CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

One of indirect communication is the so-called mass communication, the process by which a complex organization with the aid of one or more machines and transmits public messages that are directed at large, heterogeneous and scattered audience (Dominick, 1996: 17). This kind of communication involves millions of people, by using technical devices or intermediate transmitters like radio, television, film, magazine and newspaper.

Newspaper is one type of mass media of communication which gives its readers news and opinions, entertain as well as advertisements. By means of newspaper, people can educate themselves; they can use newspaper to find out what to do and how to do it, people can also spend their leisure time, to avoid boredom of everyday life. In short, newspaper has an important role and integral part in the modern society.

In doing its function as the source of information and entertainment, a newspaper not only includes news from its own reporters, but also adopts news from other sources outside the newspaper itself, such as from, news agency, or as Gamble and Gamble (1989: 95) call as "the wire services". It is done for the newspaper which cannot afford to have reporters stationed all over the world. For this, the newspaper relies on

some international news agencies, such as Associated Press, Reuters, and UPI.

SOLOPOS, the local daily newspaper in Solo also adopts news from two news agencies, namely *Antara*, Indonesian national news agency and Associated Press. By using computer network, news and pictures are transmitted from *Antara* and Associated Press headquarters via satellite into *SOLOPOS* computers. The computers receive hundreds or even thousands of news texts and pictures for twenty hours a day, seven days in a week that are ready to be presented to its readers.

To present the news from *Antara* news agency, it does not arise a problem, for the news in Indonesian, but to present the news from AP news agency to its readers, of course, the news is not published in its original language, English. The news should be translated into Indonesian.

As stated by Catford (1974: 20) translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL). At this point, translation tries to find the closest natural equivalent in terms of message and structure of the material translated from the source language into the target language.

In news translation, like in other kind translation, translators should master both the source language and the target language, and they have to understand the materials to be translated in the TL as well. One thing to be paid attention is that the journalistic language has its own characteristics, so that the translation itself should also fulfill the characteristics of the

journalistic language, in which the language used should be simple, clear, concise, and familiar. The following example will show people how the texts in English version are translated into Indonesian:

1. SL: Formula I team principal Ron Dennis has allayed the fears of his drivers, Kimi Raikonen and David Couthard, that his McLaren team could face serious reliability issues in the opening grand prix of the season at Melbourne in Australia next weekend.

   TL: *Couthard and Raikonen pernah menyatakan McLaren bisa menghadapi masalah serius pada pembukaan Grand Prix Formula Satu (GP FI) 2004 di Melborne, Australia pekan depan.*

2. SL: Most of the time we've been pretty competitive, but, of course, you just don't know how strong your opposition is at this stage.

   TL: *Hampir sepanjang waktu kami cukup kompetitif, tapi tentu saja kita tak bisa menebak sekuat apa lawan-lawan kami di tahapan ini,"katanya.*

3. SL: However, things have moved in the right direction and we are quietly comfortable with our progress.

   TL: *Meski begitu segalanya sudah berjalan di jalur dan arah yang tepat dan kami sudah yakin dengan kemajuan yang kami alami.*

   In the examples above, the translator makes some changes in transferring messages from the source language, into target language, mainly in its structure.

Faced such phenomenon above, the researcher would like to make an analysis in the form of the thesis entitled: "An Analysis of English – Indonesian Text Translation of Associated Press News Agency in *Olahraga* Column in *Solopos*"

B. Problem Statement

Based on the background on the study above, the problems of the research are formulated as follows:

1. What types of translation are used in news translation from Associated Press news agency into Indonesian version in OLAHRAGA column in SOLOPOS ?

2. How is the accuracy and inaccuracy of the translation based on the structure?

3. How is the accuracy and inaccuracy of the translation based on the message?

C. Limitation of the Study

To avoid problem expansion, the research is limited. This research is focused on the translation of news from Associated Press news agency in OLAHRAGA column in SOLOPOS daily newspaper, in March 2004. It is under a consideration that based on the information that the researcher from the editor of OLAHRAGA column in SOLOPOS daily newspaper, all the news on the page is translated by one reporter only, so that the style

and the result of the translation are generally similar. The object of this research is limited to the types of translation used and the accuracy at the translation based on the structure and the message.

D. The Objectives of the Research Paper

Based on the problem statements, the research objectives are:

1. To identify the types of translation used in the news translation from Associated Press news agency into Indonesian version in OLAHRAGA column in SOLOPOS.

2. To describe the accuracy and inaccuracy of the translation based on the structure.

3. To describe the accuracy and inaccuracy of the translation based on the message.

E. The Benefit of the Research

This research is expected to be beneficial for:

1. Translators or reporters

   The result of this research can be used as a reference to make a better translation, so that the news is well formed and easy to understand.

2. Students of English Department

   The result of this research can give an additional knowledge in the news translation, and it can give input in translating texts,

especially in the news translation related to the special characteristics of news language.

3. Lectures

The result of this research can be used as additional reference in translation teaching, and especially in the translation with all its aspects.

F. Research Paper Organization

The research paper is organized as systematically as follows:

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, problem statement, limitation of the study, the objectives of the research, the benefit of the research, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It details with previous research, mass communication (notion of mass communication, newspaper and journalistic language), translation (notion of translation, types of translation, extension and reduction, translation difficulties), and sentence.

Chapter III is research method. It presents type of the research, data source and data, method of collecting data, technique of analyzing data, and research procedure.

Chapter IV consists of data analysis and discussion.

Chapter V draws conclusion and suggestion.