

ABSTRACT

Nasution, Linny Rustina. Registration Number: 082188310035. Equivalence of English Pre-Modifiers in Indonesian Bilingual Physics and Chemistry Textbooks of the *Sekolah Menengah Atas*. A Thesis: English Applied Linguistics Study Program, Postgraduate School, State University of Medan, 2011.

The purpose of this research is three-folds; (1) to find out the closest equivalents of the BI pre-modifiers in nominal group constructions; (2) to find out and describe the possibilities of loss and gain of information, and (3) to find out and describe the reasons of the pre-modifiers are translated as they are. The method used is content analysis with some objectives, i.e. find out the conceptual framework for a practical finding in the equivalence of English pre-modifiers in bilingual Physics and Chemistry textbooks as the sources of data. The data are all pre-modifiers in both SL and TL. The research findings are (1) some combinations of pre-modifiers can be seen in terms of two structures, namely logical and experiential structures, e.g. the translation equivalent of pre-modifier *the concept of redox reaction* which is equivalent to *konsep reaksi redox*. Category shift occurred in this analysis, as in pre-modifier of nominal group construction in *the chemical reaction* becomes a clause *reaksi kimia*. Then, for class shift is in *an organic chemical compound* becomes *suatu senyawa kimia organik*. In this translation, the words *organic* and *chemical* are adjectives in SL. Unit shift occurred in *dichlorine heptaoxide* becomes *diklor heptaoksida*. The definite article *an* is not translated but it does not change the meaning because the different system between SL and TL. (2) the translation by using procedures of translation as proposed by Vinay and Dabernet, as in : *dichlorine heptaoxide* in SL becomes *diklor heptaoksida* in TL and it is called borrowing: *the equivalent reaction* is equivalent to *reaksi ekivalen*, in this case literal procedure of translation is applied. (3) the theory of loss and gain of information (Nida 1985) and the occurrence of gain and loss of information caused by the differences in the structure and culture of both the SL and TL. The conclusion is category shift occurs in pre-modifier of nominal group construction *mn*, *mn*, *h* and it is translated into different structure such as *H*, *Qn*, *Qn*. The implications of the study are it can function as subject and complement in a clause and as the complement of a preposition in a prepositional phrase.