

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literary works around the world are not only enjoyed by one country. Due to the advancement of technology today, we can enjoy the literary works of all the famous writers. Poetry is one of the most popular literary works which is quite in demand. Edgar Allan Poe is one of the world's most famous writers, his poems and short stories are often associated with mystery and macabre. "The Raven" by Edgar Allan Poe is one of my favourite poems. The poetry is very interesting with a distinctive style. But, all of Poe's poems are written in English, I am sure Indonesian people want the Indonesian version of this poem. We need a translator to translate the poems to get the meaning and information.

As a student of English literature, I have to face courses related to poetry. Western poems with some foreign and ancient words that are difficult to understand, this makes me even more interested in researching how if the poem is translated into Indonesian, whether the meaning and style of language are maintained or even changed into some more familiar words in target language. From the very beginning, Edgar Allan Poe's short stories and poems has caught my eye because I really like the thriller genre. This research is about translation methods of figurative language in Edgar Allan Poe's poems in English into Indonesian. The poems included in this research are The raven (1845) Annabel Lee (1849) and The Bells (1849).

The process of translating poetry is not as easy as we think. According to Francis R Jones (2011: 1-3) Translating poetry is a difficult job that requires special expertise or so most people would say. Translating also enables a writer of one language to communicate with readers of another. This means that poetry translators who communicate with readers do more than simply understanding and rewriting poems. In other words, a poetry translator must have knowledge of what phrases she will translate, by looking for the appropriate equivalents in

the target language so that the message and poetic language are still conveyed in the target language.

A little example of the writer's experience when analyzing the translation method in table 3 no 11, the figure expression '*To the turtle-dove that listens*'. At first the writer was confused why the translator didn't translate the word '*turtle*' in the target language. After doing some research about what the meaning of '*turtle-dove*' in English, the writer understands why the translator didn't translate the word '*turtle*', '*turtle-dove*' is a kind of bird, and no *turtle* is included in this poem.

To give a good quality of translation, from original text into target language, the translators are required to have knowledge of both the original language and target language, and know the science, discipline, or problem involved. This is required so that there are no misunderstandings between source language and the target language. (Ilzamudin Ma'mur 2004:436).

According to Bernie Ollila and Joe Jantas (2006:01). "Poetry is any kind of verbal or written language that is structured rhythmically and is meant to tell a story, or express any kind of emotion, idea, or state of being. Poetry is used to achieve this artistic expression in several ways". Poetry usually uses expressions that are difficult to understand to enhance the aesthetics of the poem itself. These things can cause misunderstandings for the readers. By paying attention to the meaning of figurative language and the method of translation, the meaning and content of the poetry will be preserved. So, the source language text message can be conveyed well to the target language. There are methods to contribute to the translation process.

Translation methods can direct the translator to choose the correct way of translating the source language objectives because the translation results can be considered successful if the overall messages, thoughts, ideas and concepts in the source language can be conveyed into the target language. (Ilzamudin Ma'mur 2004:439-440).

Meanwhile, Newmark in his book “A Textbook of Translation” (1988: 45) states that there are eight basic methods of translation which are classified into two groups with V diagrams. The first group: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, and semantic translation. The second group: adaptation, free, idiomatic, and communicative translation.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background above, the problems are formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of figurative language are found in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poems?
2. What translation methods are used by the translator in translating figurative language Edgar Allan Poe’s Poems?
3. Which methods are mostly used by the translator in translating figurative language Edgar Allan Poe’s Poems?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purposes of the study are:

1. To find out the kinds of figurative language found in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poems.
2. To find out and explain the translation methods used by the translator in translating figurative language in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poems.
3. To find out the translation methods that are mostly used by the translator in translating figurative language in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poems.

1.4 Significance of the Study

For this study, the researcher hopes this research could give information for everyone are as follows:

1. Theoretically, this research is useful for understanding translation methods in translating poetry. Hopefully this research can give information and knowledge about translation methods and translation of figurative language,

and also can give reference for English literature students for doing any further research.

2. Practically, the research finding will be very useful because it is important for the researcher and other readers of this research as English learners to understand translation methods. Also, it is important to know the actual meaning of figurative language found in poetry. By understanding translation methods of figurative language, we can deliver a critical analysis toward the translation.

1.5 Methodology of the Study

Methodology used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative research. John W. Creswell (2003: 163-164) in his book titled “Research Design” stated qualitative researchers typically gather multiple forms of data, such as interviews, observations, and documents, rather than rely on a single data source. Then the researchers review all of the data, make sense of it, and organize it into categories or themes that cover all of the data sources. The data collection steps include setting the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semi structured observations and interviews, documents, and visual materials, as well as establishing the protocol for recording information.

In this research, the writer used data sources from E-books, ‘Edgar Allan Poe Complete Tales and Poems Published by Top Five Books’, the unit analysis are three poems; *The Raven (1845)*, *Annabel Lee (1849)* and *The Bells (1849)*. And the translation version are taken from ‘The Raven Stories and Poems Published by Noura Books’, *Sang Gagak (1854)*, *Annabel Lee (1849)*, and *Lonceng-Lonceng (1849)*.

‘A Textbook of Translation by Peter Newmark, and ‘Characteristics and Laws of Figurative Language by David N Lord. The poems include many kinds of figurative language that need to be reviewed more deeply and the translation method used to translate the figure of speech on the poems. The steps that will be taken in collecting this data are as follows:

1. The writer searches and collects the poetry from E-books both in English and Indonesian.
2. The writer reads the poetry both in English and in Indonesian.
3. Then the writer looks for and reads the types of translation methods and figurative language used by the translator in translating the poems.
4. The writer compares the results of the translation of poetry from the source language to the target language.
5. The writer analyzes the translation methods of figurative language used by the translator to translate the poetry.

1.6 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This writer focuses on finding translation methods used in translating Edgar Allan Poe's poems from English into Indonesian. The unit analysis of this research are three poems by Edgar Allan Poe: *The Raven* (1845), *Annabel Lee* (1849), and *The Bells* (1849). Meanwhile, the translated version is entitled *Sang Gagak*, *Annabel Lee*, and *Lonceng-lonceng*. This research will

be identifying what kinds of figurative language are used in the original poems. And analyse what translation method used to translate the figurative language in the poems.

The writer found 25 figures of speech in three poems. To conduct this research the writer limited the data to 15. In addition to saving time, the writer thinks that discussing 2 data per figurative is enough to represent the figures of speech. The writer used 2 data per figurative for simile, metonymy, synecdoche, metaphor, apostrophe, personification and 3 data for hyperbole. From the first poem, '*The Raven*' there are 13 kinds of figurative language, 2 similes, 2 metaphors, 1 metonymy, 1 synecdoche, 2 hyperbole, 3 apostrophes, and 2 personifications. In the second poem, '*Annabel Lee*' there are 5 kinds of figurative, 4 hyperboles and 1 personification. For the third poem, '*The Bells*' there are 7 kinds of figurative, 1 metaphor, 1 metonymy, 1 synecdoche, 1 apostrophe and 3 personifications. In total there are 15 figures of speech used to analyze what translation method used by the translator.

1.7 Status of the Study

This research talks about the translation methods of figurative language used in translating the poetry in English into Indonesian. The writer has searched and found some papers with similar topics.

Irfan Hardiyatna Faculty of Adab and Humanities from State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta (2019) talks about “Figurative Language Translation of Indonesian-English Poem by John H. Mcglynn”. He focused on analyzing the kinds of figurative language and the strategy applied in the poem translation.

Another research is studied by Stevanus Rendy Jp from Faculty of Humanities Dian Nuswantoro University Semarang (2013), titled “Translation Analysis on Figurative Language in The Oldman and The Sea by Ernest Hemingway Into Lelaki Tua dan Laut By Sapardi Djoko Damono” The purpose of this research is to find out the type of figurative language and the method to translate.

The research by Dewi Syafitri and Marlita Marlinton of Linguistic, English Education and Art (LEEA) Journal (2018) entitled “An Analysis of Figurative Language Used in Edgar Allan Poe’s Poems” their research is to describe kinds and meanings of figurative language used in Edgar Allan Poe’s poems. However, what makes this research different from other research is because this research not only talked about figurative language, but also focused on eight translation methods with different data sources.

1.8 Organization of the Study

This research is to find out and analyze what translation methods used to translate figurative language in three poems by Edgar Allan Poe, *The Raven* (1845) *Annabel Lee* (1849) and *The Bells* (1849). The research is divided into four chapters. Chapter I discusses the introduction of the study. It consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, methodology of the study and organization of the

study. In Chapter II, the writer discusses theory used in this research involving definition of translation, types of translation, process of translation, methods of translation and kinds of figurative language. Then in Chapter III the writer discusses the findings and discussions of the study, including answers about the problem and analysis of the data. Chapter IV presents conclusions and suggestions.

