

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter introduces the basic consideration, concerning a brief outline of the semantical error on narrative text translation. This chapter also presents the research question, the research objective, the research delimitation, and the research significance in terms of theoretical and practical contribution.

Background of Study

In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that studies meaning. Semantics also address meaning at the levels of words, phrases, sentences, or larger units of discourse.

Compare to other linguistics error, there are relatively few studies which have tackled semantic errors. The difficulty in tackling semantic errors lies in the fact that analyzing “language beyond sentence level gets a prominent role in the study of language with the basic tenet that the study of language in context will offer a deeper insight into how meaning is attached to utterance than the study of language in isolated sentences” (Obeidat, 1986, p.74). Another reason according to some researchers (e.g. James, 1998) is that semantic errors present the greatest difficulty for descriptive analysis. For instance, meaning discriminations are difficult to make in sets of words when their semantic ranges cross.

Semantical errors happen when the translator break the rules of system particular language. Semantical errors is a violation of the rules system particular to English language (Al-Shormani and Al-Sohbani, 2012, p. 121). There are several

common example of semantical errors in childrens' story books written by Chandra Imam Dausyah (2006).

1. A small squirrel
(seekor tupai warna merah kecil)
2. He slowly approached the *hare*.
(ia perlahan-lahan mendekati kancil)

From the first sentence, it shows that source language begins the sentence with seekor tupai warna *merah*, the word *merah* in the source language is omitted by the translator. The word *merah* is adjective, based on Oxford Dictionary adjective is a word naming an attribute of a noun. In the target language , the word *merah* untranslated by the translator. This is considered as a error, because in English, there is word can convey similar expression it is *red*. Therefore, the cause of the omission of adjective *merah* makes the TL not entirely equal with the SL. Then, in the second sentence there is semantical error too. The word *hare* in second sentence should be substitute with word *mouse deer*. Because the word *hare* in Indonesian language is *kelinci* whereas *kelinci* and *kancil* are a different animals and the word *hare* can not express the word *kancil*. In this case the translator did not catch what the meaning of word *kancil* really is. Therefore, they should be;

1. A small *red* squirrel
(Seekor tupai warna merah kecil)
2. He slowly approached the *mouse deer*

(Ia perlahan-lahan mendekati kancil).

In the first sentence, the researcher found the semantical error called omission. Where the translators omitted the word *merah* from Indonesian Language which is the adjective word. Adjective based on Oxford Dictionary is a word naming an attribute of a noun. Omission is a error where the translator omissing one or more letter. Omission is spelling errors by omitting one or more letters from a word (Al-Shormani and Al-Sohbani 2012, p.126). Second sentence, the researcher also found a semantical error which is called coinage. Coinage is a types of semantical errors when translators can not to express the word in Indonesian Language into English. Coinage errors are committed by translators when their source language does not help them express themselves when they try to communicate in target language (Al-shorbani and Al-sohbani, p. 125). Thus, translator's deviation often occur. There are some semantical errors that are found on narrative text translation. Translator do not realize that they make several faults, because they do not pay attention to every single part of their translation. It proves that translator ignore the rules or even more they lack knowledge about semantic or target language. Because the mistake occur continuously, this problem called error. It supported by Hendriwanto and Sugeng (2013, p.58) state that error is occur repeatedly and is not recognized by translator

The semantical errors can be found in narrative text translation especially in childrens' story book written by Chandra Imam Dausyah (2006). Narrative text is one of the subject that always studied in school and college. It studies about events that happen in the past. This events can be true nor untrue. Narrative is the text which is

dominantly and frequently thought to the junior high schools and senior high schools students. Narrative text is a composition which tells about story. It can be factual and non-factual narrative text. Factual narrative text is kind of narrative which is related to the real story, for instance; someone experience, adventure, and historical event. While, non-factual narrative text is kind of story which is not real happen in our lives. For instance; myth, fairytale, legend, and fable. The purpose of this text is entertaining the readers.

Regarding the explanation above, the researcher consider that this research as important as necessary to be conducted. The reason is because the narrative text is familiar to students and teachers. Narrative text always used in learning process as a media in English learning. In learning process every school have a curriculum that regulates the learning process in every lesson. Where in English lesson there are different types of text that are taught, one of them is narrative text.

This research focus to discuss the types of semantical errors on narrative text translation in childres' story books Indonesia- English written by Chandra Imam Dausyah (2016). There are four books that are used to analyze the data, they are; "*si kancil dan si monyet, si kancil dan si kerbau baik hati, si tupai dan raja hutan, dan si kancil dan serigala licik*". This study is more understandable and familiar to the area of university students, because it explaining the types of semantical errors that can be the references for the students to reduce the errors on their translation. Thus, this research can help the students' problem in their translation, because the result of this

research showed the example and explanation of the error which commonly occurred in narrative text.

Therefore, based on the explanation above the researcher conduct a research with entitled” *semantical errors on narrative text translation (a study conducted at children’s stories books Indonesia-English by Chandra Imam Dausyah (2016))*”.

Research Question

Based on the consederation, this study specifically focused on one following research question:

What are the types of semantical errors on narrative text translation in children’s stories books Indonesia-English written by Chandra Imam Dausyah (2016).?

Objective of Research

Regarding the research question which is to explore the errors of semantic, thus the purpose of this study is to describe the types of semantical errors on narrative text translation in children’s stories books Indonesia-English written by Chandra Imam Dausyah (2016).

Delimitation of Study

This research focuses on what kind of semantical errors made by translator in translating narrative text in children’s story books written by Chandra Imam Dausyah (2016). The error will be analyzed by using error classification which derives from

the James taxonomy (1998). In this taxonomy, there four semantical errors classification in the first level namely, misselection, misformation, distortion, and collocation.

Significance of research

This research provides some crucial contributions theoretically and practically to the students and lecturers.

Theoretically, this research is expected to develop the theory of semantic, semantical errors, narrative text, and the role of semantic in translation, in learning process and to avoid the errors particularly for the semantic element.

Practically, the students who interested on semantic are expected to recognize well-translate to make understanding and good translate in their translation. Then, for the teacher is the teacher understand the types of the errors in order that they can be aware on giving explanation and example errors on semantic as appear in finding.