

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of four parts that the writer took describe, namely: Background; research problem; aim of study; significance of the study.

1.1 Background

Language is a method that people often use for communication, because language is a basic foundation for exchange of information with people. Indonesia has a lot of local languages. Such as Kupang Malay, Kupang Malay is mostly used by Nusa Tenggara Timur Province locals to communicate with some other East Nusa Tenggara natives. According to Latupeirissa (2017) Kupang Malay is a local language in East Nusa Tenggara Province. East Nusa Tenggara itself is a province in Indonesia that is located nearby Timor Leste Country. Nonetheless, some people that come from outside the city of Kupang do not speak Kupang. As a result, the translation can help people to understand the Kupang Malay language.

Translation is the transfer from one language to another language. The translation is not easy because when doing the translation, we must understand the source language (SL) that will be translated into the target language (TL) without changing the meaning. According to Newmark (1981) Translation is a skill that involves attempting to substitute a written message or statement in one language with the message or statement in another. Moreover, according to Siregar (2015),

translation is critical for the evolution of a national language by expanding its potential as a communication medium.

The translation is extremely beneficial, especially for those who are unable to speak or understand a foreign language. Based on the explanation of the translation, the writer assumes the Translation is the transfer of one language (SL) to the target language (TL) without changing the meaning. According to Hartono (2009:15), translating was a type of work that invariably required the use of at least two languages and two cultural traditions. According to this assertion, as translation deals with the complexity of language, many issues arise while trying to translate a concept or piece of information. The capacity to select acceptable terms that are ambiguous or have several meanings while translating is generally problematic, as is the ability to translate expressions from the source language into the target language when the target language does not have the same notion as the source language. Several issues could come up when examining translation. Collocation translation is one of them.

Many kinds of media could be used to study Kupang Malay, such as the Bible. For example, the Bible is a medium that we can use to learn Kupang Malay language. Not many people know about the meaning or small elements in the Kupang language Bible. In this study, the translation procedure was used to research Kupang Malay in the Bible. In the field of translation, these are known as translation procedures. In this study the writer takes the data from the book of mark New Testament, the book of mark is the gospel of mark old. The gospel of mark details the person and work of the Lord Jesus Christ and information about Jesus's life. Based on

the definition above, the Bible can also be a medium for learning about other languages.

As already stated above, translation procedures are the tools for transferring meaning from one language to another language. So the translator needs a source to be translated, such as a song, news, or even mother tongue. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (1958/2000), two fundamental approaches to translation are defined by taxonomy of strategies for resolving structural incompatibilities between the structures of the source and destination languages. Moreover, according to Jean Delisle (1999), a translation procedure is a technique employed by translators to transfer meaning from the source text (ST) to the target text when formulating equivalence (TT). According to Newmark (1998), translation methods refer to the complete text, but translation procedures are utilized in smaller sentences and languages. As a result, the terms "translation method" and "translation technique" are always comparable. The phrase "translation procedures" is used in this research study in place of the translation method.

Based on the explanation and facts above, the writer is interested in studying its translation procedure. Because in this study the writer was interested in conducting further research on translation procedures, but in this study, the writer chose a different subject or source from previous research. In this study, the writer took use the Kupang Malay Bible. The reason for using this bible is because the writer believes that in the process of translating the Bible, there are translation procedures used by Translator. In addition, in this study the writer also describes and explains

what translation procedures and how these findings can be classified into seven types of translation procedure and meaning in translation. Finally, the writer was inspired to conduct a study titled “An *analysis of translation procedure on the book of mark new testament in Kupang Malay.*”

1.2. Research Problem

Harch and Farhady (1982:2) state that research issues are the most important factor in the research. The decision is based on your interests and curiosity. Based on the background, the writer created the research question as follows:

1.2.1 What are the types of translation procedures found in the book of Marks in Kupang Malay?

1.2.2 What are the meanings of sentences based on translation procedures found in the book of Marks in Kupang Malay?

1.3 Aims of the study

1.3.1 To find out the types procedures of translation on the bookmark in Kupang

Malay.

1.3.2 To find out the meanings of sentences based on translation procedures on

The book of Marks in the Kupang Malay?

1.4 Significance of the study

1.4.1 Implication

The result of the study is expected to support the theory of translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Dalbarnet (1995) that consists of borrowing, calque, literal, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation. In addition, this research also expected to enrich the theory meaning based translation proposed by Larson (1984).

1.4.2 Application

The result, in the end, can help the lecturer to have additional material about translation procedures. So, the students can gain more knowledge about translation procedures and the translation field in general. This study can be seen as the source that helps the next researcher conduct the same research.