THE ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUE IN ABSTRACTS OF NATIONAL ACCREDITED JOURNALS

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Abstract

This study investigated the types of translation techniques. This study used mixed methods research design. The data that obtained was the translation techniques. This approach chose because to investigate the techniques that were used by authors in translating abstract of National Accredited Journal and to find out the differences between techniques that were used by authors in translating abstract in high, medium, and low National Accredited Journal. Abstracts were obtained from the National Journal of education included in high (1 or 2 index), medium (3 or 4 index), and low (5 or 6 index). The instrument of the research was Document Analysis Table. To collect the data, the researcher examined the cultural terms for both the original language and the target language. For analyzing the data, the researcher used 4 steps data reduction, data display, drawing conclusion, and data coding. The result portrayed that established equivalent with 29 data (25.2%) was most dominant. It is probably because the translator chose to use an already established and equivalent term in the target language. In translating the terms and sentence the result described that in High Level and Middle Level, there has been found more various translation technique than abstract in Low Level National Accredited Journal.
Kata Kunci: Abstract, National Accredited Journals, Translation Technique

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menyelidiki jenis-jenis teknik penerjemahan. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain penelitian metode campuran. Data yang diperoleh adalah teknik penerjemahan. Pendekatan ini dipilih karena untuk mengetahui teknik yang digunakan penulis dalam menerjemahkan abstrak Jurnal Terakreditasi Nasional dan untuk mengetahui perbedaan teknik yang digunakan penulis dalam menerjemahkan abstrak pada Jurnal Terakreditasi Nasional tinggi, sedang, dan rendah. Abstrak yang diperoleh dari Jurnal Nasional Pendidikan termasuk dalam tinggi (indeks 1 atau 2), sedang (indeks 3 atau 4), dan rendah (indeks 5 atau 6). Instrumen penelitian ini adalah Tabel Analisis Dokumen. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti mengkaji istilah-istilah budaya baik untuk bahasa asli maupun bahasa target. Untuk menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan 4 langkah reduksi data, penyajian data, penarikan kesimpulan, dan pengkodean data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa padanan mapan terdapat 29 data (25,2%) yang paling dominan. Mungkin karena penerjemah memilih untuk menggunakan istilah yang sudah ada dan setara dalam bahasa target. Dalam penerjemahan istilah dan kalimat diperoleh hasil bahwa pada Jurnal Tingkat Tinggi dan Tingkat Menengah, ditemukan lebih banyak variasi teknik penerjemahan dibandingkan abstrak pada Jurnal Terakreditasi Nasional Tingkat Rendah.
Kata Kunci: Abstrak, Jurnal Akreditasi Nasional, Teknik Penerjemahan

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INTRODUCTION

Translation techniques have been used not only to study literary works, but also to analyze religious texts. In 2020, the authors Sodiq et al., carried out a study on spiritual travel literature in the Indonesian context.[1] The research likely aimed to explore the themes, language, and cultural references present in this genre of literature, as well as its significance in Indonesian society. It may have also examined how religious travel literature is used to promote religious tourism and contribute to the development of Indonesia's tourism industry. The research findings were obtained through conducting interviews with authors and readers of religious travel literature, as well as surveying tourists who have been impacted by this genre of literature. The discoveries from the investigation could have consequences for scholars of Indonesian literature, tourism professionals, and policymakers interested in promoting religious tourism in Indonesia. Based on their research, pure borrowing (41% of translation techniques used) was used the most frequently while translating an Indonesian brochure into English. A handful more showed up much less frequently but were still above 10%, although the majority occurred under 10%. The Quranic metaphor, or kinayah, was another religious literature examined with this method based on the research conducted by Al Farisi.[2] The data revealed that direct translation accurately delivered the main point of kinayah verses. Amplification, on the other hand, transparently transmitted the connotative interpretation using the target language.

As evidenced by past research, Molina & Albir translating technique has been applied to a wide range of literature.[3] Sodiq et al., and Al Farisi, also used the approach to evaluate religious literature.[4,5] Others then used it to study literary materials. Nonetheless, it is infrequent to investigate translation procedures used in academic articles, notably in author abstracts in journals.

For researchers or students who are not native English speakers, it is important to consider translation techniques, particularly if their goal is to publish their work internationally. It means

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[1] Jafar Sodiq, Theresia Cicik Sophia Budiman, and Nur Hidayat, "Translation Techniques in Translating Cultural Issues in the Indonesian Religious Tourism Brochure in Semarang City," *International Journal of Research in Education* 1, no. 1 (September 4, 2020), https://doi.org/10.26877/ijre.v1i1.6479.

[2] Mohamad Al Farisi, "The Impact of Using Foreignization and Domestication on the TranslationAccuracy of the Quranic Metaphor (Kinayah) Verses," *Humanities and Management Sciences - Scientific Journal of King Faisal University* 21, no. 1 (2020), https://doi.org/10.37575/h/rel/1966.

[3] Lucía Molina and Amparo Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited: A Dynamic and Functionalist Approach," *Meta* 47, no. 4 (August 30, 2004), https://doi.org/10.7202/008033ar.

[4] Sodiq, Sophia Budiman, and Hidayat, "Translation Techniques in Translating Cultural Issues in the Indonesian Religious Tourism Brochure in Semarang City."

[5] Al Farisi, "The Impact of Using Foreignization and Domestication on the TranslationAccuracy of the Quranic Metaphor (Kinayah) Verses."

that for articles whose scope is national, bilingual abstracts are still needed as an effort to make the article can be read by international readers. Bilingual abstracts deliver a concise overview of the research findings and core ideas in both the original language and English, allowing non-native speakers of the original language to understand the article's content more easily. By having knowledge of the utilized translation techniques, readers can evaluate the accuracy and faithfulness of the translated abstract. Furthermore, it assists in identifying the adaptation of cultural nuances and specific contexts within the abstract, fostering cross-cultural communication and comprehension. Numerous prior researchers have been done in the field of translation techniques, but not numerous analyzed abstracts, specifically from abstract in Journal that were written in a dual-language format. Consequently, this study seeks to analyze translation techniques of abstracts from one of Journal that is included in National Journal. In relation to this study, the researcher examines abstracts written by certain writers in National Accredited Journal that were written in a bilingual language, English as well as Indonesian. The primary concentration of this analysis is to examine the translation technique employed in abstracts in National Accredited Journal by utilizing a translation technique put forth by Molina & Albir.[6]

Many journals were selected as the nationally accredited journal. Abstracts that are analyzed are representative of High, Medium and Low national accredited journal categorization which are IJEE (Indonesian Journal of English Education), CELT (A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching and Literature), ELITE (English and Literature Department), Premise (Journal of English Education and Applied Linguistics) and JEELL (Journal of English Education, Linguistic and Literature) Journal published with English Education concentration. The journals were chosen because the main area of interest and concentration of the Journal encompasses English Language Teaching (ELT), ELT with Technology Integration, Language Testing and Evaluation, English Applied Linguistics, and Second Language Acquisition. The primary focus of the journals is on English education in Indonesia. It can be seen from sinta kemdikbud (https://sinta.kemdikbud.go.id/journals/index/). Opting for this journal allows individuals to acquire in-depth comprehension of translation methods used in the context of English education in the country.

Hence, the analytical issues can be defined as which methods of interpretation are utilized in the translation of English Journal abstracts into Indonesian, and how they can be analyzed to identify the most prevalent method. Therefore, the research objectives are formulated based on the analytical issues to determine various of translation techniques and in order to ascertain the dominant method employed in the translation of Journal abstracts in National Accredited Journal.

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[6] Molina and Hurtado Albir, "Translation Techniques Revisited."

RESEARCH METHOD

The research data has been collected by using a mixed methods research design. Cresswell suggested that a mixed methods study offered the flexibility to combine qualitative and quantitative approaches (or a combination of both) in research.[7] The study utilized a mixed methods design, with equal emphasis placed on both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The instrument of the research was Document Analysis Table. Abstracts were obtained from the National Journal of education included in high (1 or 2 index), medium (3 or 4 index), and low (5 or 6 index). The abstractions that were taken were abstract of journal with both English and Indonesian.

Table 1. Source of Data

NO	JOURNAL	LEVEL	QUANTITY
1	IJEE journal Vol 9 No 2 2022	Sinta 2 (High)	5
2	CELT Vol. 22 No 1 June 2022	Sinta 2 (High)	5
3	ELITE Journal Vol 10 No 1 2023	Sinta 3 (Medium)	5
4	PREMISE Journal Vol 12 No 1 2023	Sinta 3 (Medium)	5
5	JEELL Journal Vol 9 No 2 2023	Sinta 5 (Low)	5
	Total		25

There were four stages of analyzing the data in qualitative research in this study, namely data reduction, data display, drawing conclusion, and data coding.[8]

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, an independent co-rater, a female student in the English Education Postgraduate Program at the University of Bengkulu was engaged to verify the accuracy of the data. The co-rater was tasked with analyzing the translation techniques employed by authors in the abstracts of National Accredited Journals. The researcher assigned 20% of the total abstracts from this study's sample to the co-rater, which amounted to 5 abstracts out of 25, including both Indonesian and English versions. The table below presents the results of the translation techniques used in the abstracts of National Accredited Journals by both the rater and co-rater.

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[7] J. Cresswell, *Qualitative Research in Applied Linguistics: A Practical Introduction*, J. Heigham&R. Croker eds. (Palgrave Macmillan, 2009).

[8] E. A. Mezmir, "Qualitative Data Analysis: An Overview of Data Reduction, Data Display and Interpretation," *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences* 10, no. 21 (November 2020), https://doi.org/10.7176/RHSS/10-21-02.

Table 2 The Results of Technique of Translating Abstract of National Accredited Journal between the Rater and Co-Rater

		Value	Asymptotic Standard Error[a]	Approximate T[b]	Approximate Significance
Measure of Agreement	Kappa	.739	.124	6.593	.000
N of Valid Cases		18			

As shown in table 2, the average of the whole data was 0,739. It in line with the level of strong and indicated the data results were valid. The detailed calculation of these results between the rater and the co-rater can be seen in the appendix.

The first analysis was on the techniques used by authors in translating abstract of National Accredited Journal. The results of the first analysis are presented in the table below:

Table 3 The Technique Used by Authors in Translating Abstract of National Accredited Journal

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Adaptation	0	0%
Amplification	6	5.2%
Borrowing	27	23.4%
Calque	7	6%
Compensation	0	0%
Description	3	2.6%
Discursive Creation	0	0%
Established Equivalent	29	25.2%
Generalization	1	0.8%
Linguistic Amplification	0	0%
Linguistic Compression	6	5.2%
Literal Translation	25	21.7%
Modulation	0	0%
Particularization	1	0.8%
Reduction	5	4.3%
Subtitution	2	1.7%
Transposition	0	0%
Variation	3	2.6%
Total	115	100%

Table 3 presented that 18 translation technique categories found in the National Accredited Journals. It was shown that established equivalent had the most significant number with 29 data (25.2%), followed by borrowing with 27 data (23.4%), literal translation with 25 data

(21.7%), calque with 7 data (6%), linguistic compression and amplification with 6 data (5.2%) respectively, reduction with 5 data (4.3%), description with 3 data (2.6%) and subtitution, variation, generalization, particularization and modulation as the lowest number.

Translation by Amplification suggests that the term was not just translated directly but was expanded or clarified to convey a more specific meaning. Example:

SL: *"Penelitian ini dilakukan secara daring dan menggunakan metode campuran."* *(A18.D78)*

TL: *"The research was an online class and used a mixed method." (A18.D78).*
Borrowing is translation technique by adopting from the source language and used in the target language without substantial modification. The example:

SL: *Kami menggunakan metode penelitian campuran dengan pendekatan eksplanatori-sekuensial. (A1.D2)*

TL: *We used a mixed-method with the explanatory-sequential approach following it. (A1.D2).*
A calque is a type of translation where the individual words in the source language are directly translated into the target language, often preserving the word order and structure. Example:

SL: *"Universitas Katolik Soegijapranata (SCU), Semarang yang didanai oleh Direktorat Jenderal Riset dan Teknologi Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi, Republik Indonesia." (A7.D45)*

TL: *"Soegijapranata Catholic University (SCU), Semarang supported by the Directorate General of Research and Technology, Directorate General of Higher Education, Republic Indonesia). " (A7.D45)*
Translation by description typically involves providing additional details or context to clarify the meaning of a term or phrase. Example:

SL: *"Data diperoleh melalui dokumentasi dan dianalisis dengan menggunakan Surface Strategy Taxonomy." (A22.D105)*

TL: *"Data were obtained through documentation and analyzed using Surface Strategy Taxonomy in grades B and C." (A22.D105).*
Established Equivalent is when the translator used equivalent term in conveying message in term in target language. Example:

SL: *"Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penggunaan fitur Teks Otomatis pada Google Meet untuk membantu para guru Bahasa Inggris bukan penutur asli saat menilai pengucapan bahasa Inggris siswa mereka." (A1.D1)*

TL: *"This study aims to find out the use Google Meet Automatic Caption feature to assist teachers of non-native*

The example of generalization:

SL: *"Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk melihat implementasi MBKM di SCU dan bagaimana persepsi lecture, tendik, dan student akan dampak penerapan MBKM terhadap kurikulum, silabus, dan model pembelajaran." (A7.D46)*

TL: *"It aimed to see the implementation of MBKM at SCU and how the stakeholders perceived the impacts of MBKM implementation on the curriculum, syllabus, and learning model" (A7.D46)*

The examples of Linguistic Compression were as follows:

SL: *"Subyek penelitian adalah 43 mahasiswa di salah satu institusi di Indonesia" (A6.D36)*

TL: *"The subjects were 43 students in an institution in Indonesia" (A6.D36)*

Example of Literal Translation:

SL: *"Kami yakin AI dapat membantu para guru dalam penilaian pengucapan." (A1.D14)*

TL: *"We believe the AI can help teachers in a pronunciation assessment" (A1.D14)*

Example of Particularization was

SL: *"...dengan menggunakan media Spotify sebagai media pembelajaran interaktif dan respon siswa dalam menggunakan media itu. (A21.D95)*

TL: *"...by using the Spotify media as an interactive learning media and students' responses in using of the Spotify media. (A21.D95).*

The example of reduction

SL: *"Dari realisasi tersebut, diperlukan kajian baru terhadap wacana dakwah Gus Baha, khususnya di Keterampilan mendengarkan merupakan salah satu kegiatan penting dalam pembelajaran yang dapat memperoleh informasi." (A21.D85)*

TL: *"(......) Listening comprehension is one of the important activities in learning that can obtain information" (A21.D85)*

The example of substitution

SL: *"Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan prosedur penomenologi" (A17.D75)*

TL: *"This study employed a descriptive qualitative method under the procedure of phenomenology" (A17.D75). While Variation involves presenting multiple possible translations or interpretations of a particular term or expression.*

SL: *"Studi tentang meningkatkan kemampuan berbicara selama pandemi telah banyak dilaporkan" (A18.D77)*

TL: "Studies on improving speaking during the pandemic have been reported numerous"
(A18.D77)

Established equivalents were most prevalent in high, middle, and low-level journals. The variation among journal levels was based on the amount of data. High-level national accredited journals had 53 data points, middle-level had 30, and low-level had 31. In high-level journals, 9 translation techniques were identified, including amplification, borrowing, calque, established equivalent, generalization, linguistic compression, literal translation, modulation, and reduction. Middle-level journals also had 9 techniques, such as amplification, borrowing, description, established equivalent, literal translation, linguistic compression, reduction, substitution, and variation. Low-level journals had 8 techniques, including amplification, borrowing, calque, description, literal translation, particularization, and substitution. In summary, high and middle levels exhibited greater diversity with more translation techniques than low-level national accredited journals.

The first analysis of this study was identifying the translation technique in the National Accredited Journal. The results showed that Established Equivalent, Borrowing, and Literal Translation frequently appeared in the category of translation technique in the National Accredited Journal. It is in line with Firdausyah et al., who conducted same research in which the result was literal translation and borrowing was the frequently appeared.[9]

Moreover, there was a lack of information pertaining to adaptation, compensation, discursive creation, linguistic amplification, and modulation. Compensation was absent as the researcher examined an abstract with precise data, devoid of any opinions or assumptions. The discussion section, if analyzed, could potentially serve as data for compensation. It is in line with Eemeren & Grootendorst in their book, part of a discussion was about an expressed opinion.[10] The compensation translation technique involves the translator adding degrees to a sentence to indicate the level of emphasis or to highlight their opinion.

Furthermore, in the analysis of this abstract, there was a lack of information on discursive creation. Discursive creation is typically employed in literary works such as novels, short stories, fairytales, and poems to engage readers by incorporating modifiers and adjectives that highlight bold characters in the narrative. It may also involve the use of specific language styles, such as

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[9] Zalinda Firdausyiah, Budi Hermawan, and Dian Dia-an Muniroh, "Analysis of Translation Techniques in Thesis Abstracts of English and Indonesian Language and Literature Undergraduate Students:" (Thirteenth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 2020), Bandung, Indonesia, 2021), https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.210427.098.

[10] Frans H. van Eemeren and Rob Grootendorst, "Speech Acts in Argumentative Discussions: A Theoretical Model for the Analysis of Discussions Directed towards Solving Conflicts of Opinion," in *Speech Acts in Argumentative Discussions* (De Gruyter Mouton, 2010), https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110846089.

cynicism, to assign unique nicknames to characters. It is in line with Sastriyani, who said that the existence of cynicism style in literature was creativity of author for the beauty of language style.[11] This was done by considering the context of the source language such as "sang" and "si" in a character.

Then, the researcher did not uncover data related to linguistic amplification in the analysis. This absence was noted due to the absence of additional linguistic features, such as quotation marks, that serve to underscore the intended meaning. It is possible that such features might be found in novels or short stories abundant in dialogues.

In addition, the study identified a lack of adaptation and modulation, as the translator predominantly utilized borrowing and established equivalents. This implies that no adaptation was necessary for translation, and based on the research findings, the literal meaning, word by word, was a predominant approach. Thus, it is established that there was no modulation; however, it is important to note that modulation could be present, as it ultimately depends on the translator's choice of technique. Translators must carefully select an appropriate translation method. It is in line with Fudiyartanto, that translators are required to be careful and precise in choosing the most appropriate technique.[12]

The study's second analysis examined how authors translate abstracts in high, medium, and low National Accredited Journals. In highly accredited journals, which often deal with specialized and technical subjects lacking direct equivalents in the target language, borrowing terms without translation is common. On the other hand, moderately accredited journals cover a wide range of topics, some with established equivalents in the target language. Translators in these journals tend to prioritize using well-established equivalent terms for clarity and consistency.

Journals with lower indexes often cover more general topics or use simpler language. In these cases, translators may choose a literal approach, especially if the audience is not highly specialized. Literal translation helps maintain simplicity and clarity in communication, aligning with the source author's style and translation symmetry. This approach, as discussed by Kyrychuk, in the context of academic paper abstracts, imitates the verbal form of the source text. However,

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[11] Siti Hariti Sastriyani, "Transformasi Gaya Bahasa dalam Karya Sastra Terjemahan," *Humaniora* 19, no. 1 (August 8, 2012), https://doi.org/10.22146/jh.893.

[12] Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, "Penerjemahan Butir Budaya Dari Bahasa Inggris Ke Bahasa Indonesia," *Adabiyyāt: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra* 11, no. 2 (December 31, 2012), https://doi.org/10.14421/ajbs.2012.11207.

translating abstracts too literally, while informative, may lack respect for the target reader and have low pragmatic value.[13]

CONCLUSION

The result portrayed that established equivalent with 29 data (25.4%) was most dominant. It is probably because the translator chose to use an already established and equivalent term in the target language. In this case, the translator didn't feel the need to change or adapt the term because there was already an equivalent term recognized and accepted by the target audience. This technique was chosen because the target audience was already familiar with the term and there was no need for a different translation.In translating the terms and sentence the result described that in High Level and Middle Level, there has been found more various translation technique than abstract in Low Level National Accredited Journal.

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[13] Larysa Kyrychuk, "Strategic Approach of Academic Paper Abstract Translation," *Research Trends in Modern Linguistics and Literature* 2 (November 7, 2019), https://doi.org/10.29038/2617-6696.2019.2.65.76.

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