

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In conducting research, this chapter discusses some information to find the basic concept of the investigation and then briefly explains the researcher's key in conducting research. In this part, the researcher shows the research background, problem formulation, purpose of the research, significance of the research, and writing system

A. Background of Research

Translation is a process in which an original text, referred to as the “source text,” is transformed into a different language, resulting in what is known as the “target text.”¹ In many public places, like signs and notices, translation is used to communicate in multiple languages. It’s also used in business, tourism, government, academia, and education. For example, companies use translation for instructions, tourists use it for guides, governments use it for official documents, and schools use it for textbooks. Thus, translation also has a crucial role in translating culture, but this process hasn’t always been fair; power dynamics can result in biased or distorted translation. Translation is a valuable tool for learning a foreign language. It can help students demonstrate their understanding and skills. However, it’s important to remember that language learning aims to assess knowledge, not to communicate effectively. This is different from its regular use in transferring meaning.²

Translation plays a significant role in communication with each other. Translation helps to overcome language barriers and promotes cultural exchange. By overcoming language barriers, translation allows people to connect with different cultures and encourage intercultural understanding.³

¹ Juliane House, “Translation the Basic,” in *Translation the Basic* (Routledge, 2018), 22.

² Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation by Peter Newmark* (Prentice Hall, 1988), 7.

³ Ankita Saha, “Importance of Translation and Translation as a Means of Language Development,” *International Journal of English Learning & Teaching Skills* 2, no. 3 (March 1, 2020): 4, <https://doi.org/10.15864/ijelts.2307>.

Thus, translators must understand the source and target language to translate accurately. Technical translation is specialized, while institutional translation focuses on politics, commerce, finance, and government. Technical translation is mainly distinguished from other types of translation by its specialized vocabulary, although this vocabulary typically makes up only about 5-10% of a text. Its characteristics, such as grammar, are often similar to those of other forms of language.⁴

However, the main difficulty in technical translation is usually new and unfamiliar terminology. In cases where new terminology is used, the main problem is that it often only appears once and has little context. However, if it were content-dependent, that would give them a better understanding by eliminating less likely choices.⁵ As technology advances, so does the terminology used to describe it.⁶ Terminology must keep advancing to meet the needs of science, technology, and communication, serving these fields effectively. The development of new concepts goes hand in hand with the development of new terminology.⁷

Translating technical terms can be tough, especially when new words appear without enough explanation, making them difficult to grasp. If these terms were more closely linked to the subject, it would be easier to figure out their meaning. As technology moves forward, the vocabulary used to describe it also changes, allowing for clearer communication. Without an evolving terminology system, discussions in science and technology could become confusing and slow progress. That's why it's essential to develop precise and flexible terms that can effectively support new ideas and innovations.

⁴ Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation* by Peter Newmark, 151.

⁵ Newmark, 152.

⁶ Masoumeh Yazdani Moghadam and Mansureh Delarami Far, "Translation of Technical Terms: A Case of Law Terms," *Journal of Language Teaching and Research* 6, no. 4 (July 2, 2015): 830, <https://doi.org/10.17507/jltr.0604.16>.

⁷ M. Teresa Cabré Castellví, *Terminology: Theory, Methods and Applications*, ed. Juan C. Sager, trans. Janet Ann DeCesaris, Terminology and Lexicography Research and Practice (Amsterdam Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1999), <https://doi.org/10.1075/tlrp.1>.

As a new terminology, Islamic terminology is said to be particularly challenging to translate due to its cultural and religious significance. For example, the Arabic term “*jihad*” is often misunderstood when translated as “holy war,” which can lead to misinterpretations.⁸ Translating religious texts can also be complex due to their sacred nature. These texts often evoke a deep emotional and spiritual response, making it essential for translators to convey the literal meaning and cultural significance.⁹

Then, as Manipuspika stated because Islamic terminology is new and complex to translate, translators need to be aware of the importance of the quality of the translation. The quality of a translation should meet specific standards. This is essential for both experienced translators and translation students. High-quality translation should accurately convey the source text's meaning, style, and cultural nuances in the target language. It should be grammatically correct and culturally appropriate, producing a text that reads naturally and fluently in the target language.¹⁰

Different translation strategies prioritize aspects of the translation process, such as accuracy or fluency. While some strategies focus on preserving the original meaning and structure, others prioritize the natural flow and readability of the target language. It's essential to consider the specific requirements of each translation project and select the most appropriate strategy to ensure both effectiveness and accuracy.¹¹

⁸ Muhammad Aminuddin and Ping Yang, “ADDRESSING ISLAMIC TERMS IN ENGLISH TEXTS IN THE INDONESIAN CONTEXT: transliteration OR TRANSLATION?” 2020, 3.

⁹ Luwaytha Salah Habeeb and Muhammed Rasheed Muhammed, “Problems Of Translating Islamic Religious Terms Among Iraqi Students,” *Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales*, 2019, 5.

¹⁰ Yana Shanti Manipuspika, “The Effectiveness of Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) Models in the Translation of Indonesian Students,” *Al-Kindi Center for Research and Development*, 2021, 3.

¹¹ Lin Wenjun, “Research on the Influence of Translation Strategy on the Quality of English Translation Results,” *Lecture Notes on Language and Literature* 7, no. 1 (2024): 4, <https://doi.org/10.23977/langl.2024.070101>.

Many previous researchers have conducted translation studies with a focus on Islamic terminologies. Habeeb¹², Suriadi¹³, Al-Hawalani¹⁴, Zitouni¹⁵, Kembaren¹⁶. Their research focuses on analyzing the translation of Islamic terminologies using different object studies. The research focused on the source of data of each object, with the final result describing the data that was found from the investigation. In contrast to this research, this research uses the translation of students in a *Pesantren*-based university, and the researcher has discussed the Islamic terminology translation of the student's translation. This research is different because the object of the study uses the translations done by students from a *Pesantren*-based university, not from printed objects such as books, hadiths, and Al-Qur'an, which are used frequently in research that analyze Islamic terminology.

¹² Habeeb and Muhammed, "Problems of Translating Islamic Religious Terms Among Iraqi Students."

¹³ M. Agus Suriadi, "The Islamic Terms Translation in Kalimatun Sawa' an Indonesian Bulletin," in *Proceedings of the International Conference on Culture and Language in Southeast Asia (ICCLAS 2017)* (International Conference on Culture and Language in Southeast Asia (ICCLAS 2017), Jakarta, Indonesia: Atlantis Press, 2018), <https://doi.org/10.2991/icclas-17.2018.2>.

¹⁴ Ali Al-Halawani, "Translation of Religious Terminology: Al-Fat-h al-Islami as a Model," *International Journal of English Linguistics* 6, no. 3 (May 26, 2016): 136, <https://doi.org/10.5539/ijel.v6n3p136>.

¹⁵ Mimouna Zitouni et al., "The Translation of Selected Cultural Items in Al-Nawawi's Forty Hadiths: A Descriptive and Analytical Study," ed. Israr Ahmad, *Journal of Intercultural Communication*, November 30, 2022, 43–53, <https://doi.org/10.36923/jicc.v22i3.74>.

¹⁶ State Islamic University of North Sumatra, Medan and Farida Repelita Wati Kembaren, "AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES IN THE ENGLISH VERSION OF ARRAHMAN SURAH," *International Journal on Language, Research and Education Studies* 2, no. 1 (February 24, 2018): 56–72, <https://doi.org/10.30575/2017/IJLRES-2018010405>.

Nila conducted other research study discussing the type of translation technique used for translation¹⁷, Randa¹⁸, Zeghar¹⁹, Al Saleh²⁰, and Zitouni²¹. This research analyzes the translation techniques used to translate the source text to the target text. Nila's research focuses on the translation of children's story books. Randa uses the teacher's translation in the English classroom. For Zeghar and Al Saleh, this research focuses on the translation technique by Newmark. Even though the core of the study is similar, this research would be a more updated version because the researcher would use the translation technique by Molina & Albir, the newest updated version of the translation technique. This research also focuses on the translation results from students of an English department major that stays in a Pesantren-based university.

¹⁷ Shafa Firda Nila and Yollanda Octavitri, "Translation Techniques of Islamic Terminologies in Bilingual Children Story Books," *JURNAL ARBITRER* 7, no. 1 (April 26, 2020): 81–85, <https://doi.org/10.25077/ar.7.1.81-85.2020>.

¹⁸ Alyaa Hilmianti Randa et al., "Translation Strategies for Islamic Terms Used by English Teachers in the English Classroom," *SALEE: Study of Applied Linguistics and English Education* 5, no. 2 (July 24, 2024): 479–92, <https://doi.org/10.35961/salee.v5i2.1384>.

¹⁹ Hemza Zeghar and Meriam Benlakdar, "Analysis of Culture-Specific Items in the Arabic Translation Of Herman Melville's Moby-Dick" 5, no. 1 (2022).

²⁰ Rawan Abdulaziz Al Saleh, "An Application of Newmark's Procedures to Muhammad Abul Quasem's English Translation of Mohammad Al-Ghazali's Islamic Guidance," *Arab World English Journal*, 2019.

²¹ Mimouna Zitouni, "Interdependence of Culture and Translation with Special Reference to the Arabic Translation of Cultural Terms in Romeo & Juliet Play," 2022.

Other studies on the analysis of translation quality have also been done by Febryanto²², Nursaleh²³, Irawati²⁴, Ningsih²⁵, and Pratama²⁶. These studies all focus on two cases: the analysis of the translation technique and the analysis of the translation quality. Febryanto focuses on the quality of the translated terms in engineering. Nursaleh focuses on the educational rubric on an Islamic website. Meanwhile, Irawati and Ningsih concentrate on the quality of the translation. This research aims to analyze the quality of translations, focusing on accurately conveying information from the source to the target language. While previous studies on translation quality have examined various aspects, this research specifically focuses on accuracy, unlike other studies, which may have assessed broader aspects of quality or lacked specificity in their assessment criteria.

Based on the review above, the researcher sees an opportunity to analyze the translation skills of sixth-semester English Education students, particularly in translating Islamic terminology. With their background in both religious and language education, these students are expected to understand Islamic concepts and English well. This study is also urgent due to the growing need for accurate and culturally sensitive translations of Islamic terms in a global academic context. As future educators and translators, *pesantren*-based students must be

²² Mohammad Febryanto, Iis Sulyaningsih, and Alliyah Anggarani Zhafirah, "ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES AND QUALITY OF TRANSLATED TERMS OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING IN ACCREDITED NATIONAL JOURNALS," *PROJECT (Professional Journal of English Education)* 4, no. 1 (January 4, 2021): 116, <https://doi.org/10.22460/project.v4i1.p116-125>.

²³ Nandang Nursaleh et al., "ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION RUBRIC ON ISLAMIC WEBSITE," *Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews* 8, no. 3 (June 22, 2020): 1158–65, <https://doi.org/10.18510/hssr.2020.83118>.

²⁴ Tatik Irawati and Aang Fatihul Islam, "TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES AND QUALITY VALUES OF ACCURACY, ACCEPTABILITY AND READABILITY IN THE 'KITAB SYARAH USFURIAH,'" *Ilmuna: Jurnal Studi Pendidikan Agama Islam* 5, no. 1 (March 5, 2023): 1–20, <https://doi.org/10.54437/ilmuna.v5i1.850>.

²⁵ Rahayu Ningsih, Anni Holila Pulungan, and Zainuddin, "THE ASSESSMENT OF TRANSLATION QUALITY IN BOUND NOVEL," *LINGUISTIK TERAPAN* 17, no. 3 (January 9, 2021): 258, <https://doi.org/10.24114/lt.v17i3.22452>.

²⁶ Aditiya Aziz Pratama et al., "Translation Quality Analysis of Cultural Words in Translated Tourism Promotional Text of Central Java," *Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics* 6, no. 1 (April 11, 2021): 179, <https://doi.org/10.21462/jeltl.v6i1.515>.

equipped to prevent misinterpretations of sacred terms. Thus, this research aims to assess their translation abilities while highlighting the broader importance of accurate Islamic translation.

Therefore, the researcher does the research entitled **“Analyzing the Translation Skills of Islamic Terminologies Among Pesantren-Based University Students.”**

B. Problem Formulation

Based on the researcher's background of study, the researcher would formulate the statement problem as follows:

1. What translation techniques are most commonly employed by Pesantren-based university students when translating Islamic terminologies into English?
2. How proficient are Pesantren-based university students in accurately translating Islamic terminologies into English?

C. Purpose of the Research

1. To classify the most commonly employed translation technique used by Pesantren-based university students in translating Islamic terminology.
2. To identify the accuracy of the Islamic terminology translation of Pesantren-based university students.

D. Significance of the Research

This study contributes significantly to translation and English learning, particularly in the context of Islamic studies. It aims to provide valuable insights and benefits to teachers, students, educational institutions, and future researcher by ensuring accurate and reliable translations of Islamic concepts and teachings.

1. Teachers

This research would help teachers enhance their knowledge and understanding of translation, enabling them to provide students with

precise and culturally appropriate explanations of Islamic concepts. By using accurate translations, teachers can prevent misconceptions and ensure that students receive a deeper and more authentic understanding of Islamic teachings.

2. Students

Students would benefit from this study as it would improve students' learning experience in both translations and English. By accessing reliable translations, students can develop a clearer and more accurate comprehension of Islamic teachings, fostering greater appreciation and respect for Islamic culture and traditions.

3. Educational Institutions

This research would contribute to educational institutions by offering a valuable academic resource for translation and language studies. Schools, universities, and language centers can incorporate the findings into their curriculum, ensuring that students receive high-quality instruction in translation and English learning, particularly within Islamic studies.

4. Future Researcher

The findings of this study would serve as a foundation for future research in translation studies, linguistics, English teaching, and Islamic concept education. By providing accurate data and reliable sources, this research would help future scholars advance the field, minimize translation errors, and contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of Islamic concepts across different languages.

E. Limitations

This study aims to evaluate the accuracy of translations produced by sixth-semester students at a Pesantren-based university when translating Islamic terminology. This study is limited to examining the most common translation techniques utilized and determining the extent to which these techniques

contribute to the overall accuracy of the translations. Through this analysis, the research aims to provide insights into students' translation proficiency and highlight areas for improvement in the teaching and learning of translation within Islamic studies.

F. Systematic of Writing

The writing system of this research is explained as follows:

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of this research explains the background of the study, the formulation of the problem, the purpose of the study, the significance of the study, and the problem's limitations.

Chapter II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The researcher requires a theory or materials to clarify some of the terms used in related research. This clarification is necessary to prevent and avoid misunderstanding. That is why researcher and readers have the same perception.

Chapter III

RESEARCH DESIGN

Research methods is the step that concludes with approaches and types of research, the object of the study, the source of data and data, sampling, research instruments, the data collection technique, data analysis, and the data analysis procedure.

Chapter IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Finding and discussing research results that discuss the profile of the research object. Data analysis would include data analysis on the translation of the sixth semester of English Language Education department students.

Chapter V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The closing content of the conclusion and suggestion. The researcher concludes briefly by describing the most common type of translation technique used in translating Islamic terminology that resulted in the translation of the sixth-semester English Language Education department students and the accuracy score of the translations.

