# CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Study

Living in this vast world, people cannot avoid interacting with other people from other countries that have different languages. That is why people will have difficulties communicating with other people who come from different places. For example in Indonesia, the requirement to translate undergraduate thesis abstracts into English is a requirement for students to complete their final year academic papers. Some universities require students to write abstracts of their scientific work translated by official institutional language centres. The translation is the best solver to answer this problem.

As a result, the master of translation becomes the need for all people who want to access updated information and science development in all fields. It is easy to understand since almost all of the newest publications published in English. Books, thesis, journals, internet site pages, mostly written in English. For this reason, most people must learn English and try to translate. Some people encounter problems when they read English. This condition contributes to a significant factor in national education.

In the translation activity, of course, some things need to be considered. One of them is the word choice is very important to make the translation result is not reading ambiguously. Translation activities can carry out to establish the structure of understanding foreign languages. Translation needs several processes and considerations to produce a good translation. However, the students are not aware
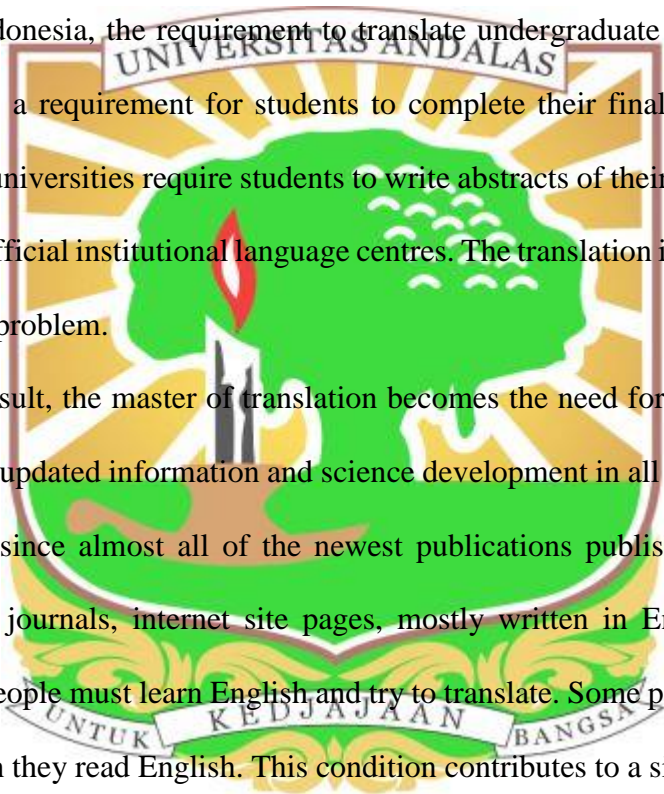
of this. They do not understand that translation is a very complex activity. They may think that translating is just the process of transfer search language into the target language. For example, the student's problem is the grammar system. Their lexical choice is finding meaning in a dictionary without considering the use of words. Then, the students difficult to understand the meaning of the text and the students difficult to translate new vocabulary and others. As a result, the student is still unnatural in translating text.

According to the explanation above, in the translation process. Many students are not accessible to translating abstract or journal. Some of the obstacles there are students having difficulty understanding the meaning of texts, students having trouble translating new vocabulary, and so on. In translation, students must be able to translate every sentence or every paragraph of the text. Between the kinds of text, the researcher focuses on one of the types of text, which is abstract text.

Through analyzing linguistic difficulties in translation, we can know the difficulties or obstacles in translating abstract text of the student's face. This thesis will seek how far the ability to translating Indonesia into English.

1.2. Research Question

Related with the previous explanations above, the research problem of this research was formulated into question as follows:

1. What are the difficulties faced by students of English Department Andalas University in translating the abstracts text?

2. What is the dominant of difficulties of the students in translating the abstracts text ?
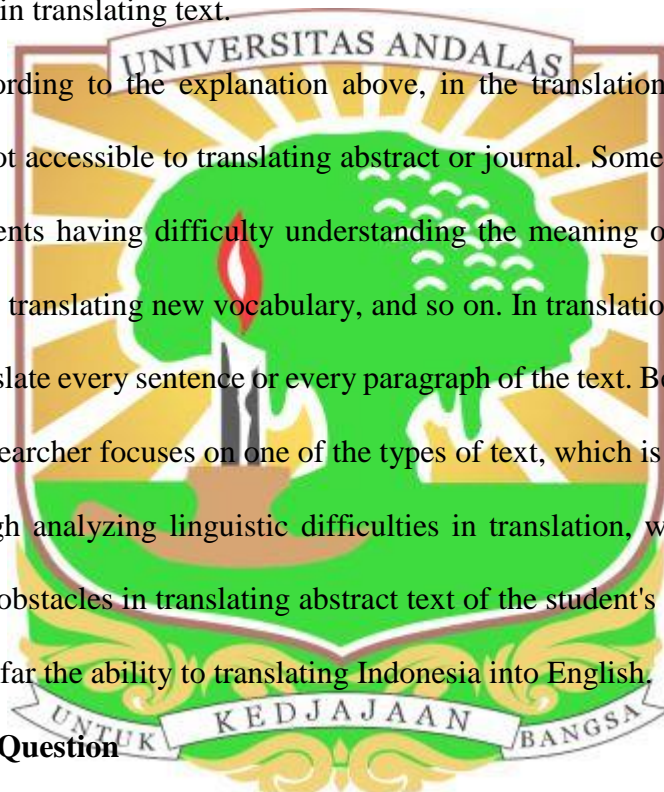
1.3. Objective of the research

The aims of the study are:

1. To find out the linguistic difficulties in translating the abstract text from Indonesian to English by participants.

2. To identify the dominant of difficulties in translating the abstracts text from Indonesian to English.

1.4 Scope of the research

The research is focused on translation difficulties Larson, Nida and Taber's theory to analyze linguistic factors. The research objective focused on the seven semester students of English Department in the academic years of 2016. The researcher chooses 10 students in the sixth semester of English Department of Andalas University.

1.5 Methods of the research

In conducting this research, the methods used are divided into collecting the data, source of data and analyzing the data. The data are determined by using the convenience or accidental sampling. According to Dornyei (2007), Convenience sampling itself is that the type of nonprobability or nonrandom sampling may be selected in sample happen to be situated, spatially or administratively, near to where the researcher conducts the research (in Etikan, et al, 2015, p.2).

1.5.1 Informants/ Source of the Data

The sources of the data in this research are ten students of class 2016 of English Department, Andalas University. The ten students that participated in this
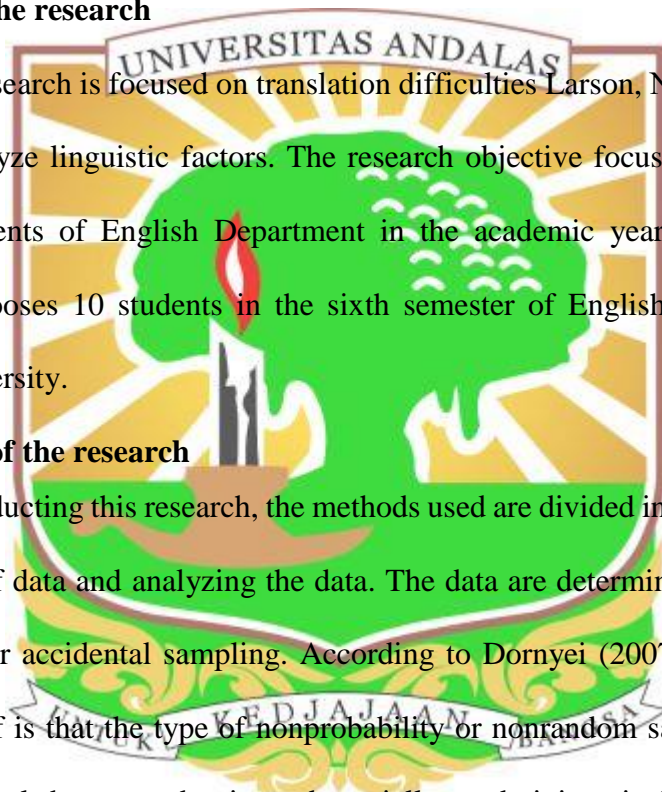
research are chosen because of their availability at given time and willingness to participate in this research.

1.5.2 Collecting the Data

This research is aimed at observing the language to get the translation data from 10 selected informants. The informants are selected in the basis of their willingness and their availability at given time to participate in this research. The media used is the abstract text of postgraduate program Andalas University. The informants are given the text and ask them to translate it out. Next, the researcher conducted a meeting with the students to tell them the purpose of this research. Secondly, the writer gives the instruments of data. The data consists of two abstract texts found by the thesis of postgraduate program Andalas University. The students are allowed to support the test, such as using a dictionary, online dictionary, and grammar book. The student prohibits cheating. The result of the difficulties is found by counting the amount of the mistake answers.

1.5.3 Data analysis

The writer uses the translational identity method. Translational identity method is used to analyze the translation of one language into another language. The writer needs to explain about the term of the research in order that makes the readers easily understand. Therefore, when the source language and target language are widely different in structure, there cannot be an exact equivalent transfer of the source language into target language.

The data are shown in the form of several tables. The first table contains translations, abstract text that will be translated by students, the participant's
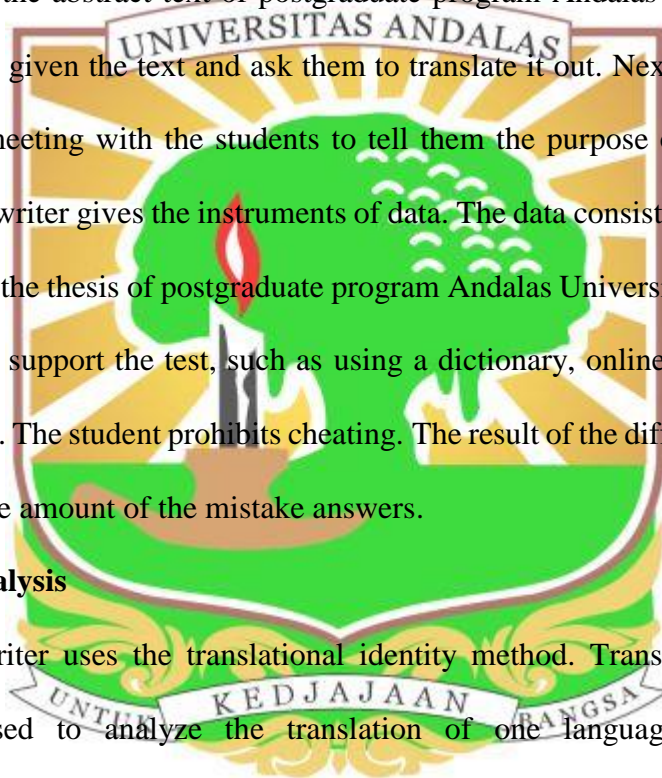
translation, the original translation and the type of handicaps. The second table is the linguistics handicaps committed by the participant.

The data are analyzed in the form of descriptive analysis. First, the data is checking one by one manually and separate the data consist of translating linguistics of abstract test. Second, making the data classification the data based on the purpose of the research. The last, making the analysis by using Linguistics handicaps and creating some tables, make it clear. Linguistics handicaps involve in lexical, grammatical and textual. For finishing, giving, the explanation and assumption based on data.

1.5.4 Presenting the result of the analysis

The result of the analysis is presented in two ways, verbally and descriptively. Verbal will be presented in front of the examiners and descriptive is in the form of the thesis.