

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Translation, according to Oxford Dictionary (1985) is the activity of changing something or especially written into another language. While Newmark (1988:5) in his book *A Textbook of Translation* defines translation as transferring the meaning of a source language into another language in the way that the author intended in the text.

Nowadays, translation becomes an important thing in facing the global era. Much information in different languages need to be translated, such as text books, articles, and literary works (novel, poetry, play).

Translating literary works is, perhaps, always more difficult than translating other types of text because literary works have specific values called aesthetic and expressive values. The aesthetic function of the work shall emphasize the beauty of the words (diction), figurative language, metaphors, etc. While the expressive function shall put forwards the writer's thought (of process of thought), emotion, etc, and the translator should try, at his best, to transfer these specific values into the target language (TL).

As one of genres of literature, poem has something special compared to the others. In a poem, the beauty is not achieved with the choice of words and figurative language like in novels and short stories, but also with the creation of *rhythm, rhyme, meter*, and specific expression and structures that may not

conform to the ones of the daily language. In short, the translation of poetry needs something more than translating other genres of the literature. (Sugeng Hariyanto, 2005)

In general, there are two main steps in translating a poem: reading and writing. In reading stage, the translator reads the original poem to get message as well as the feel of the text. The translator must be able to get the real message and wish the poet wants to convey through the poem. In this stage translator has to understand the basic elements of poem such as *rhyme*, *meter*, *metaphor*, *diction*, *figurative language*, etc, in order to get the poet's style.

The next important stage is writing the gotten message in the TL. Hence, the quality of the result of the writing process is subject to that of the reading. In this writing process the translator should always remember the very broad but important hint, "be faithful to the original".

In general, there are a lot of methods in translating a text, but not all of them are appropriate to use in translating poetry. Andre lafevere (Gentzler, 1993:94) noted seven methods in translating poetry: phonemic translation, literal translation, metrical translation, prose version, rhyming translation, blank verse, and interpretation.

Translating a text, whether fiction or non fiction, from the source language (SL) into target language (TL) is not only an activity of transferring a work, but more than that, a translator is required to transfer the message of the writer to the reader in TL. In addition, in mastering SL and TL, the translator should also understand the situation and context of the text that will be translated.

Nowadays, a large number of translators have translated many kinds of English texts. Novels and poetry are the examples of the texts that have been translated into Bahasa Indonesia. Meanwhile, we often find a number of translation products which are broken; they do not meet the criteria of a good translation. Larson (1984) states that a good translation is the one which:

- 1) Uses the normal language forms of the receptor language.
- 2) Communicates as much as possible, to the receptor language the same meaning that was understood by the speakers of the source language.
- 3) Maintains the dynamics of the original source language text. Maintaining the 'dynamics' of the original source means that translation is presented in such a way that it will, hopefully, evoke the same response as the source text attempted to evoke.

The novel *Dead Poets Society* written by N.H. Kleinbaum is one of literary works, which has been translated into several languages, including Bahasa Indonesia. The story took place in Vermont (USA) in 1959 at a preparatory school called Welton Academy, which only for boys.

The novel tells about 6 friends; they are Neil Perry, Todd Anderson, Richard Cameron, Knox Overstreet, Charlie Dalton and Steven Meeks who attended Welton Academy in the 1959.

The novel "Dead Poets society" includes 16 poems, which are made by the characters in the story. And those poems will be the subject of the research paper.

1.2 Subject of the Study

The subject of the study is a novel entitled *Dead Poets Society*, written by Nh. Kleinbaum and the translation edition in Bahasa Indonesia entitled *Dead Poets Society* by Septina Ferniati.

1.3 Limitation of the Study

The paper will analyze the method used in the process of translating poems in *Dead Poets Society* by using Andre Lafevere's poetry translation methods and also analyze the translation quality of the poetry translation in the novel related to Larson's theory about the criteria of a good translation.

1.4 Research Questions

The research questions of the paper are:

1. What methods are used by Septina Ferniati in translating poetry in the novel related to Andre Lafevere's poetry translation methods?
2. What is the translation quality of the poetry translation in the novel?

1.5 Aims of the study

The research has some aims a follows:

1. To figure out methods used in translating poetry in the novel
2. To find out the translation quality of the poetry translation in the novel.

1.6 Significance of the Study

Poetry is a creative work which includes experience, feeling, word choice, and metaphors. Nowadays, many people have already tried to translate this kind of the literary works. Through this research, the writer hopes to be able to give a significant contribution to the translators and students by giving an example of the process of translating a poem and the methods used. The writer also tries to give a good example for everyone who wants to be a good translator in translating a certain type of text, especially poetry.

1.7 Research Method

This research uses qualitative method and the approach was descriptive. The qualitative research is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures. The process of qualitative research is inductive in that the researcher builds abstraction, concepts, hypothesis, and theories from details (Siegle, as quoted by Rachmaningsih, 2005).

The procedures, which are used in this research, are:

1. Data collection: Novel entitled *Dead Poets Society* by N.H. Kleinbaum (the translation Indonesia version by Septina Ferniati)
2. Research procedures
 - a. Read and compare both the original and the translated version of poetry
 - b. Figure out methods used in translating poetry

- c. Distribute questionnaires
- d. Collect all the data of questionnaires
- e. Afterwards, the data were analyzed to gain some findings and result.

1.8 Clarification of Terms

- Analysis** : the study of something by examining its parts and their relationship (Oxford Dictionary, 1995)
- Translation** : the activity of changing something spoken or especially written in another language (Oxford Dictionary, 1995)
- Poem** : a piece of creative writing in verse, especially one expressing deep feelings. Poem rely heavily on imagery, precise words choice, and metaphors (Oxford Dictionary, 1995)
- Poetry** : (ancient Greek: ποιέω (poieo) = I create) is an art form in which human language is used for its aesthetic qualities in addition to, or instead of, its notional and semantic content (Wikipedia definition)
- Poet** : the writer of poems.
- Method** : a means or manner of procedure, especially a regular and systematic way of accomplishing something
- Data** : a collection of facts from which conclusion may be drawn; “statistical data” (wordnet.princeton.edu/perl/webwn)
- Questionnaire** : a written or electronic survey instrument comprised of a series of questions, designed to measure a specific item or set of items (www.georgetown.edu/uis/ia/dw/GLOSSARY0816.html)

1.9 Organization of the Paper

The paper is consists of five chapters and the organization from the first to the last chapter as follows:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains introduction to the subject matter which is divided into background, subject of the study, limitation of the study, research questions, aims of the study, significance of the study, research method, and clarification of terms.

CHAPTER II THEORITICAL REVIEW

This chapter presents the theories related to the topic of the paper. It explains the theories about translation and poetry as subjects of the research.

CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology of the research. This chapter is divided into: research method, population and samples, data collection, research procedures.

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter conveys the process how the data analyzed and discussed. It also presents the result of the data collection and analysis in order to answer the research questions.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains the conclusion drawn from the previous chapters and suggestions in accordance with research findings.