CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

Many authors defined meaning of translation. Larson (1984:23) defined translation as transferring of meaning from one form of language to the other language, Newmark (1987) in his book *A Textbook of Translation* said that translation is rendering the meaning of the text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. Catford (1965:20) defined translation "an act of transference, in which a text from source language is replaced by its equivalence in the target language. From the definitions above we can summarize that the meaning of translation is to change the form of source text to target text by using the equivalence and maintain the idea from source text.

Translation is not an easy task because the translator must be responsible for the result of translation. The translator does not just change the text from source language to target language, but the translator must also consider method of translation, technique or procedure of translation, type of text, knowledge source language and target language and topic of text translation.

One of the translation fields is literary translation. Literary translation is the translation related to literature, and the examples of literary works are poetry, prose, play etc. Doing translation to literary work is not easy task because literary work is art work.

Poetry as the literary work is the main focus on this research. Translating poetry is a hard task to be done because poetry has different style of language which is different from everyday language. Volpe said "poetry is perhaps the most difficult kind of language" (1967: 3). Poetry has figurative language, rhythm etc. In doing poetry translation, the translator does not just transfer the content of the poetry but also the form of the poetry.

There are so many poets in Indonesia; one of them is Taufiq Ismail who was born in Bukittinggi, west Sumatra, June 25, 1935, 81 years old. He leads Indonesian writers. He was also the founder of *horison* (literary magazine). Taufik Ismail's poetry was divided into three periods. The first period of his work was the late 1950s to the late 1970s. In this period his works were published in anthologies *Tirani(1966), Benteng(1968)* and *Sajak Ladang Jagung(1974).* In this period Taufiq Ismail used visual description to describe esthetic experience. He used figurative language to build imagination of the reader. The second period includes of his works written from early 1970s to early 1980s. In this period his works contain religious poems and satire like *Perkenalkan, Saya Hewan(1976).* The third period of early 1980s until now contained anthologies *Puisi-Puisi Langit(1990)* and *Malu (Aku) Jadi Orang Indonesia (1998).* Taufiq ismail's poems have been translated into Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, English, French, German, Russian and Chinese.

Five poetry of Taufiq Ismail are translated by John H. McGlynn. John H. McGlynn who was born in Cazenovia, Wisconsin, October 14, 1952, he is 64 years old. He is an American translator and editor. In 1987, along with four Indonesian writers, Goenawan Mohamad, Sapardi Djoko Damono, Umar Kayam,

and Subagio Sastrowardoyo, he founded the Lontar Foundation with the aim of promoting Indonesian literature and culture to the international world through the translation of Indonesian literature. John H. McGlynn translated so many Indonesian literatures; some of them are five of Taufiq Ismail's poetry, they are: (*1. Patung Terang Bulan di Midwest* (*Full Moon in the Midwest*), 2. *Adakah Suara Cemara (Is It the Sound Of Pines, 3. Trem Berkalengan Di Kota San Francisco (The Clatter of Cable Cars in San Francisco), 4. Malam Sebelum Badai (The Night before the Storm) and 5. Bulan (The Moon*) published by Lontar Foundation. When the writer read the original and the translation of this five poetries, the writer found personification as one of figurative language, and writer wants to analyze further more about procedure that the translator use when translating personification. This study entitles "**The Procedures in Translating Personification in Taufiq Ismail's Poetry from Indonesian into English by John H. Mcglynn".**

1.2 Identification of The Problem

There are two research questions of the research, they are:

1. What are the procedures applied by the translator to translate personification   in the poetry?

2. How does the translator translating figurative sense of personification on target language?

1.3 Objectives of The Research

This research is aimed to identify the procedures used by translator to translate personification in some poetry. It also aimed to describe the way used by the translators to maintain the sense of the personification in some poetry.

1.4 The Scope of the Research

In this poetry, the writer found some figurative languages, but the writer limited her research to analysis of procedure translating personification, and the strategies the translator translates figurative sense from source language to target language. The writer chooses five poetry by Taufiq Ismail from Indonesian which are translates into English by John H. McGlynn.

1.5 The Method of the Research

This study follows some steps of the research procedure such as: collecting data, analyzing data and presenting the result of the analysis.

In collecting data, the writer applied observational method with non participant observation technique as proposed by Sudaryanto (1993). Source of the data are five Taufiq Ismail's poetry from Indonesian into English by John H.Mcglynn. The data of research analysis are phrase, clause and sentence that found personification in the poetry. The writer applied distributional method with substitution technique by Surdayanto (1993). The writer read both versions of the poetry, Indonesia and English. The writer numbers the poetry, they are: 1. *Patung Terang Bulan di Midwest* (*Full Moon in the Midwest*), 2. *Adakah Suara Cemara (Is It the Sound Of Pines, 3. Trem Berkalengan Di Kota San Francisco (The Clatter Of Cable Cars In San Francisco), 4. Malam Sebelum Badai (The Night*

Before The Storm) and 5. Bulan (The Moon). The writer observed and identified the personification that occurs in poetry by using the theory of Larson, Richard gill, Leech, Pickering and Hoeper, Dodwin, Paul De Man, Peachman, and Lamy.

In analyzing data, the writer does some steps. The first, analyzing the procedures of translation by applying Peter Newmark theory. After finding the procedures, the writer analyzes how the translator keeps the figurative sense in target language by applying Larson theory.

To present the result of analysis the writer uses formal and informal way and the writer presents the result of analysis descriptively using words or verbal language.