CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with Background of Research, Statement of Problem, Purposes and Significances of Research, Previous Study, and Organization of Writing

.

A. Background of Research

Onomatopoeia is a common phenomenon found in all languages of the world, it describes the sound of things; usually express the sound in nature. In the realm of linguistic study, it is commonly accepted that individual sounds do not represent any particular meanings. The sound for the word of particular meaning is arbitrary; therefore, there is generally no connection between sound and meaning.

Moreover Onomatopoeia in *Oxford Dictionary* (1995:588) is defined as a formation of word in imitation of the sounds associated with the thing concerned. As its Greek root suggest, onomatopoeia is making (*poiein*) of a name or word (*onoma*) from natural sound and imitates or suggests the source of the sound that it describes. Onomatopoeia is thus imitative words of these natural sounds.

The onomatopoeia is the classic theory of language that is still used until now. Some literary works in all language used onomatopoeic words, including English and Sundanese language. It seems onomatopoeia exist not only in common languages but also in literary works.

Examples of English Onomatopoeia is mew/meow (sound of cat), moo/low (sound of cow), roar (sound of lion), oink (sound of pig), and others. Examples of Sundanese onomatopoeia is *jam disada neng-neng-neng* (sound of watch), *tah dengekeun mataliur dereded-dereded* (sound of gun)*, jegug sora anjing nantang* (sound of dog)*, Mang Haji ngadengekeun titiran sorgedang-sorgedang cenah* (sound of bird).

Research about onomatopoeia is not new in linguistic study. There are previous researches about onomatopoeia: "A Comparative Study of Onomatopoeia Used in English and Indonesian Version of Naruto Comic" (Yusuf Yanuar, 2005) and "Onomatopoeia in English and Indonesian (Analysis in the Very Best of Donald Duck Comics Part Two the Translated Edition)" (Ahmad Wahyudin, 2006).

Those researches used descriptive comparative method and used similar objects on the research, i.e. English comic books and their Indonesian translated version. After reading those researches, then, onomatopoeia interests me to do a study about it.

Besides it, another previous research about onomatopoeia found in Sundanese language: "*Onomatope Bahasa Sunda Kajian Morfologi dan Semantik*" (Aos Rifatullah, 1996). This research used theory of morphology and semantic on analysis data. The data are onomatopoeic words in Sundanese magazines.

The use onomatopoeic words not only exist in comic books and magazines, but also in poetry, i.e. Sundanese poetry. In the anthology of

Sundanese poetry: *Modern Sundanese Poetry Voices from West Java in Sundanese and English*, there might be some vocabularies considered as onomatopoeia, i.e. *gumuruh, Sumilir, Keclak*, etc. For examples:

> ***Sumilir** angin gunung nebak wuyung nyinglarkeun karisi nu meulitan diri (A slight mountain **breeze** wipes away worries and guards against the anxiety that bind us)* (Ajip Rosidi, 2001: 150-151).

> *Cimata waktu, **ngeclak** ninggang sajadah (Tears of time, **fall o**nto my prayer mat)* (Ajip Rosidi, 2001: 156-157).

After reading this book, which is my curiosity to study this case about the use onomatopoeic words in Sundanese poetry and its English translated. To know further what constitutes as onomatopoeic word in Sundanese poetry and its English translated Version, a research to study is titled **Using Onomatopoeic Words in Sundanese Poetry and Its English Translated Version.**

B.   Statement of Problem

This research focuses on onomatopoeic words consisted in Sundanese poetry and it translated English. The Sundanese poetry is the anthology of Sundanese poetry: *Modern Sundanese Poetry Voices from West Java* in Sundanese and English. This book is translated into English by Wendy Mukherjee.

Reading *Modern Sundanese Poetry Voices from West Java in Sundanese and English,* an anthology of Sundanese poetry, it is considered some words related to onomatopoeia. To explore more on these onomatopoeic words, the following research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What are the sources (of sounds) of onomatopoeic words consisted in the anthology of Sundanese poetry?

2. In case of having differences or similarities in nature (of words sounds and sources) of onomatopoeic both in Sundanese and its English translated version, what makes them different or similar?

C. Purposes and Significance of Research

1. Purposes of this research are:

   a. To find out the sources of onomatopoeic words consisted in the anthology of Sundanese poetry.

   b. To explore the differences or similarities of Sundanese onomatopoeic words consisted in Sundanese poetry and its English translated version.

2. Significances of this research are:

   This research is expected to provide the students of linguistic subject for their knowledge of onomatopoeia in different language, in this case is English and Sundanese. This research is able as well to use as reference for those who are interested in enriching vocabulary of English and Sundanese onomatopoeia.

D. Previous Study

Research about onomatopoeia is not new in linguistic study, many researchers concern in onomatopoeia. For example the research is titled "Onomatopoeia in English and Indonesian (Analysis in the Very Best of Donald Duck Comics Part Two the Translated Edition)" (Ahmad Wahyudin: 2006). This research used comparative descriptive method.

This research used onomatopoeic theory of Drever to classify into four sources: *human*, *animal*, *nature*, and *activity*. Through such theories concerning language, the researcher then compares various language aspects in comic to find the similarities and differences among them.

> *"Onomatopoeia is the theory of origin language; the theory of the earliest word in language being imitative words, or imitative sounds, derived from the sound of nature, or made by animal"* (Drever, 1955:190).

The results of this research are 44 onomatopoeic words in *The Very Best Comics Part Two Translated Edition.* They are 13 onomatopoeic words that produced by human for wxample "ZZZ!" the word that refers to sound of human sleeping, 7 onomatopoeic words from animals for example "MIAUW!" the sound that refers to sound of cat, 8 onomatopoeic words from nature for example "WHRRL!" the sound that refers to sound of wind, and 16 onomatopoeic words from activity for example "SNAP!" the sound that refers to sound of ripping a paper.

Later, onomatopoeic words is written in two styles; the first for onomatopoeic words that include to interjection, it write as usually for example: "Hey!", "Bah!", "Huh!", "Sniff!", "Snuk!", "Whssp!", "Hm", "Phew!", "Wauw!",

"Boo hoo hoo!", "Mmm!". The second for the onomatopoeic words that not including to interjection write use a capital letters for examples: "BANG!", "SNAP!", "ZZZ!", "SWEEP", etc.

The differences and similarities based on phonological aspect divides into three kinds: there are onomatopoeic words that completely different in English and Indonesia, for example: "SNAP!" in Indonesian is *"Ting!"*, "BOM!" in Indonesian is *"DOR!"*. There are onomatopoeic words that completely same in writing and pronounce, for example: "ZZZ!", "BZZ!", "GRR!", "HOWL!", "Hmm!", etc, and there are a little bit of differences in pronounce and writing and it caused many factors: (1) some of onomatopoeic words are homophone, for examples: "CLICK!", in Indonesian is "KLIK!" "TINGLELING" in Indonesian is "TINGELING", etc. (2) some of onomatopoeic words are same in using a sound that represents a single letter or more (consonants and vowels that use in one onomatopoeic word), for examples: "Whssp!" in Indonesian is *"Ssst!"*, "WAAK!" in Indonesian is *"WEEK"*, etc.

Besides it, another previous research about onomatopoeia found in Sundanese language: *"Onomatope Bahasa Sunda Kajian Morfologi dan Semantik"* (Aos Rifatullah: 1996). This research used theory of morphology and semantic on analysis data. According to Aos Rifatullah (1996), onomatopoeia is imitation of sound (audio) as signifier of processing communication. Sundanese onomatopoeia has many varieties:

> *Onomatope adalah tiruan dari suara (audio) yang terlihat (keluar) dari aktivitas suatu alat ucap atau yang lainnya sebagai penanda sedang berlangsung (proses). Onomatope bahasa sunda sangat bervariasi dan jumlahnya cukup banyak. hal ini dimaksudkan agar lebih terasa adanya*

satu nuansa dan ciri yang khas tentang situasi komunikasi (Aos Rifatullah: 1996).

E.   Clarification of Key Terms

1. **Onomatopoeia**: the use of words whose sound resembles what they describe. The examples are *knock, buzz, hum, meow, moo*, etc. Its Greek root suggest, onomatopoeia is making (*poiein*) of a name or word (*onoma*).

2. **Onomatopoeic Words**: words which resemble the sound they refer to: for example words to describe animal sounds generally imitate the sounds themselves.

3. **Translation:** the process of rendering the meaning of certain text into another language in the way that the author intended the text.

4. **Poetry:** writing that aims to present ideas and evoke an emotional experience in the reader through the use of meter, imagery, connotative and concrete words, and a carefully constructed structure based on rhythmic patterns.

5. **Sundanese Poetry:** the poetry using Sundanese language.

F.   Organization of Writing

The research is divided into five chapters. There are: a) Introduction b) Onomatopoeia and Translation c) Methodology d) Using Onomatopoeic Words in Sundanese Poetry and Its English Translated Version, and e) Conclusions and Suggestions.

1. Introduction

    This chapter deals with the background of research, statement of problem, purposes and significances of research, previous study, and organization of writing.

2. Onomatopoeia and Translation

    This chapter reviews previous research and theories supporting the research including: a) the theory of onomatopoeia b) the theory of translation and c) the theory of classification of sounds.

3. Methodology

    This chapter elaborates methodology of this research. It begins with the method of research, the data, sources of data, the technique of collecting data, the ends with technique of analyzing data.

4. Using Onomatopoeic Words in Sundanese Poetry and It Translated English Version.

    This chapter provides data representation and analysis of onomatopoeic words based on data that is taken from Sundanese poetry and it translated English. The object of this research is the anthology of Sundanese poetry "*Modern Sundanese Poetry Voices from West Java in Sundanese and English*".

5. Conclusions and Suggestions

    This is the final chapter that provides the conclusion of the whole analysis and suggestion for better understanding.