

## **Analysis of Nursing Student Ability in English Abstract Translation Research**

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### **Abstract**

The translation is an activity that increases students' awareness of the similarities and differences between the grammatical structure of the source language and the target language. Reveals that for a good translation to achieve or meet certain factors such as accuracy, readability, and acceptability. The difference in grammatical structure between the source language and the target language often results in some changes in meaning during the translation process. This research find out the student's ability in English translation and also the accuracy, readability, and acceptability of the results of abstract translations. Method in this research was descriptive qualitative research with total number of population 80 student's abstract translations. The results of research on students' ability to translate from Indonesian into English in terms of accuracy is the total score 16.2, readability total score 17.4, and acceptability is 17.4%. the percentage of the mean score 95.6% with very excellent category. From the analysis of students' abilities in translating from Indonesia to English, the authors found that 80 students who translated abstracts achieved a very good level/excellent. In general, the author concludes that the ability of undergraduate nursing study program students in the 2020/2021 academic year in translating Indonesian into English was very good.

**Keywords:** abstract, nursing student, translation

### **INTRODUCTION**

Since entering the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, the use of language no longer only touches the education sector, but all sectors are now required to have the ability to speak English. Readiness to face the world of global competition requires that every graduate who is printed from every university must have good English language skills at least to be able to read, write and interact directly with native speakers. And all students must have skills in thinking to solve a problem (Kusuma et al., 2017, 27). Students should equip themselves with language skills so that they can compete and get good career opportunities.

So, this study conducted a study of students' English skills in translating Indonesian research abstracts into English. In this study, the authors provide limitations so that the research focuses on the problem to be studied, namely reviewing the results of the translation of student research abstracts taken from final year students majoring in S1 nursing at the Muhammadiyah University of Gombong undergraduate program. The

study in question includes the quality of the translation results which include two aspects of the assessment, namely aspects of accuracy and acceptability. In this study, the lingual units studied were grammatical phrases, clauses, and sentences.

The translation is an activity that increases students' awareness of the similarities and differences between the grammatical structure of the source language and the target language. Nababan (2012:44) reveals that for a good translation to achieve or meet certain factors such as accuracy, readability, and acceptability. The difference in grammatical structure between the source language and the target language often results in some changes in meaning during the translation process. A translator must understand the structure of the source language and the target language well because translation is not only a matter of different choices of words but also of different grammatical structures.

There are many definitions of translation because many experts have their own views from different points of view about the meaning of a translation. Ria Aresta's (2018) translation is a transformation of writing from the source language to the target language. Newmark (1988: 5) states that "translation is translating the meaning of a text into another language according to the author's intent." On the other hand, Newmark quoted in Sudartini (2009: 3) states that "translation is a superordinate term to change the meaning of any utterance from any source language to the target language". According to Larson (1984: 3), there are many problems that occur in the translation process, there are several factors that can influence such as the communication situation, the cultural context of the lexicon source-language text, and grammar.

### **Definition of Abstract**

The word 'abstract' comes from the Latin *abstractum*, which means a shortened form of longer writing. Abstracts are brief summaries of the most important points in a scientific paper such as in a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding, or in-depth analysis of a particular subject, and are often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the purpose of the paper (Gary and Robert, 1993). When used, the abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or manuscript, acting as the entry point for any academic paper or patent application. Related to the previous statement, Day (1998:29) states that the abstract is a mini version of the paper. Abstracts allow professionals to stay current with large volumes of scientific literature. It is also a short summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference, or in-depth analysis on a particular subject and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the purpose of the paper. When used, the abstract always appears at the beginning of the manuscript or manuscript. From the above definition, it can be concluded that an abstract is a brief summary of a larger project (thesis, research report, performance, service project, etc.), the conclusion, or the desired outcome. New paragraph starts here. New paragraph starts here.

### **Definition of Translation**

Some experts argue about the translation of a text in various theories. It is hoped that this theory will help in this research. Some definitions are explained as follows:

At the Oxford Advanced, Learner's Dictionary (Oxford 200 Dictionary) Translation is defined as a process of changing written or spoken words into another language. This definition becomes the main ingredient in doing a translation. This will also be the first assumption when conducting a debate about translation.

According to Larson, Translation is basically a replacement of form. When speaking in the form of a language, it will be translated actually.

### **Translation Process**

According to Sarki (2005: 12-13), the translation process consists of three stages, which are simply called the text comprehension stage, the text translation stage, and the text translation improvement stage. In the first stage, the translator understands the content of the text as a whole, which emphasizes each part of the text. Each word is studied for its meaning because a word can have various meanings depending on its links in the structure of sentences or paragraphs in the text. After studying the text carefully and understanding the message what the next stage wants to convey is the translation of the text into the target language, so that the message can be conveyed properly. The results of the translation are reviewed and reviewed from the point of view of the TL. SL phrases and sentence patterns must be replaced with SL sentence patterns so that the reader feels the translation is in the original language, not as a translation.

### **Types of Translation**

According to Catford in Masduki (2008:3), the types of translation are as follows: 1. The interlinear translation is a word-for-word translation, based on the original language. This translation is useful when one wants to know the form and arrangement of words in the original language line by line, without first studying the source language. Generally, the type of interlinear translation is very difficult to understand the meaning, because the vocabulary is from the target language but the wording and sentences follow the source language. which is excessive in the source language, the form of the original language is maintained as much as possible even though it often feels awkward in its meaning in the target language. 3. Dynamic/functional translation is a translation that maintains the meaning contained in the source language while paying attention to the specificity of the target language.

This translation is also known as idiomatic translation. This translation is very serious in looking for a reasonable and closest equivalent in the target language that can reveal the meaning and function intended in the original language text. Absolute idiomatic translation does not sound like a result of translation but is written like one's own words.

4. An adaptation (adapted translation) is the result of a free translation that emphasizes the message or mandate, but is expressed in one's own words. 5. Cultural translation is

an attempt to translate meaning but adapted to the target culture, often accompanied by information that is linguistically not implicit in the source language. So the contents of the text are re-expressed using their own words according to the cultural context of the translator and the reader who is the target of this translation.

### **Word Selection**

If you want to be a good translator, you must have a fairly wide vocabulary. This is because in translating someone is required to be able to make good, reasonable, acceptable sentences so that they don't sound awkward to read. Therefore, in translating, a translator should analyze each source language word (SL) and then look for the equivalent word to be transferred to the target language (TL). Larson in Halim (2000:14) says that words in one language do not always have equivalents in other languages. There are words whose meaning components overlap. For example, The Contemporary English-Indonesian Dictionary gives meaning to the English word "run". Still, according to Larson, meaning can be divided into 2 types, namely primary and secondary meanings. The primary meaning is the meaning contained in a word when used alone. This meaning is the first meaning that comes to mind and tends to have a reference to a physical situation. The second meaning is secondary meaning, which is the additional meaning of a word in context with other words. For example, the sentence: the boys run (children run) uses the word "run" in its primary meaning. It can also be said: "the motor runs" (the motor runs), the river runs (the river flows), "his nose runs" (he has a cold) using the word "run" as a secondary meaning.

### **Operational Definition**

In this operational definition, the researcher sets three characteristics of assessment in the abstract translation adopted from Nababan (2012: 24,39,57) as follows:

#### **1. Accountability**

Accountability refers to the compatibility of the translated product with the source text. The equivalence of translation products is related to meaning and message. A text can be said to be a good translation product if it has the same meaning and message between the source text and the target text.

#### **2. Acceptability**

Accurate translation products cannot be accepted. Acceptability refers to whether the translated product has followed the rules and norms of the target text. For example, it's normal when a child calls his grandfather by his child's name like How are you, John. The child calls his grandfather's name, John. However, this case will be a problem if it is adapted in Indonesia. Translators must be able to bring norms and rules from the target text

#### **3. Readability**

In translation activities, readability cannot be separated. Readability is not only focused on the source text, but also on the target text. translators must understand the concept of read-only in the source text and target text. A good understanding will make the results of the translation easier for readers to read.

**METHOD**

This research was descriptive qualitative research. This research includes descriptive research because this research begins with collecting data, developing theories, and then finding answers to the problems as the final conclusion. This research is also qualitative because the main data studied are in the form of sentences, not numbers (numeric). While the statistical calculations in this study are only a tool to find the level of students' ability in English. The variables in the study of students' English language skills used student abstracts that had been translated into English which consisted of parameters of wording and use of words used in writing as well as the appropriateness of the meaning of the selected words.

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In analyzing students' ability in translating the abstract, the researcher which consists of background, objectives, methods, results, conclusions, and suggestions, measures it with three aspects, namely accuracy, readability, and acceptability in each sentence that has been translated. The values of accuracy, readability, and acceptability of students can be seen in the table below:

**Table 1.** The Result of Accuracy students' translation abstract

Classification	score	Accuracy					
		Background	Objective	Method	Result	Conclusion	Suggestion
		F	F	F	F	F	F
Accurate	3	49	67	38	19	78	79
Less Accurate	2	39	13	42	41	2	1
Inaccurate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mean Score		16.2=90.4% Very good			

From the results of the accuracy table that gets a value of 3 with accurate translation criteria with clear meanings, there are no omissions and additions or changes in meaning. From this accuracy criteria, we can find the value of students seen from the background who get a value of 2 as many as 39 students or respondents while those who get a value of 3 are 41 students. For the objective, there were 13 students who got 2

points and as many as 67 students got 3 points. For the translation section of the method in the student research abstract, there were 42 students who got 2 points and 38 students who got 3 points. For the result section, there were 41 students who got a score of 2 and 39 students scored 3. For the conclusion section, there were only 2 students who scored 2, and 78 students scored 3. Finally, in the suggestion section, there was only one student who scored 2 and the rest 79 students scored 3. From the table below above, it can be concluded from the accuracy of students translating Indonesian abstracts into English there are 90.4% which means very good

**Table 2.** The Result of Readability students' translation abstract

Classification	score	Readability					
		Background	Objective	Method	Result	Conclusion	Suggestion
		F	F	F	F	F	F
Accurate	3	80	71	78	80	80	80
Less Accurate	2	-	9	12	-	-	-
Inaccurate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mean Score		17.7=98.3% Very good			

From the results of the readability table, those who get a value of 3 with translation criteria that have the use of words, sentences are easy to understand by readers while those who get a value of 2 generally have a translation that can be understood by the reader but there are some parts that must be read more than once to understand the translation and those who get a score 1 is a translation that is difficult for readers to understand. From the readability criteria, we found that all students got a score of 3. For the objective, there were 9 students who got a score of 2 and as many as 71 students who got a value of 3. For the translation section of the method in the student research abstract, there were 12 students who got a value of 2 and 78 students who get a value of 3. For the results and conclusions section, all students get a value of 3. From the table above, it can be concluded from the legibility of students translating Indonesian abstracts into English there are 98.3% which means very good.

**Table 3.** The Result of Acceptability students' translation abstract

Classification	score	Acceptability					
		Background	Objective	Method	Result	Conclusion	Suggestion
		F	F	F	F	F	F

Accurate	3	80	71	78	80	80	80
Less Accurate	2	-	9	12	-	-	-
Inaccurate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Mean Score		17.7=98.3% Very good			

From the results of the acceptance table, those who get a value of 3 with translation criteria that do not have grammatical errors can be read easily, while those who get a value of 2 generally minimize unimportant words and those who get a value of 1 are translations that have unnatural additions. From the acceptance criteria, we found that all students got a score of 3 in background. For the objective, there were 9 students who got a score of 2 and as many as 71 students who got a score of 3. For the translation section of the method in the student research abstract, there were 12 students who got a value of 2 and 78 students who get a value of 3. For the results and conclusions section, all students get a value of 3. From the table above, it can be concluded from the legibility of students translating Indonesian abstracts into English there are 98.3% which means very good.

**Table 4.** Comparison of Accuracy, Readability and Acceptability of Scores

Categories	Scores	Accuracy	Readability	Acceptability
Very good	80-100%	90.4%	98.3%	98.3%
Good	60-79%	-	-	-
Fair	50-59%	-	-	-
Poor	0-49%	-	-	-

Based on the table above shows the assessment in terms of accuracy, readability, and acceptability of the 80 abstracts studied, 95.6% of the data with translation accuracy scores. In the aspect of readability, the data studied obtained that of students have a score 98.3%. and in terms of data acceptability, students have a score 98.3%. From the table above, the authors get the results that there are 80 students whose level of completeness is very good.

## CONCLUSION

From the analysis of students' abilities in translated Abstract from Indonesian to English, the authors found that 80 students who translated abstracts achieved a very

good level. In general, the author concludes that the ability of undergraduate nursing study program students in the 2020/2021 academic year in translating abstract Indonesian into English is very good.

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