



TECHNIQUE TRANSLATION GATHERING POETRY "THERE ISN'T ANY NEW YORK BY M. AAN MANSYUR

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Abstract

Translation of literary works has its own complexity and difficulties when compared to the translation of scientific texts. One example of a literary work is poetry. Poems that contain many meanings and figurative words must of course be translated well so that they can be understood by the target reader. This study aims to find out the translation techniques used in the collection of poems No New York Today by M. Aan Mansyur translated by John H McGlynn into English. The The research method used in this study is qualitative research. The data analysis process in this research used five stages. The results of this study show that the technique used in the translation of M. Aan Mansyur's poems entitled "No New York Today" and "I Never Really Go Home" by John H McGlynn from Indonesian to English is the usual modulation, establish equivalence, and adaptation

Keywords: translations, poetry, translation techniques.

INTRODUCTION

Translation is work Which very difficult Because translator must responsible answer on What Which they translate. Translator No only divert meaning from Language source to Language target; they Also must pay attention to translation methods, techniques and procedures, text types and knowledge them about the source language and target language, including the topic of the text. One of field translation is translation literature, type translation This related with literature . Such as translating poetry, prose, drama are examples of several types translation literature (Rachmawati, 2019). Translation always considered as mechanical linguistics transfer from One Language to another language. Some ignore the fact that translation can be used as a very useful language learning tool, because

there are communicative activities in the teaching process and translation activities. Some people think that translation activities are time consuming, boring and irrelevant (Siregar, 2022).

Translation poetry is Wrong One topic translation Which interesting For discussed and still debated by experts. Poetry is a type of literature Which unique Because besides consists from arrangement say Which congested meaning, Also own characteristics aesthetic "diction, metaphor, imaginary, And Language figurative" as well as characteristics expressive "rhyme, rhythm, and

pressure of meaning" (Juansah, 2020). Translation techniques are an important component of the translation process. Technique translation is also related with ability Language (Linguistics competence). Ability Language translator must be comparable with technique translation. In this context, language ability is defined as prior knowledge of grammar owned by a translator both in the grammar of the source and target languages. According to Molina and Albir in *Translators Journal* (2002), there are several types of techniques translation, that is technique adaptation, literally, borrowing (borrowing), subtraction (reduction), addition, transposition, modulation, description, amplification, equivalent common, kalke, creation discursive, generalization, particularization, and variation (Tambunsaribu, 2022).

Translating literary works have a challenge which is more big in comparison by translating scientific texts. Scientific texts are usually free from the use of words figurative, so that often considered more easy for translated. On the contrary, for translating work literature, a translator must not only control Language

source (TL) and target language (TL), as well as the field of knowledge being translated, but also own knowledge in depth about literature or topic other related (Son, 2021).

Poetry is a form of literary work that reflects expressions and feelings poets, presented in language that follows rhythm, meter, rhyme and stanza structure as well lyrics which is full of meaning (Lafamane, 2020).

Poetry describes thinking and feeling poet in a way creative, with utilize strength structure Language and depth meaning internally. In poetry,

the beauty of the sound, form and meaning conveyed is the main priority. Meaning is evidence of deep poetry if it condenses all elements of language (Pudjianti, et al., 2023).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Translating poetry is said to be quite a complicated task, because it is not requires only linguistic proficiency, but also a deep understanding of source language culture and culture target language, and ability to catch the essence, tone and rhythm of the original poem. Poetry also often uses literary devices

such as rhyme, meter and alliteration, most of which may be difficult to imitate in other languages (Wesling, 2021).

A poet who is quite famous in Indonesia is M. Aan Mansyur. His name became famous after his poems appeared in the film "What's Up With Love 2". very popular in Indonesia. Wrong One his work Which Already translated to Language England is a book of poetry entitled "There is no New York Today" by John H McGlynn. Two poems are in the book, namely "There is no New York Today", And "I No Once True, true Go home". Second poetry This tell sadness somebody will lose someone and memories of the past then.

There are many techniques and methods that translators may use at this time translate something work literature, for example in study previous Sonjaya, et al. (2022) which title strategy translation poems Alejandra Pizarnik show that various method translation used in poetry the, including literal translation, interpretive translation, and free translation. As for according to study Azzu, FN, (2022) Which title "Technique And method translation poetry Ashhadu An La? Imra 'Atan Lila Anti Work Nizar

Qabbani" show technique translation that focuses more on the target language (TL) and tends to use method translation interpretation. Then There is Also study according to Kasenda And Saksono (2022) Which title "Technique Translation Gathering Poetry Encounter-Die- Begegnung-The Encounter" Work Dr. Ab. Susanto show 10 amplification, 9 literal translation, 6 calculus, 4 adaptation, 6 transposition, 3 particularization, 3 compensation, 2 common equivalent, 2 reductions, 2 variations, and 1 pure borrowing as a translation technique used. (Azzu, FN 2022). Through the research above, it was found that a person Translators can use various techniques to translate a literary work. In fact, to produce a translation that is easily understood by language readers target, translators can use more from one deep technique One work.

Study This aim For find techniques translation Which used in the poetry collections "No New York Today" and "Never Have I Ever Really Home", both of which were written by MA Mansyur and translated into English by John H. McGlynn. Apart from knowing what techniques to use in poetry the author Also want to adjust with culture from readers target.

METHOD

In research, the use of appropriate methods is very important. Use of methods The right one will help achieve research objectives and achieve the desired results. This research uses a qualitative research approach. By not emphasizing on numbers, descriptive qualitative research methods collect data in the form of words or pictures (Sugiyono, 2020:7). M. Aan Mansyur's poem, "There is no New York Day This" and "I'm Never Really Coming Home", translated by John H McGlynn, serves as a data source for this research. Words, phrases and clauses are forms of data entered in study This. So that process translation cause various change inside it.

Based on Sugiono's explanation in research conducted by Kasenda and Saksono (2022), the data collection process is considered the most important step in research, because the aim is to obtain data. Data collection steps in this research are: (1) choosing two poems with similar themes, (2) reading both poems in the source language (SL) and target language (TL), as well as (3) rereading in a way deep.

After the data is collected, the next stage is analysis data, which includes: (1) read poetry in SL and TL attentively, (2) look at the definitions of the words Which translated in dictionary, (3) grouping results translation in accordance with translation technique proposed by Molina and Albir, (4) compiling a results report analysis that data obtained, and (5) conclude findings from the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research identifies the use of adaptation translation techniques, equivalents common, And modulation. Molina and Albir (2002) state that technique translation own five characteristics main: techniques This influence results translation, classified through comparison with SL texts, operating at the micro level, no each other depend However chosen based on context certain, And nature functional.

Translation techniques guide translators in determining the form and order of words, phrase, clauses, and sentences to be translated.

After conducting data analysis on the translation of the poem "There is no New York Day This" And "I don't Once True, true Go home" then found

that there are some translation techniques used in translating these poems. The following is displayed data analysis results in tabular form:

Table 1. Technique Translation on Translation Poetry "No There's New York Day This"

No.	Teknik Penerjemahan	Jumlah	Persentase
1	Teknik Modulasi	3	75%
2	Teknik Adaptasi	1	25%
	Total		100%

Table 2. Technique Translation on Translation Poetry "I No Once True, true Go home"

No.	Teknik Penerjemahan	Jumlah	Persentase
1	Teknik Padanan Lazim	2	50%
2	Teknik Adaptasi	1	25%
3	Teknik Modulasi	1	25%
	Total		100%

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1. Technique Translation on Poetry "No There is New York Day This"

In the translation of the poem "There is No New York Today" there are two techniques translation that is :

a. Technique Translation Modulation

According to Molina And Albir, technique translation modulation is strategy Which change perspective, focus, or category cognitive in text Language source (BSu), Good on lexical and structural levels.

Following This example translation Which use technique translation modulation on the poem "Nothing New York Today":

1. BS : "Window open".
BS : " Through the open window."

1. *Bsu* : "You're the one with the heat on your forehead." *BS* : " You are the fever in mind."
2. *Bsu* : "Everything says the body just dies." *BS* : " Words are but lifeless soul".

On example sentence First in BSa, translation say "window open" added with say " through " Which can means "through". Matter This added Because prioritize meaning on BSa .

In the second example sentence, the word forehead in the BSa is translated as " mind " not " forehead ". This is because the meaning of the poem is not means si figure I feel person Which aimed is something Which hot in his forehead, but meaningful something Which make feeling No comfortable in his mind. Translators prioritize the meaning of the TL by changing it say his.

In the third example sentence the translator uses the term " lifeless soul " in the TL to translate "mere death" so that the meaning is more appropriate at the time translated into English. But both have similar meanings The same namely death or soul emptiness A words.

b. Technique Translation Adaptation

According to Molina And Albir technique translation adaptation is technique translation used to replace SL cultural elements with elements culture BSa which have similar characteristics.

The following is an example of a translation that uses adaptation translation techniques on the poem "Nothing New York Today":

- BS* : " Mother language is my bedroom."
BS : " My mother tongue is my bedroom."

On example sentence First in Language Indonesia "Language Mother" It means is Language original or Language First Which used somebody since born through

family , nanny, And environment surroundings.
2.
When translated to in Language English, "Language Mother" changed become "mother tongue". Although say "tongue" means "tongue" in Indonesian, but the meaning is the same , namely Language The first someone has used since childhood.

1. Technique Translation on Poetry "I No Once True, true Go home"

In the translation of the poem "I Never Really Came Home" there are three technique translation is:

a. Technique Equivalent Translation Common

Molina and Albir explained that the common equivalent translation technique is method Which used For translate term or expression Which Already general and is often used in everyday life.

The following is an example of a translation that uses the equivalent translation technique common on the poem "I Never Really Coming Home" :

1. BS : "As adventurer lost".

BS : " This wayward traveler's bodies".

Bsu : "In a city that loves haters ". BS : " A city that favor the malevolent".

In the example of the first sentence the word "adventurer" becomes " traveler's ". Second term the own meaning Which worth it that is person Which travelling or explore a place.

In the second example sentence the word "hater" can usually be translated as " haters " in Language English. However, in translation This, say " malevolent" used Because A say Which common interpreted as person evil, jealous, the same as the characteristics of people who hate so own meaning the same one.

b. Technique Translation Adaptation

Molina and Albir state that adaptation translation techniques are used for replace element culture SL with element culture BSa Which own comparable characteristics. The following is an example of a translation that uses technique translation

adaptation on the poem "I No
Ever Really Home" :

1. BS : "Period teenager"

BS : "Days of youth"

In the example of the
first sentence, the word
"masa" in Indonesian

show something time or period
time certain. Whereas on BSa
translated become say "days"
Which means days. Although
so, both of them You're
welcome show something
information time that is when
time teenager.

c. Technique Translation
Modulation

Molina And Albir state that
technique translation
modulation involve a change in
viewpoint, focus, or cognitive
category in relation to the text
BS, the one that can applied to
level lexical or structural.

The following is an example of
a translation that uses the
modulation translation
technique on the poem "I Never
Really Coming Home" :

*BS : "I'm never really home." BS : "I never really
came home"*

In the first example
sentence in SL, the figure I is
described as never true, true go

home However No explained
Where objective place go home
the. In translation on, happen
change corner look Where
figure I depicted No Once come
to House, from say "came
home". Although so, meaning
still No changed, that is figure I
told No Once actually returning
or returning to one's place,
which is usually home place
everyone returns home.

CONCLUSION

From the data analysis it can be
concluded that the techniques used in
translation of a poem by M. Aan
Mansyur entitled "There is no New
York Today" and "I'm Never Really
Coming Home" by John H Mcglynn
from Indonesian to English is a
technique of adaptation, modulation,
and equivalence prevalent. The
ultimate technique The dominant
technique used is modulation because
the translator prioritizes meaning on
Language target. In results translation,
can seen translator use various
translation techniques so that the target
text can be understood easily by
readers target, Because No all
technique translation used in translation
poetry This.

Suggestion for researcher furthermore Which will do study Which The same that is translation techniques, researchers must be able to develop the objectives of the research to be conducted researched, and also researchers must understand and focus on research related to technique translation or study to be researched.

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