

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF THE RESEARCH

2.1. Students and Their Problem of Translation

It is widely known that the students of University must read plenty of textbooks written mostly in foreign language, particularly in English. Assignments from their lecturers demand them to write reports of papers regularly. Therefore they can get good understanding and also scores of the subjects learned by them. For that purpose they must read several English textbooks, magazines or journals that are available in the faculty or university library. Otherwise, they will remain in a low ranking position.

By the end of the SMA academic year, the English subject has been taught for six years. Considering the number of time, it is assumed that they should have comprehended an English sentence or text. The fact, however, shows that they are still weak at reading comprehension. It is assumed to occur in part because of their unfamiliarity with some other more important aspects that greatly affect the kinds and natures of meanings of word in a sentence or a text.

The material of English that is taught at the University usually conforms to every faculty. The general material is almost the same such as: reading comprehension

vocabulary, structure and translation. The difference is on the type of discourse. For example, student of Medicine, Pharmacy and Science & Math Faculty, usually learn scientific discourse. In their faculty they learn about scientific subjects such as Anatomy, Biology, Chemistry, Math, Physics etc. But in their translation work, some errors are still found. It seems that they still face difficulties in translation.

The mastery of both the source and the receptor languages is not the only requirement to be a translator. In the process of translating one may face non linguistic problem as well as linguistic problem.

The linguistic problem are those related to the language both the RL and SL, while the others are included in the non linguistic problems. The non linguistic include the background knowledge required in understanding the text being translated and the special use in certain field. If someone has mastered both the RL and SL, it only means that he is free from the linguistic problem (or a part of the Linguistic problem) and he still faces the non-linguistic problems.

Suryawinata studied the difficulties ahead of students in the learning English Indonesian translation in which the sample is a group of students who have got credit for reading comprehension. He stated that :

a. In translating scientific text the mastery of term is

the main problem, as the term involve the concept and the basic of the science in the text they are translating.

- b. The difficulties in reexpressing the ideas in English which are acceptable in the semantic and syntactic of the Indonesian sentence.
- c. Other difficulties are those caused by : false cognate, multiple meaning, translation void or word which does not have equivalence in Indonesian, the tendency to translationase (formal fidelity) which may be caused by the low mastery of Indonesian. (Suryawinata, 1986:59)

2.2. The Material of Test

The material under investigation is taken from English mid and final test of students of Faculty of Pharmacy. There are ten English sentences must be translated into Indonesian by the students. To evaluate the data, the writer makes the plausible interpretation based on method and process of translation. From the material below the data of students' translation works are analyzed by way of contrastive and error analysis.

Translate the following sentence into the correct Bahasa Indonesia (mid-test).

1. An atomic clock that operates with an ammonia molecule may be used to check the accuracy of prediction based on Einstein's relativity theories.

2. When the blood sugar concentration goes down, the liver reconverts some of its stored glycogen into glucose.
3. A strict vegetarian is a person who never in his life eats anything derived from animals.
4. "Spare parts" surgery, the simple routine replacement of all worn out organs by new ones, is still a dream of the distant future.
5. Scientist have been exploring the mysterious of stress for nearly 50 years and have not yet reach a consensus about how to define it.

Plausible Interpretation

1. Suatu jam atom yang digerakkan dengan molekul amoniak dapat digunakan untuk menguji ketepatan prediksi berdasarkan teori relativitas Einstein.
2. Ketika konsentrasi gula darah menurun, hati mengubah sejumlah cadangan glikogen menjadi glukosa.
3. Vegetarian sejati yaitu orang yang selama hidupnya tidak pernah memakan sesuatu yang berasal dari hewan.
4. Pembedahan/pencangkokan organ-organ tubuh, yang merupakan penggantian organ-organ yang telah rusak dengan yang baru secara rutin dan mudah sederhana, masih merupakan impian impian di masa depan.
5. Para ilmuwan telah menyelidiki misteri "stress" selama hampir 50 tahun dan masih belum mencapai kesepakatan tentang bagaimana mendefinisikannya.

Final-Test

1. The speed at which an animal lives is determined by measuring the rate at which it uses oxygen.
2. A mammal or a bird that weighed only two and a half grams would strive to death.
3. Woman have only to 60 to 70 per cent as much as men for their body mass.
4. The heart of an electronic computer lies in its vacuum tubes, or transistor.
5. Its electronics circuits work a thousand times faster than the nerve human brain.

Plausible Interpretation

1. Kecepatan/lama hidup seekor binatang bisa ditentukan dengan mengukur jumlah pemakaian oksigen.
2. Mamalia atau burung yang beratnya hanya 2,5 gram akan mati karena kelaparan.
3. Tubuh wanita hanya mengandung 60-70% dari seluruh jumlah otot yang dimiliki pria.
4. Pusat dari komputer elektronik terletak pada tabung hampa udaranya atau transistor.
5. Sirkuit elektroniknya bekerja seribu kali lebih cepat dibanding sel-sel saraf dalam otak manusia.