

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter talks about the problems which relate to the topic of the discussion, namely *An Analysis of -ing Forms and Their Equivalents in Indonesian*. The contents of the chapter includes: the background of the problem, the reason of choosing the topic, the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study, the scope of the study, the significance of the study and the method of the study.

1.1 The Background of the Problem

Translation is an important language skill in language learning besides listening, speaking, reading and writing. Translation is a process of finding target language equivalent for a source language utterance (Pinchuck, 177 : 38).

There are some matters which require more attention in translating the source language into the target language. One of them is the problem in the sentence pattern. We have to realize that English as a source language and Indonesian as a target language have orders by themselves in forming a sentence construction. The orders intended here are quite different in the two languages. Consequently, the difference of sentence constructions in English and Indonesian creates certain problems for a translator in rendering English into Indonesian and vice-versa.

Besides that, the problem in translating English into Indonesian or Indonesian into English is concerned with the weakness of translator in

comprehending the elements of sentence in the two languages. On that account, the existence of language mastery is very important. The essence of language mastery is elaborated by Hasibuan in *Teory Terjemahan dan Kaitannya dengan Tata Bahasa Inggris* as the following: the mastery of a language means that someone has deep knowledge about the grammar concerning the structure, the semantics, the history, the social culture and the nuance of the language itself (1991:3).

-ing forms in their distribution may have different functions. Meanwhile, the functions of *-ing* forms cannot be separated from the elements which characterize those *-ing* forms in the structure of a sentence. Consequently, the Indonesian equivalent of *-ing* forms are determined by those functions which they serve in the sentence.

As we know, *-ing* forms may be of various functions in the English construction. They may function as gerunds, present participles, continuous tense formers, prepositions, nouns and adjectives. *-ing* forms of different functions may have different equivalent in other languages, in this case Indonesian. The following examples clarify the discussion above.

(1) *Dredging* goes on all over the world. (*Horizon*, 2001:5)

Pengerukan lumpur dilakukan di seluruh dunia. (*Horizon*, 2001:6)

(2) Schipol is now *courting* airports in Italy. (*Horizon*, 1999:8)

Schipol saat ini *sedang melirik* pelabuhan udara Italy. (*Horizon*, 2000:10)

(3) Similarly, water chilled in winter can be stored underground and used in summer to keep *buildings*. (*Horizon*, 2001:26)

Dengan cara yang sama, air yang didinginkan pada musim dingin dapat disimpan dalam tanah dan dimanfaatkan pada musim panas sebagai penyejuk *ruang gedung-gedung*. (*Horizon*, 2001:28)

In the sentence (1), the *-ing* forms *dredging* functions as a gerund. The *-ing* form *dredging* is derived from the verb *dredge* which is given an ending *-ing*. *Dredging* here is a gerund since it does the work of a noun and it has the force of a verb. The gerund is characterized by its function in the sentence, namely the subject of the sentence. Consequently, *dredging* in the sentence is translated into *pengerukan lumpur*.

Meanwhile, in the sentence (2), the *-ing* form *courting* functions as a continuous tense former, especially the present continuous tense one. The present continuous tense former is formed with the present tense of the auxiliary verb *be* + the present participle (Thomson and Martinet, 1986:153). The *-ing* form that is used as a present continuous tense former usually indicates an action happens at the moment of speaking. The *-ing* form *courting* which functions as a present continuous tense former is characterized by the auxiliary verb *be* (*is*), the participle (*courting*) which acts as the predicate of the sentence and the time signal (*now*). Consequently, it is translated as *sedang melirik*.

In the sentence (3), the *-ing* form *buildings* functions as a noun. Frank in *Modern English: A Practical Reference Guide* says that some of these *-ing* words have becomes so much like others nouns that they may take adjective

modification (*a good cleaning, excellent hunting*) or they may be used in plural (*blessings, weddings*) (1972:16). The *-ing* form in *buildings* which functions as a noun is characterized by its form and function. The *-ing* form *buildings* is in plural form. It is signed by the suffix *-s* (building + *-s*). Due to its functions, the *-ing* form *buildings* fills the objective position in the sentence. Consequently, *buildings* is translated as *gedung-gedung*.

Each of *-ing* forms has different functions. They may cause the English learners some difficulties in clarifying the functions of *-ing* forms and investigating their Indonesian equivalents.

1.2 The Reason of Choosing Topic

The research is based on a reason that comprehending English problems is often faced by the students of the English Department, so that the research is still regarded as a relevant study for the researcher and other readers.

Besides, the present topic, that is, English *-ing* forms, is so far never discussed as a material of thesis in the English Department of Widya Mandala University. That's why, the researcher is quite eager to do a research on the topic intended.

In addition, since the topic contains a lot of problems to investigate, the researcher feels challenged to solve them scientifically in order to get some alternative solutions on the problems.

1.3 The Statement of the Problem

In connection with the functions and the characteristics of *-ing* forms as well as their Indonesian equivalents, the researcher formulated some problems of study. They are as follows:

1. What are the functions of the *-ing* forms in *Holland Horizon*?
2. What characterizes those functions of the *-ing* forms in *Holland Horizon*?
3. What are the Indonesian equivalents of the *-ing* forms in *Holland Horizon*?
4. How are the *-ing* forms rendered into Indonesian in *Holland Horizon*?

1.4 The Objective of the Study

In line with the statement of the problems above, this study aims:

1. To clarify the functions of the *-ing* forms in *Holland Horizon*.
2. To identify the features which characterize those functions of the *-ing* forms in *Holland Horizon*.
3. To investigate the Indonesian equivalents of the *-ing* forms in *Holland Horizon*.
4. To find out the way of rendering the *-ing* forms into Indonesian in *Holland Horizon*.

1.5 The Scope of the Problem

It is important to limit the problems that are discussed in this thesis in order to get detailed information about *-ing* forms and their Indonesian equivalents. Actually, there are many problems of *-ing* forms, such as the forms, the structures, the functions, the characteristics, the meanings, the equivalents words etc. In fact, the researcher focuses the discussion on the functions, the features that characterize those functions of *-ing* forms and their Indonesian equivalents only. Further, the *-ing* forms may be viewed from various aspects in other languages. However, this research investigates the *-ing* forms just from the point of view of their equivalent in Indonesian.

1.6 The Significance of the Study

It is hoped that the result of this research may contribute something valuable for the readers, especially the English learners, namely, the *-ing* forms and their Indonesian equivalents, so that they would have a good understanding on the use of *-ing* forms in English constructions and their Indonesian equivalents. Theoretically, this study is expected to improve the learners' knowledge about *-ing* forms and their Indonesian equivalents. More specifically, the result of the study is intended to stimulate other researchers to do a further research on the same topic.

1.7 Method of the Study

Due to its source of data, this study belongs to a library research since the data of this research are taken from printed materials, namely *Holland Horizon*. Based on the activities performed in this study, it is classified as a descriptive research, because it involves the steps usually done in descriptive research, as stated by Surakhmad in *Dasar dan Teknik Research : Methodology Ilmiah* “descriptive method is a way used to solve the problem by collecting, classifying and analyzing the data” (1978:132).