CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   The Background of the Study

The arbitrariness of language is a cause for the variations among languages. Speakers of different languages mix the sounds of those languages differently to make the words which refer to objects / concepts; they mix the words in different ways to make structural patterns. It makes translation is needed to transfer information and knowledge from one community in one country to another country. In an attempt to translate the message of Source Language into the Target Language, the translator must understand SL and TL structures, have the Writing skills in the target language, the knowledge of National characteristics where the language is spoken, and need to consider different culture of both languages.

When we are talking about translation, of course there are two senses relates with it. The first of two senses relates to translation as a process which focuses on the role of the translator in taking the original or source text (ST) and turning it into a text in another language (the target text: TT), the second to the product which centers on the concrete translation the product produced by the translator.

Translation is a phenomenon that has a huge effect on everyday life. Every year, many books have been translated into several languages in the world. One of

them is from English into Bahasa Indonesia. It is not surprising that the needs of translation product increases nowadays. Translation itself is not only a linguistic act, it is also a cultural one. It is said to be so because translation always involves both language and culture as it cannot be separated. Translators should pay great attention to the differences in kind and degree of conventionalization in the source and target cultures when transferring a text from one culture to another.

Take an example in our country, the translation practice plays an important role, especially in academic fields. Translation enables the university students easily access to new information from the textbooks that have been translated into Bahasa Indonesia. Most of textbooks used by the university students are written in English. It leads the translating activities increase as well as the needs of using the translation version in academic community. Some experts try to translate those textbooks into Bahasa Indonesia with or without coordination with the linguists.

In translating the ST into TT, the translator always faces several problems. One of them is the occurrence of interference. Interference is occurred simply because every language in the world possesses different characteristics and structures. It is also happened because of the linguistic and cultural gaps between languages.

The notion of interference that can easily be seen in a cultural text brought this investigation i.e. to investigate whether the interference also happened in the translated scientific text as pharmacy textbook. It is a new phenomenon in translation since there is no researches have investigated the interference in such a scientific text as pharmacy textbook.

Since pharmacy textbook is considered as informative text which is emphasizing the accurate information, it is needed be investigated whether the phenomenon of interference occurred in such a scientific text as pharmacy textbook or not. It is simply because this text is widely used by expertise in pharmacy as well as by the pharmacy students in a university. It means that these texts must be translated with no serious mistakes. If the interference disturbs the translator in translating the scientific texts, moreover, if it is causing the translator mistranslated these kind of text, the meaning of the ST will be distorted. This situation will then lead the reader to misinterpret the meaning.

The example of translation practices in pharmacy is the translation of pharmacy textbooks from English into Bahasa Indonesia. One of them is the translation of "Phytochemical Methods: a Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis" into "*Metode Fitokimia: Penuntun Cara Modern Menganalisis Tumbuhan.*" This book is considered as an important textbook for pharmacy students at University of Sumatera Utara, especially for those seventh semester students whom are intended to conduct their thesis.

But there is something unnatural in translating the ST into the TT. It is started with title of the book. Lexically and semantically, the title should be *Metode Fitokimia: **Sebuah Panduan** Cara Moderen **Analisis** Tumbuhan*. By translating *Plant Analysis* into *Menganalisis Tumbuhan,* the translator uses Newmark's translation procedures i.e. *transposision*. It is the changing of one part of speech for another such as from verb to noun, from noun to adjective, from noun to verb, and so on. Although this procedure is the commonest structural change taken by the translator, but for such a sensitive and serious text as

pharmacy it should not be happened. Not only that, the translator also eliminates the word *a* in which can be translated into *sebuah* as its equivalence.

The unnatural equivalence in the title of the book becomes the starting point in choosing that textbook as the primer data of this research. Relating to this phenomenon, the assumption in our society which more or less stated that medicines from abroad is more effective and clinically tested qualified than those medicines produced by our country becomes the first reason to conduct this thesis. It is assume that this situation happened not because of the unqualified pharmacists but the textbooks which read by them have wrong interpretation because of the distorted meaning from the ST in the TT which means that the translated textbooks have bad quality.

To solve the problems during translating process, such as interference, several methods and procedures of translation are applied by the translator. He should choose and decide the best translation methods and procedures to find the best equivalence for the translated text. In this way, he has minimized the percentage of inaccurateness in the translated text.

As it has mentioned previously that the translated text of "Phytochemical Methods: A Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis" is used by the seventh semester students of USU, it is necessary to evaluate the quality of this translated text. So, this thesis is aimed to describe the translation procedures and translation interference occurred in the translated text of "Phytochemical Methods: A Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis" and to evaluate the quality of that translated text. The evaluation of the quality of the translation is

based on the theory of translation quality assessment which consist of three main parts i.e. accuracy, acceptability and readability. It is simply to prove whether this translated text is appropriate for the readers or not.

1.2   The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study are:

1.   What syntactical interference and translation procedure applied in the translated text of "Phytochemical Methods: a Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis"?

2.   How is the quality of the translated text of "Phytochemical Methods: a Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis"?

1.3   The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of the study, the objectives of this study are:

1.   To describe the syntactical interference occurred as well as the types of translation procedures applied in the translated text of "Phytochemical Methods: a Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis".

2.   To explain the quality of the translated text of "Phytochemical Methods: a Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis"

1.4   The Significance of the Study

This thesis is expected to be able to give some significance both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this thesis is expected to able to give a

general understanding of the interference in translation in translating such a serious text as pharmacy textbook, especially in "Phytochemical Methods: a Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis" into *Metode Fitokimia: Penuntun Cara Modern Menganalisis Tumbuhan* and to be the base investigation for the next researchers to deepen the analysis as well as to enrich the translation field.

Realizing that pharmacy textbooks are serious textbooks that may not be translated inaccurately, this research is aimed to awaken the awareness of the translators to have synergy between the linguists and the expertise in pharmacy to produce the best translation version of pharmacy textbooks. It is also to awaken the awareness of the pharmacy textbook readers to be more selective in choosing a qualified guiding book.
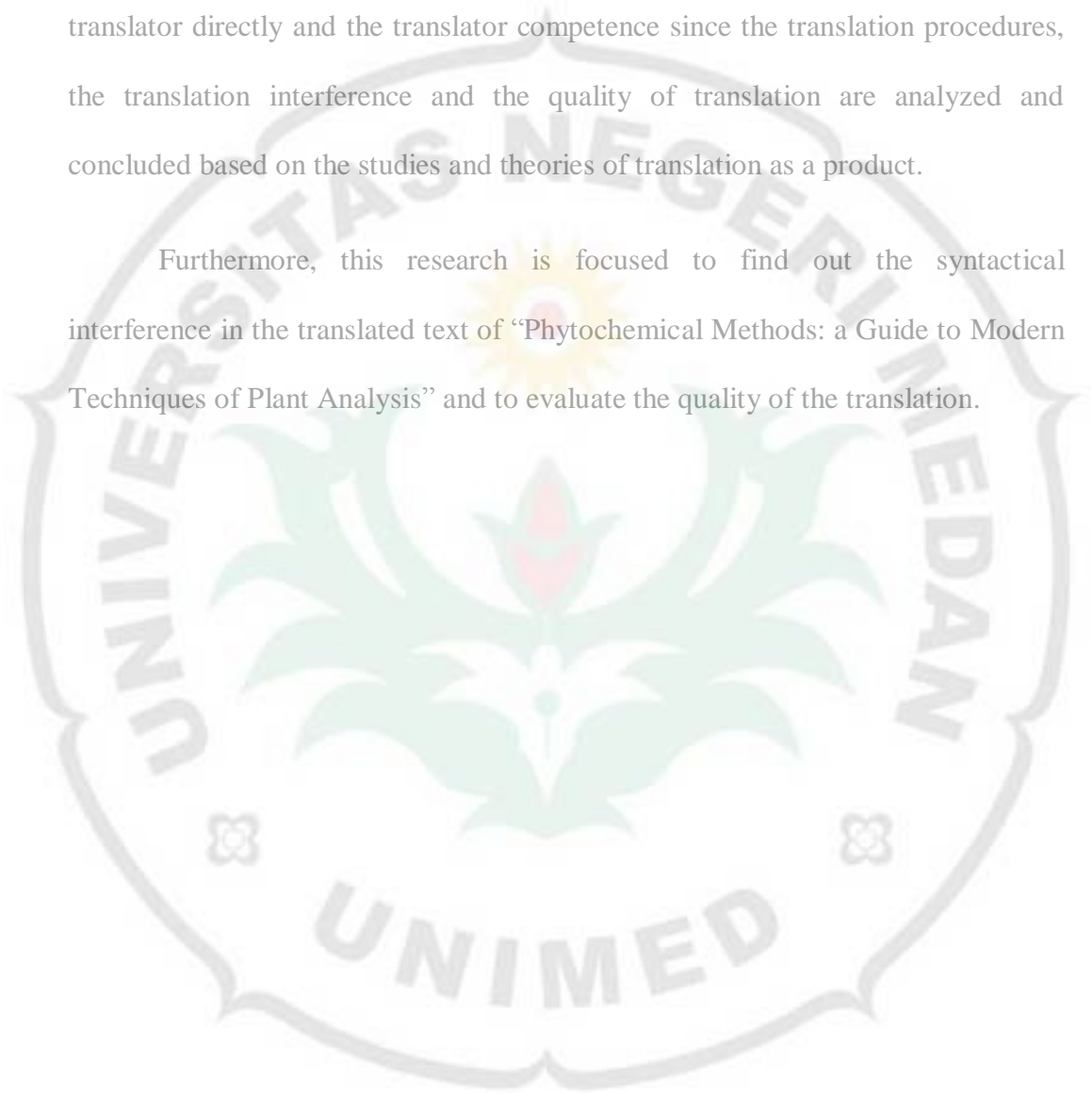
1.5 The Scope of the Study

This thesis is focused on translation as a product. The translation product in this case refers to a written text, specifically, a translated pharmacy textbook which is used by USU's pharmacy students entitled "*Metode Fitokimia: Penuntun Cara Modern Menganalisis Tumbuhan*" (from the original "Phytochemical Methods: a Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis").

The analysis in this thesis only focuses on the translation procedures, the translation interference and the quality of translation in a translated text of "Phytochemical Methods: a Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis". The units of translation used in this analysis are only focused on word, phrase, clause and sentence.

Thus, the analysis and findings in this thesis are not related with the translator directly and the translator competence since the translation procedures, the translation interference and the quality of translation are analyzed and concluded based on the studies and theories of translation as a product.

Furthermore, this research is focused to find out the syntactical interference in the translated text of "Phytochemical Methods: a Guide to Modern Techniques of Plant Analysis" and to evaluate the quality of the translation.