

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of Study**

In this world that is full of many languages, translation has to turn into an important part of global communication. It aids in the exchange of information and the creation of relationships between persons and nations. According to William (2003), Translation is an intentional, planned action, conducted in a controlled manner, and aimed at creating communication across distinct cultural settings. However, as time has gone by, translation and intercultural communication studies were becoming increasingly interested in ideological concerns, recognizing the need of examining how meaning is important in the process of communication. As a result, to facilitate such communication, translators should adapt the text in such a manner that their message is precisely and thoroughly transmitted.

Nowadays, in a wide number of academic areas, such as cultural studies, communications, linguistics, and even translation studies, ideology is regarded as extremely crucial. This is reinforced by the opinion of Sarah Thompson (2018), a researcher in the field of translation studies, underscores the significant role of ideology in every academic area, including translation, for it able to shaping translators' decisions regarding language choices, cultural representations, and the overall communication of meaning. In the subject of translation studies, ideology and its

impact on translation had long been a research topic. The result of the process of translation is heavily influenced by ideology in translation. Ideological perspectives and biases of translators can impact the transmission of ideas and perspectives across languages, cultures, and power structures.

In translation, the existence of ideology is needed as a principle to determine "right-wrong" or "good-bad" in translation, namely what kind of translation is best for the reader and what kind of translation is suitable and liked by the reader, as explained in 'Translation and Culture'. ' by Beny Hoed (2006). In other words, the ideology of translation is a belief about what is right and wrong in translation. This is important because a translator must know two things, namely for whom and for what purpose he is translating. This process is one of the processes that cannot be ignored in translating because it is carried out at the beginning of the process which can also be said at the analysis stage of the translated material. And in this translation, ideology includes strategies or methods carried out by translators from foreignization and domestication.

According to Hoed (2006), foreignization is an ideology in translation where in translation, foreign culture is maintained to provide knowledge through foreignization. Foreignization is also used to maintain cultural references to source texts, cultural values, and cross-cultural learning. Meanwhile, there is also Domestication which according to Hoed (2006) is an ideology in which translation is oriented toward the target language. In this ideology, the translation that is considered correct is according

to the tastes and expectations of the reader by changing foreign terms into the target language, so that foreign terms are changed into the target language.

However, there were still not many studies that study how ideology can affect translation for university students, moreover in Indonesia. As is well known, translation has many methods. And with Piaget's (1983) statement about students at that age can start to think complexly, which mean their level of understanding English to translate text is the right reason to take as study. By that reason, it is very necessary to realize how these methods can affect students' ideology in translation.

The study takes place at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. This university is where the study to find the translation ideology in university students conduct for about a week. This institution is enough for finding out the findings and results of this research for the sake of the significance of the study in general.

The research was conducted when semester 1 of the 2023 academic year was underway. At that time, the researcher was analyzing the result of translation from the student's assignment as documentation. the researcher cooperates with the lecturer of Translation II course to evaluate the researcher. Therefore, there is a need for reciprocity in the form of respect and communication that must be made properly by the Researcher and lecturer.

Based on the above background, it can be concluded that the purpose of this Thesis is to explore the ideology used by UIN Antasari Banjarmasin students in

translation, which analyzes how students use word choice that they think is appropriate and how the influence of education in the school can affect the direction of students' minds in translating. This would be measured by paying attention to the technique or method used by students to translate the text because the technique or method is based on what was stated by Pelawi (2014) that this technique or method would determine how the translator translates a text.

The study investigates the ideology of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin students in translating the text. The problem is that the ideology of each translator may affect the translation of the text, causing some difference in meaning while translating the original, just as in Anshori (2010) founding how it would be significant because of how it would be readable. Allah said in surah Az-Zumar verse 18:

الَّذِينَ يَسْتَمِعُونَ الْقَوْلَ فَيَتَّبِعُونَ أَحْسَنَهُ ۗ أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ هَدَاهُمُ اللَّهُ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمْ  
18 أُولُوا الْأَلْبَابِ

This surah explains about how those with knowledge, follow the best choice carefully. It teaches to pay attention to and follow the best words, so that in translating, it's possible to choose the best way that expresses the original meaning accurately and clearly. The same as Eugene Nida's (1964) opinion regarding translation selectivity. This surah provides an explanation of the importance of choosing how to translate carefully because in translating, there must be suitability for the context and communicative purpose.

In studies of translation, there have been many scholars who have investigated things that can affect a person in translation, especially in terms of one's ideology. The relationship between translation and ideology has been put forward by many experts, for instance, Lefevere (1989) who said that ideology consists of opinions and attitudes deemed acceptable to manipulate literature, and Venuti (1995) who said that the term ideology of translation consisting of Foreignization and Domestication. they have revealed that there are important points in the ideology that make it an important role in translation studies. However, what they examined was the use of ideology in translation in a general scope, and still rare to find a study that focuses on the public educational environment in Indonesia. Therefore, the researcher would focus on exploring the types of ideology from public senior high school students in translation based on their method.

## **B. Research question**

Based on the background above, the question of this study that would be discussed are as follows:

1. What kind of translation methods were found in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin students' translations?
2. What types of translation ideology were found in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin students' translations based on their methods?

### **C. Objective of study**

1. To explore the translation methods that UIN Antasari Banjarmasin students use in translation.
2. To find out the translation ideology that UIN Antasari Banjarmasin students' use in translation.

### **D. Significance of Study**

1. For students, they can get a picture of how the methods can affect the types of ideology in their translation.
2. For Teachers, they can find out how capable their students are in using translation and find out how the nature and mindset of the students are so that they can respond by determining suitable learning methods to make learning better.
3. To be a reference for further research. Other researchers can see how the choice of method of students from UIN Antasari Banjarmasin can determine their ideology in translation.

### **E. Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstandings in understanding this study, the researcher provides several definitions of key terms that are important to understand, which include the following:

## **1. Translation**

A communication process in which someone interprets the meaning of a text in the source language to create an equivalent text in the target language that conveys the same message.

## **2. Foreignization Ideology**

Translation ideology which keeps the foreign aspects of the text intact to emphasize cultural and linguistic differences.

## **3. Domestication Ideology**

translation oriented to the target language which adapts the text to make it feel like a natural part of the target culture.