

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

English is everywhere. This fact implies that people all over the world, including Indonesians should master English for diverse purposes. For Indonesians, English is learned mainly for the absorption and development or relation with other nations. The function of English is a medium that students can improve their abilities in science, technology, art and culture so that they will not feel neglected in their society.

On the other hand, the goal of study English is to develop culture and profit able science and technology that the developing countries have. We can obtain the information and study it easily so that we are able to translate the information from English into Indonesian.

Learn a language means to learn its four integrated skills, namely: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Students should master those four skills if they want their ideas, feeling and opinion can be understood by the interlocutor. However, the mastery of these four skills is influenced by the mastery of language components. One of the language components that affect the mastery of language skills is Translation. As Nababan (2003, p. 18) describes that translation is the process of transferring the message from source language (ST) to target language

(TL) in term of written message”. As Allah said in the Holy Qur’an, Al-Alaq verse 4-5:

الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ (4) عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ

Thus, in translation contains writing skill. Who taught (to write) with the pen, taught man that which he knew not. It means students need to learn the requirements of written English to communicate intentions and practice to writing intensively, so they will get a high experience and to gain knowledge or insights in terms of written language.

Translation typically has been used to transfer written or spoken of source language texts to equivalent written or spoken TL texts. In other word, translation is a change of form from one language into another one both oral and written language. In translating languages, it comes from form source language (SL) which replaced by the form of the receptor or target language (TL). In learning foreign languages, translation is considered as students’ language skill. Sarosdy et al (2006, p. 64) added:

“Translation is said to belong to the so-called fifth skill, it is one of the complex skill. Its aim is to mediate between two languages, to comprehend the message or information in one language and to communicate the same content in the target language”.

In this explanation, translation is the fifth language skill after reading, writing, listening, and speaking. It is one skill that very complicated process

because this activity needs the knowledge in two languages both of source and of target. Translation is considered an act of communication. It aims to convey meaning to others without convert, modify, and change the meaning from source language.

For this reason, translation skill has to be given to the students in Junior High School where the students obtain English course in the class. This is important for the students to take a course and how to understand questions in English as well.

When the researcher do teaching practice II at the VIII grade of MTs Muhammadiyah 3 Al- Furqan Banjarmasin, researcher found that many students still have problems or make errors in translating Indonesian to English and got that the students who is asked the teacher do task translation they are reluctant to translate descriptive text from Indonesian into English, because it is much more difficult than the reverse. As we know, there are several types of text. Among them: procedure, narrative, recount, descriptive, etc. There are some types of text must be learned by eighth grade of Junior high school students, one of them is descriptive text.

Descriptive text is a text that aims to describe something good that inanimate objects, living things, or a place to the reader. It is constructed from simple present tense in the sentences Generic structure of descriptive namely identification and description. The language used is simple present tense.

As difficulty may manifest in errors, this research may contribute in solving one of the translation problems. By understanding the translation errors, teachers, students, and practitioners may learn the pitfalls of translating Indonesian into English.

Some previous studies have been conducted by some researcher from English Department of IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Such as in 2008 Erma Noormiyati conducted the research about the interference of Indonesia grammar in translating into English text entitled “The Interference of Indonesia Grammar in Translating into English Text of the Second Year Students of Senior High School at Darul Istiqamah Islamic Boarding School for Girls Barabai Academic Year 2006/2007”. In this research, she investigated the interference of Indonesian grammar that occurs in translating English text of students at Darul Istiqamah Boarding School for Girls Barabai. In 2013 Ma’rifah conducted the research about an analysis of translating Indonesian to English entitled “An analysis of Translating Indonesian to English Using Google Translation Tool”. In this research, she investigated to know the translation errors made by Google translation. Their researches are different with the researcher; the researcher in this research wants to conduct the research about students’ errors of translating Indonesian to English in Descriptive Text at MTs Muhammadiyah 3 Al-Furqan Banjarmasin.

From the description above, the researcher is interested in searching of the errors are made by the Eighth grade Students. Accordingly, the research is entitled “STUDENTS’ ERRORS IN TRANSLATING DESCRIPTIVE TEXT FROM

INDONESIAN INTO ENGLISH FOR EIGHTH GRADE AT MTs MUHAMMADIYAH 3 AL-FURQAN BANJARMASIN SCHOOL YEAR 2015/2016”.

Based on the background above, the researcher wants to know the errors are made by the students to learn English in translating descriptive text from Indonesian into English at MTs Muhammadiyah 3 Al-Furqan Banjarmasin.

B. Research Question

Based on the rational above, the researcher has formulated a problem:

What errors are made by the Eighth grade Students in translating descriptive text from Indonesian into English of MTs Muhammadiyah 3 Al-Furqan school year 2015/2016?

C. Objective of Study

Based on formulation of problems, there are the purposes of the research:

To know errors are made by the Eighth grade Students in translating descriptive text from Indonesian into English of MTs Muhammadiyah 3 Al-Furqan school year 2015/2016.

D. Significant of Study

The research has significances as follow:

1. To enrich the writer knowledge and experience in the scientific research.
2. To enrich Antasari State Institute for Islamic studies Banjarmasin library's literature.
3. As consideration and input for educators generally and English lecturer on English Department Islamic Education Faculty Antasari State Institute for Islamic studies Banjarmasin and for Teachers on MTs Muhammadiyah 3 Al-Furqan school year 2015/2016.
4. To inform about the students in MTs Muhammadiyah 3 Al-Furqan school year 2015-2016.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. Student

Student is a person who attends a school, college, or university. In this research student means the eighth grade students at MTs Muhammadiyah 3 Al-Furqan Banjarmasin in school year 2015/2016.

2. Error

“Error is a systematic deviation, when a learner has not learnt something and consistently gets it wrong.” Errors in this research are errors in translating descriptive text from Indonesian into English which contain substance errors, lexical errors, and grammar errors.

3. Translation

Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language (Newmark 1981).

4. Descriptive Text

Descriptive text is a text which says what a person or a thing is like. Its purpose is to describe and reveal a particular person, place, or thing. Descriptive text aims to describe something good that inanimate objects, living things, or a place to the reader. It is constructed from simple present tense in the sentences. Generic structure of descriptive namely identification and description.

5. Indonesian

It is a formal language in Indonesia, which is spoken by people in Indonesia.

6. English

It is an international language, which must be learnt in Indonesia as a foreign language.