

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Research

English has become an international language. In Indonesia, English is used as a foreign language that must be studied by students in the school. In learning a foreign language students are faced with a variety of problems. If the foreign language being learnt is still related to the students' native language, the students normally will find many similarities between the foreign language and his/her native language. But when the two languages are not related, the problems may become more serious and more complicated.

Examples of the problems can include grammatical differences and pronunciation, but these two can be resolved by learning grammar books or dictionary. However, when the problems are about collocation, it is not easy to find dictionaries which can show learners appropriate combination of words.

In connecting the word to make a meaning, word can not stand alone. We have to collocate the word with other word. Each language has different collocation. It makes the sentence that used sounds unnatural. Student cannot combine words freely because words usually have their natural combine called collocation. If they combine the words freely, their collocation usage will be wrong. This is worth noting because using collocation properly is one of the factors differentiating ESL and EFL learners from native speaker of English. O'Dell, (2008) says that if EFL learners can use collocation accurately, their writing and speaking will be natural and accurate.

Collocations have many important functions in language one of which is that collocation help people talk and write about any topic and communicate effectively, which means that by going through the procedure of having a productive collocation (to know which adjectives are used with which nouns and vice versa), one develops one's learning of linguistic rules as well as improves one's linguistic ability and skills (Sarikas, 2006).

Translation is an important role in transferring technology and literature in Indonesia. Because of the differences in structure and system in doing translation from English into Indonesia, it is not an easy thing, especially translating collocations. Students feel difficult to predict whether the collocation that they use is natural or not. They also tend to translate the source language collocation into target language literally, using direct translational equivalence. Collocations need to be learned and mastered well. If the learners do not master in combining two or more words, it may lead to misunderstanding when they speak English with other people. The other people will feel strange with what the learners talk about (Said, 2012).

A preliminary observation was conducted by the researcher towards the tenth grade students from one of the private high school in Medan. Students were asked to translate a narrative text titled, " Legend of Malin Kundang " which was taken from their textbook. The result showed that the students still had difficulties to translate certain English phrases into Indonesian. They tried to find the meaning word by word which led to inappropriate translation.

There were some translations which didn't suit the meaning from the original phrases wrote the translation as ' barang barang untuk dagangan '. There were still a lot more misinterpreted phrases from the translation outcome, implying that students lack of understanding about collocations.

Narrative text is one type of text that is taught in the school. This is the type of text which tells about a series of event that happened to a person or a character (Knapp & Watkins, 2005; Gerot & Wignell, 1994). According to Langan, (2005: 191), narration is commonly called as storytelling, whether we are relating a single story or several stories related to ones. Through narration, we make a statement clear by relating in detail something that has happened to us. In the story we tell, we present the details in which they happened.

Collocation confuses the students in Indonesia because it does not have the same meaning as Indonesian collocation. To be familiar with that forms of collocations, students must read a lot. By analyzing the collocation that used in some text, especially in Narrative text, the student will understand the true meaning of the text so the students do not have any difficulty in interpreting them.

A research conducted by Antonious (2013) attempt to assess Arab MA students' comprehension and use of collocation at four Arab universities. The conclusion of his study was drawing the learners' attention to the use and role of collocation in expressing meaning should be practiced consciously and explicitly; as a result, the learners can be asked to prepare relevant glossaries. Mono-lingual and bi-lingual collocation dictionaries should be made available.

This research is important to be carried out because collocations are used in everyday life, and one of the difficulties that learners have to face when they try to combine words. As narrative text are read by many people, it is important to analyze the narrative text because it contains language used in everyday life. This research focused on an English and Indonesian translation narrative text. Hopefully, this study can help students to understand about English and Indonesia collocations.

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

Based on the identifications of the background study above, the problems were constructed as follows:

1. What are the types of translation used by students in translating the types of English collocation into Bahasa collocation in Narrative text?
2. How do the students translate the types of English collocation into Bahasa collocation in Narrative text?
3. Why are the types used by the students in translating English collocation into Bahasa collocation in Narrative text?

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

Based on formulation of the research above, the objectives of this study were stated as follows:

1. To find out types of translation used by students in translating the types of English collocation into Bahasa collocation in Narrative text.
2. To explain the way of the students in translating the types of English collocation into Indonesian collocation in Narrative text.

3. To describe the types used by the students in translating English collocation into Indonesian collocation in Narrative text.

#### **D. Scope of the Research**

Research limitation was needed to given focus to this research. This study focused on translation of English collocations of Narrative text into Bahasa Indonesia by the tenth grade students in Senior High School at YP BINA BERSAUDARA MEDAN.

#### **E. Significance of the Research**

Findings of the study are expected taken significant theoretical and practical. Theoretically, the findings of the present study are expected to be useful for those who are interested in translation work especially for the translation of English collocation. Practically, it is also hoped that it will be usefull for tranlator who is concerned with translating and writter hopes that this reasearch will provide additional references for those who want to conduct studies in this field.