

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Translation is the best way to solve the problem of communicating in any kinds of languages in the world, but translation also demands people to master at least two or more language to conduct it. Besides, there are also some factors that should be considered by the translator to produce a good translation product that are linguistic and non linguistic factors. Linguistic factors consists of words, phrases and sentences while non linguistic factors cover the cultural knowledge on both source and target language culture (Nababan : 1999).

As a means of communication translation is therefore becomes an essential part in almost every field of life. In Indonesia nowadays we can find many products of translation either in education, culture and social field or economy like industries and manufactures.

Many manufactured products are marketed in countries other than the country of origin. However, non English speaking audiences will need to know about these products, and they need to understand the benefits and the how-to-use instructions of such products.

The instruction of manufacture products that is really important to understand before it is used by the users is PatientInformation leaflet. The present study focuses on Translation Procedure in Patient Information Leaflets (PIL).

A Patient Information Leaflet (PIL) is a document enclosed in the sales package of a medicinal product and is written in the national language of the country where it is sold (Bongaarts: 2009)

Indonesia as a developing country is also one of the consumer of pharmacy products from other countries and by the development of pharmacy industries many medicinal products are manufactured in Indonesia under license from other pharmacy companies all over the world. In order to make the patient information leaflet is easily understood by consumer in Indonesia the company provides in two versions, English version and the translation in Bahasa.

The existence of Patient Information Leaflet is very important for the patient because it provides useful information about the medicines that will be consumed by patients. It consists procedural information that instructs the reader what to do. These instructions do not only include the actions a user has to undertake, but also the conditions for an action and the consequences of an action (Bongaarts : 2009).

Patient Information Leaflet as the instructive texts that its main function is instructing patients on how to use their medicine safely and correctly consists of much important information such as identification of medicine, indications for the product, information which patients need to be aware of prior to taking the medicine, dosage and usual instructions for use, description of side effects, how to store the product and other important information that the patients need.

In this perspective, usability and readability of Patient Information Leaflet are also important, because the patient as the end user must have all correct information in order to use the medicine safely and effectively.

Nowadays, medicine can be bought over-the-counter or can be prescribed by a physician. In case the patient got it over-the-counter, without intervention of a physician so, the patient needs to decide for himself (whether it is with the help of the pharmaceutical assistant or not) which medicine is suitable. Nevertheless, many patients do not consult a pharmaceutical assistant (or buy medication at the chemists where the employees' knowledge of medication is in most cases either absent or very limited) and therefore gain no extra information about the medicine. For this reason, Patient Information Leaflets are very important especially for over-the-counter medication in order to enable the patient to weigh up the medicine's pros and cons and decide if the medicine is suitable in their situation.

In case of prescribed medication, the specific medicine has been advised by the physician and in an ideal situation the patient should be able to rely on the doctor's advice. However, physicians sometimes confine to give the complete information about the medicine's working and do not have any information (or ask about) a patient's medical history and use of other medication which could cause adverse reactions. Therefore, it is extremely important that a PIL provides information on these aspects.

Translating Patient Information Leaflet is not an easy work. It should be done carefully and accurately to prevent from deviating the actual intent. Inaccuracy in translating the Patient Information Leaflet can cause the fatal risk for the patients' health because it consists of all important information that the patient needs and to be aware of taking the medicine.

According to Buzarna (2015) translating medical text requires training extensive knowledge of the subject matter besides linguistic skills. This study tackles several translation procedures that covers Direct and Oblique Translation procedures and issues encountered in the translation of medical text that cover pragmatic, linguistic, cultural and text-specific which represents the starting point of the translation process. The result shows that in translating medical text the translator usually find some problems such as the differences in structure concerning syntax and vocabulary, both in source and target language, many abbreviations and acronyms that are commonly used in medical field and another major translating problem that is content error such as incorrect uses of terms, errors in writing and ambiguities. This study gives a picture and background references about Translation Procedures in translating medical text.

Other relevant study is conducted by Dewi (2011) aimed to analyze the translation procedure of the translation product in bilingual text. The selected data were analyzed based on theory of translation procedures by Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) to identify and classify the types of translation procedure used in the text in order to get description as far as the translation has the same term equivalent, accurate, acceptable and readable. The study conducted by Dewi is relevant to this current study since the findings can be used to support the analysis of translation procedures in this study, however there are several differences between the study conducted by Dewi and this current study. The difference lies in the data source. In the study conducted by Dewi the source of data is taken from bilingual text from BBC Indonesia News while the source of data in this current study is Patient Information Leaflet (PIL).

Patient Information Leaflet is considered as medical instructive text. According to Maes and Schellens in Bongaarts (2009) its purpose is to support the instructive function of the text and has function in defining, teaching, warning and advising something in the form of declarative information.

As it is categorized as medical text, Patient Information Leaflet is usually considered as scientific text and the product of its translation is regarded as scientific translation while according to Byrne in Pedersen and Halliday (2009) scientific translation deals with pure science in kind of theory whereas technical translation relates to the practical use of scientific knowledge. Scientific translation also has different purpose from technical translation. The previous has purpose to explain, justify, and convert the pure knowledge clearly while the latter has purpose to help someone do something or present new information to the audience or consumer. Scientific translation usually very formal while technical translation is more simple and not ambiguous. In line with that the translation of Patient Information Leaflet can be categorized as technical translation.

According to Byrne in Peddersen and Halliday (2009) The purpose of a technical translation isto present new technical information to a new audience, not to reproduce the source text or reflect its style or language. Every text has to be suited the reader in order for the reader to use the information easily, properly and effectively. This also means that the translator has to consider other things than just translating words for example the culture, in the respect that in one country a user guide is meant to instruct and in another to explain.It could be applied in Patient Information Leaflet since the reader is (in most cases) willing to take the

medicine he has been prescribed, but he does not know how to use it safely and correctly.

In translating technical text, the translator usually face some problems such as there are many technical terms from source language that do not have equivalent meaning in target language. As the researcher found in the translation of Patient Information Leaflet. There are medical terms that have no equivalent meaning in the target language. So, it does not only need translator's knowledge about source and target language but also translator skill to preserve a proper equivalence of terms used in the field is needed in order to convey a good translation.

The phenomenon that arise in translating patient information leaflets are the translator mostly took the medical terms directly from the source text with or without the adjustment of the spelling rules of the target language. Since the target reader of patient information leaflets are dominated by lay people that know little about medical terms, it causes the difficulty for the target reader to understand the product of translation or badly not understand the messages that will be conveyed.

The quality of translation product depends on the translator. It means that if the translator does not do the translation process well, the quality of the translation product will decline. Therefore the translator is also responsible for the content of the translation product. That is why to achieve good translation products the translator should have adequate knowledge about translation procedures. The following is the example of phenomenon that the researcher found in the translation of patient information leaflets :

SL : The commonly observed adverse reactions are **tachycardia** and **tremor**

TL : *Efek samping yang sering dijumpai adalah **takikardia** dan **tremor***

In the sample above the word *tachycardia* in the source language was translated into *takikardia* in the target language. The translator took the word from the source language and used it in target language with some adjustment in the spelling rules of the TL. For the lay people as the target reader it would not be understood or probably cause misunderstanding of the meaning of the source language. According to Medical dictionary *tachicardia* means the high speed of the heart frequency that reach 100 per minute (for adult people). In this case, the translator applied borrowing procedure. To provide the clearer meaning or the accuracy in translation the translator can apply other types of translation procedures. The phenomenon above showed the importance of translation procedure in translation.

The writer in this thesis actually wants to see the product of translation that is in the form of translation of Patient Information Leaflets while English as the source text (ST) and Bahasa as the target text (TT). The writer wants to find out the procedures of translation used by translator. How they are realized and why the translator used those kinds of procedures.

According to Vinay and Dalbernet (2000) the procedure of translation can be divided into two main procedures, they are literal or direct translation; consists of Borrowing, Calque, and Literal translation, and oblique translation; consists of Transposition, Equivalent, Modulation and Adaptation. Literal or direct translation procedures are used when structural and conceptual elements of the source language can be transposed into the target language. For example, I love

you very much which is translated into *saya sangat mencintaimu*, is the example of literal translation procedure because the direct transfer of source language text into a grammatically and idiomatically target text. Meanwhile, oblique translation procedures are used when the structural or conceptual elements of the source language cannot be directly translated without altering meaning or upsetting the grammatical and stylistics elements of the target language. For example, Hello which can be translated into *halo, selamat pagi*, etc, it is the example of modulation, because of the variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view.

In this thesis, the writer would like to analyze the translation procedures found in the Patient Information Leaflets.

The following are the examples of translation procedure in Patient Information Leaflet :

Example 1 :

ST: **Therapy** should be discontinued in case **contraindication** is discovered

TT : ***Terapi*** harus dihentikan saat ditemukan ***kontraindikasi***

In the sample above, the translator used direct translation procedure that is borrowing. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) the translator used borrowing by incorporating a source text element into target text, by easily filling a gap in the target language and add a bit of source language colour to the target text. In this case, the translator directly carried over the lexical items from the source language (English) into target language (Bahasa). The words *therapy* and *contraindication* are translated into *terapi* and *kontraindikasi*, in this case

naturalized borrowing was realized by changing the form of the words without changing the meaning of the words. It was just changing or deleting some letters, like in translating as in the sample above the translator only deleted the letter [h] and changing the letter [y] become [i]. Actually the term therapy can be translated into *pengobatan* but the translator left it untranslated. Therapy means the attempted remediation of a health problem, usually following the diagnosis. In the medical field, it is usually synonymous with treatment. In Indonesia the term *terapi* has been a common term and widely used. The translator left this term untranslated since Indonesian has already known this term and would like to maintain the technical terms of the source language.

In case of translating the word *contraindication* the translator applied naturalized borrowing. It was only applied by changing the form of the word without changing the meaning. Actually the term *contraindication* has no equivalent term in Bahasa so the translator use the word *kontraindikasi* in the target language.

Example 2 :

SL : **Known**, past or suspected breast cancer

TL : ***Diketahui mengidap***, ada riwayat atau diduga adanya kanker payudara

It is clear that in the source text above, there was a source language that was translated into a target language by using Oblique translation Procedure namely transposition. For instance the word *known* is translated into *diketahui mengidap*. The translator changed the word into phrases. According to Vinay and Darbelnet (2000) Transposition is the procedure which involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. In this case, the

translator translated the word *known* into phrase *diketahui mengidap*. The translator only changing the grammatical category without changing the meaning. It is done to get the stylistic effect in the translation.

The researcher is interested to analyze Translation Procedure in Patient Information Leaflet as first, it is the translation product which is issued by pharmaceutical company that has very important function to provide vital information about medicine for the patient especially the patient who consume the medicine for a long period. It is hoped that this research can be useful for many people. Second, the research about translation of medical or technical text is more needed nowadays as the development of technology and science so the researcher is interested to make a research in another source of data that is Patient Information Leaflet. Third, there are many problems in translation especially in translating scientific or technical text because there are many technical or scientific terms in the texts so the researcher would like to see what procedure that the translator used in translating Patient Information Leaflet (PIL).

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the problems are formulated in questions as the following :

- 1) What types of Translation Procedures are used in Patient Information Leaflet?
- 2) How are the Translation Procedures realized in Patient Information Leaflets?
- 3) Why are the Translation Procedures realized in translating Patient Information Leaflets?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the problems of the study, the objectives of this research are :

- 1) to identify the types of Translation Procedure used in Patient Information Leaflet,
- 2) to describe how Translation Procedures realized in Patient Information Leaflet, and
- 3) to explain why certain Translation Procedures are realized in translating Patient Information Leaflets.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study attempts to describe and to explain the translation procedure used in the Patient information Leaflets as a product of translation which were translated from English into Bahasa Indonesia. To avoid the scope of this study is too wide the researcher will focus her research on Translation Procedures based on theory of Vinay and Darbelnet (2000). The main aspect of this study is to describe the types of Translation Procedure used in Patient Information Leaflet, how the procedures are realized and why the Procedures are realized in translating Patient Information Leaflets.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

Findings of the research are expected to be useful for the readers both theoretically and practically in some respect.

1. Theoretically, findings can significantly be useful for :
 - (a) Review of literature for the coming researcher,
 - (b) The guiding information for the students of translation studies about Translation Procedures.
 - (c) The guidance for the readers of material and understanding the types of Translation Procedures.
2. Practically, the usefulness of findings is described as the following :
 - a. It is expected that the translator will find the right way, especially in translating any kinds of medical text which the product is needed by the lay persons.
 - b. It will give contribution for the translator or students of translation courses or the readers who are interested in studying translation especially in translation procedures.