

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A.1 Background of the Research

Language is described and classified by science, it is linguistics. Linguistics is the science of language having many branches, they are morphology, phonology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and others. Each of them has a different characteristic (Alwasilah, 1992:15). Language has its own meaning which is still related to translation. Another explanation says that language is a means of communication among individuals. It is a system of sounds that are structured and used to communicate people's feelings, intentions, purpose, etc to others. It is a special characteristic of humans or it can also be regarded as one of the human criteria because only human beings speak a language. Nevertheless, the ability to speak a language should be developed in a social group. After knowing the language, in order to be able to communicate, people should master communicative competence.

After know the meaning of language as a media for communication,, there's another function of language, namely translation. Translation also one of important skill in English learning. In the past, it can be seen that speaking was the ultimate goal in learning English as a foreign language, but translation is important too (Rachmadie, 1998:6). It's seen that language can't be separated from translation because the using of translation must be useful in English as a second language. In comprehending English, people have to use translation

methods directly written or spoken. Although translation is generally used for both oral and written material, translation is generally used for written translation, while interpretation refers to oral translation (Nababan, 1999:18)

One of the language skills that are absolutely essential for translators and students majoring in related fields to learn if they hope to work as professional translators in the future is translation. Malkjaer (2011) defines translation as a type of activity carried out by a translator to transfer meaning from one language to another. Both scholars agreed that the finished product of the translation effort should represent the original language's intent, even though it should not exactly match what was written in the source language (SL) text (TL).

According to Waldorf (2013), translation is the process of moving a text's meaning from one language to the close equivalent of the target language (TL). It may be stated that translation is the process of transferring ideas from one language to another based on the justifications provided by Malkjaer and Waldorf. As a result, the translators only convey ideas while maintaining the original text's objectives (SL). The study that has been conducted by Novriyanto (2019) stated that students still overcome the struggles of some difficulties when carrying out the process of translating a text. As a result, the students face several issues that may affect the quality of the results. Mathieu (2003) elucidates the five common issues that appear in the translation world; they are Lexical-Semantic Problems, Grammatical Problems, Rhetorical Problems, Pragmatic Problems, and Cultural Issues.

Translation had long been a significant component of the study of ancient languages and was a very well-liked teaching practice. The spoken forms of Latin and Greek were no longer used, so the written form became the only focus. Translations frequently served the purpose of examining in writing the acquisition of vocabulary gained through memorization of new lexical items from wordlists in the target language, along with their "equivalents" in the source language. The written form of the language was prioritized, and grammar was taught through translation into and out of the target language. As a result, translation started to be seen as a method of testing one's command of the syntax and vocabulary of a foreign language, with the "equivalents" found in dictionaries and vocabulary lists being considered the definitively correct responses.

In our country, Indonesia, science, technology, books, and academic text are mostly written in English or a foreign language. That is why the activities of translation are much needed. The readers should know the content of the message sent by the writer because they may be wrong in catching the content or not understand the utterance or sentence that the writer wants. Although translating utterance or sentence does not always match the content of the message but also communicates and persuade the reader. Not only that aspect, English nowadays has been introduced to students since they are in elementary school. Furthermore, they also get English at the next level of education. But they are not studying English deeply except for those who continue their studies at the university level.

Faculty of Cultural Science and Communication, especially English Literature Study is one of the study programs held at the University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto which is focused on English. All of the students are thought by lecturers mostly using English in their lesson class. They have to study writing, listening, writing, and also translation class. They have translation lessons consisting of knowledge itself and learn about the culture from linguistics.

In understanding and translating the material from the lecture, sometimes the students face some problems as follow lack of knowledge, do not know the strategies, and lectures factor. So they may do some errors in translating the text. The difficulties or problems that students overcome can happen to translate Indonesian into English, or English into Indonesian. That is one of the factors in doing this research. One of the research is was done by Bharati in 2014, his study entitled “Theory and Problems in Translation”. The result show that two novels has the most common problem in cultural problem. It isn’t translated properly into Indian because there was no equivalent due to cultural terminologies, translators should have proper insight of both langugages.

Based on the explanation, the researcher is interested to do research to analyze all the problems or issues that students overcome through translating academic text, especially the Indonesian essay written by Delita Sartika entitled “Liberating Learning in Indonesian Higher Education” into English academic text. This study can be used by teachers who specialize in teaching or learning in

translation scope because it explains a translation technique that can be applied to lessen the difficulties associated with translating an academic essay.

The students, teachers, and future scholars also will get benefit from this study. Students will gain knowledge of the causes of the issues themselves as well as the translational challenges that will be explicitly explained in the findings and discussion part. Also, this study will be helpful for future researchers who want to learn more about translation issues but may not find them, particularly in this investigation. Thus, this study can be used as another source of information.

A.2 Problems of the Research

Based on the background of the research, the problems of the research are:

1. What are students' problems in translating academic text from Bahasa Indonesia into English?
2. What are the causes of students' problems in translating academic text from Bahasa Indonesia into English?
3. How do the students overcome their translation problems in translating academic text from Bahasa Indonesia into English?

A.3 Objective of the Research

Based on the research problems of this, the research objective can be formulated as follow:

1. To describe the various kinds of problems that occur in the translation process of the academic text.

2. To explain the causes of students' problems in translating academic text from Bahasa Indonesia into English.
3. To investigate the strategies the student use to overcome their problems in translating the academic text into English.

A.4 Significance of the Research

A.4.1 Theoretical Significance

This study aims to expand knowledge of translation problems, particularly in the translation process of analyzing student academic writing text from Bahasa Indonesia into English. Moreover, this research explained some of the problems found in the translation process

A.4.2 Practical Significance

This study assist readers in understanding the translation problems analysis of student writing text using Mathieu's (2003) theory, particularly in analyzing academic text. Furthermore, readers will gain more knowledge about the various types of translation problems in the translation process, such as word choice, grammatical errors, tenses, and verbs. This study may also serve as a reference for some students interested in translation, especially translation problems.

A.5 Limitation of the Research

The limitation of the research used to make research to be specific and well managed. This research is limited only to investigating the students' translation problems, especially linguistics problems and extra-linguistic problems. This

research only addressed to students in Faculty of Cultural Science and Communication, especially English Literature Study University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto from 5th semester to 8th semester. The researcher uses the translation issue theory as proposed by Mathieu (2003).

A.6 Definition of the Key Terms

1. Translation

The translation is the process of reworking text from one language into another to maintain the original message and communication by means of an equivalent target-language text. The translation is also considered a complex activity since it involves at least two different languages with different systems and cultural backgrounds. It also involves different kinds of cognitive processes taking place during a translation task. As the process of communication, translation involves the sender, the recipient, the mandate, and the translator. In a written translation, the sender is the author or narrator in a short story or a novel the recipient is the intended reader.

2. Translation Process

The translation process steps during translation that contain many stage or step to make clear definition and reach the goals that every reader or listener know the actual meaning. Newmark (1988), states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. From the statements above, it

means that translation is transferring the message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL).

3. Translation Education

Translation education is every person's ability to overcome all issues in the translation process. The development of skilled translators is significantly influenced by translation education. Competent translators are people who are well-versed in translation so they can successfully complete translation tasks. Since the primary goal of translation education is to develop translation competence, this has led to the development of translation competence becoming a fundamental topic to be addressed in translation education.

4. Translation Competence

Translation competence' is viewed and defined differently over the last thirty years. In the early stages of the 1970s and before, it was reflected as a bilingualism mode (Pym, 2003, p.482). However, this view changed dramatically starting from the 1980s due to various social, political, and historical changes the climax of which was particularly at the beginning of the 1990s which led to fundamental changes in market demands. According to Bell (1991, p. 43) translation competence includes the set of knowledge and skills possessed by the translator so as to perform a translation.

5. Translation Problems

Translation problems are finding difficulties coming across translating, which can affect some translation processes from SL to TL. Translation problems can be posed by grammar, words, or tenses. There are several obstacles in the translation process. Some are faced by the translators, and some by the clients. Even for the most experienced translators or clients that have used translation services many times, confusion and frustration while processing translation is familiar feelings.

6. Translation Equivalent

Equivalence-oriented translation, according to Vinay and Darbelnet, is a process that "replicates the same scenario as in the original, but uses wholly different phrasing" (ibid:342). Additionally, they claim that if this approach is used during the translation process, the stylistic impact of the SL text can still be seen in the TL text. They contend that the best approach is equivalency when dealing with proverbs, idioms, clichés, nominal or adjectival phrases, and onomatopoeia of animal sounds.

7. Academic Text

Academic texts or scientific papers can be manifested in various types, such as books, book reviews, research proposals, research reports, and scientific articles. The characteristics of academic texts are simple, concise, objective, and logical. The four characteristics of the text, linguistically, are able to reveal to the reader the level of scholarly

academic text.

A.7 Organization of the Research Report

The researcher hopes that this study will help the readers to understand translation, especially the implementation of the application of language learning, especially in terms of translation on personal quality. This research consists of five chapters in total.

Chapter I is the introduction. Chapter I consists of a background of the research, the problem of the research, the objectives of the research, the significance of the research, the limitation of the research, the definition of key terms, and the organization of the research report.

Chapter II is the review of literature that has a similar theoretical framework and also deals with the theories that are related and used to analyze and review related research.

Chapter III deals with research methodology, which consists of the type of research, data and source of the data, method of collecting data, the technique of collecting data and method of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is data analysis which consists of data description, data analysis and discussion. This chapter will elaborate and discuss the further topic of the research specifically which is *Students' Translation Problems In Translating Indonesian Academic Text Into English*.

Chapter V is a chapter of Conclusion and Suggestions. This final chapter aimed to summarize the entire discussion and analysis. It consists of the conclusion of the whole research and suggestions about the translation issues.

