

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains general information about the study. It includes the background of the study, purposes of the study, statement of the problems, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, clarification of terms, and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background of Study

Writing in an academic way is a process of creating a type of formal writing on a particular topic relevant to a certain discipline. It is used to describe a person's proficiency in a particular field of study (Irvin, 2010). Academic writing can be in different forms, one of them is an undergraduate thesis.

The undergraduate thesis is an academic paper or research writing which discusses a certain topic about students' interests. To earn a degree, an undergraduate thesis is required to be written by university students (Indrian & Ardi, 2019). An undergraduate thesis is composed of several parts, namely *Introduction*, *Literature review*, *Research method* or *Methodology*, *Findings and Discussion*, and *Conclusion*. In addition, the undergraduate thesis also includes an *Abstract*.

The abstract contains a brief overview of the entire thesis. It is the point at which someone, for example, an examiner of a proposal or thesis, often takes a quick look to get the idea of the content of the research. Furthermore, it is one of the essential parts of the academic paper which guides the readers for further reading (Al-Khasawneh, 2017). According to Hyland (2000), a good abstract should consist of five moves, namely *Introduction*, *Purpose*, *Method*, *Product*, and *Conclusion*. Due to a lack of knowledge, students will have difficulty in writing the abstract according to the applicable rules (Male, 2018). For that reason, students writing a thesis should pay attention to the moves and steps of the abstract they write so as to be able to represent the entire content of the undergraduate thesis they write well.

Besides paying attention to the moves and steps in making a good abstract, the translation of the abstract must also be considered. Most students of non-

English departments are required to write the abstract in both English and Indonesian. Students who do not have basic English skills may find it difficult to write an abstract in English or to translate it from Indonesian into English. However, it is possible that students who have basic English skills also have weaknesses in the translation process (Al-Ma'ruf, 2015). It is difficult to use English in an academic context by those who are from non-English speaking countries because they have to consider the appropriate vocabularies, grammatical rules, and structures used in the text (Juanda, 2020). Many of them may think to use technology such as Google Translate for the solution. Unfortunately, it often turns out that the translated abstract is not as good as that of the original version because there are meanings that are not clearly conveyed. On the other hand, the central problem of translating has always been whether to translate literally or freely. Since language was the product of culture, the translated text must be as literal as possible so that all meanings contained in the source text can be adjusted to what is in the culture of the target text. Because of this reason, the translated text can be well understood by the reader who has a different culture from the original text.

The research to date has tended to focus on the analysis of the rhetorical structure of abstracts of journal articles in different disciplines (e.g. Saboori & Hashemi, 2013; Amnuai, 2019; Kurniawan et al., 2019; Sabila, 2020; Tamela, 2020; Zulfa, 2020; and Ramadhini et al., 2021), undergraduate thesis (e.g. Gustina, 2020; Juanda, 2020; and Pratiwi et al., 2021), and dissertations (e.g. Mauludini, 2020; Gani et al., 2021; Pratiwi et al., 2021; Putri et al., 2021). In addition, there are previous studies that focused on the rhetorical structure of the Introduction of research articles (e.g. Nabilla et al., 2021; and Setiawati et al., 2021).

Besides rhetorical structures, there are several studies conducted on the translation of literary works such as movie scripts (e.g. Destyana, 2019; Hanan, 2019; and Anwar et al., 2020) and novels (e.g. Istiqomah, 2019; and Syarian, 2020). On the other hand, the topic on the intersection of the rhetorical structure and translation analysis such as what Li (2020) and the translation technique on the undergraduate thesis such as what Firdausyiah et al. (2021) did were under

research. Therefore, much less is known about whether the rhetorical structure is maintained in the translated version of the abstract.

1.2 Purposes of the Study

This study aims to reveal the realization of the rhetorical structures, including moves and steps, in the undergraduate thesis abstracts. In addition, this study also uncovers the techniques of translation used in translating the undergraduate thesis abstracts.

1.3 Statement of Problems

The following questions guide the purposes of the study:

1. What are moves identified from the undergraduate thesis abstracts in Humanities and Hard Sciences?
2. What are steps identified from the undergraduate thesis abstracts in Humanities and Hard Sciences?
3. What are translation techniques used in translating the Humanities and Hard Sciences undergraduate thesis abstracts?

1.4 Scope of the Study

By using Hyland's (2000) five-move model, this study identifies moves and steps in the undergraduate thesis abstracts followed by the use of Molina and Albir's (2002) translation techniques to investigate the translation techniques used in translating the abstract. English Language Education, Indonesian Language and Literature Education, and Sundanese Language Education are chosen as the representatives for the Humanities field of study. On the other hand, the majors chosen from the Hard Sciences field of study are International Program on Science Education, Chemistry Education, and Mathematics Education.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study expects to contribute to the field of education, especially for those who want to make academic writing, by providing a template of making a good abstract in Indonesian and English based on Hyland's (2000) and Molina and Albir's (2002) theory.

1.6 Clarification of Terms

There are some important terms related to this study, those are:

1. Genre Analysis

A genre is something related to communicative purposes that has a sign related to its communicative goals and can be understood by certain members, such as academic members (Bhatia, 2013).

2. Move Analysis

A move is a part of the text that does a particular purpose (Swales & Feak, 2009).

3. Translation Techniques Analysis

The translation technique is a procedure used to identify and classify how translation equivalence works (Molina & Albir, 2002).

1.7 Organization of Study

This paper consists of five chapters as follows:

1. Introduction

This chapter contains an explanation of the background of study, purposes of the study, statement of problems, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, clarification of terms, and organization of the paper.

2. Theoretical Background

This chapter clarifies theories and previous studies related to the rhetorical move and translation techniques analysis.

3. Research Methodology

This chapter explains how the study is conducted. It deals with the design of the research, data source, and data analysis.

4. Findings and Discussion

This chapter presents the findings of the study and discussions of the findings.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

This chapter concludes the results of the study and suggests further research.