

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation and definition of terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Each language has its own system, such as system of sound, system of grammar, and system of meaning. These systems also govern and determine the patterns of language use or structure in communication. So in order to be able to communicate in certain language speakers or learners must master or understand the language system fully, thus they can use the language in communication without troubles. To translate a narrative text from one language (source language) into another language (target language) is many times problematic.

A good translator is demanded to have a good linguistic ability and sufficient knowledge about culture, and good translation will be accurate as to meaning and natural as to the receptor language form used. The success of a translation measured by how closely it measures up to these ideals. The ideal translation should be accurate, natural, and communicative (Larson, 1984: 3).

Translation is an activity which almost everybody can do. However, there is a problem due to the translation. Sophia Rangkuti-Hasibunan (1991) argues that there is an acute problem of seeing translation as an activity. She says that the main problem faced by the students or pupils of the same level in translating narrative text from Bahasa Indonesia into English lies on poor knowledge on English sentence patterns.

However, translation is an exciting and interesting job. Firstly, by doing translation, we are playing with words and sentences. Sometimes we face difficulty in

translating a sentence or a text due to the difficulty in using appropriate word without losing the original meaning of it. This aimed to pursue the subtleties of ideas to be transferred into TL in such a way that the reader can follow the ideas which are to be conveyed.

Secondly, because it is prerequisite for one to search for meaning of words and facts in books (dictionary) one (a translator) is encouraged to seek for a parallel of sentence on order to make the translation has similar meaning as that of the original text.

A satisfactory translation is always possible, but a good translator is never satisfied with what he has done. For language is not only a collection of sounds, words, and sentences which altogether as expression. A language also shows what people need to express, what their thought processes are, what their typical and unique customs and ways of are living.

Translation is also possible for transmission of culture, of truth, of value. According to Taylor (1871: 1), "culture is the complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, law, moral, customs, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society". Through translation, all these are transferred into readable text which everybody can gain to enrich the shock of this cultural knowledge.

Translation demands linguistic ability of a translator. It is because translator will only be able to transfer the meaning of what is to be a translated, if he has a complete acquisition of language structure and vocabulary used in materials to be translated. On the other hand, from the view point of TL the language into which materials are to be translated, the ability of a language translator will also show well the information that has been successfully transferred.

As we know, most of the students who are learning English still have difficulties in doing translation from Bahasa Indonesia into English. Based on the writer's experience during her teaching practice, most problems faced by the students are their lack of grammar and their poor of vocabulary so they cannot transfer the meaning or message correctly. To prove, the examples are presented.

Sentence :**Saya tidak pergi ke sekolah kemarin.**

The first sentence is good translation, because this sentence is true.

Bad Translation : **I school not yesterday.**

The second sentence is bad translation, because in the sentence she/he doesn't used past tense in the verb.

Good Translation: **I didn't go to school yesterday.**

Because, this is a rule in English grammar: the verb which comes after the auxiliary verb "did" always will be the base form (that called "infinitive" form, meaning without any inflection to the past tense).

Based on the problem above the writer wants to make a research with the title: **A Study on Translating an Indonesian Text into English of the Ninth Grade Students of SMP Negeri Derokmasin in School Year 2019/2020.**

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The topic of the study is specified into some problem statements, as follows:

1. Is translation made by the ninth grade students of SMP Negeri Derokmasin good or bad?
2. What are the difficulties faced by the students when doing translation from Bahasa Indonesia into English?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The study has some objectives. They are in line with the problem statements having been stated above. The objectives are as follows.

1. To know whether the translation made by the ninth grade students of SMP Negeri Derokmasin is good or bad.
2. To find out the difficulties faced by the students when doing translation from Bahasa Indonesia into English.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study is expected to give contribution to the following persons: the writer, teacher of English, and students. They are explained in details below.

1. The Writer

Through the study, the writer may have a chance to apply her knowledge and skill obtained so far during her study at the university, especially in doing research on a translating narrative text.

2. The Teacher of English

The result of this study provides useful information for English teacher about the progress of his/her students, especially in translating of narrative text based on which good strategy of teaching translation can be attempted.

3. The Students

The result of the study on translation can motivate the students to study English especially the skills and techniques of translating narrative text.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study is about ability of the students in English. There are many kinds of abilities of the students in using English that can be studied, for example, ability in listening, ability in speaking, ability in reading, ability in writing, ability in grammar, etc. This study just focuses on the ninth grade Students of SMP Negeri Derokmasin in doing translation.

There are many kinds of materials that can be translated. Among them is a text. There are also some kinds of texts: descriptive text, expository text, argumentative text, and narrative text. This study just focuses on the translation of the narrative text (Teman Sejati) from Bahasa Indonesia as the source language (SL) into English as target language (TL).

1.6 Definition of Terms

There are some terms used in this study, namely:

1. Translation

Translation is a transfer process which aims at the transformation of written source language (SL) into optimally equivalent target language (TL), and which requires the syntactic, the semantic, and the pragmatic understanding analytical processing of the source text. Syntactic understanding is related to style and meaning (Wills, 1982: 3). In this study the translation means the text is translated by the students from bahasa Indonesia as source language into English as target language.

2. Good Translation

A translation is called a good translation if there is dynamic equivalence. It means that the form is restructured in different syntax and lexicon presents the same meaning. The restructuring is fully justified, for it is the closest natural equivalence of SL (source language) text (Nida and Taber, 1982: 12).

3. Bad Translation

A translation is called a bad translation if the forms (syntax and classes of word) are instead of meaning (Nida and Taber, 1982: 12).

A translation is stated bad translation, when the target text is found some mistake like following:

- a. It is not dynamic equivalence (It means that the form is restructured in different syntax and lexicon presents the same meaning).
- b. It is not restructuring is fully justified, for it is the closest natural equivalence of SL (source language) text.

4. Text

According to Taylor (1871:1), text is the way in which language is used socially to convey broad historical meanings. It is language identified by the social conditions of its use, by who is using it and under what conditions. Language can never be 'neutral' because it bridges our personal and social worlds."

5. Narrative Text

Narrative text is a text which contains about story (fiction/ non fiction/ tales/ folktales/ fables/ myths/ epic) and its plot consist of climax of the story (complication) then followed by the resolution. In this study narrative text refers to folktales by the title Teman Sejati.

6. SMPN DEROKMASIN

It is one of the state junior high schools, which is located in Atambua town. Jln. Vetor Lau.