CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Translation is a skill that is quite important to master. Translation skills can also transfer from the source language into the target language (Fitri, 2018). These skills can unite understanding between cultures because communication can be established by translating from one language to another. According to Sari and Zamzani (2020), translation means to help someone communicate and transfer information obtained from other people. Therefore, translation can be used as a means of communication because, with the translation of the source language to another foreign language, an agreed communication can be established. In addition to communication, this skill can also be used to translate in terms of writing, such as translating formal documents, fiction novels, non-fiction, and article abstract (Sari and Zamzani, 2020). In the writing world, this skill is also essential because of the accuracy of the translation results. Translation skills are essential in today's era, which can help and provide benefits for anyone who has or learns this skill. Therefore, this translation skill can be said to be quite crucial to master.

Translation skills are essential to learn and to master. Learning and mastering these skills will benefit those who learn and master them. These benefits include being able to help people to communicate well, which means that translation skills can bridge communication between two different languages so that they understand (Sari and Zamzani, 2020). Another benefit

of mastering translation skills is the skill itself and as a good career support. There is a lot of demand for translation, and it can support a promising career with these skills. Another benefit is the number of job opportunities that offer translation skills. Many translators will be looking for both in terms of uniting communication between two different people or transferring from the source language to the target language on demand. This skill is a skill whose benefits are communication and transferring the source language to the target language for communication, documents, or academic scripts.

Translation is a skill that can help in communication and provide information from the source language to the target language given by others. Some studies discuss translation itself in this translation. Translation studies are intended to be discussions related to translation by several experts. Regarding the discussion cited by Venuti (2012), translation has developed over time, namely approaches and academic research focusing on pragmatic translators and literary and cultural studies. With the development of translation research at the end of the decade, the emphasis was on cultural and social issues. At the same time, linguistics remained a significant component of the translation curriculum.

In the same book, the researcher Bosseaux (2007) states that analysis in translation is the right thing to use. Charlotte argues that computer-guided analysis produces different data from manual translation or the point of view of texts translated with some manual strategies because of the two different results between computer analysis and manual translation strategies.

However, from the difference in analysis, both the use of computers and manual strategies can still be used by collaborating the two strategies and analyzing the translation results in detail to determine whether they are following the meaning of the target language.

Before the development of translation, there were several studies that examined how translation takes place. Mona's research is about translation in conflict situations, which means developing narratives that override linguistic and literary criticism; this research aims to use social and communication theories (Baker 2006). This translation analysis still has embedded values that will guide the values of the narrative itself for its purpose. This research focuses on how translation is used according to the context and does not contradict linguistics and literary criticism.

Quoted in the book Translation Studies by Venuti (2012), a researcher, Michael Cronin, observes that the technological aspect of the rapid development of the era also has an impact on translation and the discovery of technology in the form of Google Translate, which can be used through the growing technology for translation. Certainly, using Google Translate requires internet services that are intended for the use of Google Translate and how the technology works. From the explanation of translation studies above, translation has developed quite rapidly until now, obviously, some technologies support translation in terms of discussion of linguistic and socio-cultural contexts.

Translation can be divided into several types. According to Jakobson

(2021), translation is divided into three types, namely intralingual translation, interlingual translation, and intersemiotic translation. Interlingual translation or rewording is a type of translation from one verbal language into another verbal language within the same language, for example, translating a poem into prose. Interlingual translation or translation paper is a translation that translates from one language into another, such as translating a scientific article from English into Indonesian. Intersemiotic Translation or Transmutation is a translation from verbal language into sign language, for example, translating a news broadcast into sign language using body gestures. Of the three types above that are often used in academic translation is the second type, interlingual translation. This type of translation is used for scientific translation.

In the types of translation mentioned, interlingual translation is used to translate from one language into another, such as from English to Indonesian. This type of translation usually focuses on the scientific part of the text, namely Scientific Translation. As mentioned earlier, this type focuses on texts related to scientific content, which aims to support knowledge exchange between researchers. It is the process of translating the meaning of a scientific text from the source language into the target language while maintaining the integrity and accuracy of the information contained in the text. Scientific translation is not just about translating words; it also requires a deep understanding of the scientific context in which the text is being translated (Khashimovich, 2022). Scientific translation requires a strong knowledge of

the science concerned and good language skills to convey the information accurately.

The translation of scientific papers requires consideration of the writing style and sentence structure, as it is known that this is a scientific work, so all contexts must be appropriate, whether in terms of language style or sentence structure used. Therefore, this type of translation pays enough attention to the parts of the translation, especially for the scientific work itself and pays attention to the accuracy of the translation and ensures that the context of the original meaning is maintained, which can be translated with this type such as scientific articles and can be in general language and can vary depending on the context and scientific terminology used in the source text. This type of translation uses methods or strategies that must vary.

Several strategies will be used in the process of translating. According to Vinay and Dalbernet (1995), Translation strategies can be divided into Direct or literal translation and oblique translation. In this direct translation strategy, several steps are carried out, namely (1). Literal translation is a simple way to select the vocabulary you want, such as word-to-word translation. (2). Borrowing is *a* strategy that adjusts the vocabulary to be translated when it can be deleted but still meaningful. Using this borrowing strategy allows unnecessary word redundancy. (3). Calque is the same thing as the previous strategy; in this way, it is used according to the understanding of the vocabulary that wants to be translated and translate word by word one by one. In this strategy, there are four sub-strategies, namely, structural syntactic

calque, typographic calque, orthographic calque, and paronymous Calque or Loan word.

There are several steps in oblique translation: (1) Adaptation is translating specific ideas that must be translated and must not be omitted because it will change the meaning of the source language when translated into the target language. (2) Transposition is changing the grammar of the source language to be more suitable for the target language, such as adjusting to the target language but still with the appropriate meaning of the source language. (3). Equivalence is translating with equivalence; if there is some vocabulary in the form of idioms that can be sensitive vocabulary so that there is no change in meaning, it is necessary to match almost similar vocabulary so that when it is in the target language, there is no change in meaning from the source language. (4) Modulation is a strategy by changing the point of view but adjusting the meaning of the source language. In another discussion, they argued that translation techniques can also be called translation procedures, such as borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalence, and adaptation (Vinay & Dalbernet, 1995). Therefore, the procedure can also be a strategy for translating from some of the strategies described in the two strategies discussed. Both use steps and naturally with steps that follow the provisions.

Several studies have discussed and taken up the topic of translation strategies. Research conducted by Limantoro and Datu (2021) found that translation strategies, such as Google Translate and structural and semantic

translation, are often used to obtain accurate translation results. Then, according to Wulandari (2022), some translation strategies used to translate short stories include syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic strategies. However, there are still very few studies that discuss translation strategies used by students for the translation of English article abstract into Indonesian. This study will investigate the translation strategies used by students in translating English article abstract into Indonesian.

B. Research Question

Based on the background description above, the following research question is compiled:

1. What strategies do students use in translating English Article Abstract into Indonesian?

2. What are the obstacles experienced by students in the process of translating English Article Abstract into Indonesian?

C. Objective of study

Based on the problem formulation above, the research objectives of thus study include.

1. To describe what strategies to be used to translate English Article Abstract into Indonesian by students.

2. To describe what obstacles students experience in translating English Article Abstract into Indonesian.

D. Significant of study

The result of the study is that the researcher hopes that this study can provide

valuable things to English language education students. So that they can know what strategies are appropriate to use in the process of translating English Article Abstract into Indonesian. Then, students also know the obstacles experienced in translating English article abstract into Indonesian. The two essential meanings of this research, among others

1. Theoretical Benefits

   This research was compiled as reference material so researcher can determine what strategies students use and what obstacles students experience in translating English Article Abstract into Indonesian.

2. Practical Benefits

   a. Student

      This research is expected to help students know what strategies are commonly used in the translation process so they can find out what strategies are appropriate to use in the translation process.

   b. Lecturer

      This research is expected to provide an overview to the lecturers on how to guide students in the translation process in the future; this research also expects lecturers to know what kind of strategies are commonly used by students in the translation process.

   c. For Researchers

      This study is expected to provide an overview for future researchers to expand research ideas related to students' translation strategies and improve the research.

E. Definition of key terms

The following are the key terms contained in this study.

1. Translation Strategies

   Translation strategies can also be a way of what can be used in translating. This study focuses on students' strategies to translate article abstract into Indonesian.

2. Article Abstract

   Article abstract is an opening statement in a scientific article that contains a summary of an article with formal writing prepared to present thoughts, research, and experiments in a particular field of science. Article abstract is the content of the scientific article used for the translation class assignment in this study

3. Indonesian Article Abstract

   Indonesian article abstract is an abstract of an article in the form of a brief summary that describes the essence of scientific papers. Indonesian article abstract referred to in this study are English abstracts translated by students into Indonesian.