

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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1.1 Background of the Study

The world is inhabited by many people. Long time ago, people had made countries and then they had their own cultures and languages. The cultures and the languages become different in countries. The languages used in one country are not same with that used in another.

Human beings have mutual needs. They need to interact one another in order to get information from other countries. They want to know certain things about what other people have done or what other people have invented. When they want to communicate or to get information, they use language. In other word, they involve language as a means of communication to get what they want. The problem is, do the people really get what they want from other people who speak different language from them clearly? The answer is surely not. That is why one should master or at least know more than one language.

Information needed by the people is written in some reading materials such as: books, magazines, newspapers, journals, and novels. At this point, only translation can bring solution to solve the problem of transferring information. Translation plays great role that is as a medium of telling the information contain in the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). Furthermore, Yusuf (1994:8) states that

'translation is defined as the activity of human in transferring a set of information or message- verbal and non-verbal – from source information into target information.

Translation is not an easy process because in doing translation, there are some rules that must be obeyed by translator. At least the translator must master the SL because every language has its own system. Every language has its own grammatical or structural system in conveying an idea. The translator must be able to transfer the structure of SL to the appropriate structure of TL. So, the result of translating can be understood by the listener or the reader. Finlay in Simatupang (1999:20) states "ideally, the translation should give the sense of the original in such a way that the reader is unaware that s/he is reading a translation".

Furthermore, Nida and Taber (1974:4) state 'anything that can be said in one language can be said in another, unless the form is an essential element of these message; the best translation does not sound like translation'. It means that the translator must effort the readers of translation do not realize that s/he is reading a translation.

Nowadays, there are many books written in foreign languages have been translated into Indonesian. The books are good for Indonesian people to increase their knowledge. In this case, the writer is interested in analyzing changes of experiential function in translation work. Besides, there are only some studies concerning about experiential function with different data. Those data are collected from poems, drug brochures, or newspaper's headline. Here, the writer collected the data from translation work in textbook. She analyses the experiential function found in English medical textbook and its Indonesian translation.

The writer chooses experiential function in translation work because she wants to see the changes of the elements of the experiential function from the source language into the target language. She analyses the experiential function (one of the three metafunctions of language) because it represents the human experience. People share their experience to others using clauses and sentences. The clauses and sentences are found in a text and a text is found in a book. The textbook is relevant to be analyzed experiential function. Halliday (1985:29) states 'critically, a text is a semantic unit rather than a grammatical one. Consequently, a text is realized by clauses but it does not consist of clauses. Simply speaking, the writer give an example to show how she analyses the data.

SL: Ilich suggest,	there	is	a movement
Sayer Verbal		Existential	Existent

TL: Sesuai dengan saran Ilich,	terdapat	sebuah gerakan
Cir: angel	Eexistrential	Existent

From the example above, the writer wants to analyze how verbal process in the SL (Ilich suggest) changes into circumstance angel in the TL. (sesuai dengan saran Ilich) and what makes them change.

There are three types of metafunctions of language. They are: experiential function, interpersonal function, and textual function. The writer doesn't use interpersonal function because it is not relevant in analyzing textbook. It relates to conversation because it has an interaction between speakers. The writer doesn't use textual function because it organizes not represents human experience. It relates to the sequence of experience.

The writer chooses medical textbook entitled Pain in Childbearing and Its Control because the textbook was bought by the writer in order to get information about childbearing. She has been just giving birth by caesarean section. So, she wanted to know how to recover her health after surgical operation and to take care her babies. Beside, the textbook is used by her husband who is a doctor and is studying obstetrics and gynecology. In practice, the writer uses the textbook as her data to be analyzed in her thesis.

The writer determines the English medical textbook as the source language (SL) and its Indonesian version as the target language (TL).

1.2 The Problems of the Study

The problems of the study are formulated as the following:

1. How does the process change from the SL into the TL?
2. How does the participant change from the SL into the TL?
3. How does the circumstance change from the SL into the TL?
4. Why do the elements of experiential function change?
5. What is the proportion of the elements of experiential function that have been changed from the SL into the TL?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objective of this research is to answer the problems as what have been mentioned in the previous point. They are:

1. to explain how the process changes from the SL into the TL,

2. to explain how the participant changes from the SL into the TL,
3. to explain how the circumstance changes from the SL into the TL,
4. to explain why the elements of experiential function change and
5. to count the proportions of the elements of experiential function that have been change from the SL into the TL.

Specifically, the objective of this research is to apply Halliday's theory about experiential function found in English medical textbook and its Indonesian version.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

It is impossible for the writer to represent all linguistic problems in her thesis. So that, she is going to analyze only about experiential function in both English medical textbook and its Indonesian translation with the reference to Halliday's theory about way of representing patterns of experience within the text.

The writer limits the analysis only on:

- a. Experiential function in the SL and the TL
- b. SL textbook entitled *Pain in Childbearing and Its Control* written by Rosemary Mander
- c. TL textbook entitled *Nyeri Persalinan* translated by dr. Bertha Sugiarto

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to be significant in two respects, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings justify or verify Halliday's theory about experiential function. Practically, the findings will be helpful for the

students of university that studying about metafunction especially experiential function because they can learn what the experiential function is, what the examples of experiential function are.

