
Translation Techniques In Translating English Report Text Into Bahasa Indonesia

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Abstract

Translation is one of the language studies that provide more than a simple linguistic transfer. In translation study, learners are expected to understand both languages by discovering the meaning in the target language, which also results in a deeper understanding of the source language. At that point, the text which the translation is intended to produce takes an important part. As one of the academic texts that are meant to deliver factual information, report text is considered essential for learners to gain academic field knowledge and at the same time general knowledge field delivered by the text. This study aims to analyze what translation techniques are applied in translating English report text into Bahasa Indonesia done by fifth-semester students of the English Language Education Study Program of Lambung Mangkurat University. The research design employed is descriptive qualitative. The data were obtained from the translation work done by the students and the analysis unit from translation techniques applied in the translations. The analysis of the translation techniques is adapted from Molina and Albir (2002). The research concluded that in translating English report text into Bahasa Indonesia, there are 12 translation techniques applied by the students of the English Language Education Study Program of Lambung Mangkurat University, there are transposition, borrowing, amplification, reduction, generalization, calque, literal translation, linguistic amplification, particularization, description, linguistic compression, and modulation.

Keywords: translation techniques, report text, descriptive qualitative

INTRODUCTION

Translation is one of the language studies that provide more than a simple linguistic transfer. Translation is a gate that opens the possibility for people to learn and communicate in one or more languages in its entirety. As Catford (1965: 20) explained that translation is replacement of equivalent textual material between the two languages. In addition, Larson (1984: 3) explains that transferring meaning also involved in the translation. Furthermore, Newmark (1988) and Munday (2008) explanations of translation concluded that translation is an act of producing, substituting, or representing the meaning of a text in one language to another language or an already translated text into a target language the same way as the author of original source material intended. Translation provides a process to develop learners' background knowledge of the source language of the text by operating translation to their native language. Therefore, the product of translation has significant connection to the development of language study, especially in education aspect.

There are various sources that can be used for educational purposes. It can be non-academic text or academic text, and one of the writing texts for academic purposes that can be used is report text. Derewianka (1990: 51) explains that report text is a text that has the purpose to describe the way things are. Gerot and Wignell (1994) also add that report text describes the subject and provides factual information as references. A text that presents factual information about a phenomenon helps language learners to gain a lot of input which is required in the translation.

The translator, which in this case English language learner, may use variety of techniques in translating a text. Translation techniques explained by Molina and Albir (2002) refer to procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. There are eighteen translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir, they are 1. Adaptation; 2. Amplification; 3. Borrowing; 4. Calque; 5. Compensation; 6. Description; 7. Discursive Creation; 8. Established Equivalence; 9. Generalization; 10. Linguistic Amplification; 11. Linguistic Compression; 12. Literal Translation; 13. Modulation; 14. Particularization; 15. Reduction; 16. Substitution; 17. Transposition and 18. Variation.

The use of different text also indicates different choices in using translation techniques. In the previous study conducted by Luman (2016) shows that there were only ten from eighteen translation techniques in translating English manual text into Bahasa Indonesia. The study found that borrowing technique is the most dominant among the last eighteen techniques with 84 occurrences. While in another hand, the study conducted by Lestinayanawati (2014) and the study by Nur (2018) indicated that the used of literal translation exceed other eighteen techniques which used 149 times in translating English news items and 207 times in translating English guide text.

In order to apply the best possible techniques in translating the source language text into the target language, learners are required to understand what translation techniques suited in the text. The specific type of text also indicates an important factor in how learners choose the appropriate techniques in translation. Less attention in the previous study that explores translation subject in translating report text becomes one of the factors this study is conducted. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the translation techniques employed in translating English report text into Bahasa Indonesia by fifth-semester students of English Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University.

METHOD

Research Design

Descriptive qualitative method is employed in this research. Creswell in Sugiyono (2014: 228) explains that qualitative research is a means to explore and understand the meaning individual or group ascribe to a social or human problem; and the descriptive research is a research method used to describe the existing phenomena as accurately as possible (Artmowardoyo. 2018). The descriptive qualitative in this study helps in exploring and understanding the research problem and finally identifying and analyzing the findings using description in detailed information. The method uses in this research is intended to describe the translation techniques applied in translating English report text into Bahasa Indonesia by fifth-semester students of the English Education Study Program, by describing the phenomena with the relevant theory that is Molina and Albir (2002) translation techniques to identify and analyze the translation

Respondents

Data and Source of Data

The source of data used in this study consists of two main sources of data. Firstly, the data that is the genetic aspect in this study is obtained from the translation assignment. The data obtained is from 18 students, which purposively chosen by the researcher (Bogdan & Biklen, 1982) based on consideration and judgment

that the subjects where the phenomenon happens are available and willing in conducting the research, the researcher already familiar with the condition where the data obtained, and the setting where the data obtained is as natural as possible. Secondly, the data that is the objective aspect refers to the translation techniques applied in the translation of English report text into Bahasa Indonesia. The data consist of a micro-unit of language that is word, phrase, clause, or sentence.

Instruments

The administered translation task using expert judgement validation is used in this study as instruments. In addition, as one of main instruments in qualitative research there are four roles the researcher implemented. Firstly, the researcher act as an observer. The researcher observes the phenomenon, which the researcher must read both report text in English and Bahasa Indonesia carefully and thoroughly. Secondly, the researcher is a data collector. The researcher collects and organizes the translated works done by the students. Third, the researcher act as an analyzer, who analyzed the data carefully based on Molina and Albir's translation techniques. Lastly, the researcher is a data reporter who reports the result of data analysis by providing a detailed explanation and describing the finding.

Procedures

Data Collection

The procedure of data collection used in this study is document analysis which adapted from Nababan et al. (2012) the procedures of data collection are as follow: (1) the researcher asks students to translate the translation task given; (2) the researcher collects all of the works done by the students and compiles it into documents; (3) the researcher reads the documents which consist of English and Bahasa Indonesia version carefully and thoroughly; (4) the researcher collects and organizes the data into a manageable unit, then inputs the units into analysis tables; (5) the researcher identifies and classifying the translation techniques; (6) the researcher identify translation techniques using Molina and Albir's (2002); (7) the researcher analyzes the applied translation techniques; (8) the researcher concludes the study.

Data Analysis

In the procedure analysis, the researcher classifies the translation techniques based on the translation techniques proposed by Molina dan Albir (2002: 509-511). The design of the analysis is as follow:

Table 1 Data Analysis

| No. | Source Language (SL) | Target Language (TL) | Translation Techniques |
|-----|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | | | |
| 2. | | | |
| 3. | | | |

In table 3.1, the table consists of four columns. The first column (No.) indicates the number of sentences of the report text. The second column (SL) indicates the English version of the report text. The third column (TL) indicates the Bahasa Indonesia version of the report text. Then, the last column

(Translation Techniques) indicates the translation techniques used in the unit of the report text. The researcher organized the translation techniques applied into a table to review the translation techniques. The data explanation presented in the following table:

Table 2 Translation Techniques Analysis

| No. | Translation Techniques | Data |
|-------|------------------------|------|
| 1. | | |
| 2. | | |
| 3. | | |
| Total | | |

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings

The translation techniques data the study obtained from analysis of translation techniques applied in 287 sentences. In translation techniques data analysis, there are 12 translation techniques found in translating English report text into Bahasa Indonesia. The total of the occurrences are 570 data, there are: amplification (40 data), borrowing (204 data), calque (11 data), description (3 data), generalization (12 data), linguistic amplification (5 data), linguistic compression (2 data), literal translation (10 data), modulation (1), particularization (5 data), reduction (32 data), and transposition (245 data). The following table presents the data in detailed information.

Table 1 Translation Techniques Findings

| No. | Translation Techniques | Data |
|-------|--------------------------|------|
| 1. | Transposition | 245 |
| 2. | Borrowing | 204 |
| 3. | Amplification | 40 |
| 4. | Reduction | 32 |
| 5. | Generalization | 12 |
| 6. | Calque | 11 |
| 7. | Literal Translation | 10 |
| 8. | Linguistic Amplification | 5 |
| 9. | Particularization | 5 |
| 10. | Description | 3 |
| 11. | Linguistic Compression | 2 |
| 12. | Modulation | 1 |
| Total | | 570 |

Transposition Technique Findings

SL: *The Meratus range slopes to the east to merge into the flat coastal lowlands and to the west into the swampy basin formed by the Negara River.*

TL: *Area pegunungan Meratus miring ke timur ke arah daratan rendah dan miring ke barat ke arah cekungan rawa yang dibentuk oleh Sungai Negara.*

Transposition is to change or shift a grammatical category. The change may occur in form of words structure (modifier + head=head + modifier), class (verb into a noun), unit (words into a phrase), or intra-system transposition (plural into singular). The example shows that there is transpose or change in intra-system from *lowlands* into *dataran rendah*. The word *lowlands* in example 1 means the state of lands (plural) that are at or not higher than sea-level change into *dataran rendah* (singular). The change happens because Bahasa Indonesia system does not have something that specifically differentiates between plural and singular word as found in the English system. In Bahasa, the word is indicated to be plural by using repetition (For example *daratan-daratan rendah*). However, not all words in Indonesia can use repetition to indicate plural form. Thus, this is indicated that there is a transposition technique used in translation.

Borrowing Technique Findings

SL: *Most of the population is engaged in shifting agriculture for subsistence, based on the cultivation of rice, corn, and cassava.*

TL: *Kebanyakan populasinya terlibat dalam pergeseran agrikultur untuk penghidupan, berdasarkan pada penanaman padi, jagung, dan singkong.*

Borrowing is a translation technique that takes a word or expression straight from the source language (SL) or another language. There are two different categories of borrowing, it can be pure borrowing which is to take a word without any changes, and it can be natural borrowing in which the word is borrowed adjusting the target language (TL) spelling and sound rules. The example shows the borrowing technique found in the word *agriculture* and *agrikultur*. This borrowing categorizes as natural borrowing because of the adjustment of the spelling and the sound from the source language (English) into Bahasa Indonesia. From the example, the word *agriculture* means the practice or work of farming. The translator did not use the word *pertanian* to translate *agriculture* but use the word *agrikultur* instead which borrowed from English. So, the word *agriculture* in English translated into *agrikultur* in Bahasa Indonesia.

Amplification Technique Findings

SL: *It is bounded by the Makassar Strait on the east, the Java Sea on the south, and the provinces of Central Kalimantan on the west and East Kalimantan on the north.*

TL: *Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan dibatasi oleh Selat Makassar di bagian timur, Laut Jawa di bagian selatan, dan provinsi Kalimantan Tengah di bagian barat dan Kalimantan Timur di bagian utara.*

Amplification technique is to explicitly introduce detailed information, explicating paraphrasing, footnotes which are implicit in a source language (SL) to the target language (TL). In the example, the underlined

source text (English) is translated as *provinsi Kalimantan Selatan* in the target text (Bahasa Indonesia). The translation uses the amplification technique in translating the words by explicitly mentioned the information. When the words *it is* literally translated it means *itu adalah* in Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, the translator adds detailed information for readers in the target language (TL) to understand what the source language refers to. This technique indicates that the use of amplification is needed to make the translation clearer in meaning for target language readers.

Reduction Technique Findings

SL: *Banjarmasin is linked by road to most of the larger cities in the province—notably Martapura in the southwest, Kandangan in the central region, and Amuntai in the northwest.*

TL: *Banjarmasin dihubungkan oleh jalan provinsi—Martapura di barat daya, Kandangan di tengah, dan Amuntai di barat laut.*

Reduction is to suppress a source language (SL) information item in the target language (TL); implicating information in which explicitly detailed in a source language to the target language. The translation in the example shows that the reduction technique was used in translating *Banjarmasin is linked by road to most of the larger cities in the province*. This finding shows that the translator reduced the information contained in the source text (English) in translating the sentence. The target language readers or in this case Indonesian readers will clearly understand that the cities mentioned in the next sentence are large cities in Banjarmasin. Therefore, the translation use reduction in suppressing the information items found in the source text.

Generalization Technique Findings

SL: *Rubber and copra are also produced*

TL: *Selain itu juga memproduksi karet dan sawit.*

Generalization is to use more general or neutral terms, from a specific term in a source language (SL) into a general term in the target language (TL). In the example, the word *copra* means the dried kernel of the coconut which produces coconut oil. Meanwhile, *sawit* means a tree-like coconut tree in which the fruit also produces oil. The source text (English) particularly mentioned the oil from coconut trees, whereas the target text (Bahasa Indonesia) mentioned an oil-producing tree. The generalization concept introduced in the target text by the translator makes the translation easier to understand in general. Thus, generalization technique applied in translation.

Calque Technique Findings

SL: *Processed foods and beverages, furniture, chemicals, and rubber goods are among the products of the manufacturing sector.*

TL: *Makanan dan minuman olahan, perabotan, bahan kimia, dan olahan dari karet adalah produk dari sektor manufaktur.*

Calque is a literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; can be lexical or structural. The translation technique applied in the example shows that the calque technique is used in translating *manufacturing sector* into *sektor manufaktur*. The translation used literal translation of foreign words and borrowing in the words *sector* into *sektor* and *manufacturing* into *manufaktur*. The word *manufacture* means to make products in large quantities using hands or machinery, and the word *sector* means a section of something. While *manufaktur* means making and producing using hands or machinery, and *sektor* means the environment of a business. Calque applied because the word loaned and adjusted from the foreign to enrich vocabulary of words in the target language.

Literal Translation Technique Findings

SL: *It is bounded by the Makassar Strait on the east, the Java Sea on the south, and the provinces of Centra Kalimantan on the west and East Kalimantan on the north.*

TL: *Itu berbatasan dengan Selat Makassar di timur, Laut Jawa di selatan, provinsi-provinsi Kalimantan Tengah di barat, dan Kalimantan Timur di utara.*

Literal translation is to translate a word or an expression word to word without including the context. From the example, the translation is using the literal translation technique. This sentence talks about the territorial of *Kalimantan Selatan*. The source text (English) expresses *Kalimantan Selatan* by using the word *it*. The translator used literal translation in expressing the information mentioned in the previous sentences and intended to stay truthful and keep the consistency between the source text with the target text. Therefore, the literal translation technique is applied.

Linguistic Amplification Technique Findings

SL: *It includes the islands of Laut, Sebuku, and Balabalangan in the Makassar Strait.*

TL: *Itu juga termasuk beberapa pulau yang berada di Selat Makassar seperti Sebuku, dan Balabalangan.*

Linguistic amplification is to add linguistic elements; adding a word or word structure. This technique is often used in consecutive interpretation and dubbing. The example translation used linguistic amplification by adding the word *juga* in the target text (Bahasa Indonesia) which adds the completion of the sentence which stated that the areas are also included in *Kalimantan Selatan* territorial area. The addition of the word *juga* (adverb) did not distort the meaning of the source language (English). Therefore, the technique applied by the translator in translating the sentence considered as linguistic amplification.

Particularization Technique Findings

SL: *Rubber and copra are also produced.*

TL: *Karet dan tempurung juga diproduksi.*

Particularization is to use the more precise and accurate term; to use source language (SL) general term into specific term in the target language (TL). This technique is the opposite of the generalization technique. In the example, the underlined word *copra* is translated into *tempurung*. The use of particularization intended to make the term used in the source text (English) into a specific term used by the target language (TL), therefore the target text (Bahasa Indonesia) uses *tempurung* instead of *dried meat of coconut fruit*. The

word *copra* here refers to the dried meat or kernel of the coconut. Meanwhile, the word *tempurung* refers to the dried fruit of the coconut tree.

Description Technique Findings

SL: *The province's low mountains are covered with equatorial forests of teak and ebony and with ferns and other epiphytes; the swamps have mangrove trees and nipa palms.*

TL: *Pegunungan rendah provinsi ditutupi dengan hutan jati dan ebony, dengan dilengkapi pakis (tanaman yang tumbuh di tanaman lain dari pada tumbuh di tanah). Pada daerah rawa ditumbuhi pohon bakau dan pohon nipa.*

Description is used to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function. The example shows the description technique in translation. The word *ferns* translated to *pakis* (*tanaman yang tumbuh di tanaman lain dari pada tumbuh di tanah*). The translator described the word *fern* in its form. That it is a plant that grows on another plant rather than ground. Description technique employed to explain a term that may be difficult for general readers to understand. Thus, the technique uses description and describe the form or function of the term used.

Linguistic Compression Technique Findings

SL: *It includes the islands of Laut, Sebuku, and Balabalangan in the Makassar Strait.*

TL: *Meliputi kepulauan Laut, Sebuku, dan Balabalangan di Selat Makassar.*

Linguistic compression is used to synthesize elements in the target language (TL); compressing words to shorten the duration to deliver the message. It is often found in simultaneous interpreting and subtitling. The example shows there is linguistic compression happened in the sentence. The word underlined shows that *it includes* translated into *meliputi*. The linguistic compression technique happens when a linguistic element is found compressed in translation. The example shows the word *it includes* translated using literal translation into *itu termasuk*; however, the translator used linguistic compression to shorten the sentence. Although the translation is compressed, the translator did not distort the meaning of the source language (English) in the translation.

Modulation Technique Findings

SL: *Most of the population is engaged in shifting agriculture for subsistence, based on the cultivation of rice, corn, and cassava.*

TL: *Profesi kebanyakan adalah petani, petani padi, jagung, dan ubi.*

Modulation is to change the point of view, the focus of cognitive category concerning the source language (SL), either lexical or structural. The underlined words in the example show that the modulation technique was applied in the translation. The sentence indicated the use of modulation which categorize into the negotiation of opposite modulation. The sentence *most of the population is engaged in shifting agriculture* means that the most of population doing a practice of farming in shift, while the translator used *profesi kebanyakan adalah petani* which shifted the point of view into the profession of the most

people that is a farmer. This modulation was used to make the sentence less complex in translation especially for readers in the target language (TL) by changing the point of view.

Discussions

This study confirmed the use of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), from the 18 translation techniques proposed there are 12 techniques found applied in translating English report text into Bahasa Indonesia. The translation techniques that occurred are transposition, borrowing, amplification, reduction, generalization, calque, literal translation, linguistic amplification, particularization, description, linguistic compression, and modulation.

Firstly, 12 techniques from 18 translation techniques were found according to the analysis. The 6 techniques missing from 18 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir are adaptation, compensation, discursive creation, established equivalent, substitution, and variation. This phenomenon occurred as the findings show the nature of report text as a text that describes its subject as factual as possible and often produced from actual systematic observation and analysis of information. Most of the translation techniques used in the translations are related to textual products as the translation product, excluding the translation techniques often found in subtitling, interpreting, paralinguistic translation, dubbing, and title translating. This is in line with Molina and Albir (2002) that said translation techniques are viewed as a tool, by nature functional. Thus, it explains that translation techniques are applied according to whether the translators required specific techniques to help them translating a particular translation.

Secondly, the findings show in the previous section that a sentence may use two or more techniques applied in translating the text, and where same sentence or unit in the source language (SL) translated using different techniques result to different meaning and emphasizing different information in the target language (TL). Examples below show two or more translation techniques applied in a sentence.

SL: *The province's low mountains are covered with equatorial forests of teak and ebony and with ferns and other epiphytes; the swamps have mangrove trees and nipa palms. Processed foods and beverages, furniture, chemicals, and rubber goods are among the products of the manufacturing sector.*

TL: *Pegunungan rendah provinsi (**Borrowing**) ini ditutupi dengan tumbuhan-tumbuhan hutan equatorial (**Borrowing**); rawa (**Transposition**) juga memiliki pohon-pohon bakau dan palem-paleman. Makanan (**Transposition**) yang diproses dan minuman (**Transposition**), furnitur (**Borrowing**), bahan kimia (**Transposition**), dan barang-barang karet adalah contoh barang dari sektor manufaktur (**Calque**).*

The example translation above shows the translation techniques applied are: the first sentence consists of borrowing and transposition; the second sentence consists of transposition, borrowing, and calque. Molina and Albir mention that translation techniques are classified by comparing the original (ST) with its processed material (TT). This case can be found in the findings as to how borrowing technique applied in the word *furniture* in the source language (SL) translated into *furnitur* in Bahasa Indonesia. In addition, translation techniques affect micro-units of text, as found in how transposition technique applied in unit transposition of the word *foods* and *beverages* translated into *makanan* and *minuman*. Furthermore, the same sentence or unit translated using different techniques or applying the same technique results in different translations. Further discussion delivered below.

SL: *Processed foods and beverages, furniture, chemicals, and rubber goods are among the products of the manufacturing sector. (Next sentence but not included in translations below: Gold, iron ore, diamonds, and coal are mined; petroleum, timber, rattan, rubber, and gutta-percha are among the notable exports)*

TL: *Makanan yang diproses dan minuman, furnitur, bahan kimia, dan barang-barang karet adalah contoh barang dari sektor manufaktur (1)*

TL: *Makanan dan minuman olahan, furnitur, bahan-bahan kimia, dan olahan karet adalah produk dari sektor manufaktur. (2)*

TL: *Makanan yang diproduksi dan minuman, perabotan, bahan kimia, dan getah adalah barang dari sektor produksi. (3)*

Molina and Albir (2002) mention that translation techniques applied in translation affect the translation result. Three translations of the target language are applied a similar primary technique that is transposition technique. The transposition technique applied in the translations is intra-system transposition, which is the shift of plural into singular or vice versa. First example (1) applied transposition, borrowing, and calque. Second example (2) applied transposition, borrowing, and calque. Third example (3) applied transposition and borrowing. There are found points that differentiate the three translations: linguistics, semantic and pragmatic aspects, which result in slightly different meanings and emphasizing different information. In the linguistic aspect that is grammatical structure, the three translations show the difference that can be viewed in the transposition of nominal phrase as in *processed foods and beverages*; second example (2) shows appropriate usage of transposition better than first (1) and third (3) examples. In semantic aspect, there is found distortion of meaning. While the three translations applied intra-system transposition (plural into singular) technique, in third example (3) the phrase *processed foods and beverages* found as a separate unit and translated as *makanan yang diproduksi dan minuman*. The distortion of meaning is found as the translator inaccurately translating *processed foods* separate from *beverages* while it is actually *processed foods and processed beverages*. The same case also applied in first example (1).

In addition, the translations (example 1, 2, and 3) are mostly found to ignore aspect pragmatic which is cannot be separated from semantic and linguistic aspects. The context of the sentence as viewed in the source language talks about manufacturing industry products that essentially about goods, raw materials or substances into new products and notable material for local or exports, and further mentioned in the next sentence. The translation of *processed foods and beverages* (*makanan* and *minuman*; as in example 1, 2 and 3) which specifically refers to *pangan* (livestock, farms, plantation etc.) and example 2 closely translate the phrase better than example 1 or example 3; *furniture* (*furnitur* as in example 1 and 2, and *perabotan* as in example 3) refers to *mebel* (handcraft, home industry, etc.) and example 3 closely translate the term better than example 1 and example 2; *chemicals* (*bahan kimia* as in example 1 and 3, and *bahan-bahan kimia* as in example 2) refers to *bahan baku kimia* (fertilizers, plastic, detergent, anorganic, etc.) and example 2 closely translate the term better than example 1 and example 3; *rubber goods* (*barang-barang karet* as in example 1, *olahan karet* as in example 2, and *getah* as in example 3) refers to *olahan karet* (tire materials, rubber compounds, etc.) and example 2 closely translate better than example 1 and example 3.

Lastly, the study found inappropriate usage of reduction technique in translating the text. This phenomenon is considered serious as the students mainly used reduction techniques in their translation, and a number of

those translations are considered inappropriate. Further discussion is delivered below. Here are examples of inappropriate use of reduction technique found in the study.

SL: *The Meratus range slopes to the east to merge into the flat coastal lowlands and to the west into the swampy basin formed by the Negara River.*

TL: *Pesisir datar ke barat ke cekungan rawa yang dibentuk oleh Sungai Negara.*

SL: *The province's low mountains are covered with equatorial forests of teak and ebony and with ferns and other epiphytes; the swamps have mangrove trees and nipa palms.*

TL: *Lereng gunung provinsi diselimuti oleh hutan hujan yang ditumbuhi oleh beberapa tumbuhan khas; serta rawa yang ditumbuhi mangrove dan pohon nipa.*

SL: *Gold, iron ore, diamonds, and coal are mined; petroleum, timber, rattan, rubber, and gutta-percha are among the notable exports.*

TL: *Sedangkan pada sektor ekspor mencakup emas, besi, intan, minyak, serta berbagai hasil alam lainnya.*

SL: *The Banjar constitutes the dominant ethnic group, but the province also has a significant and diverse population of indigenous peoples collectively called the Dayak.*

TL: *Suku Banjar adalah suku yang dominan, tetapi juga punya etnis yang berpengaruh dan berbeda yaitu suku Dayak.*

As the example 1, 2, 3, and 4 use reduction technique in the translations, the reduction or suppression of the source language (SL) information results in inaccurate translation as found in the target language (TL). Example 1 shows fatal usage of reduction technique as the primary point or the subject of what the sentence tried to explain is found missing or omitted in the translation. Thus, the translation delivered incomplete information in the target language. Meanwhile, example 2 shows reduction or omitted information items that the sentence mentioned in the source language (SL). This reduction results in missing information on what type of plants covered the forests. The same thing also happened in example 3, whereas the sentence specifically mentioned what natural resources found, which South Kalimantan often exported as raw materials. In addition, example 4 shows a reduction in explanation of which shortly described the Dayak as one of the ethnic groups that constitute the South Kalimantan population.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

This study concluded that in translating English report text into Bahasa Indonesia, the students applied 12 translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir. The translation techniques found in this study are 1 transposition, 2 borrowing, 3 amplification, 4 reduction, 5 generalization, 6 calque, 7 literal translation, 8 linguistic amplification, 9 particularization, 10 description, 11 linguistic compression, 12 modulation. In addition, the study concluded that in translating English report text into Bahasa Indonesia, transposition and borrowing techniques exceed the other translation techniques in translating the report text.

Suggestions

Firstly, this study mainly focused on discussing translation techniques applied in translating English report text to Bahasa Indonesia. As the study conducted, the theory of translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir is used. Out of the 18 translation techniques, 12 of the techniques are applied in translating English report text. Moreover, since this study shows that most used translation techniques are closely related to the product of translation that is translated text, it is strongly suggested that this topic needs further and deeper study.

Secondly, as this study explored translation techniques applied in translating report text, this can be an option for future researchers in conducting research. It is strongly recommended to explore this topic for further study about how a text, especially report text, results in particular translation techniques being applied.

Thirdly, with the relation of the translation techniques applied in translating text, it is suggested for further study to explore why the same particular translation techniques applied in translating text results to the different translated product either in linguistic, semantic, or pragmatic aspects. This topic is interesting to explore further and may be an option for future researchers to conduct research.

Lastly, with the discussion of translation techniques, it is suggested that future researchers can conduct a study on translation quality of the translation techniques applied in translating English text into Bahasa Indonesia with different theories either with the same or distinct data. Unlike the present study that adopted Molina and Albir's, further research can find other classifications of translation techniques so the investigation of translation techniques can be more expanded. The future study can also reveal and finally defined more concrete distinction of overlapping terms like translation techniques, translation strategies, translation procedures, and translation methods, as Molina and Albir proposed in their study.

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