingga dapat dikumpulkan dan digenggam (10/99)	Their skin was so wrinkly you could grab it in handfuls ( 9/ 81)
94.	Sekali ia memegang buku, terbanglah ia meninggalkan	Once he grasped the book, his mind escaped the cracks of the



	gubuk doyong itu (10/100)	leaning bark walls(9/ 81)
95.	Ia akan terisap oleh setiap ilmu yang dibacanya, ia tergoda oleh sayap-sayap kata yang diucapkan oleh para cerdik cendekia, (10/100)	He immersed himself in each sentence he read. He was seduced by the eloquent writing of scholars(9/82)
96.	Ia tenggelam dilamun kata – kata ajaib pembangkanagn galileo..(10/101)	He was immersed in the defiant words of galileo..(9/ 82)
97.	Ia dimabuk rasa takjub pada gagasan gila	He was entranced by the crazy idea...(9/82)
98.	Saat itu arwah para pendiri geometri tersenyum padanya(10/102)	The spirits of the pioneers of geometry were grinning at him(9/83)
99.	Telah ditakdirkan tuhan ditunangkan dengan ilmu (10/102)	Destined by god to be bethrothed to knowledge(9/83)
100.	Zarah yang jatuh dari langit dan menghantam kening lintang(11/ 105)	
101.	Matanya menyala-nyala memancarkan inteligensi(11/105)	His bright eyes radiated intelligence(11/101)
102.	Tulisanya yang cakar ayam tak karuan (11/106)	His chaotic chicken scratch handwriting(11/101)
103.	Meruntuhkan semangat kami yang sedang belepotan memegang lidi(11/107)	Broke our spirit while we were busily arranging our twigs(11/102)
104.	Didalam tempurung kepalanya yang ditumbuhi rambut gimbal awut-awutan itu tersimpan cairan otak yang encer sekali(11/109)	
105.	Kagum dengan sikap lintang menantang intelektualitasnya sendiri(11/111)	We were amazed by lintang`s drive to challenge himself(11/106)
106.	Godaan-godaan bersemayam dikepala orang cerdas	
107.	Orang cerdas berdiri dalam gelap	
108.	Jika ada suara	

	memasukitelinga mereka, suara itu akan terpantul sendirian dalam ruang yang sempit lalu keluar melalui mulut mereka	
109.	Mereka hidup dalam terang	
110.	Bahasa melayu pesisir yang berayun – ayun(11/116)	
111.	Bahasa jawa, baik local. Maupun asing adalah permainan kata-kata(11/117)	
112.	Lintanglah yang mengahiri masa kejahiliayan bahasa inggris dikelas kami	
113.	Lintang bereksperimen merumuskan metode jembatan keledainya sendiri(11/120)	
114.	Jangan hanya anak tanjong keriting ini saja(11/122)	Don't let this curly -haired coastalboy be the only one to answer(11/107)
115.	Aku berada di bawah bayang-bayangnya sekian lama(11/121)	I was always in lintang`s shadow(11/107)
116.	Kecermelangan lintang membawa gairah segar disekolah tua kami yang mulai kehabisan nafas(11/123)	
117.	Bakat menghinggapi orang tanpa diundang(12/127)	
118.	Jika mendengar orchestra telinganya mampu melacak nada demi nada..(12/128)	
119.	Kami menjadi saksi bagaimana nasib menemukan bakat mahar(12/129)	
120.	Burung-burung kecil prenjak sayap garis yang berteriakberadu kencang dengan suara kumbang betina pantat kuning(12/130)	
121.	Kali ini ia menghianati harmoni(12/131)	He also betrayed the very premise of musical notes(12/112)

122.	Aku menyanyi melompati oktaf	I jumped from octave to octave(12/112)
123.	Aku telah mengkhianati keindahan(12/131)	I betrayed harmony(12/112)
124.	Samson membatu(12/132)	Samson froze(12/113)
125.	Suara bising yang memusingkan perut-perut yang keroncongan(12/133)	Yelling as loud as they could and producing noises that made those with growling stomachs dizzy(12/115)
126.	Bunyi mesin itu juga merisaukan, suatu bunyi kemelaratan, kerja keras dan hidup tanpa pilihan(12/135)	The sound was harrowing,a sound of deprivation, hard work and a pure life without a choice(12/116)
127.	Tatapan matanya kosong jauh melintasi jendela(12/136)	Stared out through the window(12/117)
128.	Syair lagu itu merambati dinding papan tua kelas kami(12/137)	Verse by verse, the song crept over the old wooden walls of our school(12/118)
129.	Suara mahar terdengar pilumerasuki relung hati...	Mahar`s pained voice penetrated the depths of our heart(12/118)
130.	Intonasinya lembut membelai kalbu	
131.	Ketika mahar menyanyi seluruh alam diam menyimak(12/138)	
132.	...menyembunyikan air mata yang menggenang berkilauan...(12/138)	...hide the tears welling up in her eyes(12/119)
133.	Kami menemukan mahar sebagai lawan virtual lintang (13/139)	
134.	...mereka berdua membangun tonggak artistic daya tarik kelas kami..(13/138)	....combined to create an artistic and intellectual set of goalpost in our classroom(13/121)
135.	Ia hafal luar kepala(13/143)	He knew everything(13/124)
136.	Imajinasi mahar meloncat-loncat(13/145)	
137.	Racun pada setiap aransemenya menyengat ketika ia memainkan melodi(13/148)	
138.	Dua jenis bidadari taman itu melayang-layang tanpa bobot	

	bersuka cita(14/157)	
139.	Kepak sayapnya senyap dan mulut mungil indahnya diam dalam kerupawanan yang melebihi taman lotus(14/158)	The flutter of their wings and their sweet mouth were silent as they wandered about, creating a vision even more stunning than the garden of eden(12/112)
140.	Kupu – kupu ini sering melakukan reuni setelah hujan lebat(14/159)	Those butterfly played harmoniously, like a great reunion of angels...(12/112)
141.	Filicium menjadi gaduh(14/160)	The old tree became engulfed(13/125)
142.	Matahari membenamkan diri(14/162)	the sun set(13/126)
143.	Azan maghrib menggema dipantulkan tiang – tiang tinggi rumah..(14/162)	The call for maghrib prayer echoed among the high post of stilted malay homes(13/126)
144.	Tak ada kepelitan mengalir dalam darah orang malay(14/164)	Not a drop of stinginess ran in sawnag blood (13/129)
145.	Hidup ini hanya terdiri atas mandor(14/165)	Life consist of a foreman willing(13/129)
146.	Mereka tidak pernah lari dari utang-utangnya(14/165)	They never ran from their debts(13/129)
147.	Hilang ditelan zaman..(14/165)	Be swept away by the waves of time(13/130)
148.	Berwarna coklat bergelora(15/167)	The surface of the brown(14/131)
149.	Alirannya meluncur deras tergesa – gesa(15/167)	The current ran swiftly and briskly(14/131)
150.	Darahku dingin berdesir(15/168)	Making my blood curdle(14/132)
151.	Air bah tumpah dari langit(15/169)	The rain flooded down from the sky(14/133)
152.	Aura tarak perlahan lahan redup(15/169)	The aura of tarak slowly faded away(14/133)
153.	Seisi dunia tampak lebih murung(15/169)	The entire worlds become depressed(14/133)
154.	Seluruh dunia tak bisa mencegah kami(15/171)	The world itself could not hold us back(15/140)
155.	A kiong meraung – raung(15/174)	A kiong trembled terribly(15/142)
156.	Gumpalan bulat kepala	Black curly head(15/142)

	keriting(15/174)	
157.	Haw pengap takan menguap sampai malam(16/178)	The stuffy atmosphere didn't lift until late at night(16/146)
158.	Bibir pantai(16/179)	The edge of the beach(16/149)
159.	Terkurung oleh hutan(16/179)	
160.	Pemandangan padang sabanah(16/180)	A savannah, as wide as the sea itself(16/149)
161.	Disirami sinar matahari(16/180)	Streams wound(16/150)
162.	Matahari yang mulai jingga jatuh(16/180)	The sun fell..(16/150)
163.	Kuntum-kuntum api pelita menari- nari sepi(16/181)	Small buds of fire in oil lamps danced silently (16/150)
164.	Kerlingan matanya mengajakku menengadah(16/181)	She invited me to walk through a field of flower(16/151)
165.	Badai laut akan menyapu pulau..(16/184)	
166.	Tawakami meledak menusuk perasaan mahar(16/186)	
167.	Awn hitam diatasnya bergulung – bulung(16/187)	Black clouds swirled menacingly in the sky(16/153)
168.	Kembali tenggelam dalam sarkasme, moodnya rusak berantakan(16/189)	Retreated into cynicism and his mood soured(16/155)
169.	Nasib telah menunggunya di pasar ikan dan menyergapnya tanpa ampun(17/192)	Destiny was waiting to mercilessly ambush him at fish market(17/157)
170.	Maka dunia tersenyum(17/193)	All the world smiles(17/159)
171.	Di tengah – tengah surga kecil ini(17/194)	In the middle of this mini paradise(17/159)
172.	Sebuah paradise liar, (17/194)	A wild paradise(17/160)
173.	Turun dulu, tuan raja(17/197)	Off you go,your majesty(17/161)
174.	Jemarinya secepat patukan bangua menusuk bola mataku(17/204)	Her finger would have stabbed out my eyes...(17/166)
175.	Diam seribu bahasa(17/206)	Quite as stone(17/167)
176.	Serasa direbus dalam panci...(17/207)	I felt like a vegetable boiling in soup(17/168)
177.	Mencapai kotak merpati(17/207)	The pigeon cage door(17/168)

178.	Sang nasib yang gaib menyelinap...(17/207)	My destiny had crept up me ... (17/168)
179.	Jarum jam detik seluruh jam yang ada di dunia ini berhenti berdetak(17/209)	All the hands on all the clocks in the entire world stood still(17/170)
180.	Semua gerakan alam tersentak diam dipotret tuhan dengan kamera raksasa dari langit(17/209)	All moving things froze as if god had captured their movement with a giant camera from the sky(17/170)
181.	Pancaindraku telah mati(17/209)	My sense had already died(17/170)
182.	Mulutku terkunci rapat(17/210)	My mouth was locked(17/170)
183.	Tatapan matanya mencengkram hatiku(17/210)	The look in her eyes squeezed my heart(17/170)
184.	Hilang dalam tempat dan waktu(17/211))	Loss in space and time(17/171)
185.	Merasa kehilangan bobot tubuh dan beban hidupku(17/212a)	Felt weightless(17/172)
186.	Michele yeoh mengintipku...(17/213)	The young girl with heavenly nails sneaking a peek at me..(17/172)
187.	Aku diam mematung(17/214)	I stood still as statue(17/173)
188.	Karnaval 17 agustus akan kehilangan jiwanya(18/218)	The august`s carnival would lose its soul(18/177)
189.	Apa yang dilakukan anak-anak bebek ini?	
190.	Suara pak harfan bergemuruh(18/222)	Pak harfan said optimistically(18/180)
191.	Pakharfan telah membakar semangat kami	
192.	Mahar diam seribu bahasa(18/223)	He was as silent as danube clouded yellow butterfly(18/181)
193.	Jin – jin telah meraupi wajah kucel dan kurang tidurnya dengan ilham...(18/224)	Angels has washed his discombobulated face with inspiration(18/182)
194.	Imajinasinya liar, meloncat-loncat,mendobrak,baru dan segar(18/226)	His imagination jumped widdly all over the place, smashing, new and fresh(18/183)
195.	Meneror semangat peserta lain(18/229)/	
196.	Kepercayaan diri kami	

	meletup-letup(18/229)	
197.	Panggung kasino las vegas segera berpindah ke sudut pasar...(19/234)	
198.	Wanita-wanita yang meloncat dari gambar-gambar di almanac (19/236)	The young ladies straight of pages of a girly calendar(19/190)
199.	Garis matanya memperlihatkan kemanjaan, kesejahteraan,,(19/236)	Their spoiled lifestyle and bright futures could be glimpsed in their eyes(19/190)
200.	Mahar menyeret fantasi penonton ke alam liar afrika(19/237)	Mahr led the audiences` imaginations into africa(19/191)
201.	Para penonton terbius oleh irama(19/237)	
202.	Para hadirin telah terbeli tunai(19/239)	
203.	Arena semakin membara dan gairah tariannya mendidih....(19/224)	The street grew hotter..(19/193)
204.	...telah menciptakan arwah baru...246	
205.	Pembalas ini maniiis sekali,(19/248)	It must have been a sweet revenge for him, very sweet(19/195)
206.	Cinta monyet(19/251)	Cinta monyet-monkey love, or puppy love((20/204)
207.	Burung muara btuk di balik tirai(20/251)	White rumped shama behind the seashell(20/205)
208.	Diam seribu bahasa(20/251)	Quite as mouse(20/205)
209.	Menguap bersama keringat orang sawang dan seluruh keberanian lenyap tertimbun tumpukan lobak asin(20/252)	Absorbed into the aroma of orang sawangs` sweat(20/205)
210.	Mana mungkin dia punya sepupu bidadari(20/253)	How in the world did he have a cousin with heavenly nails(20/207)
211.	Rambut landaknya berdiri tegak(20/255)	His spiky hair stood on(20/208)
212.	Pipinya yang tembem jatuh berayun-ayun(20/255)	His chubby cheeks felling down as well, swaying comically(20/208)

213.	Nyaliku lumpuh(20/208)	I'm paralyzed(20/209)
214.	Puisi-puisiku mengalir deras ke pasar ikan..(20/256)	My poems love relentlessly flooded the fish market(20/210)
215.	Tubuhku tersiram cahayanya(20/265)	
216.	Perutku naik membuat ngilu ulu hatiku(20/267)	My stomach rose and made my gut ache(21/219)
217.	Menghancurkan butiran-butiran darah merah di tubuhku(20/268)	Turned my feelings of disappointment(21/223)
218.	Setelah berton-ton rinduku untuknya(20/269)	After immense longing(21/223)
219.	Aku melambung(20/271)	I was soaring(21/224)
220.	Matanya bekilat-kilat karena dewa mata tombak telah melukai hatinya(21/273)	His eyes gleamed as if the god of spears had pierced his heart(23/239)
221.	Waktu yang mengutus angin juga telah menghianatinya(21/274)	Time brought only the win and heartlessly betrayed him(23/240)
222.	Langit melapangkan kedua tangan...(21/274)	The sky welcomed...(23/240)
223.	Aku melihat pagar-pagar sekolahku perlahan berubah menjadi kaki manusai...(21/281)	
224.	Tiga mata cincin yang mengancam(23/294)	Three threatening rings(25/254)
225.	Nasib baik yang dapat mengeluarkan satam dari perut bumi(23/295)	Good luck can bring it out from the bowels of the earth(25/2540)
226.	Ketukan-ketukan itu terus menerorku(23/297)	The trapping grew even louder(25/257)
227.	Semangatku terkulai lumpuh(23/298)	My spirit was crushed(25/257)
228.	Aku merasa setiap orang telah berkonspirasi melawanku(24/304)	I thought everyone was conspiring against me (26/262)
229.	Disambut oleh botol tauco dan tumpukan terasi busuk(24/304)	Created by bottles of bean paste and heaps of rotten shrimp seasoning(26/262)
230.	tersembunyi dibawah air yang tenang itu maut yang	...beneath the calm surface lay certain death(22/227)



	sesungguhnya(24/311)	
231.	Tukbayan tula adalah nama yang meciutkan nyali(24/313/	
232.	Menjadi manusia separuh peri(24/314)	Half ghost(22/229)
233.	Pesan ini mengandung sebuah tenaga(24/318)	This massage held certain power(22/231)
234.	..seorang dadu cangkir di pinggir jalan(24/319)	A road side dice-roller(22/231)
235.	Gubuk terlantar..(24/319)	Abandoned shack..(22/231)
236.	Satu kredit minus mengurangi reputasi tuk(24/320)	Tuk bayan tula`s reputation lost one credit(22/232)
237.	Kami diam terpaksa menerima berita itu(24/322)	
238.	Ini resiko keyakinan yang rabun(24/322)	The consequence of blind conviction(22/223)
239.	Permata hati keluarganya(24/323)	
240.	Matananya jauh menyapu pandangan...(24/324)	His eyes stared down...(22/234)
241.	Sebuah teriakan nasib(24/324)	It was a shout of destiny(22/234)
242.	Mari aku jelaskan ke kepalamu yang dikaburkan kemenyan...(24/324)	Let me explain something for your thick skull(22/235)
243.	Mahar menatap kucai dengan dingin..(24/325)	Mahar stared coolly at kucai(22/235)
244.	Lalu dengan dingin mahar mengatakan ...924/326)	Mahar said very calmly(22/235)
245.	Kami berjalan dalam langkah senyap berhati-hati(24/327)	We took quiet, cautious stepsa (22/237)
246.	Dadaku kosong karena kehilangan dan sesak karena rindu(25/332)	A void filled my chest, and my longing made it hard to breth(27/267)
247.	Dihisap habis oleh lembar demi lembar buku itu(25/332)	Whisked away page by page by that book(27/270)
248.	Aku dapat mencium bau daffodil dan astuaria...(25/334)	I could smell the austia..(27/334)
249.	Aku sudah ihlas meninggalkan cetak biru kehidupan...(25/335)	I honestly left behind the blueprint...(29/287)
250.	A ling sebagai bagian terinadah dalam hidupku(25/336)	A ling as the most beautiful part of my life(29/288)

251.	Aku disambut oleh sebilah kuku burung nazar pemakan bangkai(25/336)	I was now greeted by a bear claw with the nails with carcass-eating vulture(29/288)
252.	...akses pada sebuah bank data kepribadian..(25/337)	
253.	Bermulut besar, berotak tumpul(25/342)	Big mouth and irresistible desire,..(29/2910)
254.	Menyihir kepercayaan dirikami(25/344)	Gave us convidence(29/292)
255.	Sebuah buku yang menngetarkan(25/347)	
256.	Yang membelakangi ayat-ayat alloh..(26/350)	Back on alloh`s verses up(28/277)
257.	Mahar tertunduk semakin dalam(26/350)	Mahr`s head sunk down even further(28/277)
258.	Tatapan matanay kejam sekali(26/351)	Her stare brutal (28/278)
259.	Iblis mengipas-ngipasimu..(26/352)	The devil himself will help you fan... (28/279)
260.	Suatu tatapan penuh kekalahan yang pedih(26/353)	His own stare full of defeat(28/280)
261.	Dia membatu(26/355)	Flo did`nt move(28/281)
262.	Air muka sabarnya menjadi keruh(26/356)	Bu mus face grew cloudier(28/281)
263.	Dua angin tornado ini ingin bersekutu(26/356)	And now they wanted to be united(28/281)
264.	Ia mengaum,alisnya bertemu(26/356)	She roared, her brows furorwing (28/282)
265.	...menukar gemerlap sekolah pn dengan sekolah gudang kopra(26/357)	Want to trade the sparkling pn school for this copra warehouse of school(28/283)
266.	Guruh bersahut-sahutan..(26/359)	Thunder reverberated..(28/285)
267.	Sahara mengerut dibalik meja itu(27/365)	
268.	Atiku mendidih karena gemetar(27/367)	My heart was raging with fear(30/301)
269.	Lintang sudah membatu sejak subuh tadi(27/367)	Lintang was mute(30/301)
270.	Demam panggung tingkat gawat(27/368)	A paralyzing stage ngripped her(30/302)
271.	Wajahnya kusut nanggung	

	beban(27/369)	
272.	Sepotong lengan kasar dengan kecepatan kilat menyambar tombol(27/370)	Someone had pushed the bottom prematurely(30/303)
273.	Memecah ruanagan(27/370)	Shouted out(30/304)
274.	Kembali ai melonlong(27/371)	He wailed(30/304)
275.	Wajah kusutnya telah sirna dan menjadi cerah(27/371)	The worry on her face had disappeared(30/305)
276.	Menyambar setiap soal(27	
277.	Ia merasa di atas angin(27/376)	He felt he had upper hand(30/311)
278.	Dengan mulut besarnya(27/377)	With his big mouth(30/312)
279.	Istilah yang tidak membumi(27/377)	High level theories(30/312)
280.		
281.	Sebuah senyum damai(27/378)	A peaceful smile(30/313)
282.	Kami mengerut di ketiak kiri kanan pendekar ilmu pengetahuan yang sakti mandra guna(27/378)	We shriveled under the protective arms of the invulnerable and all-knowing master of knowledge(30/313)
283.	Penonton tersesat dalam teori fisika optic(27/381)	The audience was lost in optical physics theory(30/316)
284.	Menelan pil apc yang pahit...(27/382)	Swallow the bitter apc pill(30/317)
285.	Mengalahkan raksasa-raksasa di meja mahoni itu	
286.	Menyebut diri mereka societeit de limpai(28/3850	Called themselves societeit de limpai(32/325)
287.	Menyimpan ribuan cerita seram(28/389)	Thousands of eerie tales(32/328)
288.	Dengan dingin..(28/392)	Coolly..(32/330)
289.	Seorang eksentrik yang berdiri di arena abu-abu..(28/393)	A eccentric by who straddled the gray are..(32/330)
290.	Angka-angka bebek berenang...(29/402)	A flock of swimming swans(40/386)
291.	Melempar senyum termanisnya..(29/403)	Gave his sweetest smile(40/386)
292.	Nilai-nilai yang anjlok...(29/404)	Their plummeting grades(40/387)
293.	Raib ditelan hutan gunung	Lost on selumar

	selumar(29/404)	mountain(40/387)
294.	Masalah kecil seujung kuku..(29/404)	A silly matter...(40/387)
295.	Mendung yang menghiasi wajah mereka...(29/405)	The clouds that shadowed their faces...(40/388)
296.	Si pengangguran menggaruk-garuk sampah..(29/406)	The unemployd one collected garbage..(40/389)
297.	Ombak mendadak marah..(29/407)	
298.	...jadi santapan samudra(29/411)	Become fodder for sea creature(41/393)
299.	Karena ikan hiu berpesta pora(29/411)	As the sharks has their feast(41/393)
300.	Ombak ganas menjadi jinak(29/411)	The savages waves become tame(41/393)
301.	Tengkuk ditiup-tup oleh angin jahat dari mulut ribuan hantu(29/411)	
302.	..yang sekian lama menggelayut di pundak(29/422)	...that had been weighing them..(42/401)
303.	..sampai bola mata kalian meloncat(29/422)	Until your eyes ball fall out(42/402)
304.	Dokumen deklarasi kemerdekaan dirinya dan flo dari penjajahan dunia pendidikan yang banyak menuntut(29/422)	Declaration of independence from their demanding educational colonization(42/403)
305.	Ambil langkah seribu(30/426)	Run for their lives(43/406)
306.	Terlibat perang mulut(30/428)	A war in words(43/408)
307.	Kelas kami hampa kehilangan auranya, tak berdaya(30/429)	It had lost its charm, and our drive was gone(43/409)
308.	Pria cemara angin itu telah tumbang(30/430)	The pine tree man had fallen(43/410)
309.	Kematianya ikut membunuh cita-cita agung anaknya itu(30/430)	His death also killed his son`s great inspirations.(43/411)
310.	Hatiku kosong(30/430)	My heart felt empty(43/411)
311.	Kami terimbas cahaya yang masuk ke dalam rongga – rongga otak...(30/431)	We were bathed in light

312.	sepi membisu(30/433)	Dead silent(43/413)
313.	Memadamkan sementara fungsi gendang telinga(31/438)	Temporarily turning my ears off(44/418)
314.	Kandas didalam kotak sortir surat(31/439)	Stuck in the bottom of the letter sortir box(44/418)
315.	Ditumpuki kegagalan demi kegagalan (31/440)	The stack of failures piling up and top of me(44/420)
316.	Hanyut terombang ambing bersama cita-citaku(31/440)	Drifting away with my dreams(44/420)
317.	Lelah seharian bekerja lenyap jika melihat eryl dan semangat belajarnya(31/443)	The exhaustion from working all day would suddenly disappear whenever i saw eryl and her enthusiasm(44/424)
318.	Azan bersahut-sahutan...(31/446)	Azan was ringing out..(44/426)
319.	...menjelma menjadi puluhan pasnag kaki manusia..(31/447)	Transformed into dozens of human legs(44/427)
320.	Pancaran matanya menyimpan kesakitan yang prah(31/450)	Her eyes hid an enormous amount of pain(44/428)
321.	Teknik jembatan keledai(32/459)	A donkey bridge technique(45/434)
322.	Laki-laki di depanku ini memegang tiket masa depanku dan tiket itu amat ku perlukan(32/461)	This man in front of me had to much needed ticket to my future (45/437)
323.	Senyum basi ala pramugari(32/461)	Smile with a fake line one of an airline stewardess(45/437)
324.	Lincak benar bersilat kata(32/461)	Very good with words(45/437)
325.	Selembat sajadah usang terhampar lesu(32/468)	A prayer rug lay listlessly as well(45/440)
326.	Kecerdasan yang sis-sia terbuang(32/468)	The wasted intelligence(45/441)
327.	Membaca isi kepalaku(32/470)	Observed my behavior(45/442)
328.	Pikiranku melayang(32/470)	My thoughts flew(45/443)
329.	Angan – angan itu meluap(32/472)	That fantasy evaporated
330.	PN timah pun megap – megap(33/482)	PN was left gasping for breath like a fish flung for its bowl on to the living room floor(46/446)
331.	Negeri dongeng tempat putri	The cinderella fairy tale-

	dan cinderela bersukaria langsung berubah menjadi carpathian tempat kastil keluarga drakula(33/484)	wonderland, transformed into carpathian mountains were dracula and his family resided(45/448)
332.	Karakter terbunu secara besar-besaran(33/487)	It was a massive character assassination(46/447)
333.	Lilitan utang(33/487)	Mountains of debts(46/447)

### Live Metaphor

No.	Metaphor (chapter /page)	Meaning (chapter /page)
1.	Menyekolahkan anak berarti mengikatkan diri pada biaya belasan tahun	Sending a child to school meant tying oneself to years of coast
2.	Ayahnya yang telah melepaskan belut licin itu, (2/10)	Not translated
3.	...tempat sekolah kami ini adalah metropolitan.. ....(2/11)	The city district of our school was like a metropolitan city(2/11)
4.	Pria cemara angin itu (2/13)	The pine tree man(2/14)
5.	Pendidikan adalah enigma(2/13)	education was an enigma(2/15)
6.	Pak harfan dan bumus adalah pahlawan tanpa tanda jasa yang sesungguhnya(4/32)	Pak harfan and bum us were our true patriots withot medal of honor (6/49)
7.	Mereka adalah ksatria tanpa pamrih(4/32)	They were our unsung heroes, a prince and princess of kindness(6/49)
8.	Timah adalah denyut nadi pulau kecil itu(5/36)	
9.	Timah di Belitong adalah menara gading kemakmuran..(5/37)	Tin in belitong was a tower of prosperity..(5/31)
10.	Pantulan cahaya itu adalah citra yang lebih kemilau dari riak – riak gelombang,,,(5/37)	
11.	Belitung adalah kota praja konstantinopel yang makmur(5/39)	Not
12.	PN adalah penguasa tunggal pulau belitung yang termashur diseluruh negeri .(5/39)	Famous throughout the world for its tin(5/30)
13.	Itulah rumah burung merpati inggris(5/44)	It was the home of the English pigeon, voracious but tame(5/33)
14.	Filicium tua adalah99/64) mata air bagi kami	
15.	Ia saksi bagi drama masa kecil	The tree was a witness to the

	kami(9/64)	dramas of our childhood(7/52)
16.	Dunia baginya hitam putih dan hidup adalah sekeping jembatan papan lurus yang harus dititi(9/86)	Not
17.	Apapun yang ia terima selain gajinya adalah penipuan(9/71)	Accept anything beyond his determined wage is committing fraud(8/59)
18.	Si rapi jali ini adalah mascot kelas kami(9/74)	He was our class mascot(8/61)
19.	Seorang perfeksionis (9/74)	He was a perfectionist (8/61)
20.	Ibu adalah pusat grafitasi hidupnya(9/75)	
21.	Ini adalah adu kekuatan antara david kecil dan goliath sang raksasa(9/81)	
22.	Lalu manusia Hercules itu tumbang..(9/82)	The boy Hercules hurl over..(8/68)
23.	Semua element itu adalah perpustakaan berjalan..(9/84)	
24.	...Ia adalah sebuah universitas kehidupan	
25.	Bagiku bodenga adalah guru firasat dan semua hal yang berhubungan dengan gamang,,,(10/90)	He symbolized all things related to the feeling of sadness(9/74)
26.	<i>Belajar adalah hiburan</i> (10/100)	Studying was entertainment (9/81)
27.	Buku baginya <i>adalah obat dan sumur kehidupan yang</i> (10/100)	Books were like water from a sacred well in mecca`s mosque(9/82)
28.	Lintang purnama diatas dermaga holivir(11/107)	Your answer is as beautiful as a fullmoon(11/103)
29.	Ia adalah buah akal yang jernih(11/109)	
30.	Lintang yang duafa adalah mutiara, galena, , kuarsa dan topas yang paling berharga bagi kelas kami(11/109)	The poor lintang was the most precious pearl and galena of our class(11/107)
31.	Setiap informasi adalah sumbu ilmu yang dapat meledakkan rasa ingin tahunya kapan saja	Every piece of information was a fuse of knowledge that could blow him up at any



	(11/109)	moment(11/105)
32.	Anda tak lebih dari seorang sekuler oprtunis yang akan dibakar di dasar neraka(11/121)	
33.	Lintang dengan segala daya tarik kecerdasannya adlah gemerincing tamborin yang nakal(11/124)	
34.	Ia adalah penyeimbang perahu kelas kami...(13/139)	mahar balanced out the ship of our school(13/121)
35.	Kelas tak lebih dari sekumpulan kuli tambang melarat ..(13/139)	Our class would have been nothing more than a bunch of deprived mining coolie..(13/122)
36.	Dua jenis bidadari taman itu melayang-layang tanpa bobot bersuka cita(14/157)	
37.	Pelangi sebenarnya adalah sebuah lorong waktu(14/161)	Rainbows are actually time tunnels(13/126)
38.	Mereka sesungguhnya fenomena antropologi(14/164)	They were actually an anthropological fenomenan(13/128)
39.	Hidup ini hanya terdiri atas mandor(14/165)	Life consist of a foreman willing(13/129)
40.	Kami adlah para duta besar yang berkuasa(15/171)	We were all – powerful VIPs...(15/140)
41.	Pesta musim hujan adalah sebuah perhelatan meriah..(15/175)	The rainy season party was a festival ...(15/142)
42.	Kerahasiaan burung ini adalah konsekuensi dari kebiasaannya(16/183)	The arrival of these mysterious birds portends a storm at sea(16/152)
43.	Perut – perut ikan adalah caviar bagi mereka(16/186)	
44.	seorang persona non grata(16/187)	Like persona non grata(16/154)
45.	Ia adalah bunga yang emosional(17/193)	They are emotional flowers(17/159)
46.	Pembelian kapur ini adalah vakansi kecil-kecilan(17/197)	Buying chalk was like a little vacation (17/162)
47.	A miau adalah sesosok terror(17/201)	A miau, the owner of toko sinar harapan was a terrifying

		character(17/163)
48.	..Disebut Gudang rabat(17/2010)	...Like A discount warehouse(17/163)
49.	Ia adalah lukisan monalisa yang ditenggelamkan dalam danau...(17/210)	
50.	Michele yeoh mengintipku...(17/213)	The young girl with heavenly nails sneaking a peek at me..(17/172)
51.	Kami adalah sapi yang anggun dan megah(19/232)	
52.	Tiga orang mayoret--...Ratu segala pesona(19/236)	Three majorettes,The queens of charm(19/190)
53.	Wanita-wanita yang meloncat dari gambar-gambar di almanac (19/236)	The young ladies straight of pages of a girly calendar(19/190)
54.	Mereka adalah pragawati(19/236)	They were models(19/190)
55.	Kami adalah remaja-remaja kelebihan energy dan lapar akan perhatian(19/239)	
56.	Aku telah menjadi sekuntum daffodil yang gelisah...(20/249)	I had turned into a restless fawn(20/202)
57.	Ada putrid Gurun Gobi menungguku di sana(20/250)	The princess of the Goby Desert waiting for me there(20/203)
58.	Cinta kami adalah cinta yang bisu(20/252)	Our love was unspoken love(20/205)
59.	Ini adalah lompatan raksasa(20/256)	
60.	Aura A ling membuatnya tak lebih dari sebuah boneka kertas jenaka,,(20/270)	
61.	Kluis adalah jendela alam semesta suku melayu Beliting(21/275)	
62.	Benda inilah sang penguasa waktu(21/276)	
63.	Tersembunyi dibawah air yang tenang itu maut yang sesungguhnya(24/311)	...beneth the calm surface lay certain death(22/227)
64.	tukbayan tula adalah nama yang meciutkan nyali(24/313/	

65.	Tuk bayan tula adalah wakil dari alam bawah tanah dunia putih(24/314)	
66.	Pencuri dan penyelundup timah profesi yang sanagt tua(24/3119)	Stealing and smuggling are very old profession(22/232)
67.	Manusia-manusia tengik...(24/320)	Rancid beings(22/232)
68.	Permata hati keluarganya(24/323)	
69.	Buku itu adalah representasi A ling dan pengobat jiwaku(25/334)	
70.	Cinta adalah reaksi kimia..(25/338)	
71.	Si kancil keriting(25/340)	
72.	Cita-cita ini adalah kutub magnet yang menggerakkan jaruym kompas...(25/342)	
73.	Kata-katanya adalah batu berat puluhan kilo(26/353)	Word fell out his mouth one by one, as if they weight of dozens kilograms(28/280)
74.	Sekolah ini adalah jembatan jiwa baginya(26/359)	The poor muhammadiyah was a bridge for her soul(28/284)
75.	Pria muda yang flamboyan..(29/403)	A young ,flashy(40/386)
76.	Pria tengik ini..(29/403)	This man(40/386)
77.	...manusia –manusia cacng tak berguna(29/420)	..you useless little worms(41/398)
78.	Dialah ningrat diantara kami(30/431)	A gentlemen among us(43/411)
79.	Dialah newton ku, Adam smith ku, Andre ampere-ku(30/431)	He was my Isaac Newton, Adam smith, and Andre ampere (43/411)
80.	Lintang adalah mercusuar(30/431)	Lintang was like lighthouse(43/411)
81.	Ia bintang petunjuk bagi pelaut di samudra(30/431)	He was like a guiding star for sailor lost at sea(43/411)
82.	Seekor tikus kecil mati (30/432)	A little mouse died(43/412)
83.	Kami adalah lapisan – lapisan pelangi terindah yang pernah diciptakan tuhan(30/434)	We were the most beautiful rainbow ever created by god(43/414)

84.	Eryn adalah satu-satunya arti dalam hidup saya(31/444)	Eryn the only meaningful thing in my life(44/424)
85.	Ia dulu adalah venus dari laut cina selatan(32/457)	She had been the venus of the south china sea(45/433)
86.	Ia adalah tiket untuk meninggalkan hidupku yang terpuruk(32/460)	That scholarchip was a ticket out of life I could not be proud of(45/434)
87.	Babel adalah inskripsilku(33/482)	Babel was an omen to take heed of(46/446)

**The metaphor maybe kept if the receptor language permits**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Metaphor(chapter/page)</b>	<b>Meaning(chapter/page)</b>
1.	Di Mulut pintu(1/1)	Doorway(1/1)
2.	Senyum bumus adalah Senyum getir..(1/2)	Bu mus` smile was Forced smile(1/2)
3.	Titik keringat yang bertimbunan di sekitar hidungnya...(1/2)	The sweat beading around her nose(1/2)
4.	...beban perasaan ayahku menjulur ke seluruh tubuhku(1/2)	..the sensation`s of my father`s burden spreading over my entire body(1/2)
5.	...lengan kasarnya yang melingkar dileherku mengalirkan degup jantung ... (1/2)	His rough arm hanging around my neck gave away his quick heartbeat(1/2)
6.	Menyekolahkan anak berarti mengikatkan diri pada biaya belasan tahun(1/3)	Sending a child to school meant tying oneself to years of coast(1/2)
7.	akan dapat mempercera masa depan..(1/3)	Would brighten their family`s futures(1/3)
8.	..orang yang terjebak tuntutan zaman baru..(1/3)	...to submit to modern demands(1/3)
9.	Di pagi yang sendu ini(1/6)	On this tragic morning(1/6)
10.	Air mata guru muda ini surut..(1/7)	The young teacher tears subsided(1/8)
11.	2/10	
12.	Kerudungnya juga bau bunga crinum..(2/9)	Her veil was the soft white of lily...(2/9)
13.	Pria cemara angin itu (2/13)	The pine tree man(2/14)
14.	Pendidikan adalah enigma(2/13)	education was an enigma(2/15)
15.	Keras kepala luar biasa(2/14)	Extraordinary hard headed(2/15)
16.	Mendinginkan suasana..(3/23)	Cooled down the mood(4/25)
17.	Timah di Belitong adalah menara gading kemakmuran..(5/37)	Tin in belitong was a tower of prosperity..(5/31)
18.	Daunnya lebat tak kenal musim(9/63)	Their bountiful leaves know no season(/51)
19.	Dahannya pun mungil, menarik hati burung seagala ukuran..	Gorgeous parakeets would visit them..

20.	Ia saksi bagi drama masa kecil kami	The tree was a witness to the dramas of our childhood(7/51)
21.	..menjejalkan ilmu kedalam kepala alumuniumnya(9/68)	..Cramming knowledge into his boxy aluminum head(/58)
22.	Kepala kalengnya cepat juga ..9/69	A`kiong`s tin can head quickly..(8/58)
23.	Tersenyum pahit(9/73)	Smild bitterly(8/61)
24.	Si rapi jali ini adalah mascot kelas kami	He was our class mascot
25.	Seorang perfeksionis	He was a perfectionist
26.	Ia melompati suatu tahap pencarian identitas..	He somehow skipped the identity searching phase...(8/66)
27.	Nyaliku runtuh(10/90)	My courage collapse(9/73)
28.	Semangat lintang bukan semakin pudar tapi meroket...(10/94)	Lintang`s enthusiasm didn`t fade, but rather it skyrocketed(9/78)
29.	Belajar adalah hiburan (10/100)	Studying was entertainment (9/81)
30.	Ia tenggelam dilamun kata – kata ajaib pembangkanagn Galileo..(10/101)	He was immersed in the defiant words of Galileo..(9/82)
31.	Saat itu arwah para pendiri geometri tersenyum padanya(10/102)	The spirits of the pioneers of geometry were grinning at him(9/83)
32.	Telah ditakdirkan tuhan ditunangkan dengan ilmu (10/102)	Destined by God to be betrothed to knowledge(9/83)
33.	Tulisanya yang cakar ayam tak karuan (11/106)	His chaotic chicken scratch handwriting(11/101)
34.	Setiap informasi adalah sumbu ilmu yang dapat meledakkan rasa ingin tahunya kapan saja (11/109)	Every piece of information was a fuse of knowledge that could blow him up at any moment(11/105)
35.	Aku telah menghianati keindahan(12/131)	I betrayed Harmony(12/112)
36.	Samson membatu(12/132)	Samson froze(12/113)
37.	Bunyi mesin itu juga merisaukan, suatu bunyi kemelaratan, kerja keras dan hidup tanpa pilijan(12/135)	The sound was harrowing, a sound of deprivation, hard work and a pure life without a choice(12/116)

38.	...menyembunyikan air mata yang menggenang berkilauan...(12/138)	...hide the tears welling up in her eyes(12/119)
39.	Ia adalah penyeimbang perahu kelas kami...(13/139)	mahar balanced out the ship of our school(13/121)
40.	Kelas tak lebih dari sekumpulan kuli tambang melarat ..(13/139)	Our class would have been nothing more than a bunch of deprived mining coolie..(13/122)
41.	Pelangi sebenarnya adalah sebuah lorong waktu(14/161)	Rainbows are actually time tunnels(13/126)
42.	Mereka sesungguhnya fenomena antropologi(14/164)	They were actually an anthropological phenomenan(13/128)
43.	Tak ada kepelitan mengalir dalam darah orang malay(14/164)	Not a drop of stinginess ran in sawnag blood (13/129)
44.	Hidup ini hanya terdiri atas mandor(13/165)	Life consist of a foreman willing(13/129)
45.	Mereka tidak pernah lari dari utang-utangnya(13/165)	They never ran from their debts(13/129)
46.	Berwarna coklat bergelora(15/167)	The surface of the brown(14/131)
47.	Aura tarak perlahan lahan redup(15/169)	The aura of tarak slowly faded away(14/133)
48.	Matahari yang mulai jingga jatuh(16/180)	The sun fell..(16/150)
49.	Nasib telah menunggunya di pasar ikan dan menyergapnya tanpa ampun(17/192)	Destiny was waiting to mercilessly ambush him at fish market(17/157)
50.	Maka dunia tersenyum(17/193)	All the world smiles(17/159)
51.	Ia adalah bunga yang emosional(17/193)	They are emotional flowers(17/159)
52.	Di tengah – tengah surga kecil ini(17/194)	In the middle of this mini paradise(17/159)
53.	Sebuah paradise liar, (17/194)	a wild paradise(17/160)
54.	Pembelian kapur ini adalah vakansi kecil-kecilan(17/197)	Buying chalk was like a little vacation (17/162)
55.	Semua gerakan alam tersentak diam dipotret tuhan dengan kamera raksasa dari langit(17/209)	All moving things froze as if god had captured their movement with a giant camera from the sky(17/170)

56.	Pancaindraku telah mati(17/209)	My sense had already died(17/170)
57.	Mulutku terkunci rapat(17/210)	My mouth was locked(17/170)
58.	Hilang dalam tempat dan waktu(17/211))	Loss in space and time(17/171)
59.	Karnaval 17 agustus akan kehilangan jiwanya(18/218)	The Augusts' carnival would lose its soul(18/177)
60.	Imajinasinya liar, meloncat-loncat,mendobrak,baru dan segar(18/226)	His imagination jumped wildly all over the place, smashing, new and fresh(18/183)
61.	Tiga orang mayoret---...Ratu segala pesona(19/236)	Three majorettes, The queens of charm(19/190)
62.	Mereka adalah pragawati(19/236)	They were models(19/190)
63.	Mahar menyeret fantasi penonton ke alam liar Afrika(19/237)	Mahar led the audiences' imaginations into Africa(19/191)
64.	Ada putrid Gurun Gobi menungguku di sana(20/250)	The princess of the Goby Desert waiting for me there(20/203)
65.	Rambut landaknya berdiri tegak(20/255)	His spiky hair stood on(20/208)
66.	Nyaliku lumpuh(20/208)	I'm paralyzed(20/209)
67.	Perutku naik membuat ngilu ulu hatiku(20/267)	My stomach rose and made my gut ache(21/219)
68.	Aku melambung(20/271)	I was soaring(21/224)
69.	Tiga mata cincin yang mengancam(23/294)	Three threatening rings(25/254)
70.	Nasib baik yang dapat mengeluarkan satam dari perut bumi(23/295)	Good luck can bring it out from the bowels of the earth(25/2540)
71.	Aku merasa setiap orang telah berkonspirasi melawanku(24/304)	I thought everyone was conspiring against me (26/262)
72.	Gubuk terlantar..(24/319)	Abandoned shack..(22/231)
73.	Pencuri dan penyelundup timah profesi yang sanagt tua(24/3119)	Stealing and smuggling are very old profession(22/232)
74.	Manusia-manusia tengik...(24/320)	Rancid beings(22/232)



75.	Satu kredit minus mengurangi reputasi tuk(24/320)	Tuk bayan tula`s reputation lost one credit(22/232)
76.	Ini resiko keyakinan yang rabun(24/322)	The consequence of blind conviction(22/223)
77.	Sebuah teriakan nasib(24/324)	It was a shout of destiny(22/234)
78.	Mahar menatap kucai dengan dingin..(24/325)	Mahar stared coolly at Kucai(22/235)
79.	Aku dapat mencium bau daffodil dan astuaria...(25/334)	I could smell the Austia..(27/334)
80.	A ling sebagai bagian terindah dalam hidupku(25/336)	A ling as the most beautiful part of my life(29/288)
81.	Aku disambut oleh sebilah kuku burung nazar pemakan bangkai(25/336)	I was now greeted by a bear claw with the nails with carcass-eating vulture(29/288)
82.	Dua angin tornado ini ingin bersekutu(26/356)	And now they wanted to be united(28/281)
83.	Ia mengaum,alisnya bertemu(26/356)	She roared, her brows furrowing (28/282)
84.	....menukar gemerlap sekolah PN dengan sekolah gudang kopra(26/357)	Want to trade the sparkling PN school for this copra warehouse of school(28/283)
85.	Sekolah ini adalah jembatan jiwa baginya(26/359)	The poor muhammadiyah was a bridge for her soul(28/284)
86.	Dengan mulut besarnya(27/377)	With his big mouth(30/312)
87.	Sebuah senyum damai(27/378)	A peaceful smile(30/313)
88.	Penonton tersesat dalam teori fisika optic(27/381)	The audience was lost in optical physics theory(30/316)
89.	Menelan pil APC yang pahit...(27/382)	Swallow the bitter APC pill(30/317)
90.	Menyebut diri mereka societeit de limpai(28/3850)	Called themselves societeit de limpai(32/325)
91.	Dengan dingin..(28/392)	Coolly..(32/330)
92.	Ombak ganas menjadi jinak(29/411)	The savages waves become tame(41/393)
93.	...manusia –manusia cacing tak berguna(29/420)	..you useless little worms(41/398)

94.	Terlibat perang mulut(30/428)	A war in words(43/408)
95.	Pria cemara angin itu telah tumbang(30/430)	The pine tree man had fallen(43/410)
96.	Kematianya ikut membunuh cita-cita agung anaknya itu(30/430)	His death also killed his son`s great inspirations.(43/411)
97.	Hatiku kosong(30/430)	My heartfelt empty(43/411)
98.	Dialah newton ku, Adam smith ku, Andre ampere-ku(30/431)	He was my Isaac Newton, Adam smith, and Andre ampere (43/411)
99.	Seekor tikus kecil mati (30/432)	A little mouse died(43/412)
100.	Kami adalah lapisan – lapisan pelangi terindah yang pernah diciptakan tuhan(30/434)	We were the most beautiful rainbow ever created by god(43/414)
101.	Memadamkan sementara fungsi gendang telinga(31/438)	Temporarily turning my ears off(44/418)
102.	Hanyut terombang ambing bersama cita-citaku(31/440)	Drifting away with my dreams(44/420)
103.	Lelah seharian bekerja lenyap jika melihat eryl dan semangat belajarnya(31/443)	The exhaustion from working all day would suddenly disappear whenever I saw Eryn and her enthusiasm(44/424)
104.	Eryn adalah satu-satunya arti dalam hidup saya(31/444)	Eryn the only meaningful thing in my life(44/424)
105.	Ia dulu adalah venus dari laut cina selatan(32/457)	She had been the venus of the south china sea(45/433)
106.	Teknik jembatan keledai(32/459)	A donkey bridge technique(45/434)
107.	Laki-laki di depanku ini memegang tiket masa depanku dan tiket itu amat ku perlukan(32/461)	This man in front of me had the much needed ticket to my future (45/437)
108.	Kecerdasn yang sis-sia terbuang(32/468)	The wasted intelligence(45/441)
109.	Pikirnku melayang(32/470)	My thoughts flew(45/443)
110.	Negeri dongeng tempat putri dan cinderela bersukaria langsung berubah menjadi carpathian tempat kastil	The Cinderella fairy tale-wonderland, transformed into Carpathian mountains were Dracula and his family

	keluarga drakula(33/484)	resided(45/448)
111.	Karakter terbunu secara besar-besaran(33/487)	It was a massive character assassination(46/447)
112.	Seutas ikat pinggang melilit tubuhnya...(3/21)	Belt hugging his body..(4/24)

**A metaphor maybe change to simile by adding like or as**

<b>NO</b>	<b>Metaphor(chapter/page)</b>	<b>Meaning(chapter/page)</b>
1.	...ia tiba – tiba mekar sumringah dan posturnya yang jangkung persis tangkai bunga itu(2/9)	She held herself high like the poised stem of that beautiful flower(2/9)
2.	Bagi lintang, kote kecamatan tempat sekolah kami ini adalah metropolitan.. ....(2/11)	For lintang, the city district of our school was like a metropolitan city(2/11)
3.	Meluncurlah mutiara nan puitis...(3/21)	Like poetic pearls of wisdom..(4/24)
4.	Buku baginya adalah obat dan sumur kehidupan yang(10/100)	Books were like water from a sacred well in mecca`s mosque(9/82)
5.	Lintang purnama diatas dermaga holivir(11/107)	Your answer is as beautiful as a fullmoon(11/103)
6.	Suara bising yang memusingkan perut-perut yang keroncongan(12/133)	Yelling as loud as they could and producing noises that made those with growling stomachs dizzy(12/115)
7.	Kepak sayapnya senyap dan mulut mungil indahny diam dalam kerupawanan yang melebihi taman lotus(14/158)	The flutter of their wings and their sweet mouth were silent as they wandered about, creating a vision even more stunning than the Garden of Eden(12/112)
8.	Kupu – kupu ini sering melakukan reuni setelah hujan lebat(14/159)	Those butterfly played harmoniously, like a great reunion of angels....(12/112)
9.	seorang persona non grata(16/187)	Like persona non grata(16/154)
10.	..Disebut Gudang rabat(17/2010)	...Like A discount warehouse(17/163)
11.	Diam seribu bahasa(17/206)	Quite as stone(17/167)
12.	Serasa direbus dalam panci...(17/207)	I felt like a vegetable boiling in soup(17/168)
13.	Aku diam mematung(17/214)	I stood still as statue(17/173)
14.	Mahar diam seribu bahasa(18/223)	He was as silent as Danube clouded yellow butterfly(18/181)
15.	Diam seribu bahasa(20/251)	Quite as mouse(20/205)

16.	Kata-katanya adalah batu berat puluhan kilo(26/353)	Word fell out his mouth one by one, as if they weight of dozens kilograms(28/280)
17.	Kembali Dalam penjelmaan seekor leopard(27/380)	She had returned as a leopard(30/315)
18.	Lintang adalah mercusuar(30/431)	Lintang was like lighthouse(43/411)
19.	Ia bintang petunjuk bagi pelaut di samudra(30/431)	He was like a guiding star for sailor lost at sea(43/411)
20.	PN timah pun megap – megap(33/482)	PN was left gasping for breath like a fish flung for its bowl on to the living room floor(46/446)

**A metaphor of the receptor language which have the same meaning may be substituted**

<b>No</b>	<b>Metaphor(chapter/page)</b>	<b>Meaning(chapter/page)</b>
1.	...Menatapnya kosong(1/2)	..stared out with an empty look in his eyes(1/2)
2.	...aku dan juga anak yang lain merasa pedih..(1/5)	The children and I felt heartbroken..(1/6)
3.	Kami menunduk dalam-dalam(1/5)	Our heads hung low(1/6)
4.	Suarany berat selayaknya orang yang tertekan batinnya(1/6)	Her voice was grave, normal for someone with a sinking heart(1/6)
5.	Sebuah pemandangan yang pilu(1/6)	It was devastating(1/7)
6.	Bu mus berkilauan karena air mata yang menggenang	And bumus` eyes glistened as they filled to the brim with tears(1/7)
7.	Wajahnya muram..(1/6)	He looked devastated(1/7)
8.	Kini menjelma menjadi sekuntum crinum gigantium(2/9)	Now transformed into a budding giant Himalayan(2/9)
9.	biarkan jalan kerikil batu merah empat puluh kilo meter mematahkan semangatnya(2/11)	Then the 40 kilometers journey over a red gravel road would break his determination(2/11)
10.	Bola matanya bergerak –dan menyala-nyala(2/12)	His eyes lit up and glanced animatedly (2/12)
11.	Pandangan ayahku menyuruh mereka bungkam(2/12)	One look from my father was enough to silence them(2/13)
12.	Akan menerangi nebula yang melingkupi sekolah..(2/15)	Would outshine the dark nimbus(2/16)
13.	Rela menghabiskan hidupnya..(3/20)	Who dedicated their lives..(3/21)
14.	Kesombongan membutakan mata dan menulikan telinga mereka (3/22)	Arrogance blinded their eyes and deafened their ears (4/24)
15.	Suara yang berat menggetarkan benang – benang halus dalam kalbu kami..(3/23)	Pak harfan`s heavy voice had shaken the threats of our soul..(4/25)
16.	Setenang embusan angin	With the serenity of morning

	pagi(3/23)	breeze(4/25)
17.	Pria yang kenyang akan pahit getir...(3/23)	Who had been through life`s bitter difficulties...(4/25)
18.	Menyitir dengan lancer ayat – ayat suci (3/24)	Fluently recited poetry and koranic versus(4/26)
19.	Matanya yang sipit menghilang..(3/27)	His chipmunk cheeks flushed with colour..(4/28)
20.	Kata – kata itu demikian berbeda, begitu sakti , berdengung – dengung di dalam kalbu(4/31)	Those words were different and more powerful, resounding in our hearts(6/48)
21.	Kami tersihirdalam senyap (4/32)	We were astounded(6/49)
22.	Pak harfan dan bumus adalah pahlawan tanpa tanda jasa yang sesungguhnya(4/32)	Pak harfan and bum us were our true patriots withot medal of honor (6/49)
23.	Akan mendapati lengannya berkilauan dan kuarsa yang disirami (5/37)	It would reemerge shimmering, smeared with tin(5/30)
24.	Metafora tangga menuju surga yang ditegakkan bangsa babylonia sebagai symbol kemakmuran...(5/37)	The metaphoric stairway to heaven and symbol of power..(5/29)
25.	Kilau it uterus menyala sampai jauh malam(5/38)	The tin shone late in to the night(5/30)
26.	Berlapis lapis, meluap-luap, beribu-ribu ton di bawah rumah-rumah panggung kami(5/38)	Layers of of riches stired below the stilted houses where we lived our deprived lives(5/30)
27.	PN adalah penguasa tunggal pulau belitung yang termashur diseluruh negeri .(5/39)	Famous throughout the world for its tin(5/30)
28.	Mengorek isi bumi(5/39)	Digging into Belitung`s soil(5/30)
29.	Kekayaan itu terperangkap di suatu tempat, ia tertimbun didalam batas tembok tinggi gedong(7/49)	The wealth of the island was visibly trapped in one place, piled up inside the fortress walls of the estate..(6/39)
30.	Wanita – wanita itu memainkan orchestra menumbuk padi(7/52)	An orchestra emerged as the women began crushing their spices(6/42)

31.	Apapun yang ia terima selain gajinya adalah penipuan(9/71)	Accept anything beyond his determined wage is committing fraud(8/59)
32.	Menghambur-hamburkan unek-unek yang mungkin telah dipendamya..(9/72)	Years of built up frustration exploded from his body(8/60)
33.	Tak satupun dusta akan keluar dari mulutnya(9/75)	Not one escape her mouth(8/62)
34.	Senagaja dipertemukan nasib untuk slalu berselisih..(9/76)	were destined to always be at odd with one another(8/63)
35.	Tertusuk hatinya dan menyalak tanpa ampun	Wa offended. She barked
36.	Tertawa sampai berguling-guling	We were rolling around on the ground holding our stomach
37.	Lalu manuania Hercules itu tumbang..(9/82)	The boy Hercules hurl over..(8/68)
38.	Sebuah jejak kemahatololan(9/82)	Traces of unbelievable idiocity(7/68)
39.	Membelah genangan setinggi dada..(	Chest high waters
40.	Bagiku bodenga adalah guru firasat dan semua hal yang berhubungan dengan gamang,,(10/90)	He symbolized all things related to the feeling of sadness(9/74)
41.	Bodenga dan fragmen sore itu menciptakan cetak biru rasa belas kasihan dan kesedihan dalam bawah sadarku(10/93)	Bodenga and the incident of that evening created a blueprint of compassion and sadness in my subconscious
42.	Matany yang berbinar jenaka(10/94)	His humorous eyes(9/78)
43.	Mengeluarkan mereka Lingkaran kemiskinan yang telah lama mengikat mereka hingga sulit bernafas(10/95)	Free them from the cycle of property(9/79)
44.	Kulit mereka sudah keriput sehingga dapat dikumpulkan dan digenggam (10/99)	Their skin was so wrinkly you could grab it in handfuls ( 9/ 81)
45.	Sekali ia memegang buku, terbanglah ia meninggalkan gubuk doyong itu (10/100)	Once he grasped the book, his mind escaped the cracks of the leaning bark walls(9/ 81)
46.	Ia akan terisap oleh setiap ilmu yang dibacanya, ia	He immersed himself in each sentence he read. He was



	tergoda oleh sayap-sayap kata yang diucapkan oleh para cerdik cendekia, (10/100)	seduced by the eloquent writing of scholars(9/82)
47.	Ia dimabuk rasa takjub pada gagasan gila	He was entranced by the crazy idea...(9/82)
48.	Matanya menyala-nyala memancarkan inteligensi(11/105)	His bright eyes radiated intelligence(11/101)
49.	Meruntuhkan semangat kami yang sedang belepotan memegangi lidi(11/107)	Broke our spirit while we were busily arranging our twigs(11/102)
50.	Lintang yang duaafa adalah mutiara, galena, , kuarsa dan topas yang paling berharga bagi kelas kami(11/109)	The poor lintang was the most precious pearl and galena of our class(11/107)
51.	kagum dengan sikap lintang menantang intelektualitasnya sendiri(11/111)	We were amazed by lintang`s drive to challenge himself(11/106)
52.	Aku berada di bawah bayang-bayangnya sekian lama(11/121)	I was always in Lintang`s shadow(11/107)
53.	Dapat menaikkan gengsi sekolah setinggi bintang Auriga(11/124)	It was very prestigious(11/109)
54.	Burung-burung kecil prenjak sayap garis yang berteriakberadu kencang dengan suara kumbang betina pantat kuning(12/130)	Boisterous chatter of the stripe-winged, tiny prinia birds shouting over the buzz of female yellow-back beetles(12/112)
55.	Aku menyanyi melompati oktaf	I jumped from octave to octave(12/112)
56.	Syair lagu itu merambati dinding papan tua kelas kami(12/137)	Verse by verse, the song crept over the old wooden walls of our school(12/118)
57.	Suara mahar terdengar pilumerasuki relung hati...	Mahar`s pained voice penetrated the depths of our heart(12/118)
58.	...Mereka berdua membangun tonggak artistic daya tarik kelas kami..(13/138)	....combined to create an artistic and intellectual set of goalpost in our classroom(13/121)
59.	Ia hafal luar kepala(13/143)	He knew everything(13/124)

60.	Filicium menjadi gaduh(14/160)	the old tree became engulfed(13/125)
61.	Azan maghrib menggema dipantulkan tiang – tiang tinggi rumah..(14/162)	The call for maghrib prayer echoed among the high post of stilted malay homes(13/126)
62.	Hilang ditelan zaman..(14/165)	Be swept away by the waves of time(13/130)
63.	Alirannya meluncur deras tergesa – gesa(15/167)	The current ran swiftly and briskly(14/131)
64.	Darahku dingin berdesir(15/168)	Making my blood curdle(14/132)
65.	air bah tumpah dari langit(15/169)	The rain flooded down from the sky(14/133)
66.	Seisi dunia tampak lebih murung(15/169)	The entire worlds become depressed(14/133)
67.	Seluruh dunia tak bisa mencegah kami(15/171)	The world itself could not hold us back(15/140)
68.	Kami adlah para duta besar yang berkuasa(15/171)	We were all – powerful VIPs...(15/140)
69.	A kiong meraung – raung(15/174)	A kiong trembled terribly(15/142)
70.	Pesta musim hujan adalah sebuah perhelatan meriah..(15/175)	The rainy season party was a festival ...(15/142)
71.	Haw pengap takan menguap sampai malam(16/178)	The stuffy atmosphere didn't lift until late at night(16/146)
72.	Disirami sinar matahari(16/180)	Streams wound(16/150)
73.	Kuntum-kuntum api pelita menari- nari sepi(16/181)	Small buds of fire in oil lamps danced silently (16/150)
74.	Kerlingan matanya mengajakku menengadah(16/181)	She invited me to walk through a field of flower(16/151)
75.	Awan hitam diatasnya bergulung – bulung(16/187)	Black clouds swirled menacingly in the sky(16/153)
76.	Kembali tenggelam dalam sarkasme, moodnya rusak berantakan(16/189)	Retreated into cynicism and his mood soured(16/155)
77.	Turun dulu, tuan raja(17/197)	Off you go,your majesty(17/161)
78.	A miau adalah sesosok terror(17/201)	A miau, the owner of toko sinar harapan was a terrifying

		character(17/163)
79.	Jemarinya secepat patukan bangua menusuk bola mataku(17/204)	Her finger would have stabbed out my eyes...(17/166)
80.	Mencapai Kotak merpati(17/207)	The pigeon cage door(17/168)
81.	Sang nasib yang gaib menyelinap...(17/207)	My destiny had crept up me ... (17/168)
82.	Jarum jam detik seluruh jam yang ada di dunia ini berhenti berdetak(17/209)	All the hands on all the clocks in the entire world stood still(17/170)
83.	Tatapan matanya mencengkram hatiku(17/210)	The look in her eyes squeezed my heart(17/170)
84.	Merasa kehilangan bobot tubuh dan beban hidupku(17/212)	Felt weightless(17/172)
85.	Michele yeoh mengintipku...(17/213)	The young girl with heavenly nails sneaking a peek at me..(17/172)
86.	Jin – jin telah meraupi wajah kucel dan kurang tidurnya dengan ilham...(18/224)	Angels has washed his discombobulated face with inspiration(18/182)
87.	Wanita-wanita yang meloncat dari gambar-gambar di almanac (19/236)	The young ladies straight of pages of a girly calendar(19/190)
88.	Garis matanya memperlihatkan kemanjaan, kesejahteraan,,,(19/236)	Their spoiled lifestyle and bright futures could be glimpsed in their eyes(19/190)
89.	Arena semakin membara dan gairah tarian mendidih....(19/224)	The street grew hotter..(19/193)
90.	Aku telah menjadi sekuntum daffodil yang gelisah...(20/249)	I had turned into a restless fawn(20/202)
91.	Burung muara Btuk di balik tirai(20/251)	White rumped shama behind the seashell(20/205)
92.	Cinta kami adalah cinta yang bisu(20/252)	Our love was unspoken love(20/205)
93.	Menguap bersama keringat orang sawang dan seluruh keberanian lenyap tertimbun tumpukan lobak asin(20/252)	Absorbed into the aroma of Orang sawangs` sweat(20/205)

94.	A kiong, pria kaleng krupuk itu,(20/253)	A kiong, that tiny headed boy, (20/207)
95.	mana mungkin dia punya sepupu bidadari(20/253)	how in the world did he have a cousin with heavenly nails(20/207)
96.	Pipinya yang tembem jatuh berayun-ayun(20/255)	His chubby cheeks felling down as well, swaying comically(20/208)
97.	Puisi-puisiku mengalir deras ke pasar ikan..(20/256)	My poems love relentlessly flooded the fish market(20/210)
98.	Menghancurkan butiran-butirn darah merah di tubuhku(20/268)	Turned my feelings of disappoinment(21/223)
99.	Setelah berton-ton rinduku untuknya(20/269)	After immense linging(21/223)
100.	Matanya bekilat-kilat karena dewa mata tombak telah melukai hatinya(21/273)	His eyes gleamed as if the god of spears had pierced his heart(23/239)
101.	Waktu yang mengutus angin juga telah menghianatnya(21/274)	Time brought only the win and heartlessly betrayed him(23/240)
102.	Langit melapangkan kedua tangan...(21/274)	The sky welcomed...(23/240)
103.	Ketuakn-ketukan itu terus menerorku(23/297)	The trapping grew even louder(25/257)
104.	Semangatku terkulai lumpuh(23/298)	My spirit was crushed(25/257)
105.	Disambut oleh botol tauco dan tumpukan terasi busuk(24/304)	Greated by bottles of bean paste and heaps of rotten shrimp seasoning(26/262)
106.	Tersembunyi dibawah air yang tenang itu maut yang sesungguhnya(24/311)	...beneth the calm surface lay certain death(22/227)
107.	Menjadi manusia separuh peri(24/314)	Half ghost(22/229)
108.	Pesan ini mengandung sebuah tenaga(24/318)	This massage held certain power(22/231)
109.	..Seorang dadu cangkir di pinggir jalan(24/319)	A road side dice-roller(22/231)
110.	Matanaya jauh menyapu pandangan...(24/324)	His eyes stared down...(22/234)
111.	Mari aku jelaskan ke	Let me explain something for

	kepalamu yang dikaburkan kemenyan...(24/324)	your thick skull(22/235)
112.	Kami berjalan dalam langkah senyap berhati-hati(24/327)	We took quiet, cautious steps(22/237)
113.	Dadaku kosong karena kehilangan dan sesak karena rindu(25/332)	A void filled my chest, and my longing made it hard to breath(27/267)
114.	Dihisap habis oleh lembar demi lembar buku itu(25/332)	Whisked away page by page by that book(27/270)
115.	Aku sudah ihlas meninggalkan cetak biru kehidupan...(25/335)	I honestly left behind the blueprint...(29/287)
116.	Bermulut besar, berotak tumpul(25/342)	Big mouth and irresistible desire...(29/2910)
117.	Yang membelakangi ayat-ayat Allah...(26/350)	Back on Allah's verses up(28/277)
118.	Mahar tertunduk semakin dalam(26/350)	Mahr's head sunk down even further(28/277)
119.	Tatapan matanay kejam sekali(26/351)	Her stare brutal (28/278)
120.	Iblis mengipas-ngipasimu...(26/352)	The devil himself will help you fan...(28/279)
121.	Suatu tatapan penuh kekalahan yang pedih(26/353)	His own stare full of defeat(28/280)
122.	Air muka sabarnya menjadi keruh(26/356)	Bu mus face grew cloudier(28/281)
123.	Guruh bersahut-sahutan...(26/359)	Thunder reverberated...(28/285)
124.	Atiku mendidih karena gemetar(27/367)	My heart was raging with fear(30/301)
125.	Lintang sudah membatu sejak subuh tadi(27/367)	Lintang was mute(30/301)
126.	Demam panggung tingkat gawat(27/368)	A paralyzing stage ngripped her(30/302)
127.	memecah ruanagan(27/370)	Shouted out(30/304)
128.	Kembali ai melonlong(27/371)	He wailed(30/304)
129.	Wajah kusutnya telah sirna dan menjadi cerah(27/371)	The worry on her face had disappeared(30/305)
130.	ia merasa di atas angin(27/376)	He felt he had upper hand(30/311)

131.	Istilah yang tidak membumi(27/377)	High level theories(30/312)
132.	Kami mengerut di ketiak kiri kanan pendekar ilmu pengetahuan yang sakti mandra guna(27/378)	We shriveled under the protective arms of the invulnerable and all-knowing master of knowledge(30/313)
133.	Seorang eksentrik yang berdiri di arena abu-abu..(28/393)	A eccentric boy who straddled the gray are..(32/330)
134.	Pria muda yang flamboyan..(29/403)	A young ,flashy(40/386)
135.	Melempar senyum termanisnya..(29/403)	Gave his sweetest smile(40/386)
136.	Nilai-nilai yang anjlok...(29/404)	Their plummeting grades(40/387)
137.	Mendung yang menghiasi wajah mereka...(29/405)	The clouds that shadowed their faces...(40/388)
138.	Karena ikan hiu berpesta pora(29/411)	As the sharks has their feast(41/393)
139.	..sampai bola mata kalian meloncat(29/422)	Until your eyes ball fall out(42/402)
140.	Dokumen deklarasi kemerdekaan dirinya dan flo dari penjajahan dunia pendidikan yang banyak menuntut(29/422)	Declaration of independence from their demanding educational colonization(42/403)
141.	Ambil langkah seribu(30/426)	Run for their lives(43/406)
142.	Kelas kami hampa kehilanangan auranya, tak berdaya(30/429)	It had lost its charm, and our drive was gone(43/409)
143.	Kami terimbas cahaya yang masuk ke dalam rongga – rongga otak...(30/431)	We were bathed in light
144.	sepi membisu(30/433)	Dead silent(43/413)
145.	Kandas didalam kotak sortir surat(31/439)	Stuck in the bottom of the letter sortir box(44/418)
146.	Ditumpuki kegagalan demi kegagalan (31/440)	The stack of failures pilling up and top of me(44/420)
147.	Azan bersahut-sahutan...(31/446)	Azan was ringing out..(44/426)
148.	...menjelma menjadi puluhan	Transformed into dozens of

	pasnag kaki manusia..(31/447)	human legs(44/427)
149.	Pancaran matanya menyimpan kesakitan yang prah(31/450)	Her eyes hid an enormous amount of paint(44/428)
150.	Ia adalah tiket untuk meninggalakan hidupku yang terpuruk(32/460)	That scholarchip was a ticket out of life I could not be proud of(45/434)
151.	Senyum basi ala pramugari(32/461)	Smile with a fake line one of an airline stewardess(45/437)
152.	Lincih benar bersilat kata(32/461)	Very good with words(45/437)
153.	Selembat sajadah usang terhampar lesu(32/468)	A prayer rug lay listlessly as well(45/440)
154.	Membaca isi kepalaku(32/470)	Observed my behavior(45/442)
155.	Angan – angan itu meluap(32/472)	That fantasy evaporated
156.	Lilitan utang(33/487)	Mountains of debts(46/447)

**The translator may keep the metaphor and the meaning is explained (that is the topic and / or point similarity might be added**

<b>No</b>	<b>Metaphor(chapter/page)</b>	<b>Meaning(chapter/page)</b>
1.	Mereka adalah ksatria tanpa pamrih(4/32)	They were our unsung heroes, a prince and princess of kindness(6/49)
2.	Itulah rumah burung merpati inggris(5/44)	It was the home of the English pigeon, voracious but tame(5/33)
3.	Pemandangan padang sabanah(16/180)	A savannah, as wide as the sea itself(16/149)
4.	Pembalas ini maniiis sekali,(19/248)	It must have been a sweet revenge for him, very sweet(19/195)
5.	Cinta monyet(19/251)	Cinta monyet-monkey love, or puppy love((20/204)
6.	Babel adaalh inskripsilku(33/482)	Babel was an omen to take heed of(46/446)



**The meaning of the metaphor may be translated without keeping the metaphorical imaginary**

<b>No</b>	<b>Metaphor(chapter/page)</b>	<b>Meaning(chapter/page)</b>
1.	Sekolah mereka akan tamat riwayatnya (1/4)	The oldest school in belitong, will be shut down(1/4)
2.	..untuk membesarkan hatinya(1/6)	....To console him(1/7)
3.	Anak pesisir melarat..(2/15)	A boy from the coast..(2/16)
4.	Beliau menorehkan benang merah kebenaran...(3/24)	He brought us to the very essence of the simple life`s righteousness..(4/26 )
5.	Timah dilahirkan-Nya kesana untuk menjadi mercusuar..(5/37)	God had intended for the tin to be a guide for the inhabitants,,(5/30)
6.	Berdesakan kantor polisi..(7/50)	Was crammed into the same areas as the police station,..(6/40)
7.	Pulang ke peraduan..(7/2)	To go home(6/42)
8.	Berdiri kekar menjulang awan sebatang pohon tua ganitri...	The branches of a tall tree behind our shool..(
9.	Kutelanjangi keodohanku..(	I was forced to expose my own stupidity(8/69)
10.	Syahdan yang liliput(7/85)	Little shahdan(8/70)
11.	Intaian maut(10/89)	Certain death(9/72)
12.	Kali ini ia mengkhianati harmoni(12/131)	He also betrayed the very premise of musical notes(12/112)
13.	Tatapan matanya kosong jauh melintasi jendela(12/136)	Stared out through the window(12/117)
14.	Matahari membenamkan diri(14/162)	the sun set(13/126)
15.	Gumpalan bulat kepala keriting(15/174)	Black curly head(15/142)
16.	Bibir pantai(16/179)	The edge of the beach(16/149)
17.	Kerahasiaan burung ini adalah konsekuensi dari kebiasaannya(16/183)	The arrival of these mysterious birds portends a storm at sea(16/152)
18.	Suara pak harfan bergemuruh(18/222)	Pak harfan said optimistically(18/180)
19.	Lalu dengan dingin mahar mengatakan ...924/326)	Mahar said very calmly(22/235)
20.	menyihir kepercayaan	gave us convidence(29/292)

	dirikami(25/344)	
21.	Dia membatu(26/355)	Flo did`nt move(28/281)
22.	Sepotong lengan kasar dengan kecepatan kilat menyambar tombol(27/370)	Someone had pushed the bottom prematurely(30/ 303)
23.	Menyimpan ribuan cerita seram(28/389)	Thousands of eerie tales(32/328)
24.	Angka-angka bebek berenang...(29/402)	A flock of swimming swans(40/386)
25.	Pria tengik ini...(29/403)	This man(40/386)
26.	Raib ditelan hutan gunung selumar(29/404)	Lost on selumar mountain(40/387)
27.	Masalah kecil seujung kuku...(29/404)	A silly matter...(40/387)
28.	Si pengangguran menggaruk-garuk sampah...(29/406)	The unployed one collected garbage...(40/389)
29.	...jadi santapan samudra(29/411)	Become fodder for sea creature(41/393)
30.	..yang sekian lama menggelayut di pundak(29/422)	...that had been weighing them down(42/401)
31.	Dialah ningrat diantara kami(30/431)	A gentlemen among us(43/411)