

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This research discusses background of the research, scope of the research, statement of the research, objective of the research and significance of the research.

A. Background of the Research

Translating a text from the source language into the target language requires its main skills in grammatical mastery and the selection of methods and appropriate strategies to produce translations that match the original intent and meaning of the source language. The mastery of improper application of methods and strategies and the inability to understand the grammar of the source language then it is certain that the translation will not be maximal because of lexical errors such as morphology and syntax.

Basically as a diversion of meaning from the source language into the target language. In this case, the transfer of meaning made from the first language form (source language) into the form of a second language (target language) through its semantic structure. Transferred meanings must be maintained, while the form may change. Regarding the use of translation, today translators should take into accounts several factors such as the extra request by people to get the information from all around the world that has been considered before producing a translation. It can give satisfaction to the target language readers and the translator themselves. At least the translation must give a similar atmosphere to the reader as they read original ones. Moreover, teaching translation should become a way to improve student's linguistic proficiency, so that the translation used can

consolidate the second language construction for active use and monitor improving comprehension of the second language. It means the translation is one of the ways for the students to learn the second language learning easily.

Translation demand a deep understanding of both grammar and culture. Translation need to know the rules of a language are familiar feeling. Some of the most common challenges of the translation namely translation language structure, translation idiom and expression, translation compound words, missing name translation, two words vers, meaning in translation, and translation sarcam.

Generally, translation is a process of rendering meaning, ideas, or messages of a text from one language to another language. Some Considerations follow this process, which is mainly related to the accuracy, clarity, and naturalness of the meaning, ideas, or messages of the translation. It means that it is an important thing to consider whether the readers of the target text accept equivalent information as the readers of the source text. When translating a text, especially a literary work, a translator requires broader background knowledge. It cannot depend on the text and the dictionary only. The cultural background that contributes to the creation of the text must be studied before working on the translation itself. A careless decision in choosing equivalent expressions to be used in the translated text may cause various problems, such as the loss and gain of meaning.

Literary text is a language tool, which vividly reflects the author's cognition of life, society, and feelings through language and words. It hopes to use words to arouse people's yearning for beauty, and use words to convey artistic beauty to people. Literary texts can be recognized as literary and artistic forms, divided into many genres such as poetry, novels, prose, essays, and dramas. According to the age of creation and region, it can be divided into ancient literature, modern literature, Chinese literature, and foreign literature. On the explanation above, we already know that literary works are arts with yearnings and appreciation for beauty. Compared with literary works, non-literary works to focus more on reality. From the perspective of translation, the documents that literary translation contacts are classic works, and have higher requirements for the translators' literary literacy and literary creation ability. Not only must they have basic literary creation ability, but also a rich foreign language. Reading and writing skills.

In the process of reading the English original text, understand the artistic conception and meaning of the foreign literary text to retain the original textual artistic conception and ideological system, and make the translation language meet the needs of contemporary readers, to make it more beautiful linguistically. Therefore, under normal circumstances, there will be no errors in thinking in literary translation. In short, the quality of the translated text is very high. Instead of literary translation, in most cases, according to the objective and realistic requirements, there will be some situations where the language is not standardized and the meaning of the expression is unclear, so non-literary translation cannot be blindly loyal to the original text like literary translation.

There are many standards for translation, and most professionals engaged in translation have put forward their own opinions. Their opinions have guiding significance for the translation of ordinary articles. However, due to different themes and types of translation and different uses, the translation requirements are also different to a certain extent. As far as literary translation is concerned, its primary purpose is to disseminate art, and the transmission of other information is ancillary. Since the purpose of literary translation is to express the author's emotions, translators engaged in literary translation must preserve the emotion, style, and artistic conception of the original work to the greatest extent, and also express the social meaning and incidental meaning of the original work more deeply, And strive to achieve the same artistic feeling as the target reader. Due to the characteristics of literary translation, the articles translated by different translators are not the same.

Therefore, our requirements for literary translation are relatively loose, as long as the translated sentences can express the artistic information and literary information carried in the original text. Conversely, if the works translated by literary translation correspond one-to-one with the original text, the original beauty of the mood is lost, and such a translation may not be a good work. The non-literary translation conveys an accurate message. Its most basic requirement is to accurately express the original message without adding any personal emotion and personal fiction. Those who are engaged in non-literary translation must have a correct understanding of the translated text, and be careful about the translated words.

Do not select ambiguous words to avoid unnecessary misunderstandings; in terms of logical thinking, rigorous thinking is required. There must be no logical loopholes.

The language difference between literary translation and non-literature mainly depends on the purpose and function of the translated work. The translation of literary works aims to meet the spiritual needs of the readers. At the level of translation thinking, literary translation does not require high levels of rigorous translation thinking and logical accuracy. Literary translation can be based on the understanding of the core ideas and themes of literary texts. Both literary translation and non-literary translation are different types of translation, and the quality of article translation has a great relationship with the quality level of the translators..

Before starting to translate poetry, we should be aware of the purpose of the translation that they are doing, so that they can use certain strategies to translate English poetry. This strategy is important because a method that translator use affect the result of the translation in many ways. If the translation, for example, is to be used for advertising purposes, then the translator can use specific words and idioms to persuade the readers, listeners or watchers in the target language to use the product advertised.

Based on the problem above, the researcher is interested to conduct research in the fifth semester especially in Faculty of Literature and Art Culture of Khairun University because the researcher's herself believes that conduct research in English Literature good choice this is same as their background study so the

researcher can get full and more qualify data. So the researcher would like to conduct research entitled “*Exploring Students’ Strategies in Translating English Poetry Into Indonesin at Faculty of Literature and Art Culture of Khairun University*”.

B. Scope of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, this research focused on students’ strategies in translating English poetry into Indonesian text by Edgar Allan Poe “One to Go”.

C. Statement of the Problem

What are the students’ strategies in translating English poetry into Indonesian at Faculty of Literature and Art Culture of Khairun University?

D. Objective of the Research

The objetive of the research is to know the students’ strategies in translating from English poerty into Indonesian at Faculty of Literature and Art Culture of Khairun University.

E. Significance of the Research

There are two kinds of research significance as follows: (1) the theoretical significance and (2) the practical significance.

1. Theoretical Significance

This result is contributes to enrich the literature and add information of strategies in translating English poetry into Indonesian.

2. Practical Significance

a. Teachers

The result of this research is expected to be used by teachers in teaching English especially in translation from English poetry into Indonesian.

b. Students

By translating English text into Indonesian, students can use their appropriate strategies to translate English poetry into Indonesian.

c. Researchers

Other researchers may use the result of this research as a reference for their further research.