ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN THE SELECTED UNDERGRADUATE THESIS ABSTRACTS OF INDONESIAN LITERATURE STUDENTS OF MULAWARMAN UNIVERSITY AND ITS IMPACT TO TRANSLATION QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

Translation is a process of transferring meaning from source language to target language concerning the stylistics and norm of the target culture. This research only focused on translation techniques and quality of four abstracts undergraduate thesis of Indonesia Literature Students of Mulawarman University. The researcher used qualitative methods, translation studies and investigator triangulation. Molina and Albir's theory was used to analyze translation techniques, while the researcher used Nababan's theory for translation quality. To reduce any subjectivity when assessing translation quality, the researcher asked for help from two English Literature lecturers of Mulawarman University to become the raters of this research. Ten translation techniques were found in all abstracts: amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, generalization, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, and transposition. The most technique used by all of the students is literal translation. There are twenty-two accurate data, seventeen acceptable data, and thirty-nine readable data from all abstracts. However, three inaccurate data, one unacceptable datum and one not readable datum were found.

Keywords: translation techniques, translation quality, undergraduate thesis abstract

ABSTRAK

Terjemahan merupakan suatu pengalihan bahasa, dari bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran dengan mempertahankan makna bahasa sumber ke bahasa sasaran serta memperhatikan tata bahasa dan norma yang ada di bahasa sasaran. Penelitian ini berfokus pada teknik-teknik terjemahan serta kualitas terjemahan terhadap empat abstrak skripsi mahasiswa Sastra Indonesia di Universitas Mulawarman. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif, pendekatan ilmu penerjemahan serta triangulasi peneliti di dalam penelitian ini. Teori yang digunakan untuk meneliti teknik-teknik terjemahan yaitu teori Molina dan Albir, sedangkan untuk meneliti kualitas terjemahan peneliti menggunakan teori Nababan. Untuk mengurangi subjektivitas ketika menilai kualitas terjemahan, peneliti meminta bantuan kepada dua dosen Sastra Inggris Universitas Mulawarman untuk menjadi penilai. Terdapat sepuluh teknik-teknik penerjemahan

di keempat terjemahan abstrak skripsi, antara lain amplifikasi, peminjaman, kalke, kompensasi, generalisasi, penerjemahan harfiah, modulasi, partikularisasi, reduksi dan transposisi. Teknik yang paling banyak ditemukan ialah teknik terjemahan secara harfiah. Dari keempat abstrak tersebut terdapat dua puluh dua data akurat, tujuh belas data berterima dan tiga puluh sembilan data dengan tingkat keterbacaan tinggi. Namun, masih ditemukan tiga data yang tidak akurat, satu data tidak berterima dan satu data dengan tingkat keterbacaan rendah.

Kata kunci*: teknik-teknik penerjemahan, kualitas terjemahan, abstrak skripsi*

A. INTRODUCTION

University students in Indonesia have to do research to complete their studies. Each university has its own rules to determine which kind of student already fulfils those rules to achieve their degree. The students have to do research related to their major with the guidance of the lecturers. The research is called an undergraduate thesis or, in Indonesian, called *skripsi*. In general, it contains an abstract, introduction, theory, research analysis, and conclusion. An abstract is something that summarizes or concentrates the essentials of a larger thing or several things ("Abstract" 5). The abstract is usually provided in two languages, English and Indonesian, but it also depends on their major.

An abstract is always related to the final task that every university student in Indonesia must do. Mulawarman University is one of Borneo's greatest universities; there are many majors, from law, health, economy, and technology to literature. There are two kinds of departments in literature: Indonesian Literature and English Literature. Both of these departments are studying Indonesian and English as well. It means the students have to learn another language. To understand another language, they have to study or at least know what translation is.

In the broad sense, 'translation' refers to the process and result of transferring a text from the source language into the target language (Bussmann 1222). When students want to translate something, they do not always have to use literal or direct meaning from source to target language because they can use plenty of translation techniques. Translation techniques have been divided into 18 types such as adaptation, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution, transposition, and variation (Molina and Albir 509-511). After choosing the right technique, they must also be concerned about the quality of the translation product. Translation quality has to fullfil three aspects: accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Nababan et al. 44).

As the researcher said before, university students usually provide abstracts in two languages, but the Indonesian Literature Department at Mulawarman University does not require translating into two languages according to the latest thesis guidelines. However, some students translated it into English. In addition, Indonesian Literature students of Mulawarman University had English subjects in one term. It means they have been practicing English, especially learning about translation. Therefore, it makes the researcher wonder what kind of

translation techniques they used and the impact on their translation quality. Moreover, to reduce any subjectivity when assessing translation quality, the researcher cooperated with two English Department of Mulawarman University lecturers.

B. RELATED LITERATURE

1. *Translation*

Roger T. Bell, in his book entitled *Translate and Translating,* defines translation as the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences (5). It can conclude that translation is the process of transferring meaning from the source language to the target language without changing the meaning from the source language and being concerned with the stylistic equivalent of the target language.

2. *Translation Technique*

Translation techniques as procedures to analyse and classify how translation equivalence works (Molina and Albir 509). Molina and Albir had classified the translation technique into 18 types, such as:

a. Adaptation. To replace a S.T. (Source Text) cultural element with one from the target culture, e.g., as white as snow= *seputih kapas.*

b. Amplification. To introduce details that are not formulated in the S.T.: information, explicative paraphrasing, e.g., translating Deepavali celebration from English to Indonesian= *festival cahaya yang dirayakan oleh umat Hindu*. Footnotes are a type of amplification. Amplification is in opposition to reduction.

c. Borrowing. To take a word or expression straight from another language. It can be pure (without any change), e.g., printer= *printer*. Naturalized borrowing corresponds to Newmark's naturalization technique, e.g., television= *televisi.*

d. Calque. Literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural, e.g., President Director= *Presiden Direktur*.

e. Compensation. To introduce a S.T. element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the T.T. (Target Text) because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the S.T., e.g. A pair of glasses= *sebuah kacamata.*

f. Description. To replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function, e.g., to translate *opor ayam* (Indonesian) as an Indonesian dish consisting of chicken and egg curry with coconut milk usually eaten on Eid al-Fitr.

g. Discursive creation. To establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context, e.g., The Iron Lady= *Sang* Iron Lady.

h. Established equivalent. To use a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the T.L., e.g., mirror of erised (red: desire)= *cermin tarsah* (red: *hasrat*).

i.   Generalization. To use a more general or neutral term, e.g., cheesecake, chocolate cake, chocolate mousse, ice cream= *makanan penutup*.

j.   Linguistic amplification. To add linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing. It is in opposition to linguistic compression.

k.   Linguistic compression. To synthesize linguistic elements in the T.T. This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling. It is in opposition to linguistic amplification.

l.   Literal translation. To translate a word or an expression word for word, e.g. action speaks louder than words= *tindakan berbicara lebih keras daripada kata-kata.*

m. Modulation. To change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the S.T.; it can be lexical or structural, e.g., you are a murderer= you will go to jail.

n.   Particularization. To use a more precise or concrete term, e.g., electronic device= *ponsel genggam*. It is in opposition to generalization.

o.   Reduction. To suppress a S.T. information item in the T.T., e.g., the month of fasting in opposition to Ramadan when translating into Arabic. It is in opposition to amplification.

p.   Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic). To change linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa, e.g., to translate the Arab gesture of putting your hand on your heart as Thank you. It is used above all in interpreting.

q.   Transposition. To change a grammatical category, e.g., google= *googling.*

r.   Variation. To change linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc. e.g., to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theatre, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

3. Translation Quality Parameter

To know how a translation product is classified as good or not, the researcher used Nababan and his team's theory to become the theory for assessing the translation quality in this research. Based on his journal entitled *Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan* on pages 50-51, the indicator to assess translation products is as follows:

Table 1 Assessment Instrument of Accuracy

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Accurate	3	The meaning of word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentences, or source text is accurately transferred into the target language; without any meaning distortion.
Less Accurate	2	Most of the meaning of word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentences, or source text is mostly accurately transferred into the target language. However, there is still meaning distortion or ambiguity or deletion that distracts the text's message.
Inaccurate	1	The meaning of the word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentences, or source text is inaccurately transferred into the target language or deleted.

Table 2 Assessment Instrument of Acceptability

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Acceptable	3	The translation seems natural; technical term used is familiar for the reader; phrase, clause, and sentence used are following the Indonesian principles.
Less Acceptable	2	In general, the translation seems natural; however, there is a slight mistake of technical term or slight grammatical error.
Unacceptable	1	The translation does not seem natural nor translation product; technical term used is inappropriate or unfamiliar for the reader; phrase, clause, and sentence are not following the Indonesian principles.

Table 3 Assessment Instrument of Readability

Translation Category	Score	Qualitative Parameter
Readable	3	Word, technical term, phrase, clause, sentence, or the translation text easily understood by the reader.
Less Readable	2	In general, the translation text can be understood by the reader; however, some parts need to be read more than once to understand it.
Not Readable	1	The translation is hardly understood by the reader.

This statement will be asserted by Nababan (83-85), which states that assessing a translation product means critiquing that translation product. Critique to translation product aimed to know the strengths and weaknesses of that translation product. Indirectly, critique will reveal the ability of the translator. A good translation means the translator capable of translating something. Whereas, if the translation product found many errors in conveying the message to the target language, we could assume that the translator cannot or did not capable of translating. The previous statement shows that assessing translation products is needed to reveal the translation product good or bad. If it is good, the translator deserves more compliments and successfully transfers the message from the source to the target language. While, if the translation product is bad, then the translator needs more practice.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. *Research Design*

This research is categorized as translation studies. Translation studies is the now established academic discipline related to the study of the theory, practice and phenomena of translation (Munday 1). The researcher's translation phenomenon is the abstract of Indonesian students of Mulawarman University, both in English and in Indonesian.

For the method, this research used the qualitative method. According to Hossein Nassaji in his article, qualitative research collects data qualitatively, and the method of analysis is also primarily qualitative. This often involves an inductive exploration of the data to identify recurring themes, patterns, or concepts and then describing and interpreting those categories (129-130). Thus, the researcher used qualitative methods to identify and interpret the pattern of translation techniques. This research is also classified as triangulation. Triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods or data sources in qualitative research to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena (Patton, 1999) (qtd in Carter 545). This research is considered a triangulation because there are four data sources. This research is also classified as investigator triangulation. Furthermore, investigator triangulation involves using several different investigators/evaluators in an evaluation project (Guion 2). There are three investigators in this research, two lecturers from the English Department of Mulawarman University, and a third is the researcher itself.

2. *Data and Source of Data*

This research used primary data. The main data source of this research is the abstracts undergraduate thesis of Indonesian Literature at Mulawarman University. According to the latest Indonesian Literature student of Mulawarman University's latest undergraduate thesis guidelines, it does not require translating their abstract into English. However, some of the Indonesian Literature students translated it. The student who did translate are four students. The names of the students are Fitriansyah (2018), Darmawan (2019), A'la (2019), and Marangga (2019). Therefore, the researcher's data are all the abstract sentences in English and Indonesian.

3. *Research Instrument*

The researchers are the key instrument who read, identified, and classified Indonesian Literature students' translation techniques to translate their abstracts into English and classified the data to find translation quality assessment. Moreover, for the secondary instrument to help reduce any subjectivity, two lecturers from the English Department of Mulawarman University were competent in it. The lecturers assessed the translation quality of all the abstracts to analyze the quality of the abstract using Nababan's theory. Another instrument of this research is the scoring table to assess translation quality from Nababan.

4. *Data Collection Technique*

To collect the data, the researcher used the guideline from Census Bureau. The Census Bureau developed guidelines for the translation of data collection instruments and supporting materials in order to ensure that such documents translated from a source language into a target language are reliable, complete, accurate, and culturally appropriate (Pan and Puente 5). These steps are: Prepare, Translate, Pretest, Revise, and Document (Pan and Puente 13).

5. Data Analysis

Many experts define translation studies; in short, translation studies is a discipline that relates to translating. As Susan Bassnett stated, "…Translation Studies, a serious discipline investigating the process of translation, attempting to clarify the question of equivalence and to examine what constitutes meaning within that process (45)". For answering the research questions in this research, the researcher does as follows: First, compared the abstract of Indonesian students of Mulawarman University in English and Indonesian to identify the translation techniques. Second, understand the abstracts' meaning and the techniques they used to know if it fullfils the three-parameter of assessing translation quality. Third, analyze each sentence of abstracts to make a score for each translation quality. Fourth, this study used investigator triangulation. Besides the researcher to assess the translation quality, the other investigator is two lecturers from the English Literature Department of Mulawarman University. In this step, the researcher compared to another score analysis of translation quality from other raters or investigators competent in it. Fifth, finalize the translation quality score from all investigators in each sentence. Six, enumerate the total score for each translation quality. The last concludes the result analysis of the translation quality and techniques.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Translation Technique

There are ten translation techniques were found in all of the abstracts, such as:

a. Amplification
Data number: 1.6
ST: *Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian pustaka dengan pendekatan kualitatif.*
TT: *This **type** of research is library research with qualitative approach.*
The translator adds a word in the target text from the datum above, and the word is *type*. The word added by the translator makes the translation product clarify the message that will be delivered. It is considered amplification because there is no word type in the source text.

b. Borrowing
Data number: 1.5/PB
ST: *Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan aspek karya sastra dalam novel **Pasir Pun Enggan Berbisik** karya **Taufiqurrahman Al-Azizy**.*
TT: *This research aims to describe the literature work aspect in Novel **Pasir Pun Enggan Berbisik** by **Taufiqurrahman Al-Azizy**.*
The pure borrowing technique is used to translate the novel *Pasir Pun Enggan Berbisik* and the author's name. Pure borrowing maintains the same information, including name, place, or literary works.
Data number: 3.3/NB
ST: **Skripsi**

TT: *Scription*

In the datum above, the translator translates the word *skripsi* into *scription*. The word *scription* is not available in the English dictionary. Naturalized borrowing is not the correct technique to translate something formal like academic research, work, or other formal fields. This technique is usually used informally, like a letter to a friend. The translator might not find the correct word to translate the word *skripsi*, so the translator uses naturalized borrowing.

c. Calque

Data number: 1.2

ST: ***Program Studi Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Mulawarman***

TT: ***Indonesian Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Science, Mulawarman University***

All of the words and phrases from the datum above were translated using calque. The translation product seems natural and perfectly transfers the message into English. In addition, it also fulfils the three translation quality assessment by Nababan.

d. Compensation

Data number: 4.23

ST: *Makna **benda** simbolik puisi Rambut, **Pena**, **Buku**, **Airmata**, ada tiga yaitu*

TT: *Meaning of symbolic **objects** poetry Hair, **Pens**, **Books**, **Tears**, there are three namely,*

The translator translated four words with compensation techniques: objects, pens, books, and tears. These four words refer to a singular noun in Indonesia, while in English, plural. The translator chooses the compensation technique. Pen, book, and tear were the names of the literary work. The translator might consider not using this technique to translate crucial words or phrases like the name of literary works in English since it could affect the quality of translation.

e. Generalization

Data number: 2.3

ST: *Skripsi*

TT: *Essay*

The translator chooses the generalization technique from the datum above to translate the word *skripsi*. Essay is the generalization word of a thesis. Using this technique in the academic field does not seem like the perfect translation technique. The translator might not use this technique in academic research since the message transferred is imperfect.

f. Literal Translation

Data number: 1.8

ST: ***Data penelitian ini berupa kutipan-kutipan novel** Pasir Pun Enggan Berbisik **karya** Taufiqurrahman Al-Azizy.*

TT: ***The data of the research are quotations from Novel of** Pasir Pun Enggan Berbisik **by** Taufiqurrahman Al-Azizy.*

The datum above shows that the translator uses literal translation to translate the datum. When using this technique, the message is still perfectly transferred; however, using this technique without concerning the stylistics or structure of the target language could affect the product's naturalness.

g. Modulation

Data number: 1.13

ST: (2) *tokoh utama yaitu Agus*

TT: (2) *Agus as the main character*

From the datum above, the text changes the point of view. The source text introduces the main character, while in the target text, the main character's name is the point of the text. However, the message is still perfectly translated.

h. Particularization

Data number: 2.15

ST: *Simbol adalah tanda bersifat konvensi yang ditunjukkan berupa nyanyian di malam hari, ayam berkokok, suara klakson, logo polisi, tulisan rahasia, lampu panggung tepuk tangan, **rumah megah**, warna hitam, warna biru, dan warna merah.*

TT: *Symbols are conventions that are shown in the form of songs at night, roosters crowing, horns, police logos, secret writings, stage lights, applause**, stately houses**, black, blue, and red.*

In Indonesian, *rumah megah* is a general thing defined luxury house or mega-mansion. While stately houses only refer to English country house, which looks like a castle or manor. This technique helps the reader visualize what kind of expensive house it would be.

i. Reduction

Data number: 1.9

ST: *Metode yang digunakan sebagai **teknik** pengumpulan data ini adalah membaca, mencatat dan teknik pustaka.*

TT: *The methods that used to collect the data in this research are reading, writing, and library technic.*

The translator chooses this technique to reduce the word technic since technic is a repetitious word. At the end of the sentence, the word technic explains the previous information. The message is still perfectly transferred into the target text without putting the word technic before the word collect.

j. Transposition

Data number: 3.7

ST: *Penelitian ini membahas tentang alih kode dan campur kode **bahasa Arab** pada pembelajaran di Pondok Pesantren Ibadurrahman.*

TT: This research is discussing about code switching and mixing **Arabic** codes in learning at Pondok Pesantren Ibadurrahman.

The example of the datum above shows that this technique is changing grammatical. The source text is considered a phrase, but when translated into English, it becomes a word. However, this technique maintains the same meaning while the structure is changing.

2.   Translation Quality

In this research, the researchers could find three category of translation quality according Nababan, the data are shown below.

a.   Accuracy

1)   Accurate
Data number: 1.6
ST: *Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian pustaka dengan pendekatan kualitatif.*
TT: *This type of research is library research with qualitative approach*
As we can see in the datum above, the translator is capable of translating the statement without any meaning, deletion or distortion. The meaning is delivered perfectly without using a reducing technique to maintain the same message. So, all investigators consider this datum as accurate.

2)   Less Accurate
Data number: 4.35
ST: 2) *gunting, makna gunting pada puisi ini merupakan konvensi sosial, maknanya disepakati masyarakat sehingga maknanya tunggal sebagai benda untuk memotong.*
TT: 2) *scissors, the meaning of scissors in this poem is a social convention, the meaning is agreed upon by the community so that the meaning is singular as an object to cut.*
A word does not translate correctly; in Indonesia, '*gunting*' refers to an object to cut, while in English, 'scissors' relates only to the only one-handed blade, while a pair of scissors refers to two-handed blades. The word scissor has not conveyed the message as the source text is. The message that was delivered is not too accurate.

3)   Inaccurate
Data number: 3.3
ST: *Skripsi*
TT: *Scription*
The word scription is not available in the English dictionary. Since it is not available in the dictionary, the message is not delivered. So, all the investigators were given the lowest score to this data.

b.   Acceptability

1)   Acceptable
Data number: 1.13
ST: (2) *tokoh utama yaitu Agus*
TT: (2) *Agus as the main character*

From the example of the datum above, the translator chooses familiar words. Even though the point of view of the sentence is changing, it is still easily understood. It makes the translation product seems natural without offending the target culture. It makes all of the investigators were giving the highest score of acceptability.

2) Less Acceptable

Data number: 4.21

ST: 2) *cermin, bermakna simbol pandangan,*

TT: 2) *mirror, meaningful symbol of view*

The word meaningful has different meanings of the source text's message. The word that might be proper is means. The word meaningful is an adjective, while in the source text, the word is not referring to an adjective. This slight mistake is affecting the naturalness of the translation product.

3) Unacceptable

Data number: 3.3

ST: *Skripsi.*

TT: *Scription.*

When choosing a word to be translated, the translator must carefully choose the word by looking at the dictionary. The word scription is not available in the English dictionary. It makes the translation product not seem natural at all.

c. Readability

1) Readable

Data number: 1.7

ST: *Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah novel Pasir Pun Enggan Berbisik karya Taufiqurrahman Al-Azizy.*

TT: *Data source of this research is the Novel of Pasir Pun Enggan Berbisik by Taufiqurrahman Al-Azizy*

The datum above is classified as readable since the translation product is easy to understand at first glance. The choice of words is familiar and follows the grammatical rules, so all investigators consider it readable.

2) Less Readable

Data number: 4.35

ST: 2) *gunting, makna gunting pada puisi ini merupakan konvensi sosial, maknanya disepakati masyarakat sehingga maknanya tunggal sebagai benda untuk memotong.*

TT: 2) *scissors, the meaning of scissors in this poem is a social convention, the meaning is agreed upon by the community so that the meaning is singular as an object to cut.*

All the investigators gave the datum above the middle score, the words 'so that the' distract the reading. Using literal technique is suitable for the aspect of accuracy. However, the translator also must consider making the translation product easy to understand while conveying the same

message as the source text. However, paying more attention to the structure in the target text is also required.

3) Not Readable
Data number: 3.3
ST: *Skripsi*.
TT: *Scription*.
From the datum above, the word of scription was not available in the English dictionary. It makes the word not readable. All the investigators were given the lowest score to this data.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of translation techniques in abstracts' of Indonesian Literature students of Mulawarman University, ten translation techniques were found in all abstracts. The translation techniques are amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, generalization, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, and transposition. The translation technique that is mostly used is literal translation. Literal translation is a translation technique used to translate word for word. The word-for-word translation could maintain the same information as in the source text.

According to all of the investigators, for the highest score in every category of translation technique, there are twenty-two accurate data, seventeen acceptable data, and thirty-nine readable data from all abstracts. For the impact to translation quality, the highest scores of data in translation quality used literal translation, pure borrowing, calque, compensation, and modulation. Moreover, three inaccurate data were found for the lowest data, one unacceptable and one not readable datum. For the lowest data, the techniques used are naturalized borrowing and generalization techniques.

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