

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the study, the research problem, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitation of the study and the definition of key terms.

### **A. The Background of the Study**

Language may refer either to the specifically human capacity for acquiring and using complex systems of communication, or to a specific system of complex communication. Because of this common ability, we tend to take this precious possession of language very much for granted. In the process of communication, we used three parts of languages: signs, meanings and a code connecting signs with their meanings.

According to the Oxford Dictionary, *Language* is the system of sound and words used by human to express their thoughts and feeling.<sup>1</sup> It means that people have to understand and know what language is and the function of it. Language also has meaning as signs, symbols, gestures used for indicating ideas or feeling. Not only in written and spoken way, but also language can be expressed by another way that can deliver the message from the speaker to the listener.

Language is for communication. Meaning that language is for communication in any forms of writing or speaking. People use language to express their ideas to the other people by speaking directly or they express it in a kind of writing. Nowadays English has become the global language

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<sup>1</sup>A.S. Hornby. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995

because of the achievement as global status and take a special role that is recognized in every country. There are two main ways in which it can be done. Firstly, a language can be made as the official language of a country, to be used as a medium of communication in such domain as government and the educational system. Secondly, a language can be made as a priority in a country's foreign language teaching.<sup>2</sup>It is important to note that there are several ways in which a language can be official. It is probably because of the sole official language of a country, or by sharing this status with other language. Without a strong power-base, no language can make progress as an international medium of communication.

English language can reach a position of pre-eminence because of geographical-historical and socio-cultural.<sup>3</sup> The historical account traces the movement of English around the world, beginning with the pioneering voyages to the America, Asia and the Antipodes. It was an expansion which took significant further step when English being official language. The socio-cultural explanation looks at the way people all over the world, in many walks of life, have come to depend on English for their economic and social well-being.

In this term translation has played a central role in human interaction. When we translated foreign language into Indonesian language, some misinterpretations is still found.

Because translation is very important, Indonesian people need to study and learn this subject to improve knowledge, science, and technology

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<sup>2</sup>David Crystal, *English as A Global Language*. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

<sup>3</sup>*Ibid.*, P.29

from many developed countries, especially students of English department. Because there are many books and other sources written in foreign language. One of them is in English.

On the other hand, some errors in using English are often found in Indonesian translation. However, English is considered as an academic language. English is learnt as a school subject. Consequently the learners tend to make errors in the process of applying English because of the interference from Indonesian language. Brown and Scrog state ‘mother tongue’ interference to be the source of these errors.<sup>4</sup> Because of less understanding of mother tongue, most of the written English translated into Indonesia have some errors translation in grammatically. One of essential component of producing written English translation is grammar. Grammar is rule for forming words and making into sentence formation, tense, verb, patern, ect..<sup>5</sup> The small part of grammar that cannot be separated in translating process is preposition.

Preposition takes an important role in the translation process. At the process of translating, preposition is one part that can not be simply translated. Without knowing the adjustment of preposition translation, the source language cannot be understood well. It shows that studying about preposition is important. When people learned English, they need to learn these semantics atoms. Choosing between all of these prepositions is not easy because a language is basically systematic.

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<sup>4</sup>James, Can. *Errors in Language Learning and Use*. USA: 1998. P. 10

<sup>5</sup>Scrivener, Jim. *Learning Teaching*. New York: Mac Milan Education, 1995. P. 252

Based on the definition above the researcher is interested in presenting the title *THE PREPOSITIONAL ADJUSTMENT IN ENGLISH INDONESIAN TRANSLATION OF THE SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF STAIN KEDIRI*.

#### **B. The Statement of the Study**

According to the background of the study, the researcher would like to know how the sixth-semester students of English department translate the prepositions. Based on the statement before, the specific problem discussed in this research, and the statements for those problems are posted as follows.

1. How is the understanding and students' score of translation by applying prepositional adjustment?

#### **C. The Objective of the Study**

The objective of this study is to know how the understanding of the sixth-semester students of English Department in translating the prepositions is, and students' score of translating the prepositions.

#### **D. The Significance of the Study**

The result of this thesis is expected to give some valuable information and contribution to the students, the teacher, and the next further researcher

For the students, this study gives information and contribution toward their ability related to translation. It may be able to help students to understand the translation process, and some problems of translation. It is also useful for translator to improve the translation process

For the teachers, this study may become reference in teaching translation, so teacher can help students to improve their ability as translator.

To future researchers, they can use the result of the study as a reference. This research only gives a little contribution for students to expand their understanding of foreign language and their own language. So that, it needs to be followed and completed by future researchers who conduct the similar subject.

#### **E. The Scope and Limitation**

The scope and limitation of the problem are to limit the object of the problem, so the problem will not be bigger, wider and unclear. What, who and where are some of the factors to decide in scope and limitation.

This research is focused on the result of the students' translation on the text which is consist of preposition. The researcher also tries to get the data about the most difficult point based on students' result.

#### **F. The Definition of the Key Terms**

##### **1. Prepositional Adjustment**

Prepositional adjustment is connectivity of prepositions translation that made to the rule of the source language (SL) to the target language (TL). In many languages prepositions are used to aspect of location of an event whether something happened, for example: in, on, at, or, with, about, etc. Prepositions are also commonly used in referring to things by their locations.<sup>6</sup>Students' translation would be clearly in translating

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<sup>6</sup>Hofmann. *Realms of Meaning*. New York: Longman Publishing, 1993. P. 159

source language to target language when the students used prepositional adjustment

## 2. Translation

Translation consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in term of meaning and secondly in term of style. (Nida, 1969: 12)<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup>Sabrony Racmady, et. al. *Translation*. Jakarta: Karunika, 1988. P. 1.2