CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Translation is an activity of understanding text in one language, which is commonly referred to as the source language and expresses the understanding about the reading text into another language, which is referred to as the target language.The final of those activities are carried out by a person called as translator. Translator is someone who translates source text into the target text in order to get the quivalent from its translation. Simply translating is attempts to convert a form of language into another language (target language) while maintaining comparability aspects of equivalent all elements in it, namely phrases, clauses, paragraphs, and so forth . Both verbally and in writing. In other words, translation is an attempt to convey the message contained in the source language into the target language equivalently. (Newmark,1988:5).

Newmark (1988:5-7) explains that translation is the translator's desire to contribute the meaning of a text to another language. Translation is one of the instruments in the introduction of culture from one nation to another. One of the problems faced in translation is the existence of cultural differences between the source language and the target language, for example differences in mindset and feeling, or material culture differences. According to Newmark, the most difficult translation is the translation of literature and the translation of one's opinion because the meaning of one word is as important as the meaning of the whole

sentence. In addition, in an effort to make a sentence according to the text, compromise or repeated adjustments and rearrangements are needed (1988: 162).

Sometimes to find out the good equivalence, a translator must read a source text and comprehend the message contained in it. Then convey the same message to the target text. A good equivalence cannot be given by a translator to the readers. because of each translator must have their own strategies to understand and express the message. A source text translated by five translators will produce five target text which have different characteristics. In addition, the reason why a perferct equivalence in translation is impossible because of the language norms and culture have different from source language and target language. The interpreter's task is to reveal the differences from language and culture in the source text and target text so that the readers are able to understand the message, meaning and purpose to be conveyed and transfered into the target text (Venuti:2004).Translation study can be directed at functions, products, or process. From several aspects of translation can be investigated, considerations regarding research methodology must be considered carefully. However, it should be understood that translation study should be directed at the translation process b ecause through the research of the translation process, the translation phenomenon can be expressed comprehensively and holistically.

The main thing of translation activities is the transfering of linguistic messages in the source text translated tothe target language. In carrying out translation activities often translators encounter some obstacles due to various differences between the source language and the target language. For this reason, there are many osbstacles found in translating the source language to the target

language. The obstacle is interferences. Lekova (2010:320) states that from the point of view of psycholinguistics, it is a negative transfer of language habits and skills from the mother tongue or from a foreign language to another foreign language. From a linguistic point of view, interference is an interaction or a change in linguistic structures and structural elements. It appears to be a deviation from linguistic norms in the spoken and written language. Interference may result in an interaction or a change in meanings of expressions or grammatical structures. It might lead to some mistakes in translation in terms of grammar, meaning and some lexical items of language. The ways the L1 hinder someone who is learning a second language may be classified as grammatical interference, semantical interference and lexical interference.

Translation is not only in written but also in spoken. But, translation is not an easy thing to do by just translating word for word. Therefore, there are some words that cannot be understood from the SL to the TL. The importance of translation can be seen in daily life. It is found many kinds of translation and they are translated from certain language. The result of translation contains of information that is needed by human for science, entertainment, and education, such as: text books, novels, newspapers, magazines, and tabloids. One of the results of translations is the *Indonesian Version of Qualitative Research, which Kualitative Riset* mistakes interference and this for distoration mislead of the needs. A book of research methodology written in English (Miles and Huberman) and translated into Indonesian by Tjetpep Rohendi Rohidi (1997) is entitled "*Analisis Data Kualitatif*". The book of research methodology was translated into Indonesian in order to make the all the contents such word, phrases and sentences

can be understood and used not only in the English who can speak English language, but also by other communities who cannot speak English as like Indonesian people. For instance

SL : **Qualitative data**, usually in the form of the words rather than number, have always been the staple of some fields in the **social scienc**e, notably **anthropology**, history and **political** science

TL : *Data **kualitatif***, yang lebih nerupakan wujud kata-kata dari pada deretan angka-angka, senantiasa menjadi bahan utama bagi ilmu-ilmu *social* tertentu terutama dalam bidang ***antropolog**i*, sejarah, dan ilmu ***politik***

Based on the sampel data above it was clear that the source language as qualiative data, ***social, anthropology and politic occurred*** interference in translation. The interference was like naturalization process. It should be done in order to equalize by the target language. The equivalent occurred with adjust the spelling and the words. Absorption with adjustments generally refers to the words of the original words. Thus it will occur in spelling, harmonized with the Indonesia rules. It showed as the words qualitative data speled by changing the letter /q,ve/ from source language to be kualitatif data /k,fie/, social /c/ changed into sosial /s/, antrophology /ph,gy/ naturelized to be antropologi /po,gi/ and included the word politic /c/ became politik /k/ in target language. It was caused lexical level and word formation realated between linguistic system in English and Indonesian as target language. The naturalization words from SL to TL by normalizing the pronouncation and spelling directly use the terms of the source language in the translation process without changing the letter of the terms. Therefore, the word transferred then become loan words or borrowing words.

Newmark (1988:5) states that translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. It means that to

infer that translation is the process of transferring meaning from source language into target language. In the study of translation interference, there are numerous studied that have raised issues on the different phenomenon used in interference. Jafarova (2017) in his study found that interference is a very common and normal issue which can be overcome after the careful observation and patient practice. Interference in this case happened because the morphological process in English language,especially in the verb construction. In English,verb does not need the inflectional morphology to make the sentence clear as the Azerbaijani language. Meanwile Nugraha (2013) there are two attitudes towards translating English cursing to Indonesian, that is, first, the English cursing is translated to the Indonesian cursing and second, the English cursing is translated literally to Indonesian. Further, the present writer has found out that the interlingua interference has affected the translation process of English cursing to Indonesian and the suitable method for translating English cursing to Indonesian is adaptation based on Newmark (1988). Then Sabbah (2015) found that to clarify the differences between Arabic and English and how these differences cause Arab learners of English to make mistakes in producing the target language. Errors in forming tenses, pronouns, relative clauses, adverbs, adjectives, nouns, articles, pro nunciation and punctuation were listed. A lot of examples were used to illustrate these errors.At the end of the current paper, the researcher listed recommendations as a contribution to guide the English as a second language instructors on what might be regarded good pedagogical strategies and techniques to deal with their students' errors.

Newmark (1991:78) states that interference include cases when sentence length, punctuation, proper names, neologisms, or cultural words are evidently transferred in the translation, in fact all cases where the language of the translation is manifestly affected whether appropriately or not by the language of the original. In this sense interference is an intrinsic factor in any translation.

To mastery of two languages sometimes do not balance or equal. And it causes the distoration. This thing is known as interferences. In mastering foreign language or second language. It is also influenzed by source language when it is translated into target language.

The ability to master unbalanced or unequal languages often leads to irregularities. This is known as interference. In the mastery of a foreign language or a second language. It is also inseparable from the influence of the first language or source of the language. As the case with textbooks that are used as for students at the university. At the university level especially those with English majors, the language component in this case the English language book in the student's point of use includes phonology, grammar, lexical/vocabulary presented through an English book. From the learning process above can be concluded that the student would have the ability to write and translate the good. But in fact, although language learning covers a fairly long period, it is generally observed that students have not yet been able to translate a simple, meaningless, intangible sentence without language into another language. Make mistakes or mistakes. Errors are caused by mother language interference when writing and translating English sentences. According to Weinreich (1982) says: "Interference occurs if there is a system intrusion (phonology, grammar, lexicons, semantics) Interference of

language also occurs in the research book of qualiataive Miles and Huberman (1994) in which the English sentence translation into Indonesia more experienced to difficult and also the translation is more likely to strike the source language than the target language.

When the SL and the TL are widely different in structure and linguistic background, there cannot be an exact equivalent transferred from the SL into the TL. To overcome the differences in characteristics of these languages, the translator is required to understand the structure and culture of both languages. It can be said that translation is a complicated process encompassing both linguistic and non-linguistic problems.

In fact, the process of finding equivalents in the two languages is that the translator should first decode the ST, that is, to figure out the meaning/ message/ intention of the original speaker or writer and then ask himself or herself how the same decoded meaning/ message/ intention is encoded in the target text (TT).

So, the translator as the person who plays an important role in conveying the message of SL should not only master the language but also be competent in finding the closest natural equivalent of TL lexical items.

In translating science book, a good translator should understand not only the language but also the culture of both, the SL and the TL. In the process of translating the proverbs, a translator needs to know the meaning equivalence to render meaning in SL into TL properly.

Based on the description above, then it is considered to conduct the research about translation interference in "Qualitative Data Analysis" Miles and Huberman (1994) translated from English as source language into Indonesian as

target language. Finally, this study is entitled "Translation Interference in Indonesian Version of *Analisis Data Kualitatif of Miles and Huberman*".

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study are formulated as the follows.

1. What types of translation interferences are used in Indonesian version of *Analisis Data Kualitatif book* ?

2. How are the translation interferences realized in Indonesian version of *Analisis Data Kualitatif book* ?

3. Why are the translation interferences realized in the way they are ?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problem of the study, the objectives of the study are :

1. to analyze the types of translation interference are used in translating of Indonesian version of *Analisis Data Kualitatif Miles and Huberman* from English into Indonesian.

2. to describe the realization of translation interference are used in translating of procdure in translating of Indonesian version of *Analisis Data Kualitatif of Miles and Huberman* from English into Indonesian, and

3. to explain the reasons of of translation interference are used in translating of procdure in translating of Indonesian version of *Analisis Data Kualitatif Miles and Huberman* from English into Indonesian.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of this research is limited to types of translated interference on the Newmarrk's theory (1988) which consists of three types namely syntatical, lexical, and cultural interference.The process of interferrence namely transference, naturalization, cultural equivalanet, functional equivalent synonymy and lexical interference.There are three kinds of research methodology written by Miles and Huberman. They are *Reseach of Qualitative Data Analysis* as the first edition (1984) and the second is *Qualitative Data Analysis* (1984) and the third edition is *Qualitative Data Analysis* (2014). In this study is limited to the second edition of *Analisis Data Kualitatif of Miles and Huberman* (1994) which is translated from English as source language into Indonesian as target language.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to be relevant and significant theoretically and practically. The findings can give some contribution to all readers for those who are concerned with this field. In the following significances of the study are stated theoretically and practically.

a. Theoretically

Theoretically, the usefulness of the findings is described as the following:

(1) The study can enrich the knowledge about translating from SL to the TL,   particularly from English into Indonesian language.

(2) The study improves the implication of interference in translating from SL   to the TL in order to not occurr the distoration.

b. Practically

Practically, findings of study offer the following:

(1)   By knowing the translation interference, it is expected for the translators will be able to apply the appropriate method or theory in translating the text book from English into Indonesian.

(2)   It also would like to contribute information to the practitioners, prospective translators, students of translation courses and any other readers who are interested in studying translation especially in translation interference.

(3)   It is also helpul for the students and researchers who have the interest to employee the translation interference as for practical used and reference.