

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the study

Language is inseparable from human activities, for it is an instrument. When people communicate to each other, they use language orally or written. Without language human cannot speak or interact one to another, because it is a tool of communication. It means that somebody cannot live alone; people must interact with others and also be with them. Human beings naturally communicate among them.

Based on the statement above, the writer can conclude that, language is means of communication which is used to transfer information or ideas and to understand one another. It is really important in human daily life to do those activities, because everybody cannot be successful without others. It's because almost all human activities deal with language.

Language is primarily spoken and secondly written (Brislin, 1969). From antiquity up to the present, all languages are in oral or written form. Nowadays some languages are written. Bahasa Indonesia and English are the languages that sometimes translated into each other. There are also books that are written in English and then translated into Bahasa Indonesia. Books are everywhere and obtaining a book to read is quite easy. However, it is difficult to access the wisdom in that book transferred into the readers mind.

As a matter of fact, the world is changing, in case of the language use. It is a change from oral tradition to written tradition. Translating is an activity of enormous importance in the modern world and it is a subject translating of interest not only to linguists,

professionals, amateur translator's engineers, mathematicians, and spiritual leaders. Nowadays translation becomes more important for both technological-science development and development of spiritual life, Nida and Taber (1982: 12).

Translation is an activity, which almost everybody cannot do; however, translating is an exciting and interesting job. Firstly, by doing translation we are playing with words and sentences. Secondly, because it is a prerequisite for one to search for the meaning of words and facts in books (dictionary) one (translators) encouraged order making a parallel word or sentence, in order to make translation has similar meaning as that of the original text/ Lake (2013; 5).

According to Catford (1965:23) a satisfactory translation is always possible, but a good translation is never satisfied with what he has done. For a language is not only a collection of sounds, words and sentences which altogether function as expression : a language also shows what people need to express, what their talk-process are, what their typical and unique customs and ways of living area.

Translation is the process of changing from one state or form to another to turn in own or another language. According to Nida and Taber (1969) translating consists of reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Through translation all this are transferred into readable texts which everybody can gain to enrich the stock of those culture knowledge.

Translation demands linguistic ability of a translator. It is because translators will only able to transfer the meaning of language what is to be transferred. If he has a complete

acquisition of language structure and vocabularies used in materials to be transferred / Catford (1996:20).

Here the writer sees that grammar plays its role. Suppose one intends to translate an Indonesian reading text into English; we can say that a successful translation from the good way the information is expressed in English.

Based on the writer's experience when she conducted the teaching practice, the writer found that some students were not able to translate the Indonesian reading text into English. For example;

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

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

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

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

The student translation: *Salsa help her mother clean the floor.*

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

First sentence, "*Isak buys a new home yesterday*" this sentence is not correct because "buys" is "simple present". While the given sentence is "simple past". So the sentence "*Isak buys a new house yesterday*" is bad translation.

"*Isak bought a new house yesterday*" is good translation because it follows grammatical rules and the meaning precisely the same.

The second sentence, "*Salsa help her mother to clean the floor*" this sentence are not correct because subject salsa is third singular person. So we have put "s" in verb "*help*".

Based on the problem above, the writer would like to make a study under the title “A Study on Translating Indonesian Reading Text Into English of the Eleventh Grade Students of SMA N 2 Kupang In the School Year 2016/2017”.

### **1.2 Problem Statements**

Based on the background above, this study is conducted to answer the following questions :

1. Is the translation from Indonesian reading text into English done by the eleventh grade students of SMA Negeri 2 Kupang in the school year 2016/2017 good or bad?
2. What are the areas of difficulties faced by the eleventh grade students of SMA Negeri 2 Kupang in the school year 2016/2017 in translating Indonesian reading text into English?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the question stated above, this study will be carried out with the following objectives:

1. To know whether the translation of Indonesian reading text into English done by the eleventh grade students of SMA Negeri 2 Kupang in the school year 2016/2017 is good or bad.
2. To find out the areas of difficulties faced in translating Indonesian reading text into English of the eleventh grade students of SMA Negeri 2 Kupang in the school year 2016/2017.

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

This study is expected to give contribution to the following persons;

1. For the English teacher.

The English teacher may get information about students skills in translating Indonesian reading text into English. Thus he/ she can improve his/ her teaching and pay attention to the translation.

The writer expects that the result of this study will help the teacher to improve his/ her student's translation skill.

2. For the writer.

Through this study, will help the writer to improve her knowledge and skill in English especially on translation.

3. For the students.

They could know their quality in translating Indonesian reading text into English, so they will be encouraged and motivated to improve their skill and knowledge in translation.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

This study is about translation. The writer is going to analyze the student's translation of Indonesian Reading text as Source Language (SL) to English as target language (TL). This study focuses on the translation skill of the eleventh grade students of SMA N 2 Kupang in the school year 2016/2017. The writer only focuses on whether the student's translation is good or bad and the judgment is based on Nida and Taber's idea (1974).

## **1.6 Definition of Terms**

In this part, the writer would like to explain some terms related to the study. They are as follows:

### **1. Translation**

It is the general term referring to the transfer thought and ideas from one language into another language in written or oral form ( Brislin, 2005: 18). In this study the translation means the Indonesian reading text is translated by the students as source language into English as target language.

### **2. Good Translation**

Good Translation happens 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 source language text, Nida and Taber (1974: 12).

### **3. Bad Translation**

According to Nida and Taber (1974: 12) a bad translation if the forms (syntax and classes of word) are preserved instead of meaning.

### **4. Reading text**

According smith (2005) Reading text is a text which we can be used for reading. The reading text is also very important because this text could be discussed such as : vocabulary knowledge, comprehension question, grammar focus, special difficulties, letter and some exercises as well.

#### 5. SMA Negeri 2 Kupang

It is one of the public senior high schools, which is located in Kupang - East Nusa Tenggara- Province.