

**The Translation of Figurative Sense of Sapardi Djoko Damono's
Poems from Indonesian into English by John H. McGlynn and
E.U. Kratz**

A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Dalam skripsi ini penulis membahas jenis-jenis majas yang terdapat di dalam puisi dan bagaimana penerjemah menerjemahkan majas tersebut. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis majas yang sering digunakan dalam puisi dan teknik menerjemah majas di dalam puisi.

Dalam menganalisis majas pada puisi, penulis menggunakan teori L.G. Alexander dalam bukunya *Poetry and Prose Appreciation for Overseas Students* tentang jenis-jenis majas yang terdapat pada puisi, sedangkan dalam menganalisis teknik menerjemah majas, penulis menggunakan teori Mildred L. Larson dalam bukunya *Meaning-Based Translation*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode observasi dan teknik catat. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode padan pragmatik dan metode padan translasional. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis mengambil data dari tujuh buah puisi karangan Sapardi Djoko Damono yang berjudul "Puisi Cat Air untuk Rizki", "Lirik untuk Lagu Pop", "Kwatin", "Ketika Kau Tak Ada", "Dalam Doaku", "Aku Ingin", dan "Tentang Matahari". Puisi-puisi ini diambil dari sebuah buku kumpulan puisi yang berjudul *Walking Westward in the Morning, Seven Contemporary Indonesian Poets*. Puisi-puisi ini telah diterjemahkan ke dalam bahasa Inggris oleh John. H. McGlynn dan E.U. Kratz. Penulis membatasi jenis majas yang dianalisa menjadi tiga, yaitu metafora, simili, dan personifikasi.

Dari hasil analisis, penulis menemukan perbandingan kemunculan ketiga jenis majas yang cukup signifikan. Metafora merupakan majas yang paling sering muncul dibandingkan dengan simili dan personifikasi. Dalam menerjemah majas yang terdapat di dalam puisi, penerjemah menggunakan dua teknik, yaitu secara *figurative* dan menambahkan *sense* pada kata.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Language is an important element in human's life. People use language for communication. The scientific study of language is known as linguistics. Linguistics itself has some branches. One of them is translation. Translation is a linguistic study and an intellectual activity that has big contribution to the development of information, sciences, and arts among countries. By translation, someone can understand and gather knowledge and information from foreign language.

The important thing in translation is that the translator has to find the closest natural equivalence to change the text of source language into the receptor language. However, it should remain the same meaning. According to Larson, translation is a change of form or transferring the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. Two things that should be concerned by the translator are form and meaning. The form of source language may be different from the form of the receptor language.

Doing the translation is not easy because the translator might find the difficulties in doing translation that are caused by the difference of structural rules, lexical, cultures, idiomatic expression, and figurative senses of both languages.

One of the difficulties in doing translation is to find the closest natural equivalence of figurative senses. The translator has to concern to the message of

figurative senses, although, he has to change the form. Figurative senses can be found in literary works, especially poems. Translating figurative senses in poems is a difficult thing to do. In translating the poems, the translator must be careful in keeping the figurative senses, because the senses of the poems may be lost. In translating the poems, the translator needs creativity and skills in language.

The explanation above shows that a figurative sense in translation is an interesting and challenging study to be discussed. In this writing, the writer analyzes figurative senses that are found in some poems of Sapardi Djoko Damono that are taken from the book "Walking Westward in the Morning, Seven Contemporary Indonesian Poets" and its translation by John H. McGlynn and E.U. Kratz. The writer chooses the Sapardi Djoko Damono's poems because his poems contain many figurative senses.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

This writing discusses the translation of figurative senses in some Sapardi Djoko Damono's poems taken from the book "Walking Westward in the Morning, Seven Contemporary Indonesian Poets" translated by John H. McGlynn and E.U. Kratz. Since there are figurative senses in Indonesia and English, the writer tries to identify the figurative senses that exist in some Indonesian poems and its translation based on Larson's theory. There are two research questions, they are:

1. What kind of figurative sense that dominates the poems?
2. How do the translators translate the figurative senses that are found in the poems?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

First, this research is to observe what kind of figurative senses occurs in some Indonesian poems and what kind of figurative senses that dominates the poems. Second, this research is to identify the way the translators translate the poems from Indonesian into English. The writer tries to identify whether the translator translates the figurative senses in the poems figuratively or non-figuratively.

1.4. Scope of the Study

The source of the data is some Indonesian poems and its translation in English. In this case, the writer uses seven poems of Indonesian poet Sapardi Djoko Damono, they are *Puisi Cat Air Untuk Rizki* "Water Color Poem for Rizki", *Lirik untuk Lagu Pop* "Lyrics for a Pop Song", *Kwadrin* "Quatrain", *Ketika Kau Tak Ada* "When You Weren't There", *Dalam Doaku* "In My Prayers", *Aku Ingin* "I Want", *Tentang Matahari* "About the Sun" and its translation by John H. McGlynn and E.U. Kratz. These poems are taken from the book "Walking Westward in the Morning, Seven Contemporary Indonesian Poets". There are some figurative senses in poems; they are metaphor, simile, and personification. The writer focuses on those three figurative senses in analyzing the data.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

From the analysis of the translating figurative senses presented in the previous chapter, the writer concludes that the poems written by Sapardi Djoko Damono consists of some kinds of figurative senses, they are metaphor, personification, and simile. His poems are dominated by metaphor. From the seven poems that the writer use as the data, metaphor occurs 22 times, personification occurs 19 times, and the rest, simile, occurs 3 times.

In translating figurative senses in the poems, the translator translates it idiomatically by employing two techniques: figuratively and adding sense of the word. In translating figurative senses in the poems, the translator has to maintain the sense of the poem from the source language into the receptor language, although he has to change the form. In the poem *Dalam Doaku* "In My Praying", the writer finds that in translating the personification from the source language, the translator change its form into metaphor in the receptor language. In observing the data, the writer discovers that the translator does the translation by adding sense of the word three times: in translating simile in the poem *Kwatin* "Quatrain", in translating metaphor in the poem *Ketika Kau Tak Ada* "When You Weren't There", in translating personification in the poem *Dalam Doaku* "In My Prayers", and the rest, the translator translates it figuratively.



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