

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background of the study**

All people around the world speak, at least, a language. Included are those who have physical defect such as the people with dysphasia. They may speak a language to be the tool of communication with others. By using body language, they are able to express their feelings, ideas, thought and everything they want.

Language becomes an important thing for human being. Hornby (2006: 829) defines language as a systematic means of communicating ideas or feelings by the use of conventionalized signs, sounds, gestures or marks having understood meanings. Thus, language is used to help every person express the ideas, feelings, opinions and thought.

There are many languages around the world. Every country has its own language that is different from one to another. By nature, each language has its own form which is intelligible among its speakers. The rules cover vocabulary and structure of the language. For instance, some people from Indonesia are going to get some scholarships in England, they have to speak English as a way to communicate with the people there. It is impossible, when we use Indonesian language to interact with the British in daily activity because they completely do not understand what we say.

Translation becomes an essential and important part of human communication. According to Hartman and Stork (Bell, 1991), 'Translation is the replacement of a text in one language into other languages an equivalent text. In fact, translation is not an easy thing to do and it also needs a process, we just do not translate the text only, but we have to select some equivalent words in order not to change the meaning of the source.

Sometimes, translators encounter problems in finding the equivalent meaning of source language (SL) and the target language (TL). In English, a word may have several meanings. For example, the meaning of the word *organized* in this sentence: *The author has **organized** this novel since 2011 (Penulis telah **menyusun** novel ini sejak tahun 2011)*. The meanings of the word *organized* in Indonesian are *mengatur*, *mengorganisasikan*, and *mengadakan*. The translators should select the most appropriate meaning for the translation to avoid misunderstanding. The most appropriate meaning of the word *organized* for that context is *menyusun* not *mengatur*, *mengorganisasikan*, and *mengadakan*.

Based on the background stated above, the writer is interested in conducting a research under the title: **"A Study on Indonesian – English Translation: Some Problems Faced By The Eleventh Grade Students Of SMA Negeri 5 Kupang in the Academic Year 2014/2015"**.

## **1.2. Problem Statements**

The problems of this research are formulated as follows:

What problems are commonly encountered by the eleventh grade students of SMAN 5 Kupang in academic year 2014/2015 in translating narrative text Indonesian to English?

## **1.3. Objective of the Study**

In line with the problems statements above, the objectives of the study are Formulated as follows:

To identify the problems encountered by the eleventh grade students of SMAN 5 Kupang in academic year 2014/2015 in translating narrative text from Indonesian to English.

## **1.4. Significance of the Study**

### **1.4.1. Theoretical Significance**

This study could be a useful contribution and as a reference for those who want to conduct a research related to this topic.

### **1.4.2. Practical Significance**

This study can give some inputs to both English teachers and students about the problems of translation encountered by the students in translating Indonesian to English.

## 1.5. Scope and Limitation

This study is about the analysis of students' problems in translating narrative text from Indonesian to English. Based on the problem of this study, the writer focuses his study on students' problems in translating Indonesian text into English. The problems will be categorized into two items, namely lexical problems and grammatical problems.

## 1.6. Definitions of the Terms

There are some terms in the title of this study that need to be defined to avoid misunderstanding. They are as follows:

1. **Translation** is a process of finding a TL (target language) equivalent for an SL (source language) utterance (Pinhuck in Suryawinata, 2003:13).

In relation to this study, the word 'translation' means transferring the meaning of narrative text from Indonesian into English.

2. **Problem** is something that is difficult to deal with or understand (Horby, 2006: 1157)

In relation to this study, the word 'problem' here refers to the difficulties encountered by students of SMAN 5 Kupang in translating Indonesian text into English.

3. **Text** is defined as the main printed part of a book or magazine, etc. (Hornby, 2006:1530).

In relation to this study, the word 'text' refers to the narrative text which is given to the students to be translated from English into Indonesian.

4. *SMAN 5 Kupang* is one of the Senior High Schools in Kupang city which is located in Thamrin St. No. 7 Kupang.