

## TECHNIQUES IN TRANSLATING ENGLISH ABSTRACTS INTO INDONESIAN: A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF THE TRANSLATED TEXT OF STUDENTS AT ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM OF KHAIRUN UNIVERSITY

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### Abstrak

Saat ini penerjemahan menjadi bidang kajian penting yang dilakukan oleh para peneliti. Salah satu hal yang perlu dikaji adalah teknik penerjemahan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui teknik mahasiswa dalam menerjemahkan abstrak dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia. Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan analisis isi. Sumber data diambil dari terjemahan mahasiswa. Hasil terjemahan dari bahasa sumber dan terjemahannya dalam bahasa sasaran dicatat kemudian diambil sebagai data untuk dianalisis. Kemunculan teknik penerjemahan diklasifikasikan berdasarkan jenis teknik penerjemahan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa teknik penerjemahan yang diterapkan siswa adalah *borrowing*, ekivalensi, literal, modulasi, calque, dan adaptasi. Dari semua teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan, teknik *borrowing* merupakan teknik yang paling dominan digunakan siswa dalam menerjemahkan abstrak bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia.

**Kata Kunci:** Teknik, penerjemahan, bahasa Inggris, bahasa Indonesia, teks terjemahan

### INTRODUCTION

The activity of translation has a long-standing tradition and has been widely practiced throughout history, but in our rapidly changing world its role has become of paramount importance (El-Dali 2011). Therefore translation becomes one of the competences provided to the English department students in various universities in the world. This skill helps the students to be able to transfer messages from a foreign language (source language) to local language (target language) or vice versa. This subject provides activities of translating text from English into Indonesian and vice versa. The activities require the students to discuss their translation guided by the lecturer.

Translation is the transmission of a thought in a language to another language. It is a process which guides from written source language text into target language. It is also a bridge to understand the knowledge, science, textual material, and others. Many learners do translation to understand text. However, they have difficulties in translating from English to Indonesia even though software application can to assist translation are available. Some learners said that translation is difficult since the materials of translation are not suitable with the need of language learners, the activity of translation is boring, and the learners also lack of background knowledge about linguistic. They may do errors in translating some idioms and some words which are not familiar with their native language because the culture influences language's expressions.

Translation aims at finding the closest equivalent meaning in the target language, there can be many ways to express and convey the message from a certain original text into a target text. Therefore, it is inevitable that the result of translation in the Target Language (TL) will be different from one translator to another. There are many reasons for variations in translation results such as the purpose of the translation, the motivation of the translator, and the target audience of the translation. Before starting to translate a text, a translator usually considers, at least, those three prospective outcomes of translation. They should be aware of the purpose of the translation that they are doing, so that they can use certain strategies to deal with the text. This is important because the method that they use will effect the result of the translation in many ways. If the translation, for

example, is to be used for advertising purposes, then they can use specific words and idioms to persuade the readers, listeners or watchers in the target language to use the product advertised.

The issues of translation strategies as a phenomenon in translation is an important area to be explored and many researchers have paid attention to this (Adam,2019). Translation strategies are the translator's potentially conscious plans for solving concrete translation problems in the framework of a concrete translation task. The translation strategy is the procedure used by the translator to solve the translation problem and will affect the results of the translation. Various strategies in translation that students can use when translate a text.

However, based on the researchers' preliminary studies at English language at the English Language Education Study it is found that some of the students encountered difficulties in translating English text into Indonesian. They were unable to find the correct meaning when translating them into Indonesian. Different types of text will result in different outcomes in translation. When translating a literary text, for example, a translator should also consider the artistic value in the original text besides the meaning. In translating a scientific text, for example a case study in medicine, she does not have to pay much attention to the artistic value but must ensure scientific accuracy. Because there are different kinds of texts, the results of translation will vary.

Based on the problem above, it is important to conduct a study on finding out the Students' translation techniques of English Abstract Into Indonesian. The

statement of the problem formulated is "What are the students' techniques in translating English abstract into Indonesian of the students at English Language Education Study Program of Khairun University?". There are two kinds of research significance as follows: (1) the theoretical significance: It is expected to increase the translator understanding and provide more information on translation problem in particular English abstract to Indonesian translation in accordance theories and criteria. and (2) the practical significance: (a) the result of this study is expected to be used by lecturers in teaching English especially in translation class; (b) By translating English text into Indonesian, the students can use their approviale strategies to translate English text into indonesian; (3) other researchers may use the result of this research as a reference for their further research.

### ***The Concept of Translation***

Translation is a part of applied linguistics. Many theorists define the concept of translation differently. The translation is not only about moving a text into another language but also it is the process of transferring a message. The concept of translation is reproducing the message of the source language into the target language to acquire equivalence of meaning, and the closest natural equivalent of the source language message (Nida & Taber,1982,p.12). The translator, therefore, must attempt to provide a translation that is most similar to the source language.

Ding (2004), translation means the process of transferring direct and indirect information from one language, as the source language, into another language as the receptor language. He refers to direct information as "the information that can be processed at the reception moment by a reader", for example, the facts or the events. Meanwhile, indirect information is "the kind that needs an encryption to release it from the direct information to be processed". Examples of indirect information in literature are lexis, syntax, style and rhetorical devices.

Translation is a process based on the meaning of the text of the first language into a second language. The concept of translation should be able to use the vocabulary, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language into the target language appropriately. Neither does Al-Amer et. al (2015: 1) that as the translation is an interpretive process and not merely a direct message transfer from a source language to a target language, the translator needs to systematically and accurately capture the full meaning of the spoken language. Translation

is a delivery of messages from the source language into the target language, the translation needs to systematically and accurately capture the full meaning of the source language.

According to Jost et. al, (2017: 1) translation is a demanding process during which a message is analyzed, translated and communicated from one language to another. Translation is demanding the process by which messages are analyzed, translated and communicated from the source language into the target language.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concluded that the meaning is the ultimate goal of the translation process to recreate the message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). However, the translator in terms of reinventing the message should look for a grammatical or lexical equivalence.

Based on the explanation of the concept of translation, it can be concluded that many experts have express similar views about the translation. To sum it up, translation is process by which the chain of signifiers that constitute the source language text is replaced by an equivalent chain of signifiers in the target lanuage. Actual translation effort, however, often encounter obstacle, because of the different system of the source language and the target language, semantic and stylistic, complexity, cultural constrain. Cultural constrains have a big impact on the translation because not all the terms of one culture have an equivalent in another culture. Therefore, applying the appropriate strategies must be carried out to solve the problem.

#### ***Translation Process***

The process of translation has been explained by some linguists. Larson postulates the translation process to be of three steps:

1. Studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text;
2. Analyzing the source language text to determine the meaning;
3. Reconstructing the same meaning by using the lexicon and grammatical structures which are suitable in the receptor language and its cultural context (Larson,1998, p. 4).

Nida and Taber (1982,p.33) propose a different conception of the process of translation, as follows:

1. Analysis: In this step, a translator explores the meaning and the grammatical relationship of source language words or compound words. According to Newmark (1988), the word-for-word translation and literal translation can be employed in this step to find out the meaning.
2. Transfer: This concept refers to the transfer of the sense in the mind of a translator from language A to language B. In this step, the translator decides what words or sentences will be selected to use in the translation.
3. Restructuring: The sense that has been transferred is restructured to make the final message fully acceptable in the receptor language. The translator adjusts text into more acceptable terms for target readers.

The perspective of the translation study, translation is a process of decisionmaking in Interlingua communication. The communication involves two different languages: the source language and the target language.

#### ***Strategy of Translation***

Translation technique is the way used to transfer messages from the SL into the TL, applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses or sentences. According to Molina and Albir (2002), translation technique has eighteen types, as follows:

#### **Borrowing**

Borrowing uses words or phrases when translates the source language into the target language. Borrowing can be a pure borrowing, borrowing without making any changes, for example, the word "setting", or in the form of a natural borrowing (naturalized borrowing), where the words of the SL were matched with the spelling of the TL, as the word "panic" which comes from the word "panic".

### **Calque**

This is a special kind of borrowing where a word or phrase in the source language is translated and used directly in the target language. For example, the French calque 'Compliments de la Saison' for the English 'Compliments of the Season.' Vinay and Darbelnet asserted that both borrowings and calques often become fully integrated into the TL.

### **Literal**

Literal translation is used to describe a word-for-word translation that sticks too close to the source text. It is a translation that sounds unnatural in the target language, is usually hard to read and does not convey the meaning of the original text.

### **Modulation**

Modulation is a translation procedure related to changing a point of view. They can be lexical and structural. For example, you are going to have a child that can be translated into Indonesian "Anda akan menjadi seorang bapak" (you will become a father).

### **Equivalence**

Equivalence translates terms in the source language term that is already prevalent in the target language.

## **METODOLOGY**

The research used content analysis to explore students' problem in translating English abstract into Indonesian at English Language Education Study Program of Khairun University. Data typically collected in the participant's setting. Leo (2013) stated that qualitative research is the research based on the collecting, analyzing, and interpreting narrative form to get deep understanding from the particular phenomena observer.

This research conducted at the English Language Education Study Program, Language and Arts Education Department of Khairun University. The object of this research were English and Indonesian abstracts.

The researcher used English abstract as instrument. The note-taking technique is to identify and classify the data based on the technique of translation, in order to formulate the analysis. The data collected in this study were primarily data since they were directly collected from the data source by using the observation method and note-taking technique. The first step was a close reading of the source language text and that of the target.

All instances of techniques of translation in the source language and their translations in the target language were underlined and noted down and then taken as data for the analysis. Then, the occurrences of techniques of translation are classified based on types of methods of translation as proposed by Molina and Albir (2002).

The data was taken from the abstract journal in both English and Indonesian abstract translation. The researcher focus on students' techniques on translating English abstract into Indonesian, the researcher wants to know students problem on translating English abstract into Indonesia for academic achievement.

The researcher used procedure of analyzing the data analyse contents of the text that is the source text (ST) and the translated text (TT) of the abstract. The steps used by the researchers in analyzing the data as follows:

1. Analyzing each word, phrases, clauses, and sentences in English abstract, as well as the target text (TT) to interpret what strategies used by students in translating *English abstract*.
2. Analyzing the translation strategies and variant of techniques applied by the translator in translating the text of English abstract into Indonesian.
3. Analyzing each data to find out the strategies use by students in translation English abstrac into Indonesian.
4. The next step is analyzing the data and concluding the results of the analysis based on the problem from the students.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

### Finding

This section presented the findings derived from research problem. Which the question concerns with “what are the students’ techniques in translating English abstract into Indonesian faced by the students at English Language Education Study Program of Khairun University”.

### Students’ translation technique in English Abstract into Indonesian

#### 1. Borrowing

The data 1, the sentences is translated by using Borrowing technique. In this study, 76 data of borrowing technique were noted. The data can be seen in the description below:

SL: The issue of translation **strategies** as a **phenomenon**.

TL: Masalah **strategi** penerjemahan sebagai **fenomena**.

It can be seen the phrases above the words **strategy** and **phenomenon** are translated to **strategi** and **fenomena**. The word from Source Language (SL) and the Target Language (TL) are same. These are called as borrowing technique because the translator borrowed the Source Language (SL) terms. Another example it can be seen from the data bellows:

SL: The content **analysis** the use **textual** and **comparatives**

TL: **Analisis** isu yang menggunakan **tekstual** dan **komparatif**

SL: Translated **version**

TL: Menganalisis **versi**

SL: Translation with a **frequency**

TL: Menerjemahkan dengan **frekuensi**

SL: The **transposition technique, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation**

TL: **Teknik transposisi, modulasi, ekuivalen, dan teknik**

SL: To generate the **data corpus**

TL: Untuk menghasilkan **data korpus**

Borrowing technique is a technique which the translator borrows a source language word, term or phrase into the target language. From the data of the result in translating English abstract through Indonesian above, the translators absorbs the words and phrases from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL) without any changes of those for of the words.

#### 2. Calque

In this study, the data showed 6 sentences were noted with the percentage 0,42% as Calque technique. The data can be seen in the description below:

SL: *Literaly translation is an important area to be explored*

TL: *Penerjemahan sastra merupakan bidang yang penting untuk ditelaah*

Another translator translated this sentence used calque technique:

SL: *Literaly translation is an important area to be explored*

TL: *Terjemahan literal adalah area yang penting untuk dijelajahi*

In this translation technique the translators used Calque technique translation because the translators were try to transferred the words from source language into target language with slightly change to the structure of the language but the structure had followed the rules of the target language.

### 3. Literal

In this study, the data showed the translators applied literal translation technique as much 19 sentences with the frequency of use is 1,33%. The examples from the data can be seen in the description below:

SL: The study used descriptive qualitative approach

TL: Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif

From the data it can be seen the translator translated the sentence “*The study used descriptive qualitative approach*” to Indonesian “*Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif*”. Between source language and target language have the same grammatical meaning that is why the translator translated word by word.

Another sentences in this case:

SL: Were two strategy of direct translation

TL: Dua strategi penerjemahan langsung

SL: Translation of the kite runner

TL: Penerjemahan layang-layang

SL: It can be concluded that the strategies applied

TL: Dapat di simpulkan bahwa strategi yang di terapkan

SL: Which strategy is dominant in the translation

TL: Strategi mana yang dominan dalam penerjemahan

SL: The technique of data collection included

TL: Teknik pengumpulan data mencakup

SL: What strategy of translation are applied in the translation of the kite runner

TL: Strategi apa yang di terapkan dalam penerjemaah Kite Runner

SL: Then compare both to generate the data corpus

TL: Kemudian membandingkan keduanya untuk menghasilkan korpus data

From the data showed the translators translated the text word by word or true meaning from the Source Language (SL) into Target Language (TL). In this finding of the research, the researcher conclude that the reason why the translators translate the text from the source language into target language because the text or sentences have the same grammatical when the translator try to translate into their language. Therefore, the translator used to translate word by word because it is logic by the translator on the other hand the translators feel is correct to translate word by word from source language into target language.

### 4. Modulation

From the table above, the data showed 18 phrases and sentences were noted with the frequency 1,26%. It can be seen in the description belows:

SL: **Which strategy** is dominant in translation?

TL: **Strategi apa** yang dominan dalam penerjemahan?

SL: In literary translation is an **important to be explored**

TL: Terjemahan sastra adalah **bidang yang penting untuk diajarkan**

Modulation is a translation technique that changes the point of view, focus, or cognitive categories in a translation. In this result of translating English abstract into Indonesian the translator replace the meaning with different phrase or sentences to get the meaning from the text. From the data, the translator translated “*wich strategy is dominant in the translation*” become: “*strategi apa yang dominan dalam penerjemahan*”. “*Which strategy*” in this phrase means *what strategy*.

The translators used modulation technique to overcome the problem by reducing the meaning into the target language which the translator understood from their language those are happened because the translators influence by the social context and culture. Furthermore, the sentence SL: *In literary translation is an important to be explored* the translator translated to Target Language “*Terjemahan sastra adalah bidang yang penting untuk diajarkan*”. In this line, phrase is “*important to be explored*” the phrase means “*an field which importatnt to study it*”.

## 5. Equivalence

Equivalence technique in this study showed 24 words were noted with the frequency 1,68%. It can be seen from the descriptions bellows:

SL: The kite Runner  
TL: Kite Runner

SL: Novel  
TL: Novel

SL: SL into TL  
TL: SL ke dalam TL

SL: Data  
SL: Data

Established Equivalence translates terms in the source language term that is already prevalent in the target language. Those words are “*the kite runner, Novel, SL into TL, Dat, and its translated version*”. The translator try to used other words that already known or familiar based on the meaning in dictionary that used in daily life. This technique of translation reproduced the same pronunciations or sound and also written from the source language into target language.

Based on the research finding by the researcher, finally the researcher can concluded that the translator used Equivalence technique because the translator sought or try to reproduce the message into target language to be more neutral and have the same meaning or impression with the meaning from source language.

## Discussion

Based on the findings, it can be seen that the students use some techniques in translating English abstract into Indonesia. from all techniques, borrowing traslation is mostly used by the students because the translator just take the word from the source language or borrowed it, the second translation strategies is equivalent translation, the third is literal translation strategies, the fourth is modulation, the fifth is calque, the sixth and the seventh are transposition.

This study deals with the study conducted by Adam et al (2019) which aims to figure out 1) What strategies of translation are applied in the translation of the Kite Runner, 2) which strategy is dominant in the translation. The study used a descriptive qualitative approach with the content analysis that uses textual and comparative analysis. Based on the analysis of the data, it can be concluded that the strategies applied by the translator in transferring messages of the SL into TL were two- the strategy of direct translation (20.41%) and the strategy of oblique translation (with a frequency of use of 79.58%). The strategy of domestication was dominant in translating The Kite Runner into the Indonesian language. The results of the translation through the oblique strategy were

more related with the understanding and culture of the target text reader. Thus, messages of the SL can be understood and accepted by the readers of the TL. This can be seen from the various techniques of translation chosen by the translator, such as- the transposition technique, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation technique. Domestication in the translation of the *The Kite Runner* is also very influential in the equivalence of meaning, the equivalence that is more inclined towards dynamic equivalent:

1. *Students used borrowing in translate from English text into Indonesian*

This translation means that the SL is transferred directly into TL. This kind of translation may be found in all languages, including Bahasa Indonesia. For example, the word *open source and mobile* in English is translated as a *open source and mobile* in *Bahasa Indonesia*. The purpose is to fill the semantic gap between two languages.

2. *Students used Calque in translate from English text into Indonesia*

Calque is similar to Borrowing. The translation basically transfers the language too, but the translation is adjusted to the target language. For example, the word *telepon pintar, konten online and konten digital* in *Bahasa Indonesia* which came from English word *smartphone, online conten and digital online*. Then the word phrase was translated literally. *Students used Literal Translation to translate from English text into Indonesian*

Adam, Emzir, & Ridwan (2019) claim that “Literal translation is the most commonly used by many people” example *closed, more product, putting resources on their website* in English is translated as *ditutup, banyak produk, dan meletakkan sumber daya di websit mereka* in Bahasa Indonesia. This translation is similar to word to word translation.

However, there are some cases that make the literal translation becomes unacceptable. The reasons are:

- a. It gives different meaning;
- b. It has no meaning;
- c. It is impossible for structural reasons;
- d. It ‘does not have a corresponding expression within the metalinguistic experience of the TL;
- e. It corresponds to something at a different level of language

3. *Students used Transposition in translating from English text into Indonesiam*

Transposition is a change of one part of speech for another without changing the sense. Munday (2008) said that “transposition maybe the most common structural change done by the translators”. The change also exists in form of grammar, such as singular becomes plural, the change inposition of an adjective, changing the word class, a word becomes a phrase, and a phrase becomes a clause. Example the word *tablet* in English transte as *tablet* in bahasa Indonesia.

4. *Students used Modulation to translate from English text into Indonesian*

Modulation is a strategy that describes the situation of SL from a different point of view. Even if the translation is literally and grammatically correct, it is still considered as unidiomatic and awkward in the TL (Mustafa & Kholid 2019).

5. *Students used Equivalence in translate from English text into Indonesian*

Equivalence strategy is a strategy that describes a same situation by different stylistic or cultural mean. It can be occurred because the translators want to keep the beauty of the text, so the TL can feel the same meaning. Equivalence strategy is usually used to translate the idiomatic expression example the words *infranstructure, product, disabilities and soution* in English translate as *infrastruktur, produk, disabilities and solusi* in bahasa Indonesia. Even if the translation is not acceptable literally, the meaning and the beauty of the text is still the same.



## CONSLUSSION

After analyzing the data concerning students' translation technique from English abstract into Indonesian, it can be concluded that translation strategies must be appropriated in term of meaning even the form of changing between the source language into target language so, the result of using the correct strategy is the message can be easily delivered to the readers and avoid the ambiguity of changing meanings. It was found that techniques of translation applied by the students are borrowing, equivalence, literal, modulation, calque, and adaptation translation. From all techniques of translation used, borrowing technique is the most dominant techniques used by students use in translating English abstract into Indonesian.

The result obtained from this research brings series of following suggestions

1. The students should learn about all the translation technique. By learning about the translation strategies they will find that the translating process is not only always use the same strategies for all text. Sometimes, we have to use a different method according to the text that we want to translate.
2. The teachers should be give motivation for the students to learn about translation technique and the lecturer would not be stuck only in some particular teaching strategy.
3. The result of this study can be used as references for other researcher to conduct a further research.

Finally, the researcher realizes that there are still many shortages in her thesis, so the researcher really expects the criticism and suggestions for the improvements. Thus, the researcher also hopes this thesis can be meaningful contribution for the lecture, the students and further researcher.

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