

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

There is saying that literature is an art which contains latent emotions. Various feeling comes when hearing or reading some of lyrics or verses in a poem. Through the verses, whoever can freely express their deep emotion and show existence by their own way. One word can have multiple meanings, it also has many values we even do not know. Yet, there are some cases found when reading a poem, it is about the sentences and words usage that sometimes cannot be understandable, in which consequently cause the readers to become perplexity, therefore they cannot catch the meaning well.

In translation, the problem which is generally discussed is about the accuracy of the word, phrase, clause, sentences and the whole relevancy between source text (ST) and target text (TT), whether it can be understood and acceptable or not, because when translating the text into other language the translators have to understand the cultural condition. It is not only applicable in translating novels but also poems, for instance:

(1a) "A" level exam

(1b) *Ujian SPMB (Seleksi Penerimaan Mahasiswa Baru)*

In (1a), it shows about the name of college examination in English education system, so, it is translated to (1b) as college examination in Indonesian education system. According to the example, the source text (ST) is looked for the cultural relevancy in the target text (TT), because this translation functions to help the readers understanding faster toward the cultural terms in target language (TL).

Poem is one of literature examples in which some poets state that the poem reflects all senses and stories of all subjects that exist in the world, including the real, imaginative, spontaneous, and conscious emotions. It can be expression of God, nature, human, and inanimated senses that is put into spoken or written words which are intended to their own objects.

To understand the purposes of the verses in the poems, for sure we need clarification of the real meaning in there. It can be examined by translating all verses

into another language such as Indonesian language into English to find out the synchronization of the meaning of both languages, as Robert Forst claims that “poetry is what gets lost in translation.”

Therefore, to synchronize the meaning in Indonesian Language-English translation, the pragmatic context must correspond by showing the evidence through analyzing the structure of the verses and the diction, so that, the readers can understand the meaning fully. Mostly, the readers can understand the meaning easily through the utterances and tend to focus on what happen beyond meanings since the words stressing and intonation sound clear.

Helvy Tiana Rosa is an Indonesian novelist and poet who is well known as The Vice President of Commission of Islamic Culture and Art Development and she has been awarded as the most influential writer in Indonesia through her literary works, one of them is her romantic poem collection which becomes favorite works for teenager and adult, furthermore, her poems collection spread to several countries and read by international readers. *A Lady Dances with Poetry (Love Poetry Selection)* book is released in 2018. It consists of fifty three titles include English and Indonesian language version. Therefore, the writer would like to identify error translation and translation theory in Helvy's poems.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Translation has two types: written translation and interpretation, since translation is not only to transfer the words into another language or commonly said word to word translation, but it also reveals the message by applying cultural relevancy (religion, social, and material) without change the meaning in the source text. In other words, the translator has to translate the cultural condition based on the language which is going to be translated, and the methods of translation which are proper for the audience design and/or needs analysis.

Applying literal translation does not entirely convey the message due to the translator tends to apply free translation without cultural involvements, consequently, the target text turns to be ambiguous as well as the meaning is hard to be understood.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The writer is going to focus on ten poems of fifty three titles based on Helvy Tiana Rosa's A Lady Dances with Poetry (Love Poetry Selection) book. Theory analysis is based on specific translation theories such as translation methods and strategies.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem mentioned above, so, the formulation of the problems is as follow:

1. What kind of translation error found in Helvy Tiana Rosa's A Lady Dances with Poetry (Love Poetry Selection)?
2. What is the translation method and strategy that is used by the translator and writer to fix translation error in Helvy Tiana Rosa's A Lady Dances with Poetry (Love Poetry Selection)?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To identify translation error in Helvy Tiana Rosa's A Lady Dances with Poetry (Love Poetry Selection).
2. To explain the translation method and strategy that is used by the translator and writer in translating Helvy Tiana Rosa's A Lady Dances with Poetry (Love Poetry Selection).

1.6 Methods of the Research

This research is accomplished through qualitative approach. As seen in journal AryantoBudinugroho (2010:1), Creswell defines qualitative research focuses on the process that is occurring as well as the product or outcome. Researchers are particulars interested in understanding how things occur. According to Creswell (1993:37-39), qualitative characteristics are as follow:

1. Natural setting. Qualitative researchers tend to collect data in the field at the site where participants' experience the issue or problem under study.

2. Researcher as key instrument. The qualitative researchers collect data themselves through examining documents, observing behavior, and interviewing participants.
3. Multiple sources of data. Qualitative researchers typically gather multiple forms of data, such as interviews, observations, and documents, rather than rely on a single data source.
4. Inductive data analysis. Qualitative researchers build their patterns, categories, and themes from the "bottom-up," by organizing the data into increasingly more abstract units of information.
5. Participants' meanings. In the entire qualitative research process, the researchers keep a focus on learning the meaning that the participants hold about the problem or issue, not the meaning that the researchers bring to the research or writers from the literature.
6. Emergent design. The research process for qualitative researchers is emergent. This means that the initial plan for research cannot be tightly prescribed, and that all phases of the process may change or shift after the researchers enter the field and begin to collect data.
7. Theoretical lens. Qualitative researchers often use a lens to view their studies, such as the concept of culture, central to ethnography, or gendered, racial, or class differences from the theoretical orientations.
8. Interpretive inquiry. Qualitative research is a form of inquiry in which researchers make an interpretation of what they see, hear, and understand.
9. Holistic account. Qualitative researchers try to develop a complex picture of the problem or issue under study. This involves reporting multiple perspectives, identifying the many factors involved in a situation, and generally sketching the larger picture that emerges.

Based on the characteristics above, the writer decides to take focus on interpretive inquiry, due to the writer would like to give some descriptions and alternative translation for each error words and sentence structure. The writer uses the following steps: 1) Reading and comprehending source text and target text 2) Finding and marking the words, phrase, and sentence problems in each verses 3) Correcting and identifying the relevancy between source text and target text.

1.7 Benefit of the Research

This research helps to find out the extension of word and sentence meaning semantically and pragmatically as well as its usage, in which not only making others to understand which one is right to use the equivalent words based on the certain context in spoken (bilingual communication) and written (journal, and/or literary works). Moreover, this research can be used as a reference for the next researcher for deepening translation problem that may be missing.

1.8 Systematic Organization of the Research

Paper organization is used for this research. The paper organization is explained as follows:

CHAPTER 1 : INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about the background of the research, identification of the problem, limitation of the problem, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, method of the research, benefit of the research, and systematic organization of the research.

CHAPTER 2 : FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

This chapter explains some theories of grammatical problems, translation principles, translation theory and strategy, and translation equivalence. Those mentioned theories will support this research.

CHAPTER 3 : TRANSLATION ERROR IN HELVY TIANA ROSA'S A LADY DANCES WITH POETRY (LOVE POETRY SELECTION): A TRANSLATION STUDIES

This chapter explains the analysis of the case problem which is elaborated with the theories.

CHAPTER 4 : CONCLUSION

This chapter concludes the analysis of this research and also gives suggestion.