



**THE ACCURACY IN INDONESIAN-ENGLISH
TRANSLATION OF UNDERGRADUATE FINAL PROJECT
ABSTRACTS OF PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS IN
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG**

Final Project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree
of Sarjana Pendidikan in English Language Education

by

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APPROVAL

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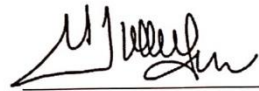
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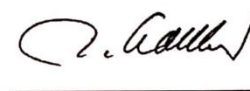
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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Atika Septia Mahardini, declare that the final project entitled *The Accuracy in Indonesian-English Translation of Undergraduate Final Project Abstracts of Psychology Students in Universitas Negeri Semarang* is my work and has not been submitted in any form of another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of education territory. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in this text, and a list of references is given in the references.

Semarang, August 10, 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a stylized, cursive script that is difficult to decipher but appears to be the name of the author.

Atika Septia Mahardini

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Hard work is the sum of daily efforts”

This final project is dedicated to:

- 1) Myself.
- 2) My mother and sisters.
- 3) My best friends.

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First and foremost, I, as the writer of this final project, would like to express her gratitude to Allah SWT, The Beneficent, The Merciful, and The Guide during the process of study. This final project would never be done without the blessings of The Almighty.

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Atika Septia Mahardini

ABSTRACT

Mahardini, Atika Septia. 2020. *The Accuracy in Indonesian-English Translation of Undergraduate Final Project Abstracts of Psychology Students in Universitas Negeri Semarang*. Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Semarang. The Advisor: Prof. Dr. Januarius Mujiyanto, M.Hum.

Keywords: accuracy, Indonesian-English translation, undergraduate final project abstract.

This study aims to describe the achievement of word, phrase, clause, and sentence level accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students' in Universitas Negeri Semarang. A descriptive qualitative design is applied considering the objective of this study. By using the documentation method, data in the form of 568 words, 302 phrases, 49 clauses, and 191 sentences were collected. The data were analyzed using Nababan's Translation Accuracy Assessment (2012). In conclusion, the accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students in Universitas Negeri Semarang mostly achieved level 3 or accurate level in word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Even though the number of translations that achieved level 3 (accurate) is outnumbering the translations that achieved level 2 (less accurate) and 1 (inaccurate), we cannot ignore the fact that psychology students still make a mistake in translating any word, phrase, clause, or sentence in their undergraduate final project abstract. Any small mistake in translation might mislead the reader. Therefore, psychology students in Universitas Negeri Semarang need more practice in translating their undergraduate final project abstract, considering how important it is for the reference of future research.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter introduces the study through its six subchapters: background of the study, the reason to choose the topic, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language for a nation is like its characteristics. When the world has a large number of countries, it means many languages exist as a tool of communication. There are 7,111 languages spoken in the world from 2019 onwards (Ethnologue, 2019). On the other hand, 40% of the world population only speaks one language (monolingual), and people who speak two languages with equal fluency (bilingual) are the most prevalent in the world (43%) (ilanguages.org, 2018). Based on that, we can assume there are more than 7,000 languages that each individual does not understand.

It is safe to say that if there is no language, there is no active society. A language is a communication device used by everyone in everyday activities as a way of communicating information and opinions to others (Rabiah, 2012). To grasp the information, if it comes in a different language, it has to go through a translation process. The translation is “converting the meaning of a text into another language in the form that the author meant” (Newmark, 1988). Translation, in general, aims to procreate texts from various disciplines, including

literary, science, religion, and philosophy, in another language and make them relevant to more extensive readers (Ordudari, 2007).

English is well-known as the international language in many fields. At this moment, “non-native speakers of English outnumber native speakers with 3 to 1” (Crystal, 2012). The number of English speakers in Asia alone is almost has reached 350 million or thereabouts the joint numbers of the United States, Britain, and Canada (Power, 2005). The education system in Indonesia requires students to learn English in primary and secondary school, so Indonesian students have learned English for approximately twelve years before entering university.

To complete their final year academic papers, university students in Indonesia need to get the abstract of their final undergraduate project translated to English. Although every student has learned English more than ten years during primary and secondary school, some students still do not master English enough to translate their own abstract. As a result, students use other ways to translate their abstracts without paying attention to the accuracy of the translated text. Some of them ask help from translators; some of them do it on their own using machine translators like Google Translate or Bing.

Students do not always request for a professional translator to do the translation of their abstract. Some translators are not specialized in academic text. Based on Bailey (2011), an abstract is part of academic text, and it has a specific format and features. It makes the quality of the translated abstract is not as good and accurate as we expected.

The other way students could take is using a machine translator. It provides fast and free translation services. However, many of them are unaware of the inaccuracy that Google Translate or other machine translators tend to make. Research by Napitupulu (2017) mentioned lexicosemantics, tense, preposition, word order, active-passive voice, distribution, and use of verb group are errors that frequently happen in the Translation of Indonesian-to-English Abstracts by Google Translate.

An abstract is one of the essential parts of the research. It is a kind of short condensed text to represent the whole text (Sukirmiyadi et al., 2014). Other researchers and writers read the abstract first and use it as a reference for their studies. That is enough for the reason why people must write and translate abstracts well, or else it will mislead the readers.

To avoid misunderstanding, accuracy in translation is very crucial. As explained by Rahimy (2004), accuracy is an appropriate and thorough interpretation of the source message and the delivery as precisely as possible. Accuracy leads to a question of whether a transfer message from the source to the target language is as well in the target language (Azirovi et al., 2016), and that question leads the researcher to begin this study.

Students who are required to provide the abstract of their final undergraduate project in English and Indonesian are students from non-English majors. What is most important is the number of comparative analysis of cross-discipline final projects abstract have increased from 2011 up to now (Zi, 2017). It means many researchers notice how people pay less attention to the abstracts of

students from non-English majors, even to the ones that have specific terminologies like physics, biology, chemistry, economy, geography, accounting, psychology, and so on.

Because studies about the accuracy of Indonesian-English translation abstracts in psychology students' undergraduate final projects remain unexplored, the researcher, as an English student, wants to conduct it. The research will use 13 abstracts in final undergraduate projects from psychology students in Universitas Negeri Semarang to complete this research as the final project. The researcher will assess the accuracy of their translation using the Translation Accuracy Assessment by Nababan (2012).

1.2 Reason to Choose the Topic

The topic I would like to propose is *The Accuracy in Indonesian-English Translation of Undergraduate Final Project Abstracts of Psychology Students in Universitas Negeri Semarang*.

The reasons why the researcher chooses the topics are below:

1. Studies about psychology students' abstracts in their final undergraduate projects are still unexplored. There are studies about abstract, but the researcher did not find ones about a specific subject. The researcher found this challenging and decided to give a shoot.
2. Psychology has its terminology, and people must translate it accurately to avoid misunderstanding. Other subjects have particular terminologies like mathematics, physics, biology, and engineering. The researcher found

studies related to mathematics, physics, biology translation studies; it means other researchers already conducted studies related to those subjects. Considering that psychology also has special terms, the researcher chose psychology.

3. Considering how vital abstract is in research, it is necessary to know if it is accurate so the readers can rely on the abstract before using the research as a reference. Before choosing one research report or book as a reference, people usually read the abstract for a brief explanation. If the writer does not translate the abstract accurately, it might mislead the readers. That is why the researcher chose this topic.
4. Accuracy is one of translation quality. If the translator translates accurately, the actual message from the source language would be delivered accurately as well. It is crucial to keep the real meaning. Among the three translation quality aspects proposed by Nababan (2012), the researcher personally thinks accuracy is the most crucial. That is the reason why the researcher chose to research accuracy.

1.3 Statements of the Problem

In line with the background and the reasons, the statements of the problem are the following:

1. How is the achievement of word-level accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students' in Universitas Negeri Semarang?

2. How is the achievement of phrase-level accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students' in Universitas Negeri Semarang?
3. How is the achievement of clause-level accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students in Universitas Negeri Semarang?
4. How is the achievement of sentence-level accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students' in Universitas Negeri Semarang?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study that the researcher would like to obtain are:

1. To describe the achievement of word-level accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students' in Universitas Negeri Semarang.
2. To describe the achievement of phrase-level accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students' in Universitas Negeri Semarang.
3. To describe the achievement of clause-level accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students' in Universitas Negeri Semarang.

4. To describe the achievement of sentence-level accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students' in Universitas Negeri Semarang.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The researcher expects the analysis result to give advantages, which are in the following:

1. The result of the study will be useful for another researcher who is interested in researching the same topic of translation accuracy.
2. The result of the study will acknowledge the accuracy of the abstract in psychology students' undergraduate thesis.
3. The result of the study will be useful for psychology teachers who teach using English, English teachers who teach English as a foreign language (EFL) or English as a second language (ESL) to psychology students.
4. The result of the study will be useful for undergraduate students who are doing the final project to know how accurate their abstract translation should be.

1.6 Outline of the Study

This final project consists of five chapters:

Chapter 1 is the Introduction. It introduces the study through its six subchapters: background of the study, the reason to choose the topic, statements

of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter 2 is a Review of Related Literature. It presents the literature that is related to the study by discussing three subchapters: a review of previous studies, a review of theoretical studies, and theoretical framework.

Chapter 3 is the Research Methodology. It discusses the method used in this study in five subchapters: research design, objects of the study, source of data, method of data collection, and method of data analysis.

Chapter 4 is Results and Discussion. It discovers the result of the study and discusses the results.

Chapter 5 is the Conclusion and Suggestion. It concludes the whole research and gives the suggestion related to the problem based on the results.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the literature related to the study by discussing three subchapters: a review of previous studies, a review of theoretical studies, and theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of the Previous Studies

There have been several studies related to the topic discussed in this research. The following researches are some that have a relation with the researcher's topics about accuracy in translation.

2.1.1 Translation Quality

House (2001) described the approach to evaluate translation in three different ways. It arose from the idea that meaning has various concepts and roles in translation. The study introduced an essential difference between linguistic analysis and social judgment in translation evaluation.

A translation study by Savitri, Suparman, and Yufrizal (2018) has the objective of exploring the students' translation quality in translating YSEALI text. The researchers used Nababan's scale of translation quality to analyze the data. The result indicated that the translation quality was between good and poor. The levels of readability and acceptability were past 50%. The accurate and less accurate data had the same percentage.

Akhiroh (2013) intended to examine and describe the translation technique and its effect on the translation quality of international news in *Seputar Indonesia* daily. The results show that some translation techniques offer a positive impact on translation quality. The translation quality has low accuracy because of the excessive use of deletion and addition techniques.

A thesis by Hanifah (2017) has the purpose of explaining the accuracy of the students' translation work in the English Education Department IAIN Surakarta. The research subject was 40 seventh-semester students who took the TTA class in IAIN Surakarta. It concluded that most of the students translated the text accurately and acceptably. However, some texts or sentences are less accuracy and acceptability.

A study by Sahrain (2017) aims to evaluate the quality of the translation in the Badung Bali bilingual tourism booklet that contains culture terms. Nababan et al.'s TQA model assesses the translation quality, and it reveals that the translation is accurate, readable, and acceptable.

A study by Siregar (2016) examines the influence translation ideology has on the quality of translation. Data collection applied a questionnaire to find out the quality of the translation. The results showed the accuracy of the translation (86.51%), acceptability (94.19%), and readability (95.58%).

The research by Simatupang and Silalahi (2013) aims to examine the effect of translation techniques on the accuracy and clarity of ICT books. The outcome of this study shows that translation techniques affect accuracy. The

researcher recommended some excellent techniques to translate accurate and clarified bilingual ICT books.

Ardi (2016), in his study, aims to report the impact of translation techniques on accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The researcher took "Asal-usul Elite Minangkabau Modern: Responses terhadap Kolonial Belanda Abad XIX / XX" and its text source "The Minangkabau Responses to the Dutch Colonial Rule in the Nineteenth Century" as objective data. The score is considered suitable for accuracy (3, 33).

In his journal, Mujiyanto (2013) dealt with the use of relevant literacy to analyze any source text as a basis for producing a target text by transferring meaning and reconstructing language that fulfills the aspects of readability, accuracy, and naturalness. People have debated about academic literacy throughout the scientific disciplines for a long time. These debates have culminated in a sort of understanding of how we apply it in the scientific disciplines fields in the minds of people. In the context of translation, we doubt how the importance of this stuff is for an exhaustive study of the text for inter-language rendering.

Jiménez-Crespo (2015) compares the quality in a corpus of Obama's speeches by official White House translations and by online media. It aims to find out the effect of the Internet's immediacy on the fuzzy notion of quality of translation.

Another journal by Yolanda and Yuliasri (2016) aims to find out the kinds of translation techniques used and to determine the quality of Tolkien's *The Hobbit* from translation. The results of the analysis found 243 puns, and the translation accuracy analysis reveals 56 accurate translations and 187 less-accurate translations.

A doctoral thesis by Fitria (2015) aims to identify the types of translation techniques from English to Indonesian subtitles, to assess the most prevalent type of translation technique, and to explain the quality of the translation of the Doraemon "Stand By Me" film from English to Indonesian subtitles in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. The result shows that the higher percentage is accurate in translation quality assessment in translation accuracy. The higher percentage is acceptable for the acceptability of the translation. The higher percentage is readable in translation readability.

2.1.2 Accuracy in Translation

Darissurayya (2015) investigated the accuracy of the English-Indonesian Detective Conan manga scanlation and how it is not the same as the official Japanese-Indonesian translation. As a result, the researcher found that printed manga was more accurate than the scanlation.

Nadhianti (2016) tried to find out Google Translate's accuracy level in English-Bahasa Indonesia and vice versa. The result shows that Google Translate is an inaccurate translator. Under the assumption that Google Translate's percentage of accurate translations that were respectively 49.1% and 37.1%. The

numbers are below 50%, which means that most sentences translated by Google Translate have the inaccuracy indicators.

Jayanti (2015) aimed to identify out what cultural words are in the short story, describe the translation process, and, through her study, examine the accuracy of meaning in cultural terms. The translation of cultural words into Ziarah Lebaran's short story proved accurate.

A journal article by Sari (2017) aims the research to explain the translation procedures used to translate the words of physics and to determine their consistency in the Senior High School Year XI Physics Bilingual Book. The most accurate and used translation method was equivalence, preceded by calque and transposition.

The translation shift investigated by Denny and Putri (2018) occurs in the Instagram caption of Museum Macan and the accuracy of their translation. Three evaluators rate the accuracy of the caption, and all of them are experts in translation.

Research by Sipayung (2018) aims to establish the dominant translation shift, method, and its influence in translation accuracy. Terms, phrases, clauses, sentences from bilingual history textbooks are the objective data. One of the results of this research indicates that the changeover of the impact unit and the free translation process affect the lack of accuracy of the degree of translation: 2.38. The accuracy of the translation is missing in 60% of the bilingual history textbook.

Sudirman's work (2016) articulates equivalence forms involving various elements in translation. Accuracy and clarity of translation equivalents affect in more effective transmission of the messages. If the content of the target language does not fit the source language, there is no clear-cut interpretation conveyed; the accuracy of the words makes the translation odd because it did not match the semantic elements of the source language.

Azirovi, Syafei, and Fitrawati (2016) aimed to identify the accuracy of natural science text translated by students in the English Department 2013 and to describe their accuracy problems. The findings showed that 30 students translated biology text less accurately, 12 students translated physics text less accurately, and 31 students translated chemistry text less accurately. The rest translated inaccurately. No student translated accurately.

Purnomo (2015) attempted to determine the kinds and accuracy of transposition and modulation techniques to translate tourism texts. Three professional raters graded the translation results. The findings suggest that both techniques may be essential to translation strategies.

Kurniati, Hamzah, and Saun (2016) analyzed the students' translation accuracy work of a news item. This research also focuses on the errors made by the students that affect accuracy. Research findings indicate that 91.43 percent of students are at a less accurate level.

A study conducted by Pangestu (2018) aims to investigate the accuracy of the translation of tenses in the Indonesian novel version *The Princess Diaries*.

There are seven tenses found. The study found that all tense translation in the translated Indonesian novel was accurate.

One of the aims of a Safei, Haryanto, and Saliya (2018) research is to find out the accuracy of an English translation of the short story into Indonesian. The researcher used a purposive sampling technique and opted for class VIII-11 consisting of 40 students. The results showed that the naturalness and accuracy of the students' short story translation entitled *The Proud Lion* gained a score of 7-8 from 30 students with the classification "almost completely successful," and ten students gained a score of 5-6 with the classification "adequate."

The aim of Nurjanah (2020) is to show the accuracy of the students in translating nonfinite at IAIN Metro between the fifth semester. It focused on issue recognition that describes students have a low motivation to learn English. Finally, after examining the data, it can be concluded that when the translation is nonfinite, the students have made several types of accuracy.

Nugroho (2011) conducted a study that must evaluate the song's accuracy, acceptability, and readability as one of the problem formulations. The accuracy-related result found is two accurate data, eight quite-accurate data, but others have errors of importance, and five are inaccurate.

Setiawan (2018) focuses on determining the accuracy in the film subtitle "Captain America: Civil War," which Lebah Ganteng translated. The writer evaluated the translation of subtitles using Nababan 's accuracy-rating assessment.

In her research, Sukmarinie (2015) has an objective to explain the accuracy of the meaning of the film texts in English – Bahasa Indonesia 'Alice in Wonderland.' More than half of the aggregate data the researcher finds, in this case, are accurate. The accurate parameter had 208 aggregate data objects, comprising 65% of the total data and thus was the dominant parameter in this research.

2.1.3 Abstract Translation

Sukirmiyadi, Tarjana, and Nababan (2014) conducted a study aimed at analyzing and describing the resulting quality of the dissertation's abstract translation according to its accuracy. There are three issues to be answered in the research: writing format, the accuracy level of the result, the abstract structure, and its text coherence. From the results, the conclusion is that the target text's average accuracy score was under the abstract structure and classified as less accurate.

Napitupulu (2017) aims to evaluate the errors in the abstracts translated by Google Translate concerning the model of error analysis in Keshavarz (1999). On the sentence line, the researcher compared the data, and any terms or phrases found to have errors are analyzed. The findings showed that lexicosemantic as the overriding error found in abstract translations had affected the abstract content. Some words were mistranslated and did not match the original text meaning.

A study by Fitria (2018) aims to find the translation techniques and the most prevalent one in the translation of the Edunomika STIE AAS Surakarta

journal abstracts in Vol 2, No 01 (2018). The finding shows five translation techniques, and the most prevalent was Transposition / Shift.

Simanjuntak (2019) aims to explain the quality of the translated text of English Idioms Errors Made by Jordanian EFL, Undergraduate Students abstract. Three raters rated the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of the translated text. Based on the results, the average accuracy score is 1.97, and it proved that Google Translate's translation of the abstract had been rated nearly of good quality.

2.1.4 Terminology Translation

There are some studies related to terminology translation. The researcher did not find any study about psychology terms translation, but there are several terminology translation studies conducted in other fields.

Yusran (2017) attempts to assess Google's error in translating the text from English to Indonesian into another legal terminology of the 1789 Constitution of the United States of America with revisions by 1992. It also provides several definitions of institutional and political concepts. The findings reveal that Google Translate had several errors when it came to translating legal terms. It is challenging to expect Google Translate to interpret legal terms entirely since it can not identify variations in the legal system that is distinct in one country. It indicates that Google Translate translation is still required for professional translators to review it.

Anggraini (2017) aims to advance the compilation and confirmation of the Indonesian anatomical terminology to translate the anatomy textbooks in English. The anatomical vocabulary comes mainly from ancient languages, Latin. The Latin difference makes English language textbooks favored. Many publishers extensively translated English-based anatomy textbooks into Indonesian, but there is no established anatomical terminology translation into English.

Mulyanah (2020) aims at explaining the technique of translating terms from English into Indonesian. This descriptive research employed fifty details from the language used in Indonesia's latest billboards, announcements, and signs. The findings suggest several specific approaches in data translation. The highest frequency is the translation strategy using unrelated words by paraphrase. The researcher expects the study to contribute to those needing accurately given formal Indonesian translation.

Rongre (2018) attempts to explain the usage of translation methods and their effect on the accuracy and acceptability of medical terminology in the Foundation Module: the midwife in the community. The standard evaluation of the translation's accuracy rating showed a generally accurate of 80.24% and acceptability evaluation of 86.53%. Mostly the methods used to translate medical terminology have a significant impact on the degree of accuracy and acceptability of the text, as the methods used to convey the same knowledge from the original into the acceptable target language.

From the previous studies above, we can conclude that many researchers proposed a topic about quality in translation, especially accuracy. It is not only

conducted in academic writing but also non-academic fields. There are many kinds of assessing translation quality criteria, but the researcher of this study chose to use Nababan's criteria because it covers the word, technical term, phrase, clause, and sentence accuracy assessment.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

A review of the theoretical study presents theories underlying issues or reference of this study to guide and keep the study on the right track.

2.2.1 Definition of Translation

There are various definitions of translation because many experts contributed their ideas related to translation. Simpson and Weiner (1989) defined translation as a written or spoken rendering into another language of the meaning. Newmark (1988) has a similar way of defining translation, "rendering the meaning of a text in another language in the manner in which the author intended it." Simpson and Weiner (1989) and Newmark (1988) describe translation as a rendering process from one language to another.

Newmark (1988) defined translation as an attempt in one language to replace the written message with the same message in another. Another translation theory by Nida (1975) explains that the translation process needs to produce, in meaning and style, the closest natural equivalent. Both Newmark (1988) and Nida (1975) emphasize translation's interpretation of similarity in the context.

From those following references, the researcher concludes that translation is the process of rendering a text into the closest natural equivalent of the source language to the target language in meaning and style.

2.2.2 Translation Process

The process is a part of every work, including translation. The activity of translating one language to another requires knowledge and skill because the cultural background is also an aspect that we need to look after besides meaning, idea, and message. Nida (1975) explains three steps of the translation process: 1) Analyzing, 2) Transferring, and 3) Restructuring.

1. Analyzing

The first step is analyzing. The translator reads the text source language, understands the meaning, finds the message and tricky words, and gives it a sign. Nida (1975) explains that the analysis process is relatively complex, as it includes a minimum of three sets of characteristics. They are the grammatical relationships between the constituent parts, the referential meanings of the semantic units, and the connotative values of the grammatical structures and semantic units.

2. Transferring

The next step is transferring. After the translator analyzes the text, the translator finds equivalents and translates the text to the target language; this is the main activity in the translation process where translators transfer the idea, meaning, and message to the target language readers.

3. Restructuring

The final step is restructuring. The translator examines the translated text by reading, naturalizing, and rewriting the revision. By doing so, the translator ensures that the final text has the quality of good translation.

2.2.3 *Translation Quality*

There is more than one translation expert, so there is more than one perception of translation quality. Therefore, “it is virtually impossible to devise a universal set of criteria to measure translation quality objectively” (Nerudova, 2012). There is no exact requirement to determine if the translation is good or bad. House (2015) explains that to evaluate the translation quality presupposes the translation theory. If we have different concepts of translation quality, we will have a different way to evaluate or assess it.

According to Larson (1984), three main aspects to evaluate the quality of translation are accuracy, clarity, and naturalness. She explains that the translator should produce a translation that makes target readers understand the meaning, message, and ideas accurately, clearly, and naturally without any missing or adding information about the source text. According to Larson (1984), accurate translation is if the original text message completely diverts into the target language, no distorting, and no sentence reordering in that translation. Unfortunately, she does not provide a specific translation quality assessment.

A similar idea is proposed by Nababan (2012), which is accuracy, acceptability, and readability. He also proposes an assessment for translation

quality. Both Larson (1984) and Nababan (2012) mention accuracy as the first aspect, indicates that accuracy is crucial in translation because it is related to meaning. Satria (2014) supported by saying, “meaning is an essential element in translation.” Besides, based on theories by Larson (1984) and Nababan (2012), the researcher considers clarity and readability as a universal aspect. It is about how ordinary people can easily understand a translated text. Meanwhile, if the target readers feel strange about how the translation text sounds or if the text sounds foreign, it has something to do with naturalness and acceptability. Both aspects and quality assessment by Nababan (2012) will be used by the researcher to conduct the study entitled “The Accuracy in Indonesian-English Translation in Undergraduate Final Project Abstracts of Psychology Students in Universitas Negeri Semarang.”

2.2.4 *Definition of Abstract*

When we are interested in a research report or a final project for a longer work or reference, we read the abstract to decide whether we will invest our time in it or not. Besides the research report and final project, Gilbert (1985) said that abstract is a simplified version of the original written work. In line with Gilbert (1985), Kilborn (1998) adds some points in the definition; The abstract is a simplified version of writing which highlights the key points, explains the content and scope of the writing concisely, and reviews the content of the writing in an abbreviated way.

From the definitions above, we can conclude that the abstract is a simplified version of a larger project that highlighted the key points covered, explains the content and scope of the writing concisely, and reviews the content of the writing in an abbreviated way.

2.2.5 *Structure of Abstract*

An abstract is “writing that usually contains about 100-300 words to summarize an article or research paper” (Brown, 1988). It has three major parts of the general structure, from 100-300 words: opening, body, and closing. The opening says of a short description of the topics or titles and why to select it. The body part of the abstract describes all the things the researcher has done to perform the study, the kind of study, or identification, the problem statement, the objectives, and the methodology backed by some theories. The final part is the closing, the end product of the analysis. It includes conclusions, implications, and suggestions where required.

2.2.6 *Word*

Word is an essential aspect of linguistics. It is “the entire set of linguistic forms produced by combining a single base with various inflectional elements without a change in the part of speech elements” (Webster’s dictionary online, 2020). The other dictionary by Cambridge (2020) defines the word as “a single unit of language that has meaning and can be spoken or written.” From two definitions stated, we can conclude word as the entire set of linguistic forms that have meaning and can be spoken or written.

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010), parts of speech are separated into two parts, content words as the significant parts of speech and function words as the minor parts of speech. Content words consist of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs; function words consist of pronouns, wh-words, articles, auxiliary verbs, prepositions, intensifiers, conjunctions, and particles.

2.2.7 *Phrase*

Some words gathered together can make a phrase. It is defined by Webster's dictionary online (2020) as "a word or group of words forming a syntactic constituent with a single grammatical function. It is a group of words that is part of, rather than the whole of, a sentence" (Cambridge dictionary online, 2020). We can conclude that phrase is a word or group of words forming a syntactic constituent with a single grammatical function as a part of a sentence. The word "nice" and "shirt" has its meaning, but if we gather them together, "nice shirt," it still has acceptable meaning.

According to Delahunty and Garvey (2010), there are five types of phrase, which are adverb phrase (e.g., very incredibly, very tenderly), prepositional phrase (e.g., on his house, of this country), adjective phrase (e.g., very convenient, quite angry), noun phrase (e.g., red shirt, some peanuts), and verb phrase (e.g., have been played, is playing).

2.2.8 *Clause*

Just like the phrase, we can find the clause in a sentence. Webster's online dictionary (2020) defines it as "a group of words containing a subject and

predicate and functioning as a member of a complex or compound sentence.” It is “a group of words consisting of a subject and a finite form of a verb” (Cambridge dictionary online, 2020). From two definitions, we can define a clause as a group of words consisting of a subject and a finite form of a verb, which is a member of a complex or compound sentence.

There are three categories of clauses, which are noun clause (e.g., I know what you did last night, “what you did last night” is noun clause), adjective clause (e.g., the girl who was late is my friend, “who was late” is adjective clause), adverb clause (e.g., he got scolded because he ate the cake, “because he ate the cake” is adverb clause), and conditional/if clause.

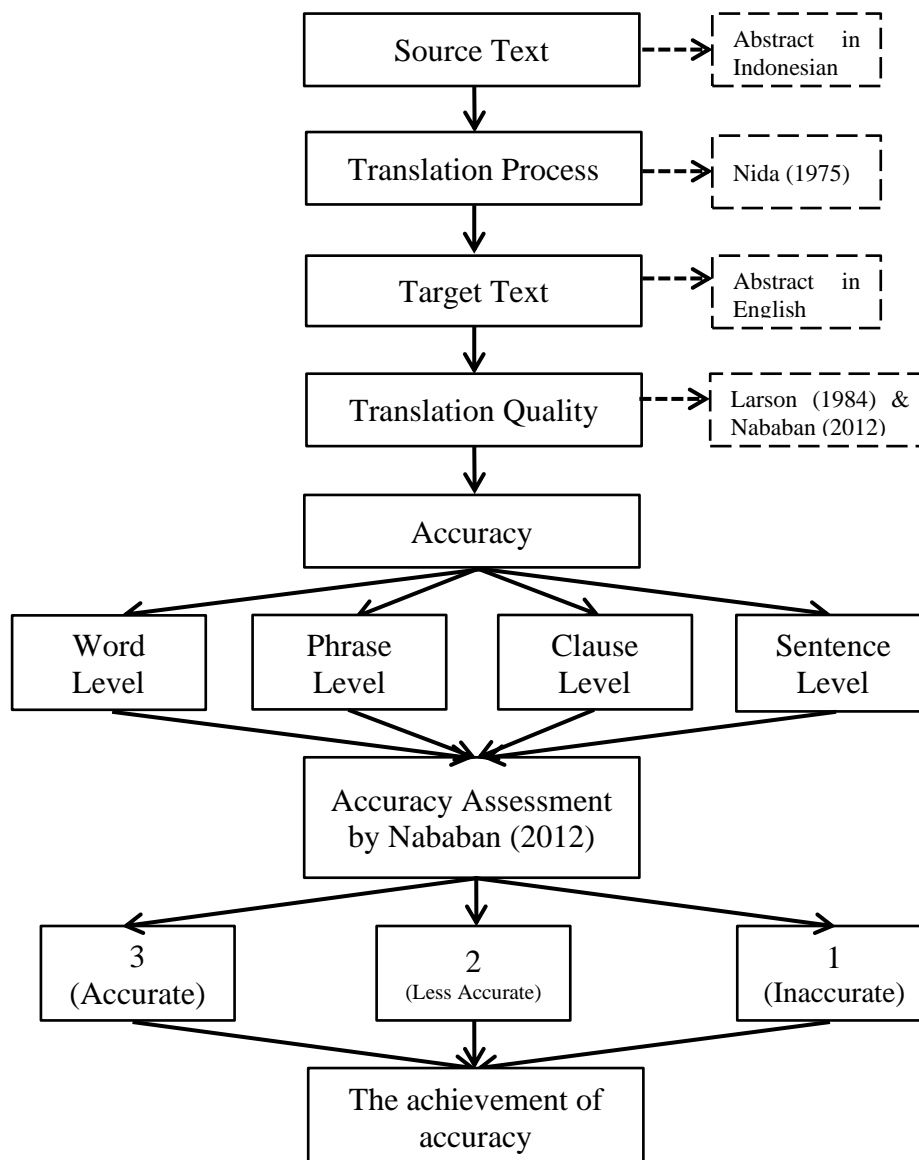
2.2.9 Sentence

Word, phrase, and clause make a sentence. A sentence is “a word, a clause or a phrase or a group of clauses or phrases that form a syntactic unit that expresses emotion or action that usually begins in writing with a capital letter and ends with suitable punctuation of the end and has characteristic patterns of stress, pitch, and pause” (Webster’s dictionary online, 2020). Cambridge dictionary online (2020) also defines sentences in an almost similar manner: “a group of words, usually containing a verb that expresses a thought in various forms and starts with a capital letter when written.” Both dictionaries define a sentence accurately.

According to Andersen (2014), there are four categories of sentences. The first is a simple sentence, which contains one independent clause. The example of

a simple sentence is, “Atika drives her car to her office.” The second category is a complex sentence, which contains two independent clauses, and coordinating conjunction often links them (for, and, nor, but, or, yet, so) and preceded by a comma. The example of a complex sentence is, “Atika drives her car to her office, and her employees greet her.” The third category is a compound sentence, which contains one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses. It will include one subordinating conjunction, a word or phrase that links a dependent clause to an independent clause, at least. The example of a compound sentence is, “As Atika was busy working, she realized she forgot her lunch.” The last one is a compound-complex sentence, which combines complex sentences and compound sentence forms. The example of a compound-complex sentence is, “I try to work harder, but because I do not get enough sleep, I cannot work maximally.”

2.3 Theoretical Framework



The source text is in the form of the Indonesian abstract. After going through a translation process, according to Nida (1975), the target text is translated to English abstract. The translated text must have translation quality. Larson (1984) and Nababan (2012) both mentioned accuracy as an essential

translation quality. The researcher assesses the accuracy of the abstract translation in word, phrase, clause, and sentence level using Accuracy Quality Assessment by Nababan (2012). The reason why the researcher chooses this rating skill is that it covers the word, technical term, phrase, clause, and sentence in its qualitative parameter. The score ranges from 3 (accurate), 2 (less accurate), and 1 (inaccurate), and then the researcher described how it achieved the score.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter concludes the whole research and gives the suggestion related to the problem based on the results.

1.1 Conclusion

Considering how vital the abstract is in research, the researcher begins this study. This study aims to describe the achievement of accuracy in word, phrase, clause, and sentence level in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students' in Universitas Negeri Semarang.

The data were analyzed using Nababan's Translation Accuracy Assessment (2012), which has three levels: Level 3 (accurate), 2 (less accurate), and 1 (inaccurate). If the data achieved level 3 or accurate level, it means the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or texts of the source language is accurately transferred to the target language; there is no meaning distortion at all. Level 2 or less accurate means most of the meanings of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or text of the source language have been accurately transferred to the target language. However, there are still distortions of meaning or translation of double meanings (taxa), or there is an omitted meaning, which disturbs the integrity of the message. If the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or text of the source language is inaccurately transferred to the target language or deleted, it achieves level 1.

The first one is describing the achievement of word-level accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students' in Universitas Negeri Semarang. The word data for this study is classified as noun, verb, adjective, adverb, pronoun, auxiliary verb, preposition, and conjunction. There are 568 words in total. There are 84,85% achieved level 3 of accuracy (accurate), 8,27% achieved level 2, and 7,21% achieved level 1. Most of the words achieved level 3 (accurate) because the meaning is accurately transferred to the target language, and it stays on its form (e.g., noun stays as noun after transferred to target language).

Second is the achievement of phrase-level accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students' in Universitas Negeri Semarang. The phrase data for this study is classified as an adverb phrase, preposition phrase, adjective phrase, noun phrase, and verb phrase. There are 302 phrases in total. There are 75,16% achieved level 3 of accuracy (accurate), 23,84% achieved level 2, and 1,65% achieved level 1. Most of the phrases achieved level 3 (accurate) because the meaning is accurately transferred to the target language, and it stays on its form (e.g., noun phrase stays as noun phrase after transferred to target language).

The next is the achievement of clause-level accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students' in Universitas Negeri Semarang. The clause data for this study is classified as an adverb clause, adjective clause, and noun clause. There are 49 clauses in total. There are 71,42% achieved level 3 of accuracy (accurate), 14,28%

achieved level 2, and 14,28% achieved level 1. Most of the clauses achieved level 3 (accurate) because the meaning is accurately transferred to the target language, and it stays on its form (e.g., adverb clause stays as adverb clause after transferred to target language).

The last one is the achievement of sentence-level accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students' in Universitas Negeri Semarang. The sentence data for this study is classified into simple sentences, complex sentences, compound sentences, and compound-complex sentences. There are 191 sentences in total. There are 75.39% achieved level 3 of accuracy (accurate), 19,89% achieved level 2, and 4,71% achieved level 1. Most of the sentences achieved level 3 (accurate) because the meaning is accurately transferred to the target language, and it stays on its form (e.g., simple sentence stays as simple sentence after transferred to target language).

In conclusion, the accuracy in Indonesian-English translation of undergraduate final project abstracts of psychology students in Universitas Negeri Semarang mostly achieved level 3 or accurate level. Even though the number of translations that achieved level 3 (accurate) is outnumbering the translations that achieved level 2 (less accurate) and 1 (inaccurate), we cannot ignore the fact that psychological students still make a mistake in translating any word, phrase, clause, or sentence in their undergraduate final project abstract. Any small mistake in translation might mislead the reader. Therefore, psychology students in Universitas Negeri Semarang need more practice in translating their

undergraduate final project abstract, considering how important it is for the reference of future research.

1.2 Suggestion

Based on the result of the study and conclusion above, the researcher would give some suggestions.

As have stated before, we cannot ignore any small mistake in translation because it might mislead the readers. Considering how vital an abstract for future research references, it would be great if every researcher gave abstract more attention. Suppose one cannot rely on a machine translator, like Google Translate, because it is a general machine translator. If the author wants to translate it individually, it would be wise to use the dictionary of psychology terminology. Professional translators provide the best service because they know the proper translation methods and appropriate words to use in academic text.

Every research has a limit. For that case, the researcher assessed the data independently. One suggestion for the future researcher who would choose a similar topic, it would be better to ask raters to assess the data and also do research about other translation quality, like readability and acceptability.

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