

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language and humans have a tight link since language develops and grows alongside people's lives. People utilize language to communicate their thoughts, feelings, and ideas. If there is no language, it will be impossible to speak with people because language is the fundamental means of communication. In this planet, there are many languages. English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. It is because English has become an international language that people use to communicate with one another. English is also regarded as a significant language in the educational system because, in this era of globalization, nearly all new publications are released in English. Journals, magazines, books, and other publications are typically written in English. As a result, understanding English is essential for expanding our knowledge and meeting the challenges of globalization. According to Jon et al. (2021), English is now the first foreign language taught in all educational institutions in Indonesia, from elementary to higher education. (Ali, 2022), four English abilities are taught to pupils during the teaching and learning process: listening, reading, speaking, and writing. These skills cannot be separated. A translation method is a strategy applied to the translation of all kinds of texts. (Hatim and Munday, 2019), there are several methods that a translator can use to translate a text from the source language to the target language to help them get an equivalent meaning from the text. According to Newmark (1988:45) there are eight types of translation method; word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation. Here is the eight types of translation methods by Newmark.

a. Word for Word Translation

Word-for-word translation means either understanding the mechanics of the source language or interpreting a difficult text as a pre-translation process. The word order of the

source language is preserved and the words are translated one by one with more common meanings, which leads to taking it out of context.

b. Literal Translation

In a literal translation, the grammatical structures of the source language are converted into their closest equivalent in the target language, but vocabulary is again translated individually, separated from the context. This means that when a translator translates, the words are literally translated from the source language to the target language.

c. Faithful Translation

A faithful translation attempts to reproduce the exact contextual meaning of the original within the grammatical structures of the target language. This means that in a faithful translation, the translator translates the meaning from the source language to convey the intention of the researcher. It "transmits" cultural words and preserves the grammatical and lexical "abnormality" (deviation from SL norms) of the translation

d. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation may translate less important cultural words with culturally neutral third or functional terms, but not cultural equivalents, and may make other small concessions to the readership. Semantic translation is more flexible than literal translation, because this translation has an aesthetic value and compromises both the meaning and context of the source language text.

e. Adaptation Translation

Adaptation translation is the most free-form translation. It is used to translate literary works (comedies, poetry, short stories, stories, etc.) and the source language culture is converted into the target language culture and the text is rewritten.

f. Free Translation

Free translation is part of the emphasis of the target language, which reproduces something without the manner or content of the original without the form of the original. It usually paraphrases much longer than the original text.

g. Idiomatic Translatio

Idiomatic translation reproduces the original message, but tends to distort shades of meaning by favoring colloquialisms and idioms not present in the original.

h. Communicative Translation

The purpose of communicative translation is to present the precise contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both the content and the language are easily accepted and understood by the readership.

Narrative text is a type of text that tells about a sequence of events that happened to a person or character (Knapp and Watkins, 2005; Gerot and Wignell, 1994). A character can be a person, animal, plant or object (Christie and Derewianka, 2010; Knapp and Watkins, 2005; Emilia, 2011). Narrative text can be defined as an imaginary story whose main purpose is to entertain and interest the readers. It was found to be a fictional story, so it can only be imagination or someone made up a story or a story made by a group of people who did not prove the truth. But technically such a text sometimes relates events chronologically and usually consists of characters, themes and plot. It is also defined as any account of related events presented as a series of written or spoken words and or (moving) images.

According to the researchers interview with one of the English teacher in SMA Pangeran Antasari states that most students consider translating text to be a difficult subject because translation is subjective. She also said that the ability of students to translate is still low because of so many students are not interested in studying English. The lack of the students' interest in English greatly affects the success of translating process. According to the research that has been done, generally the students only emphasize on ability of translating word by word in translation method. The students do not care about how to translate by using the right translation methods, lazy to read a long story, shame to ask if there is any difficulty even the students do not care about what the goals and benefits of learning. It is an illustration of lack active students when learning is go on.

To see the reality of translation methods that used by students on field at SMA Pangeran Antasari in tenth grade students, the researchers gave them a simple question about “Why don’t you like learning English?”. Here, the students have to pour their opinion why they don’t like to learn English. The researchers found some incorrect meaning in translating which made by the students at the tenth grade. This problem occurs when the students cannot find the equivalence meaning from the source language (English) into the target language (Indonesian). Based on the explanation above, the researcher is curious to analyze students’ methods in translating English narrative text into Indonesian. Through analyzing the students’ translation methods, people come to know what are the difficulties that encountered by the students and what are the correct methods that can be used by the students especially in Senior High School level. In this research, the researcher focused on the students’ translation methods in translating narrative text from English into Indonesian which made by the Tenth Grade Students of SMA Pangeran Antasari

1.2 The Problems of The Study

Based on the research background, the research problems are stated as follows:

1. What kinds of translation methods used by the students in translating narrative text in tenth grade at SMA Pangeran Antasari ?
2. What are the students’ difficulties in translating narrative next from English into Indonesian in the tenth grade students at SMA Pangeran Antasari?
3. What are the causes of students’ difficulties in translating narrative text from English into Indonesian in the tenth grade students at SMA Pangeran Antasari?

1.3 The Objectives of The Study

Based on the problem of the study, the researchers formulate the objectives of the study:

1. To find out the kinds of translation used by the students in translating narrative text in tenth grade at SMA Pangeran Antasari.
2. To find out the students’ difficulties in translating narrative text in tenth grade at SMA Pangeran Antasari.

3. To find out the factors causing students' difficulties in translating narrative text in tenth grade at SMA Pangeran Antasari.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This research focuses about the analyze kinds of translation methods used by the students' in translating narrative text from English to Indonesian. The data test is taken from Pathway To English Book for tenth grade on the K13 basis. The researchers will make the research subject with a total of 10 tenth grades students of SMA Pangeran Antasari.

1.5 The Significant of The Study

This research is expected to be significant theoretically and practically:

a. Theoretically

For the theoretical contribution, the result of this research will expect to support the previous theories about the students' ability to translate narrative text. The theories of translation method is giving theories is how to make a good translation.

b. Practically

1. The writer

As an input material to be able to apply a more appropriate learning model in teaching and learning activities in schools in the future.

2. The English teacher

As a consideration for English teacher in choosing translation method model that can improve the teaching process in school.

3. The students

It is hoped for students to improve the ability of choosing the correct translation methods which is equivalent in meaning from the source language (English) into the target language (Indonesian).

4. The other researchers

It can be used as a basic information or additional knowledge in doing further research on translation.