ABSTRACT

Sulinda: The Students' Interferences in Translating Thesis Abstract from Indonesian into English, English Applied Linguistic Study Program, Postgraduate School, State University of Medan, 2015.

The study aims at describing the interference in translating the thesis abstract. This research belongs to content analysis. The data of this research is the abstract sentences containing the interference. The data source is thesis abstracts of English Department students of Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al – Washliyah Medan. The data was collected by using newmark's theory of type of interference. The data analyzed by using data reduction, data display, and verification. The findings showed the students' interference in translating thesis abstract from Indonesian into English are: 1)forming question interference, 2) pluralization, 3)mixing interference, 4) prepositionalization interference, 5)forming positive statement interference, 6) redundancy interference 7) missing apostrophe interference, 8) missing article interference, 9) missing "be" interference, and 10) connector interference. It can be concluded that   are belongs to lexical interference. Pluralization interference, repositionalization interference, missing article interference, missing "be" interference, connector interference are belongs to syntactical interference. While there was no cultural interference found.

ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan interferensi dalam menerjemahkan abstrak skripsi. Penelitian ini termasuk analisis isi. Data dari penelitian ini adalah kalimat abstrak yang mengandung interferensi. Sumber data adalah abstrak skripsi mahasiswa Departemen Bahasa Inggris Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al Washliyah Medan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menggunakan teori Newmark tentang jenis inteferensi. Data dianalisis dengan menggunakan reduksi data, display data, dan verifikasi. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa interferensi siswa dalam menerjemahkan skripsi abstrak dari bahasa Indonesia ke bahasa Inggris adalah: 1)forming question interference, 2) pluralization, 3)mixing interference, 4) prepositionalization interference, 5)forming positive statement interference, 6) redundancy interference 7) missing apostrophe interference, 8) missing article interference, 9) missing "be" interference, and 10) connector interference. Dapat disimpulkan bahwa forming question interference, mixing interference, forming positive statement interference, redundancy interference, missing apostrophe interference, termasuk lexical interference. Pluralization interference, repositionalization interference, missing article interference, missing "be" interference, connector interference termasuk syntactical interference. Sedangkan cultural interference tidak ditemukan.