

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Translation has become a long-standing method of studying languages. The ability to translate thus becomes a fundamental need for students who learn languages, particularly foreign languages. There is plenty of information, such as article, journal, essay, or even an Indonesian textbook. They were presented, however, in foreign languages, especially in English. The ability to translate helps students to understand the materials. It can also be an instrument for students to research a linguistic feature and the cultural aspect of a language.

The ability to translate a text from a foreign language is crucial because it allows people to obtain information and knowledge more quickly than it would take them to learn the language from scratch. By translating, you can make it easier for someone else to understand the text's content and to receive information from a foreign language without any linguistic barriers. It is sure that translating a text is not an easy task. It might be challenging to translate a text, especially for someone whose first language is not English. For those who do not speak English as their first language, translation can be challenging because each language has its own rules and methods for doing it. People who are accustomed to speaking their mother tongue, such as Indonesians, will have difficulties translating.. The language of the original text, from which the translation is being made, has a

significant impact on most translations. In this instance, there is a hybrid system designed with Indonesians in mind.

Gibova, cited by Kamil (2014:28), asserts that there are specific criteria to consider while translating a text, whether it be literary or non-literary, to determine how the target text (TT) functions in connection to the source text (ST). Additionally, depending on the functions, various text genres are treated or handled differently. The aim of translation is to, while taking into consideration a variety of constraints, establish a relation of equivalence of intent between the source and destination texts (that both texts transmit the same message). These restrictions include context, language grammar, writing style, and other factors.

As previously stated, everything can be written or translated into text. There are numerous text types that are employed in writing generally and in English studies. There are numerous genres, according to Pardiyone (2007), who was cited by Yessy and Sinambela (2018:9). They consist of narrative, descriptive, news item, spoof, analytical exposition, recount, report, process, anecdote, explanation, and discussion. If readers do not properly evaluate the texts, they will all differ in meaning and context. Additionally, they must be familiar with the text's general structure and grammatical features. The reader needs a method of grammatical translation in order to comprehend the text's substance. Therefore, the writer exclusively addresses analytical exposition texts in this research.

The research that would be carried out has new findings based on the type of text that will be given to students. Previous research tends to be Narrative or

Descriptive text. This is the reason why I chose analytical exposition as my research material. Therefore, the hope of the researcher is that the use of translation in teaching and learning in analytical exposition texts can have a good impact with students' in-depth understanding. In this study, it will be seen an increase in students' Analytical exposition with the method used by the teacher. Previously, students found it difficult to translate various texts, one of which was analytical exposition.

Based on preliminary observation, the researcher collects information from the teachers of SMK PAB 2 HELVETIA, there are the teacher was dominant using full English and there is the teacher was dominant using full Indonesia in teaching and learning. The following dialogues were taken from the teaching-learning process by the researcher:

Teacher : the first paragraph in the text is explaining about the first topic that we will discuss. What is the topic about?

Students : Smoking miss.

The employment of translation in the classroom is ineffective, according to the aforementioned research. The reason why not effective is the teacher explain the lesson by using full Indonesian without translating it into English. The researcher believes that it can be make the students can not improve their vocabulary when the teacher used Indonesia in teaching. To make certain that they understand the material given, the teacher needs make a medium to associate an interaction between teacher and students. When the teacher speaks their source language, the teacher has to speak English. The researcher believes, that is the

manner or method to persuade students to be more active and search the way to make them understand what teacher said before about the lesson before. In order for learners to better grasp and embrace the second language, Tang (2002) claims that both teachers and students should use their native tongues. In some cases, this may even be necessary. However, in second language educational contexts, speaking in the learners' native tongue should only be done to clarify things and should never be the main form of communication. According to Spada (2005), it's important to strike a balance between students' first languages and English. According to Siregar, M. (2018), teachers have employed translation to make sure that students comprehend what they are being told in order to develop both receptive and productive abilities. In the end, it is beneficial and useful.

According to the 2013 curriculum, pupils should develop the four language abilities of hearing, reading, speaking, and writing. One of the receptive skills that seniors in high school need to develop is reading. Then, one of the texts that Senior High School students are required to learn is an analytical exposition text. According to Wayan (2014:48), analytical exposition texts employ linguistic qualities such as pertinent grammatical constructions, vocabulary, and point of view. Regarding translation, teachers must employ translation in their instruction to assist students in grasping the varying linguistic styles found in an analytical exposition book. In the 2013 curriculum, a scientific method is then employed as a teaching tool, using scientific steps in teaching subject matter at senior high school in Indonesia.

The five steps of adopting a scientific approach to the teaching and learning process, according to Kemdikbud (2013) and Hosnan (2014), are observation, questioning, experimenting, associating, and communicating. There must be a chance for teachers to instruct Indonesian students during those stages by using translation that offers specific instructions for conducting students' learning from observation to communication. Therefore, student evaluations of their own learning and the effectiveness of teachers' approaches would not only aid the teacher in the advancement of our learning but also enhance students' overall capabilities and performances in the future.

On the basis of the educational objectives created by teachers, translation activities can be carried out to practice both oral and written abilities. The purpose of teaching and learning is described by Benjamin Bloom's Bloom Taxonomy (1956), which includes three domains. For example, the cognitive domain includes activities that stress knowledge, comprehension, and thinking skills. The psychomotor domain, which deals with components of abilities that involve nerve and muscle system activities as well as psychic functions, is part of the affective domains and includes behavior that emphasizes aspects of feelings and emotions such as interests, attitudes, appreciation, and ways of adjusting. Instead of being fixed, imitation, habitual, adaptable, and original, this domain. Teachers can assess the caliber and efficacy of learning using the taxonomy as a criterion. If the instructors spoke only Indonesian, the pupils wouldn't learn anything. Teachers would suffer failure when students failed to understand the lessons they were taught. Students making noise in class is one of the effects of teaching fully in

Indonesian to foreign students with limited vocabulary in English.

The researcher decides to undertake a study to analyze the teacher's translation analysis, based on the above factors. The researcher will carry out the thesis "A Translation Analysis used by English Teacher in Translating Analytical Exposition Text Writing at Grade XI Students of SMK PAB 2 HELVETIA"

B. Problems of the study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher carried out the problems of the study as follows:

1. How is translation used in teaching writing analytical exposition text?
2. What are the reasons of the teacher for using translation in teaching writing analytical exposition text?

C. Objectives of the study

Based on the problems of the study, the researcher identifies the objectives of this study are:

1. To investigate how translation is used in teaching by teacher in translating analytical exposition text at second grade of SMK PAB 2 Helvetia
2. To describe the reason why the teacher uses translation in teaching writing analytical exposition text.

D. Scope of the study

To avoid expanding the problems, the researcher only focused on teacher's translation analysis to teach in translating analytical exposition text from English to Indonesian.

E. Significances of the study

The findings of this study hopefully will give information which may have theoretical as well as practical value as follow:

1. Theoretically

The findings can help, support and give information for readers those who wants to carry out the study about analysis of translation quality.

2. Practically

- a. For teachers will provide references in assessing or evaluating material about the quality of translation
- b. For students is expected to give them information how to make a quality translation text
- c. For other researcher is might also useful who wants to do study in this field. It means that this study can be the previous study for the researchers.