

A GUIDE TO TRANSLATE THE RESEARCH-RELATING TERMS

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A GUIDE TO TRANSLATE THE RESEARCH-RELATING TERMS

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Abstrak

Kemampuan menerjemahkan istilah yang berkaitan dengan penelitian sangat dibutuhkan oleh sivitas akademika, baik dosen maupun mahasiswa sehingga kemampuan tersebut perlu dipahami dan dikuasai. Oleh karena itu, artikel ini menjelaskan pedoman untuk menerjemahkan istilah terkait penelitian. Istilah terkait penelitian adalah istilah khusus yang digunakan dalam kegiatan penelitian. Fokus kajian pada artikel ini adalah draf model yang dapat digunakan sebagai pedoman dalam menerjemahkan istilah-istilah yang berkaitan dengan penelitian. Penelitian dilakukan dengan pendekatan penelitian pengembangan. Hasil penelitian menemukan bahwa padanan lazim, meminjaman, dan transposisi merupakan teknik paling efektif yang dapat digunakan sebagai pedoman/acuan dalam menerjemahkan serta mampu menghasilkan kualitas terjemahan yang optimal.

Kata Kunci: istilah penelitian, kualitas terjemahan, model penerjemahan, keakuratan

Abstrak

The ability to translate terms related to research is needed by the academic community: lecturers and students so that this ability needs to be understood and mastered. Therefore, this article describes guideline for translating research-related terms. Research-related terms are specific terms used in research activities. The focus of the study in this article is a model that can be used as a guide in translating terms related to research. The research was conducted with a development research approach. The results of the study found that established equivalent, borrowing, and transposition were the most effective techniques that could be used for guidance to translate which were able to produce optimal translation quality.

Keywords: research term, translation quality, model of translation, accuration.

Introduction

The term research is a special term related to research activities. Included in research terms are problem, emic, inductively, validation, triangulation, discussion, population, state of the art, and road map. Of course, these terms are often used in research activities so that researchers, including lecturers and students, must be able to translate research terms well. In fact, some of them are less able to translate so that a translation model is needed that can guide them to translate well. Thus, the focus of the study in this article is a model that can be used to translate research-related terms.

The term translation model related to this research is very important to study because the results of the initial research study show that there is no research that investigates this problem. Existing studies are related to the models of measuring the quality of translation

(Mangatur Nababan, 2012). Another research related to the topic of this research is the translation of mechanical engineering terms (Fachruddin, 2015), financial management terms (Sukaesih, 2015), and economic terms (Werdiningsih, 2009).

Translation experts and people who have an interest in translation have understood that every language has its own language system, both related to morphology, syntax, and language use in context so that translators must understand the language system (MR Nababan, 2007). Many problems can be found in translating process. Common problems in translating is about equivalence. The problem of equivalence which is one of the fundamental problems in translation activities has become the attention and focus of translation experts (Baker, 2011; Catford, 1965; Nida, 1964). That the main function of

translation is to transfer written information from meaning in the text or source document into the meaning of the target text or document (Newmark, 1988). This equivalence is called equality (House, 2015).

Thus, when observing that the systems of both languages, both source and target languages, are complex, translators need to try to understand the systems of the two languages and try to get equivalence in meaning. Attention to the equivalence aspect in translation needs to be focused on various language units: words, phrases, clauses. Attention also needs to cover grammatical aspects and the use of language units according to the context (Mangatur Nababan et al., 2012). The equivalence in translation needs to include linguistic equivalence and textual equivalence (Catford, 1965). Nida and Tabir (1982) stated that translation is related to the transfer of meaning which is not only related to the semantic meaning of language units, but also to the pragmatic context of language use. Therefore, the translator needs to understand the meaning of the language unit that is translated according to the context.

With regard to the manual on translating terms related to research not yet available, this research focuses on the study of guidelines that can be used to translate research terms.

Literatur Review

Translation experts define translation as the transfer of meaning from the source language to the destination language by taking into account aspects of the language system, context of use, and writing style of the text (Baker, 2011; House, 2015; Mangatur Nababan, 2012). For the purpose of transferring these ideas, it is stated that translators need to pay attention to the aspect the similarity of meaning between the meaning of the original text to the meaning of the destination text (Fachruddin, 2015; Larson, 1997; MR Nababan, 2007).

To be able to produce a commensurate translation, a good understanding of the approaches, methods, and techniques of translation is needed (MR Nababan, 2007). In addition, translators also need to have a number of competencies. Competencies related to grammatical aspects, namely knowledge related to language rules which include vocabulary, word formation, pronunciation and sentence structure. Sociolinguistic competence, namely knowledge and ability in an effort to produce and understand speech that is appropriate to the context (for example, who we talk to, the material about what, where we talk, and when we talk. Another competence is knowledge or competence about discourse or text, namely the ability to combine language units and meanings in a framework to produce a cohesive and coherent spoken or written text (Larson, 1997; Mangatur Nababan et al., 2012).

In order for translators to have the competence to translate well, competence and knowledge of culture and intuition are also needed, especially with regard to texts related to society and culture.

Regarding translation techniques, some translators refer to or follow translation techniques as presented by Molina and Albir and that there are a number of translation techniques, including: (i) modulation, (ii) adaptation, (iii) borrowing, and (iv) transposition (Hoed, 2006). Modulation is a translation technique that provides translation of terms using different points of view. Adaptation is a translation technique that provides alternative translations according to vocabulary that is familiar and accepted by the culture in the source language. Borrowing is a translation technique that provides translation by taking full or partial form from the source language. Meanwhile, transposition provides translation by shifting

the form or type of word from the source language (Hasyim, 2015).

By paying attention to certain translation techniques that are able to produce translation quality, the researchers formulated a translation model and a translation quality model. Research on the translation model, among others, has been carried out by Nababan et al (Mangatur Nababan, 2012).

Method

By using the research development paradigm this research was carried out. This research paradigm was chosen because the development research paradigm can be used to obtain certain products. In this study, a research term translation model with an optimal translation quality score is used.

In the preparation of the model, 1) classifying the form of research terms; 2) classifying translation techniques that are able to produce optimal scores, 3) conducting focus group discussions to formulate of a model draft of translation on the research terms, 4) using of the model draft to translate the research terms.

Result and Discussion

• Translation Model Draft of the Research-Relating Terms

Guidelines for translating terms related to this research were prepared based on the draft model for translating research terms. The model draft was prepared based on the results of research conducted by Hasyim on translation techniques that are able to produce optimal translation quality (Hasyim, 2015) as well as input provided by translation researchers conducted during the focus group discussion on 5-8 July 2021 in the context of preparing the draft model.

The following is a model draft of the translation of terms related to research terms.

The draft model informs that in translating research-related terms.

- The first alternative uses the common equivalence technique.
- The second alternative is a borrowing technique.
- The third alternative uses the transposition technique.

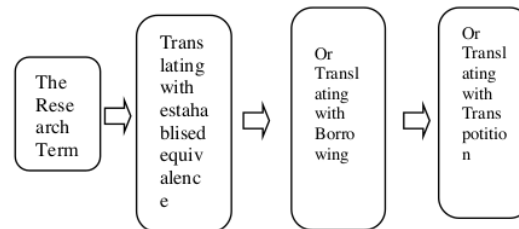


Figure 1. The Model Draft of Translation on Research Terms

• Using The Draft Model as A Guide in Translating Research Terms

For example, we want to translate the term methodology, we can translate it with terms that are common in the source language, namely in Indonesian with *metode* or *cara* (in Indonesian).

The term research, namely data collecting, can be translated into Indonesian with the first alternative technique, with *pengumpulan data*, in Indonesian. Conclusion can be translated with *simpulan* in Indonesian. if the usual equivalence technique is used.

For the translation of emic words which are often translated as *sebagaimana adanya* in Indonesian. We can also translate with pure borrowing technique, with the word *emic* as it is, considering that the term is already familiar in qualitative research with the word *emic*.

These three terms are common terms in Indonesian. If you want to translate the term reduction, it can be translated by *pengurangan*, in Indonesian (if with the first

alternative technique, common equivalence), you can also use a borrowing technique, we provide a translation with the word *reduksi*, in Indonesian.

In translating the word research which is in the source language (English) it is also possible to translate the word *penelitian* which is a noun type in Indonesian. If so, it means that the translator uses a transposition technique, which is changing the word type of the source language term to another type of word in the target language.

Guidance on translating terms related to this research can be applied optimally if the translator understands the translation techniques and types of words in the source language and target language terms. The minimum intended translation techniques are common equivalents, borrowing, and transposition.

If you pay attention to the results of research on the translation of technical terms on economics that common equivalence techniques, pure borrowing, and transposition are also potential techniques that can be used that are able to produce optimal translation quality (Sukaesih, 2015; Widarwati, 2015).

In his research on the term mechanical also found that common equivalence is an effective technique that can be used with optimal translation quality opportunities. After common equivalence, borrowing techniques can be used, as well as transposition (Fachruddin, 2015).

The translation model of the term emotional intelligence produced by Hasyim also informs that the common equivalence technique is the most potential technique used to translate the term emotional intelligence. The similarity of the findings is quite logical because the locations of the two studies are scientific books, although they are of different types.

The research location uses the location of the research book which is a formal scientific book, while the research location uses the term emotional intelligence with the research location, popular scientific books (Hasyim, 2020).

When considering that the term research is more related to research concepts in English, borrowing techniques, both pure borrowing and natural borrowing, should be considered as an effective alternative in translation, even though the data of the common equivalence technique is the most widely used and is able to produce optimal quality.

Conclusion

Guidelines for translating terms related to this research are prepared based on translation techniques that have the capacity to provide optimal translation. Therefore, people who really want to be able to translate research terms are welcome to understand this guide.

The translation guide is prepared based on the draft model in this study was developed by base on translation technique capable of producing an optimal translation quality as delivered by Molina and Albir

The model provides guidance that if you want to translate research terms, it is recommended that you use the usual equivalent technique in translating in the first step. When the usual equivalence technique is not suitable. The second alternative is using the borrowing technique. Furthermore, the third alternative technique is to use the transposition technique.

Students are expected to take advantage of this guide as a first step in understanding research and ultimately being able to write articles that can be published in Sinta and Scopus indexed journals.

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3

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