

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, several theories will be discussed to support this research. The theories will be used as needed to solve the problem. This study will show several theories about the definition of translation, the process of translation, translation techniques, the definition of abstracts, the functions of abstracts, the types of abstract and previous related studies.

A. Definition of Translation

Translation is a medium for transferring knowledge or information culture. It can connect people from different languages and cultures. By using translation, people can understand each other's language and culture. According to (Muchtar, 2013) Translation not only changes words, but also transfers cultural equivalences with the cultures of the native language and the recipient of that language as well as possible. Good translations must be accepted by everyone logistically and based on facts; Thus, the message contained in the source language (SL) can read the target language reader (TL) with the information in it. Nowadays, the role of translation has been widely recognized as an important part of communication. Translation focuses on education, especially in universities. Therefore, students feel the need to translate the work into English for information on what they have done. This is a contribution to the development of science. As a way to communicate, translators have a function as a way to share information, stories, experiences, and most importantly all knowledge. Translation is a medium that can help people get knowledge or information. Nowadays, many writings that are different from English as the source have been translated into target languages in various

countries, including Indonesia. Translations vary in both non-academic writings (literature) and academic writings such as education, science, medicine, historical, technology, law, politics, art, religions, business and economics, biographies, and autobiographies, etc.

Crystal cited in (Fitria, 2018) states that the term 'translation' is a neutral term used for the tasks where the meaning of an expression in a language (source language) is transformed into a meaning (target language), whether spoken, written or signed. Translation can be interpreted as a process of transferring information or ideas from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL). In (Suryawinata Z and Hariyanto, 2003) , Catford (1965) interprets translation as the replacement of textual material in the source language which is equivalent to textual material in the target language. Translation aims to get the meaning of one language with the equivalent meaning of another language.

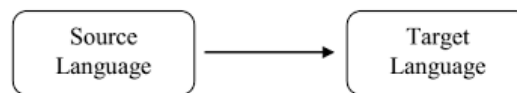
In the book entitled *Meaning-Based Translation* (Larson, 1998) states that “Translation consists of studying the grammatical structure, lexicon, communication situation and context of a source language culture, analyzing it to determine its meaning, then making corrections to the same meaning by using grammatical structures and lexicon that are appropriate to the language and cultural context of the receiving language.

From Larson's explanation above, it may be ascertained that the translation of the work is easy, because each language and its own grammatical structure to say some of the possible terms with other languages. In the translator there are many processes and

techniques that must be mastered and such as, studying the source of the text, analyzing it, and making correction the meaning.

Process of Translation

(Suryawinata, 1989) states that the translation process is a model that is used to describe the thinking process carried out by a translator while translating text. Many people argue that in the past, translation was done directly and in one way. Direct translation is the text originally in the source language into the target language is rewritten by the translator



Adapted from Suryawinata (1989: 12)

Techniques of Translation

In the process of translation, the translation relates to certain manifestations of the two linguistic systems, one that has been given and is therefore given, and the other is still adaptive and potential. A translator is faced with a fixed starting point, and as they read a message, they make an impression of the target that the translator is trying to achieve in their mind. There are many theories about the translation techniques put forward by linguists.

Mentioned by (Molina and Albir, 2002), Translation technique is the way used to transfer messages from the source language into the target language, applied at the level of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences.

(Molina and Albir, 2002) classify the translation into 18 techniques:

1. Adaptation

It is the replacement of the cultural element of source text (ST) into the culture of target text (TT). This technique can be used if the element or elements of those culture have equivalents in the TL.

example:

SL: the film *swept* the world

TL: film *inimerambah* dunia

2. Amplification (addition)

The addition adds information that is not basically in source sentence. Presence of additional information on the target The sentence is intended to further clarify the concept conveyed originally writer to readers. This technique is only information that used to help convey messages to readers. This addition may not change the message in the source language.

Example :

SL :*Doing* her homework, she drinks a cup of tea

TL :*Sambilmengerjakantugasnya*, diameminumsecangkirteh

3. Borrowing

Borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods. We can use the language of the source language for our translation. In example, to introduce source language (SL) culture into a translation or target language (TL), foreign terms can be used for our translation such as "dollar" and "feast" from American English, Mexico Spanish such

as "tequila" and "tortilla" and many other examples. In English words like “menu” and “hangar” are no longer considered credits. The decision to borrow SL words or expressions to introduce local color elements is a matter of style and fits the message

4. Calque

Calque is a special type of borrowing in which one language borrows a form of expression from another language, but then translates literally every element of it. Calque is known as loan translation.

5. Compensation

This is to introduce the information element ST (Source Text) or style effect elsewhere in TT (Target Text) because of that cannot be mirrored in the same place as in ST (Text Source)

Example :

The English translation of “Me?” Exclaimed Mrs. Albert Forrester, for the first time in his life regardless of grammar became Indonesian "Apaan?" Shouted Mrs. Albert Forrester, for the first time in his life forgot about grammar (Hartono, 2011).

6. Description

It means to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function.

Example :

SL :Gado-gado

TL :A Traditional Cuisine Of Indonesia That Consists Of Vegetables And Special Local Ingredients

7. Discursive Creation

Discursive creation is a kind of translation that establishes a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context.

Example :

A Betrayed Son Malinkundang in Indonesian translation become into Si MalinKundang.

8. Establish equivalent

Equivalent is usually used by translators in translating structures that are completely different from the meaning of the source language text as long as it is still in context and equivalent to the source language. Equivalence is usually used in idioms.

Example :

“To talk through one’s hat”

“As like as two peas”

9. Generalization

It is the using of a more general or neutral term. Generalization is the opposite of Particularization.

Example :

To translate Indonesian terms *bajaj*, *bemo*, *becak* into *vehicle* in English.

10. Linguistic amplification

It is the addition of linguistic elements. This is often used in consecutive interpreting and dubbing.

Example :

SL : Everything is up to you!

TL :Semuanyaterserahasendiri!

11. Linguistic compression

Linguistic compression means synthesizing linguistic elements in TT (Target Text). It is often used in simultaneous interpretation and subtitles,

Example :

To translate english question "are you sleepy?" be "ngantuk?" in Indonesian.

12. Literal translation

Literal translation, or word for word, is the source language text which is transferred directly into the appropriate TL text idiomatically and grammatically

Example :

- White shirt in English language is translated to be baju putih in Bahasa Indonesia.

13. Modulation

The translation technique applied in modulation is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source language. Modulation has two types namely free or optional usually adopted for nonlinguistic reasons.

Example:

SL : Nobody doesn't like Ana

TL :Semua orang menyukai Ana

14. Particularization

This is a more precise or concrete use of the term.

Example :

To translate window in English as guichet (guichet) in French (Hartono, 2011).

15. Reduction

This is to suppress information item ST (Source Text) in TT (Target Text).

Example :

The proposal is rejected and repudiated becomes *usulnyaditolak* when translating into Indonesian.

16. Substitution

This technique is used to replace paralinguistic elements (signs, gestures, etc.) into linguistic elements or vice versa.

Example :

SL : A nodding head (Hindi)

TL : No (English)

17. Transposition

Transposition is where one word class is replaced or transposed with another word class without depending on the meaning of the message.

Example :

SL : *Sangatterampil*

TL : *Adept*

18. Variation

It is the change of linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, to introduce or change dialectal indicators for characters when translating for the theater, changes in tone when adapting novels for children, etc.

The Definition of Abstract

According to (Gary Blake and Robert W, 1993) The word 'abstract' comes from the Latin *abstractum*, which means a shortened form of a longer writing. Abstracts are summaries of important sections in scientific works and abstracts are often used to help readers quickly ascertain the purpose of the scientific work. Abstract appears at the beginning of a scientific paper, it acts as the entry point of an academic paper. Day (1998:29) states that an abstract is a miniversion of a research paper. Abstracts support professionals to stay abreast of large amounts of scientific literature.

Abstract is an important part of scientific paper/work. Many professionals read abstracts from around the world. These abstracts from around the world in many languages. To make it easier for professionals to read and understand abstracts, authors usually translate the abstracts from the source language into English.

The Function of Abstracts

According to (Brown)Abstract itself is one part of a scientific work. Abstracts are usually the last thing written, but abstracts are the first thing people see when they want to get a quick description of the entire work. Abstracts are important for selection and indexing purposes.

In selecting, the abstract allows readers interested in the paper to determine quickly. This is related to their goals and the need to read the entire paper. While indexing through libraries, usually most accessible academic journal databases allow you to search for abstracts. This possibility is a quick pick up by the user. Abstracts must include the key terms that will be used to search. Because the abstract is on the front page of a scientific paper, it must present everything important element. Abstract should

be interesting to attract the attention of the reader and persuade them to read the research paper. Even though the abstract is usually written at the end of the article, it will be the first thing that the reader will read. Therefore, abstract must be written appropriately, systematically and structured so that there is no possibility of ambiguity.

Types of Abstract

According to Borko, et. al (1963:149-160) cited in (Fitria, 2018), there are two types of abstracts, as follow :

1. Descriptive Abstract

A descriptive abstract shows the type of information found in a scientific paper. The descriptive abstract does not make a judgment about the work, nor does it provide or draw conclusions/results from the study. This is a keyword that can be found in the text and usually includes: scope of research, objectives, and methods. Descriptive abstract interprets the abstracted scientific work. Some people say that the abstract as an outline form of a scientific work, not a summary. Usually descriptive abstracts can be very short, only 100 words or even less.

2. Informative Abstract

An informative abstract consists of information that can be found in a descriptive abstract (scope, objectives, methods) besides includes the result and conclusion of the study and recommendation of the authors. The length of informative abstracts varies, but informative abstracts are usually no more than 10% of the total scientific work. In the case of earlier scholarly works, the length is much less.

Premiere Educandum is scientific journal that aims to communicate research results of professors, teachers, practitioner, and scientists in the field of basic education covering the fields of basic teaching. Premiere Educandum by E-Journal Universitas PGRI Madiun is nationally accredited journal and indexed by DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journal, SINTA, EBSCO, Harvard Library, etc and current received Sinta 2 accreditation. This journal consists of abstract with two languages Indonesian as a source language and English as target language. The reason why the journal *Premiere Educandum* journal is chosen because each sentence of the journal abstract is simple enough for the general population to understand, but informative at the same time and accredited in Sinta 2. Sinta itself is online website also it is indexed to DOAJ (Directory Of Open Access Journal). This is one of the steps for journals to be of high quality. In addition to being indexed by DOAJ, the *Premiere Educandum* journal provides DOI (Digital Object Identifier) which is a unique identifier for a journal article. DOI is a sign that the journal is taken seriously. DOI aims to increase citations. This of course automatically becomes a value in itself in the Journal *Premiere Educandum*. The uniqueness of this research is that previous studies did not use accredited journal Sinta 2 for their research. The previous study mostly uses Sinta 4 and 5 for their research. The higher level of Sinta itself, more better quality of the journal for the analysis.

Beside that, the university of the Journal Premiere Educandum itself also has several achievements even though it is a private colleges. PGRI Madiun University was awarded the “Excellent Higher Education with Main Predicate”. Through excellence in quality management/governance, human resources, community services, PGRI Madiun University managed to rank 5 out of 22 Universities in Kopertis VII Scope of East Java

which received the Main Predicate also compete with four private universities namely UMM, Surabaya University and etc. The top five ranking shows that PGRI Madiun is advanced and superior university in Kopertis region VII East Java. In the future, the award is expected to be milestone in the struggle of PGRI Madiun to always be the best Private university.

This journal consists of abstract with two languages Indonesian as a source language and English as target language. The source are taken from the website of UNIPMA :<http://e-journal.unipma.ac.id/index.php/PE/>

Premiere Educandum published research result of education following:

1. Thematic learning
2. Elementary mathematics
3. Learning development
4. Literation
5. Thinking process
6. Elementary school curriculum

H. Previous Study

The first previous study is a thesis written by (Reza, 2018) entitled An Analysis of Translation Procedures in Translated Abstracts of Students Faculty of Social and Political Science. This research exists because of the important role of translation in translating thesis abstracts. The aims of this study was to identify the translation procedures applied in translating thesis abstracts and to identify the dominant procedures. Abstract was chosen in this study because abstract is a short summary and important points in a scientific work. To identify and classify the translation procedures applied in theses, he uses Vinay and Dalbernet's theory of translation procedures. The results of this study are, the dominant procedure applied in translating the Abstract of Thesis on Social and Political Science Architecture is literal with 44 occurrences (68.75%), followed by 8

events (12.5%), borrowing with 7 occurrences (10.93 %), modulation with 3 events (4,68%), transposition with 1 event (1.56%) and cake with 1 event (1,56).

The second is (Aulina, 2020) in her research "An Analysis of Translation Technique Found in Abstract Translation Journal Tarbawi: Journal of Islamic Education. She uses Molina and Albir's theory in analyzing translation techniques. The results showed that there were nine types of translation techniques applied by journal writers to translate Indonesian abstracts into English abstracts in the journal Tarbawi UNISNU Jepara in Vol 16, No 02 and Vol 17, No. 1. They are reduction (9 occurrences 10%), amplification (5 occurrences or 6%), borrowing (9 occurrences 10%), calque (31 occurrences or 36%), discursive creation (2 occurrences or 2%), assigned equivalent (3 occurrences or 4%), literal translation (18 occurrences or 21%), transposition (9 occurrences 10%), and compensation (one occurrence or 1%).

(Sofiyati, 2019) in her research entitled Translation Techniques Found In Thesis Abstract Of English Department Students. Her studies are focused to identify the types of translation techniques used in the translation of thesis abstracts English Education Study Program Faculty of Education and Teacher Training. Molina and Albir's theory of translation techniques is used. The finding shows that there were seven translation techniques used in abstracts, they are Borrowing (138 data occurrence or 76,23%), Transposition/Shift (18 data occurrence or 9,93%), Literal Translation (15 data occurrence or 8,32%), Amplification/Addition (4 data occurrence or 2,21%), Established Equivalence (4 data occurrence or 2,21%), Reduction/Omission (1 data occurrence or 0,54%), and Modulation (1 data occurrence or 0,54%).

The similarity of this study with previous study, namely thesis written by (Reza,

2018) entitled An Analysis of Translation Procedures in Translated Abstracts of Students Faculty of Social and Political Science and (Sofiyati, 2019) in her research entitled Translation Techniques Found In Thesis Abstract Of English Department Students are the same in the data source that is abstract translation. While the similarity of this study with previous study (Aulina, 2020) in her research “An Analysis of Translation Technique Found in Abstract Translation Journal Tarbawi: Journal of Islamic Education is the same in analyzing with the theory of translation technique by Molina and Albir.

The differences this study with several previous studies The first research written by (Reza, 2018) showed literal technique as the most dominant technique and the researcher used Vinay and Dalbernet theory as the theory, the second research (Aulina, 2020) showed calque technique as the most dominant technique.