

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the discussion about research context, research problem, research objective, significance of the research, scope and limitation of research, and definition of key terms.

A. Research Context

In our daily lives, we cannot get away from products. Products have an important role in our lives today. For example food, clothes, tools, cosmetics, medicines and other products are become necessities in daily activity. The product seems to have become a part of our lives. Talking about product, there is something important to know before using the product that is instruction. Instruction of products are made to make people know what the ingredients, the benefit and how to use the product. Almost of the products is written form. It is written with grammatical structure which can be understood by people.

The instruction of products is usually written in the national language or local language where the product is produced. Examples of products which are produced in Indonesia must be the instruction of products is written in Indonesian. But some instruction of products are sometimes is written in two languages even more by translating. The purpose is to facilitate users who do not understand that language or foreign citizen.

Translation is process of transfer of meaning, idea, or messages from one language to another. In translating a language to another, there are some aspect that we should know both of the source language (SL) and target language (TL). Some of these aspects are vocabularies, culture, and grammatical structure. Some languages in the world have the similar and different grammatical structure. For example, Indonesian and English. These languages have similar and also different pattern in grammatical structure. Such as the translation the sentence *I like you* (English) becomes *Saya menyukai kamu* (Indonesian). Both of sentences of these languages have similar pattern that is S + V + O. But it will different if you translate the phrase *Beautiful woman* (English), it will become *Wanita cantik* (Indonesian). These phrases have different pattern. In English, *adjectives* will be placed before the *noun* but in Indonesian *adjectives* will be placed after the *noun*.

Talking about grammar, it is very important because to communicate we need a rules that show the differences in utterance either spoken or written utterance. And grammar is the answer. Grammar can show where is the statement (either positive or negative), question and also imperative. Beside that grammar can show whether the event happens now, past, or will happen in the future. We can find grammar in our lives such as in course book, conversation, instruction of product, etc.

Grammar is (book that describes the) rules for forming words and making sentences.¹ It means that grammar is rules to form word and make sentences in order can be understood by people. Beside that Grammar is the set of elements

¹ Victoria Bull, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary* (England: Oxford University Press, 2008),page 193.

and rules that make up a language.² It means that grammar has role in construct a language that can be used in daily live communication. The term “grammar” refers to a set of rules operating in the mind of native speakers of a language.³ It shows that different languages have different grammar. Sometimes native speakers of a language do not realize that they have pattern in language that differ their language with other language. Product is goods which are the result of the business process.⁴

For example, in the instruction of *Herborist Minyak Zaitun* was written:

Cara Pakai: Oleskan merata pada kulit, terutama pada bagian yang kering seperti tumit, lutut, dan siku. Baik digunakan untuk pijat dan sebelum memakai lulur.

How to use: apply evenly on skin , and more on dry areas such heel, knee and elbow. It can be use for massage and before body scrub.

On the instruction above we can see there is translation error relate with grammar. The correct one is “It can be used” because the passive form in English must use past participle (V3) after be.

There are some products that are very important for us to read the instruction, such as cosmetics and medicines. Cosmetics and medicines are products that used to body directly. This is important to read the instruction of these products because we will get more information about the product and avoid the incorrectly uses that may can invite serious problem to the user. Most of instruction of these products are written in two languages even more.

² Stefanie Jannedy, *Language File* (Ohio State: Ohio State University Press, 1994), page 12.

³ Sanggam Siahaan, *Issues in Linguistics* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2008), page 25.

⁴ Em Zul Fajri, *Kamus Lengkap Bahasa Indonesia* (t.t: Diva Publisher, t.t), pag. 671.

Sometimes I find there are some grammatical mismatches in the translation of product instruction in English.

Based on the description above, the researcher felt interested in examining the grammar translation error in instruction of cosmetics and medicines because at this time there are still some deviation in instruction texts of these products that related with grammar.

B. Research Problem

Based on the research context, it can be formulated research focus as follow:

1. How the equivalence and adjustment in translation of instruction of cosmetics and medicines?
2. What are methods of translation used in instruction of cosmetics and medicines?
3. What are the grammar translation errors in instruction of cosmetics and medicines?

C. Research Objective

A purpose is the major intent or objective of the study used to address the problem.⁵ Based on the research focus, the research purposes are:

1. To know the equivalence and adjustment in translation of instruction of cosmetics and medicines.

⁵ John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research* (USA: Pearson, 2012).page 60.

2. To know methods of translation used in instruction of cosmetics and medicines.
3. To know the grammar translation errors in instruction of cosmetics and medicines.

D. Significance of The Research

Basically, there are two kinds of significance of research. They are theoretical significance and practical significance.

1. Theoretical significance

- a. The result of this research can enrich the research grammar translation errors in certain texts.
- b. The result of this research can be used as reference for the next researches.

2. Practical significance

- a. For student, they can get information about grammar translation errors around them especially in instruction of cosmetics and medicines. So they can learn and more carefully in translating texts in their lives.
- b. For researcher, this study will give a good experience and specific knowledge about grammar and translation in written text. So the researcher is hoped to use grammar carefully and translating correctly in daily lives.
- c. For people who use cosmetic and medicine, they can get new knowledge about translation, and all about errors that can happen in translating a text

especially in cosmetic and medicine. So they can know whether the translation of instruction is true or wrong.

E. Scope and Limitation of Research

1. Scope of the problems

Scope is range or area of variables, population, or group which is studied.⁶ The scope of this research is grammar translation errors a text.

2. Limitation of the problems

Limitations are potential weaknesses or problems with the study identified by the researcher.⁷ The limitation of this research is focused on grammar translation errors in instruction of cosmetics and medicines.

F. Definition of Key Terms

Definition of term is needed to avoid differences in understanding or vagueness of meaning.⁸ To avoid misconception in this study, the key terms are defined as follow:

1. Grammar translation error

Deviation that happen in the process of transfer meaning from one language to other language which relate with organizing sentence.

2. Instruction of products

Texts that is written on a sachet, pack, or wrapper of Goods.

⁶ STAIN Pamekasan, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah* (Pamekasan: STAIN Pamekasan Press, 2015). Page 11.

⁷ Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Reesearch*. Page 199.

⁸ *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah*. Page 12.

3. Cosmetics

All products or care substances which are used to improve the appearance or aroma of the human body.

4. Medicines

A material or kind of materials which are made to prevent or cure diseases or symptoms of illness and injuries.