

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter consisted of five sections, there were background of study, identification of the problem, formulation of study, objective of the research, and significances of the research. Further the explanation about introduction:

A. Background of study

Every time learner or any translator move meaning from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL), translation is a hard thing to do (TL). This is because a careless translation process will cause the message in the source language (SL) to be misunderstood in the target language (TL) (TL). Most people know that a text has a lot of things that make it hard to study, especially things that have to do with the social culture of both languages (SL and TL). In other words, a translator has to deal with a lot of problems when he or she translates something.

We use language in particular to talk about our thoughts and feelings, to develop science and technology, and to stay in touch with other people. Because languages are different, we need to know how to get from one to the other.

In Farida Repelita Waty Kembaren, Newmark says that translation is putting the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author meant.¹ It means that the translation will work better if there are more messages to deliver, and the opposite is also true.

The growth of communication and information technology is a big reason why translation is becoming more important. Using an app on their device to translate is a simple way for people to translate. In fact, it gives you an instant translation without having to look something up in a dictionary. But most of the time, the quality of the translation doesn't match up with that.

¹ Farida Repelita Waty Kembaren, *Translation I* (Medan : State Islamic University of North Sumatera , 2016), p.16.

Translation is a fascinating topic for both professional and amateur translators, as well as for students. If students can translate well, they will learn new things, get better at what they already know, and also become more open-minded. Then, they can use their creativity to come up with new ideas and new findings. But it's clear that intellectuals don't find translation to be an easy task. The work was hard for translators because they had to study dictionaries, grammar, communication situations, and different cultures. But after the researcher talked to students at SMK Kesehatan Ganda Husada Tebing Tinggi, some of them still thought that English was hard to learn, especially when they had to translate an English text into Indonesian. In the interviews, the students said that when they translated a text, they just made it up, so the results of their translations weren't very good because they didn't know if their steps were based on facts.

Nababan says that the translation process is made up of three steps: analysis, transfer, and restructuring.² Analysis is the most important step for a translator is the analysis phase. Transfer is the part of the translation process where the translator moves the content, message, or meaning from the source language to the target language. Restructuring is the step where the translator starts to put the source text's content, meaning, and messages into written form.

Narrative text is a story with complicated or hard-to-understand parts, and it tries to find ways to make things better. The narrative mode, which is a set of ways to tell the story through a process narration, is an important part of a narrative text. And the purpose of narrative text is to amuse or to entertain the reader with a story. From the explanation above, the researcher is interested to analyze process of the students in translate. So, the title is **“An Analysis Of The Students Translation in Translating English Text made by the eleventh grade students of SMK Kesehatan Ganda Husada Tebing Tinggi in the academic year of 2021/2022.**

B. Identification of the problem

² Muchtar Muhizar, *Penerjemahan, Teori, Praktik, dan Kajian*. (Medan : Batongjaya, 2015), p.12.

In relation to background of study above, the following problems can be identified :

1. The students can finish in translating english text, but in the process it's not done according to step in translate.

C. Research Question

The research problem as following :

1. How is the translation process students do in translating text at the eleventh grade of SMK Kesehatan Ganda Husada Tebing Tinggi ?

D. Objective of the research

1. To describe translation process in translating english text done by the students at the eleventh grade of SMK Kesehatan Ganda Husada Tebing Tinggi

E. Significances of the research

From the result of research, there are some expected advantages that the researcher can take. The significance of the study as follows :

1. For the teacher

The goal of this research was to find out how students translate narrative texts. The results of this study should help teachers understand how students do this. Hopefully, the teacher will use new methods, strategies, and techniques in the classroom to help the students do better.

2. For the students

The students by this research hopefully get any advantages about translation especially the process of translating narrative text.

3. For researcher

The researcher hopefully can give benefit to other or next researcher about translating narrative text especially the process.