

**SIMILE IN THE NOVEL YUSUF AND ZULAIKHA BY HAKIM  
NURUDDIN ABDURRAHMAN JAMI TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH  
BY DAVID PENDLEBURY**

**A GRADUATING PAPER**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Gaining the Bachelor  
Degree in English Literature



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## MOTTO

O mankind, indeed We created you from a male and a female and made you into nations and tribes so that you may know one another. Verily, the most honorable of you in the sight of Allah is the most pious among you. Verily Allah is All-

Knowing, All-Knowing. (Al-Hujurat, p. 13)



## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate my graduating paper to:

My beloved parents

My families

My friends

Everyone who always support me

People who always ask when my final assignment is finished



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ABDURRAHMAN JAMI TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH BY DAVID  
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kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

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## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduating paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinions or findings included in this research are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, April 20<sup>th</sup>, 2022

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Yogyakarta, April 20<sup>th</sup>, 2022



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**SIMILE IN THE NOVEL YUSUF AND ZULAIKHA BY HAKIM  
NURUDDIN ABDURRAHMAN JAMI TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH BY  
DAVID PENDLEBURY**

By. Maemanah

**ABSTRACT**

The novel is one of the popular fiction in literary works that are in great demand by readers. The story in the novel comes from the imagination of an author who describes human life with a fairly long plot. The language presented by the author in the novel contains many language styles. This research is qualitative descriptive research. In this research, the researcher chooses the novel Yusuf and Zulaikha by Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami which was translated into English by David Pendlebury in 1980 as the object of the research. The purpose of this research is to find the kinds of similes and analyze the meaning of the similes contained in the novel of Yusuf and Zulaikha. The researcher uses the theory of language style by Gorys Keraf and the semantics field by Michael C. Haley. The results of this research found 105 data with the number of *Being* (19), *Cosmos* (3), *Energy* (15), *Substance* (6), *Terrestrial* (7), *Object* (12), *Living* (19), *Animate* (7), and *Human* (17).

**Keywords:** *Yusuf and Zulaikha Novel, Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami, Simile, Meaning*

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**SIMILE DALAM NOVEL YUSUF AND ZULAIKHA KARYA HAKIM  
NURUDDIN ABDURRAHMAN JAMI YANG DITERJEMAHKAN KE  
DALAM BAHASA INGGRIS OLEH DAVID PENDLEBURY**

Oleh: Maemanah

**ABSTRAK**

Novel adalah salah satu karya sastra fiksi populer yang banyak diminati oleh pembaca. Cerita dalam novel berasal dari imajinasi seorang pengarang yang menggambarkan tentang kehidupan manusia dengan alur yang cukup panjang. Adapun bahasa yang disajikan pengarang dalam novel banyak mengandung gaya bahasa. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti memilih novel *Yusuf and Zulaikha* karya Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami yang diterjemahkan dalam bahasa Inggris oleh David Pendlebury pada tahun 1980 sebagai objek penelitian. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis-jenis simile dan menganalisis makna simile yang terdapat dalam novel *Yusuf dan Zulaikha*. Peneliti menggunakan teori gaya bahasa oleh Gorys Keraf dan medan makna oleh Michael C. Haley. Hasil penelitian ini ditemukan data sebanyak 105 data dengan jumlah *Being* (19), *Cosmos* (3), *Energy* (15), *Substance* (6), *Terrestrial* (7), *Object* (12), *Living* (19), *Animate* (7), dan *Human* (17).

**Kata kunci:** *Novel Yusuf and Zulaikha, Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami, Simile, Meaning*

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of Study**

Humans in their daily lives certainly can not be separated from language because everything that is done is always related to language. In this regard, for humans, language is an instrument for communicating with one another. As explained by Charles (1998, p. 19) language is a system symbol used by someone to communicate. According to the Oxford Dictionary (2008, p. 247), language is a communication system used by someone both spoken and written in a particular region. Thus, language becomes a system of communication to make it easier for people to convey their intentions and achieve some goals.

Other than communication, the language is also often used in literary work because language is one of the most important elements of it. The language used in literary works is closely related to aesthetics and it is needed so that the language used in literary works has an element of beauty. Beauty can give the effect of satisfaction or appreciation from readers such as touching hearts, emotions, feeling glad, and so on. Ratna (2007, p. 1) explained, that the literature is mostly filled with aspects of beauty and an aesthetic (science) is used as a measure of its beauty. The aspects of beauty are generally dominated by language style.

According to Patrick (2006, p. 81), the language style is the use of language which has a meaning not literally. Raymond & Herbert (2012, p. 1) states, language style generally refers to speech in which speakers interpret something that deviates from what they say literally. Meanwhile, according to Abrams (1999, p. 96), language style is a form of using the language whose meaning deviates from the usual with the aim of obtaining certain effects, that is the effect of beauty. The deviation that exists in the use of language lies in its meaning. Therefore, when viewed from the meaning, language style does not only have a denotative meaning (dictionary meaning) but also has a connotative meaning (not true meaning). The purpose of the author in writing literary works that use language style is to provide aspects of beauty that have connotative or implied meaning. So, the language used in language style has a connotative meaning. Tarigan also explains (in Dale [et al], 1971, p. 220) that the use of certain language style can change and cause certain connotations. From some of these definitions, it can be concluded that language style is the use of certain language that has connotative meanings with the aim of obtaining a beauty effect.

The use of language style is different from daily language because language style is the idea that words have a distinctive meaning (Raymond & Herbert, 2012, p. 18). The uniqueness of the language owed by language style, that is what impresses connoisseurs of literary works. Language style has several types, then they are grouped into four types according to their respective characteristics, including: affirmation, comparison, contradiction, and satire (Ratna, 2013, p. 3). Among these types, the comparison is the language style that is often found in

both literary and non-literary texts (Nurgiyantoro, 2017, p. 218). Comparison is a language style that compares one thing to another through the similarities between both. The similarities can be seen from the physical characteristics, circumstances, attitudes, behavior, and so on. The language style included in the comparison are simile, metaphor, personification, allegory, and so on.

In this research, the researcher will discuss simile. The simile is the direct and explicit comparison that generally uses certain words that function as a marker of the explicitness of the comparison (Nurgiyantoro, 2013, p. 400). The purpose of using simile is to provide an overview of something becoming concrete through comparison (Nurgiyantoro, 2017, p. 222). So, the achievement of simile is to facilitate the reader's comprehension so that something that is depicted looks concrete. This is important because not all readers can immediately understand the reading as the author intended. That statement underlies the researcher to analyze simile.

The simile is found in several literary genres, one of them is novel. The novel is one of the literary works that are interesting to study about language style. A novel is a work of fiction, written in prose and it is of considerable length (Milligan, 1983, p. 14). Meanwhile, according to Wicaksono (2017, p. 78), the novel is a story with a long plot until one book or more, making human life imaginative, and telling human life until the emergence of conflicts that can cause changes in the fate of the perpetrators. From these definitions, it can be concluded that the novel is an imaginative story that describes human life with a fairly long



plot. Based on the truth of the story in the novel, then the novel is divided into two kinds, namely a fictional novel and a non-fictional novel. A fictional novel is a novel whose stories are not real or does not occur in the real world. Meanwhile, a non-fictional novel is a novel whose stories are real or have occurred in the real world (Ariska & Amelysa, 2020, p. 21).

One of the non-fictional novels is the novel Yusuf and Zulaikha written by Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami and translated into English by David Pendlebury. This novel is very interesting for the researcher because there are some reasons. The first, the story of Yusuf and Zulaikha is contained in one of the surah in the Qur'an, namely surah Yusuf. In the Qur'an, the story of Yusuf and Zulaikha is only described in a few verses. Meanwhile, in the novel Yusuf and Zulaikha by Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami is described more broadly. So, the readers will understand more of the verses of the Qur'an regarding the story of Yusuf and Zulaikha and can take the main meaning or message. The second, the story of Yusuf and Zulaikha is a famous romantic story and most people, especially Muslims are familiar with their stories. One of the famous versions is the version of Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami. The third, Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami or commonly called Jami, is a Sufi and poet from Afghanistan and he has written many literary works in various styles. Some of his literary works have inspired many people so that they are widely used as the research and translated into various languages. The fourth, in the novel Yusuf and Zulaikha by Jami, there are several moral values including teaching about divinity, sacrifice, loyalty, spiritual relationship between a human being and Lord, and love which is



a benchmark in determining the closeness of a human being to Lord. The fifth, the use of language in the novel is mostly presented in the form of language styles including personification, hyperbole, simile, and metaphor. Because the language style that is most often found in this novel is the simile, the researcher focuses more on discussing similes only on the use of the conjunction words "*like*" and "*as*". The followings are examples of simile in the novel Yusuf and Zulaikha by Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami.

1. "There were a hundred thousand youths and maidens - pages sitting erect in their saddles like slender golden palm-trees; moon-faced beauties, hiding in their litters behind curtains of gold brocade." (Page: 31, Paragraph: 1)

The data is a simile consisting of (i) comparator "There were a hundred thousand youths and maidens - pages sitting erect in their saddles", (ii) comparison "slender golden palm-trees", and (iii) conjunction "like". The simile is included in the *Living* category because *palm-trees* are a type of plant.

In the data above, *a hundred thousand youths and maidens* are compared to *slender golden palm-trees*. The *Palm tree* is a tree that can grow in various areas with different soil characteristics. Palm trees have upright and tall stems, long leaves, have strong roots, and grow with a long life. Thus, the meaning of the data is one hundred thousand young men and girls sitting in the saddle have slender, tall, and beautiful faces.

2. "...and if her beauty is not worthy of the place of honour in your palace, then let her at least stay to sweep its floor as a humble slave." (Page: 27, Paragraph: 4)

The simile in the data consists of (i) comparator "then let her at least stay to sweep its floor", (ii) comparison "a humble slave", and (iii) conjunction "as". The simile is included in the *Human* category because *the slave* explains humans and all kinds of their behavior.

In the data above, *then let her at least stay to sweep its floor* compared to a *humble slave*. The *Slave* is someone who belongs to someone else and is forced to work and obey his master's orders. Their daily job is to work without pay and obey their master's orders. Thus, the meaning of the data is if Zulaikha's beauty doesn't make you (Yusuf) attracted to her and is not worthy of honor in your palace, then let her at least keep sweeping the floor or do whatever you tell her even without getting paid a penny but she remains lowly heart.

Based on the explanation in the background of the study, so the researcher wants to analyze about language style in the novel *Yusuf and Zulaikha* by Jami especially in the simile that using the conjunctions "*like*" and "*as*", kinds of simile and their meanings by the title "Simile in the Novel *Yusuf and Zulaikha* by Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami Translated into English by David Pendlebury".

## **1.2 Research Questions**

From the background explanation above, the researcher formulates the following questions as follows :

1. What are the kinds of similes found in the novel Yusuf and Zulaikha by Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami?
2. What are the meanings of similes in the novel Yusuf and Zulaikha by Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami?

## **1.3 Objectives of Study**

Based on the research questions above, the researcher has several objectives of study. The first, to find the kinds of similes contained in the novel Yusuf and Zulaikha. The second, to analyze the meaning of simile contained in the novel Yusuf and Zulaikha.

## **1.4 Significances of Study**

The significance of this study can provide information about the types and meanings of similes in the novel Yusuf and Zulaikha. The researcher hopes that this research can contribute to the development of English regarding language styles, especially simile, and become the next research reference for those who want to analyze the same topic.

## 1.5 Literature Review

The researcher found several previous studies that have some similarities. The first is a graduating paper by Faridz Abdillah Supriyadi with the title Analisis Gaya Bahasa Simile pada Novel Miskin Kok Mau Sekolah!!! Sekolah dari Hongkong!!! Karya Wiwid Prasetyo from the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2014). From the results of this study, the writer found the language style contained in the novel Miskin Kok Mau Sekolah !!! Sekolah dari Hongkong !!! as many as eighty-nine. Then, there are four kinds of similes used in the novel. The first is a simile that compares animals to objects. The second is a simile that compares the condition of the body with objects. The third is a simile that compares human nature and objects. The fourth is a simile that compares objects, both concrete and abstract.

The second is the journal from Wirda Azizah entitled The Analysis of Similes in Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone By J.K. Rowling (2019). The data used in this study are the novel Harry Potter novels and the novel The Sorcerer's Stone only in the first and second chapters. The purpose of this research is to find out the types of similes that are often used and the meaning of similes. The theory used is the theory from Strachan and Terry about the type of simile. Meanwhile, the meaning of simile uses Fromilhague's theory. In the results of his research, the writer found six similes. From each type and meaning of simile, they have the same percentage, namely 50:50. The types of similes used are closed

similes and open similes. Meanwhile, the meanings of simile are explicit and implicit simile.

The third is a journal entitled *An Analysis of Figurative Language used in Coelho's Novel Entitled "Alchemist" by Trisna Dinillah Harya (2016)*. In this research, the writer discussed four types of figurative languages or language styles found in the novel: personification, simile, metaphor, and hyperbole. But, the most dominant is the simile. This research used the theory from Leech.

The fourth is the graduating paper entitled *Gaya Bahasa Simile dalam Novel Perahu Kertas Karya Dewi "Dee" Lestari dan Pembelajarannya di SMK Kelas XII by Tira Anggreyani from Muhammadiyah University of Purworejo (2013)*. In this research, the writer explains that the purpose of the research is to describe and explain the simile language style, the meaning and function of the simile as well as the simile language style learning in the novel *Perahu Kertas* by Dewi Lestari for class XII SMK (Vocational High School) students. The theories used is the theory of stylistic and semiotic.

The fifth is a journal with the title *Perwujudan Simile oleh Merari Siregar dalam the Novel Azab dan Sengsara arranged by Susiati, Risman Iye, Joleha Nacikit, Eka Wati Belen (2020)*. This journal research uses Kridalaksana's word-class embodiment theory and Keraf language style theory. The results of the research of *Azab dan Sengsara* novels, there are five embodiments of simile, a) simile embodiment in the noun and noun word class, b) simile embodiment in the noun word class with adjectives, c) simile embodiment in the adjective word class

with the verb, d) simile embodiment in the verb class with verbs, e) the simile manifestation in the verb class with nouns.

This research has a similarity with the previous research that is discussing language style. If they are viewed as a whole, the difference between previous research and this research is that each object of analysis is different. While the differences from each of the previous research with this research are that the first previous research discussed the use of similes, which contained four kinds of a simile that were classified based on their nature and shape. The second previous study analyzed similes only in the first and second chapters of the novel *Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone* by J.K. Rowling. The theory used by the writer is Strachan and Terry's theory about the type of simile. Meanwhile, to analyze the meaning of simile, the writer used Fromilhague's theory. The third previous research discussed four types of language styles (personification, simile, metaphor, and hyperbole) and used theory from Leech. The fourth previous research described simile, the meaning of simile, the simile function, and the learning of simile in XII grade of SMK (Vocational High School). It used stylistics and semiotic theory. The fifth previous research contained five embodiments of similes in the novel *Azab dan Sengsara* and it used the language style theory by Keraf and the word-class theory by Kridalaksana.

After describing the similarities and differences between the previous research, the researcher takes the research by the title "Simile in Novel by Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami Translated into English by David Pendlebury" as



the research object. In this research, the researcher wants to discuss the language style which only focuses on the kinds of simile by using conjunctions “*like*” and “*as*” and analyze their meanings.

## 1.6 Theoretical Approach

In this research, the researcher uses two theories, the first is the language style theory by Gorys Keraf. Keraf (1991:129) says that language style can be assessed from various points of view, one of them is the language style conveyed by the author based on direct or indirect meaning. The language style that will be discussed in this research is a style that only focuses on similes with the conjunctions "like" and "as".

Second, the semantic field theory from Michael C. Haley to determine the kind and meaning of similes. In his theory, Haley assigns a topography to the categories of semantic fields as a level in representing the space of human perception (Wahab, 2008, p. 86). According to Haley, there are nine categories of space for human perception: *Being, Cosmos, Energy, Substance, Terrestrial, Object, Living, Animate, and Human*.

## 1.7 Method of Research

### 1.7.1 Type of Research

This research is qualitative research. According to Bodgan and Taylor (in Moleong, 2014, p. 4), qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and



observable behavior. The methods used in qualitative research include interviews, observation, and documentation (Moleong, 2014, p. 9). In this research, the researcher uses the method of documentation. Documentation is a way of obtaining data from various written sources or documents available to sources in the form of works of art, works of thought, and cultural heritage (Riduwan, 2006, p. 105). Thus, the document studied by the researcher will be explained descriptively.

### **1.7.2 Data Source**

According to Lofland and Lofland (in Moleong, 1984, p. 47), the main data sources in qualitative research are words and actions, furthermore is additional data such as documents and others. There is only one data source in this research (primary data), which is the novel Yusuf and Zulaikha by Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami. The data in this research is from novel texts which focus on expressions, phrases, clauses, or sentences that contain similes.

### **1.7.3 Data Collection Technique**

Data collection technique is a way for researchers to collect or search for scattered data (Ahmadi, 2019, p. 247). The technique used to collect data in this research is reading technique and note-taking technique. According to Arfianti (2020, p. 73), the reading technique is a technique used by researchers through observing research data, namely by reading which aims to find out the data that will be used by researchers in research. While the note-taking technique is a

technique of capturing data which is done by recording the results of the data obtained in research (Kesuma in Arfianti, 2020, p. 73).

The steps of the data collection in this research are the first, the researcher reads the novel Yusuf and Zulaikha by Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami repeatedly. The second, the researcher identifies the data by marking the data that contains language style. The third, the researcher classifies data in words, phrases, clauses, expressions, and sentences using language styles. The researcher focuses on the data using similes with the conjunctions "like" and "as". The fourth, the researcher interprets data in expressions, phrases, clauses, and sentences using similes with conjunctions "like" and "as" in the novel Yusuf and Zulaikha by Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami translated into English by David Pendlebury.

#### **1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique**

The data analysis technique is a way of analyzing data based on the theory used (Ahmadi, 2019, p. 248). According to Miles and Huberman (in Sarosa, 2021, p. 3-4), to analyze the data, several steps are needed, namely data reduction or data compaction, data presentation, and verification or conclusion.

In this study, the researcher took several steps in analyzing the data. First, the researcher classifies the data by selecting words, phrases, clauses, expressions, and sentences that contain similes with connecting words "like" and "as". Second, the researcher interprets the meaning of each data containing similes. Third, presenting the data and grouping it according to the various similes. Third, the researcher finds conclusions from the analysis.

## 1.8 Paper Organization

This research is divided into four chapters. The first chapter is an introduction, it consists of eight sections: Background of Study, Research Questions, Objective of Study, Significance of Study, Literature Review, Theoretical Approach, Method of Research, and Paper Organization. The second chapter contains an explanation of the theory. The third chapter is finding data and discussion. Then, the conclusions and suggestions are in chapter four.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 4.1 Conclusions

This research aims to determine the kinds and meanings of similes in the novel *Yusuf and Zulaikha* by Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami Translated into English by David Pendlebury. The researcher uses stylistic theory by Gorys Keraf and semantics field theory by Michael C. Haley. After researching, identifying, classifying, and analyzing all the data mentioned in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are 9 kinds of similes found in the novel *Yusuf and Zulaikha* by Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami Translated into English by David Pendlebury, including *Being*, *Cosmos*, *Energy*, *Substance*, *Terrestrial*, *Object*, *Living*, *Animate*, and *Human*. All data obtained are grouped based on the characteristics of each category or kinds of similes. Then, the researcher has explained the meaning of the various similes in the previous chapter. To find a meaning that is by what the author intended, the researcher needs an analysis of the denotative meaning, the characteristics of each data, and the connotative meaning.

#### 4.2 Suggestions

In this research, the researcher only focuses on finding words, phrases, sentences, or expressions containing similes in the novel *Yusuf and Zulaikha* by

Hakim Nuruddin Abdurrahman Jami translated into English by David Pandlebury.

After completing this research, the researcher realizes that there are so many shortcomings that are far from perfect. Thus, there are several suggestions that the researcher would like to share with the readers. The first, the reader can analyze this object with other language styles because in this object there are many language styles. The second, the reader can examine similes more broadly, not only on the connecting words "like" and "as". The third, the reader can examine this object with a different theory.



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