

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will discuss the background of the research, the scope of the research, the research questions, the aims of the research, the significance of the research, clarification of the key terms, and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background

In order to complete the *Sarjana* level, all of college students in Indonesia are asked to make an Undergraduate Paper. The task is expected to enhance their capability in analysing some issues and reported it in a research paper. Then for over-viewing the content of the undergraduate paper, they need to create an Abstract. According to *Pedoman Karya Tulis UPI* (2010), the abstract of UPI students' undergraduate paper should be translated. If the original text language is *Bahasa Indonesia*, it should be translated into English. Otherwise, if the original text language is some other languages (e.g. Sundanese, France, Japanese, etc.), it ought to be translated into *Bahasa Indonesia* then English.

Therefore, students in some universities in Indonesia, especially in Indonesia University of Education, are required to create an abstract in two or more languages. For example, if the abstract language is Sundanese or Japanese or France, it should be translated in both Indonesian and English.

As cited on Translation Directory website, the translator should understand perfectly the content and intention of the author whom he/she is translating. However, some students translated their abstracts only by using their own understanding not by the correct theories of translation. It could be seen on some words or phrases that are translated inaccurately, as follow.

<i>Bahasa Indonesia</i>	English
<i>Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif dokumentasi untuk menelaah <u>teori</u> – <u>teori</u> yang terdapat di dalam buku, artikel maupun sumber – sumber lain secara online.</i>	The researcher used descriptive documentation to examine <u>the theory</u> - <u>the theory</u> contained in books, articles and resources - other sources online.

(taken from France abstract of undergraduate paper)

The underlined word above was inappropriate; it should be ‘the theories’. The writer chose the underlined word because he/she lack of understanding of English grammar. Actually, the writer intended to explain that he used many theories in his paper. Instead of changing the word into plural, the writer used his/her native language grammar rule, which is inappropriate in English grammar. The correct translation should be like this, ‘The researcher used descriptive documentation to examine the theories contained in books, articles, and other online resources.’

Translation itself is a process of converting message from a source language to a target language. According to Newmark (1988, p. 5), translation is defined as ‘rendering the meaning of a text into another language in the way the author intended the text’. Translation plays a vital role for people who do not understand a foreign language. The translated versions of the texts help people easily understand what the texts are about. By translating the text from the source language to the target language, people can get information without any difficulty. They can understand the contents of particular texts only by reading its information. Moreover, the aim of translation process is transferring messages from a source language to a target language.

Therefore, to produce a good translation, there are several requirements to be a good translator. To make a correct translation, a translator must understand appropriate methods in translating the text well. It is suggested that in order to produce a good translation, translators should meet three important requirements; they should be familiar with: 1) the source language, 2) the target language, and 3) the subject matter. Based on this premise, the translator discovers the meaning behind the forms in the source language and does his best to produce the same meaning in the target language – using the forms and structures of the target language. Consequently, what is supposed to change is the form and the code and what should remain unchanged is the meaning and the message (Larson, 1984). The translator should have a perfect knowledge of the language from which he is translating and an equally excellent knowledge of the language into which he is translating. At this point the translator must have a wide knowledge in both languages for getting the equivalence in the target language, because the deficiency of the knowledge of both languages will result in a translation without logic and sense. In Newmark's book, *A Textbook of Translation* (1988), he defines the translation methods as a process which emphasize the relation between source language (SL) and target language (TL). It is supported by Aalborg University (2010) which stated that translation could be divided between global translation strategies and local translation strategies. Global translation strategy or translation method is the overall strategy you apply to a text as a whole – the primary choice you have to make here is how close to the source text you want your target text to be, meanwhile, local translation strategy or translation procedure is a strategy you apply in the translation of individual expressions in the source text, such as words, grammatical constructions, idioms, etc.

As there are many types of texts, more than one strategies are needed in the translation process. For instance, strategies that are used in translating literary text will be different from the strategies that are used in translating informative text such as newspaper or journal. Furthermore, the method used in translating

text in the printed media will be different from the method used in translating text in the internet. There are some translation methods that are commonly used namely: word for word translation, literal translation, faithful translation, semantic translation, adaptation, free translation, idiomatic translation, and communicative translation.

Hence, translation methods are usually used to analyse a whole text, while translation procedure is usually used to analyse the sentences and the smaller units of language (Newmark, 1988, p. 81). There are different translation procedures that are normally used explicitly: transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, descriptive equivalent, synonymy, through translation, shifts or transpositions, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes, addition, glosses (Catford, 1965; Larson, 1984; Newmark, 1988; Delisle, 1999).

Therefore, the example above shows that not all college students are familiar with the proper translation methods and procedures. Thus, the research is conducted to analyse what type of methods and procedures are used in translating abstract of undergraduate papers.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problems that are going to discover in the research are stated in the following research questions.

1. What translation methods are commonly used in college students' abstract of undergraduate papers?
2. What translation procedures are commonly used in college students' abstract of undergraduate papers?

1.3 Aims of the Research

The research is aimed to find out:

1. The common methods of translation which are used in college students' abstract of undergraduate papers.
2. The common procedures of translation which are used in college students' abstract of undergraduate papers.

1.4 Significance of the Research

The analysis of translation methods and procedures in the abstract of undergraduate Papers hopefully can be a useful source and reference for the readers in identifying translation problems and its solution that can be guidance in translation process. The researcher hopes that the result of the research may give some benefits for all of MKDU (*Mata Kuliah Dasar Umum*) English Lecturers and the college students or English as second language (ESL) learners who have enthusiasm in learning appropriate translation in order to translate their abstract and use this paper as their source and reference.

Practically, the finding of the research will provide reference to the professional translators or MKDU English Lectures or college students in choosing the appropriate translation methods and procedures in translating an abstract of undergraduate paper. More important, they are supposed to be able to transfer the message from source language to the target language clearly, accurately, and naturally.

1.5 Scope of the Research

The research is limited in the context of undergraduate abstract in Indonesia University of Education. The research focuses only on the most types on translation method and procedures used in translating abstract of undergraduate papers, based on theories proposed by Newmark (1988).

1.6 Clarification of Key Terms

1. **Translation Method:** is a process which emphasizes the relation of source language (SL) and target language (TL). It is usually used to analyse a whole text (Newmark, 1988). In the research, translation method refers to literal translation, word-for-word translation, faithful translation, free translation, communicative translation, semantic translation, adaptation, and idiomatic translation.
2. **Translation Procedure:** is usually used to analyse the sentences and the smaller units of language (Newmark, 1988). In the research, translation procedure refers to transference, naturalization, cultural equivalent, functional equivalent, synonymy, through-translation, shift/transposition, modulation, recognized translation, translation label, compensation, componential analysis, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, couplets, and notes, addition, glosses.
3. **Abstract:** is a short piece of writing containing the main ideas in a document (Oxford, 2005). It aims to summarize the research, the problems, and the result, and how to get the result or the process in getting the result. Commonly, abstract consists of five parts (as cited in *Pedoman Karya Tulis UPI*, 2010):
 - The general information or background of the research
 - The aim of the research
 - The reason of the research
 - The method
 - The findings

1.7 Organization of the Paper

1. Chapter I: Introduction

This chapter provides the background of the research, statement of problem, aims of the research, significance of the research, scope of the research, clarification of the terms, and organization of the paper.

2. Chapter II: Literature Review

This chapter explains the theoretical study of the research that is relevant to the present research.

3. Chapter III: Research Methodology

This chapter covers the research methodology that discusses the steps and the procedures of the research, the analysis tools, and the reasons for choosing the procedures.

4. Chapter IV: Findings and Discussion

This chapter shows the findings of the research and discussions of the findings.

5. Chapter V: Conclusion and Suggestion

This chapter presents the conclusion of the research and also suggestion for further research.