

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Rationale

Human beings are social creatures, so they cannot live by themselves. They need to interact with other people as a part of the society. The most effective tool they use is their mother tongue or other language.

Human can communicate to each other by means called language. As a means of communication, language is essential for human beings. Allah Swt. said in the Holy Quran in Surah al-Kahfi verses 91-93:



Language is an instrument which people can use to communicate with one another. In communication and interaction, people try to ask for or to provide any information based on their need. It can be said, interaction among people would not occur without the existence of language. Furthermore, Kamil said in his book, *Teknik Membaca Textbook dan Penerjemahan*, that language is a communication

element between individual and society, or even among people in many countries, it is used to convey idea and feeling of a person.¹

As the need for information and knowledge increases, people do not only interact by using the same language but also with other different languages. Each language has different system with one another. Consequently, people sometimes face with a communication gap. To resolve it, they need translation. As everybody knows, English has become the most translated language into another language. Therefore, any English source books are translated into Indonesian and otherwise some Indonesian books are translated to English. They are not only scientific books but also literary ones.

Nida and Taber say that translating is reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of the source language message, firstly in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. In addition, Wills says that translation is a procedure which leads from a written source language text to an optimally equivalent target language text and require the syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and text comprehension by the translator of the original text.²

In this case, when translator wants to translate one language into other language, he or she should focus in equivalence of target language and require the syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and text comprehension.

In other sense, translation involves the process of transferring message from one text into another text, from the source language (SL) into the target

¹ Kamil, *Teknik Membaca Textbook dan Terjemahan*, (Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1982), p. 5.

² Langgeng Badianto and Aan E. Fardhani, *A Practical Guide for Translation Skill*, (Malang:UIN-Maliki Press, 2010), p.1.

language (TL). It is said that an appropriate translation is one which is to produce language equivalence in the structure of the target language (TL), in such a way that the readers would not know that they are reading translation. A translator should be able to produce a good and understandable translation.³

As addition, Brislin also states that translation is the general term referring to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (SL) to another (TL), whether the languages are in written or oral form, whether the languages have established orthographies or do not have such standardization or whether one or both languages are based on sign, as with sign languages for the deaf.⁴

To sum up, translation is a study consisting of studying lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and the cultural context of the source language text, analyzing meaning, and reconstructing the meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. Evidently, translation becomes essential in reserving the message transferred from SL into TL.

It seems, people believe that to translate any subject and any text one does not need even certain qualification, such as the familiarity with several translation theories. What he/she needs is only to know two languages, source and target languages plus partial training. However, many empirical research-findings on

³ <http://www.thelanguagetranslation.com/translation-process.html> retrieved on July 19th, 2012

⁴ Langgeng Badianto and Aan E. Fardhani, *Op.Cit.*, p.2.

translation product disapprove this unfair and over simplified belief on translation process or theory of translation.⁵

A translator is someone who transfers text. In making good translation, a translator must be able to transfer the writer's thought or ideas from SL into TL. Besides that, a translator should have skill on translation process and understand the context and the situation of the text, so the readers will not realize that they read a translation work.

People who are doing translation cannot do what they like because there are theories or rules of translation. So, they can produce a good and natural translation. Students, especially who are majoring in English are supposed to have a good translation skill. So, they have to master the source language and the target language as well in this case, Indonesian-English and English-Indonesian. At English Department of Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin, there is a translation subject which is given in the fifth and sixth semesters. Students learn the English-Indonesian translation and Indonesian-English translation in those semesters.

However, a translation skill cannot be gained only by learning the theory since it needs a lot of practices and it is known that practices make perfect. Moreover, translation deals with meanings and form; In doing English-Indonesian translation it will be difficult because students need to understand the grammar, vocabulary, punctuations, idiom, diction and meaning. When the process is done, the students might find the problems in English- Indonesian translation.

⁵ Ilzamudin, Ma'mur, *Pijar-Pijar Pemikiran Bahasa dan Budaya*, (Jakarta: Diadit Media, 2006), pp. 154-155.

Based on the phenomenon above, the writer is interested in analyzing the skill in English-Indonesian translation words, phrases, and sentences of the fifth semester students by choosing the title: “**THE PROBLEMS IN TRANSLATION ENGLISH-INDONESIAN FOR THE FIFTH SEMESTER STUDENTS AT ENGLISH DEPARTMENT IAIN ANTASARI**”.

B. Clarification of Title

To avoid ambiguity and misunderstanding, the writer would like to clarify the meaning of the terms used in the title of this study and some words considered as the keywords. Those terms are:

Problems : a matter or situation regarded as unwelcome or harmful and needing to be dealt with and overcome, an inquiry starting from given conditions to investigate or demonstrate a fact, result, or law.⁶ What I mean by the problems of translating English to Indonesian in this paper are understatements, linking words, verbs, accuracy, and ambiguity.

Translation : the process of transferring language from the source/origin language into the target language. Translating is reproducing in the receptor language of the closest natural equivalent of the language message, first in the term of meaning and second in term of style.⁷ In this research, translation means transferring English texts into Indonesian.

C. Formulation of the Research

⁶ <http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/problem?q=Problem> retrieved on July 21st, 2012

⁷ <http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/translation?q=translation> retrieved on July 21st, 20112

The problems in this research are formulated as follows.

1. What problems do the fifth semester students have in translating English texts into Indonesian at English Department, Faculty of Islamic Education, IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin?
2. What the most dominant problem do the students have?

D. Reasons for Choosing the Topic

In this research, the writer interested in the problems that students find while they are translating. Writer analyzes the translation of the fifth semester student by focusing on English-Indonesian. The reasons are:

1. English is an international language that has become the main communication device in many fields of science and technology; furthermore it is now widely used by many people in the world.
2. Translation is one of the skills that is very important besides four basic skills in English.
3. Some students have problems in English-Indonesian translation for the fifth semester students at English department, especially in translating words, phrases and sentences.

E. Purposes of the Research

The objectives of the study are:

1. To describe the problems of the fifth semester students in translation English –Indonesian.

2. To know what the dominant problems that students face in translation process.

F. Significance of the Research

From the research, the writer hopes that this study has benefit for the readers. Thus the significance of this research may include;

1. Theoretically

This research can give contribution in the development of knowledge, especially in information relating to problems in translating English as a source language to other language as a target language like Indonesian.

2. Practically

a. Teachers

The result of this research can be useful as additional information for teacher, especially to overcome the problems of English- Indonesian translation.

b. Students

The result of this research can be used as additional knowledge to improve students' ability in translating English texts into Indonesian.

c. Other researchers

The result of this research can be useful for other researchers to make further analysis dealing with English-Indonesian translation work.

G. Organization of Writing

The writer organizes this research paper into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I is an introduction which consists of rationale, clarification of the title, formulation of the research, reasons for choosing the topic, proposes of the research, significances of the research and organization of writing.

Chapter II is underlying theories. This chapter relates to the definitions of translation, translation method, the translation process, criteria of good translation, the principle of translation, the problems of translation, and the factors that problems in translation.

Chapter III is research method. It discusses about subject and object of the of research, data and sources of the data, techniques of collecting data, techniques of data processing and analysis, and research procedure.

Chapter IV is general description of research location, data presentation, data analysis and data interpretation. It presents the problems of English-Indonesian translation and discussion.

Chapter V is closing which presents conclusion and suggestions.