CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is one thing important in human life. It is very important to know, because knowing the language means that people can transfer their knowledge to the other person, ethnic, nation and country in the world. It can be spoken or written and it can also understood by many different system of communication that is used everywhere. Nababan in Choliluddin (2006) mentions the language as a communication system which is part of culture and its always involved in whole aspects of culture. By using language people can communicate each other.

`English is one of the languages that are acknowledged as an international language. Most of people in this world used it in communication and make the relationship with people from different part of place and languages in all over the world. Therefore, using English is the easiest way communication with people from other countries about many aspects in human life such as education, science, business, technology, culture and also another aspects. All of the language is built by some skills, there are listening, speaking, reading, and writing. All of the language skills support each other, for examples listening for detail, speaking to make a speech, reading for general understanding, and writing to make a note.

Talk about language skills, there is another important skill in learning process, namely translation. Translation is the activity to make understand from one language (source language) into another language (target language). Nida and Taber (1982:12) states that translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Translating is not easy task because each language has its own rules in phonetic, structure, and words. In translating sometimes the learner finds some problems and dealing with the equivalence that he or she cannot find in the target language. One of translation is dealing with translating poetry. Poetry is one of the oldest kinds of literary text. It is used to express the writer"s feeling. Poetries that are written in English can be enjoyed and understood only by people whose mother tongue is English. It means that, people whose their mother tongue is Indonesian or Mandarin or other languages will not able to understand English poetry if they do not mastery English.

Translating poetry is not easy as translating another text. It will be quite more difficult to translate poetry because it deals with some terms that can affect its meaning.

Almost students difficult to translating poetry because they are lack of knowledge about translation and poetry. The students got difficulties in finding equivalent words from the source language into the target language, translating words which function as symbols and translating sentences with figures of speech. Besides, the writing style of poetry which uses figures of speech, symbols and ungrammatical structures also made the students get difficulties in translating poetry.

Let's note the example below :

Source Language	Target Language
It's raining cats and dogs	*Hujan yang sangat lebat*

To translate **" It's raining cats and dogs"** is not like literal translation, or we translate the sentence, like this **"**Ini adalah sedang hujan kucing-kucing dan anjing-anjing" it should translated "Hujan yang sangat lebat"**.**

Based on the problems above, the writer is interested in carring out research concerning this one. That is way the writer chooses An analysis of Students' Difficulties in Translating Poetry from English to Indonesian as research title.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, the writer formulates the problems state as follows:

1. What are students' difficulties in translating poetry from English to Indonesian?

2. Why the students difficult in translating poetry from English to Indonesian?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is :

1. To find out what is students' difficulties in translating poetry order from English to Indonesian.

2. To find out why the students face difficulties in translating poetry from English to Indonesian.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

There are many types of poetry. Based on Hidayati in Anugrah Sembiring (2015) there are 8 types of most popular types of poetry. They are Ballad, Sonnet, Limerick, Free Verse, Elegy, Satire, Epic, Ode. But in this study the writer focuses on Ode poetry. In translating poetry there are some causes of difficulties, they are : the form of expression, the beauty of the words

(diction), figurative Language, methapors. In this case the writer focus on: the beauty of words (diction), figurative language, and methapors at the third grade students at SMA N 5 Medan North Sumatra.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The findings of this study are expect to be theoretically and practically significances and useful for some matters.

1. Theoretically, the findings of the study is useful as

   a. To enrich the theory of translating poetry from English to Indonsian.

   b. To increase the theory of difficulties in translating poetry.

2. Practically, the findings of the study are expect to be useful for

   a. For English teacher, it can be one of guidance for them to develop their strategies and materials in teaching students in translating poetry from English to Indonesian.

   b. For Students, help them to understanding about are their difficulties in translating poetry from English to Indonesian.

   c. For other researchers, to provide a reference in conducting similar research study about the difficulties in translating poetry.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The study is planned to investigate the students difficulties in translating poetry from English to Indonesian. In conducting a research, a set of theories and ideas are needed to explain

the relationship between the terms that are used in this study. The use of theories and ideas are also to clarify the terms themselves in order to avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding to the readers. In this way, the theoretical framework is aimed to give a clear concept and applied in this research.

2.2 Translation

2.2.1 Defenition of Translation

When people talk about language skills, they normally refer to listening, speaking, reading, and writing. However, there is another important skill that seem to neglect in language learning, namely translation.

To define what translation is, some statements can be presented as follows. Wills in Choliluddin (2006) says that translation is a procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text. Larson in Choliluddin (2006) says that translation consist of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of a second language by a way a semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes. Catford in Emzir (2015) defines that: the replacement of textual material in one language (Source Language) by equivalent textual material in another language (Target Language).

Based all the defenitions above, the writer concludes that translation is consist of translating meaning of the source language into receptor language to reproducing of source language message so that reproducing a different meaning.

2.2.2 Process of Translation.

Steiner in Choliluddin (2006) says that translation can be seen as generation of texts under specific constraints that is relative stability of some situational factors and, therefore, register, and clasically, changes of language and (context of) culture.

There are some processes of translation namely :

a. Understanding the meaning or message of the text in the source language.

b. Looking for an equivalent meaning or message in the target language.

c. Reistricting the equivalent meaning or message in the target language into an accepted form a text in the target language.

2.2.3 Types of Translation

According to Larson in Choliluddin (2006), there are two types of translation namely form based translation and meaning based translation.

2.2.3.1 Form-Based Translation

Form based translation attempts to follow the form of the Source Language and is known as literal translation. A literal translation sounds like nonsense and has little communication vallue. If the two languages (Indonesian-English) are related, the literal translation will be understood easier since the general grammatical form maybe similar. However the literal choices of lexical items make the translation sound foreign.

2.2.3.2 Meaning-Based Translation

Meaning based translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the Source Language text in the natural forms of the receptor language. Such translation is called idiomatic translation. Idiomatic translation use the natural forms of the receptor language, both in the grammatical and in the choice of lexical items.

Based on the purpose of translation, Brislin in Choliluddin (2006) categorizes translation into four types, namely: pragmatic translation, aesthetic-poetic translation, ethnographic translation, and linguistic translation.

1. Pragmatic Translation

    Pragmatics translation refers to the translation of a message with an interest in accuracy of the information that was meant to be conveyed in the source language form and it is not concerned with other aspects of the original language version. The clearest example of pragmatic translation is the translation of the information about repairing a machine.

2. Aesthetic-poetic Translation

    Aesthetic-poetic translation refers to translation in which the translator takes into account the affect, emotion, and feelings of an original agnate version, the aesthetic form used by the original author, as well as any information in the message. The examples of this type are the translation of sonnet, rhyme, heroic couplet, dramatic dialogue, and novel.

3. Ethnograpic Translation

    The purpose of ethnographic translation is to explicate the cultural context of the source and TL versions. Translators have to be sensitive to the way words are used of the words are used and must know the words fits into cultures. An example is the use of the word 'yes' versus 'yea' in America.

4. Linguistic Translation

    This is concerned with equivalent meanings of the constituent morphemes of the source language and grammatical form, an example is language in a computer program and machine translation.

2.2.4 Methods of Translation

The central of translation whether to translate like rally or freely. This method actually uses in our daily lives. Peter,Newmark (1988:45) states that there are eight method of translation. They are elaborated in the following subsections below :

2.2.4.1 Word for word Translation

In this method, the words of the source language text are rendered one by one into the target language without making allowance for grammar. In this method there is no communication value. The main use of word for word of translation is either to text as a pre translation process in which the SL word order is preserved and the word order and the word translated singly by their most common meanings and out of context.

Example:

SL   : The accident happened in West Kalimantan
TL   : *Itu kecelakaan terjadi di Barat Kalimantan*

2.2.4.2 Literal Translation

This is a kind of translation which attempts to follow the form of the source language text. The source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents but the lexical words again translated singly, out of context. Actually, literal translation has a little communication value and a little help to the readers of the target language.

Example:

SL   : The accident happened in Wet Kalimantan
TL   : *Itu kecelakaan terjadi di Kalimantan Barat*

2.2.4.3 Semantic Translation

In semantic translation, the content of the message is more emphasized rather than effect. It attempts to render, as closely as possible the semantic and syntactic structures of the receptor language. It must convey the precise contextual meaning of the original. In this method the lest important cultural words are translated by functional terms not by the cultural equivalents.

Example :

SL   : "Wet Paint!"
TL   : *"Cat Basah*

2.2.4.4 Adaptation Translation

This method is the freest forms of translation. It is used mainly for plays (commedies) and poetry. The source language is converted to the target language and the text is written. In adaptation method, the translator adds the excessive information and finally cause a meaning deviation.

Example :

SL   : The accident happened in West Kalimantan
TL   : *Kecelakaan itu telah terjadi di suatu daerah di Kalimantan Barat*

2.2.4.5 Free Translation

Free translation reproduces the matter without the matter, or the content without the form of the original text. Usually, it is a paraphrase much longer than the original, called "intralingual translation".

Example :

SL   : The accident happened in West Kalimantan
TL   : *Kecelakaan itu terjadi di Kalimantan Barat*

2.2.4.6 Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the precise contextual meaning of the original within the construction of the target language grammatical structures. It transfer cultural words

and preserved the degree of grammatical and lexical in the translation. It attempts to be completely faithful to the intentions and the text realization of the source language writer.

Example:
SL   : The accident happened in West Kalimantan
TL   : *Kecelakaan itu terjadi di Barat Kalimantan*

2.2.4.7 Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation makes every effort to communicate the meaning of the source language text in the neutral form of the target language both in the grammatical constructions (syntactic order) and in the choice of the lexical items (semantic). It does not sound like a translation but it is like written originally in the target language. The study of many translation shows that in order to translate idiomatically, a translator will need to give attention towards the structure of the source and target language, the choices of diction and also the culture context.

Example :
SL   : A penny earned is a penny saved
TL   : *Hemat pangkal kaya*

2.2.4.8 Communicative Translation

Communicative Translation attempts to keep the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readers. It attemps to produce on its reader's effect as close as possible to that obtained on the readers on the original,emphasizes the 'force' rather than the content of the message. It is mainly concerned with the receptors, usually in the context of a language and coltural variety. In other words, the meaning of communicative translation is a like warning.

Example :
SL   : Stop firing! He is dying now
TL   : *Hentikan tembakan! Dia sekarat*.

2.2.5 Techniques of Translation

In communicating through language, one can say the message written or spoken. In face to face communication, it commonly uses spoken language. For this case, the writer takes the written language or text to be analyzed. In text, it can be seen the characteristic, such as in choice of words or terms, the sentence structure and the text organization. There are some translation techniques as follows :

1. Borrowing

    Borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods. It would not event merit discussion in this context if transaltors did not occasionally need to use it in order to create a stylistic effect. Borrowing may sound superficially unproblematic, if the target language does not have a word for something, just borrow it from a language that does.

    Example :
English	Indonesian
Atom	*atom*
astronaut	*astronot*
memo	*memo*

2. calque

    A calque is a special kind of borrowing whereby a language borrow an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements.

    Example :
English	Indonesian
monetary crisis	*krisis moneter*
vice president	*wakil presiden*

3. Literal Translation

    Literal, or word of word translation is the direct transfer of a source language text. In principle, a literal translation is translating by moving directly the content of source language to receptor language.

    Example :

English	Indonesian
Mary has come	*Mary telah datang*
It is raining cats and dog	*Itu adalah sedang hujan kucing-kucing dan anjing-anjing*

4. Transposition

The method called transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. Beside being a special translation procedure, transposition can also be applied within a language.

Example :

English	Indonesian
product	*produk*
instruction	*instruksi*

5. Modulation

Modulation is a variation of the form of a message, obtain by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when translation result in a grammatically correct utterance.

Example :

English	Indonesian
time is money	*waktu adalah uang*
he called me "lucky dog"	*dia menyebutku orang yang beruntung*

6. Equivalence

Equivalence is the translation of idioms when two languages refer to the same situation in totally different ways.

Example :

English	Indonesian
ouch!	*aduh!*
cock-a-dodle-do	*kukuruyuk*

7. Adaptation

This technique is the extreme limit of translation. It is used in those cases where the typed of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture. In such cases translators have to create a new situation that can be considered as being equivalent.

Example :

English   Indonesian
rating   *rating*
power   *power*

2.2.6 Principles of Translation

Duff in Choliluddin (2006) proposed the principles of translation as following:

1. The translation should reflect accurately the meaning of the original text.

2. The ordering of the words and ideas in the translation shoukd match the original as closely as possible.

3. Language often differ greatly in their levels of formality in a given context, for example in the business letter.

4. One of the most frequent criticism of translation is that is does not sound 'natural'. This is because the translator's thought and choice of words are too strongly molded by the original text.

5. It will be better if the translator does not change the style of the original.

6. Idiomatic expressions including similes, metaphors, proverbs, and sayings, jargon, slang, and colloquialism and phrasal verbs are often untranslatable.

Based on the explanation above, it is concluded that the principles of translation will give some advantages to the translators in analyzing the grammar and meaning of word relationship

which are done. Identification of text in cultural context and its circumstance should firstly be conducted.

2.2.7 Difficulties in Translation

Translation is not easy job. Varshney (1985:343) proposed that "translation is a difficult and complex process. According to Varshney (1988:343) in translation process, the translator has to face many problems :

The first problem is that of finding the equivalent of a text in source language, even thought there may be a lot of cultural similarity.

Meanwhile according to Ghazala (1995:17), a translation problem is any type of difficulty in the source language (SL) text which may result in an interruption of the translation process, so the translator stops translating to recollect his/her ideas again , or to use dictionaries for looking up meaning of words. The difficulty is mainly categorized due to grammatical, stylistic, and lexical problems.

1. Grammatical problems

Grammatical problems are the result of complicated Source Language (SL) grammar, different Target Language (TL) grammar or different TL word order. Among the most frequent grammatical problems are :

a. The translation of verbs "be, have, and modal".

b. The translation of tenses and articles.

c. The translation of nominal, verbal and conditional sentences.

2. Stylistic problems

The style, or the way of writing, of a particular SL text may pose different problems for the translator. One of these problems is fronting, in which a word, a phrase or a clause is stated at the beginning of a sentence in an unusual way. For instance, *"suicide he committed"* instead of *"he committed suicide"*. The purpose behind such a fronting is to emphasize on the fronted word, or to draw attention to its importance to the meaning of the whole sentence. Other stylistic problems may include parallelism, ambiguity, redundancy, and nominalization vs verbalization.

3. Lexical problems

Lexical problems usually occur when a word or an expression cannot be understood, misunderstood or totally unknown to translators.

2.3 Meaning

Meaning has an important place in translation, as already been indicated by Nida and Taber that "meaning must be given priority in the translation process, the first thing to do is understand the total meaning of source text". Nida and Taber (1982:34) classified meaning into grammatical, referential, connotative.

   a. Grammatical

   When one thinks of meaning, it is almost inevitably in terms of words or idioms. Generally grammar is taken for granted since it seems to be merely a set of arbitrary rules about arrangements, rules that must be followed if one wants to understand , but not rules themselves that seem to have any meaning.

   b. Referential

   Referential refers to words as symbols which refer to objects , events, abstract, and relations.

   Example :

He bought a **hammer**.	They will **hammer** the nail.
Dia membeli sebuah palu.	*Mereka akan memukul paku dengan palu.*
He will **chair** the meeting.	He was condemned to the **chair**
Dia akan memimpin rapat	*Dia akan dihukum mati di kursi listrik.*

c. Connotative

Connotative meaning refers to how the users of the language react, whether positively or negatively, to the words and their combination. Sometimes, the associations surrounding some words become so strong that people avoid using them at all.

2.4 Poetry

2.4.1 Defenition of Poetry

Poetry is one of the oldest literary works in literary history. To get success in translating poetry, translators need to know the definition of poetry its self first. Some different experts have defined the definition of poetry in different ways. Wolosky in Anugrah Sembiring (2015) mentions that poetry is a language that always means more. It means that language used in poetry may have some levels, connections or meanings that intended for a certain reasons or purpose by the writer to create meaningful and beautiful messages or images. Poetry is the most personal and concentrated of the four forms, no redundancy, no phatic language, where, as a unit, the words has greater importance than in any other type of text. In Wikipedia poetry is a form of literature that uses aesthetic and rhythmic qualities of language-such as phonaesthetics, sound symbolism, and metre –to evoke meanings in addition, to or in place of the prosaic ostensible meaning.

From those opinions above, the writer concludes that poetry is the collection of the most impressing and strongest feelings or experiences of the writer which is poured into a creative

work by using the best words to presenting a beauty. Besides, it also can be seen clearly that the word used in poetry is not just an arrangement of words. The words may have deep meaning that is related to the emotion.

2.4.2 Types of Poetry

There are many types of poetry used in the world. Below, the writer is going to mention some of the most popular types of poetry that usually used based on Hidayati in Anugrah Sembiring (2015).

2.4.2.1 Ballad

Ballad is a simple poem which is written in short stanzas. It usually tells a simple story of blighted love, battle, death or the supernatural. The usual form of the stanza is four lines rhyming xaxa. The first and third lines usually contain four beats and the second and fourth have three beats.

2.4.2.2 Sonnet

Sonnet is a poem that consists of 14 lines and each line has five regular beats. The Italian type with the rime scheme: abba abba cde 15 cde and the English type with rime scheme: abab cdcd efef gg are two the main types of this poem.

2.4.2.3 Limerick

Limerick is a short humorous poem consisting five lines where the first, second and fifth lines have three beats while the second and fourth two beats.

2.4.2.4 Free Verse

Free verse is a poem that has rhythm but no rhyme and often does not have lines that are equal in length.

2.4.2.5 Elegy

Elegy is a poem of mourning that is written on the death of a person. Some examples of famous work in this type are: In memoriam (Tennyson), Adonais (Shelley, on the death of Keats) and Lycidas (Milton).

2.4.2.6 Satire

Satire is a sarcastic poem intended to attack or criticize people, institutions and political parties.

2..4.2.7 Epic

Epic is written in a long narrative poem that usually tells about an adventure of a hero. Some famous works of this type are Beowulf; The Iliad and The Odyssey (Greek) and Le Chanson de Roland (French).

2.4.2.8 Ode

Ode is a poem addressed to a person or thing. An ode is usually written for some special occasions and with no particular form.

2.4.3 Elements of Poetry

Poetry works in a very personal way to affect reader perceptions. One‟s response to a particular poem may be different with another person‟s. This may be caused of the word used and the images of a poem bring with them connotations that might emerge different responses in the mind of different people. In improving the translators‟ understanding of poetry, they have to deal not only with the word used but also with others elements that influence a poem. Delaney et al in Anugrah Sembiring (2015) divide the elements of poetry into three elements as mentioned below.

    a.   Figures of Speech

Figures of speech do not exclusively only exist in poetry. Sometimes, people also uses figure of speech in their daily conversation when they say, for example "money talk" (personification) or "he is like a bull in china shop" (simile). Delaney said that figure of speech is any use of language which deviates from the obvious or common usage in order to achieve a special meaning or effect. There are many different figures of speech but below are the most commonly used in poetry according to Delaney.

1. Simile

Simile is a figure of speech that used to compare two distinctly different things. Words that can be used to indicate this figure are "like" or "as". Example: Life is like a roller coaster.

2. Methapor

Metaphor is an implied comparison which creates a total identification between the two things being compared. Usually, metaphor actually describes the subject as being the thing to which it is compared. Example: All the world"s stage And all the men and women merely players.

3. Personification

Personification is a form of comparison that attributes human characteristic to an animal, object or idea for making abstract ideas clearer to the reader.

b. Sound Features

Each different sound has different influence on human"s perception. The sounds of language also emerge different responses not only on the readers, listeners and translators

but also to the writers or poets that use this in their work. By using some sounds on their poems, poets can evoke strong emotional responses and strengthen the meaning that they wish to convey. Delaney mention the most common sound features used in poetry as follows:

1. Rhyme

    Rhyme refers to words that have different beginning sounds but whose ending sounds are alike. The words are always put by the writer at the end of two or more lines. The functions of rhyme are for adding a musical quality to the poem, marking the end of each line, making the poem easier to remember and affecting the pace and tone of the poem.

    Example: The old man slept in his favorite chair, The wind ran its fingers through his hair.

2. Alliteration

    Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant sound that usually put in the beginning of each word in a single line.

    Example: In a summer season when soft was the sun, I shope me in shrouds as I a shape were.

3. Assonannce

    Assonance is the repetition of the similar or identical of vowel sound in words placed near each other and usually used to achieve a particular kind of effect.

Example: Peter and Andrew patted the pony at Ascot

4. Onomatopoeia

Onomatopoeia is a verbal imitation of natural sounds that can reflect their meaning through the sounds.

Example: The murmur of innumerable bees.

5. Rhythm

Rhythm is used by poems to create many different effects or to emphasize a certain aspect or idea in the poem. By putting words with the same stress pattern side by side and creating an underlying beat in their work, poets can build the natural rhythms of language in it. Rhythm is also used to represent some feelings of movement and life into the poem.

Example: (Written): Come to the house and speak to my father. (Read) : COME to the HOUSE and SPEAK to my Father. (the capitalized words is read by emphasizing its intonations)

c. Symbols

A symbol is an example of the transference of meaning. When images and concrete objects refer to a meaning beyond the material object, they often serve the additional function of symbols. Symbol may be a detail, an object, a character or an incident. It exists first as something literal and concrete in the work but it also has the capacity to evoke in the mind of reader a range of invisible and abstract associations. Here are some symbolic associations that are universally recognized and accepted: the dawn with hope, the serpent with evil, the color of white with innocence, light with knowledge, the crown with royalty and dark with ignorance.

2.5 Poetry Translation

Translating Poetry is not an easy job. Jamshidian and Mohammadi in Anugrah Sembiring (2015) mention that the content of poetry possessing some components such as rhythm, rhyme, tone, etc. and the use highly language-bound makes the translation more difficult than other types of translation. Relevant to Jamsihidian"s and Mohammadi"s opinion, Venuti Anugrah Sembiring (2015) also said that in translating poetry the form of expressions which are essential to communicate the spirit of the message to the audience can emerge some difficulties to translators. Based on the Venuti's statement, it can be seen obviously that the form of expressions used in poetry has a big influence in causing the difficulties of the process of translating poetry. The form of expressions mentioned above refers to poetry elements such as rhyme, assonance, alliteration, etc. In line with the statements above, Hariyanto in Anugrah Sembiring (2015) also states that translating literary works is perhaps always more difficult than translating other types of text because it has specific value s called the aesthetic and expressive values. The aesthetic function of the work shall emphasize the beauty of the words (diction), figurative language, metaphors, etc. Meanwhile the expressive functions shall put forwards the writer's thought (or process of thought), emotion, etc. Especially in a poem, the beauty is not only achieved with the choice of words and figurative languages like in novels and short stories, but also with the creation of rhythm, rhyme, specific expressions and structures that may not conform to the ones of the daily language.

Based on the statements, it is clear that the difficulties in translating poetry can emerge because of some factors that influence the poetry. Poetry components or its form of expression such as simile, rhythm, rhyme, metaphor, etc. are the main causes of the difficulties. Besides, as mentioned by Jamsihidian and Mohammadi, the usage of ungrammatical language also

contributes in appearing the difficulties to translate poetry. Last, the emotion of the poetry writer which is intended to the expressive function sometimes also may cause the difficulties in translating poetry.

2.5 Previous Research

To support the originality of the idea in this study, the writer Present several relevant related studies that have relevance with this kind of study.

First, research study was conducted by Anmarya Pandiangan (2016) graduated from Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Nommensen HKBP University, entitled **"An analysis of Students Difficulties in Translating News Text From Indonesian Into English"**, it is found that the students difficulties face in translating verb, generally, the students difficulties were in choosing the right or appropriate diction to replace the word of verb,noun, and verb, the students unability to understand the real context of the English Lacking of vocabularies in translating news from Indonesian into English.
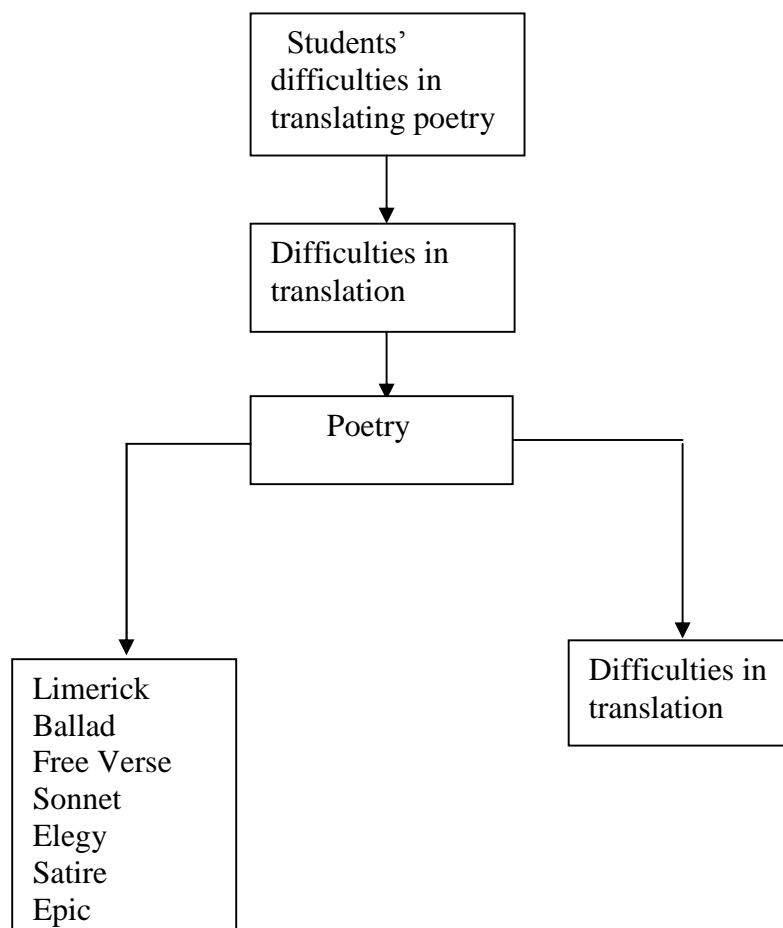
The second, research study was conducted by Anza Mei Gani Ginting (2016) graduated from Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Nommensen HKBP University , entitled **"Students Difficulties In Translating Phrasal Verbs of the Second Year Students of SMA Parulian Medan",** the students' difficulties generally are mostly in semantic problem where particles are overlooked when translating the phrasal verbs. In addition, meaning that is idiomatic and the position of particle become other difficulties. Besides, the phrasal verbs is alsp polysemous which is more then one meaning.

Based on the previous research above, the research about An Analysis of Students Difficulties In Translating Poetry From English to Indonesian is never done before, so the writer interested in carring out this research.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

In conducting a research, it is important to present some theories related to this study to get the same perception on every variable between the writer and the reader. Translation is an activity which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and requires the syntactic semantic, stylistic, and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator of the original text. Doing a translation of poetry form from a source language into a target language faces many problems in terms of the analysis and interpret of the result.

This study is intended to describe about the students' difficulties in doing translation poetry. The common problems in translating that the students face such as the choices of diction, the style of language, the understanding of context, guessing the appropriate meaning, vocabulary, and it's grammar.
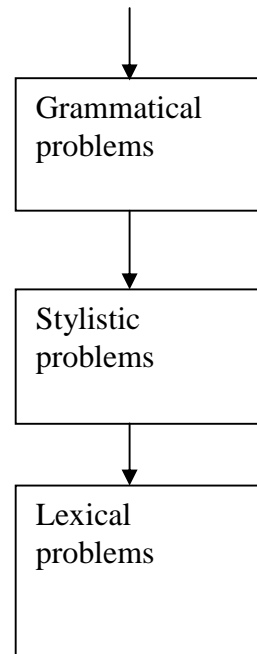
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         ┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
         │               Poetry                 │
         └──┬─────────────────────────────────┬─┘
            │                                  │
            ▼                                  ▼
  ┌────────────────┐              ┌─────────────────────┐
  │ Limerick       │              │ Difficulties in     │
  │ Ballad         │              │ translation         │
  │ Free Verse     │              └─────────────────────┘
  │ Sonnet         │
  │ Elegy          │
  │ Satire         │
  │ Epic           │
  └────────────────┘
```

Grammatical
problems

Stylistic
problems

Lexical
problems

Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework of Students' difficulties in translating poetry from

English to Indonesian (Irasantar Sigalingging : 2018)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The set of rules and procedures or an approach to solve the problem systematically is the meaning of research methodology. This methodology in this case is about the research design, population, sample, instrument of collecting the data, and technique of analyzing the data.

3.1 Research design

This study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. Denzin and Lincoln in Andi Prastowo (2011) said that word qualitative method implies those in which the description observation is not ordinaly expressed in quantitative terms, it is not suggested that numerical

measures are never used, but the other means of description are emphasized. To get the data the writer uses documentation, interview, and questionnaire distribution to collect the data.

3.2 The Subject of the Study

The subject of this research focused at the third grade students Tekhnik Listrik (XII TL 1) of SMK N 5 Medan. This class consisted 20 students. The writer choose this class, because the writer wants to know the students' difficulties in translating poetry from English to Indonesian.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting the Data

In this research, the writer used :

a. Writing test

The writer used English test poetry as instrument. In collecting or gathering the data, students translate poetry from English to Indonesian to find out difficulties that the students face in translating poetry.

b. Interview

The writer interviewed some students to gathering data about students difficulties in translating poetry.

3.4 The Technique of Analyzing the Data

To analyze students' translation, the writer conducted the following steps :

1. Reading on incorrect sentence or difficulties in sentence.

2. Marking on incorrect sentences.

3. Analyzing the wrong sentences based on kinds difficult.

4. Identifying the difficulties in translation poetry.

3.5 The Validity and Reliability of the test

The purposes of validity and reliability of a test are to know both the accuracy of a measurement and the consistency of the test. Before administering the test, firstly the instrument was tried out to the other students. It was better to know whether the test was valid and reliable or not to be tested to the sample.

3.4.1 Validity of the Test

In this research, the writer conducts validity checking by doing triangulation and member checking. Triangulation is conducted by crosschecking the data collected from documentation, and interview. Member checking is done by rechecking and showing back the result of the data collected to the participants in order to know whether or not the result of the data is in accordance with the participants" opinion.