

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

As social beings, humans need language as a tool to communicate. Language cannot be separated from community life because everyone uses language to express what they think and language is a part of the culture that represents the nation. According to Rabiah (2018:1), Language is a communication tool used by everyone in everyday life as means to convey information and arguments to others. It means language is very important to human beings. However, the communication system will not effective if people do not understand the language they use is different from each other.

English is one of the international languages used by many other countries. In this era, English is more often used as the national language. Every sector uses English as its language no exception for education. In Indonesia, many schools and universities have added English as a compulsory subject. Learning a foreign language is not easy many students find difficulties because each word has a different meaning.

When students want to learn English as a foreign language, the students have to be capable of recognizing the word, if they do not recognize the meaning of the text, they will get difficulties in getting to know a foreign language, particularly English. They can't talk with their friends; they can't exchange latter or read a story because they don't know the meaning of the word.

This is why translation becomes a completely critical thing to attach to language. According to Fitria (2015:3), Translation is a written medium and a useful connection to communicate with other people in a different language, culture, and background. The translation is not can be done by anyone without knowing the procedure, method, and techniques because the differences in culture make translating difficult many people already give up even without trying.

Meaning has a very important role in translation because meaning is the core of communication, provided by a native speaker the meaning has a different perspective, context, and expression depending on the language ability and culture of the writer. Text the use of foreign language desires to be translated so the reader can get the which mean from what they study.

There are three translation type, literal, cultural, and artistic. According to Pinheiro (2015:122), Literal translation is a well-known technique, which means that it is quite easy to find sources on the topic, cultural translation focuses on matching contexts and artistic translation focuses on matching reactions. Literal translation can be done by translating word by word from the text without noticing the context, this way of translation is used to translate the cultural term, ecology, cultural objects, procedures, concepts, and political governance which means the translator does not change the author's intent and purpose. Cultural translation is when we translate things culturally, and try to create the same context from SL to TL, this way of translation makes the translator imagine to create the same sensation when SL says it. The artistic translation is complex because it can be used to translate poetry, this translation makes the translator have to imagine the expression and feel when reading it, sometimes it can change the context, and name to reproduce the same emotion from SL to TL.

The narrative text is a text which contains orientation, complication, resolution, and reorientation. According to Sulisty (2013:172), Generic structure is structure in text which usually used by learners in target language and in narrative text it divided element, they are ; orientation, complication, resolution, and reorientation.

Translated narrative text cannot be translated easily because in the narrative text a story has problems and resolution. The narrative text is a text which contains orientation, complication, resolution, and reorientation. According to Sulisty (2013:171), narrative text can be categorized into a fictional or imaginary narrative and a nonfictional narrative, the fictional narrative presents an imaginary story that happened in an imaginary world and the nonfictional narrative presents a story of a person's real life. In this study, the

researcher specializes in narrative textual in several additives of generic structure, social function, and language functions that are produced by the sixth semester of the English education study program at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

Based on researcher experience when internship the researchers observed that sixteen students translate narrative text literally. Because unfamiliar words they found in the text makes students confused and also in narrative text students find difficulties in the sentence that describe uncommon situation so when students translate the text, they just translated literally without taking note of the circumstance, situation, and context of the text.

Based on the problem, the researcher targeted students' equivalence in translating English narrative text. The discovery of this study is "An Analysis of Equivalence in Translating English Narrative Text into Bahasa Indonesia (A Descriptive Study with the Tenth Grades Students of SMAN 01 Sungai Kakap Kubu Raya in the Academic Year of 2021/2022)

B. Research Problem

How is the student's equivalence in translating English narrative text into Bahasa Indonesia in the Tenth Grades Students of SMAN 01 Sungai Kakap?

C. Research Purpose

The purpose of this study is to describe the student's equivalence in translating English narrative text into Bahasa Indonesia in the Tenth Grades Students of SMAN 01 Sungai Kakap

D. Significance of Research

1. Theoretically

This study is to provide records to readers and researchers about equivalence in translating English narrative text into Indonesian.

2. Practically

a. For the lecture

This study will supply a contribution to lectures to discover their student's capability in translating English narrative text into Indonesia, related to their weak point in translating English narrative text.

b. For the student's

This research helps the students to reduce their errors in translating English narrative text into Bahasa Indonesia and make their English translation get better.

E. Scope of The Research

1. Scope of the Research

The scope of this study is sixth-semester students of the English education program. This study will discover the capability of the students in translating English text into Indonesian text. The studies period will be in the 2021/2022 academic year at SMAN 01 Sungai Kakap.

2. Research Terminology

a. Narrative Text

Narrative text is a type of text that tells a series of events in a chronological or interconnected system. Narrative text is generally imaginative but some story is about personal life. The main purpose of narrative text is to entertain the readers or listeners of the story

b. Equivalence

Equivalence is when translated from the source language the meaning, time, and affect describe the same thing in the target language. This is an important aspect when doing a translation.

c. Tenth Grades Students of SMAN 01 Sungai Kakap

SMAN 01 Sungai Kakap is a senior high school in Kubu Raya, located in Raya Sungai Kakap street, Sungai Rengas, Kubu Raya, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. The tenth grades in academic year 2021/2022 is excellent students this makes SMAN 01 Sungai Kakap one of the best.