

**THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE OF (INDO -
ENGLISH) ABSTRACT IN STAIN PONOROGO JOURNAL
AL – TAHRIR VOL.16 PART 1 PUBLISHED ON 2016**

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Luthvia, Zeny. The Analysis of Translation Technique of Indo-English Abstract in STAIN Ponorogo Journal Al Tahrir Vol.16 Part 1 Published on 2016. Thesis, Faculty of Teaching and Education, English Education Department, Ponorogo State Institute of Islamic Studies, Advisor Drs. H. Dolar Yuwono M.Pd.

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Translation has a significant role as the medium in transferring the information, understanding the other cultures, spreading the knowledge, and moreover as the bridge between countries. Despite of those importance, the translation work is quiet difficult and tiring because translation is not only finding the synonym of the word equivalence but also finding the messages of the source text from the sender. In that situation, translation technique is the valuable tool which is affecting the translation result. Translation technique is the strategy used to render the message from the source text to the target text, applied in the string of word, phrase, clause and sentence. If the translation technique applied by the translator is not appropriate, it will affect the translation result and finally impact the message. Those reviews emphasized how important in understanding, selecting, and applying the translation technique in order to achieve the well result.

This study aims to analyze the translation technique applied in translating the abstract on IAIN Ponorogo Journal "Al Tahrir" vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. In addition, it is also intended to identify the most applied technique by the translator in translating those abstracts.

The study took a descriptive qualitative research design. The data of the research were all the English and Indonesian abstracts from Al Tahrir Journal vol.16 part 1 published on 2016 that consisted of 100 sentences in 11 abstracts.

From the analysis, it was found that the abstract translation from Indonesian to English language was attempted through various translation techniques. There were twelve translation techniques applied in translating those abstracts. Of the whole sentences, 170 (25,87%) addition techniques were applied, there were also 137 (20,85%) borrowing techniques, 107 (16,28%) omission techniques, 105 (15,98%) transposition techniques, 39 (5,93%) literal techniques, 32 (4,87%) synonymy techniques, 19 (2,89%) reduction and expansion techniques, 18 (2,73%) paraphrase techniques, 10 (1,52%) culture equivalent techniques, 9 (1,36%) modulation techniques, 8 (1,21%) substitution techniques, and the least 3 (0,45%) by more general techniques. From these findings, it indicated that the translator applied addition technique most often among other techniques in translating 11 abstracts of IAIN Ponorogo Journal.

From the research findings, some suggestions may be made, especially for the translation lecturers they should give specific attention and manage at translation technique because it is the high important component in the world of translation.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND OF STUDY

As the information and entertainment, English literally surround us day and night. Media and technology have transformed rapidly, they not only using their mother tongue to render the message yet mostly presented in foreign languages, particularly in English. It is not only in the world of entertainment but in the world of work and education as well. In many places in Indonesia, one can find many textbooks, journals, news articles, magazine, electronic information are addressed in English. Considering our future in the world of education, English will take the reins on affecting the process of teaching and learning. All students, whether it is from kindergarten up to the higher students, university students especially, will involve English language to the part of their learning process. It is proven by the fact that English has been including as the settled subject to be learnt for all students almost countries in the world.

As the university stage, the students are obliged to conduct a research as their graduation requirement and definitely they also have to include the abstract as the core part of it. Abstract is an important part of reports and research papers and sometimes academic assignments. The abstract is often the last item that you write, but the first thing people read when they want to have a quick overview of

the whole paper.¹ An abstract is a brief summary of the most important points in a scientific paper. It summarizes the most significant points in the paper. By doing so, it enables the reader to evaluate the nature and significance of the work and therefore decide whether or not to read the whole paper.²

Indonesian scientists, students or lecturers should write the research abstract in two languages or more, Indonesian and English, or Indonesian, English and Arabic. It meant that English abstract is a must part they have to fulfill though they didn't take English as their majors. It is expected that not only Indonesian readers who can read it but another countries whose native language is not Indonesian. This situation may be become barrier for researcher who does not like English or whose English knowledge is still poor. At the end they will translate their abstract literally not based on the message they want to render and finally will impact the message.

Translation has a significance role in transferring the information of research. If the abstract translation was not well written, then the information of research would not be conveyed successfully. Newmark gives a definition that translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another

¹Writing Center Learning Guide, Writing An Abstract (University of Adelaide: 2014)

²James R Ebert, What is An Abstract? (Department of Earth Science: State University of New York)

language.³ As a process, Munday defines that translation is the process of changing the original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL). However, to obtain the good quality of translation product concerning with the term accuracy, acceptability, and readability is not such an easy work to do.⁴

Some of translators will find the barriers if they are not well understood about how to translate the source text into the same equivalence meaning to the target text. They need to aware about what technique they should use to make the result of the translation acceptable, readable, and understandable. It meant that translation technique is one of the core factors which influence the translation result that finally affect the abstract whether it will be stated as good or not. Due to the fact that abstract is an important part of research and often read by another researchers as their additional references or another scientist and professionals as the their comparison study, abstract text and its translation result should be written as well as possible otherwise, it could mislead the target readers.

Here, the researcher focused on STAIN PONOROGO Journal “AL TAHRIR” vol. 16 part 1 published on 2016. Al Tahrir is the only journal from STAIN Ponorogo which has been accredited by The Ministry of Education and

³Peter NewMark, A Text Book of Translation (China: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 1988), 7

⁴Sukrimiyadi, Sri SamiatiTarjana, M.R. Nababan, A Study on the Quality of Abstract Translation of Dissertation from Indonesian into English: International Journal of Linguistic (Surakarta: SebelasMaret University, 2014) vol.2, part.2, 278

Culture. The researcher would only focus on the translation techniques used by the writer in these abstracts and the frequently used technique would be found in the last of accumulation. As the National journal, it should have a good quality either from its content or its language. To know the quality of the translation, it could be known from the translator technique choice. If the translators chose an appropriate technique to translate their abstract, then the abstract translation would be readable and acceptable.

The researcher interested in analyzing the technique of translation because of first, translation technique is the main part in the world of translation. Second, the researcher was inspired from the linguistic researches conducted by the students in the previous study who analyzed the translation and its quality of the professor abstract. Third, as the researcher view, some of the lecturers who wrote their abstract for STAIN Journal did not use appropriate technique of translation in translating their abstract and it can impact the quality of the journal.

Therefore, this research was necessary to conduct in order to know what techniques used by the writers in translating their abstracts and what frequently used technique found in this journal. Due to the reason that this is the only journal which has been accredited, we would know whether its content was good or not by knowing the appropriate technique used by the writers in their translation. Here, the researcher interested in conducting a research in analyzing the translation technique of Lecturers' Research Abstract in STAIN PONOROGO Journal AL-TAHRIR vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. For those

reasons, the researcher interested to choose the title of study as, “THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE OF (INDO - ENGLISH) ABSTRACT IN STAIN PONOROGO JOURNAL AL – TAHRIR VOL.16 PART 1 PUBLISHED ON 2016”.

B. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

1. What are the translation techniques used by the authors in translating their abstract for STAIN Ponorogo Journal Al – Tahrir vol.6 part1 published on 2016?
2. What is the technique used most often by the authors to translate their abstract for STAIN Ponorogo Journal Al – Tahrir vol.6 part1 published on 2016?

C. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Concerning with the problem statement, this research has some objectives described as follows:

1. To find out the translation techniques used by the authors in translating their abstract for STAIN Ponorogo Journal Al – Tahrir vol.6 part1 published on 2016.
3. To find out the technique used most often by the authors to translate their abstract for STAIN Ponorogo Journal Al – Tahrir vol.6 part1 published on 2016.

D. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The result of this research is expected to give contribution theoretically and practically as follows:

1. Theoretical Significance

The result of this study is expected to improve the knowledge in analyzing the translation techniques of scientific text (abstract journal) and to inform the frequently used technique in the text.

2. Practical Significance

The result of this study is hoped to give benefits for college students, lecturers, researcher, and other researchers:

a. For students

The result of this study is expected to give the additional reference in analyzing the translation techniques of scientific text for all college students especially who are majoring in English Department and those who wants to conduct the research focused on translation.

b. For lecturers

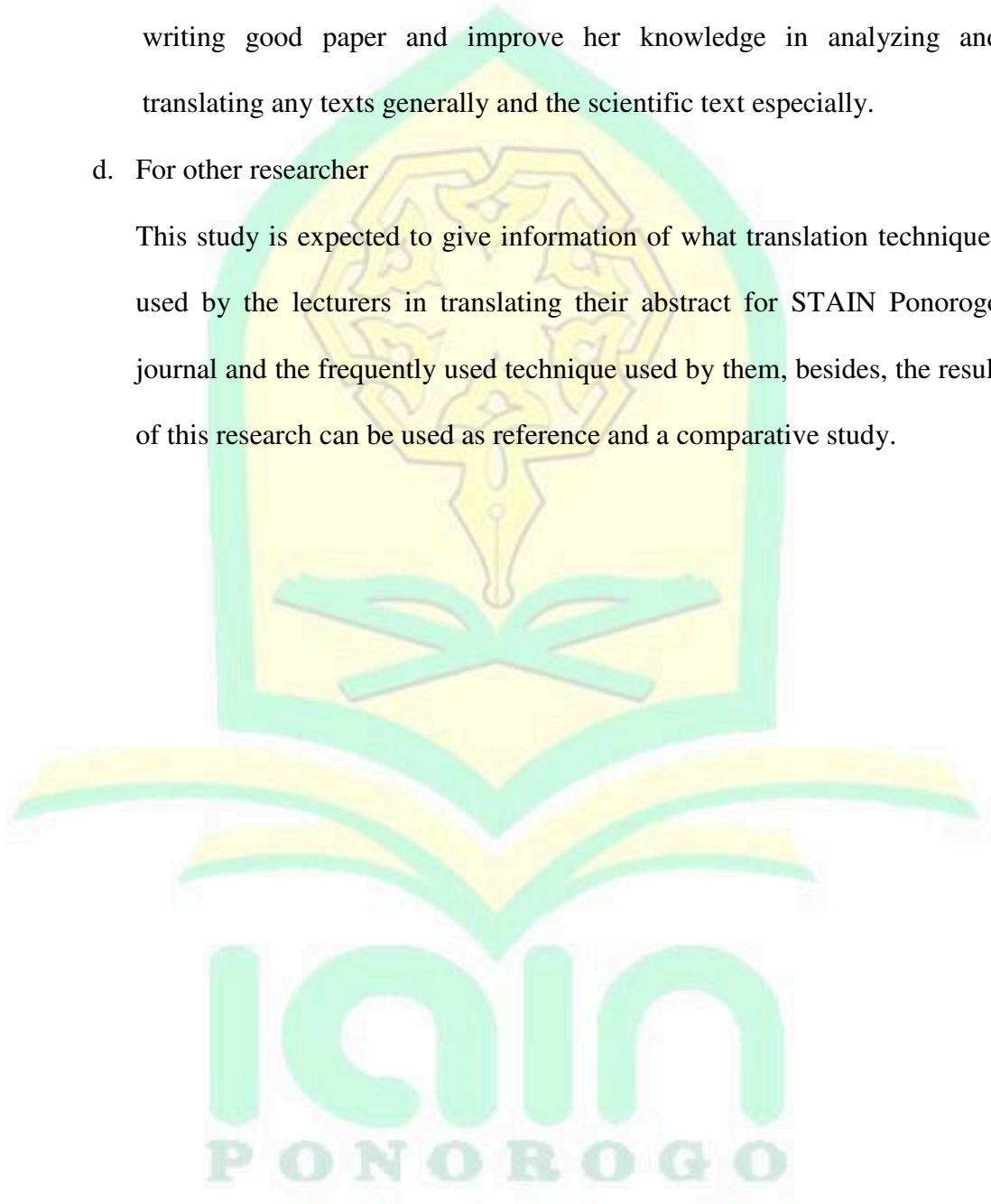
This study is expected to give suggestion and evaluation for the lecturers in translating their abstract for the STAIN Ponorogo journal especially and give additional reference and information in lecturing the translation material focused on scientific text generally.

c. For researcher

Through this study, the writer will be able to improve her knowledge in writing good paper and improve her knowledge in analyzing and translating any texts generally and the scientific text especially.

d. For other researcher

This study is expected to give information of what translation techniques used by the lecturers in translating their abstract for STAIN Ponorogo journal and the frequently used technique used by them, besides, the result of this research can be used as reference and a comparative study.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will describe and explain the general information about the variables used in this study. Those variables are translation as the main focus and journal as the specific medium used.

A. THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

1. Theoretical Framework

a. Definition of Translation

Translation has various definitions, based on the translator comprehension the word 'translation' is a process of analyzing, transferring or restructuring the text by substituting or omitting the words with the different or same words but in the same message and meaning that should consider the equivalent both in source language and target language.

Here are the next definitions of translation, different experts in translation propose different definitions. As a process, Munday defines that translation is the process of changing the original written text (the source text or ST) in the original verbal language (the source language or SL) into a written text (the target text or TT) in a different verbal language (the target language or TL).

According to Hartmann and Stork, translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in second language. In different view, Hatim and Mason suggest that translation is a processing involving the negotiation of meaning between producers and receivers of the text.⁵

The next definition is randomly taken from the expert; Newmark gives a definition to the term translation as follows: translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and/or statement in one language by the same message and/or statement in another language. Also, he views translation as a science, a skill, an art, and a matter of taste.

Translation is an activity of enormous importance in the modern world and it is a subject of interest not only to linguists, professional and amateur translators and language teachers, but also to electronic engineers and mathematicians. Books and articles on translation have been written by specialist in all these fields.⁶

As a science, translation includes the knowledge and assessment of the facts and the language that describes them. As skill, translation contains the appropriate language and acceptable usage. As an art, translation differentiates good writing from bad and involves innovative,

⁵Sugenghariyanto, Website Translation: with special reference to English-Indonesia language pair (Malang: Inspira Press, 2015) 19

⁶J.C. Catford, A linguistic theory of translation (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1965) 1

intuitive and inspired levels. And lastly, viewing translation as a matter of taste includes the fact that the translator resorts to his/her own preferences, so the translated text varies from one translator to another. Kelly also defines translation as the skill of understanding the source text and rendering it in the target language by using the register, the background knowledge, and other language resources according to the intended purpose.

From the definition above, translation has the same term “replacement” and “equivalent”. Replacement refers to the changing or substituting the word in source language appropriately that understandable in the target language. For the term equivalent is the key point that should be found between the source language and the target language. Furthermore, Newmark does not use the term ‘equivalent’ as the definition but he says the same message and/or statement in another language. It means that the key point of translation is also the message, what should be equivalent is the message, not the form. Good translation is when the message from source language can be delivered well in target language which makes the readers understand what the text is talking about.

b. Translation Technique (Procedure/Strategies)

The complication of the word translation procedure is heightened by Chesterman using the term translation strategy to refer to Newmark’s

translation procedure. According to Chesterman, translation strategies refer to operation a translator may do when he formulates the TT.⁷ In accordance with Suryawinata and Hariyanto on their book *Translation: Bahasan Teori dan Penuntun Praktis Menterjemahkan*, they use the word translation procedures to refer the word translation strategies from Newmark's point of view. Here, the researcher will define the translation strategies explained by Suryawinata dan Hariyanto.

On their book Suryawinata dan Hariyanto stated that procedures can be divided into two types: structural and semantic procedures. Structural procedures divided into three procedures, they are addition, subtraction, and transposition.

a) Addition

It is the addition of words in the target language as required by the target language structure.⁸ Example:

ST: Dia perawat

TT: She is a nurse

In this example, the words "is" and "a" should be added to make the English structure acceptable.

⁷Sugeng Hariyanto, *Website Translation*, 80

⁸LanggengBudianto&Aan E. Fardani, *A Practical Guide For Translation Skill* (Malang: UIN Maliki Press, 2010) 18

b) Subtraction

It means the reduction of the structural elements in the target language in order to be structurally acceptable.⁹ Example:

ST: He is an engineer

TT: Dia insinyur

In that translation, the words “is” and “an” are not included in the target language. We can say that subtraction is the opposite of addition.

c) Transposition

This procedure, according to NewMark in Suryawinata and Hariyanto book is used to translate clause or sentence. The translator uses this procedure by changing the original structure of the source language in the target language sentence to produce an equivalent effect. The change is made by changing the plural into singular form, the position of adjectives, or the structures of sentences as a whole.¹⁰

Example:

ST: Alat music bisa dibagi menjadi dua kelompok besar.

TT: Musical instruments can be divided into two basic groups.

⁹Ibid

¹⁰Zuchrudin Suryawinata and Sugeng Hariyanto, Translation: Bahasan Teori dan Penuntun Praktis Menterjemahkan (Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kanisius, 2003), 68.

In that example, alat musik (singular) becomes musical instruments (plural) and position of adjective is also changed into different rules between Indonesian language and English language.

While semantic procedures are the translation procedures based on the consideration of meaning. The procedures are as follows:¹¹

a) Borrowing

It is the translation procedure which takes the source language form into the target language one due to a gap in its lexicon. Example:

ST: I used my new sandal in your party yesterday.

TT: Aku menggunakan sandal baruku di pestamu kemarin.

In the first sentence, the word “sandal” is also translated by the word “sandal” in the second sentence. It means that Indonesian language doesn't have the equivalence meaning for this word, so that it borrows from the English language.

b) Cultural Equivalent

It is a translation of a source language cultural word into the target cultural word, an approximate translation is the result.¹²

In this procedure, a specific cultural word in the source language

¹¹Budianto & Fardani, A Practical Guide, 19

¹²Newmark, A Text Book of Translation, 82-83

is rendered into a specific cultural word in the target language.

Example:

ST: Pencakar langit

TT: Skycrappers

c) Descriptive Equivalent

As the name implies, a descriptive equivalent tries to describe meanings or function of the source language.¹³ This procedure is adopted since the source language word has a close relationship with a culture of specific word and the use of the cultural equivalent cannot give an expected level of accuracy.¹⁴

Example:

ST: Samurai

TT: The Japanese aristocracy from the eleventh to the nineteenth century.

d) Synonym

This procedure is used if there is no a clear one-to-one equivalent between the source language and the target equivalent word¹⁵ and if the use of componential analysis may disturb the plot of the target language sentences.¹⁶ Example:

¹³ Ibid., 83-89

¹⁴ Budianto & Fardani, A Practical Guide, 20

¹⁵ Peter Newmark, A Text Book of Translation, 84

¹⁶ Suryawinata and Hariyanto, Translation: Bahasan Teori, 73

ST: Cute

TT: Lucu

In that example, the word “cute” in the source language is translated into “lucu” in target language although its real meaning is funny, beauty, a small size, etc.

e) Reduction and Expansion

Reduction in this term means the reduction in component of the source language such as “automobile” that becomes “mobil”. Expansion is the opposite of reduction, for example the translation of the word “wale” is “ikan paus” not just paus, since the word paus means the Pope.¹⁷

f) Addition

Addition in this case is done on the basis of the consideration of clarity meaning.¹⁸ This procedure is usually applied to help translate words related to culture, technique or other sciences.

For example, the word “predator” is translated into “predator” as well in Indonesian language, but for the sake of clarity, the translator gives additional information in the footnotes.

¹⁷ Budianto and Fardhani, A Practical Guide, 20

¹⁸ Suryawinata and Hariyanto, Translation: Bahasan Teori, 74

g) Official Translation

This procedure makes use of an official translation that has been standardized by the responsible institution. In translating English into Bahasa Indonesia, there is a guide for translating English name and words published by “Pusat Pengembangan Bahasa”, Depdikbud.¹⁹ Example:

ST: Read only memory

TT: Memori simpan tetap

h) Omission or Deletion

It means the omission of word or a part of the source language text in the target language. The omission is done since the word or the part of the text is not so important for the source language text and is rather difficult to translate.²⁰ Example:

ST: “Sama dengan raden ayu ibunya,” katanya lirih.

TT: “Just like her mother,” she whispered.

In the translation, raden ayu is not translated. It will not influence the meaning of the sentence, but cultural significance of the Source Language is not conveyed in the Target Language.

¹⁹Ibid

²⁰Ibid., 75

i) Modulation

It is a variation of the form of the message obtained by a change in the point of view. This procedure is used for translating phrase, clauses or sentences and it is adopted when a literal meaning cannot produce a natural translation. Example:

ST: Jari tanganku teriris.

TT: I cut my finger.²¹

In this translation, the translator should change point of view “jari tanganku” as the subject in Indonesian into “my finger” as the object in English. This change point of view is a must in English to make the translation is acceptable.

Besides, there are techniques which have not been mentioned above but are applied in translating the object. They are literal technique, paraphrase technique, substitution, and more general technique.

a) Literal

Based on Budiyanto and Fardhani in the book *A Practical Guide for Translation Skill*, literal is one to one structural and conceptual correspondence. It can include word for word translation and is as an inter-lingual synonymy. Literal translation is in which the source language grammatical constructions are converted to their

²¹Ibid., 21

nearest target language equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly. Example:

ST: Eyeball

TT: Bolamata

ST: Tina is dancing

TT: Tina sedang menari²²

b) Paraphrase

Sugeng Hariyanto in his book says that this strategy will result in Target Text version which can be described as loose, free, or even under translated. Semantic component at the lexeme level tend to be disregarded, in favor of the pragmatic sense of the higher linguistic unit. Example:

ST: If you'd like to take advantage of being the participant of this program.....

TT: Jika Anda ingin berpartisipasi dalam program ini.....²³

c) Substitution

This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target-language item which does not have the same

²²Budiyanto & Fardhani, Translation Skill, 32-33

²³Sugeng Hariyanto, Website Translation, 91

propositional meaning but is likely to have a similar impact on the target reader. Example:²⁴

ST: Dona wrote letter to her grandmother. She sent that letter to release her missing feeling.

TT: Dona menulis surat untuk neneknya. Dia mengirimnya karena untuk melepas rindu.

d) More General Word

This is one of the commonest strategies for dealing with many types of non-equivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning. It works equally well in most, if not all, languages, since the hierarchical structure of semantic fields is not language-specific. Example:²⁵

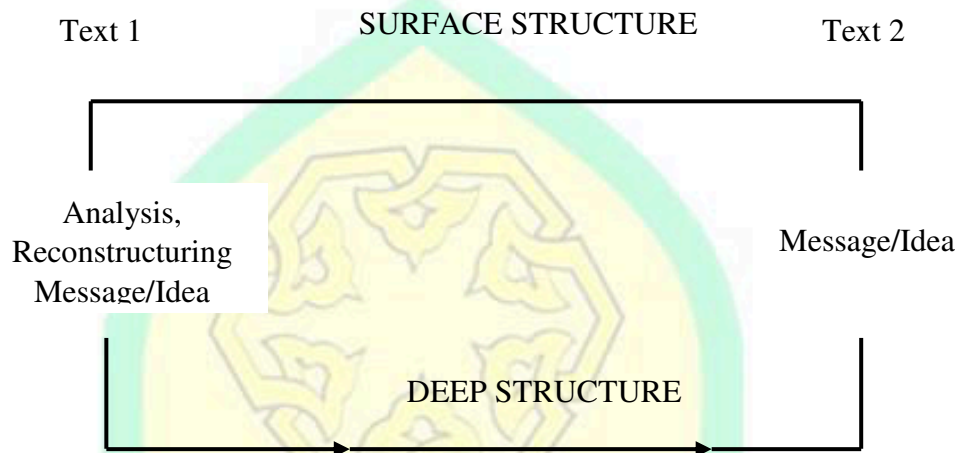
ST: Shampoo the hair with a mild WELLA-SHAMPOO and lightly towel dry.

TT: Wash hair with a mild WELLA-SHAMPOO and rub lightly with a towel.

²⁴Mona Baker, *In Other Words*, 31

²⁵*ibid*, 26

c. Translation Process



SL Transferring message (an internal process in mind) TL

Nida and Taber divide the procedure of translation process in three steps:²⁶

- 1) Understanding the meaning/message of SL text, through analyzing its words, phrases, and sentence structures or grammar used on the sentences
- 2) Transferring the analyzed message in SL into the TL messages by finding out the equivalent meanings of the text. This step is called an internal process
- 3) Restructuring the equivalent meanings of SL to TL with accepted forms/sentence patterns. The messages in TL must be the same with message in SL. Some adjustments of lexical or grammatical are done, transformation happens. Both steps (2-3) are called deep structure,

²⁶Eugene Nida and Charles Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Leiden: E.J Brill, 1982), 33

everything still happens in one's mind. When the result is already fit between SL text and TL text, translation is written.²⁷

d. Media

Media is the most component needed in teaching and learning process. In every process of teaching and learning, media holds the important role to help the achievement of the learning objectives. There are a lot of definitions of media. Here, the researcher wants to explore the definition of media based on the experts.

A medium (plural-media) is a channel of communication, derived from the Latin word meaning “between”, the term refers to anything that carries information between a source and receiver.²⁸ According to Gagne in the book *Instructional Media* authored by Ministry of National Education, media are various components in learners' environment which support the learners learn. This book also adopted Briggs idea about media, it defines that media are physical learns which are used to send message to the students and stimulate them to learn. A little bit differences from the opinions of the two experts, The National Education Association defines that media are the forms of communication either printed or audiovisual.

²⁷ Mona Baker, *In Other Words*, 30

²⁸Robert Heinich., et.al, *Instructional Media and Technologies For Learning Seventh Edition* (Ohio: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1993) 9-10

Richard, in the book *Instructional Media* states, that in general term, media means for television, radio and newspaper are considered as a whole and as ways of entertaining of spreading news of information to a large number of people. In a language teaching, teaching materials which involves the use of different kinds of media such as visual and printed media are sometimes known as multimedia or mixed media.

Whatever the definitions of media are, there is a guideline which can be stated about media. Media is anything used to send message(s) from the sender(s) to the receiver(s),so it can be aroused the learner's thought, feeling, and interest to gear the students' learn.

Based on those explanations above, the researcher can conclude that media is something that is used by the sender to deliver information to the receiver. The media used by the researcher in conducting this research is printed and non printed media. For printed media is the STAIN Journal which is already printed and published, while the non-printed media is also the STAIN Journal that can be accessed by online in STAIN website.

e. Journal

The Library of Victoria University states that a journal is a scholarly publication containing articles written by researchers, professors and other experts. Journals focus on a specific discipline or field of study. Unlike newspapers and magazines, journals are intended for an academic

or technical audience, not general readers. Journals are published on a regular basis (monthly, quarterly, etc.) and are sequentially numbered. Most journal articles are peer reviewed, have original research, focus on current developments, cite other works and have bibliographies, can be in print, online, or both and each copy is an issue. A set of issues makes a volume (usually each year is a separate volume). Like newspapers and magazines, journals are also called periodicals or serials.

Scientific journals provide a foundation for scientific progress. They add the communication of knowledge and provide an historical record.²⁹ The number of scientific journals is vast and is growing steadily, which means that there are plenty of publishing opportunities. The fundamental reason behind the growing number of journals is the increasing number of researchers globally.³⁰

In above explanation, we know that journal usually contains of articles written by the researchers. The articles also can be scientific articles in the form of peer review articles. The articles are the component in the journal, in the words, a journal contains from some articles whether it is in the same focus or different focus. The scientific format in article may seem confusing due to its rigid structure which is so different from

²⁹Scott Amstrong, Research on Scientific Journal: Implication for Editors and Authors (University of Pennsylvania: Published in Journal of Forecasting, 1982, Vol I) 83-104

³⁰Dr Pekka Belt, Dr Matti Mottonen & Dr Janne Harkonen, Tips For Writing Scientific Journal Articles (University of Oulu: 2011) 9

writing in the humanities. One reason for using this format is that it is a means of efficiently communicating scientific findings to the broad community of scientists in a uniform manner. Another reason, perhaps more important than the first, is that this format allows the paper to be read at several different levels.³¹

Based on the Sacramento State of Library, there are two types of scientific article usually published in the journal, first is peer-reviewed articles and second is popular/news articles. Peer-reviewed articles are written by scholars and researchers, include an abstract and a bibliography or cited list of references, have a specialized format, and use discipline-specific language. While popular/news articles are written by journalists or writers who may or may not have expertise on the article's subject, rarely have an abstractor bibliography, do not follow a specialized format, and use language understandable by the general public.

f. At – Tahrir Journal

At – Tahrir journal is published by STAIN Ponorogo twice a year in Mei and November as a medium for dialogue on the development of Islamic thought. This journal have been accredited by Higher Education Decree Number: 64a/ DIKTI/ Kep/ 2010, then it was accredited again

³¹Department of Biology, The structure, Format, Content, and Style of a Journal-Style Scientific Paper (Lewiston: Bates College, 2011) 1

based on the Minister of Education and Culture No. 212/ P/ 2014 on Juli 3rd 2014. Al-Tahrir invites enthusiast studies of Islamic thought to contribute their article in accordance with scientific standards.³²

It is kind of peer reviewed journal because the contents are scientific article written by the scholars. There are many others journal published by STAIN Ponorogo besides of Al-Tahrir, such as Cendekia, Justicia Islamica, Dialogia, Kodifikasia, Pustakaloka, and Muslim Heritage. Of those journals, Al Tahrir is the only journal which is already accredited nationally. From this reason, the researcher took this journal as the object to be analyzed.

g. Abstract

The word abstract comes from the Latin abstractum, which means a condensed form of a longer piece of writing. There are two main types of abstract: the (1) Descriptive and the (2) Informative abstract. The type of abstract you write depends on your discipline area. Abstracts are important parts of reports and research papers and sometimes academic assignments. The abstract is often the last item that you write, but the first thing people read when they want to have a quick overview of the whole paper. We suggest you leave writing the abstract to the end, because you will have a clearer picture of all your findings and conclusions. The

³²<http://jurnal.stainponorogo.ac.id>, accessed on December 21st 2017

abstract can be read to get a quick overview. It tells the reader what to expect in your work and it should be based on all you have written.³³

An abstract is a brief summary of the most important points in a scientific paper. Abstracts enable professionals to stay current with the huge volume of scientific literature. Students have misconceptions about the nature of abstracts that may be described as the “table of contents” or “introduction” syndromes. There are several ways to tell if you’ve written an abstract or not. Although the abstract appears first in a paper, it is generally the last part written. Only after the paper has been completed can the authors decide what should be in the abstract and what parts are supporting detail. An abstract is a critical part of a scientific paper. It summarizes the most significant points in the paper. By doing so, it enables the reader to evaluate the nature and significance of the work and therefore decide whether or not to read the whole paper.³⁴

According to Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary written by Hornby:³⁵ ‘Abstract is a short account, e.g. of the chief points of a piece of writing, a book, speech, etc’. Meanwhile in Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary Third Edition: ‘Abstract is a shortened form of a speech, article, book, etc., giving only the most important facts or ideas’.

³³ Writing Center Learning Guide, Writing An Abstract (University of Adelaide: 2014)

³⁴James R Ebert, What is An Abstract? (Department of Earth Science: State University of New York)

³⁵Hornby.. *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (Oxford, 1974), 4

Based on these two definitions it can be concluded that abstract especially related to the result of research or other scientific articles. It is kind of brief explanation of the final report that represent the result of the research and the issue of the articles written by the researcher and usually has limited words.

Besides the result of research, there are some other writings that can be considered into an abstract text. As what Susan Gilbert said that 'Abstract is a short informative or descriptive of a longer report. It is a condensed version of an original work: a book, journal article, technical report, patent, or sometimes a speech or an interview'. Furthermore, Judith Kilborn wrote one article in Literary Education Online concerning with this definition. It was stated that an abstract was a condensed version of a longer piece of writing that highlighted the major points covered, concisely described the content and scope of the writing, and reviews the writing's contents in abbreviated form.³⁶ However, among those several definitions and explanations stated above, it seems that the closest ideas related to abstract text as a result of a study is the definition stated by Judith Kilborn.

³⁶Sukirmiyadi, Sri SamiatiTarjana, M.R. Nababan, A study on the Quality of Abstract Translation of Dissertation from Indonesian into English (Surakarta: SebelasMaret University, 2014) International Journal of Linguistics Vol.6, Part.2, 279

2. Previous Study

In this part, the writer describes some previous researches that are relevant to this thesis:

- a. The previous research was conducted by Zeni Rimari (2010) student of Sebelas Maret University about A Translation Analysis of Indonesian Material Culture in Term “TenunIkat” and in te English Translation “Indonesian Ikats”. This research focuses on the translation analysis of material culture translation in bilingual book. The researcher of this paper tried to find the translation strategies used to translate the material culture term. This research has the same focus on analyzing the Indonesian-English text even though the type of material is different.
- b. The next previous research was conducted by Denna Aulia Rusianty (2015) student of Indonesia University of Education about An Analysis of Translating Strategies in the Subtitle of The Raid: Redemption Movie. This research was aimed at finding out the most frequently translating strategies used in the subtitles of The Raid: Redemption movie and analyzing the quality of translation. This previous research has the same focus as this research focus. It emphasized the analysis in the translation quality as well.
- c. The next previous research was conducted by Sukrimiyadi, the student of SebelasMaret University, Surakarta about A Study on the Quality of Abstract Translation of Dissertation from Indonesian into English. This

previous research has a close similarity with this research because it took the abstract as the object analysis. It also analyzed the translation strategy used and the abstract translation quality as well.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically. When we talk research methodology we not only talk of the research methods but also consider the logic behind the methods we use in the context of our research study and explain why we are using a particular method or technique and why we are not using others so that research results are capable of being evaluated either by the researcher herself or by others.³⁷

A. Research Approach

Research is an academic activity and as such the term should be used in a technical sense. According to Clifford Woody research comprises defining and redefining problems, formulating hypothesis or suggested solutions, collecting, organizing and evaluating data, making deduction and reaching conclusion and the last carefully testing the conclusion to determine whether the fit the formulating hypothesis.³⁸

There are two basic approaches to research, quantitative approach and the qualitative approach. The former involves the generation of data in quantitative form which can be subjected to rigorous quantitative analysis in a formal and

³⁷C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology Methods and Technique Second Revised Edition (India: New Age International Publisher, 2004) 8

³⁸Ibid., 1

rigid fashion. While qualitative approach to research is concerned with subjective assessment of attitudes, opinions and behavior.³⁹ It means that qualitative approach deals with subject point of view because it analyzes someone's work that consists of attitude, opinions, and also represents behavior of the writers.

In addition, this study employed descriptive qualitative method. The descriptive design has a goal of describing the phenomenon. It describes process, condition, and characteristic of an event. Creswell said that the descriptive method of research is to gather information about present existing condition. Creswell explained the purpose of descriptive method is to find a detailed explanation and description about the object of the research systematically.⁴⁰

Thus, based on those explanations, the researcher assumed that a descriptive qualitative method is relevant for this research. The researcher analyzed the abstract of the articles in journal to find the translation strategies applied by the writer in translating those abstracts and identifying how the quality of its translation is.

B. Source of Data

In qualitative research, the sources of data are assumed to be homogeneous. This means that there is only one kind of the sources, so there is no need to think of representativeness to be obtained using random sampling. In a historical study, for

³⁹Ibid., 5

⁴⁰John W Creswell, *Research Design Third Edition Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* (America: SAGE Publications, 2009), 274

example, the researchers need data sources that are believed to have the authority to give information needed as the data. The more authoritative the sources are, the more trusted the sources are. The authoritativeness of the sources is obtained by selecting the subject based on the researcher's judgmental criteria.⁴¹

1. Primary Data

Based on the Research Methodology Book written by Kothari, said that there are two types of data, primary and secondary. The primary data are those which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character.⁴² From those explanations, the primary data of this research is the STAIN Journal AL-TAHRIR vol.16 part 1 published on 2016 because this is the main data used by the researcher in conducting this research.

2. Secondary Data

The next type of data is secondary data. Kothari stated on his book, the secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process.⁴³ When the researcher utilizes secondary data, then he has to look into various sources from where he can obtain them. In this case he is certainly not confronted with the problems that are usually associated with

⁴¹Mohammad Adnan Latief, *Research Methods On Language Learning: An Introduction* (Malang: UM Press, 2014) 187

⁴²Kothari, *Research Methodology*, 95

⁴³Ibid

the collection of the original data. Secondary data may either be published data or unpublished data.⁴⁴

From those descriptions, the secondary data used by the researcher to conduct this research are from published data: journals, research, documents, books and also unpublished data: scholar's research.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In accordance with the design of this qualitative study, the main instrument of the data collection is the researcher. The data is collected by observing the abstract of the scientific articles in the journal. The researcher selected the STAIN journal "AL-TAHRIR" as the primary data and focused in the volume 16 part 1 published on 2016. There are eleven abstracts in vol.16 part 1 analyzed by the researcher.

The researcher read and learned both the abstracts in English version and Indonesian version. In this step, the researcher analyzed the sentences in order to find out the translation techniques used by the writers in translating those abstracts by using many references such as; books, internet sources, and journal.

After finding what the translation techniques are used by the writers in translating the whole abstracts, the researcher then calculated each technique by sorting them. In this step, the researcher will find what is the most often technique used by the writers.

⁴⁴Ibid., 111

The technique of data collection has different opinion or classification. The data collection steps included settings the boundaries for the study, collecting information through unstructured or semi-structured observation and interviews, documents and visual materials. John W Creswell point out that “During the process of research, the investigator may collect qualitative documents. These may be public documents (e.g., newspapers, minutes of meetings, official reports) or private documents (e.g., personal journals and diaries, letters, e-mails)”.⁴⁵ Furthermore, Robert K. Yin stated, “Collecting refers to compiling or accumulating of objects (documents, artifacts, and archival records) related to your study topic”.⁴⁶ The technique of data collection for this research is documentation. Based on above explanation, the researcher uses documentation to collect the data.

Documentation is the technique of collecting data that is not directly addressed to the research subject but through the document. Document is written that consist of the written statement that is made by person or institution.⁴⁷ It means documentation is one of techniques used to obtain the data from documents and written material. In this research, the researcher used this technique to define and analyze the translation strategies of the abstracts.

⁴⁵ John W Creswell, *Research Design*, 178-181

⁴⁶ Robert K. Yin, *Qualitative Research From The Start to Finish* (New York: Gulliford Press, 2011), 147

⁴⁷ Nur Ain Ekazuriaty, *An Analysis On The Google Translation Quality In Translating English Into Indonesia Of The Text Cinderella* (Ponorogo: STAIN library, 2016), 39

D. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the next phase is to identify the strategies applied by the translator to find the answer of the research question by analyzing the data. The data is analyzed by comparing the Source Text (ST) and the Target Text (TT).

In this research, the researcher used content analysis to analyze the data. According to Bruce L Berg “content analysis is a careful, detailed, systematic examination and interpretation of a particular body of material in an effort to identify pattern, themes, biases and meaning”.⁴⁸ From his explanation, the researcher can assume that this research can use content analysis as the data analysis because this research will identify the pattern and meaning of the abstract translation.

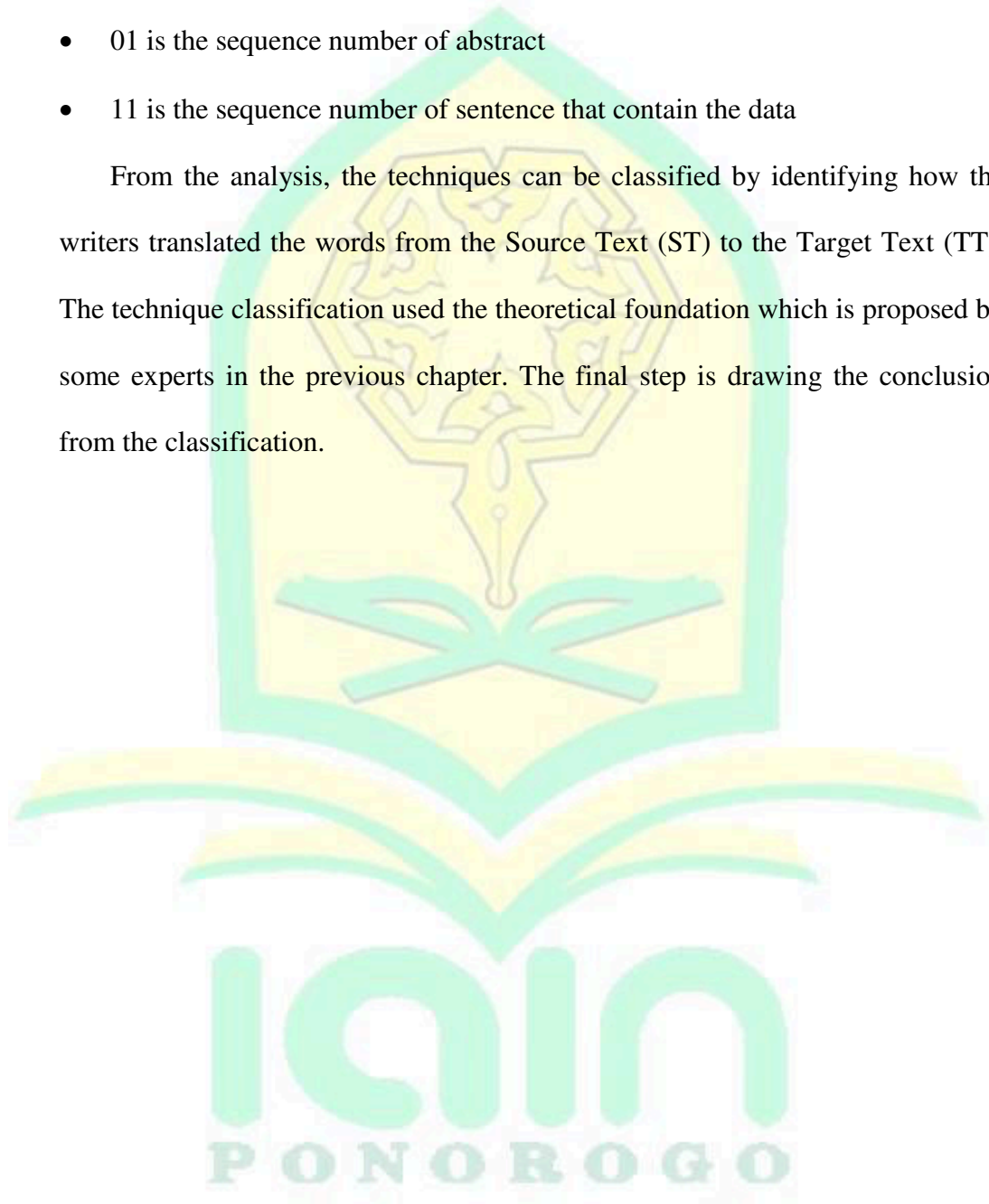
Based on the explanation above, to analyze the abstract translation of the scientific article, the researcher first, read the original abstract (Indonesian) then compared to the translation version (English). Then, the researcher needed to understand the theory of translation technique by reading the source from some experts. After understanding the theories, the researcher then analyzed the text by coding it. For example:

⁴⁸Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for The Social Science* (Boston: Person Education Inc., 2009) 338

TTT/01/11

- TTL is the translation technique applied in the data
- 01 is the sequence number of abstract
- 11 is the sequence number of sentence that contain the data

From the analysis, the techniques can be classified by identifying how the writers translated the words from the Source Text (ST) to the Target Text (TT). The technique classification used the theoretical foundation which is proposed by some experts in the previous chapter. The final step is drawing the conclusion from the classification.



CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presented the research findings from the data analysis and the discussion of them to answer the problem statements mentioned in Chapter one. There were two problem statements, first was translation techniques applied in translating the abstract of STAIN Ponorogo Journal Al Tahrir, and second was the commonly used technique in translating those abstracts.

A. Research Findings

There are many translation techniques stated by many experts. One and other experts stated different techniques based on their way of thinking. The researcher used kind of translation techniques based on many experts related one and other. In analyzing the data, the researcher found twelve translation techniques applied in translating those eleven abstracts. There were 105 Transposition Techniques, 107 Omission or Deletion Techniques, 137 Borrowing Techniques, 170 Addition Techniques, 39 Literal Techniques, 32 Synonymy Techniques, 18 Paraphrasing Techniques, 19 Reduction and Expansion Techniques, 8 Substitution Techniques, 10 Cultural Equivalence Techniques, 9 Modulation Techniques, and 3 Translation by More General Word Techniques. The deeply discussion of those techniques will be explained in the next sub chapter.

B. Research Discussion

1. Translation Techniques on STAIN Ponorogo Journal Al Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016

a) Transposition Strategy

According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto (2003) in the book *A Practical Guide For Translation Skill*, transposition is used to translate clauses or sentences. The translator uses this strategy by changing the original structure of the source language in the target language sentences to produce an equivalent effect. It is made by changing the plural into singular form, the position of adjectives, or the structures of sentences as a whole.⁴⁹

Hariyanto also cited in his own book that transposition means any change of word-class, e.g. from noun to verb, adjective to adverb. Usually, if transposition is done, structural changes are also required. In this categorization, Chesterman (1997) uses the term transposition in its narrow sense. In contrast, Newmark (1988) uses it in a very broad sense. It covers some other syntactic strategies proposed by Chesterman (1997), i.e. phrase structure change, sentence structure change, unit shift, cohesion change and scheme change.⁵⁰

⁴⁹Zuchrudin Suryawinata & Sugeng Hariyanto, *Translation* (Yogyakarta: KANISIUS, 2003) 68

⁵⁰ Sugeng Hariyanto, *Website Translation*, 80

We can use transposition when we think that the changing of structure in target language is more appropriate than keeping the same as structure in source language. The type of transposition found by the researcher in analyzing these articles were from the singular form into plural form, noun to verb, verb to noun, adjective to adverb, passive to active, sentence to phrase, and the change of sentence structure.

First Example:

Table 1.1 Example of Transposition singular to plural

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Kondisi sosial politik menentukan proses pembentukan.	Social and political conditions determine the process of formation.

Data Code: TTT/01/11

When we see the source language “kondisi”, the real translation of this is “condition” in singular form, but here, the translator used the plural form “conditions”. The writer used transposition technique by changing the singular form to plural form. The indication of this changing was the addition of “s” in the word “conditions” from the target text.

Second Example:

Table 1.2 Example of Transposition noun to verb

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Satu sisi perubahan sosial karena hukum Islam.	In one side social changed by the Islamic law.

Data Code: TTT/08/02

In this second example, the word “perubahan” in the source text was noun, but the translator translated it as a verb “changed” in target text. It is the second type of transposition. Based on the researcher’s view, the translator didn’t put the right structure in translating those patterns. If the translator wanted to change the structure from noun to verb, it should be “in one side, the social is changed by the Islamic law”. Actually it could be translated in the same structure by keeping it as noun, but the translator preferred to apply the transposition technique for its translation.

Third Example:

Table 1.3 Example of Transposition verb to noun

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Istilah Tuan Guru berasal dari kata Tuan (haji) dan guru (mengajar), namun tidak semua haji yang mengajar adalah Tuan Guru....	Term of Tuan Guru derives from Tuan (al ha>jj) and guru (teacher), but not all of al ha>jj and teachers are called Tuan Guru....

Data Code: TTT/03/03

In example above, we knew that the word “mengajar” in the source text was verb, but its translation in target text was changed by the writer to be noun “teacher”. It was the second type of transposition. The translation was more appropriate to use noun than keep it as a verb because there was “and” conjunction and the word before this conjunction was also noun (Al-hajj). As the grammatical rule, the function of “and” conjunction is to link up between two-related thing and two-same thing, so that there was structure change from verb to noun.

Fourth Example:

Table 1.4 Example of Transposition adjective to adverb

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
..... guna mendukung keabsahan data yang berhasil didapatkan. to support the validity of the data that was successfully obtained.

Data Code: TTT/10/06

In this example, “berhasil” should be translated as “successful” as adjective form. The other way, the translator translated this word in the form of adverb as “successfully”. The result of translation will be wrong structurally when it was translated as an adjective “...to support the validity of the data that was successful obtained”. We can’t put the adjective form together with the verb form (passive). So that, the

translator made a change by translating this word into adverb form. It was included in transposition technique.

Fifth Example:

Table 1.5 Example of Transpositon passive to active

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Sesuai dengan kaidah fikih yang dibuat oleh fukaha	According to fikih method made fukaha

Data Code: TTT/08/06

In the fifth example, “dibuat” was kind of passive form, but the translator translated this part into active form in target tex. Based on Indonesian dictionary, verbs that begins with prefix di- and ter- is kind of passive form, then the word “dibuat” was a passive form because it began with prefix di-. While in English language, mostly, the characteristic of passive form is a sentence or clause is followed by “by”, when it is expressed without “by-phrase” we can call it as an active sentence. For example: “Mary helps the boy” is kind of active form because it is not followed by “by-phrase” but the sentence “The boy is helped by Mary” is kind of passive form because it is followed by “by-phrase”.⁵¹ The writer didn’t find by-phrase in target text, so that, she made two conclusions. First, that the translator used transposition technique by changing the

⁵¹Betty Schramper Azar, Understanding And Using English Grammar-Third Edition (Longman: 1999), 208

passive form to active form. Second, if the translator wanted to keep it as the passive form then its structure was wrong because the writer forgot to add “by” after the verb.

Sixth Example:

Table 1.6 Example of Transposition sentence to phrase

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>Syari'ati melakukan perlawanan politik melalui gagasan-gagasannya yang revolusioner, mempengaruhi opini publik untuk memahami Islam sebagai ajaran yang memiliki kepentingan emansipatoris.</p>	<p>Shari'ati political resistance through revolutionary ideas, influence public opinion to understand Islam as a doctrine which has an emancipatory interest.</p>

Data Code: TTT/05/04

From the example above, there was transposition technique applied by the translator. In the source text, the researcher found a sentence, but she didn't find any sentence in target text yet only a phrase. This kind of change could be categorized as transposition by changing the structure of sentence, sentence became phrase. As the researcher view, its translation turned out to be complicated because it was only noun phrase. There was no predicate in that sentence. The main sentence in target text that

consisted subject, predicate and compliment “shari’ati(S) melakukan(V) perlawanan politik(C)” was translated became a noun phrase “shari’ati(S) political resistance(N)” without any predicate in target text.

Seventh Example:

Table 1.7 Example of Transposition structure change

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis agenda perubahan sosial politik bagi kelas menengah muslim Indonesia.	This article aimed to analyze socio-political agenda among Indonesian muslim middle class.

Data Code: TTT/04/01

From above example, we could see another kind of transposition technique. The translator’s way in translating the bold phrase being the main point in this explanation. When we translate the text from Indonesian to English, usually we have to translate it backward, from the last word up to the first one. We could see from above phrase “kelas(1) menengah(2) muslim(3) Indonesia(4)” was translated backward to be “Indonesian(4) muslim(3) middle(2) class(1)”. The first word became the last word, and the last word became the first word. It was kind of transposition technique and applied by the translator.

Eighth Example:

Table 1.8 Example of Transposition 1 sentence to 2 sentences

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>Penelitian ini bertujuan menggambarkan pendidikan tinggi Islam dengan sejarahnya yang cukup yang panjang yang lahir sejak era kemerdekaan, hanya saja perannya belum optimal di tengah bangsa ini, dengan berbagai potensi yang dimilikinya pendidikan tinggi menyiapkan sumber daya manusia di semua bidang kehidupan, tidak mustahil pula akan menjadi bagian dari bangsa ini membawa Indonesia menuju ke peradabannya.</p>	<p>This research attempts to describe the Islamic higher education and its long history. That eventhough it was born since independence era, nevertheless it hasn't given an optimal contribution for the nation. With all of its strength in providing human resources in all aspect of life, it is possible for Islamic higher education to bring Indonesia reaching its peak of civilization.</p>

Data Code: TTT/06/09

From the example above, we could see that there was only a sentence in the source text, yet there were two sentences in the target text. The translator divided the sentence into two parts. This kind of change also could be categorized as transposition by changing the structure of sentence, one sentence became two sentences and the translation turned

out to be better. Transposition is also performed for the sake of style for example by dividing on source language sentence into two or vice versa.⁵²

b) Omission or Deletion

Suryawinata and Hariyanto stated on their book that omission or deletion means the omission or deletion of word or a part of the source language text in the target language. The omission is done since the word or the part of the text is not so important for the source language text and is rather difficult to translate.⁵³ For the example, “Sama dengan raden ayu ibunya” is translated into “Just like her mother”. In the translation, raden ayu is not translated. It will not influence the propositional meaning of the sentence, but cultural significance of the source language is not conveyed in the target language.⁵⁴

This strategy may sound rather drastic, but in fact it does no harm to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not vital enough to the development of the text to justify distracting the reader with lengthy explanations, translators can do and often do simply omit translating the word or expression.⁵⁵

⁵²Newmark, *A Text Book of Translation*, 87

⁵³Suryawinata and Hariyanto, *Translation*, 75

⁵⁴Budiyanto and Fardhani, *Translation Skill*, 21

⁵⁵Mona Baker, *In Other Words*, 40

Sometimes, when the text is long explanation and is more expressive, it will distract and make confuse the readers, and after effect, the meaning from this text cannot be delivered well to the readers. In this situation, many translators will apply the omission of some words or expressions.

First Example:

Table 2.1 Example of Omission 1

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Gerakannya dilakukan oleh generasi muda aktifis organisasi Islam yang berafiliasi dengan ormas Islam atau aktifis masjid.	His movements performed by the younger generation of activists of Islamic organizations affiliated with Islamic organizations or activists mosque.

Data Code: TTO/01/08

In the first example, the word “ormas” in the source text was the acronym from phrase “organisasi masyarakat”, while the translator only translated those words into “organization”. The word “mas” that stood for “masyarakat” was omitted. The translator applied the omission technique in translating the acronym. It was the right choice to omit that word because of the structure complexity. If the translator didn’t omit the word, the result of translation would be complicated.

Second Example:

Table 2.2 Example of Omission 2

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Artikel ini menunjukkan bahwa alasan perubahan sosial yang dilakukan Tuan Guru adalah karena terdapat kesenjangan	This article showed that social changes done by Tuan Guru since there's a gap

Data Code: TTO/03/05

In the second example, the translator did not translate the words “alasan” and “adalah” from the source text. He omitted those words and replaced it by the word “since”. “Since” means “karena” and this word is one-linear meaning with the word “alasan”. Indeed, it was simpler to use “since” than use “reason” + “is” as the meaning of “alasan + adalah”.

Third Example:

Table 2.3 Example of Omission 3

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Sebagai sumber makna dan penafsir makna, maka konsep kunci tasawuf tersebut ditransformasikan oleh Gülen	As a source of and interpreter of meaning, the key concepts of Sufism are transformed by Gülen

Data Code: TTO/07/06

In the third example, the researcher did not find the meaning of the word “maka” as the conjunction word in the source text. The translator did not translate this word in the target text. As we read in target text, the result of translation still could be conveyed to the readers without influencing the meaning, though the conjunction was omitted.

c) Borrowing (Loan and Calque)

According to Fawcett borrowing is the translation procedure which takes the source language form into the target language one due to a gap in its lexicon.⁵⁶ Borrowing, according to Venutti, is the simplest of all translation methods and used in order to create a stylistic effect.⁵⁷ According to Suryawinata and Hariyanto, borrowing covers transliteration and naturalization. Transliteration is a translation procedure that maintains the source language words such as: mall, sandal, orangutan into Bahasa Indonesia, mall, sandal, orang hutan, respectively. Naturalization is the adaption of the source language words to the target language words, for example, the words kampung, sarung, bambu in Bahasa Indonesia is translated into kampong, sarong, bamboo, respectively in English.⁵⁸

⁵⁶Peter Fawcett, *Translation and Language: Linguistic Theories Explained* (Machester: St.Jerome Publishing, 1997), 34

⁵⁷Lawrence Venutti, *The translation Studies Reader* (London: Routledge, 2000), 85

⁵⁸Suryawinata and Hariyanto, *Translation*, 71

On other side, based on Hariyanto's mind, loan and calque are two related strategies. These strategies are good for phrase or word level equivalence. Both can be classified as borrowing. Loan refers to the borrowing of individual items and Calque is the borrowing of syntagma (a syntactic string of words that forms a part of some larger syntactic unit). Another related concept from others literatures is naturalization. In loan, the individual items in the source text are borrowed in the target text with no translation. In calque, translation of expression in the target text uses the syntactical string with the string of the source text with the spelling system.⁵⁹

From two definitions above, we could conclude that borrowing has two types, based on Budiyanto and Fardhani are transliteration and naturalization and the other side based on Hariyanto are loan and calque. And then we could say that "Transliteration = Loan" and "Naturalization = Calque", those are the type of borrowing, and here were the example:

First Example:

⁵⁹Sugeng Hariyanto, Website Translation, 86

Table 3.1 Example of Borrowing 1

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Wacana ekonomi Islam telah menjadi kajian intensif, diskusi, seminar, loka karya dan workshop	Islamic economic discourse has become an intensive assessment, discussions, seminars, workshops and a workshop

Data Code: TTB/01/02

In the first example, the researcher found that the translator used the both types of borrowing, loan and calque. The word Intensif was changed to be Intensive, the variable “f” in source text was replaced by the variable “ve” in target text. As well as the word Intensif, the word diskusi in source text also used the calque technique, the word “k” was changed into the word “c” and added by the suffix –ion in the end. It used the same syntactical string as the source text but written in different spelling. Generally, both of words were same in syntactical meaning but different in spelling or writing.

Meanwhile, the words Seminar and Workshop in the target text were kind of loan technique. The spelling and the writing of those words in target text were same as in source text.

Second Example:

Table 3.2 Example of Borrowing 2

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Tuan Guru juga adalah Kyai , namun tidak semua Kyai adalah Tuan Guru.	Guru is sometimes called as Kyai , but not all of Kyais are Tuan Guru.

Data Code: TTB/03/04

While in the second example, the translator applied the loan technique. The bold word in the source text was borrowed by the target text without any translation because there was no equivalence meaning for that word. Kyai is the religious man in Islam who does the dakwah for Muslim people. For Christians, Catholics, and Buddhist, it can be called as Priest. Based on electronic Cambridge Dictionary - 3rd Editions, Priest is a person usually a man who has been trained to perform religious duties in the Christian Church, especially the Roman Catholic Church, or a person with particular duties in some other religions.

From that explanation, Kyai is different from Priest, so that according to the researcher, the translator choice to apply this loan technique was right.

Third Example:

Table 3.3 Example of Borrowing 3

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>Agama Djawa Soenda (ADS) merupakan salah satu kepercayaan lokal yang berpusat di Cigugur, Kuningan, Jawa Barat.</p>	<p>Agama Djawa Soenda (ADS) is one of the local beliefs that based in Cigugur, Kuningan, West Java.</p>

Data Code: TTB/10/01

In the third example, the translator applied the kind of borrowing as the second example, loan technique. The target text used the same syntactical meaning and also spelling as the source text, without any change. Agama Djawa Soenda (ADS) is the name of organization, so that it had to be translated as it was. Usually there has an equivalence meaning for some organization names, but most of them do not have. For this organization, the translator used the same word for its translation because he could not find its equivalent meaning.

Fourth Example:

Table 3.4 Example of Borrowing 4

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>Tuan Guru dianggap sebagai waratsatu al anbiya>'i sekaligus sebagai penafsir legitimate bahkan</p>	<p>Tuan Guru is regarded as waratsatu al-anbiya>'i and the legitimated interpreter or</p>

penjaga (custodian) ajaran agama.	custodian of islamic teaching.
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Data Code: TTB/03/05

In the last example, the translator also applied the loan technique. The translator took the word in source text as the meaning in target text without changing a single letter of it. From the researcher perspective, it was better to add the explanation or description about what “warasatu al anbiya’i” is, in order to clarify the meaning to the readers completely.

d) Addition

According to the book “A Practical Guide For Translation Skill”, addition strategy is the addition of words in the target language as required by the target language structure. For example, Dia perawat should be translated into She is a nurse. In this example, the words “is and a” should be added to make the English structure acceptable. It is also the process of adding structural or lexical elements to the target language to those present in the source language.⁶⁰

The structure from source language is different from the structure in target language. Sometimes, the source language is quite simple because there is a lack of part we should add by one or some letters even some words to make it perfect and sound interesting to be read. Here, the researcher found many addition technique applied with various purposes

⁶⁰Budiyanto and Fardhani, A Practical Guide, 18

such as, to make the explicitness of sentence, to give the connector, and some others to emphasize the sentence.

First Example:

Table 4.1 Example of Addition 1

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Posisi ekonomi Islam menjadi jalan tengah dalam hal landasan, praktik, pengelolaan dan akses serta asset permodalan.	Economic position of Islam becomes a middle way in terms; foundation, practices, and access to and management of capital assets.

Data Code: TTB/01/05

The English translation of the word “menjadi” is “become”. Let’s we see in the target text, the word “become” here added by the letter “s” in the end. As the researcher analysis, it was due to the grammatical rule. The subject of that sentence was “economic position of Islam” and the appropriate pronoun for this subject was “it”. Grammatically, when it comes to present tense, it must be added by the letter “s/es” in its verb. So that, the translator added this letter to make the translation can be accepted.

Second Example:

Table 4.2 Example of Addition 2

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Di satu pihak, Syari'ati hendak melawan otoritarianisme penguasa Iran, Syah Pahlevi. Di lain pihak ia sama sekali berbeda dengan para ulama tradisional Iran...	On the one hand, Shari'ati is going against the authoritarian rulers of Iran, the Shah Pahlavi. While , on the other hand, it is totally different from the traditional Iranian cleric....

Data Code: TTA/05/03

In the example above, we could see that the translator added the word “while” in target text, yet the researcher did not find the equivalent meaning of this word in source text. The function of this addition as the connector between two sentences. “While” is kind of conjunction which express a contrast. The first sentence and the second sentence were connected each other but contrastive. So that it was still acceptable that the translator added this conjunction to give a connection.

Third Example:

Table 4.3 Example of Addition 3

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Artikel ini menunjukkan bahwa alasan perubahan sosial yang dilakukan Tuan Guru adalah karena terdapat kesenjangan antara ideal pattern and behavioral pattern di tengah masyarakat....	This article showed that social changes done by Tuan Guru since there's a gap between ideal and behavioral pattern among Lombok Moslem community

Data Code: TTA/03/05

In this fourth example, the translator also applied addition technique with another problem. He added “Lombok Moslem” in target text. Based on the researcher’s view, the translator purpose in adding these words was to emphasize the word “community” as the meaning of the word “masyarakat”. Eventhough in this abstract’s title already mentioned that “Lombok Moslem” was the main discussion, but the translator needed to add these words to emphasize the sentence and ensure the readers about this statement.

Fourth Example:

Table 4.4 Example of Addition 4

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara mengumpulkan pelbagai macam informasi yang ada dari pembacaan dokumen-dokumen sebagai sumber-sumber tertulis serta dari data-data sosial atau kultural yang ditemukan di lapangan melalui proses observasi.....</p>	<p>data collection was done by collecting various kinds of information from any literature, social and cultural data that found in the research field through an observation.....</p>

Data Code: TTA/10/06

In this example, when the bold word in the source text was translated literally it would be “in the field”, but in target text the translator added the word “research”. Based on the researcher’s opinion, if the translator translated the word “di lapangan” literally as “in the field” without any addition, then the meaning would be implicit, it would distract the readers. So that, the translator needed to add the word “research” to make the meaning explicit. It could be concluded that the purpose of this addition was to make the explicitness change.

Fifth Example:

Table 4.5 Example of Addition 5

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Pendidikan tinggi Islam kini juga di tengah perdagangan internasional termasuk perdagangan antar Negara Asia yang harus direspon.....	Islamic higher education is also in the mid of international trades, including bilateral trade among ASIA countries, that should be responded.....

Data Code: TTA/06/08

In the last example, once again, the researcher found the addition technique applied by the translator. “Perdagangan” was translated to be “bilateral trade”, by the addition of the word “bilateral”. The researcher concluded that the translator added this word to give the addition information. The meaning was still understandable even though there was no addition in the source text. Furthermore, it could clarify the message by giving the more addition of information about what can of trade aimed by the translator.

e) Literal Technique

Chesterman (1997) states that literal translation strategy is a strategy that results in target text that is maximally close to the source language form, but is still grammatically correct. The target text (phrase) formal

feature is very close to the source text, but is still acceptable in term of grammar. This is good for sentence level equivalence.⁶¹

Based on Budiyo and Fardhani in the book A Practical Guide for Translation Skill, literal is one to one structural and conceptual correspondence. It can include word for word translation and is as an inter-lingual synonymy. Literal translation is in which the source language grammatical constructions are converted to their nearest target language equivalents, but the lexical words are again translated singly.⁶²

Here were the examples:

Table 5.1 Example of Literal 1

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Ekonomi Islam telah meresap ke pedesaan di antara pergulatan sistemik.....	Islamic Economics has seeped into the systemic struggle between the rural.....

Data Code: TTL/01/04

Table 5.2 Example of Literal 2

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
..... untuk membentuk lembaga pendidikan yang mewujudkan lulusan yang ilmuwan dan agamawan. to establish educational institutions that embody graduate scientists and religionists.

Data Code: TTL/11/09

⁶¹ Sugeng Hariyanto, Website Translation, 85

⁶² Budiyo & Fardani, A Practical Guide, 32

From the first example, we could see that the translator translated the word “telah meresap” in source text literally into the target text “has seeped”. Based on electronic dictionary, the word “seeped” means “merembes”. It is the synonym word of “meresap” but it’s for the liquid substance, such as water, oil and so on. Let’s we see the context of the sentence in the source text, the word “meresap” here did not mean as the liquid context. It was implicit sentence. “Economic Islam” here was not liquid substance, but the writer used the literal strategy to translate it as the liquid context. It made the sentence become figurative meaning.

As for the second example, we saw the literal strategy from the phrase “yang mewujudkan lulusan yang ilmuwan dan agamawan” in source text and translated as “that embody graduate scientist and religionist” in target text. The word “lulusan” placed in the third order as well as the word “graduate” as its meaning. The construction of its phrase was translated literally without considering the right structure. “Lulusan yang ilmuwan dan agamawan” was translated as “graduate scientist and religionist”, it was wrong structure. It should be “the scientist and religionist graduate”, but the writer translated it literally.

f) Synonymy

This procedure is used if there is no a clear one-to-one equivalent between the source language and the target equivalent word. A synonym is only appropriate where literal translation is not possible and the use of

componential analysis may disturb the plot of the target language sentences.⁶³

Hariyanto adopted the idea from Chesterman on his own book that synonymy refers to the selection of not the obvious equivalent but a synonym or near synonym for a word in target text, to avoid the repetition.⁶⁴

Here were the examples:

Table 6.1 Example of Synonymy 1

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Model pendidikan Islam ini dapat menciptakan manusia yang agamawan sekaligus ilmuwan, sehingga dapat berperan penuh dalam sistem sosial kemasyarakatan.	Model of Islamic education is to create human resources clerical once scientists, so that they can participate fully in the social system.

Data Code: TTS/11/07

From the first example, we could see that the word “berperan” in the source text was translated into “participate” in the target text. The literal meaning of “berperan” is “play role” or “contribute”, yet the translator chose the word “participate” as its meaning. “Participate” means “berpartisipasi”, and it has the same meaning as “berperan”. He

⁶³Peter Newmark, A Text Book of Translation, 84

⁶⁴Sugeng Hariyanto, Website Translation, 89

preferred to use the word “participate” than “play role” or “contribute” as the equivalent meaning from the word “berperan”. The translator applied the synonymy technique in translating this word.

Table 6.2 Example of Synonymy 2

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Ia meyakini bahwa hanya dengan reinterpretasi dan kontekstualisasi ajaran tasawuf, maka dimensi....	He believes that only by reinterpretation and contextualization of Sufism, the spiritual dimension....

Data Code: TTS/07/03

As the first example, the translator preferred to use the synonym word than use the literal meaning from the source text. The word “meyakini” translated into “believes”, while “believes” actually means “percaya-mempercayai”. “Percaya” has the same meaning as “yakin”, so that the translator took its synonym meaning as its translation than kept its literal meaning.

g) Paraphrasing

This strategy tends to be used when the concept expressed by the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form and the form used in the source text is significantly higher and should be natural in the target language. The paraphrase can be based on modifying

a superordinate or simply on unpacking the meaning of the source item, if the item is semantically complex.⁶⁵

Sugeng Hariyanto in his book says, that this strategy will result in Target Text version which can be described as loose, free, or even under translated. Semantic component at the lexeme level tend to be disregarded, in favor of the pragmatic sense of the higher linguistic unit.⁶⁶

The researcher concluded that paraphrasing can be used when the source language is complicated or less understandable, then the translator can make the form in target text more natural and understandable by giving more explanation or taking the key point from the source text. First

Example:

Table 7.1 Example of Paraphrasing 1

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Era Global, ditandai oleh berkembangnya IPTEK yang membuat kehidupan manusia terbuka bergaul dengan manusia lain di tempat yang jauh.	An era marked by the massive development of sciences and technology is creating a borderless world where people connect each other easily.

Data Code: TTP/06/06

⁶⁵Mona Baker, In Other Words, 37-38

⁶⁶Sugeng Hariyanto, Website Translation, 91

In the first example, the sentence in the target text was more natural and understandable than the sentence in the source text. In the clause “membuat kehidupan manusia terbuka bergaul dengan manusia lain di tempat yang jauh” people would find it difficult to understand what the exact meaning of the clause because it was complicated. So that, the translator picked the easiest strategy in translating this text by using paraphrasing to make the form more natural and understandable. The target text “creating a borderless world where people connect each other easily” was more natural and free than the source text. Now, let the researcher give you another example of paraphrasing.

Second Example:

Table 7.2 Example of Paraphrasing 2

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
.....pemikiran Ali Syar'ati bisa dikatakan mempunyai kerangka dan metode berbeda dengan metode pioner pemikiran dan pergerakan Islam lainnya.the thought of Ali Syar'ati, could be said that it has a frameworks and methods differ from others.

Data Code: TTP/05/01

Here, for the second text, the translator translated the clause “dengan metode pioneer pemikiran dan pergerakan Islam lainnya” into

only two words “from others”. These two words already represented the meaning from that clause. Based on researcher’s view, the translator paraphrased by shorten it in order to simplify the meaning in target text. It did not matter as long as did not change the aim of the message from the source text although it was simpler from its literal meaning.

h) Reduction and Expansion

Reduction in this term means the reduction in component of the source language such as “automobile” that becomes “mobil”. Expansion is the opposite of reduction, for example the translation of the word “whale” is “ikan paus” not just paus, since the word paus means “the Pope”.⁶⁷

First Example:

Table 8.1 Example of Reduction 1

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
.....usaha tambak telah menyebabkan hilangnya akses komunitas Suku Bajo terhadap sumber daya pesisir dan laut.fishing industry at the bay has caused the loss of access of the Bajo tribe community to coastal and marine resources area.

Data Code: TTR/02/07

⁶⁷Budianto and Fardhani, Translation Skill, 20

Table 8.2 Example of Reduction 2

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
PP Dawar juga ikut membantu ekonomi masyarakat sekitar, yaitu menyediakan tenaga murah, membantu home industry dan menyelenggarakan santunan 500 anak yatim.	PP Dawar also helped the economy of the surrounding communities, by providing cheap labor, helping home industry, and organizing donations to 500 orphans.

Data Code: TTR/09/09

From above example, the researcher found the reduction from the bold word in source text to the bold word in target text. The translator did not translate the word “sumber daya” into the word “power resource” yet into the word “sources”. There was a reduction of component in the source language.

So did the second example, the word “anak yatim” in source text only translated into “orphan”, the word “anak” was reduced here. The translator did not translate it into “orphan child” because by only using the “orphan” word, the meaning had been rendered and was understandable.

First Example:

Table 8.3 Example of Expansion 1

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa berbagai program pemerintah di pesisir Teluk Tomini, berupa penetapan kawasan konservasi, serta pemberian izin konsesi kepada swasta melalui Hak Pengusahaan Hutan (HPH)....	The study result indicated that various interventions of government programs at Tomini bay, such as conservation area appointed, as well as concession license giving to private sector through right enterprising of forest..

Data Code: TTR/02/07

Table 8.4 Example of Expansion 2

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Perubahan sosial dalam Islam untuk mewujudkan manusia yang selamat di dunia dan akhirat .	The Conception of social change in Islam to realize the human survivors in the world and in the afterlife .

Data Code: TTR/11/01

The next example was the contrary from the first and second example. Here, the translator translated the word “swasta” into “private sector” not just private since the word private means “pribadi”. The

translator needed to put the word sector after the word private to make it clear and emphasize that the meaning aimed by the translator is “swasta” as a sector not “pribadi”.

While the second example, the translator translated the word “akhirat” into “afterlife”, from one word expanded into two collocation words. If we took those words apart into after and life, the meaning would be different. We couldn’t translate the word “akhirat” into after only or life only, it would be ambiguous. We had to collocate those words to create the meaning of “akhirat”. If the word “after” was collocated with the word “life”, it would result the meaning of “akhirat” because it was kind of collocation. So that, there was an expansion meaning from this word.

i) Substitution

This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression with a target-language item which does not have the same propositional meaning but is likely to have a similar impact on the target reader.⁶⁸ Mona Baker in Zainurrahman stated that cultural refers to the case where the translator uses equivalent words that are ready-made in the TL, and serve the same goal as those of the SL.⁶⁹

⁶⁸Mona Baker, *In Other Words*, 31

⁶⁹Zainurrahman, *The Theories of Translation from History to Procedure* (Personal Journal of Philosophy and Language Education, 2009), vol.118

While Nida and Taber cited that substitution is the use of one term or expression for another as pronoun, euphemism, synonym, metaphors, etc.⁷⁰ The substitution of other grammatical or lexical forms provides important clues to the problems of translational probabilities. If the reader has automatically put in another word or grammatical form, it is a sign that something is awkward about the text of the translation.⁷¹

First Example

Table 9.1 Example of Substitution 1

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Ketika pesantren dihadapkan dengan pengabdian masyarakat, beberapa pesantren belum dapat menerima.	When pesantren are faced with community service, some of them are not willing to.

Data Code: TTSb/09/01

From the above example, we could see that the phrase “beberapa pesantren” was translated into “some of them”. The word pesantren here was changed into the third person pronoun “them”. Based on the researcher analysis the purpose of this substitution was, the translator wanted to simplify the sentence in order to make it acceptable. The noun form was substituted by the pronoun form.

⁷⁰Eugene Nida and Charles Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Leiden: E.J. Brill, 1982), 207

⁷¹ibid, 172

Second Example

Table 9.2 Example of Substitution 2

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Sehingga apa yang difatwakan dan dilakukannya dijadikan mara>ji' oleh Muslim Lombok	What is said and done by Tuan Guru will be referrence of Lombok Moslems

Data Code: TTSb/03/06

The second example was the contrary from the first example. The researcher found the changing structure from pronoun into noun form. The term “-nya” in the word “dilakukannya” was kind of possessive pronoun and it was translated into “done by Tuan Guru”. The possessive pronoun “-nya” refers to the third person subject and it was substituted by the noun “Tuan Guru” because the main topic on this discussion was about Tuan Guru.

Third Example

Table 9.3 Example of Substitution 3

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Pendidikan tinggi Islam kini juga ditengah perdagangan internasional termasuk perdagangan antar Negara Asia yang harus direspon oleh	Islamic higher education is also in the mid of international trades, including bilateral trade among ASIA countries, that should be

pendidikan tinggi Islam agar memproduk lulusan yang berkualitas.	responded in order to produce qualified graduates.
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Data Code: TTSb/06/08

English language has a tense or word concept to differentiate the time of the phenomenon, we usually know it as present, past, and future. Different tense will impact to the different period of time. As the last example, the word “kini” in the source text was not translated into its literal meaning as “now” or “nowadays”, yet translated into its tense.

The word “is” usually means “adalah” or it is kind of linking verb whose job is only as the verb helper, but here, this word was used as the main verb for the meaning of “kini”. “Is” included a tense that represent present time and “kini” is also represent as present time. According to the researcher conclusion, it was okay to substitute the adverb word “kini” into a tense “is”. It was acceptable because both of words were represent the same period as present time.

j) Cultural Equivalence

This is an approximate translation where the source language cultural word translated into the target cultural word.⁷² In this technique, a

⁷²Peter Newmark, A Text Book of Translation, 82-83

specific cultural word in the source language is rendered into a specific cultural word in the target language.⁷³

Based on Nida, it tries to relate the receptor to modes of behavior relevant within the context of his own culture without insisting that the readers understand the cultural patterns of the source language context. Frequently, the form of the original text is changed, but as long as the change follows the rules of back transformation in the source language.⁷⁴

First Example

Table 10.1 Example of Cultural Equivalence 1

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Di lain pihak ia sama sekali berbeda dengan para ulama tradisional Iran yang anti perubahan...	While, on the other hand, it is totally different from the traditional Iranian cleric anti-change...

Data Code: TTC/05/03

The word “ulama” in above example was kind of cultural word. Here, the translator translated the bold word into “cleric” not the “Pope” in English. The cultural word in source text should be translated into the cultural word in target text. Ulama mean the man or person who usually

⁷³Budyanto and Fardhani, Translation Skill, 19-20

⁷⁴Eugine Nida and Taber, The Theory and Practice, 200

led the dakwah for Islam or another Islamic duty. This word only exist in the countries which the majority of people are Islam

Second Example

Table 10.2 Example of Cultural Equivalence 2

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Survey BPPM Pesantren Maslakul Huda, bekerja sama dengan P3M Jakarta menyimpulkan bahwa 3 (25%) dari 12 pesantren se-Jawa Tengah tidak menerima pengabdian masyarakat.	Survey of BPPM Maslakul Huda Islamic School , in collaboration with the P3M Jakarta concluded that three (25%) of the 12 pesantren in Central Java do not receive community service.

Data Code: TTC/10/02

The above example was same with the example at ten point one. The word “pesantren” only exists in Islamic-majority countries because it is kind of Islamic term. As the researcher view, many translators usually did not translate this cultural word or translated this word by using the cultural equivalence word from the target language. Here, the translator used the second type by translating the word into the cultural equivalence meaning of the target language to be “Islamic school”.

Pesantren means a place for Islamic children where they go to be educated mostly about Islamic education that they have to stay there

during their study period. While Islamic School is a place for Islamic students to learn about formal and non-formal knowledge without staying there. We can say that both of them generally are same. The people on target language maybe are more understand with the term Islamic school than Pesantren, so that as the researcher view, the translator preferred to translate the source text generally than keeping the word by not translating it.

Third Example

Table 10.3 Example of Cultural Equivalence 3

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
<p>.....Hak Guna Usaha (HGU), dan usaha tambak telah menyebabkan hilangnya akses komunitas Suku Bajo terhadap sumber daya pesisir dan laut.</p>	<p>..... right of tenure by long lease, and fishing industry at the bay has caused the loss of access of the Bajo tribe community to coastal and marine resources area.</p>

Data Code: TTC/02/07

When we type the word “tambak” in online dictionary, it will result “fishpond” or “embankment” as its meaning, while fishpond means an area of water smaller than lake to place the fish and often artificially made. Its meaning did not appropriate with the writer’s message he

wanted to render. The point of tambak here as a workplace to catch or cultivate the fish, it was kind of industry.

The translator translated this word as fishing industry not as fishpond. Based on researcher knowledge, it was almost correct but still wrong. Indonesian language called it as tambak as the place to catch or cultivate the fish, yet English language called it as fishery, not fishing industry. Based on Cambridge dictionary, fishery is an area of water where fish are caught so they can be sold. It has the same meaning as the term tambak. In conclusion, the translator tried to use an equivalence culture meaning for the word tambak, but still incorrect.

k) Modulation

According to Vinay and Dalbenet, modulation is a variation of the form of the message, obtained by a change in the point of view. This change can be justified when, although a literal, or even transported, translation results in a grammatically correct utterance, it is considered unsuitable, unidiomatic or awkward in the TL.⁷⁵

This procedure is used for translating phrases, clauses or sentences and it is adopted when a literal meaning cannot produce a natural translation.⁷⁶ Modulation is defined by Gerard and Gynthia Picot as a change in point of view that allows us to express the same phenomenon in

⁷⁵Venutti, *The Translation Studies*, 89

⁷⁶Budiyanto and Fardhani, *A Practical Guide*, 21

a different way. Actually, this semantic-pragmatic procedure that changes the category of thought, the focus, the point of view and the whole conceptualization is distinguished.⁷⁷

Vinay and Darbelnet stated that there are eleven categories or types of modulation, such as negative contrast, part of the whole, part another part, means - result, substance - object, abstract for concrete, cause for effect, space for time, active for passive, change of symbol, and term reversal.⁷⁸

First Example

Table 11.1 Example of Modulation 1

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
... tidak semua haji yang mengajar adalah Tuan Guru, karena alasan utama sebutan Tuan Guru adalah pengakuan masyarakat berdasarkan ilmu serta perilaku seseorang.	... not all of al ha>jj and teachers are called Tuan Guru for a main reason that Tuan Guru is a name for someone which is obtained from social legitimation and based on his knowledge and behavior.

Data Code: TTM/03/03

Here, the phrase “sebutan Tuan guru” was translated into “Tuan guru is a name for someone”. There was a change in point of view from

⁷⁷Zainurrahman, Translation Theories, 117

⁷⁸Peter Newmark, A Text Book of Translation, 88-89

the source text, but still had the same meaning in phenomenon. When we say the word “sebutan” it always related with something about “name”. If the translator translated that phrase literally, the meaning would be odd, so that he preferred to translate it in different way but still expressed the same phenomenon.

Second Example

Table 11.2 Example of Modulation 2

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Ketika pesantren dihadapkan dengan pengabdian masyarakat, beberapa pesantren belum dapat menerima.	When pesantren are faced with community service, some of them are not willing to.

Data Code: TTM/09/01

Here, as the second example, the reason why the translator translated the source text in different compilation was because he wanted to show the literature of the language. Actually, the source text also could be translated as “could not accept it”, but he chose to translate it in another way into “are not willing to”. The diction arrangement was quite beautiful and had an art in it.

Third Example

Table 11.3 Example of Modulation 3

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Sungguh ironis , karena pesantren merupakan pendidikan yang lahir dan besar dari masyarakat.	It is an irony , because pesantren was born and raised from the public.

Data Code: TTM/09/03

In the example above, the translator saw the meaning of the sentence as wholly, it was different from the writer's view. The source text emphasized the second person who was aimed by the writer, yet the target text emphasized about the fact "irony".

The translator has to be careful because the word "it" does not always mean "ini, itu, hal itu, hal ini or etc. The word "it" in the source text functioned as the subject but did not have a meaning. The function was to emphasize the main subject after it.⁷⁹ So that the function of the word "it" here was as the emphasis of the main subject "irony".

Fourth Example

⁷⁹Zuchridin Suryawinata and Sugeng Hariyanto, Translation: *Bahasan Teori dan Penuntun Praktis Menterjemahkan* (Malang: Kanisius, 2003), 86

Table 11.4 Example of Modulation 4

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
...tantangan berat yang dihadapi oleh ADS dari tahun 1939 hingga 1964 merupakan buah dari perubahan sosial cepat yang telah memengaruhi hampir keseluruhan segi kehidupan masyarakat	...the challenges faced by ADS from 1939 to 1964 was the result of the fast change that has affected almost all aspects of community life

Data Code: TTM/10/07

In the example above, the word “buah” in source text was translated into “result” not “fruit”. According to Suryawinata, textual meaning is a meaning of word defined by the relation with the other words in sentence. The word “buah” has many meanings, for example means as food, result, impact, or product, it depends on other words that formed the sentence.

As the translator, he should understand the text or the message that the writer wanted to render. As the word “buah” in source text, we had to see the word relation around this word. There were words “fast” and “social change”, automatically it did not mean as food. The word choice from the translator as its meaning was already appropriate with the whole meaning of the sentence. It meant result. It used modulation technique,

because if the translator translated it literally, the meaning would be unreadable.

Fifth Example

Table 11.5 Example of Modulation 5

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Lembaga yang didirikan sejak awal kemerdekaan ini telah menjadi bagian dari sistem pendidikan nasional melalui peraturan dan perundangan yang dibuat oleh pemerintah.	The institution which was established since the era of independence has been a part of Indonesia education system by providing policy and regulation made by the government.

Data Code: TTM/06/02

Let's we see the fifth example of modulation. The word "nasional" in the source text was translated into the word "Indonesia" in target text. The modulation technique was applied in this sentence. From the eleven types of modulation according to Vinay and Darbelnet, this type of modulation is belonging into abstract-concrete.

The word "nasional" here meant something about local, domestic, inside country, in conclusion it meant "nation". While nation according to Cambridge dictionary means a country especially when thought of as a large group of people living in one area with their own government, language, traditions, etc, we can say "bangsa" in Indonesian language.

In target text, this word was not translated as nation, but more specific as Indonesia. The word “nation” was still abstract while the word “Indonesia” was kind of concrete word. As the researcher point of view, there was modulation technique applied by changing the abstract word into the concrete one.

Sixth Example:

Table 11.6 Example of Modulation 6

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Terdapat dua perspektif penting dalam melihat agenda perubahan sosial politik yang dialamatkan oleh kelas menengah muslim yakni post Islamisme dan Islam populisme.	Therea are both prominent perspective to analyze socio-political changes which addressed by Indonesian muslim middle class; Islamic-populism and post Islamism.

Data Code: TTM/04/02

Let's continue to the last example, still in the technique of modulation, the word “yakni” here was translated by the translator into a punctuation mark semicolon. There was a symbol changing. According to researcher's point of view, the translation was still acceptable because we could change the word in source text into a symbol with the same meaning from the target text. The applying of this modulation technique resulted better translation than translating it into its literal meaning.

1) By More General Word

This is one of the commonest strategies for dealing with many types of non-equivalence, particularly in the area of propositional meaning. It works equally well in most, if not all, languages, since the hierarchical structure of semantic fields is not language-specific.⁸⁰

First example:

Table 12.1 Example of More General Word 1

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Era globalisasi juga ditandai ekonomi yang terbuka yang menganut sistem kapitalisme yang juga membawa manusia menghumbar libido seknya.	This era is also marked by an open economic interaction with its system of capitalism that has brought human being to easily fulfill their sexual satisfaction.

Data Code: TTG/06/07

In the first example above, the researcher found that the word “menghumbar” in the source text was kind of figurative meaning. This word means to release something or to satisfy something and the translator translated it in more general meaning into “fulfill”.

It was also same with the next word “libido” in the source text. The string of the word was high and we could say it as figurative. Indonesian people used this word as the meaning of “birahi” and actually “libido” is

⁸⁰Mona Baker, In Other Words, 26

an English word. Here, the translator did not use this word as its meaning but used another word “satisfaction” as the change in order to make it more general.

Table 12.2 Example of More General Word 2

SOURCE TEXT	TARGET TEXT
Konflik itu baru dapat berakhir ketika penguasa, yang saat itu dekat dengan kaum Islam, menekan para penghayat ADS sehingga kemudian dibubarkan.	The conflict can be ended when the new ruler, who was close to Islam, pressed the ADS follower until their group dissolved.

Data Code: TTG/10/04

As the second and last example of More General Word technique, the word “penghayat” in source text is rarely used by Indonesian people as the verb, we usually find it as a noun. The string of the word is higher than the word people usually used. The word “penghayat” derived from the noun word “penghayatan” that means full and total comprehension. We could not find the same equivalent meaning for this word in English language. So that, the translator translated this word into the general meaning and less expressive that could be understood by the reader.

2. The translation techniques frequently used in STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL TAHRIR vol.16 part 1 published on 2016

From the explanation above, The researcher found twelve translation techniques that was applied on STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL TAHRIR vol.16

part 1 published on 2016. They were addition, borrowing, omission, transposition, literal, synonymy, paraphrase, reduction and expansion, culture equivalent, modulation, substitution, and more general technique. There were 170 addition techniques, 137 borrowing techniques, 107 omission techniques, 105 transposition techniques, 39 literal techniques, 32 synonymy techniques, 18 paraphrase techniques, 19 reduction and expansion techniques, 10 culture equivalent techniques, 9 modulation techniques, 8 substitution techniques, and 3 more general techniques.

Addition technique was applied 170 times in 76 sentences from 100 sentences of 11 abstract on STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. Borrowing technique was applied 137 times in 43 sentences from 100 sentences of 11 abstract on STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. Omission technique was applied 107 times in 63 sentences from 100 sentences of 11 abstract on STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. Transposition technique was applied 105 times in 50 sentences from 100 sentences of 11 abstract on STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. Literal technique was applied 39 times in 38 sentences from 100 sentences of 11 abstract on STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. Synonymy technique was applied 32 times in 23 sentences from 100 sentences of 11 abstract on STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. Reduction and expansion technique was applied 19 times

in 16 sentences from 100 sentences of 11 abstract on STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. Paraphrase technique was applied 18 times in 18 sentences from 100 sentences of 11 abstract on STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. Culture equivalent technique was applied 10 times in 9 sentences from 100 sentences of 11 abstract on STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. Modulation technique was applied 9 times in 9 sentences from 100 sentences of 11 abstract on STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. Substitution technique was applied 8 times in 8 sentences from 100 sentences of 11 abstract on STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. More general technique was applied 3 times in 2 sentences from 100 sentences of 11 abstract on STAIN Ponorogo Journal AL Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016.

From the data above it could be concluded that addition technique was the repeatedly technique applied by the translator to translate the abstract in STAIN Ponorogo Journal Al Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. The order of the frequently used technique in translating the Journal is, addition, borrowing, omission, transposition, literal, synonymy, reduction and expansion, paraphrase, culture equivalent, modulation, substitution, and more general technique placed the last.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the discussion and analysis of translation technique of Indo-English abstract in STAIN Ponorogo Journal Al Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016, the answer from the problem statement can be concluded as follow:

1. There were twelve translation techniques used by the authors in translating their abstracts for STAIN Ponorogo Journal Al Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016. They were addition, borrowing, omission, transposition, literal, synonymy, paraphrase, reduction and expansion, culture equivalent, modulation, substitution, and more general technique.
2. The technique that was used most often by the authors in translating their abstract was Addition technique with the frequency of use 170 times in 76 sentences from 100 sentences of 11 abstracts in STAIN Ponorogo Journal Al Tahrir vol.16 part 1 published on 2016.

B. Suggestion

Based on the result of this research, it is suggested for the researcher to give some suggestions for other people:

1. For all college students

For all students, it is important to improve and implement their skill in English field by learning how to translate a text or an article well, because it is the powerful way to improve their English especially their writing and reading skill.

2. For English students

For English Department students who want to deepen the translation technique in order to improve their translation skill, it is good choice to take since there are many beautiful opportunities to have an internship or work in a company or institution related to translation.

3. For the lecturer

For the Head of English Department and English translation lecturer, it is necessary to give the lecturing about how to translate literature better especially a frequently practice in translation which produce a real final project in order to make the student be accustomed with this work in the future.

4. Other researcher

The result of this thesis can be one of reference for other researcher who wants to conduct the same researcher field in translation. Hopefully, they can take the advantage from this thesis to make an improvement result in analyzing the translation technique.

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