

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides some information about the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, scope of the study, limitations of the study, significance of the study, and definition of key terms. The background of the study explains the background and reasons for choosing the topic. The problems to be analyzed are listed in the problems of the study. The objectives of the study contain the purposes of this study. The scope and limitations will be explained in the limitations of the study. The significance of the study discusses the benefits of research in terms of theoretical and practical. The last one, the definition of key terms, contains essential terms.

A. Background of The Study

English is a language that is widely recognized as an international language in the world. English in Indonesia is generally taught as a foreign language. A foreign language is a language that is not used as a means of communication in a particular country where that language is taught. At the same time, the second language is a language that is not the primary language but is one of the languages commonly used in a country in Indonesia. Teaching English as a foreign language occasionally changes, and policy changes are mainly influenced economically, politically, etc (Putri, 2017).

The translation of foreign books into Indonesian is growing and shows the breath of life in the world of Indonesian books and education. The open flow of information brings the possibility of an extraordinary exchange of information, knowledge, and culture between all countries. Furthermore, the translation turned out to have

functioned as a remarkable tool. With translation, there is dynamic progress and development of science, insight, and culture because translation allows those who do not speak a foreign language to access knowledge (Fitria, 2018). However, many things must also be attention to find the true meaning, both situational context, linguistic context, and cultural context. Larson (1984) provides a definition. In translating the meaning: 1) Study the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and source language context. 2) Analyze the source language text to find its meaning. 3) Find the same meaning using the lexicon and grammatical structures appropriate to the target language and cultural context.

The quality of a translation product depends on the translator. That is, if the translator does not carry out the translation process correctly, the quality of the translation will decrease. Therefore, a translator is also responsible for the contents of the translation product. In the translation process, a translator will encounter several problems in accurately transferring messages from the source language into the target language. Translators must apply translation techniques to overcome this problem. Lörcher (1992) defines translation techniques as global procedures consisting of a series of minimal problem-solving steps used by translators in making certain judgments about texts. A translator needs to decide which translation techniques to apply in conveying messages to produce translation products that are accurate, acceptable, and legible.

One of the media to communicate is books or papers in professional journals. Using different languages in articles in professional journals worldwide encourages people to take advantage of the translation process to provide articles in professional journals translated from one language to another. Language is a fundamental part of our lives because it refers to how we manage our social life. Language is not only for linguists, students, and lecturers but also for

people in business, politicians, lawyers, marketing, and other aspects that require language as a medium for communication (Shuttleworth & Cowie, 1997).

When creating any paper in a professional journal, thesis, etc., you find that every article starts with an abstract. An abstract is one of the contents in academic writing (thesis, dissertation, appointment paper, papers, wills, journals, and articles). Because articles in journals always begin with an abstract. It is a research summary of research articles, theses, and reviews and is often used to help readers quickly ascertain the purpose of a paper. An abstract can act as a stand-alone entity instead of a complete article. The typical length of abstract ranges from 100 to 200 words but is rarely longer than one page. An abstract and an index can then be described as the primary information discovery tool in today's information overload.

Several previous studies have been discussed in a thesis by Sofyanti (2019), revealed that Molina and Albir's theory of translation techniques. The finding shows that there were seven translation techniques used in abstracts, they are Borrowing (76,23%), Transposition/Shift (9,93%), Literal Translation (8,32%), Amplification/Addition (2,21%), Established Equivalence (2,21%), Reduction/Omission (0,54%), and Modulation (0,54%). The following thesis was written by Fata (2009). The analysis of accuracy shows that there are 73 data (81.1 %) considered to be accurate, 14 data (15.6 %) considered to be less accurate, and 3 data (3.3 %) considered to be inaccurate. The analysis on acceptability shows that there are 66 data (73.33 %) considered to be acceptable translations, 15 data (16, 67 %) considered to be less acceptable translations, and 9 data (10 %) considered to be unacceptable translations. The analysis on readability shows that there are only 7 data (35 %) considered to be readable translations, 8 data (40 %) considered to be less readable translations, and 5 data (25 %)

considered to be unreadable translations. Looking at the previous study, the researcher found a research gap in the form that no one has determined translation technique and quality in the accredited National Journal of Education.

Based on this phenomenon, the researcher is interested in analyzing translation techniques and translation quality from the abstract translation of the accredited National Journal of Education in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability because the abstract is an essential part of a journal article that contains a summary of the journal article. Therefore, an abstract translation must have appropriate language and be easily understood and read. The researcher chooses to examine both the quality of translation and translation techniques because these two things are interrelated. That is, the translation technique affects the quality of product translation. The use of the correct technique will produce a quality translation product. The researcher chose abstracts from the accredited National Journal of Education as data because delivering abstracts is very important for the researcher and readers. The researcher must be able to write abstracts in English and Indonesian properly and correctly. This condition requires an abstract translator in the journal article to be able to transfer messages accurately because the contents of the abstract include a summary of everything in the journal article.

B. Problems of The Study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher formulates three problems as follows:

1. What translation techniques are found in the abstract translation of the accredited National Journal of Education?
2. How is the translation quality in the abstract translation of the accredited National Journal of Education?

C. Objectives of The Study

Based on the problems of the study above, the researcher formulates the objectives of the study as follows:

1. To find out the translation techniques in the abstract translation of the accredited National Journal of Education.
2. To determine the translation quality in the abstract translation of the accredited National Journal of Education.

D. Significance of The Study

The significance of the study is as follows: The result of this study will be helpful for students who learn translation, teachers of translation in general, and the translator in particular. This study can become their reference. Researchers also hope that Translation Techniques and Quality in Abstract Translation of The Accredited National Journal of Education can make a valuable contribution to students who want to learn about translation.

E. Scope of The Study

This research focuses on the Abstract Translation of the Accredited National Journal of Education. This research only focuses on translation techniques and quality in twenty articles from two accredited national education journal translation abstracts. The articles used in this research are journals that have been indexed by Sinta 2 and 3 from 2019 to 2023.

F. Limitations of The Study

The limitation of this research is that the study only included translated abstracts from accredited national journals in the field of

education, so it did not include accredited national journals from other areas. This research does not use the Scopus journal as its research object. Because the Scopus journal has high quality in its entirety, especially the abstracts.

G. Definition of Key Terms

1. **Translation:** is a general term that refers to the transfer of thoughts and ideas from one language (source) to another (target) language, both written and spoken languages (Brislin, 1976).
2. **Translation Technique:** are methods used to divert messages from SL into TL, applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences (Albir & Molina, 2002).
3. **Translation Quality:** the degree to which a [translation](#) meets predefined standards or requirements.
4. **Journal:** a collection of articles (like a magazine) published regularly throughout the year.
5. **Abstract:** is a short statement about your paper designed to give the reader a complete, yet concise, understanding of your paper's research and findings (<https://www.bgsu.edu/LearningCommons/>).