CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a general description of the paper. It covers the background of the study, the research question, the aim of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study, subject of the study, clarification of terms and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background

As we know, there are so many languages in this world. Moreover, each language that is used in every country may be different. Consequently, the difference of language used in every country can be a problem when two or more people want to communicate with people from different country and with different language in both written and spoken form. To solve the problem, people need a tool as means of communication. Translation is one of tool to bridge communication in written form.

According to Newmark (1988:5), translation is a process of rendering meaning of a text from source language into target language in the way that the author intended the text. Translation is also an activity to transfer the meaning of a text into another language, which requires the mastery or ability in both native and foreign language.

The work of translation has a large scope in various fields such as technology, science, economics, and literary works (poetry, short story, and novel). Literary work translation is considered more difficult than any other types of text - because it has specific values including expressive and aesthetic values. In line with Jackson (2003), literary work translation is a type of translation that involves a good deal of interpretation about intent and effect. But it differs in many significant respects from the other kinds of translation, such as the beautiful and natural sound of source language text that should be noticed by the translator.

Regarding this, the research will investigate one of literary works translation that is poetry. Poetry provides the one allowable way of saying one thing and meaning another. So, it is not easy to understand. Poetry also contains a style of language in order to attract the reader's interest. One form of stylistic of language that the poet uses to create the reader's attention and to convey the message of poetry is figurative language. Figurative language is used by the poet both to represent something and to connote feeling in order to concrete experience and emphasize his or her statement.

Therefore, to translate poetry, the translators do not only look for the context of the original text, but also must consider aesthetic values in the source language. This is probably why George Steiner as cited in Apte (2002) declares that translating poetry successfully is difficult or even impossible.

In translating poetry, in this case translating figurative language will be a problem for those who do not master in translation to understand and to interpret the sense of poetry. To solve the problems, the translator must be able to extend their comprehension and must have the broad knowledge in both languages to get the equivalence in the target language. Then, the translator must select the most suitable method of translation in order to produce a good translation.

There are many methods of translation. One expert, Newmark defines methods of translation into eight types: word for word, literal translation, adaptation, free translation, semantic translation, faithful translation, idiomatic translation and communicative translation.

There have been a number of works dealing with the analysis of figurative language translation in Indonesia, and Bambang (2007) is one of them. He analyzes how English figurative language that present in the novel translated into Indonesia with its translation methods. He finds that personification is figurative language mostly used in the novel.

Regarding those reasons, in this study the researcher chooses *Goenawan Mohamad: Puisi-puisi Pilihan* as the subject of the study. This research focuses on ten poems that contain several kinds of figurative language. Goenawan Mohamad is a famous and one of the Indonesia's leading poets and essayists. His works have been translated into English. The researcher is interested in choosing this anthology because the researcher intends to find out the type of figurative languages mostly

used by the writer and also the translation method used by the translator in translating figurative language.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

This study is conducted to answer some problems related to the translation theory. The researcher has three questions as follows:

1. What type of figurative language is mostly used in ten poems of *Goenawan Mohamad: Puisi-puisi Pilihan*?

2. What translation method is used by the translator (based on Newmark's theory)?

3. What might be the underlying reasons for using such method in translating the work?

1.3 The aims of the Study

The aims of study are:

1. To describe types of figurative language mostly used in ten poems of *Goenawan Mohamad: Puisi-puisi Pilihan*.

2. To find out and investigate the translation method used by the translator (based on Newmark's theory).

3. To know the underlying reasons for using such method in translating the work.

1.4 Limitation of the study

In order to make the discussion in this research more focused on the problem, this research is limited to the case of figurative language types and translation method used in ten poems of Goenawan *Mohamad: Puisi-puisi Pilihan*.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This paper is conducted to figure out how far Indonesian translator is able to translate Indonesia poems into English, mainly in translating figurative language. Also this study is expected to be an alternative material in translating literary works subject especially in poetry translation, to give the benefit for everyone who is interested in translating fields and to give academic input for Indonesian translator.

1.6 Research Method

This research uses descriptive method. The descriptive method is used since this research only describes the phenomenon and situation.

Winarno Surachmad (1988:19) says that:

Penyelidikan deskriptif tertuju pada pemecahan masalah yang ada pada masa sekarang. Ini berarti bahwa penelitian deskriptif digunakan untuk menggambarkan fenomena yang sebenarnya di lapangan saat ini untuk mencarikan jalan keluar dari permasalahan tersebut.

Frankel and Walen (1993) say that descriptive is to explain analysis and classify something. Regarding to the subject of the study, the researcher believes that

descriptive method is appropriate to applied in this research since this research is going to describe and explore types of figurative language and the translation method used in translating figurative language.

1.7 Subject of the Study

The researcher takes ten poems of *Goenawan Mohamad: Puisi-puisi Pilihan* as the subject of the study. The researcher believes that those poems represent several figures of speech. Besides, those poems use simple words but sometimes it is not easy to understand.

1.8 Clarification of Terms

- Analysis is study of such constituent and their interrelationship in making up a whole.

- Figurative language is language used in a way that is different from the usual meaning, in order to create a particular mental image.

- Translation is the process of transfer the meaning of the text into another language

- Poetry is writing that create a specific emotional response through sense, sound and rhythm.

1.9   Organization of Paper

The paper consists of five chapters:

- Chapter 1 presents the introduction of the research. It describes general description of the discussion.

- Chapter 2 deals with the theoretical foundation that describes some related theories to the research. It covers the theory of translation, translation process, method and procedures of translation, language function, definition of figurative language, types of figurative language, definition of poetry, types of poetry and elements of poetry.

- Chapter 3 Research Method discusses the research method, techniques of collecting the data, population and sample, technique of analyzing the data, and research procedure.

- Chapter 4 Finding and Discussion discusses the result of the research.

- Chapter 5 Conclusion and Suggestion discusses the conclusion of the research and suggestion regarding the result.