

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains background, scope of the study, research questions, aims of the study, significance of the study, clarification of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

### 1.1 Background

Ever since the start of the globalization era, there has been a flood of information and knowledge in foreign language, most dominantly in English. Having the ability to understand English, is a requirement in several companies. Realizing the importance of English, people are encouraged to learn English since childhood. Even though English in Indonesia is still considered a foreign language, English is one of the foreign languages used and taught at schools. It is taught from primary school level to university level.

Recently, Indonesia starts developing the International-standard school project or *Rancangan Sekolah Berbasis International (RSBI)*. In the International standard schools project or *Rancangan Sekolah Berbasis International (RSBI)*, a medium of instruction in teaching and learning process use English. Moreover, some student textbooks used in schools are written in English, such as the book *Biology 1*. To make teacher and students understand English student textbook easily, the process of translating the book is needed. As a mean of

communication, translation is known as a technique for learning a foreign language.

The process of translating is related to the process of transforming the message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). As cited from Catford (1996, p. 20), “a translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL)”. In transferring the message, the translator must produce the best translation. It is generally accepted that the best translations are produced by persons who are translating into their own native language (Tytler, 1962, p. 9). So the best translation is created by translator who gives a message naturally to the reader. Here, good translators must pass an extraordinary array qualification (Weber, 1984, p. 1).

Hence, the translator of the book had to know how to translate biological terms accurately and naturally because one of the keys in being successful in learning biology is being able to understand the terminology (Suardana, 2010).

In translating a text, a translator uses several procedures of translation. Translation procedures are methods applied by translators when they formulate equivalence for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from the source text (ST) to the target text (TT) (Delisle, 1999, p. 139). More than one procedure can be seen in one translation, and some translations may result from a cluster of procedures that is difficult to discern. It is not always possible to translate the

segments with equivalent structures. That is why translators often use several procedures in order to assure the translation of a determined text.

There are different translation procedures that are commonly used, namely: literal, transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through translation, shifts or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes, addition, glosses (Catford, 1965; Vinay and Darbelnet, 1958; Larson, 1984; Newmark, 1988; Delisle, 1999).

This study reveals to analyze the translation procedures of biological terms in the book *Bilingual Biology 1*. The study focuses in analyzing biological terms since learning biological term is one of the keys to success learning biology.

Translating biological terms is not easy because it needs more effort and consideration of the terms to avoid inappropriateness. The problem is whether the point of the information from English could be appropriately rendered in Indonesian, and which procedure was used in the process. Therefore, this research is important in decreasing inappropriate rendering or misinterpretation in translating biological terms.

## **1.2 Research Limitation**

The study focuses on the procedures of the biological terms translation in the book of *Biology 1: Bilingual Student Textbook for Senior High School, Year X*.

### 1.3 Research Questions

This study was conducted to answer the following questions:

1. What are the most dominant biological terms found in the book of *Biology1: Bilingual Student Textbook for Senior High School, Year X*?
2. Are the different categories of the original terms (English, Greek/ Latin, and the mixed language) translated by different procedures?
3. What is the most dominant translation procedure found on the book?
4. How is the quality (appropriateness) of the translation?

### 1.4 Aims of the Study

The aims of this study are:

1. To find out the most dominant biological terms found in the book.
2. To find out the dominant types of the translation procedures found in the target text.
3. To find out whether the different types of terms are translated by different procedures.
4. To find out the quality of biological terms translations.

### 1.5 Significance of the Study

There are three essential significance of the study:

1. This study is expected to enrich the finding of previous researches. It is expected to add new information, knowledge and understanding about

translation procedures of biological terms in the book.

2. This study is expected to give academic input to other translators of how to identify the problems and find out the problem solution during the translation process.
3. The result of this study is expected to guide the reader and the researcher in developing translation analysis on translation procedures.

### **1.6 Previous Research**

Actually, this research is not the first research that observes translation procedures. Several researches in Indonesian University of Education are also observed translation procedures. Though the theory used on the research is similar, but the object of the researches is different.

One research paper that will support the research is written by Eka Novita Kaniawati (2009) and Fachwinalia Keumala (2009). Both researches are observed translation procedures with the object are the terms on philosophical article and computer networks. In her paper *Translation Procedures of Philosophical Terms in the Article "Pandangan Hidup" by Tan Malaka*, Kaniawati (2009) only classified translation procedures on translating philosophical terms without finding the dominant terms on the article. However, Keumala (2009) only presented the number of translation procedures.

Different with previous research, the research will find the dominant terms used in the book. Besides that, all biological terms on the book will be classified into its origin language such as English origin terms and foreign language origin

terms. It is conducted since most of biological terms are borrowed from English and other foreign language.

### **1.7 Clarification of the Key Terms**

In this research there are several terms that need to be defined as follows:

- a. Translation: rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended (Newmark, 1988, p. 5; Munday, 2000, p. 5; Nida and Taber, 1969). In this paper, the translator translates the meaning of the source language into the receptor language of *Biology1* student textbook.
- b. Translation procedures: methods applied by translators when they formulate equivalence for the purpose of transferring elements of meaning from the Source Text (ST) into the Target Text (TT) (Delisle, 1999, p. 139).
- c. The term of biology is derived from the Greek; *bios* means life, and *logos* means study (Priadi, 2009, p. 7). So biology defines as the scientific study of life and living organisms. However, Abercrombie et al. (1993, p.73) defined biology as the study that has connected with the characteristic and interaction of physical and chemical system that is complicated.
- d. According to *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary* (1989, p. 1327), textbook was book giving instruction in a subject.

### **1.6 Organization of the Paper and Time Frame**

This paper is presented in several chapters, noted as follows:



## **Chapter One: Introduction**

This chapter consists of the background of the study, statements of the problem, limitation of the study, aims of the study, significance of the study, methodology and procedure of the study, clarification of the terms, and organization of the paper.

## **Chapter Two: Theoretical Foundation**

Chapter II focuses on literature review which provides information to investigate research problems. The theories are focused on translation definitions, theory of translation, translation procedures, and characteristics of a good translation.

## **Chapter Three: Research Methodology**

This chapter contains methodology and procedure used in the study. Comprising of research design gives the description of descriptive study. Qualitative method and research procedure notify the data collection and data analysis of the study.

## **Chapter Four: Findings and Discussion**

This chapter contains the data analysis of the terms found in the student textbook along with the writer's interpretation of the result based on the theories given previously.

## **Chapter Five: Conclusion and Suggestion**

It contains the conclusion of the result of the study that comprises of the interpretation of the process, data analysis and outcome of the research, also suggestions for the people who will conduct studies related to this study.