



METHODS OF TRANSLATING THE ROMANTIC POETRY “*SONG OF SONGS CHAPTER 1-4*” BY KING SOLOMON INTO “*KIDUNG AGUNG PASAL 1-4*” BY LAI TRANSLATORS

A THESIS

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**METHODS OF TRANSLATING THE ROMANTIC POETRY “SONG OF SONGS
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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled *Methods of Translating The Romantic Poetry “Song of Songs Chapter 1-4” by King Solomon into “Kidung Agung Pasal 1-4” by LAI Translators*. The object of this study is a romantic poetry by King Solomon entitled *Song of Songs* and Indonesian translated version *Kidung Agung* by Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia Translators. This study directs to analyze methods of translating the romantic poetry “*Songs of Song* “. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method during the research since the aim of this study is to analyze translation methods and figurative languages in the romantic poetry of King Solomon “*Song of Songs*” into “*Kidung Agung*” by Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia Translators.

Based on the analysis that has been done, the romantic poetry “*Song of Songs*” is using the theory of Newmark (1988) about translation methods and the theory of Perrine (1982) about figurative languages.

According to Newmark (1988), there are 8 types of translation methods but the researcher only found 4 translation methods that used in this romantic poetry. The dominant method of translation in this poetry is literal translation method (46%), while semantic translation method has 24% and free translation method has 24%. Lastly, adaptation translation method has 6 % dealing with the use of them in the romantic poetry *Song of Songs Chapter 1-4*.

Meanwhile, the theory of Perrine (1982) is used to identify figurative languages in the romantic poetry *Song of Songs Chapter 1-4*. There are 13 types of figurative languages that proposed by Perrine but the researcher only found 3 types of figurative languages. The dominant figurative languages in the romantic poetry *Songs of Song Chapter 1-4* is Simile (34%), while Metaphor has 20% and Metonymy has 12%. Then, non-figuratively (without figurative languages) has 34%. Simile in this poetry illustrated by the lover that adores his/her beloved used as a means of comparing things. The comparison is expressed by using some words such as *like* and *than*.

Key words: *figurative languages, romantic poetry, song of songs, translation methods*

Skripsi ini berjudul *Metode Dalam Menterjemahkan Puisi Cinta “Song of Songs Chapter 1-4”* oleh Raja Sulaiman diterjemahkan menjadi “*Kidung Agung Pasal 1-4*” oleh Penerjemah LAI (Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia). Penelitian ini menganalisa metode dalam menterjemahkan puisi cinta “*Song of Songs*”.

Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam menganalisa metode-metode penerjemahan dan bahasa-bahasa figuratif dalam menterjemahkan puisi romantis Raja Sulaiman "*Song of Songs*" yang diterjemahkan menjadi "*Kidung Agung*" oleh Penerjemah Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia.

Berdasarkan penelitian yang telah dilakukan, puisi cinta "*Song of Songs*" menggunakan Teori Newmark (1988) tentang metode-metode penerjemahan dan Teori Perrine (1982) tentang bahasa-bahasa figuratif.

Berdasarkan Newmark, terdapat 8 jenis metode-metode penerjemahan namun peneliti hanya menemukan 4 metode-metode penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam puisi cinta ini. Metode yang banyak digunakan dalam puisi adalah metode penerjemahan literal (46%), sementara metode penerjemahan semantik 24% dan metode penerjemahan bebas 24%. Lalu ada penerjemahan adaptasi 6% dalam penggunaannya dalam puisi cinta *Song of Songs Chapter 1-4*.

Di samping itu Teori Perrine (1982) digunakan untuk mengenali bahasa-bahasa figuratif yang ada dalam puisi romantis *Song of Songs Chapter 1-4*. Terdapat 13 jenis bahasa-bahasa figuratif yang dikemukakan oleh Perrine namun peneliti hanya menemukan 3 jenis bahasa-bahasa figuratif. Metode yang paling banyak digunakan dalam puisi cinta *Song of Songs Chapter 1-4* adalah Simile (34%), terdapat pula Metafora sebesar 20% dan Metonimia sebesar 12%. Lalu, tanpa bahasa figuratif sebesar 34%. Simile dalam puisi ini digambarkan dengan kekasih yang memuja kekasih tercintanya menggunakan suatu perumpamaan. Perumpamaan digambarkan dengan penggunaan kata-kata *like (seperti)* dan *than (daripada)*.

INTRODUCTION

Language can not be separated in human life. Both in oral or in written text, language plays many important roles for human to interact, communicate, and to express their feeling, though, or ideas with others in society.

In this global era, we must realized that English is one of internatioanl languages which is used by people all around the world to communicate with each other. A lot of Indonesian people are interested in learning English as a foreign language, because they know that English is important to learn.

Learning English as a foreign language will arise some problems which are faced by Indonesian people because learning a new language needs to undertand many aspects of language, such as the characteristics, way to speak or pronunciation, structure of sentence, meaning, culture, style and others. Both of English and Indonesian Language are different from each other and have their own system. The differences system in two languages makes the gap problems. To resolve it, people need to learn translation, especially for Indonesian Translators.

Nowadays, translation is not only for scientific works, but also for literary works and others. Many Literary works are translated from English languages into another language, especially in our country, Indonesia. There are a lot of

English Poetry which are translated into Indonesian. One of them is *Song of Songs* who is written by King Solomon in 970 B.C.

The researcher is very interested in analyzing *Song of Songs*, especially in figurative language because it tells about how to keep a holiness and good relationship in marriage love because as we seen in the reality, today's media teach the immorality of love, it means the freedom of sex. This poetry brings us back in naturally meaning of true love relationship. As you read on *Song of Songs*, remember that you are loved by God, and commit your self to seeing life, love, and marriage at point of view.

In *Song of Songs* by King Solomon translated into *Kidung Agung* by Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia, the researcher found many figurative languages after reading it. The difficulty in understanding the real meaning which contains figurative languages makes the researcher knows how the translator bridges the gap between two cultures by finding out the kinds of figurative languages and the translation methods which are applied by the translator in translating figurative languages.

The researcher needs references of figurative languages types, and the theory of translation methods to help the researcher in analyzing the translation in this poetry. The researcher chooses Newmark's translation methods (1988:45) and Perrine's figurative languages (1982) to analyze the translated poetry.

METHOD

Research Design

The sources of data are texts, so this research used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the problems. According to Isaac and Michael (1981: 46), "Descriptive qualitative method describes the population and the evidence of the data systematically, factually and accurately. The purpose of descriptive research is to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or area of interest, factually, and accurately. One of the characteristics of descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situations or events." In line with Isaac and Michael, the researcher concluded that it is a research method to describe the subject or the object of the research based on the fact or reality and does not give the numeral statistics but it depends on how knowledge and literal sense of the researcher to analyze the data. It aimed to describe and analyze the types of figurative language and translation methods used in King Solomon's Poetry *Song of Songs Chapter 1-4* .

The results of this research are presented through tables, one for each text, then followed by a thorough discussion, and finally summarized into its key findings. According to Arikunto (2006: 12), "qualitative research is a naturalistic research. It is the contrary of the quantitative research".

The unit of analysis

The unit of analysis in this research are words, phrases, and sentences from King Solomon's Poetry "*Song of Songs Chapter 1-4*" translated into "*Kidung Agung Pasal 1-4*" by Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia Translators. The source language text was English and the target language text was Indonesian Language.

Source of Data

The source of data was poetry entitled "*Song of Songs*" by King Solomon in 970 B.C.E. The source of data located inside the book entitled "*The Messages*" by Eugene H. Petterson (English Version), published by Colorado Springs: U.S.A,2002. translated into "*Kidung Agung*" by Lembaga Alkitab Indonesia Translator (Indonesian Version), published by LAI Jakarta,2002. The poetry was published in English and Indonesian version.

Technique of Data Collection

Technique of data collection is how the researcher collect and get the data. Nawawi (1991: 95) states that "The documentation method is a method of collecting data conducted by classifying the written materials related to the problem of the study and used for obtaining the data by some variables such as magazine and books as the data". According to Arikunto (2002:158), "Documentation method is a method to collect data in written source like books, magazine, documents, etc."

From the definitions by the experts above, the researcher concluded this research used documentation method. The method used in preparing the data related to the subject of this research is documentation method because the researcher collected the data from book of poetry.

The data of this research were collected by using the following steps:

1. The researcher read both of the data, the source language and the target language.
2. The next step of data collection was identifying the data and making an inventory of the classified data and also report the findings. The inventory of the classified data are the figurative languages expressed and translation methods in the poetry "*Song of Songs*". The researcher searched many references about figurative languages and translation methods in the library and also website which provide much information about it.
3. The researcher coded the figurative languages and translation methods found in English version and their translation in Indonesian version. Coding is the process of changing the data form of the letters into numbers. The coding is used to facilitate the researcher when analyzing data and entering the data. Coding the data based on the title of poetry, the number of data, and the page on which the data are taken. The coding process can be written in this following structure:

Code	001/SOS/SL-1/1/TL-1/1	Figurative Language	Translation Method
SL			
TL			

Explanation:

SL : Source Language (English)

TL : Target Language (Indonesian)

001/SOS/SL-1/1/TL-1/1:

Number of figurative language/Song of Songs/Source Language-chapter/Line in Source Language/Target Language-chapter/Line in Target Language.

Technique of Data Analysis

The data collected were analyzed by using the following steps:

1. The researcher analyzed and described the use of figurative languages and translation methods in the poetry "*Song of Songs*".
2. The researcher classified the use of figurative languages and translation methods in the poetry "*Song of Songs*".
3. The final step is to draw some conclusions.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Table 4.1 Findings of Translation Methods for Each Sentences in Song of Songs Chapter 1-4 Poetry

No.	Name of Translation Methods	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Literal	23	46 %
2.	Semantic	12	24 %
3.	Free	12	24 %
4.	Adaptation	3	6 %
Total Data		50	100 %

Table 4.1 shows the finding of translation methods used in the poetry. In the table 4.1, column 1 shows the number, column 2 shows the name of translation methods, column 3 shows the frequency of each translation method and column 4 shows the percentage of each translation methods which is found in *Song of Songs Chapter 1-4* poetry.

According to Newmark (1988), there are 8 types of translation methods. Based on the analysis of data, it can be seen that the researcher only found 4 out of 8 types of translation methods that used in the poetry *Song of Songs*. They are Literal, Semantic, Free, and Adaptation.

From the table below, the researcher is concluded that the translator often uses literal translation method to translate figurative languages in *Songs of Song Chapter 1-4 poetry*. The researcher found 23 data of literal translation method (46%) which are applied in the poetry. The next one is 12 data of semantic translation method (24%). Then is 12 data of free translation method (24%). The last one, there is 3 data of adaptation translation method (6 %) found.

Table 4.2 Findings of Figurative Languages for Each Sentences in Song of Songs Chapter 1-4 Poetry

No.	Name of Figurative Language	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Non-Figuratively	17	34 %
2.	Simile into Simile	16	32 %
3.	Metonymy	6	12 %
4.	Metaphor into Metaphor	5	10 %
5.	Metaphor into Simile	3	6 %
6.	Metaphor into Non-Figuratively	2	4 %
7.	Simile into Metaphor	1	2 %
Total Data		50	100 %

Table 4.2 shows the finding of figurative language used in the poetry. In the table 4.2, column 1 shows the number, column 2 shows name of figurative language, column 3 shows the frequency of each figurative language and column 4 shows the percentage of each figurative language which is found in *Song of Songs Chapter 1-4 poetry*.

According to Perrine (1982), there are 13 kinds of figurative languages, but the researcher only found 3 out of 13 figurative languages that were analyzed. They are Simile, , Metaphor, and Metonymy.

As shown in the table above, the researcher is concluded that the most dominant figurative languages used in the poetry *Song of Songs Chapter 1-4* is Simile. The SL Simile total was 17 data (34%). The total

number of Simile into Simile is 16 data (32%) and Simile into Metaphor is 1 data (2%). Simile in the poetry illustrated by the lover that adores his beloved is used as a means of comparing things. The comparison is expressed by use of some word such as like and than. Furthermore, the researcher found 17 data of Non-Figuratively or without figurative languages (34%). In next position, there are Metaphors. The SL Metaphors was 10 data (20%). The total number of Metaphor into Metaphor is 5 data (10%), Metaphor into Simile is 3 data (6%), and Metaphor into Non-Figuratively is 2 data (4%). Lastly, there are Metonymy with 6 data (12%).

CONCLUSION

The conclusions are made based on the data analysis in chapter IV. Based on the theory proposed by Newmark (1988) there are 8 types of translation method but the researcher only found 4 types of translation methods in the poetry *Song of Songs Chapter 1-4*. They are Literal Translation Method (46%), Semantic Translation Method (24%), Free Translation Method (24%), and Adaptation Translation Method (6%). The data in chapter 4 shows that the dominant translation method applied is Literal Translation Method (46%). The researcher can conclude that the translator often used Literal Translation Method.

Meanwhile, based on the theory of figurative languages that proposed by Perrine (1982) there are 13 types of figurative languages but the researcher only found 3 types of figurative languages in the poetry *Song of Songs Chapter 1-4*. They are Simile (34%), Metaphor (20%), and Metonymy (12%). It can be concluded that the most dominant figurative language used in the poetry *Song of Songs Chapter 1-4* is Simile (34%). Simile in the poetry illustrated by the lover adores his beloved woman used means of comparing things.

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