

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of research, problem of research, purpose and significance of research, definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of Research

The process of translating is a complex activity which requires the comprehension of Source Language (SL) and Target Language (TL). Therefore, a translator must be able to apply the way of expressing the meaning in the SL to TL. In addition, the linguistic features such as grammatical aspects of SL have to be adjusted to the TL.

People who translate a text will attempt to produce a good translation product, so that the strategy of translation must be applied in order to get the right procedure of translating. By involving strategy of translation, people at least can solve the problem of text in which it has to be presented in TL in accordance with the content of SL.

When people read the translated text, there will be a question why the text particularly sentence or phrase must be translated as in the TL. This matter is influenced by the differences of structure and stylistic that cannot be transformed into the TL (Vinay & Darbelnet, 2000, p. 84). Therefore, applying strategy in translating text is truly important because it has an effect to the text in TL. Beside that, it also takes a role to acquire the equal meaning of both languages.

Some foreign language learners have a difficulty when delivering the result of translation naturally in the same manner as the native speaker who always uses ordinary language. This matter causes an uncomfotability while reading the text. Meanwhile, a good translation is a text that does not sound like it has been translated previously. It indicates that the quality of translation particularly in terms of naturalness belongs to the thing that the translator must consider it. Hence, although, the text has been translated accurately and clearly while the grammatical aspect is unnatural the readers will obtain a difficulty to get the information of related text (Dewi, Mardjohan, & Santosa, 2015, p. 2).

This problem is encountered by some people particularly foreign learners of certain language who translate an article from Indonesian into English. However, this case does not belong to people, as a whole, who regard English as foreign language because the degree of comprehension of other language can influence the quality of translation product. In line with this situation, the research which is focused on measuring the quality of translation is intensely required.

Basically, the translation must contain three criteria namely accuracy, clarity, and naturalness (Larson, 1998, p. 529). However, in this research, the researcher focuses on the naturalness of translation because most foreign learners have a difficulty in procuring the natural translation either in case of grammar or lexicon. Cook (1992, in Kasmer, 1999, p. 3) claims that, “second language learners use their L1 (first language) while processing an L2 (Second Language). This matter also prevails in the translating process.

In line with this research, the researcher attempts to analyze the naturalness as well as strategy of translated article which is implemented by the students of English Studies Program of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. In this matter, the translation is implemented from Indonesian into English. Related to the article, the researcher picks one of Indonesian articles of *Kompas* as the text that must be translated into English. Therefore, the researcher takes “*Strategy and Naturalness of Translation Products of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati English Department Students*” as the title of the research.

The research of translation quality has been implemented on the previous analysis. The first analysis is arranged by Hidayat (2011) which affords a research of quality and method which is used in translating text from English into Indonesian. The method of research which is applied to find out the answer to research problems is descriptive qualitative method which involves a case study of translation agency at Jl. Dipatiukur-Bandung. The research data is a text that has been translated into Indonesian by three agencies. To evaluate the quality of their translations, the researcher involves two expert judges which consist of an interpreter and a translator hence the result of analysis becomes more detailed and justifiable. This research is focused on the quality as whole which covers accuracy, clarity, and naturalness so that to find out the quality of translation the researcher must measure the translation product based on three criteria above.

The second research is carried out by Dewi; Marjohan; Santosa (2015) which attempt to analyze the naturalness of translated short story entitled “Drupadi”. The short story is written in Indonesian by Putu Fajar Arcana and it is

translated into English by Tom Hunter. In this research, the main data that used by the researcher is the result of translation. Concerning to the method, this study uses descriptive qualitative method, in which, the researcher only presents the percentage of quality assessment result which is done by two expert judges. Beside that, the researcher also involves the explanation of two native speakers to reevaluate the previous assessment in order to obtain an accurate analysis. In this study, the researcher applies Larson's theory to identify the problems of research. As the conclusion, the researcher determines that the unnatural level is 0%, less natural level is 2.29%, natural level falls into 13.74%, and highly natural is at the rate of 83.97%.

The similarity of the two studies above and this research can be found from the topic that is quality of translation even in the second previous study it becomes more particular which is concerned to the naturalness only. Meanwhile, the differences of both researchers are in the data, respondent or subject of study, and method of research, in which, the primary data of this research is the Indonesian article which has been translated into English by the student of sixth semester in English Department. Related to the participants, the researcher chooses the students of sixth semester as the group of first participant and eighth semester as the group of second participant as well as involves the expert to judge or clarify the naturalness measurement. In this case, there is a difference in which either in the first or the second study, both of them, provide expert judges only without any other participants. Besides that, in this research the researcher also uses mixed method

because the problems relate to the strategy and naturalness of translation whereas both of previous studies use qualitative method.

1.2 Problem of Research

Based on the background of research above, there are some problems which will be discussed in this research. The following are the problems of research:

1. What are translation strategies used by students of English Department in translating an Indonesian article into English?
2. How is the translation quality, in terms of naturalness, of translated article?

1.3 Purpose and Significance of Research

1.3.1 Purpose of Research

1. To find out the translation strategies used by students of English Department in translating an Indonesian article into English.
2. To measure the translation quality, in terms of naturalness, of translated article.

1.3.2 Significance of Research

The significance of research divided into two parts those are theoretically and practically. To ascertain it clearly, the followings are important to be understood.

Theoretically, the research entitled “Strategy and Naturalness of Translation Products of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati English Department Students” is recommended for the student of English Department in order that they can study more about strategies of translation as well as the naturalness of translation in translating Indonesian articles into English either in hard file such as magazine and

newspaper or soft file such as online news and online magazine. This research is also made as a reference for studying translation from Indonesian into English and vice versa.

Practically, this research is pointed to those who excited to the topic above. The researcher also desiderates to people who read this research to comprehend it and apply it in daily life. Besides it, the researcher tries to persuade the reader to recognize the strategy and naturalness which is occurred in the translated text.

1. 4 Definition of Key Terms

1. Translation: The process of translating text from one language into another language.
2. Strategy of translation: A series of steps or procedures that have to be done in translating text from source language to target language.
3. Quality of translation: It refers to the result of translation whether it is appropriate with the source language or not in terms of meaning and context aspects, fluency, stylistic, and grammatical aspects.
4. Naturalness: One of translation quality aspect which provides closest meaning and suitable grammar with the source language.

1. 5 Organization of Writing

In arranging this research, the researcher divides it into five chapters, those are the following:

CHAPTER I: This chapter deals with background of research, problem of research, purpose and significance of research, definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

CHAPTER II: This chapter provides literature review which relates to the problems of research include the theory of translation, translation strategy, translation quality, and naturalness.

CHAPTER III: This chapter consists of research method which has six elements those are research design, research site and participant, research instrument, sample of data, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

CHAPTER IV: This chapter presents the findings and discussion based on the problems of research.

CHAPTER V: This chapter composed of conclusion and suggestion of research.

