

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is an activity which almost everybody can do. However, there is a problem due to the translation. 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 of how to translate the text correctly.

A satisfactory translation is always possible, but a good translator is never satisfied with what he or she has done. In learning a foreign language, a learner sometime translates the forms and the function of that language into another language. For example, in reading, the learners from Indonesia tend to transfer the meaning of English text into Bahasa Indonesia. The learners need dictionary to translate the English text with appropriate word without losing the original meaning of it.

Larson (1984: 3) says that translation is basically a change of form. When we speak of the form of the Source Language, we are referring to the actual words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and so on, spoken or written. In translation, the form of the source language is replaced by the form of the Target Language.

Doing translation is not an easy task because it needs a complete knowledge. A translator will only be able to transfer the meaning of what is to be translated, if he has a complete acquisition of structure and vocabularies used in

materials to be translated. On the other hand, from the view point of the language into which materials to be translated, the ability of translator's language will also show how well the information has been successfully transferred. The meaning is not properly understood by the recipient if there are many ungrammatical sentences, as well as, many of inappropriate vocabularies (Larson, 1984).

Furthermore, the content in translating a text from one language (source language) into other language (target language) is important. If a translator is lack of grammatical knowledge and poor mastery of vocabularies of the target language, in this case English he/she might not transfer the meaning correctly and automatically the content will be violated.

The writer would like to conduct this study because 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 his 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. In this research, the writer chose narrative text as a material to be translated by the students because the students are learning narrative text. Some examples of student translation are presented below:

1) The given sentence : *Mery membeli rumah baru kemarin.*

The student translation: *Mery buys a new house yesterday.*

The correct answer : *Mery bought a new house yesterday.*

2) The given sentence : *Marta membantu ibunya membersihkan lantai.*

The student translation: *Marta help her mother clean the floor*

The correct answer : *Marta helps her mother clean the floor.*

The first sentence, “*Mery buys a new home yesterday*” this sentence is not correct because the verb buys is in simple present. It should be in past form. Meanwhile the given sentence is simple past. So the sentence “*Mery buys a new house yesterday*” is classified as bad translation. It should be “*Mery bought a new house yesterday*” as a good translation because it follows grammatical rules and the meaning is precisely the same.

The second sentence, “*Marta help her mother to clean the floor*” is not correct because the subject Marta is the third singular person. So we have to put “s” in verb help to become helps.

Based on the explanation above the writer would like to conduct a research with the title:”**A Study on the Translation of a Narrative Text from Bahasa Indonesia into English of the Eleventh Grade Students of SMA Katolik Sint Carolus Kupang in the Academic Year 2016/2017**”.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

The topic of the study is specified into some problems. The problems are formulated in following questions.

1. Is the translation done by the eleventh grade students of SMA Katolik Sint Carolus Kupang in the Academic Year 2016/2017 good or bad?
2. What are the difficulties faced by the eleventh grade students of SMA Katolik Sint Carolus Kupang in the academic year 2016/2017 in translating a text from Bahasa Indonesia into English?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of the problems above, the writer formulates the objectives of the study as follows:

1. To find out whether the translation done by the eleventh grade students of SMA Khatolik Sint Carolus Kupang in the Academic Year 2016/2017 is GOOD or BAD.
2. To find out difficulties faced by the eleventh grade students of SMA Khatolik Sint Carolus Kupang in the academic year 2016/2017 in translating a text from Bahasa Indonesia into English.

1.4. Significance of the Study

This study is benefit for the English teacher, the writer, and the students, as explaining in the following.

1. For the English Teacher

To give information to the English teacher of the researched school about his/her student's ability in translating from Bahasa Indonesia to English.

2. For the Students

The result of the study on translation students can motivate the students to learn.

3. For the Writer

The writer can enrich his knowledge about translation.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

This study is about translation. The writer does not describe the whole theoretical concept of translation, but he just limits on the students' ability in translating a narrative text from Bahasa Indonesia into English whether it is good or bad, and the judgment is based on Nida and Tabers' idea (1969).

There are many texts that can be translated, such as descriptive text, narrative text, procedural text, expository text, and so on. Yet, in this study the writer focuses on the translation of narrative text.

1.6. Definition of Terms

To get clear meaning of this study the writer would like to give some definitions of terms that help the readers to understand it, as follows:

1. Ability

It is the capacity or power to do something (Hornby, 1974: 2). Related to this study, ability means capacity or power of the eleventh grade students of SMA Katolik Sint Carolus Kupang in translating text from Bahasa Indonesia into English.

2. Translation

It is process of transferring the meaning and form of the source language into the receptor language (Larson 1983: 4). In this study, translation means the process of transferring the meaning and form of a narrative text in Bahasa Indonesia into English.

3. Narrative Text

Narrative text is a text which contains about story (fiction/ nonfiction/ tales/ folktales/ fables/ myths/ epic) and its plot consists of climax of the story (complication) then followed by the resolution.

4. **SMA Katolik Sint Carolus Kupang**

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