

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This first chapter presents a general introduction to the research. This chapter consists of research background, reasons for choosing topic, statements of the problem, purposes of the research, limitation of the research, significance of the research, research method, clarification of terms, and organization of the paper.

#### 1.1 Background

Language is very crucial as a tool for communication nowadays. Language is a media to deliver information spreads out very widely, particularly the information that uses foreign language. Language can take the form of verbal or spoken, and non-verbal such as written language and sign language. One of written languages can be reflected in novel as one of many literary works. Here, the writers are required to deliver the information from his or her mind into the novel, thus become an object of entertainment for the people who read it. Concerning novel in various languages, the original novel of course has its own language and needs to translate into different languages, depending on the reader's language and the reader's ability to understand different language of the novel. The translator should master the theory of language first, including the functions of language.

What are functions of language actually? According to Jakobson in Newmark (1988:42), the functions of language are as follows:

The aesthetic or poetic, that is language designed to please the senses, firstly through its actual or imagined sound, and secondly through its metaphors; phatic function, that is used for maintaining friendly contact with the addressee rather than for imparting foreign information; and metalingual function, means that this function indicates a language's ability to explain, name, and criticize its own feature.

In accordance with translating, the theories of language and linguistics are needed. As Catford (1965:1) cited in Choliludin (2006:7) says that "translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text on another, translation must make use of a theory of language, general linguistic theory." This stresses the theories of language to be dealt with the translation field in order to get high quality product of translation.

Besides the requirement of language and linguistics theory, translation requires the theory of text as well. According to Halliday and Hasan (1985:11) in Choliludin (2009:9) a text is a form of exchange, and the fundamental form of text is dialogue of interaction between speakers. It means that every text is meaningful because it is related to interaction among speakers, particularly to normal everyday spontaneous dialogue. According to his statement, text is a product of environment, a product of a continuous process of choices in meaning that can be represented in language.

Concerning the text, recently, there has been considerable interest in conducting research about novel as literary work. In correlation with the research, the major issue of this investigation is related to translation in literary work text,

that is about the analysis of translation techniques in simile of the novel “The Broken Wings” by two different translators—M.Ruslan Shiddieq and Sabri. This original novel was authored by Kahlil Gibran, entitled: *Ajnihah al-Mutakassirah* in year 1912 in Arabic Language. The English translated version of the novel is entitled “The Broken Wings” (A Treasured Writing of Kahlil Gibran, Caste Book, USA. August - 1985) which is one of the famous novels in the world.

The First Indonesian translated version of “The Broken Wings” was translated by M. Ruslan Shiddeq, and published by *Pustaka Jaya* in 1986 entitled *Sayap-sayap Patah*. The second translated version of “The Broken Wings” is still entitled *Sayap-sayap Patah* translated by Sabri, and published by *Yayasan Bentang Budaya* in 1999. Originally, “The Broken Wings” was authored in Arabic Language by Kahlil Gibran, and there are many Arabic similes in the translation novel that has been translated into English language. More than 100 similes are found in the novel. This makes translators should use good techniques to translate the novel.

Kahlil Gibran, a Lebanese poet and painter was born on January 06, 1883 in Beshherri, Lebanon. When he was twelve years old he moved to Boston, United States. He knew well about Arabic language, painting, and writing. His book entitled “The Broken Wings” (*Al-Ajnihah al-Mutakassirah*) even had been one of the most selling books in the world longer than his previous book—“The Prophet”. “The Broken Wings” tells us about Kahlil’s broken hearth by French girl, Lebanese girl who had to marry to a clergyman for her family’s safety, and also by an Egyptian author. Those were his some touching and meaningful

experiences then became his inspiration to write a masterpiece—“The Broken Wings”. He described his story with sorrowful, deeply philosophical, and softly.

“The Broken Wings” contains many figurative languages. One of very interesting figurative languages is simile, amount to more than 100 similes on the novel. To give the foreign readers artistic work to read, the translators are very compulsory to use some techniques that can provide tasteful writing. Every mistake made in translating similes in the novel can bring about serious difficulty for the readers to understand the sentences, purposes and discourses of what the translators translate. Such difficulties can be crucial issue if the text is used for the readers who are serious in dealing with the novel “The Broken Wings”, whether as the readers who need entertainment from the novel, researchers of literature, novel practitioners, language lecturers, artists, students, or etc.

Translating simile means that there are literary considerations in translating. The consideration can be as the methods, procedures, techniques, and strategies. As Bredin (1998) said that simile is a semantic figure based on comparison. In addition, Fromilhague as cited in Pierini (2007:23) said that a *simile* can also be defined as the statement of a similarity relation between two entities, essentially different but thought to be alike in one or more respects, or a non-similarity relation.

To conclude, there are many benefits by conducting this research. One of the advantages is people can use the proper translation technique when translating simile, particularly a novel. Hopefully, this conducting research in translation techniques of simile would be better and more acceptable in the future. The

explanations above encourage the writer to conduct a research to analyze the simile translation technique of the novel “The Broken Wings” by two different translators to compare their works.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing Topic**

There are two underlying reasons for the writer to choose this topic, in analyzing the simile of the translated novel entitled “The Broken Wings” authored by Kahlil Gibran and translated by two translators—M. Ruslan Shiddieq and Sabri. First, the novel contains a great quantity of figurative language, particularly simile. Second, the study of translation technique, based on Albir and Molina (2002:509-511) that belongs to a new theory in translation study is not conducted yet in English Department of Indonesia University of Education bachelor thesis. Therefore, this study is fresh and valuable. Then, this research is highly expected to give further knowledge about technique in translating simile according to Albir and Molina’s theory.

## **1.3 Statements of the Problems**

1. How many similes are translated both by Sabri and M. Ruslan Shiddieq in “The Broken Wings”?
2. What kind of simile that is commonly found and translated by Sabri and M. Ruslan Shiddieq in “The Broken Wings”?

3. What translation technique is the most frequently used in translating similes in “The Broken Wings” by Sabri and by M. Ruslan Shiddieq into *Sayap-sayap Patah* as the translated version?

#### **1.4 Purposes of the Research**

The purposes of the research are to find out:

1. The number of similes translated in the translated version of “The Broken Wings”, translated by Sabri and M. Ruslan Shiddieq.
2. Kind of simile that is commonly found and translated by Sabri and M. Ruslan Shiddieq in “The Broken Wings”.
3. The most frequently used of translation techniques in translating the similes of “The Broken Wings” by both translators.

#### **1.5 Scope of the Research**

This research will analyze the techniques used by the two translators of “The Broken Wings” in translating similes by using Albir and Molina’s theory (2002:509-511). The first translated version was entitled *Sayap-sayap Patah*, translated by M. Ruslan Shiddieq, and published in 1986. The second translated version of “The Broken Wings” was still entitled *Sayap-sayap Patah*, translated by Sabri, and published in June 1999.

## **1.6 Significance of the Research**

This study has important role, contribution and valuable function for those who get involved in academic settings, international affairs, and translation. Three possible areas for indicating the contribution are as follows:

### **1.6.1 Knowledge in the Area**

In this point of view, the researcher believes that the study of translation technique will render a worthy value for the translation field of study. This research will give contribution and valuable information to the development of translation theories. Most of the English Department students are still only studying the general fields of translation. By this conducting research, the researcher does expect there will be worthy material of translation studies including how to study figure of speech, particularly how to use the techniques, procedures, methods, and strategies in translating simile.

### **1.6.2 Policy Makers**

The researcher is also expecting there will be a curriculum changed by the policy makers in English Department of UPI Bandung to insert more translation study and theory than now for English Department curriculum, including translating figurative language. Some English Department students do not have any knowledge and skill about how to translate well, particularly in translating simile. Hopefully this research will be worthy as soon as the researcher get the result of this research.

### **1.6.3 Practitioners**

The translators are the main practitioners who will use the effect of this conducting research. They will practice the technique of translating simile which is from English version containing Middle East cultural terms into Indonesian due to important to apply, especially for the professional translators. They must not do wrong in translating simile because it can cause misunderstanding for the readers in comprehending the simile as a part of figure of speech. Foreign novels have many cultural terminologies, and those who deal with this field should master every single terminology.

## **1.7 Research Method**

### **1.7.1 Design**

Qualitative research is best suited for research problems in which the researcher does not know the variables and need to explore (Asmusen & Craswell, 1995). This is contrasting to quantitative research which requires variables that support the problems provided.

Referring to Cresswell (2008), the writer prefers to conduct this research by employing a qualitative method rather than quantitative method with the following reasons:

1. In assessing literature of qualitative research, the literature tends to justify the importance of studying the research problem and play little role in suggesting a specific research question to be asked. In contradiction to quantitative research, the literature tends to justify the research problem and create a need for the



direction (purpose statement and research questions or hypotheses) of the study.

2. In specifying a purpose for research, this research tends to be general and broad rather than be specific and narrow. In qualitative method of this research, the purpose is much more open ended than in quantitative research.
3. In collecting the data, this research tends to consists of gathering word, text or picture data; and this research collects information from a small number of individual or sites rather than collects the data by gathering numerical data and collecting information from a large number of individuals.
4. In analyzing and interpreting data, the data analysis of this research tends to consist of text analysis, involve developing a description and themes, and consist of stating the larger meaning of the findings rather than consist of statistical analysis, involve describing trends, comparing group differences, or consist of comparing results with prior predictions and past research. In gathering a text database, the analysis of text consists of dividing words into groups of sentences, called text segments, and determining the meaning of each group of sentences.

### **1.7.2 Sample**

The first object of this research is novel “The Broken Wings” as the English version. The second object is translation novel of “The Broken Wing” entitled *Sayap-sayap Patah* which was translated by M. Ruslan Shiddieq, firstly published in year 1986. The third object is translated novel of “The Broken Wings” still

entitled *Sayap-sayap Patah* that was translated by Sabri, firstly published in June 1999.

### 1.7.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer uses documentary investigation. The original text in English version novel of “The Broken Wings” was taken from the internet in Microsoft word file format, while the first translated novel *Sayap-sayap Patah* that was translated by M. Ruslan Shiddieq, taken from the internet in DjVu file format. The last translated novel of “The Broken Wings” is still entitled *Sayap-sayap Patah* that was translated by Sabri. It was collected by the researcher from Tasikmalaya Senior High School 2 library through copying the novel.

The next steps of collecting the data are as follows:

1. Reading several times both the original and translated version of the novel: “The Broken Wings” in English version authored by Kahlil Gibran, *Sayap-sayap Patah* translated by M. Ruslan Shiddieq, and *Sayap-sayap Patah* translated by Sabri.
2. The researcher recognizes the similes in three novels as suggested by Pierini (2007:27-28). Next, each term will be categorized into simile classification adopted from Fromelhague (1995:83-84) in Pierini (2007:27). The categories of simile are explicit similes and implicit similes.

#### 1.7.4 Data Analysis

As proposed by Bandu (2002) that analyzing the data in qualitative research basically involves synthesizing the obtained information from various sources into coherent description of what the researcher observed. The data is acquired from the research. Then to calculate the data, the writer will use the formula of percentage as described below:

$$P = (F/N) \times 100\%$$

P = The percentage of category in translation technique of similes.

F = Frequency of occurrence in translation simile by using technique in its translating.

N = Total number of simile terms.

#### 1.8 Clarification of Terms

1. Translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language, in the way that the author intended in the text (Newmark, 1988).
2. Translation technique is procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works (Albir, 2002:509).
3. Simile is a figurative language that expresses indirectly the comparison of two objects. It is different from metaphor. The simile usually uses the linking words like, as, such as, as if, and seem, whereas the metaphor uses the auxiliary BE,

for examples, “He is like a frog” is a simile, whereas “He is a frog” is a metaphor (Holman and Harmon, 1995:44) quoted by Hartono (2010:134).

4. Explicit simile can also carry an explanation. For example: *Music is medicine because it takes away the pain* (Roncero *et al.* 2006) in Pierini (2007:27).
5. Implicit simile leaves the onus of interpretation to the reader (Pierini, 2007:27).

### **1.9 Organization of the Paper**

The organization of the paper is presented into five chapters, are as follows:

Chapter I: Introduction. This chapter contains background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, purposes of the research, limitation of research, the significance of the study, the clarifications of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

Chapter II: Theoretical Foundation. This chapter provides the theories that are relevant to the study. It describes the theories about translation and simile.

Chapter III: Research Methodology. This chapter points out the research methodology and procedures used in this study. It comprises the research method, and techniques in analyzing data.

Chapter IV: Findings and Discussions. This chapter contains the result of the study that comprises findings followed by the discussions of the data.

Chapter V: Conclusions and Suggestions. In this last chapter, the conclusion will be drawn and the suggestions will be put forward by the writer.