CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses about the introduction of this study which comprises of Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, Scope and Limitation of the Study, and Definition of Terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication cannot be separated from language because it has an important role in human life such as thinking, communication ideas, and negotiating with others, growing the knowledge, make the connection or communication among people. It's a tool used to communicate so people can understand what others say.

Language has been defined in various ways by linguists. Language primarily an instrument of communication among human beings in community. It is common, pervasive, representative, apparently, central manifestation involves oral-aural communication, arbitrary in their association to particular meanings and arbitrary in their shape for given language.

According to Hornby (1972:473) Language is human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, feelings, and desires by means of a system sounds and sound symbols. Language as communication means is necessary to be mastered. In the era of globalization, the need of English proficiency is very

urgent was. Such proficiency the Indonesians are expected to be able to communicate with people from different countries that use English. It is clear that learner needs to speak and interact in English situation as in foreign travel business or other professional reason. Brendan (1994: 18) states that "Students are needed to be familiar with the lexical (vocabulary) and grammatical system of a language if they want to communicate successfully". The students are hoped to master the vocabulary and grammar in their communication process. Thus, people are generally required to master English.The student's effort to comprehend the meaning and the rule of word and grammar. The students who live in a country will learn English as a foreign language. Obviously, they do not have adequate exposure to the target language. Indonesian government admits that English is the first foreign language that is taught to Indonesian. Students learn English from elementary school up to university level. Through English, they hope to have ability and more confidence in English.

As a matter of fact, many young learners face difficulties to understand English. Grammar is still regarded as the most difficult part in language, because it has part of speech which has major problem to native or non native speaker. As a proof, the result of studying English of the students is still under the maximum stand. Like the experience of the writer when the writer was doing the teaching practice in SMPN 2 Kupang. The writer found that students there when they are talking with others, many of bad grammar that produced. Therefore, the students are expected to study hard to get good score in English. The students should be able to master the vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, speaking and other areas related to English.

Based on the problem above, the writer wants to conduct a research with the title *"Grammatical Error in Translation of Narrative Text From Indonesian into English of the Eighth Grade Students of SMP SANTA THERESIA KUPANG".*

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of problem that is previously described, there are some problems of this research that will be identified by the writer. Those problems are as follows:

1. What are kinds of grammatical errors made by the eighth grade students of SMP Santa Theresia Kupang in translating Narrative text?

2. What is the most grammatical error done by the eighth grade students of SMP Santa Theresia Kupang in translating Narrative text?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Going in line with the problem statement, there are two objectives of this study. They are stated in the following.

1. To find out kinds of grammatical errors made by the eighth grade students of SMP Santa Theresia Kupang in translating Narrative text?

2. To find out the most grammatical error made by the eighth grade students of SMP Santa Theresia Kupang in translating Narrative text?

1.4   Significance of the Study

This study has some significance for the following persons: the English teacher, the writer, and the students.

1.   For the Teacher

By doing this research, the teacher of the researched school can know the student's difficulties in doing translation from Indonesian into English.

2.   For the Writer

By doing this study the writer can gain more knowledge and skill in English. The writer is also trained in how to write scientific writing in research.

3.   For the Students

By doing this study the students can know their errors in doing translation from Indonesian into English.

1.5   Scope and Limitation

There are four kinds of error taxonomies: surface strategy taxonomy, linguistic category taxonomy, comparative taxonomy, and communicative effect taxonomy. This study focuses on grammatical error. This kind of error is highlighted from the surface strategy taxonomy. The grammatical errors in the light of this taxonomy include omission, addition, misformation, and misordering of the grammar, here in this case English grammar.

The students may make errors in learning and using English in basic skills of learning language: listening, speaking, reading and writing, and sub skills of learning language: grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, speaking. The writer

thinks that translation is also a kind of sub skills of language. This study concentrates on translation as a tool to obtain errors of the students.

There are some kinds of texts: narrative text, descriptive texts, exporitory text, and argumentative text. This study just concentrates on narrative text.

1.6 Definition of the Terms

To avoid misunderstanding of the readers, the writer gives some definitions of the terms used in this study.

1. Translation

Translation is the reproduction in a receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style (Nida and Taber, 1974: 12). In this study it means the students as a data sources must be doing the translation in narrative text that given by the writer from indonesion into english as much as they know, or they understand.

2. Grammar

Grammar is a set of statement saying how a language works. It includes, for example, a description of the principals for combining words to form grammatical sentences. It can express thought, ideas, and feelings in sentences. Every language has its own grammatical system. Grammar is important in communication. The rules show how words are combined, arranged, to show certain kinds of meaning (Swan, 2005).

3. Error Analysis

Error analysis is simply defined as systematic describing and explaining of errors made by the learners or users in the target language. Investigation was the

analysis of errors made by the learners since they represent the most significant data in which a reconstruction of his knowledge of the target language could be made, (Ubal, 1981: 8)

Error analysis is the process of determining the incidence, nature, cause, and consequences of the unsuccessful language. Error analysis is a study to identify the causes of those errors. It also finds the consequences of those errors, (Carl James, 1981: 1). In this study it means the writer wants to know what kind of errors that the students do, and what errors that students produce when they are doing the task from the writer. And then, the writer will identify the cause of those errors.

4.   Narrative Text

Narrative text is a story with complication or problematic events and it tries to find the resolutions to solve the problem. An important part of narrative text is the narrative mode, the set of methods used to communicate the narrative through a process narration.

The purpose of narrative text is to amuse or to entertain the reader with a story.

Generic structure of narrative text :

1. Orientation

    It is about opening paragraph where the characters of the story are introduced.

2. Complication

    Where the problems in the story developed.

3. Resolution

    Where the problem in the story is solved

4. Coda/Reorientation

It consists of a moral lesson, advice or teaching from the writer.

5. SMP Santa Theresia Kupang.

 It is located at Ahmad Yani Street, Merdeka, Kota Lama, Kupang- East Nusa Tenggara Province. It is a state school. It is a junior high school.