THE STUDY OF ABSTRACT TRANSLATION OF NON ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENT AT UPY

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Abstract:

This study aims (1) to describe the problems of students when they have to translate an abstract from Indonesia to English, (2) to describe translation technique (TT) used by students when translating abstract, (3) to describe the impact of the application of TT used on the quality of abstract translation, (4) to describe the solution that the researcher takes to solve the problems in translating abstract. This study was conducted at University of PGRI Yogyakarta, 27th June 2021. It was qualitative study with total 10 respondents using FGD technique. They were 5 males and 5 females (four students of management, three students of history education, two students of civics education, and one student of mathematics education). Interviews and questionnaire in FGD were used to collect the data. The result showed that (1) the respondents have problems in translating abstract such as in choosing article, in understanding the English, in having less vocabulary, in knowing the meaning, in asking someone's help to translate, in understanding grammar, in translating abstract without any help from their supervisor and in translating abstract using Google translate only. (2) The respondents used pure borrowing and established equivalent techniques. (3) The application of pure borrowing and established equivalent technique have impacted to the translation quality. Their abstract translation quality score C, D and E. (4) The researcher did the small training as the solution to improve their abstract quality.

INTRODUCTION

Abstract is an important part of a study because abstract is a short text that represent the entire content. A research is composed of aspects such as an introduction, objectives, methodology, results/discussion, and conclusions (Sukirmiyah, 2014). The abstract can be understood as a compact written summary of any writings whose original length is not limited to any number of pages. But specially Gilbert (1985: 1) said that how many types commit to user writings that can be abstracted are original works including books, articles in journals or research results, technical reports, etc. Abstract is a short informative or descriptive summary of a longer report. It is a condensed version of an original work; a book, a journal article, a technical report, a patent, or sometimes a speech or an interview. (Sukrimiyah: 2014). In general, the abstract of the results of this research is written at the

beginning writing that is before stepping on Chapter 1. An abstract is a short summary of research paper, usually 150-300 words long. The purpose of writing abstract in research are, lets the readers get the core of research before they read full (in order to decide to read or not), an abstract prepares the readers ti know the detailed information, analysis and argument in the research, an abstract helps readers know key points of the research. There are four things that need to include : research problem and objectives, methods, key results/arguments, and conclusion. A case study research design usually involves qualitative methods, but qualitative methods are sometimes also used.

Abstract texts are usually written in two languages, namely Indonesian (source language) and English (target language) (Sukrimiyah, 2014). Why abstract must be in a good English? because English is International language that mostly people in the world understand. The academicians hope that all the research that have been done in the thesis can be useful for anyone, for the sake of the development of science. Abstract in English is very important to help the accelerate of science development. Remember that translating is not easy work, there is possibility that the result of translation in doubt of its quality, both in terms accuracy, acceptability, and legibility (Sukrimiyah, 2014).

Brislin as cited in Nababan (2008:19) states that translation is a general term that refers to the transfer of thoughts or ideas form a source language into a target language. The language that the meaning here can be in the form of spoken or written language. It seems that the definition is incomplete because it only maintains the problem of message transfer without considering the form of the target language.

 The researcher presents the theory of the translation technique proposed by Molina & Albir (2002:509) and compares it with the opinion of other translator expert. The following types of translation techniques: adaption, amplification, borrowing, calque, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, particularization, reduction, substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic), transposition, and variation. Translation quality, Nababan (2012:50) states that a quality translation must have three aspects, namely the accuracy aspect, the acceptability, and legibility.

Abstract presentations in two languages (Indonesia language and English) especially for non-English department students is a problem or challenge. Not all of non-English students have good in English competence. Their supervisor lecturer also instructed them to translate by their self, so that abstract translation tasks finished in an instant way. The researcher found that in University of PGRI Yogyakarta, most of non-English students are using Google translate when translating their abstract, and they still confuse how to translate abstract. The researcher has hypothesis that the problem of translating abstract for non-English students is they are not good in English (mostly of them). They also have some factors that affecting their low quality in translating abstract from Indonesia into English that are, they are low in English, they are difficult in choosing diction and keyword, then their supervisor lecturer does not help them to translate. The solution that offered by researcher is small training for non-English students.

METHOD

This research was conducted at University PGRI of Yogyakarta. The university is located on Jl IKIP PGRI 1 Sonosewu No. 117, Sonosewu, Ngestiharjo, Kec. Kasihan, Bantul, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta55182. This research has conducted 3 times in May, 27th 2021 and June 9th-10th 2021 by doing FGD (Focus Group Disscussion). The first FGD was conducted with abstract respondent to gain the data about the problems in translating abstract from Indonesia to English, respondents' solution to translate abstract and research solution to overcome their mistake in translating abstract in the term of training. The second and the third FGD have conducted with supervisor who has knowledge and capability in translation field. The aims of FGD were to find and decide the translation quality and translation quality of respondents' abstracts.

This research is qualitative research with case study (detailed study of specific subject) as the approach method as stated by Croswell (1994), qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes word, report detailed views of information, and conducts the study in natural setting. In other words, qualitative research is a process for understanding social problem based on different methodologies. In this case the researcher will compile a complex picture, analyze it word by word and compile the research result naturally/according to the facts in the fields. This research was focused on "factors affecting the low quality of English abstract translation for the non-English department students".

The subject of the research were last semester students of university of PGRI Yogyakarta that have made abstract for their thesis, 10 students, 5 girls and 5 boys, DP, RN, and RD from history education, DT, WI, DS, and HA from management, SP from mathematics education, IA and DB from civics education.

Data collection techniques used are content analysis, focus group discussion, interview and documentation. Researcher use content analysis technique to observe case study of abstract translation and analyze the data source in the form of abstract texts in order to obtain initial data in the form of linguistic data and translation data based on the theory in this study. In order to obtain linguistic data, researcher categorize them into initial data classifications such as the form of errors in abstracts and identify them. Content analysis by researcher to analyze linguistic data was conducted on 24th until 26th May 2021 by observing the source language (Indonesian abstract), while content analysis to analyze translation data is done by comparing the source language (Indonesian abstract) and its translation (English abstract), then comparing them and analyzing the errors.

The result was the error analysis of abstract translation of each respondents abstract translation. FGD is conducting group discussion with focused theme (Riyadi Santoso, 2017:620). *Focus Group Discussion* (FGD) is the method chosen by researcher to strengthen research data that has been obtained temporarily from the content analysis method. The purpose of FGD is to determine what researchers cannot solve themselves. FGD has conducted 3 times in May, 27th 2021 and June 9th-10th 2021. The first FGD was conducted with abstract respondent to gain the data about the problems in translating abstract from Indonesia to English, respondents' solution to translate abstract and research solution to overcome their mistake in translating abstract in the term of training.

The second and the third FGD have conducted with supervisor who has knowledge and capability in translation field. The aims of FGD were to find and decide the translation quality and translation quality of respondents' abstracts. Interview is a process of obtaining information for the purpose of researchers by means of question and answer face to face between the interviewer and the interviewee with or without using interview guidelines (Ibid : 126 as cited in MC Mubarok, 2013).

Interviews in this study were held independently guided using general interview guidelines. In terms of this the interviewer first makes the framework and outline questions that have been formulated not necessarily asked in order. Use instructions the interview as an outline is meant to be focused not too wide from the predetermined focus, so that all focus can be revealed. In collecting data, researchers conducted interviews directly with the sources needed to collect the required data. In this technique researcher comes face to face with respondents or subjects studied, then researcher asks something have planned in the interview guidelines for respondents. Interview has conducted in May, 27th 2021 with respondents by doing FGD (Focus Group Disscussion). The interview was conducted with 10 students, 5 girls and 5 boys, DP, RN, and RD from history education, DT, WI, DS, and HA from management, SP from mathematics education, IA and DB from civics education. The purpose of interview was to get the data about problems in translating abstract that faced by respondents. Documentation is to support the research to get more complete data. Document to the interview and observation process. The data was in the forms of photographs, voice records and videos.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The respondents have problems in translating abstract such as choosing article, not very good in English language, confuse, low in English, less vocab, do not know the meaning, need help, confuse in grammar, confuse how to translate without any help, not really understand English language, and not interest in English subject from old. Then, mostly of them has problem in not very good in English language. They use translate using Google translate, ask someone (English student), using dictionary book, asking friends, checking translation result using MS Word, and using English translate application. Most of them have solution to translate by using Google translate.

According to researcher's analysis, respondents (non-English students) have difficulty in English in terms of abstract translation because, lack of credit for English subject, English subject that are obtained are general English (not discussing translation), not interested in English subject, have their own mindset that English subject is difficult.
For example :
SL : *Penelitian ini bertujuan : 1) Untuk mendeskripsikan peran museum dalam pembelajaran pada mahasiswa Progam Sarjana Pendidikan Sejarah UPY.*
TL : **This research aim: 1) To describe the general role of the** museum **in learning on a college student of history program** UPY**.**
The sentence *penelitian ini bertujuan* in SL was translated into **this research aim** in TL used established equivalent technique in which the word *penelitian* translated by dictionary is **research**, the word *ini* translated by dictionary is **this**, the word *bertujuan* translated by dictionary is **aim.**

The sentence *Untuk mendeskripsikan peran* in SL was translated into **to describe the general role of the** in TL used established equivalent technique in which the word *Untuk* translated by dictionary is **to**, the word *mendeskripsikan* translated by dictionary is **describe**, the word *peran* translated by dictionary is **role**.

The sentence *dalam pembelajaran pada mahasiswa Progam Sarjana Pendidikan Sejarah* in SL was translated into **in learning on a college student of history program** in TL used established equivalent technique in which the word *pembelajaran* translated by dictionary is **learning**, the sentence *mahasiswa Progam Sarjana Pendidikan Sejarah* translated by dictionary is **college student of history program.**

SL : *Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui: (1). Sejarah awal mula adanya tradisi labuhan gunung* Merapi;
TL : **The purpose of this research is to find out: (1). To find out the history of the beginning of the tradition of mount** Merapi **por;**

The sentence *tujuan penelitian ini adalah* in SL was translated into **the purpose of this research** in TL used established equivalent technique in which the word *tujuan* translated by dictionary is **purpose**, the word *penelitian* translated by dictionary is **research**, the word *ini* translated by dictionary is **this.**

The sentence *untuk mengetahui* in SL was translated into **to find out** in TL used established equivalent technique in which the word *untuk* translated by dictionary is **to**, the word *mengetahui* translated by dictionary is **find out**.

The sentence *sejarah awal mula adanya tradisi labuan gunung* in SL was translated into **the history of the beginning of the tradition of mount** in TL used established equivalent technique in which the word *sejarah* translated by dictionary is **the history**, the word *awal mula* translated by dictionary is **beginning**, the word *tradisi* translated by dictionary is **tradition**, the word *gunung* translated by dictionary is **mount**.

SL *: Populasi penelitian ini adalah perusahaan sektor agriculture yang terdaftar di Bursa* Eek Indonesia *periode 2015-2019.*
TL : **The population of this research is agricultural sector companies listed on the** Eek Indonesia **Stock Exchange for the period 2015-2019.**

The sentence in SL *populasi penelitian ini adalah* was translated into **The population of this research is** in TL used established equivalent technique in which the word *populasi* translated by dictionary is **population**, the word *penelitian* translated by dictionary is **research**, the word *ini* translated by dictionary is **this**, the word *adalah* translated by dictionary is **is**.

The sentence *perusahaan sektor agriculture yang terdaftar di Bursa* Eek Indonesia *periode* in SL was translated into **agricultural sector companies listed on the** Eek Indonesia **Stock Exchange for** in TL used established equivalent technique in which the sentence *perusahaan sector agriculture* translated by dictionary is **agricultural sector companies**, the sentence *yang terdaftar* translated by dictionary is **listed on**, the word *periode* translated by dictionary is **period**.

SL : ***Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kantor Pemadam Kebakaran Kabupaten*** *Bantul* ***pada tahun 2021.***
TL : **This research was conducted at the** Bantul **District Fire Department in 2021.**

The sentence in SL ***penelitian ini dilakukan di*** was translated into **This research was conducted at the** in TL used established equivalent technique in which the word ***penelitian*** translated by dictionary is **research**, the word ***ini*** translated by dictionary is **this**, the word ***dilakukan*** translated by dictionary is **conducted**, the word ***di*** translated by dictionary is **at**.

The sentence ***Pemadam Kebakaran Kabupaten*** in SL was translated into **District Fire Department** in TL used established equivalent technique in which the sentence ***Pemadam Kebakaran Kabupaten*** translated by dictionary is **District Fire Department**.

SL : ***Populasi pada penelitian ini yaitu seluruh masyarakat ataupun konsumen yang pernah membeli maupun sedang menggunakan produk*** *smartphone* ***di Daerah Istimewa*** *Yogyakarta.*
TL : **The population in this research to all people or consumers who have bought or are currently using smartphone products in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.**

The sentence in SL ***populasi pada penelitian ini yaitu seluruh masyarakat ataupun konsumen*** was translated into **The population in this research to all people or consumers** in TL used established equivalent technique in which the word ***populasi*** translated by dictionary is **population**, the word ***pada*** translated by dictionary is **in**, the word ***di*** translated by dictionary is **this**, the word ***penelitian*** translated by dictionary is **research**, the word ***seluruh*** translated by dictionary is **all**, the word ***masyarakat*** translated by dictionary is **people,** the word ***ataupun*** translated by dictionary is **or,** the word ***konsumen*** translated by dictionary is **customer**.

They use established equivalent technique in translating abstract, because they use google translate. Established equivalent technique is a technique which used the term or expression recognize by dictionary or language in use as an equivalent in target text as stated by Molina & Albir (2002). They translate according to what is in the dictionary. They also use pure borrowing technique in translating abstract, it shows that they are not creative (not looking for another equivalent) and prefer to borrow from source language. Pure borrowing technique is a technique to take a word or expression straight from another language as stated by Molina & Albir (2002). Translators machine such as google translate, tend to borrow terms that are the same in the source language as in the target language especially abbreviated terms.
For example:
SL : *Penelitian ini bertujuan : 1) Untuk mendeskripsikan peran **museum** dalam pembelajaran pada mahasiswa Progam Sarjana Pendidikan Sejarah **UPY**.*
TL : This research aim: 1) To describe the general role of the **museum** in learning on a college student of history program **UPY**.
SL : *Kata Kunci: **LKS** matematika, Jajanan Pasar **Yogyakarta***
TL : Keywords: **LKS** Mathematics, **Yogyakarta** Market Hawker Culture.

The words **LKS** and **Yogyakarta** in SL were translated into the same words in TL used pure borrowing technique.

The words **museum** and **UPY** in SL were translated into the same words in TL used pure borrowing technique.

The application of established equivalent and pure borrowing has an impact on the quality of the translation. This is because pure borrowing techniques, for example UPY, LKS, etc, produce rigid literal translations, non-stansard terms and less clear to the readers. In this case it has an impact on the lack of acceptance of the translation. Pure borrowing technique makes accurate translation : UPY = UPY, LKS =LKS but not necessarily accepted. As well as the established equivalent technique this technique makes the translation stiff, not creative and follows the source language. The best score (first rank) was DP translation with score of 72 (C) with good translation category. The second rank were DT, WI, DS, HA with score of 70(C) with good translation category. The third rank was SP with score of 60 (D) with enough translation category. The fourth rank was RN with score of 55 (D) with enough translation category. The fifth rangk (last) were IA, DB, RD with score of 45 (E) with bad translation category.

Researcher provide alternative translations as comparisons/corrections for respondents' abstract translations. The researcher makes corrections so that the respondent knows where the error is, make their abstracts worthy of reading by many people, especially juniors who will write thesis. Besides that, the training will be an experience (researcher want to provide training experience to respondents) about direct abstract translation that does not use google translate and positive responses from respondents to the training. For example :
SL : Penelitian ini bertujuan : 1) Untuk mendeskripsikan peran museum dalam pembelajaran pada mahasiswa Progam Sarjana Pendidikan Sejarah UPY.
TL 1: This research aim: 1) To describe the general role of the museum in learning on a college **student** of history program UPY.
TL 2: This research aim: 1) To describe the general role of the museum in learning on a college **students** of history program UPY.
Singular plural : students X students

Another example :
SL : Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan 1) Sangat berperan dalam menunjang proses belajar mengajar mahasiswa Progam Sarjana Pendidikan Sejarah UPY karena berdasarkan pembelajaran yang selama ini hanya menggunakan media tulisan seperti buku, jurnal dan lain-lain.
TL 1 : The result of this research **is** 1) It very important to support learning process for a college student of history program UPY because based on learning that all this time only use written media as a book, journal, and the others
TL 2: The result of this research **was** 1) It **was** very important to support learning process for a college **students** of history program UPY because based on learning that all this time only use written media as a book, journal, and the others.
Tenses (V1-V2) using past tense because the research has conducted.
SL : Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah sumber data primer dan sumber data sekunder.

TL 1: Data sources used in this **study** are primary data sources and secondary data sources.
TL 2: Data sources used in this **research** was primary data sources and secondary data sources.
Diction inconsistency sometime using study sometime using research

Another example :
SL : Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian kualitatif.
TL 1 : The method used in this research **is** qualitative research methods.
TL 2: The method used in this research **was** qualitative research methods.
Tenses (V1-V2) using past tense because the research has conducted.
SL : Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh secara parsial maupun simultan antara profitabilitas, ukuran perusahaan, leverage terhadap nilai perusahaan.
TL 1: The purpose of this **study** was to determine the effect partially and simultaneously between profitability, company size, leverage on firm value.
TL 2: The purpose of this **research** was to determine the effect partially and simultaneously between profitability, company size, leverage on firm value.
Diction inconsistency sometime using study sometime using research

Another example :
SL : Populasi penelitian ini adalah perusahaan sektor agriculture yang terdaftar di Bursa Eek Indonesia periode 2015-2019.
TL 1 : The population of this research **is** agricultural sector companies listed on the Eek Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015-2019.
TL 2: The population of this research **was** agricultural sector companies listed on the Eek Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2015-2019.
Tenses (V1-V2) using past tense because the research has conducted.
SL : Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kantor Pemadam Kebakaran Kabupaten Bantul pada tahun 2021.
TL 1: This **research** was conducted at the Bantul District Fire Department in 2021.
TL 2: This **study** was conducted at the Bantul District Fire Department in 2021.
Diction inconsistency sometime using study sometime using research

Another example :
SL : Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara wawancara dan kuesioner.
TL 1 : **The data collection technique was carried out by means of interviews and questionnaires.**
TL 2: **Interviews and questionnaires were used to collect the data.**
Sentence pattern : **The data collection technique was carried out by means of interviews and questionnaires. X Interviews and questionnaires were used to collect the data.**
SL : Berdasarkan data statistik seluruh indikator dalam penelitian ini bersifat valid dan reliabel. Hasil penelitian ini, didapatkan persamaan regresi sebagai berikut:
$Y= -1,322+0,422X1+0,123X2+0,061X3+0,122X4+0,387X5$
TL 1: **Based on statistical data, all indicators in this study are valid and reliable. The results of this research, it this obtained a regression equation of:** $Y= -1,322+0,422X1+0,123X2+0,061X3+0,122X4+0,387X5$

TL 2: **Based on statistical data, all indicators in this research was valid and reliable. The results of this research, it this obtained a regression equation of:** Y= -1,322+0,422X1+0,123X2+0,061X3+0,122X4+0,387X5

Diction inconsistency sometime using study sometime using research

Another example :

SL : Penelitian ini memiliki tujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh brand ambassador yang dapat di ukur menggunakan daya tarik, kepopuleran, kekuatan, kredibilitas, dan kesesuaian terhadap minat beli produk smartphone di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

TL 1 : **This research purpose are examine the influence of brand ambassadors which can be measured using attractiveness, popularity, strength, credibility, and suitability for the purchase interest of smartphone products in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.**

TL 2: **This research purpose was examine the influence of brand ambassadors which can be measured using attractiveness, popularity, strength, credibility, and suitability for the purchase interest of smartphone products in the Special Region of Yogyakarta.**

Wrong in choosing tobe : are X was .

Most of them were wrong in tenses V1-V2, inconsistency diction, plural singular, sentence pattern/sentence structure, preposition, modifier, adverb, tobe and article.

CONCLUSION

Respondents from non-English students have various problems in translating abstract such as choosing article, not very good in English language, confuse, low in English, less vocab, do not know the meaning, need help, confuse in grammar, confuse how to translate without any help, not really understand English language, and not interest in English subject from old. .then, mostly of them has problem in not very good in English language. They use translate using Google translate, ask someone (English student), using dictionary book, asking friends, checking translation result using MS Word, and using English translate application. Most of them have solution to translate by using Google translate. They use established equivalent technique in translating abstract, because they use google translate.

They also use pure borrowing technique in translating abstract, it shows that they are not creative (not looking for another equivalent) and prefer to borrow from source language. The application of established equivalent and pure borrowing has an impact on the quality of the translation because pure borrowing techniques produce rigid literal translations, non-stansard terms and less clear to the readers. In this case it has an impact on the lack of acceptance of the translation. Pure borrowing technique makes accurate translation but not necessarily accepted. As well as the established equivalent technique this technique makes the translation stiff, not creative and follows the source language. Researcher provide alternative translations as comparisons/corrections for respondents' abstract translations by made corrections so that the respondent knows where the error was, made their abstracts worthy of reading by many people, especially juniors who will write thesis, then the training will be an experience about direct abstract translation that does not use google translate and positive responses from respondents to the training.

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