

## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL REVIEW

#### A. The Definitions of Interference, Translation, and Short functional Text

##### 1. The Definition of Interference

Language interference or also known as linguistic interference, cross-linguistic interference or negative transfer is the effect of language learners' first language on their production of the language they are learning. According to Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina interference is one of topics in sociolinguistic that occur as result of using two languages or more in multilingual society.

<sup>1</sup>Mackey defines interference as “the use of features belonging to one language while speaking or writing another”.<sup>2</sup>

Interference often occurs in a process of learning a second or a foreign language. Berthold, Mangubhai, and Batowics describe interference as the transference of elements of one language to another at various levels including phonological, grammatical, lexical, and orthographical.<sup>3</sup> Meanwhile, Weinreich used term of interference for the first to state about language system changing

---

<sup>1</sup>Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2004), p.120.

<sup>2</sup>Fatchul Mu'in, *Intrference and Integration*, p. 1, (<http://pbingfkipunlam.wordpress.com/2008/10/18/interference-and-integration/>) accessed October 10, 2010

<sup>3</sup> Berthold, Mangubhai, & Batorowics, *Bilingualism & multiculturalism: Study Book Distance Education Centere*, University of Southerm Qoeensland: Toowoomba, QLD 1997, p. 1. (<http://iteslj.org/Artcles/Skiba-code swtiching.html>), accessed August 15, 2010.

which is caused by some contact with other language elements at bilingual speakers.<sup>4</sup>

Weinreich also says that the practice of alternately using two languages will be called bilingualism and the persons involved, bilingual. Those instances of deviation from the norms of either language that occurs in the speech of bilinguals as a result of their familiarity with more than one language, those are as a result of language contact, will be referred to as interference phenomena.

In speech, interference is like sand carried by a stream; it occurs anew in the utterances of the bilingual speaker as a result of his personal knowledge of the other tongue. The pattern and amount of interference is not the same at all times and under all circumstances. The interference may vary with the medium, the style, the register, and the context which the bilinguals to be using.

The description of interference requires three procedures: the discovery of exactly what foreign element is introduced by the speaker into his speech (in short, a source language), the analysis of what he does with it –his substitutions and modifications; and a measurement of the extent to which foreign elements replace native elements.<sup>5</sup>

## 2. The Definition of Translation

Interference can occur in translation if a translator does not suppose to be aware of some key differences of the source language to be transformed into best

---

<sup>4</sup> *Loc. cit*, Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, p. 122

<sup>5</sup> *Loc. cit*, Fatchul Mu'in, p. 1

target language equivalents. Translation is ultimately a human activity which enables human beings to exchange ideas and thoughts regardless of the different tongues used.<sup>6</sup> Meanwhile, Nida and Taber's opinion that cited by Choliludin, translation consists in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalence of a source language message, firstly in the terms of meaning and secondly in terms of style. Wills also says that translation is a procedure which leads from a written source language text and requires the syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and text pragmatic comprehension by the translator the original text.<sup>7</sup>

Newmark Peter wrote in his book *Approaches to Translation*, that Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and or statement in one language by the same message and or statement in another language as cited by Miftahul Hudauin.<sup>8</sup>

Translation is a science, an art, and a skill. It is a science in the sense that it necessitates complete knowledge of the structure and make-up of the two languages concerned. It is an art since it requires artistic talent to reconstruct the original text in the form of a product that is presentable to the reader who is not supposed to be familiar with the original. It is also a skill because it entails the

---

<sup>6</sup>Jim Shepherd, *All New Theories And Concepts About Translation In New Century*, September 14, 2010, p. 1 (<http://www.seo-shepherd.com/all-new-theories-and-concepts-about-translation-in-new-century>), accessed October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2010

<sup>7</sup> Choliludin, S.pd, *The Technique of Making Idiomatic Translation*, (Bekasi: Kesaint Blanc, 2006), p. 3

<sup>8</sup> Miftahul Hudauin, *Kajian Teori Terjemah*, (<http://driftahulhudauin.multiply.com/journal/item/14>), accessed September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2010

ability to smooth over any difficulty in the translation, and the ability to provide the translation of something that has no equal in the target language.<sup>9</sup>

### 3. The Definition of Short Functional Text

Translation is not only translates word by word or sentence by sentence translation but also translates text by text. Text divided into two parts short functional text and essay.

Short functional text is a short text, a clear text indicates functions, definitions, and also instructions must do. Kinds of short functional text are caution, letter, announcement, invitation, greeting card, short message, advertisement, label. Meanwhile, kinds of essay are narrative text, recount text, descriptive text, report text, procedure text as Rifqi Hakim explained.<sup>10</sup>

According to Ratna Dewantari Short functional text is used for everyday information. It is called functional because it has function and helps you in your daily activity. The examples of short functional text might include a recipe for cooking, directions to a location, a memo notifying of a change in a company's address, or a store's opening time, a schedule of event times and locations during a seminar, a directory of addresses, phone numbers or e-mail addresses, directions on a test, a menu from a restaurant, a pamphlet notifying the public of a grand opening, store closing, or a foreclosure, or a how-to manual just to name a few.<sup>11</sup>

---

<sup>9</sup> *Loc. cit*, Jim Shepherd, p. 1

<sup>10</sup> Rifqi Hakim, *Genre of Text*, (<http://a-jelajahnews.blogspot.com/2010/09/genre-of-text.html>), accessed October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2010

<sup>11</sup> Ratna Dewantari, *Grammar and Writing*, ([http://lasddytia.blogspot.com/2010/08/grammar-and-writing\\_19.html](http://lasddytia.blogspot.com/2010/08/grammar-and-writing_19.html)) accessed September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2010

## **B. The Types of Interference**

According to Troike and Blackwell statement that is cited by Fatchul Mu'in originally, the concept of interference referred to the use of formal elements of one of code with the context of another, those are any phonological, morphological, lexical or syntactic element in a given language that could be explained by the effect of contacts with another language.<sup>12</sup>

### **1. Phonological Interference**

The problem of interference concerns the manner in which a speaker perceives and reproduces the sounds of one language in terms of another. This interference occurs in the speech of bilingual as a result of the fact that there are different elements in sound system between one language and another, or between native and foreign language. In some cases, the native and foreign languages have the similarity in sound system and in grammatical system. However, in most cases, both languages have different either in sound system or in grammatical system. Different elements in sound system between both languages may be of several kinds.

First, it is the existence of a given sound in the latter, which is not found in the former. Second, both languages have the same phonetic features but they are different in their distribution, namely: when and where they may occur in an utterance. Third, both have similar sounds that have different variants or allophones. Interference arises when a bilingual speaker identifies a phoneme of

---

<sup>12</sup>*Ibid*, Fatchul Mu'in, p. 4

one language with that in another. For instance, an Indonesian speaking English may pronounce *bag* as [bæk] instead of [bæg]. This interference occurs because of the fact that /g/ never arises in the final position of Indonesian language words; so, /g/ is identified as /k/ in that position. In addition, he may replace /v/ with /p/, /f/ with /p/; he may not use a /p/ with aspiration.<sup>13</sup>

In translating specially written form, the learner of Indonesian often write English word or letter appropriate with the pronunciation or the product of word sound, whereas in English the pronunciation and the writing is different sometime, such as the word “veil” and it is sound as peil so the learner write peil, and it is an error in English word.

## 2. Morphological Interference

Morphology is study about word formation as Scott Thornbury said morphology is the system of rules that cover the formation of words. Morphology rules disallow:

We is not at home right now.<sup>14</sup>

Interference can occurs in this level. For instance, when an Indonesian language speaker uses word *go*, it's not a mistake he use one word *go* but when use it in a simple sentence in Indonesian language *dia pergi* instead of *he goes or she goes*. A student learning English may be say *He go*. This is caused of no system of agreement or concord between noun and verb (subject and predicate) in

---

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid*, Fatchul Mu'in, p. 8

<sup>14</sup> Scott Thornbury, *How to Teach Grammar*, (New York: Longman, 1999), p.2

Indonesian language; all the subjects are followed by the same predicate (verb) such as *Saya pergi; Dia pergi, Mereka pergi*.<sup>15</sup>

### 3. Semantic Interference

Semantic is one of language components that discuss the meaning of word, sentence or text of language. According to C. Morris's opinion cited by Manuel Ernesto Garcia Nieto, "Semantics is a sub field of linguistics that is traditionally defined as the study of meaning of (parts of) words, phrases sentences and texts".<sup>16</sup>

Semantic interference occurs when a speaker introduces new semantic structures. Even though the semantic units may be the same in both languages, a foreign way of combining them may introduced as a new semantic structure. Both Indonesian and English, for instance, have comparable units for *mengandung – consist of*; but when an Indonesian language speaker uses a sentence *Paragraf itu mengandung beberapa kalimat* he introduces into his speech a foreign semantic structure based on the English model *The paragraph is pregnant of several sentences* instead of *The paragraph consists of several sentences*.

### 4. Syntactical Interference

Syntax is a component of language that discusses the word order in sentence of the language. So, the system of rules that cover the order of words in a sentence is called syntax. Syntax rules disallow:

---

<sup>15</sup> *Loc. cit*, Fatchul Mu'in, p. 7

<sup>16</sup> Manuel Ernesto Garcia Nieto, *Native Language Interference in Learning English as Foreign Language*, (Guayaquil – Ecuador: 2009), p. 28([http://language\\_interference/2009/12/15/pdf](http://language_interference/2009/12/15/pdf)) accessed October 10, 2010

Not we at right home now are.<sup>17</sup>

In the other side, in making a plural noun, Indonesian language shows a different way from that of English language, a student learning English may meet difficulties (and the same time, makes interference) when he wants to say *many book* instead of *many books*. This can be explained that he is influenced by the Indonesian language word-order *banyak buku*. Although, a word *banyak* is a marker of plurality, it is not followed by a plural noun *buku-buku*.<sup>18</sup>

### C. Cause of Interference

Since interference occurs in all aspects of language such as phonology, morphology, lexis, syntax, and semantic, it can be said that interference are caused by the factors inside the language. In other words language interference may caused by the changing of the internal structure of a language. Moreover, language interference is also a phenomenon of language contact and bilingualism. It means that, its occurrence can not be separated from society and cultural aspect where it belongs. Thus, Suwito states that the non-linguistics factors influence the use of language include language interference phenomena. The main point of non-linguistics factors influenced the language use are social and situational factors. Language is the main factor in a society as cited by Rangmalalak.<sup>19</sup>

---

<sup>17</sup> *Loc. cit*, Scott Thumbury, p. 3

<sup>18</sup> *Loc. cit*, Fatchul Mu'in, p. 6

<sup>19</sup> Rangmalalak, *Lexical Interference of Minangkabaunesse into Indonesian found in novel Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck*, thesis Proposal, (<http://rangmalalak.wordpress.com/2009/06/02/lexical-interference-of-minangkabaunesse-into-indoneisan-foun-in-tenggelamnya-kapal-van-der-wijck-thesis-proposal/>), accessed October 17<sup>th</sup>, 2010



Interference may be conscious or unconscious. Consciously, the student may guess because he has not learned or has forgotten the correct usage. Unconsciously, the student may not consider that the features of the languages may differ, or he may know the correct rules but be insufficiently skilled to put them into practice, and so fall back on the example of his first language.<sup>20</sup>

Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina explained in their book that in learning second language usually occurs after the learner master the first language. Therefore, the first language will disturb the use of learner second language. The second language has been interfered by elements of the first language that they have learned before. Then, after it was observed, interference occurs because of the ability of native speaker in using certain language.<sup>21</sup>

#### **D. The Types of Translation**

A translator needs a procedure or technique to achieve the purpose of translation. Newmark called the procedure or the technique as method. He classified the method be eight types: word-for-word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptive translation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.<sup>22</sup>

The eight types of translation can be explained at the following

---

<sup>20</sup> Adnin, Language Interference.(<http://www.shvoong.com/humanities/392977-language-interference/>) accessed September 20<sup>th</sup>, 2010

<sup>21</sup> *Loc. cit*, Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, p. 120

<sup>22</sup> O. setiawan Djuharie, *Teknik dan Panduan Menerjemah*, (Bandung : Yarma Widya), p. 18

## 1. Word-for Word Translation

Word-for-word translation is a kind of translation which is the translator translates the words of source language into target language without changing the formation of word in his translation. The word formation in target language is the same as the word formation in source language. For example

Source Language: *Saya pergi ke New York besok*

Target language : I will go to New York besok.

Word-for-word translation can be used if the target language and the source language have the same in the formation of word and if both of languages have difference in the formation of word, word-for-word translation should be avoided.<sup>23</sup>

## 2. Literal Translation

Literal translation or also know as linear translation is a kind of translation between word-for-word translation and free translation because literal translation is done such word-for-word translation firstly but after that the translator matches formation of word in his translation that suitable with formation of word in the target language. This type usually use if the structure of source language and target language are different. For example:

Source language: his heart is in the right place.

Word-for-word translation: *kepunyaannya hati adalah dalam itu benartempat*

Literal translation: *hatinya berada di tempat yang benar*

---

<sup>23</sup> Drs. M. Rudolf Nababan, M. Ed, *Teori Menerjemah Bahasa Inggris*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar, 2008), p. 30

Free translation: *dia baik hati*<sup>24</sup>

### 3. Faithful translation

Faithful translation is the translator try to translate the appropriate contextual meaning in target language with the limitedness of source language structure. This technique inclined to defend and faith to context of source language. For example

Source language : born without arms, he was sent to special schools

Literal translation: *lahir tanpa lengan, dia dikirim ke sekolah khusus*

Faithful translation: *karena dilahirkan tanpa lengan, dia bersekolah di*

*sekolah khusus* (not “*karena lahir...disekolahkan...*”)<sup>25</sup>

### 4. Semantic Translation

Semantic translation is a kind of translation which is the translator try to change the contextual meaning of source language as same as possible with syntax and semantic of target language. Semantic translation and faithful translation are different. The difference of faithful translation and semantic translation is the faithful translation is not appropriate with target language and dogmatic to source language meanwhile semantic translation allowed the translator to explore his creativity by not 100 % dogmatic to source language.<sup>26</sup>

For example:

Source language : He is a book-worm.

---

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* Drs. M. Rudolf Nababan, M. Ed. P. 32

<sup>25</sup> *Loc cit.* O. Setiawan Djuharie, p. 19

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid* O. Setiawan Djuharie, p. 19

Target language : *Dia (laki-laki) adalah seorang yang suka sekali membaca*

Phrase book-worm has been translated flexibility and suitable with context of culture of target language however the translation above is incorrect the translation should be *Dia seorang kutu buku*.

## 5. Adaptive Translation

Adaptive translation is the freest form of translation. Adaptive translation is used in translating drama (comedy) and poetry. Theme, character, and plot usually have been defended, but the culture of source language has been changed into target language culture.<sup>27</sup> For example a song that adapted from English to Indonesian language

Source language:

Hey Jude, don't make it bad

Take a sad song and make it better

Remember to let her into your heart

Then you can start to make it better

(Hey Jude-The Beatles)

Target language:

*Kasih, dimanakah Mengapa kau tinggalkan aku*

*Ingatlah-ingatlah kau padaku*

*Janji setiamu tak kan kulupa*

---

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid* O. Setiawan Djuharie, p. 19

## 6. Free Translation

Free translation is kind of translation that is not bonded in looking for the suitable word or sentence, but the suitable inclined happen at paragraph or text. The translator must able to understand the message in a context of source language in paragraph as well as whole of text.<sup>28</sup> For example

Source language: Tatik is growing with happiness

Target language : *Tatik hatinya berbunga-bunga*

## 7. Idiomatic Translation

Idiomatic translation produce original message of source language but inclined to change the meaning of nuance by using daily language more and idiom that is not in source language.<sup>29</sup> For example

- Source language : You are cheery mood.

Target language : *Kamu kelihatan ceria*

- Source language: Tell me, I'm not in a cage now

Target language: *Ayo..berilah aku semangat bahwa aku orang bebas*

## 8. Communicative Translation

Communicative translation is a kind of translation which is translator changes the appropriate contextual meaning of source language so that the reader understands the content as well as the language easily.<sup>30</sup> For example

Source language: *Awas anjing galak*

---

<sup>28</sup> *Loc cit.* Drs. M. Rudolf Nababan, M. Ed. P. 31

<sup>29</sup> *Loc cit.* O. Setiawan Djuharie, p. 20

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.* O. Setiawan Djuharie, p. 20

Target language: Beware of the dog! not Beware of the vicious dog!

### **E. Interference in Translation**

Every language has own system, and has different syntactic structure, lexicon, and morphology from other language system. The difference of language system not only occurs in language family but also in language that is not language family. This is causes difficulties in learning language and translation.

The difficulties in learning and translation is caused by some factors such as the differences of system language between source language and target language, the complexity of semantic and stylistic of both languages, the ability of translator, and the quality of source language text as was explained by Rodolf Nababan.<sup>31</sup>

Finally, Christopher Hopkinson said in his research, interference can occur in translation because linguistic interference is a factor in any translation. When translator transforms the first language into the second language, interference from the first language source text becomes a key element in the production of the second language target text.<sup>32</sup>

---

<sup>31</sup> *Loc cit.* Drs. M. Rudolf Nababan, M. Ed, p. 54.

<sup>32</sup> Christopher Hopkinson, *Factors in Linguistic Interference: A Case Study in Translation*, p.13,( [http://www.skase.sk/Volumes/JTI02/pdf\\_doc/2.pdf](http://www.skase.sk/Volumes/JTI02/pdf_doc/2.pdf)) , accessed October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2010