

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter introduces the main concept and includes the following: Rationale, Research Question, Objective of Research, Scope of the Research, and Significance of Research.

1.1. Rationale

In today's rapidly changing world, particularly in education, the ability to access and share information, science, and technology is essential for ensuring long-term progress. One key element that enables this exchange is translation—the process of transferring knowledge, ideas, and innovation across linguistic and cultural boundaries. Translation facilitates global collaboration by allowing individuals from diverse backgrounds to engage with shared expertise. However, the translation process is complex and requires careful attention to linguistic, cultural, and contextual factors to preserve meaning and clarity. This translates not only into a linguistic skill but also a strategic academic tool that supports the global dissemination of knowledge and the advancement of education.

In the academic context, particularly in Indonesia, translating research abstracts from Indonesian into English has become a standard requirement for publication in reputable journals. This effort to reach international audiences often encounters specific challenges, especially when abstracts contain local or culturally rooted terms. These terms—reflecting traditional values, indigenous knowledge, or regional customs—frequently lack direct equivalents in English. As a result, translators must select techniques that balance accuracy with cultural preservation (Poerwanto, 2024). According to Idami *et al.*, (2025), inappropriate translation of such terms can lead to misinterpretation or even diminish the scholarly value of the work. This phenomenon underlines the urgent need to analyze the translation techniques used in academic writing, particularly in handling local terminology, to ensure both clarity and cultural integrity are maintained.

Essentially, translation is the process of transferring a text's meaning from one language to another. Translation, according to Eskandari *et al.*, (2023), entails conveying meaning while modifying linguistic and cultural components for the target language. The meaning of the source language (SL) must not change; only the form of the target language (TL) can, according to Eryon *et al.*, (2023). These techniques serve as tools for translators to address specific challenges and ensure the accuracy and acceptability of translations, making them essential in producing high-quality translated texts. In addition to technique, translation equivalence is a core concept in assessing the quality of a translation (Dejun & Xiaodong, 2023). It refers to the degree to which the translated text accurately reflects the meaning, style, and function of the source text. In academia, translation is critical in making research findings available to a larger intellectual community. The translation of academic abstracts is an important part of this distribution since it allows worldwide researchers to engage with research produced in different languages.

The research inspired by the previous studies on the translation technique of abstracts conducted by Febryanto *et al.*, (2021) and Firdausyiah *et al.*, (2021). These two studies were chosen as references because they share several similarities with the present research, including the same object of study—abstracts—and the use of the same theoretical framework on translation techniques. Previous research on the technique of translation is not only in the field of abstract, including research in the field of bilingual children's storybooks by Nila & Octavitri (2020), subtitle movie by Mulyadi *et al.*, (2023); Novitasari *et al.*, (2021); M. A. B. Nugroho *et al.*, (2024); Sugihartono *et al.*, (2023); Yudyantama *et al.*, (2023), a novel by Santika *et al.*, (2020), a surah in Al-Quran by Gunawan *et al.*, (2020), song by Citra & Jumanto (2023), brochure by Nasution & Kharisma (2024), translation of mythology by Karyani (2022), legal texts by Fransiska *et al.*, (2020), a magazine by Widyastuti *et al.*, (2023), advertisement by Maharani (2023), website by Nursaleh *et al.*, (2020), a caption in the museum by Nurpermadi *et al.*, (2020), and stand-up comedy by Nugroho *et al.*, (2022).

The primary objective of this research is to analyze and identify the translation techniques and translation equivalence used in Indonesian-to-English translations of academic abstracts in literature articles published between 2020 - 2024, with a specific focus on how local language terms are translated. This study applied Molina & Albir's (2002) framework to examine the use of 18 translation techniques, assessing their effectiveness in conveying the intended meaning, addressing linguistic and cultural nuances, and ensuring comprehensibility in the target language, and Mona Baker (1992) and Eugene Nida (1964) framework to examine their translation equivalence. The research used a qualitative method with a case study to examine the effectiveness of certain techniques in transmitting desired meanings while considering linguistic and cultural variations. This study aims to give detailed information on the translation techniques used in academic abstract translations, especially in literature articles, and the translation equivalences were applied.

This study contributes to the field of translation studies by addressing gaps in previous research, particularly the underexplored area of how authors translate literature and local language terms into English, the translation techniques they employ, and how their translation equivalence. It emphasizes the importance of collaboration between translators and authors to ensure an accurate representation of cultural and linguistic nuances. Aligning with recent calls to integrate qualitative methods into translation quality assessment, as highlighted by Munday, Pinto, & Blakesley (2022), this research seeks to identify effective techniques for translating local terms in academic abstracts and their translation equivalence. By optimizing these practices, the study aims to enhance the global dissemination of academic knowledge, breaking down linguistic barriers and promoting inclusivity in academic communication.

1.2. Research Question

Based on the rationale, the research questions in this research are:

1. What are the types of translation techniques used in translated local terms in literature article abstracts?
2. How is the translation equivalence in translated local terms in the literature article abstracts?

1.3. The Objective of Research

The objectives in this research are:

1. To identify the translation techniques used in translated local terms in literature article abstracts.
2. To identify the translation equivalence in translated local terms in the literature article abstracts.

1.4. Scope of the Research

This research analyzed 18 translation techniques and translation equivalence in 35 academic abstracts from literature articles, which were translated from Indonesian to English and published in Sinta-accredited journals between 2020 and 2024.

1.5. Significance of Research

The results are hoped to become a source of information, reference, and new knowledge. The research is expected to provide great benefits and contributions, especially in translation techniques. It is also expected to offer both theoretical and practical benefits.

a) Theoretically

Theoretically, this research provides insights into how translation techniques and equivalence theories are applied in translating culturally specific terms in academic abstracts. It expands the discussion on translation

studies by focusing on the use of local terminology in Indonesian-English abstract translation, a topic that remains underexplored. The findings are expected to enrich academic literature and serve as a reference for future researchers in similar areas.

b) Practically

Practically, the results of this study can serve as guidance for students, translators, and journal editors who are involved in abstract translation. By identifying the most used techniques and highlighting areas where misinterpretation tends to occur, this research may help improve the quality of English abstracts in Indonesian academic journals. It can also support better decision-making in choosing appropriate translation strategies for maintaining both accuracy and cultural sensitivity.