

INTRODUCTION

Novels are works of fiction that can be enjoyed by many people. Literary works such as novels usually contain words and language that can provoke the reader's creative imagination and feelings. Language is the most significant aspect used to connect one people to others. One type of language that can make the novel become more interesting to read is figurative language. Baldick (2001) defines novel as fictional narrative prose with characters whose actions represent real life in continuous plots and make use of abundance of figurative languages.

As for one of the languages that is often used in literary works is named figurative language is a language which conveys meanings that are presented imaginatively rather than literally. Usually the writer or author of literary works use figurative language in creative interpretation such as symbolism, senses and sound to engage and provoke the imagination of the reader as Keraf (2009) defined that figurative language is a way of expressing typically thought through language that shows the spirit and personality of the author or the user language.

There is one type of figurative language that expresses a comparison between two entities using comparison words named simile. A simile compares two things using comparison terms such as like, as, resembles and than. Simile has two categories and one of it is live simile. Live similes are understood directly, especially by native speakers without any background information (Fields, 1981). However, live simile is a new comparison which is made for the occasion and many of them are found in literary works like novel.

Live simile cannot be translated literally or only by transferring the form. It can cause a misinterpretation in other languages and the misinterpretation could happen once the simile has different point of image in the other language. A translation procedure was needed to achieve the accurate meaning from the source language. In translating simile, Newmark (1988) proposed seven translation procedures, as follows:

1) Reproducing the same image

Translator has to translate the image in source language that is used in the appropriate register.

2) Replacing image in the source language with a standard target language image

This procedure is culturally suitable in target text. It is used when there is no image that corresponds exactly to the one in the source language and which does not clash with the cultures in target language.

3) Translation of metaphor by simile

This is can be used for any type of word and original simile.

4) Translation of metaphor by simile plus sense

This procedure combines the communicative and semantic translation

The main focus here is on the gloss rather than the equivalent effect.

5) Converting a metaphor to its sense

This procedure can be applied in any type of text and preferred when source language to target language image replacement is broad in terms of sense.

6) Deletion

Simile is deleted if it has no redundant on the text.

7) Combining metaphor with sense.

An explanation added to determine that the metaphor will be understood and transferred the same metaphor together with its sense.

However, in literary work such as novel, when the translator encountered a word from the source language which does not have a primary meaning in the target language and consequently the target language has directly same word as the source language. The techniques used by translators in such cases are usually called borrowing technique. According to Molina and Albir (2002), borrowing is divided into two kinds; pure borrowing and naturalized borrowing. Pure borrowing means the expression or word taken over purely into the TL without any change, meanwhile naturalized borrowing made to fit the spelling rules in the TL.

From the previous statement, it can be said that simile is a figure of speech comparing two different objects which share the same point of similarity. It gives emphasis on the same characteristics shared by two objects and the uses of comparison marker. Similes also can be identified by the presence of comparison marker. Based on Pierini's (2007) theory, there are several comparison markers:

- a. Verbs: seem, look like, act like, sound like, resemble, remind;
- b. Adjectives: similar to, the same as;
- c. Nouns: a sort of, some kind of;
- d. Preposition (in comparison phrases): like, as;
- e. Conjunctions (in comparative phrases): as if/though, as when.

Furthermore, Pierini (2007) suggested tripartite structure to analyze the live simile in a sentence as follow:

- 1) Topic (comparandum), the entity described by the simile.
- 2) Vehicle/image (comparandum), the entity compared by the topic, by a comparison marker.
- 3) Similarity feature, the properties shared by topic and vehicle/image.

There were several previous studies on the simile translation with the different objectives. The first similar research was conducted by Evert H. Hilman, Kristina Ardiyanti, Bena Yusuf Pelawi (2013). They were analyzed the strategies and the problems in translating the similes from English into Indonesian based on Pierini's (2007) tripartite structure theory which consist of; Topic, Vehicle/image, and similarity feature. They concluded that the translator mostly applying 3 strategies on translating the simile, 36 similes are literally translate, use retention of the same vehicle plus explicitation of similarity feature strategy, and replacement of the image with a different image strategy. The translator considers those 3 strategies on translating similes are the easiest way to make the image more understandable for the target readers.

The second similar research was conducted by Wan Nor Hazwani Wan Ramli (2014). He analyzed the type of simile translations strategies that used by the translator which proposed by Pierini (2007) which consist of literal translation, simile reduction, idiomatic if, to its sense, retention of the same vehicle with similarity features explicitation and simile omission. He concluded that the translator mostly using the literal translation strategy to interpreted the exact meaning of the simile.

The third similar research was conducted by Esriaty S. Kendenan (2017). Her research was analyzing the methods to identify the simile and metaphors translation. She concluded that reproducing same image in target language procedure is always higher than other procedures in simile and metaphors.

This study is follow up of Evert H. Hilman, Kristina Ardiyanti, Bena Yusuf Pelawi (2013), as they purpose on study was slightly similar. However, this study aimed in identifying the comparison marker and translation procedures on live similes translation in the novel *Crazy Rich Asians* that used by the translator.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study applied qualitative descriptive method. It is focused on analyzing live simile comparison markers based on Pierini (2007) and procedures of translation Newmark's (1988) and Molina and Albir (2002). In doing the analysis, OALD (2019) and KBBI Daring, the handbook and online version were used as references in order to look up the meanings transferred from the source language into the target language. The online version (*daring*) of KBBI was also used to find the meaning of some data since they could not be found in the handbook versions.

This study was conducted in several steps. First, live similes in the novel were collected and the contexts were given. The datum was presented in separated table with the source text and target text put side by side to make them easy and clear to be analyzed. Second, the simile in the context was identified and the meaning of the key words was looked up in dictionaries. Third, the data were analyzed based on Pierini's