MEANING EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND BAHASA IN LEAFLETS OF MEDICINE

A Thesis

Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

FITRIYAH

(106026000993)

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT

ADAB AND HUMANITIES FACULTY

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY “SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”

JAKARTA

2010

This research analysis some leaflets of medicine which contains two languages. The purpose of this research is to know the equivalence between English and Bahasa in translation on leaflets of medicine. The writer studied these leaflets as the unit analysis. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative by comparing the leaflets of medicine.

From this research, it was known that on leaflets of medicine, there are some words, phrases, and sentences which is added and deleted, or changed by the translators. Based on this research, meanwhile the translators change the position of word, add and erase some words in SL into TL, the result of translation is understandable by the readers. In this case, the translators do not only translate the words, but also the message, so it will have the meaning equivalent.
APPROVAL SHEET

MEANING EQUIVALENCE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND BAHASA IN
LEAFLETS OF MEDICINE

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

FITRIYAH
106026000993

Approved by
Advisor

Dr. H. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd.
Reg. 19650919 200003 1 002

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY “SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”
JAKARTA
2010
LEGALIZATION

A thesis entitled "Meaning Equivalence between English and Indonesian in Leaflets of Medicine" has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on November 10, 2010. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Strata One.

Jakarta, November 10, 2010

Examination Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Signature</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Dr. H. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd. (Chair Person)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIP. 19650919 200003 1 002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Drs. A. Saefuddin, M.Pd. (Secretary)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIP. 19640710 199303 1 006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Dr. H. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd. (Advisor)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIP. 19650919 200003 1 002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Inayatul Chusna, M. Hum (Examiner I)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIP. 19780126 200312 2 002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Elve Oktafiyani, M. Hum (Examiner II)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NIP. 19781003 200112 2 002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, August 30, 2010

Fitriyah
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah SWT., Most Gracious, Most Merciful.

All the praises be to Allah SWT., the Sustainer of the world. The writer is really sure that without His help and His Mercy this paper would not have been completed. Peace and blessing be upon our prophet Muhammad saw., His family, His companion and all His followers.

This paper could not be completed without a great deal of help from many people. The writer wants to thank her beloved parents, Bapak and Mimi, her sisters and brothers, who has dedicated their live, love, supports, prayers and motivation to her. She also wants to thank Dr. H. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd., as her advisor who always guides and suggests her to make a good paper, from beginning until the end.

The writer also wishes to say gratitude to the following persons:

1. Dr. H. Abd. Wahid Hasyim, M.Ag., as the Dean of Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University “Syarif Hidayatullah” Jakarta.

2. Dr. H. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd., the Head of English Letters Department, and Drs. Asep Saefuddin, M.Pd., as the Secretary of English Letters Department.

3. All lecturers of English Letters Department who have taught and educated the writer during her study at State Islamic University “Syarif
4. The writer’s big family, Bapak, Mimi, her brothers and sisters, Luthfah, Roghibah, her beloved grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins, nieces, and nephews, who always give her prayers, supports and motivations.

5. All friends at English Letters Department especially in C and B translation class which cannot be mentioned one by one. Our memories will never be forgotten.

6. Yu Dyah and family for helping and supporting her in every condition.

7. All best friends wherever you are, especially Siti Kholilah, and Ade Fitria.

8. All friends in Pondok Al Lisan and Masna’s family.

To all friends and persons who give their prays, help and support in writing this paper that could not be mentioned one by one. May Allah SWT., always bless and protect them. Amin.

Tangerang, August 30, 2010

Writer
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT ................................................................................       i
APPROVEMENT .........................................................................   ii
LEGALIZATION ......................................................................... iii
DECLARATION .......................................................................... iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ........................................................... v
TABLE OF CONTENTS....................................................................... vii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION...................................................      1
   A. Background of the Study .....................................................        1
   B. Focus of the Study ...............................................................        6
   C. Research Question ..............................................................        7
   D. Objectives of the Study .......................................................        7
   E. Significance of the Study ....................................................        7
   F. Research Methodology .......................................................        7
   G. Time and Place .................................................................        9

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK ...............       10
   A. The Definition of Translation .............................................        10
   B. Kinds of Translation .............................................................        12
   C. Equivalence ........................................................................ 14
D. Purposes of Translation ......................................................... 17
E. Process of Translation .......................................................... 18

CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDINGS ......................... 22
A. Data Description ................................................................. 22
B. Analysis ............................................................................. 30
   1. Transposition ................................................................. 31
   2. Modulation ................................................................. 37

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS .... 48
A. Conclusions ......................................................................... 48
B. Suggestions .......................................................................... 49

BIBLIOGRAPHY ........................................................................ 50

APPENDIXES .......................................................................... 52
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Translation is one of the skills that should be learned and developed by the students. It because of recently developing science and technology is very high and fast. This phenomenon gives the great impact for living people. The developing science must be followed by the developing abilities people, especially students for managing the environment of their live. Otherwise, in reality they still have the same problems in learning it. It is because translation involves two languages, source language and target language. In other words, it can be said that translation requires a transfer from source language into target language, which is different one from the other in many aspects.

Translation consists of replacing a written message or statement in one language by the same message or statement in another language. It explains that translation is not only translating the text but also the culture. Translation is usually rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way that the author intended the text. The text in a language is an expression of culture and individuality of its speakers. It influences the way the speakers perceive the world. This principle has a far-reaching implication from translation. If language influences thought and culture, it means that ultimate translation is impossible. The opposite point of view, however, gives another perspective.
Humboldt’s "inner" and "outer" forms in language and Chomsky’s "deep" and "surface" structures imply that ultimate translation is anyhow possible.¹

As a means of communication, translation is almost needed in every sector, which have at last appeared increasingly conspicuously in public places; for tourist publicity, for official documents, for every branch of knowledge. It also occurs in pharmacy, especially on leaflet of medicine. In Indonesia, there are many medicines which is produced from abroad and the producers use English in leaflets of medicine. Absolutely, it is needed to be translated from English into Indonesian language. Indonesian people will understand the leaflets of medicine if the producers use Indonesian language in these leaflets. Otherwise, Indonesia also has many products that have international quality including the medicine products. Many medicines which are produced in Indonesia are exported to abroad. Some medicines that are produced by PT Kalbe Farma, Indofarma, and Darya-Varia have two languages in their leaflets of medicine. The writer has already confirmed to some companies of medicine that the leaflets of medicine using two languages. Because the leaflet of medicine using two languages, it will give the real information’s about the dosage, side effects, composition of the product for consumers.

The providing of two languages or more in leaflets of medicine shows that the product is not only used for Indonesian but also for foreigner consumers. Using more than one language is also purposed to expand the market of the products so that many people consume the products. Therefore,

In this research, the producers translate the best translation for the leaflets of medicine that consists of two languages, Indonesian language and English. In this case, the translators use some methods to translate the leaflets of medicine. However, each translator has different way to translate a text. The writer has an interest in this translation. The writer wants to know what the translators do to translate a text.

Actually, people can use dictionary to read texts on leaflets of medicine but they may make mistake. The mistakes usually happen because Indonesian language and English have different style. The procedure of translation also must be noticed to get the equivalent meaning. In leaflets of medicine, sure the translators also give attention in meaning equivalence in a text from source language into target language. According to Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber which are quoted by Choliludin “translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language and closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first, in term meaning and secondly in term of style”.2

The translation method and meaning equivalence from a text is viewed from procedures that appear in every word, phrase or sentence. In this case, one of the ways to know the translation method and meaning equivalence is from many modulations which are used in each medicine’s label. About

modulation, Newmark wrote in his book, “Vinay and Darbelnet coined the term ‘modulation’ to define ‘a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought.”³

For example, “Komposisi” is translated as “Composition”. This word present in all medicine’s leaflet that the writer will analyze. The producers of medicine’s leaflet translated the word ‘komposisi’ into composition. Other words are “Indikasi” and “Kontraindikasi” which are translated into “Indications” and “Contraindications”. The word ‘komposisi’, ‘indikasi’ and ‘kontraindikasi’ present in all medicine leaflet. Other than three words above, the other examples are phrases. All leaflets of medicine present “Interaksi obat” that is translated into “Drug interactions”. Another phrase is “Simpan di bawah suhu 30⁰C” which is translated into “Store below 30⁰C”. From these examples and the words above the writer analyzes that they are not be changed into another language. It is classified as the absolute modulation. Absolute modulation appears when there is no equivalent meaning of word, phrase, or structure from SL into TL.

Different from absolute modulation, free modulation occurs to explain the purpose of meaning. The equivalence is emphasized to get the natural meaning as clear as possible. The writer finds it in sentence “Harus dengan resep dokter” which is translated being “On medical prescription only”. This translation is different from the leaflet of medicine from Super Tetra. In this leaflet, “Harus dengan resep dokter” is translated into “On Doctor’s

prescription only”. In source language, the word ‘harus’ means something that is very important to do. In target language it can be written by ‘must’ or ‘have to’. In fact, there is no word ‘must’ or ‘have to’ in leaflet. Nevertheless, the word presents in target language is ‘only’. The word ‘only’ in Indonesian language means ‘hanya’ not ‘harus’. Next, the word ‘resep’ is translated into ‘prescription’. It has the same meaning and it can be understand easily. Then the word ‘dokter’, though there is a little bit difference in target language on word ‘medical’ and doctor’s’, sure the costumers can understand it. In this translation, the target language is always not same with the source language.

On the other sentence “Kocok dahulu” that is translated with “Shake well before use”. This sentence just only has two words in source language, they are; ‘kocok’ and ‘dahulu’. If the writer translates the source language ‘kocok dahulu’ by word-for-word, the first word ‘kocok’ become ‘shake’ and the second word ‘dahulu’ become ‘before’. In fact, this text is translated being ‘shake well before use’. There is an addition words in target language. The source language just consists of two words, but in target language there are four words.

The other case is the phrase “efek samping” which is translated “adverse reactions”. It happens on medicine’s leaflet which is produced by PT Kalbe Farma. This phrase has the same quantity of word in target language. Generally on medicine’s leaflet, the word ‘efek’ is translated being ‘effect’ and the word ‘samping’ is translated being ‘side’. The word ‘adverse’ in Indonesian language means ‘merugikan’ and the word ‘reactions’ means ‘reaksi’.
source language, the phrase ‘efek samping’ means something that is unwanted by consumers. The target language ‘adverse reactions’ also has the same meaning with the source language though the phrase in target language is uncommon on leaflet of medicine.

All texts in leaflet of medicine may be translated with the best result. Translation of some texts is not an easy thing; it is more than replacing words in one language to another language. The translator may have the best word choice to translate the source language into target language to make the consumers easy read the texts. In translation, the end reader must be able to understand the content.4 For further analysis, the writer will analyze about translation method and meaning equivalence which presents in leaflets of medicine that is mentioned above.

B. Focus of the study

The focus of study in this research is only on translation method in some leaflets of medicine which is produced in Indonesia and its equivalence that uses two languages, English and Indonesian language.

---

C. Research Question

Based on the background and focus of the study above, the writer formulates the research questions as follows:

1. What does the method the translators use to translate the leaflets of medicine; are Bronsolvan, Pronicy, Ambroxol, Clindamycin, Super Tetra, which is produced in Indonesia?

2. How do the source language (Indonesia) equivalence with target language (English) on these leaflets of medicine?

D. Objectives of the Study

The goal of this research is to know what the method of translation in leaflets of medicine is. Then the writer wants to know about the equivalence between source language and target language in these translations.

E. Significances of the Study

For the writer, it enriches information about using translation method in a work of erudition. For the readers, it also enriches information about translation method and they can know and understand about any information from leaflets of medicine better.
F. Research Methodology

1. The Research Method

The writer analyzes the data using qualitative method. She answers the questions by describing some leaflets of medicine which are produced in Indonesia by PT Kalbe Farma, Indofarma, and Darya-Varia carefully. She comparative the leaflets of medicine by using two languages, English and Indonesian language.

2. The Data Analysis

The writer uses analysis descriptive technique in this research. She collects the data and analyzes with qualitative method by comparing relevant theories. The writer reads the leaflets of medicine carefully then she identified, marked, and collected some sentences in these leaflets of medicine to find the translation method and the equivalence which are used in medicine’s leaflet translation.

3. Instrument of Research

The writer uses she herself as the instrument to get the data by reading carefully some leaflets of medicine which are produced by PT Kalbe Farma, Indofarma, and Darya-Varia. Then she gets the other data which is taken from some books. The writer uses some books to support this research.
4. **The Unit of Analysis**

The unit of analysis in this research is leaflet on medicines that is produced in Indonesia. The leaflets of medicine are Bronsolvan; theophylline, Pronicy; Siproheptadin HCl produced by PT Kalbe Farma Tbk. Bekasi-Indonesia, Ambroxol, Clindamycin produced by Indofarma, Bekasi-Indonesia, and Super Tetra; tetracycline HCl, produced by Darya-Varia, Laboratoria, Gunung Putri, Bogor-Indonesia.

**G. Time and Place**

The writer makes this research on eight semester 2010 in English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Definition of Translation

Translation has many definitions coming from many sources. In leaflets of medicine, translation is needed to give information to consumers. The translators must have a special skill to translate the texts of leaflet in medicine. It is very important so that the consumers understand the translated texts easily. There are some definitions about translation which is taken from many sources, such as:

1. Translation, as a process, always uni-directional, namely, it is always performed in a given direct in ‘from’ a source language (SL) into a target language (TL).\(^5\)

2. Translating consist in reproducing in receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message, first in terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style.\(^6\)

3. Translating involve the rendering of source language (SL) text into the target language (TL) so as to ensure, that (1) the surface meaning of the two will approximately and (2) the structure of the SL will be preserve

\(^5\) Sabrony Rachmadie, et al., MateriPokok Translation (Jakarta: Universitas Terbuka, 1999), P 1.2

as closely as possible, but not so closely that the TL will be seriously distorted.\(^7\)

4. Larson which is quoted by Choliludin says that translation consists of translating the meaning of the source language into the receptor language. This is done by going from the form of the first language to the form of the second language by way of semantic structure. It is meaning which is being transferred and must be held constant. Only the form changes.\(^8\)

5. Hatim and Munday say that translation is a process of transferring a written text from SL to TL, conducted by a translator, in a specific socio-cultural context.\(^9\)

6. Catford says that translation is the replacement of textual material in one language (SL) by equivalent textual material in another language (TL).\(^{10}\)

7. According to Damono in Kompas (21\(^{st}\) June 2003), translation is transferring ideas by using several languages as medium.\(^{11}\)

Many kinds of translation definitions above have different methods, different results, and they are used in appropriate field. However, the actual truth of translation is the process of translating meaning from source language

---


\(^8\) Choliludin (2006), op. cit. 4


into target language which gives expression in target language with the form of target language that consists the same meaning with the source language.

**B. Kinds of Translation**

From the explanation about definition of translation, translation has some definitions. In addition, translation also has some methods. Peter Newmark on his book explains translation methods as below:

1. *Word-for-word translation*: in which the SL word order is preserved and the words translated singly by their most common meanings, out of context.

   Example:  
   (SL)  I love you  
   (TL)  Aku cinta kamu

2. *Literal translation*: in which the SL grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest TL equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly, out of context.

   Example:  
   (SL)  Love of God, the Prophet and the faith  
   (TL)  Cinta dari Tuhan, Nabi dan keyakinan

3. *Modified literal*: it tries to use the structure of target language in translation.

   Example:  
   (SL)  She brings cup of tea  
   (TL)  Dia membawa secangkir teh
4. **Semantic translation**: it is only in as far as it must take more account of the aesthetic value of the SL text.

Examples:  
(SL) The big question is ....  
(TL) Pertanyaan besarnya adalah ....

5. **Adaptation**: which is the freest form of translation, and is used mainly for plays (comedies) and poetry; the themes, characters, plots are usually preserved, the SL culture is converted to the TL culture and the text is rewritten.

Examples:  
(SL) Dear sir  
(TL) Dengan hormat

6. **Free translation**: it produces the TL text without the style, form, or content of the original.

Examples:  
(SL) Beautiful girl  
(TL) Gadis cantik  
Gadis ayu

7. **Idiomatic translation**: it reproduces the 'message' of the original but tends to distort nuances of meaning by preferring colloquialisms and idioms where these do not exist in the original.

Example:  
(SL) I’m already ready to go  
(TL) Aku siap untuk pergi
8. *Communicative translation*: it attempts to render the exact contextual meaning of the original in such a way that both content and language are readily acceptable and comprehensible to the readership.\(^ \text{12} \)

Example: (SL) You have my word

(TL) Aku berjanji

Those kinds of translation above have purposes in translation texts.

**C. Equivalence**

Equivalence translation is the similarity between a word (and expression) in one language and its translation in another. Translation equivalence occurs when a SL and a TL text or item are relatable to the same feature of substance.\(^ \text{13} \) It means a word in SL and TL has the similar meaning. Meaning equivalence is more needed in translation than only replacing a text from source language into target language, so that it can be understood by target readers. Eugene A. Nida explains that differences in language mean differences in culture.\(^ \text{14} \)

There are two kinds of equivalence:

1. Dynamic equivalence focuses in terms of the degree to which the receptor of the message in the receptor language. Dynamic equivalence

---

\(^ \text{12} \) Peter Newmark (1988), op. cit. 45-47


has purpose to get the expression natural meaning and try to pay attention
the reader’s culture of source language. It oriented to target language.\textsuperscript{15}

2. Formal equivalence gives attention on the message of source language.
The message includes the form and content from text of source language.
Example of this equivalence is translation on poetry, sentence, concept
which appropriates to formal. In this case, the text in target language
should match as close as possible into source language in form and
content.\textsuperscript{16}

The equivalence may be achieved if SL and TL words having similar
orthographic of phonological features. Nevertheless, if there is no equivalence
meaning to translate, the translator may adapt and add vocabularies. There are
three ways to solve this problem. First, the translator gets foreign language
fully. Then the translator may adapt source language into target language
which is suitable with culture of target language. Last, the translator translates
the text of source language freely.

Vinay and Darbelnet view equivalence-oriented translation as a
procedure which 'replicates the same situation as in the original, while using
completely different wording'. They also suggest that, if this procedure is
applied during the translation process, it can maintain the stylistic impact of
the SL text in the TL text. According to them, equivalence is the ideal method
when the translator has to deal with proverbs, idioms, nominal or adjectival

\textsuperscript{15} Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, \textit{The Theory and Practice of Translation}

\textsuperscript{16} Frans Sayogie, \textit{Penerjemahan Bahasa Inggris ke dalam Bahasa Indonesia}
(Jakarta: Lembaga Penelitian UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, 2008), p.87
phrases and the onomatopoeia of animal sounds. Finally Vinay and Darbelnet concluded that 'the need for creating equivalences arises from the situation, and it is in the situation of the SL text that translators have to look for a solution'. To translate a text, a translator really has to know the culture of the readers or target language. It is purposed so as to the result of text translation can be understood by the readers in target language.

Another argument comes from Roman Jakobson. His study of equivalence gave new impetus to the theoretical analysis of translation since he introduced the notion of 'equivalence in difference'. He suggests three kinds of translation, here they are:

- Intralingua (within one language, i.e. rewording or paraphrase)
- Interlingua (between two languages)
- Inter semiotic (between sign systems)

Jakobson claims that, in the case of Interlingua translation, the translator makes use of synonyms in order to get the ST message across. This means that in Interlingua translations there is no full equivalence between code units.17

---

From the explanation above, equivalence is relative and not absolute. It will appear from the context of situation. The context means the culture of source language and for whom the text will be translated (target language). The translators also have pay attention to the type of the text. It is important for translation.

D. Purposes of Translation

Translation a text has some purposes. The purposes of translation usually depend on the readers of target language. Based on the purposes of translation which is quoted by Choliludin, Brislin categorizes translation into four types, namely are:

1. Pragmatic translation
   It refers to the translation of a message that considers the most important thing in this case is accurate information. It was meant to be conveyed in the source language form and it is not concerned with other aspects of the original language version. The clearest example of pragmatic translation is the translation of the information about repairing a machine.

2. Aesthetic-poetic translation
   This refers to translation in which the translator takes into account the affect, emotion, and feelings of an original magnate version, the aesthetic form is used by the original author, as well as any information in the
message. The examples of this type are the translation of sonnet, rhyme, heroic couplet, dramatic dialogue, and novel.

3. Ethnographic translation

The purpose of ethnographic translation is to explicate the cultural context of the source and TL versions. Translators have to be sensitive to the way words are used and must know how the words fit into cultures. An example is the use of the word ‘yes’ versus ‘yea’ in America.

4. Linguistic translation

This is concerned with equivalent meaning of the constituent morphemes of the source language and grammatical form, an example is in a computer program and machine translation.18

E. Process of Translation

Translation needs a process to translate the text of source language into target language. According to Newmark and Taber, translation process consists of three processes. First of all is analysis. In this case, the words in from source language is analyzed in terms of the grammatical relationship and the meanings of the words and combination of words. Next, transfer is the second way. Transfer analyzes materials and transfers on mind of translator from source language into target language. The last is restructuring. The text is restricted in order to make the best message.19

---

18 Choliludin (2006), op.cit. 26-29
19 Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber (1982), op. cit. 33
The process above is described below:

A (source)      B (receptor)

Analysis      Restructuring

X   Transfer          Y

Besides the translation process above, translation also has some procedures of translation. It is explained below:

1. Literal Translation

It can include borrowing and word-for-word translation. Literal translation is used when the source language term is transparent. Based on Vinay and Darblenet, literal is the direct transfer of an SL text into a grammatically and idiomatically appropriate TL text in which the translators’ task is limited to observing the adherence to the linguistic servitudes of the TL.
2. Transposition

Transposition is one of procedure which is used in translation. It is involving a change in the grammar from SL to SL. Transposition is the only translation procedures concerned with grammar. Vinay and Darbelnet confronted that transposition involves replacing one world class with another without changing the meaning of the message. 20

3. Modulation

Modulation is explained in Newmark’s book, “Vinay and Darbelnet coined the term ‘modulation’ to define ‘a variation through a change of viewpoint, of perspective and very often of category of thought’”. 21

There are two kinds of modulation, the duty modulation and free modulation. 22 The duty modulation occurs when word, phrase or structure have no equivalence into target language. On the other hand, free modulation is the translation procedure that is done by nonlinguistic reason, for example to clear the meaning, to look for the natural equivalent in target language.

---

20 Frans Sayogie, (2008), op. cit. 64
21 Peter Newmark (1988), op. cit. 88
4. Adaptation

It uses of a recognized equivalent between two situations. This is a matter of cultural equivalence. In adaptation, the translator works on changing the content and the form of the SL in a way that conforms to the rules of the language and culture in the TL community. According to Vinay and Darbelnet, adaptation is a situational equivalence or the type of situation being referred to by the SL message is unknown in the TL culture.

---

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

In data description, the writer takes some leaflets of medicine which is produced in Indonesia and use two languages. From these leaflets, the writer only chooses and writes the data that contains transposition, modulation, or adaptation in sentences. The sentences in leaflets as below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Language (Indonesia)</th>
<th>Target Language (English)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Cara kerja obat (Clindamycin)</td>
<td>A. Actions (Clindamycin)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Klindamisin dapat bekerja sebagai bakteriostatik maupun bakterisida tergantung konsentrasi obat pada tempat infeksi dan organism penyebab infeksi.</td>
<td>1. Clindamycin may be bacteriostatic or bactericidal in action, depending on the concentration of the drug attained at the side of infection and the susceptibility of the infecting organism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Klindamisin menghambat sintesa protein organism dengan mengikat subunit</td>
<td>2. Clindamycin inhibit protein synthesis in susceptible organism by binding to 50 S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ribosom 50 S yang mengakibatkan terhambatnya pepbentukan ikatan peptida.</td>
<td>ribosomal subunits that cause inhibition of peptide bond formation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Klindamisin diabsorbsi dengan cepat oleh saluran pencernaan.</td>
<td>3. Clindamycin is rapidly absorbed from the GI tract.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B. Peringatan dan Perhatian (Clindamycin)</strong></td>
<td><strong>B. Precautions (Clindamycin)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Bila terjadi diare, pemakaian klindamisin harus dihentikan.</td>
<td>1. If persistent diarrhea occurs during therapy, the drug should be continued.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Perhatian harus diberikan untuk penderita yang mempunyai riwayat penyakit saluran pencernaan.</td>
<td>2. Clindamycin should be used with caution in patients with a history gastrointestinal disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Selama masa terapi yang lama, tes fungsi hati, ginjal dan hitung sel darah harus dilakukan secara periodik.</td>
<td>3. During prolonged therapy, liver and renal function tests and blood cell count should be performed periodically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Pemakaian pada bayi dan bayi baru lahir, fungsi dan system organ harus dimonitor.</td>
<td>4. Organ system functions should be monitored when clindamycin is used neonates and infants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Keamanan pemakaian pada</td>
<td>5. Safe use of clindamycin in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Indonesian Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Penggunaan klindamisin kadang-kadang menimbulkan pertumbuhan yang berlebihan dari organisme yang tidak peka, terutama ragi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Oleh karena itu kemungkinan timbulnya superinfeksi dengan bakteri dan fungi perlu diamati.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Pada pasien dengan penyakit ginjal yang sangat berat atau penyakit hati yang sangat berat disertai dengan gangguan metabolik agar diperhatikan pemberian dosisnya, serta lakukan monitoring terhadap kadar serum klindamisin selama terapi dengan dosis tinggi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Terapi dengan klindamisin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indonesian</td>
<td>English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dapat menyebabkan kolitis berat yang dapat berakibat fatal.</td>
<td>cause severe colitis which may end fatally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Oleh karena itu pemberian klindamisin dibatasi untuk infeksi serius dimana tidak dapat diberikan antimikroba yang kurang toksis misalnya eritromisin.</td>
<td>10. Therefore, it should be reserved for serious infections where less toxic antimicrobial agents e.g. erythromycin are appropriate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Klindamisin tidak boleh digunakan untuk infeksi saluran napas bagian atas.</td>
<td>11. Clindamycin should not be used in upper respiratory tract infections.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Karena klindamisin tidak dapat mencapai cairan sereprospinal dalam jumlah yang memadai, maka klindamisin tidak dapat digunakan untuk pengobatan meningitis.</td>
<td>12. Clindamycin couldn’t be used in the treatment of inflamed meninges because no significant levels of the drugs are attained in the cerebrospinal fluid.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Dosis (Clindamycin)  
D. Peringatan dan Perhatian (Pronicy; Siproheptadin HCl)  
C. Dosage and Administration (Clindamycin)  
D. Warnings and Precautions (Pronicy; Cyproheptadine HCl)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Keamanan dan efektifitas pada anak-anak di bawah 14 tahun belum diketahui dengan pasti.</th>
<th>1. Safety and effectiveness in children below the age of fourteen have not been established.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Penderita harus diperingatkan untuk tidak melakukan aktivitas yang memerlukan kewaspadaan dan koordinasi anatomik mengemudikan kendaraan atau menjalankan mesin.</td>
<td>2. Patients should be warned against engaging in activities requiring mental alertness and motor coordination, such as driving a car or operating machinery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Siproheptadin bekerja mirip atropine, maka hati-hati jika diberikan pada penderita dengan riwayat asma bronkial, kenaikan tekanan intraocular, hipertyroidism, penyakit jantung, hipertensi.</td>
<td>3. Cyproheptadine has an atropine – like action and, therefore, should be used with caution in patients with history of bronchial asthma, increased intra – ocular pressure, hyperthyroidism, hypertension and cardiovascular disease.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**E. Efek samping (Pronicy; Siproheptadin HCl)**

1. Efek samping yang paling

**E. Adverse reactions (Pronicy; Cyproheptadine HCl)**

1. The common side effect is
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serat (dalam bahasa Indonesia)</th>
<th>BAHASA INGGRIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sering adalah mengantuk.</td>
<td>drowsiness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Simpan di bawah suhu 30° C. (Pronicy; Siproheptadine HCl)</td>
<td>F. Store below 30° C. (Pronicy; Cyproheptadine HCl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Peringatan dan Perhatian (Ambroxol)</td>
<td>G. Precautions (Ambroxol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Pemakaian pada kehamilan trimester pertama tidak dianjurkan.</td>
<td>1. Not recommended in the first trimester of pregnancy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Pemakaian selama menyusui keamanannya belum diketahui dengan pasti.</td>
<td>2. The safety of administration of his drug during nursing period has not been known.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Efek Samping (Ambroxol)</td>
<td>H. Side Effects (Ambroxol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Ambroksol umunya ditoleransi dengan baik.</td>
<td>1. Ambroxol is generally well tolerated.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Efek samping yang ringan pada saluran pencernaan dilaporkan pada beberapa pasien.</td>
<td>2. The mild side effects in gastrointestinal tract have been reported.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Reaksi alergi.</td>
<td>3. Allergy reaction may occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. Dosis (Ambroxol)</td>
<td>I. Dosage (Ambroxol)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Dewasa : sehari 3 kali 1 tablet.</td>
<td>1. Adult : 3 times daily, 1 tablet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Anak-anak 5-12 tahun : sehari 3 kali ½ tablet.</td>
<td>2. Children 5 to 12 years old : 3 times daily, ½ tablet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Anak-anak 2-5 tahun : sehari 3 kali 7,5 mg (2,5 ml sirop).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children 2 to 5 years old : 3 times daily, 7.5 mg (2.5 ml syrup).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Anak-anak dibawah 2 tahun : sehari 2 kali 7,5 mg (2,5 ml sirop).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children under 2 years old : 2 times daily, 7.5 mg (2.5ml syrup).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Dosis dapat dikurangi menjadi 2 kali sehari, untuk pengobatan yang lama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dosage should be reduced to 2 times daily in long term therapy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Harus diminum sesudah makan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Must be taken after meals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**J. Peringatan dan Perhatian** (Bronsolvan; Theophylline)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Hati-hati pemberian pada hipoksemia, hipertensi atau pada penderita yang mempunyai riwayat tukak lambung.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|   | Use with caution in:
|   | • Hypoxemia
|   | • Hypertension
|   | • Patients with a history of gastric ulcer |
| 2. | Dapat mengiritasi saluran gastrointestinal. |
|   | Theophylline could cause gastrointestinal irritation. |
|   | It should be used with caution in pregnancy, lactation and children. |

4. Do not exceed the recommended dosage and if symptoms still appear or worsen, consult physician.

5. Hati-hati pemberian pada penderita kerusakan fungsi hati, penderita di atas 55 tahun terutama pria dan pada penyakit paru-paru kronik.

5. It should be used with caution in patients with liver disease, male patient over 55 years old, and chronic respiratory disease.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>K. Interaksi Obat (Bronsolvan; Theophylline)</th>
<th>K. Adverse Reactions (Bronsolvan; Theophylline)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jangan diberikan bersamaan dengan preparat xantin yang lain.</td>
<td>1. Concurrent administration with other xanthin preparations are not advisable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Simetidin, eritromisin, troleandomisin dan kontrasepsi oral dapat meningkatkan Theophylline serum.</td>
<td>2. Cimetidine, erythromycin, troleandomycin, and oral contraception may increase serum theophylline concentration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Rifampisin menurunkan</td>
<td>3. Rifampicin decreases serum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theophylline serum.</td>
<td>theophylline concentration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Kocok dahulu (Bronsolvan; Theophylline)</td>
<td>L. Shake well before use (Bronsolvan; Theophylline)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Simpan dalam keadaan tertutup rapat (Bronsolvan; Theophylline)</td>
<td>M. Keep in well closed container (Bronsolvan; Theophylline)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N. Posologi (Super Tetra; tetracycline HCl)</td>
<td>N. Dosage and Administrations (Super Tetra; tetracycline HCl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O. Harus dengan resep dokter (Super Tetra; tetracycline HCl, Ambroxol)</td>
<td>O. On doctor’s prescription only (Super Tetra; tetracycline HCl) On medical prescription only (Ambroxol)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**B. Analysis**

From the data description above, the writer identifies data that contains transposition, modulation, or adaptation. Next, the writer analyzes words, phrases, and sentences on some leaflets of medicines which are decided. Then she compares the leaflets of medicine that contains two languages English and Indonesian language to find out how the translator translates the leaflets of medicine. The writer divided the texts in leaflets of medicine as below:
1. Transposition

Susan Bassnett says that transposition involves replacing one word class with another without changing the meaning of the message. In this case, the writer finds some transposition translation in leaflets of medicine.

a. SL: Klindamisin dapat bekerja sebagai bakteriostatik maupun bakterisida tergantung konsentrasi obat pada tempat infeksi dan organisme penyebab infeksi. (Cara Kerja Obat; Clindamycin)

TL: Clyndamycin may be bacteriostatic or bactericidal in action, depending on the concentration of the drug attained at the side of infection and the susceptibility of the infecting organism. (Actions; Clindamycin)

Analysis

After word klindamisin in SL, there are two words dapat bekerja. The translator translates them into different place. The translator translates the word bekerja into in action and put it after the word bactericidal in TL. In SL, the words tergantung konsentrasi .... penyebab infeksi as a noun phrase is translated by translator into depending on the concentration. The translator translates the words pada tempat infeksi dan organisme penyebab infeksi as attained at the side of infection and the susceptibility of the infecting organism. The translator uses

24 Susan Bassnett, (1980). op.cit. 150
comma after the word *drug* in TL meanwhile in SL does not use it.

From the equivalence, the SL and TL have the same meaning. The principle of equivalent is the same meaning between SL and TL.

b. SL: *Pemakaian pada bayi dan bayi baru lahir, fungsi dan organ harus dimonitor.* (Peringatan dan Perhatian; Clindamycin)

TL: *Organ system functions should be monitored when clindamycin is used neonates and infants.* (Precautions; Clindamycin)

**Analysis**

The translator changes the position of words in SL into TL. The sentence *fungsi dan organ harus dimonitor* put after sentence *pemakaian ... lahir* in SL. In TL, the translator put sentence *organ ... monitored* in the first as main clause and the next sentence *clindamycin ... infants* as sub clause. In this case, the translator translates the word *pemakaian* in SL into *clidamycin* in TL. In addition, the translator also changes the active sentence in SL as passive sentence in TL. If the translator does not change the position of words in TL, the text in TL still have the same meaning. In this case, the transposition words are not having an effect on meaning of the text.
c. SL: Siproheptadin *bekerja mirip* atropine. (Peringatan dan Perhatian; Pronicy, Siproheptadin HCl)

TL: Cyproheptadine *has an atropine-like action*. (Warnings and Precautions; Pronicy, Cyproheptadine HCl)

Analysis

The word *bekerja* is a verb and the word *mirip* is an adverb in SL. The words *bekerja* and *mirip* are put after the word siproheptadin. In TL the two words are put behind, after the word *atropine*. Meanwhile the word *atropine* in SL put behind, in TL the word *atropine* lying between *has* and *like action*. If the translator translates the text in SL into TL word for word, the text in TL will be ‘Cyproheptadine actions like atropine’. In TL, the translator translates it as ‘Cyproheptadine has an atropine-like action. This translation still has the same meaning with the SL.

d. SL: *Efek samping yang paling sering* adalah mengantuk. (Efek Samping; Pronicy, Siproheptadin HCl)

TL: *The common side effects* is drowsiness. (Adverse Reactions; Pronicy, Cyproheptadine HCl)

Analysis
In SL, the phrase *efek samping* put in the first of sentence then the next words are *yang paling sering*. The translator changes the structure in SL into TL. The phrase *side effects* are laid after the words *the common*. The phrase *efek samping* is a noun and the words *yang paling sering* is an adverb in SL, in TL the words *side effects* is a noun and the word *common* is an adjective and usually comes before a noun. If the translator translates by following the SL which puts the phrase *side effects* in the first sentence, it will not change the meaning of text in TL. Although the translator moves some words in his translation, it does not reduce the meaning equivalent of this text.

e. SL: Pemakaian pada kehamilan trimester pertama *tidak dianjurkan*. (Peringatan dan Perhatian; Ambroxol)

TL: *Not recommended* in the first trimester of pregnancy. (Precautions; Ambroxol)

Analysis

The words *tidak dianjurkan* put in the last sentence in SL. The translator translates it in the first of sentence in TL. For the next words, the translator translates TL as appropriate as SL. In this case, the translator just changes a little transposition words. If the translator follows the SL for translating the text in TL, may the text in TL as ‘in the first trimester of pregnancy is not recommended.’ The
transposition words in this text do not change the meaning equivalent in TL.

f. **SL:** *Pemakaian selama menyusui keamanannya* belum diketahui secara pasti. (Peringatan dan Perhatian; Ambroxol)

**TL:** *The safety of administration of this drug during nursing period* has not been known. (Precautions; Ambroxol)

**Analysis**

The translator put the words *the safety* in the first of sentence in TL though in SL the word *keamanannya* is lying between the words *menyusui* and *belum diketahui*. In TL also present addition words *of this drug*. Then the words *pemakaian selama menyusui* in SL put in the first sentence, the translator translates them in TL the middle of sentence, after the word *drug*. If the translator translates the text in TL as a text in SL, he will translate the word *pemakaian* first, and put it in the first of sentence in TL and so on. In this text, transposition happens in some words. The addition and transposition words in TL don’t change the meaning of text in SL.

g. **SL:** *Dapat mengiritasi saluran gastrointestinal.* (Peringatan dan Perhatian; Bronsolvan, Theophylline)
TL:  *Theophylline could* cause gastrointestinal irritation.  

(Warning and Precautions; Bronsolvan, Theophylline)

Analysis

In SL, the first word in sentence is *dapat* whereas in TL the first word is *theophylline*. In this case, there is no subject in SL. Otherwise the translator mentions the subject in TL. If the translator translates the text in TL as SL, the word *could* will put in the first of text. The translator mentions the noun, *theophylline*, so that the readers know what the producer wants to inform. On the other hand, the word *mengiritasi* in SL is a verb, but in TL is translated as *irritation* as a noun. It is because the translator adds and puts the word *cause* after *could* and it may no use two verbs after modal. This translation text also has the same equivalence in meaning between SL and TL.

h. SL: *Hati-hati pemberian* pada wanita hamil, menyusui, dan anak-anak. (Peringatan dan Perhatian; Bronsolvan, Theophylline)

TL:  *It should be used with caution* in pregnancy, lactation, and children. (Warning and Precautions; Bronsolvan, Theophylline)

Analysis
The word *hati-hati* is an adverb in SL and it puts in the first of sentence. In TL, the translator mentions the subject as *it* in the first sentence. In English, every sentence have to subject in the first of sentence, so that the translator put *it* in TL. Next, the word *hati-hati* is translated as caution in TL. The word *caution* means a warning or a piece of advice about a possible danger or risk. It has the same meaning with *hati-hati*. The translator also changes the active sentence in SL into passive sentence in TL. Although the translator changes it, this text still has equivalence in meaning.

From the data description above, the writer finds some transpositions in leaflets of medicine. It happens when translator change the position of the words or phrases. The translator sometimes changes the words in the middle or in the last of sentence in SL as the first words in TL or otherwise. The translator also adds or erases some words in SL into TL. In addition, if in SL does not mention the subject of the sentence, the translator gives the subject in TL. In English, a sentence must have a subject. Even though in SL does not mention the subject, the translators have to write a subject in TL. Besides follows the structure of English, of course it makes the readers know about the information on these leaflets. Although the translator changes the position, adds or erases the words in SL into TL, the result of translation on some leaflets of medicine which is produced in Indonesia can be understood by the readers. And the last, the texts in TL also still have the meaning equivalent.
2. Modulation

Modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view.\textsuperscript{25} The writer finds some modulations in some medicine’s label as below:

a. SL :  \textit{Efek samping.} (Pronicy, Siproheptadin HCl)

TL :  \textit{Adverse reactions.} (Pronicy, Cyproheptadine HCl)

Analysis

Usually the phrase \textit{efek samping} is translated as \textit{side effects}. In this case, the translator translates it as \textit{adverse reaction}. The phrases \textit{side effects} and \textit{adverse reaction} have the same meaning. If the translator translates the phrase \textit{efek samping} as \textit{adverse reactions}, it will not give any influence to the readers. It because of the phrase \textit{side effects} and \textit{adverse reactions} have the same meaning, they mean something that is not to be happened.

\textsuperscript{25} Ibid 24.
b. SL: *Simpan dibawah suhu* 30° C. (Pronicy, Siproheptadin HCl)

TL: *Store below* 30°. (Pronicy, Cyproheptadine HCl)

Analysis

The translator does not translate the word *suhu* in SL into TL. There is reducing word in TL. The word *suhu* in English is *temperature*. Although the translator does not translate it, the readers still understand text in TL. The translator makes TL is simpler than SL. The phrase in SL and TL has the same meaning.

c. SL: *Kocok dahulu* (Bronsolvan, Theophylline)

TL: *Shake well before use.* (Bronsolvan, Theophylline)

Analysis

It is a little bit different with the phrase before. The translator translates the phrase *kocok dahulu* in SL as *shake well before use* in TL. If the translator translates TL as suitable as SL, the translator just translates the words *kocok* and *dahulu* as *shake* and *before*. In this case, there are addition words in TL. Meanwhile the translator adds some words in TL, the readers know what the translator means. This text also has the meaning equivalent.
d. SL: ... dan bila dalam 1 (satu) jam gejala-gejalanya masih tetap atau bertambah buruk, agar menghubungi puskesmas atau rumah sakit terdekat. (Peringatan dan Perhatian; Bronsolvan, Theophylline)

TL: ... and if symptoms still appear or worsen, consult physician. (Warning and Precautions; Bronsolvan, Theophylline)

Analysis

In this case, the translator translates sentence in TL simpler than SL. The translator erases some words in SL, such as the words dalam 1 (satu) jam, puskesmas, and rumah sakit. The translator changes the words puskesmas and rumah sakit as physician in TL. The word physician means someone who is a specialist in general medicine. The words puskesmas and rumah sakit mean the place where people who are ill or sick or injured are given medical treatment and care. However the translator translates the word puskesmas and rumah sakit as physician, it has the same meaning.
e. SL: ... kontrasepsi oral dapat menyebabkan Theophylline serum. (Interaksi Obat; Bronsolvan, Theophylline)

TL: ... oral contraception may increase serum Theophylline concentration. (Adverse Reactions; Bronsolvan, Theophylline)

Analysis

In SL, the word menyebabkan is translated into increase in TL. If the translator translates text in TL as SL, the word menyebabkan will be cause. In Oxford dictionary, the word increase has meaning something becomes or to make something greater in amount, number, value, etc. although the translator translate the word menyebabkan as increase, it still has the same meaning. The translator also adds the word concentration in TL. Although there is an addition word in TL, it is not influence the meaning of the texts.

f. SL: Rifampisin menurunkan Theophylline serum. (Interaksi Obat; Bronsolvan, Theophylline)
TL: Rifampicin decreases serum Theophylline concentration.

(Adverse Reactions; Bronsolvan, Theophylline)

Analysis

It is almost the same as the sentence above; the translator adds the word concentration in TL. Addition word concentration is not influence the meaning of SL. It still has the meaning equivalent.

g. SL: Simpan dalam keadaan tertutup rapat. (Bronsolvan, Theophylline)

TL: Keep in well closed container. (Bronsolvan, Theophylline)

Analysis

The translator uses the word container in TL. The word container means something such as a box or a bottle which something can be stored. In SL, the producer does not mention any places in label, whereas the translator mentions container as a place to keep the drug. The translator uses the different word in TL but it has the same meaning as SL.

h. SL: Harus diminum sesudah makan. (Dosis; Ambroxol)
TL :  *Must be taken after meals.* (Dosage; Ambroxol)

Analysis

The translator translate the word *diminum* in SL as *be taken* in TL. The word *take* means to carry or move something from one place to another. If the translator translates TL as SL, he will translate *diminum* as *drunk*. In this case it is like idiom. It has the same meaning and the readers still understandable.

i. SL :  *Reaksi alergi.* (Efek Samping; Ambroxol)

TL :  *Allergy reaction may occur.* (Side Effects; Ambroxol)

Analysis

The translator adds some words in TL. If the translator follows phrase in SL, he will translate as *allergy reaction*. There are two addition words, *may occur*. If them is deleted, it does not change the meaning. This phrase has meaning equivalent.

i. SL :  *Peringatan dan perhatian.* (Ambroxol, Clindamycin)

TL :  *Precautions.* (Ambroxol, Clindamycin)

Analysis
In this case, the translator translates the words *peringatan dan perhatian* in SL as *precautions* in TL. The translator reduces the words SL into TL. The word *precaution* means something that is done in advance in order to prevent problems or to avoid danger. Although the translator reduces some words in SL, it does not reduce the meaning in TL.

**j.**

SL : *Posologi.* (Super Tetra, Tetracycline HCl)

TL : *Dosage and administrations.* (Super Tetra, Tetracycline HCl)

**Analysis**

There are some addition words in TL. The translator translates the word *posologi* in SL as *dosage and administrations* in TL. The word *posologi* means something that explains about the dosage of medicine. Even the translator adds some words in TL, the word in SL and TL have equivalence in meaning.

**j.**

SL : Bila terjadi diare, pemakaian *klindamisin* harus dihentikan.

(Peringatan dan Perhatian; Clindamycin)

TL : If persistent diarrhea *occurs during therapy*, the *drug* should be discontinued. (Precautions; Clindamycin)
Analysis

In the first sentence in SL, the translator translates it not different with SL. Next, the translator translates *klindamisin* as the drug and he adds some words after the word diarrhea; *occurs during therapy*. Though the translator adds some words in his translation, the meaning of SL is not changed.

k. **SL:** Perhatian harus diberikan untuk penderita yang mempunyai riwayat penyakit saluran pencernaan. (Peringatan dan Perhatian; Clindamycin)

**TL:** Clindamycin should be used with caution in patients with a history of gastrointestinal disease. (Precautions; Clindamycin)

Analysis

In TL, the translator adds the word *clindamycin* in the first sentence as subject of the sentence. It occurs because in SL does not mention the subject. In English, each sentence have to a subject. There is way the translator put *clindamycin* as subject in TL. Then the other words after *clindamycin* are *should be used with caution* in TL. The translator translates *perhatian* in SL as *caution* in TL and put it after the word *with*. Although the translator adds a subject and moves some position words in TL, it does not change the meaning.
k. SL : Cara kerja obat. (Clindamycin)

TL : Actions. (Clindamycin)

Analysis

The translator makes simpler translation in TL. He translates the phrase cara kerja obat as one word actions in TL. According to Oxford dictionary, the word action means the process of doing something in order to make something happen or to deal with a situation. It has almost the same meaning with SL.

l. SL : Dosis. (Clindamycin)

TL : Dosage and administration (Clindamycin)

Analysis

It is almost the same as the case before. The translator adds some words in TL. In SL is just only one word dosis. The translator translates the word dosis in SL as dosage and administration in TL. Actually, if the translator translates it as dosage, it does not matter because in dosage usually including the way to use the drug. In this
case, the translator adds the word administration. This translation still has equivalence in meaning.

m. SL : *Harus dengan resep dokter.* (Super Tetra; tetracycline HCl, Ambroxol)

TL : *On doctor’s prescription only.* (Super Tetra; tetracycline HCl)

TL : *On medical prescription only.* (Ambroxol)

**Analysis**

The phrase *harus dengan resep dokter* almost present in every leaflet of medicine. From the leaflet of medicine which the writer chooses, the writer finds a little bit different in translation. The one translator translates it as *on doctor’s prescription only*, the other translators translate it as *on medical prescription only*.

If the translator translates SL by word for word, the result of SL will be *must be on doctor’s prescription*. Meanwhile, in this case the translator look for appropriate words in TL. The translator uses word *on* to translate the word *harus*. In addition, the translator translates the word *dokter* as *medical* and *doctor*. The words medical and doctor have the same meaning, medical means something that connects with illness and injury and their treatment, and doctor means a person who has been trained in medical science, or whose job is to treat people
who are ill or sick or injured. The two translations above still have the same in meaning equivalent.

From the data description about modulation above, the writer finds many words, phrases, and sentences which uses modulation in translation. It is not too different with the transposition. The writer still finds some words or phrases which is added or deleted by translator. Based on the leaflets of medicine, the writer finds words or phrases that are translated simpler than SL. If the words in SL are difficult to translate, the translator uses some terms which are easier in TL so that the readers can read the texts easily. In these leaflets, the translator translates the texts in SL as appropriate as in TL which still has meaning equivalent.

On the other hand, from the leaflets of medicine, the writer does not find adaptation words in SL into TL. Yet it often happens when words in SL cannot translate into TL. It is like the words in compositions of the drug. The translators still keep the SL into TL. It because of the producer use scientific term or scientific language in SL. The texts in TL have meaning equivalent as SL. Over all, the translation on leaflets of medicine can be understood.
A. Conclusions

After the writer analyzed the leaflets from some medicines which is produced in Indonesia, the writer concludes that the process of translating a text from source language into target language use procedures of transposition and modulation. First, the translators use transposition in translating the leaflets of medicine from source language (Indonesia) into target language (English) by changing the words in the middle, or the last in SL as the first words in TL or otherwise. The translators also give the subject in TL, whether in SL does not mention the subject. From the leaflets of medicine, the writer finds some words which are deleted or added by the translators. Meanwhile the translators change the position of word, add and erase some words in SL into TL, the result of translation is understandable by the readers. In this case, the translators do not only translate the words, but also the message, so it will have the meaning equivalent.

The writer also finds data of modulation. The translators use modulation for some words, phrases, and sentences. The writer still finds some words which is added and deleted by the translators. It is not too different with the first one. The translators always keep the meaning equivalent from SL into TL.
B. Suggestions

Translation knowledge is important thing and translating a text is not easy thing. It does not only translate the words, phrases, and sentences from the source language into target language, but also translate the meanings which is understandable for the readers. In such a way that the writer gives some suggestions for translators, other researches and for all of English Letters students as follows:

1. For the translators who want to translate the texts such as scientific texts, leaflets of medicine, advertising texts, texts of poem, novel, or other literary works, should pay attention to the procedures of translation that is suitable with the texts. The translators have to know the condition of the readers. The procedures are needed to get readable and understanding of translation texts.

2. For the researches who want to do same researches, expected, they can do a better research with a deeper analysis. It means they use other variety texts as a data. It also purposes to find another method that has not been identified by the writer in this paper. So that it will add knowledge in activities of translation.

3. For other students, continue to study everything in everywhere especially in knowledge of translation.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


