

ERRORS IN TRANSLATING THESIS ABSTRACTS BY THE STUDENTS OF MUSLIM NUSANTARA AL-WASHLIYAH UNIVERSITY, BASED ON LARSON'S THEORY OF MEANING

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Abstract

The objective of the research was to analyze some errors in translating thesis abstracts from Indonesian to English and vice versa. They were written by the students of some faculties at the Muslim Nusantara Al-Washliyah, Medan, such as the Faculty of Letters, FKIP (the Faculty of Teacher's Training and Pedagogy), and others. The research used qualitative approach, , and the theory of Larson's translation process concerning diction (choice of words), phrases, incomplete or dangling sentences, grammar, etc. The data were obtained from the texts found in the abstracts of even semester, 2019. The data were gathered, sorted out, and analyzed to be used as the samples which were gathered in the form of tables. The gathered data were then verified by adjusting them to the objective of the research. The research was focused on the texts of abstracts in the translation process and its products by conducting library research and descriptive qualitative analysis. The data themselves consisted of primary and secondary data. It was expected that the result of the research could be the reference for the students in translating their abstracts by, of course, consulting their seniors and professional translators. The result of the research showed that the most dominant errors in the students' thesis abstracts was in grammar (62.8%) followed by style (24%)

Keywords: *abstract, translation, Error, Product, Process.*

I. INTRODUCTION

An abstract is one of the important parts of a scientific work since the reader will want to know first the essence of that work by reading its abstract. It is undeniable that in general an abstract has 2 (two) versions: one language is translated to another one. In this case, a translator is required to be skillful in translating it properly and correctly, and vice versa.

A translation is a process of transferring meaning in the source text by searching for its equivalence in the target text. The result a translation has to yield the meaning intended by the source text. In doing a translation, a translator should pay his attention to the form of the language structure, either from its language point of view or from its lexical

meaning which has to be changed in order to maintain its intention.

The principle of translation is to convey 'news' containing in the source text to the target text the content will not be 'far' from that in the source text; in other words, the meaning and the style have to be the same.

The objective of a translation itself is conveying the news in the source text to the language in the target text so that the translator should adjust the grammar and the diction to those in the target text. Therefore, a translator should produce a translation which the same meaning without imitating its original form.

The objective of the research was to analyze the errors in writing abstracts by the students. The errors are found in writing their grammar, diction, style, and word order

2. METHOD

The research used *explication du text* or explanation of the text or textual approach by analyzing a text or manuscript only without considering other approaches. Therefore, this research could also be called a descriptive research since it is focused on identifying errors in using diction, grammar, word order, and style.

2.1 Source of Data

The research data were the undergraduate and graduate students' texts of abstracts in their theses in some of the faculties at the Muslim Nusantara Al-Washliyah University, Medan, and the University of Sumatera Utara, Medan which were translated from Indonesian to English. Therefore, the source of data in this research was written data.

2.2 Technique of Gathering the Data

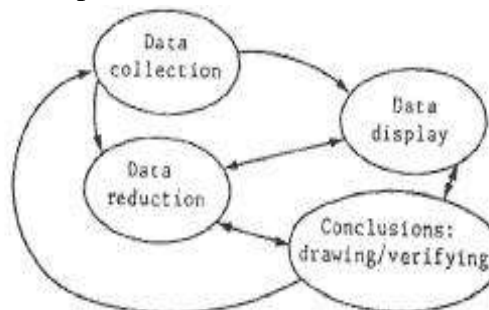
The first step in gathering the data in this research was by taking the samples randomly. They were in English version which had been translated from Indonesian by the students. There were 6 (six) abstract altogether from variuos faculties in both universities. The second step was gathering information about each text to be categorized as the product of translation and focused on examining the diction, grammar, and word order. The last step was to calculate and accumulate the number of errors found in the abstracts so that conclusion could be drawn and recommendation could be given.

2.3 Analysis on the Data

The model used for analyzing the data was the one which has been suggested by Miles and Huberman as follows:

1. Selecting any data which are referred to the process of analysis, focused, and simplified them that exist in the research;

2. Presenting the data on any information designed in order so that conclusion can be drawn;
3. Analyzing the data to obtain findings through the following picture.



Picture 1. Data collection diagram

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are two methods in processing translation – explicit method and implicit one by finding out the aspects of the language which will be translated besides the natural aspect of that language. Interpreting meaning can occur not only because there is the influence or the interference of the first language or the source language but also because there is the influence of other factors such as the technique and strategy of knowledge of the second language or the target language. It is worth knowing that the errors in translation can be divided into two types: inter-language errors, the errors which are caused by the interferences of the mother tongue and intralingual which is related to generalization and principles which application is not accurate.

Most of the English words in the English dictionaries have more than one meaning. Some of them are called primary meaning, the meaning which exists in a person's mind since it has not yet been attached to a context or a text, and some of them are called secondary meaning, the variation of meaning which comes from the primary meaning.

Therefore, a word meaning can change and increase when the word has been included in a language system such as in the grammatical form and the language structure which deal with diction and language style. A word can have different meaning, depending on its context. The following is an example of the word, *cair* in Indonesian which is translated to English. It turns to have the meaning which is in accordance with its context.

Indonesian	English
<i>Es menjadi cair terkena panas.</i>	Ice is melted with heat.
<i>Honornya minggu depan akan cair.</i>	The fees will be disbursed next week.
<i>Minyak termasuk benda cair.</i>	Oil is liquid object.

The following is the example of preposition, *kepada* in Indonesian which is translated to English:

Indonesian	English
<i>Dia marah kepada saya.</i>	She was angry with me.
<i>Mereka meminta bantuan kepada saya.</i>	They asked me for help.
<i>Hadiah tersebut diberikan kepada saya.</i>	The gift was given to me.

From the examples and explanation above, it can be found that there are various kinds of method to express good meaning from its primary meaning and from other additional meanings which are also called secondary or figurative meaning. It can be seen from its language forms such as phrases and sentences as well as its broader sense, discourse.

Secondary meaning also includes figurative meaning which often has double meaning.

This will make a translator difficult to translate a word, a phrase, a

sentence, and/or a text from its source language to its target language. The translation techniques help the translator determine the structure, diction, word order phrases, clauses, and sentences. According to Larson said a language is a set of a complex relationship between semantic meaning and grammatical meaning. Therefore, in order to represent a meaning owned by every language, meaning translation is the way which should be more prioritized than its form which means that the meaning which should be transferred from a source language to a target language.

Some errors in translating abstract texts by the undergraduate students of Muslim Nusantara Al-Washliyah University, Medan.

Abstract I

The purpose of this study is to analyze about how women struggle in the novel Little Women by Louisa May Alcott and how they fight for life. This study analyzes the life of women in the 19th century which marked the star of feminism as reflected in the novel Little Women by Louisa May Alcott. The method used in writing this thesis is descriptive analysis method. The technique is that used by gathering all the data carefully, to take down notes and I impose it properly. The conclusion of this thesis is that women have a feminism characteristic which is shown from strong self confidence and can face the problems which formerly women considered unfit for it. Women can also make the right decisions for themselves without any influence from others .

Corrections:

Grammar :

1. “analyze about” – the verb *analyze* is followed by object or what..., how..., etc., not by preposition
2. “as reflected” should be “as it is reflected” because it has to have

pronoun as the substitution of the star of feminism.

3. “the right decisions” – omit ‘the’ since the decision is general, not specific.
4. “impose it.” The pronoun “it” is wrong; it should be changed to “them” because it substitutes the data (plural).
5. “which....considered”: should be in passive voice (which were considered...) or “...which used to be considered...”
6. “for it.” “it” represents...(?)
7. “down” - omit since the right one is “take notes”.
8. “the right decisions” Article “the” should be omitted since the problems are not specific.

Diction

1. impose – wrong word. the verb ‘impose’ sth/s.o. on, upon, impose on/upon, impose tax, law, punishment, etc. Therefore, it should be.

Word order:

1. by gathering....., to take....., and I impose....- not parallel (by gathering ..., by taking..., and by imposing.....)

Style

1. Little Women – the title of a novel, play, or any books have to be in italics or bold typed.
2. “in the novel,,,,,,,- in the novel..... repetition.
3. “is that used” is not an English style.

Abstract II:

The prevalence of cervical cancer has increased in Indonesia and it is one of the cause of death in reproductive age. The causes of cervical cancer are multi-factors, classified into major risk factors (HPV 16 and 18), minor risk factors (high parity, early marriage, sexual behavior, low economic status, age at suffering cancer) and co-factors (Chlamydia Thachomatis infection, HSV-2, HIV/AIDS, chronic infection, and

others). The objective of the research was to understand risk factors for cervical cancer of such as age, parity, sexual behavior, family medical history, age of marriage, and economic-social in RSUD Langsa Aceh Province in 2017.

This research is case control, conducted in RSUD Langsa. Population in the population is all patients both who were recorded and treated in poly in amount of 141 patients in 2017. Samples were taken by purposive sampling as many as 48 cases and 48 controls. The data are analyzed by using univariate, bivariate and multivariate analysis with multiple logistic regression.

The conclusion of this study is the age, parity, sexual behavior, family disease history, economic-social influence the incidence of cervix cancer and the most influential variable is variable of sexual behavior. It is recommended that the patients who have free sexual behavior take early detection and screening in order to prevent the prevalence of major and minor risk factor, and also take family planning program to control the number of birth to create the good quality of reproductive families.

Corrections:

Grammar :

1. “cause” should be in plural form because “one of the + plural.
2. “risk...for” should be “risk...of”
3. “of such as”, preposition “of” should be omitted.
4. “analysis” should be analyses (plural).
5. “variables influence” should be “variables which/that influence)
6. omit “of” in “of cervical...”
7. omit “both”
8. purposive sampling cannot “take” samples.
9. the most dominant factor “which” influence.....
10. major and minor risk factor. ‘factor’

should be in plural form.

11. “respondents who.....at risk” lacks of verb, are (at risk)

Diction

1. “amount of” is wrong. amount of + singular
2. “a number of” + plural
3. “take family.....program” a program is made, not taken.
4. “Thrachomatis” should be “trachomatis”

Word Order

1. wrong phrase → economic-social, should be “social economy”
2. wrong phrase → economic-social, should be “social economy”
3. “age.....economic-social.” is not paralleled → noun, noun, noun, adjective/

Style

1. “Langsa Aceh...” should be Langsa, Aceh....
2. 7,607...162,016...16,79...5,182 etc. should br 7.607...162.016...etc.
3. “The conclusion....of cervix cancer” is not clear; it is ambiguous.

Abstract III

This research was carried out based on the phenomena that existed in class XI of SMA Negeri 1 BlangJerango, showing the low attitude of organizational leadership in students. That is due to the lack of services provided by BK teachers especially group guidance services on leadership. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of group counseling with self-talk techniques on organizational leadership attitudes of BlangJerango 1 High School student organizations. This type of research used in this research is experimental research. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire with 40 items. The population in this study were 140 students, while a sample of 10 students using purposive sampling

technique. Data collection used in this study consisted of pre-test and post-test data.

Based on the results of research and discussion of the results of the t-test it is known that the results of $t_{count} = 2.93$ means $2.93 > 1.812$ at a significant level of 5%, then the hypothesis that reads "there is an influence of group counseling services with self talk on the leadership attitudes of student organizations in high school Negeri 1 BlangJerango Academic Year 2018/2019 "at a significant level of 5% is acceptable. It can be concluded that the group guidance service with the self talk technique gives an influence on the leadership attitude of student organizations in SMA Negeri 1 BlangJerango.

Corrections:

Grammar :

1. class XI → Grade XI
2. “attitude of...” → attitude toward...
3. “while a sample of 10 students using...” should be “a sample of 10 students used...”
4. “a sample of 10 students” → 10 students are not one sample.
5. “The population.....were...” should be “The population....was...”
6. “Data collection” → the noun, “data” is the plural form of ‘datum’, thus, it cannot be used as an adjective; it should be “the collection of data,” or “The data were collected by using...”
7. “...it is known” should be “it was found”
8. “that the results of tcount” should be “that tcount”
9. “a significant level” should be “the significance level”
10. ‘It can...’ should be “It could...”
11. “in SMA Negeri I” → wrong preposition; it should be at SMA Negeri I”

Diction:

1. “gives an influence” should be

- “had the influence”
2. “in high school I” should be “at SMA Negeri I”

Word Order:

1. “the low attitude.....students.” → attitude toward students’ organizational leadership.

Style

1. “This type of research used in this research...” redundant. Omit “in this research” since the reader knows that “this type of research is in this research.
2. “The instrument used in this research” Again, omit “in this research.”
3. “The population in this study”. Omit “in this study”
4. “That is...” should be “It was...”
5. “Data collection in this study...” Omit “in this study”
6. “Based on the results of research and discussion of the results...” is not good English style. It should be “Based on the result of t-test,...”
7. “...that reads.....is acceptable” → wordy. It should be “the hypothesis is acceptable.”
8. “then” should be “which indicated that...”
9. “student organizational..... should be in capital letters.”

Abstract IV

The objectives of the study were to analysis the effect of industrial reformation in England toward social life and how the individual freedom to determine his choice in a relationship with one another in the Novel. The method applied in this study was qualitative research. Data were obtained from the novel Persuasion which consist of twenty four chapter. Then, it also was taken from books, author’s biography and other references related to the study.

The novel titled “Persuasion” by Jane Austen. After analyzing the data, it was found that the effect of industrial Reformation there were industrial freedom, the role of women in controlling finance in the family and Rising social status. The result showed that the characters in the novel, Sir Walter Elliot expected son in law who equaled with him but his daughter did not accept the proposal of a captain Wentworth to be granted for a while. Industrial Reformation change in the life of a captain to the rich man, the true love making Anna and Wentworth meet again which was the end was blessed by her Father and Wentworth rich people, there were no differences of class. Development of industrial changed the state of shipping economics and they lived happily.

Corrections:

Grammar :

1. “The objective of the study should be “The Objective of the study was...”
2. “to analysis” should be “to analyze”
3. “....consist of... should be “consists of”
4. “...twenty four chapter”... should be twenty four chapters...
5. “Data were obtained.... Then it was also...” should be “they were also...”
6. “author’s biography” should be “the author’s biography”
7. “The novel titled...” should be “The novel was entitled...”
8. “Persuasion” should be Persuasion or **Persuasion**
9. “...the effect of industrial Reformation there were ” should be “the..... effect of the industrial reformation was that there were ”...
10. “no dfferences of class”should be “no differences in class”.

Diction:

1. “Skripsi” should be translated

Word Order: -

Style

1. "An Analysis.....Persuasion → All prepositions in this phrase should be in small letters
2. "titles of any novels, short stories, drama, or the like are itilized; thus, Persuasion
3. "English Literature Faculty..." What English Literature? Department or Study Program?
4. "Faculty Of Letters" preposition "of" is in small letter.
5. "S,S M Hum" should be S.S., M.Hum
6. "Novel" should be in small letters.
7. "...in the family" should be in families..."
8. "...that the characters in the novel, Sir Walter Elliot expected son in law..." The entire sentence is ambiguous. his son in law to be?

Abstract V

The existence of three mining companies held in North Sumatera Province, there are Martabe Agincourt Resources Ltd at Batangtoru District of South Tapanuli Regency, Sorikmas Mining Ltd at Nagajuang District of Mandailing Regency, and Dairi Prima Mineral Ltd at Silimapungga-pungga District of Dairi Regency have positive and negative impacts as to traditional communities. In the other hand, it could generate social problem such as social polarization, escalation tension of social conflict, social prejudice, and the diffusion between societal groups regarding to the land compensation. These research is aimed to tracking the map of social conflict that due to operation of mining companies that parallel with traditional societies positioning. Then to classify conflict resources, to describe the dynamic of community institution, as well as to design the participation yield models of traditional community that cooperation with mining company. In the end, these

research will trying to integrate the strengthening social culture aspects of traditional society with community empowerment models as the strategic of social conflict resolution scheme between traditional society and the mining companies in North Sumatera Province.

Corrections:

Grammar :

1. "The existence , there are..." The existence...→verb.
2. "...there are..... have positive and...."
3. "...impacts as to... should "...be impacts on..."
4. "In the other hand,..." should be "On the other hand,..."
5. "...social problem..." should be "...social problems."
6. "...between societal groups..." should be "among societal groups."
7. "...regarding to..." "to" should be omitted
8. "These research.." should be "This research".
9. "...is aimed to tracking..." should be "...is aimed to track..."
10. "no dfferences of class" should be "no differences in class".
11. "...conflict that due to..." should be "...conflict that is due to..."
12. "...due to operation of mining..." should be "...due to the operation of..."
13. "...operation of...that parallel..." should be "...operation of...that parallels..." or "...that was parallel with..."

Diction:

1. "mining companies held..." Omit "held" since it is not needed.

Word Order:

1. "...with traditional societies positioning." Should be "...with traditional positioning societies."

Style: -

Abstract VI

The objective of this research were:(1) to describe about the comparison of feminism movement between Obama’s era and Trump’s era (2) to explain the impact of the problem of feminism of the main character in the novel “After you”. In this case, the study used a descriptive qualitative method to classify and analysis the data. There are some steps that we read the novel in order to get full understanding what the story is about, observed, and then identifying. The comparison of the feminism movement between Obama’s and Trump’s era in the novel ‘After You’ by Jojo moyes, the data consisted some data which showed the comparison of feminism movement, and some impact of feminism problem of character in this novel named Louise Clark. We as the researcher hopes that this research could be worth for all student who study novel and become the source for the learning material.

Corrections:

Grammar :

1. “The objective.... were...” should be “The objective...was...”
2. “...to describe about...” should be “...to describe + object..”
3. “...the impact of... of feminism..” should be “...the impact of...on feminism.”
4. “Jojo moyes is the name of a person. It should be Jojo Moyes.
5. ““The comparison..., the data..., Loise Clark.” This is not a sentence; it is a fragment (no verb?)
6. “some impact” should be “some impacts”
7. ”...to classify and analysis the data” should be ”...to classify and analyze...”
8. “consisted some data” should be “consisted of some..”
9. “...of character” ..should be.. “of the character,...”

10. “.in this novel named...” should be “in this novel,...” Omit “named”.
11. ”We as the researcher...” We + plural form.
12. “all student” should be “all students”

Diction: -

Word Order: -

Style

1. “...Trump’s era (2)... ” should be “...Trump’s era, (2)...”
2. “After you” should be italicized (without quotation mark).
3. “in the novel...” should be “in the novel,....’
4. “There are some steps that we read the novel...” is not an English style.
5. “to get..., observed, and...identifying.” not parallel. It should be “to get..., to observe, and to identify...”
6. “...who study novel and become...” is not an English style. It should be “...who study novel become...”

Table 1: Total of Errors in the Six Abstracts, Based on Four Items

No	Abstract	grammar	diction	word order	style	total
1	I	8	1	1	3	13
2	II	11	4	3	3	21
3	III	11	3	1	9	24
4	IV	12	1	0	8	21
5	V	21	1	1	0	23
6	VI	13	0	0	6	19
Total		76	10	6	29	121

The average error in the six abstracts is 30.25%. Based on the Table above, it was found that most of the errors found in abstracts written by undergraduate students at Muslim

Nusantara Al-Washilyah University, Medan was grammatical errors 62.8% followed by style 24%, diction 8.26%, and word order 4.96% so that most of the errors were found in grammar 73 (62.8%), followed by style 29 (24%). It seems that the students have difficulties in mastering English grammar or structure. They find it hard to understand since they are focused on their mother tongue while they are learning English. It could be seen from errors they had made in the style (29). Therefore, the problems found in the errors above had significant influence on determining and getting accurate meanings in the process of translation.

4. CONCLUSION

From the findings and discussion above, it could be concluded that most of the undergraduate students in Muslim Nusantara Al-Washilyah University, Medan. have difficulties in writing their abstracts in English, especially in grammar and styles so that the students have great difficulties in determining accurate meaning. It is recommended that training in writing good abstracts according to what has been expected be performed regularly since a translator should not merely translate but has to pay his attention to various aspects in order that the result of his translation does not deviate from the source language. It is also recommended that English instructors find a solution to this problem; for example, they propose to the authorities to revise the curriculum of English teaching the college and university levels. Besides that, the management of university should provide

supplementary English lessons for the students of non-English department.

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