

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the writer presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, objective the study, scope and limitation, theoretical framework, the significance of the study, definition of the key terms, and the organization of the study.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

English is a foreign language in Indonesia in the age of globalization. People nowadays have easy access to news, papers, journals, and other information. Information from various nations can be easily gathered via the Internet. As a result, translation is one technique to help people in comprehending the available information.

Translation will be critical for information that is written in a foreign language. Translation can provide access to information that was previously unavailable to people. Even translation has the potential to obliterate barriers between countries as well as opportunities for global cooperation, understanding, and peace. Furthermore, individuals in the twenty-first century are expected to be able to track the evolution of the era.

Translation is the replacement or transfer of messages, thoughts, ideas, meanings or information from one language to another. The essential factor to remember while translating is that a translator cannot affect the message of the original text. Translation is a task that necessitates a great deal of cultural

knowledge (Olk, 2003). Topic, vocabulary, linguistic style, sentence structure, and naturalness should all be considered by the translator. As a result, translation must be done with caution.

When writing a paper for a professional journal, thesis, or other type of publication, it is noticed that each one begins with an abstract. Abstracts are one type of content found in academic writing (theses, dissertations, appointment papers, papers, journals, and articles). An abstract is always included at the beginning of a journal article. It is a summary of the research found in research articles, theses, and reviews, and is frequently used to assist readers in determining the paper's purpose. Instead of a full paper, an abstract can be used as a stand-alone document. The abstract's purpose is to provide readers with a broad overview of the thesis or paper.

In reality, those who do not come from the English department may have difficulty in understanding the article that is not written in their language. Moreover, when they make an academic writing that required bilingual abstracts, they may have difficulties in translating the abstract from the source language into the target language.

In this research, the writer focuses on analyzing the error translation in thesis abstracts. The abstracts are written in Bahasa Indonesia and then translated into English by the thesis writers. They are moving material from the source language to the target language while translating the abstracts, and they should generate equivalent text so that the readers can understand and determine whether or not they need to read the full document.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problems**

The main aim of this study is to analyze the translation of the abstract of nursing faculty. The statement of the study is formulated as follows:

Are the abstracts of the students accurately translated from Indonesian into English?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

Related to the problem statement above, the objective of the study is to find out whether the abstracts of the students are accurately translated from Indonesian to English.

## **1.4 Scope and Limitation**

The scope of the study is focused on the ten translated abstracts of students' thesis of nursing faculty in public university in Surabaya. The abstracts used are taken from theses published in 2020. The abstracts are taken from the repository of a public university in Surabaya. All abstracts are open-access type. All the thesis writers have graduated when the writer uses their abstract as the data source of this study.

In addition, the writer only uses the accuracy criteria to analyze the data without taking into account the criteria of acceptability and readability.

## **1.5 Theoretical Framework**

The writer uses the theory from Nababan (2012) as the theoretical framework. There are three types of translations, according to Nababan. The first is a correct translation, followed by a less accurate translation, and finally an incorrect translation.

In addition, the writer also puts the theory of abstract from Brown (1988: 44). He stated that an abstract is a piece of writing that typically comprises 100-300 words and is used to summarize an article or research paper.

## **1.6 Significance of the Study**

It is expected that this study can give the readers some information about translation. The writer hopes that this study can be used as a reference and guidance for all students of the English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya to enlarge the comprehension of translation.

In addition, for the university students who are currently conducting research, the writer expects that this study can help them to be more aware of their weakness in translating their thesis abstract and it will encourage them to learn more.

## **1.7 Definition of Key Terms**

In order to avoid misunderstanding on certain terms used in this research, The writer defines the key terms as follows:

1. Translation

The translation is defined as a process of translating words or text from a Source Text (ST) into a Target Text (TT) that the relationship between both ST and TT meanings are average and adaptable Hervey, et.al, (2002).

## 2. Abstract

Wilkinson (1991) in *The Scientist's Handbook for Writing Papers and Dissertation* states that an abstract is a stand-alone statement that briefly conveys the essential information of a paper, article, document, or book; presents the objective, methods, results, and conclusions of a research project; has a brief, non-repetitive style.

### **1.8 The Organization of the Study**

This thesis consists of five chapters. Those are the introduction, review of related literature, research method, findings and discussion, and conclusion and suggestion.

The first chapter is the introduction. In this chapter, the writer explains the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the objective of the study, the definition of key terms, and the organization of the study.

In the second chapter, the writer deals with related previous studies and literature. It explicates theories related to this study and related previous studies conducted.

In the third chapter, the writer explains the research design, source of data, research instruments, procedure of data collection, techniques of data analysis, and triangulation.

In the fourth chapter, the writer presents the data analysis, results, and discussion of the results and in the last chapter the writer finally presents the conclusion and suggestion for the future study.