A Study on the Quality of Abstract Translation of Dissertation from Indonesian into English

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Abstract

Abstract is one of the important parts in one research due to the fact that it is a kind of short condensed text to represent the whole text. As one research that consists of some aspects such as introduction, objective, methodology, result / discussion, and conclusion, so that an abstract should cover those five aspects. However, in fact many abstracts do not have those five completely. Therefore, an abstract that should be written in 5 separated paragraphs, it is sometimes written in 4, 3, 2, or even 1 paragraph. This might cause the coherence of the text is not good. Besides, in this globalization era, abstract is usually written in two languages, Indonesian and English. Moreover, most of the translators in Indonesia do not focuss on one kind of text but all kinds. As what many experts of translation and linguistics often say that the work of translation is not such an easy job to do. This might cause the result of translation especially related to accuracy, acceptability, and readability is not as good as what it is expected.

In line with the background of study above, this research was aimed at investigating the writing format of dissertation abstract, abstract structure and its coherence of text used both in source text and target one. Besides, it was intended to analyze and describe about the result quality of the abstract translation of dissertation in accordance with its accuracy.

Meanwhile, the research methodology used was descriptive qualitative, with a strategy of embedded case study. The research data were 15 (fifteen) texts of dissertation abstract consisting of 7 (seven) texts of medical science, and engineering of the 8 (eight) others written in Indonesian and their translation in English. The data collected were the number of paragraphs, abstract structure, cohesion, and coherence of text. To obtain the required data, the researcher made some questionnaire and did interviewing to some raters. Those requested to assess the quality of translation were some experts in translation and linguistics. The range of score was 3 for : 'good', 2 : 'not so good', and 1: for 'bad'. The result of their assessment was used as an instrument to analyze the data and made a conclusion.

Having discussed and analyzed the data, it was found that: 1) The writing format in accordance with (a) the number of paragraphs: 2 texts or (13,33%) consisted of 1 (one) paragraph, 6 texts or (40%) had 3 paragraphs, 3 texts or (20%) consisted of 4 (four) paragraphs, and 4 (four) texts or 26,66% had 5 (five) paragraphs; (b) The number of abstract structure: 1 (one) text (6,66%) missed 'introduction', 4 (four) texts or (26,66%) did not have 'objectives', 6 (six) texts or (40%) did not have 'conclusion', and only 4 (four) texts or 26,66% had complete abstract structure: introduction, objective, methods, results / discussion, and conclusion; 2) The average score of the whole text structure of abstract dissertation and its coherence of text was as follows: The source text was '2,15' and catagorized as good   (C), meanwhile the target one declined into '1,77' and categorized as fair (D); 3). Based on the final result, it was found that the average score of accuracy was '1,97'. This could be interpreted that the accuracy level of translation text of dissertation abstract written by PhD students was '*Less Accurate / Fair (D)*'.

Based on the data analysis and discussion, it could be concluded that there were some variations of writing format of dissertation abstract. Some abstracts were written in 5 paragraphs, 4, 3, and even 1 paragraph. Meanwhile, according to the number of abstract structure, some abstracts were not provided with introduction, objective, or conclusion. Therefore, in general the quality of abstract structure and its coherence of text was not so good, and the result of its translation of the target text was worse than that of the source text. Furthermore, the average score of accuracy of the target text was lower than that of the abstract structure and categorized as 'less accurate' or fair (D).

Keywords: Quality of translation, Dissertation abstract, Abstract structure, Coherence, Accuracy

1. Introduction

In this globalization era, English is becoming more and more important because English is used as a means of International communication among nations both spoken and written. Therefore, most of the countries in the world, including Indonesia learn it in order to be able to use it to speak and write properly. In Indonesia, English is taught from elementary school to University level. This means that the learners have leant it for more than 10 (ten) years, but in fact many of them are not able to speak or write well. However, in the late 2 (two) decades, Indonesian students of University are obliged to write their abstracts of theses or dissertation in two languages, Indonesian and English. It is expected that not only can Indonesian readers read it but also those of other countries whose native languages are not Indonesian. Therefore, abstract should be written as well as possible because it represents the whole content of dissertation or research.

Referring to the explanation above, some PhD students ask somebody elses or translators to translate their abstracts, and some others do it by themselves. The translators who are requested to translate are not always professionals either because many of them do not focuss on one kind of text but all kinds. Those facts make the quality of translation not as good as what it is expected. Besides, the researcher also found some facts that many abstracts did not fulfill the requirement as what the abstract should have been written. Some abstracts did not have introduction, objective, or conclusion. Many of the abstract writers might forget about this. The number of paragraphs were also varies, consisting of 5 (five) paragraphs, 4 (four), 3 (three), even 1 (one) paragraph. One paragraph consisted of more than one main ideas or even more, e.g. introduction and objective or the aim of a study. If this happened, the organization of text was not good   and it might cause the text not coherence.

Due to the fact that abstract is an important part of one research, and is often read by another researcher or writer as a reference, abstract text and its translation result should be written as well as possible. Otherwise, it could mislead the target readers. However to obtain the good quality of translation product concerning with accuracy, acceptability, and readability is not such an easy work to do. According to Halliday (1980) and Baker (1991) there are 3 (three) major difficulties in translating the source text into the target one faced by the translators. Those are how to find   the most appropriate, accurate and acceptable equivalence related to lexical equivalence, grammatical / syntactic / linguistic equivalence, and textual equivalence that covers cohesion and coherence of the discourse.   The other reason might be caused that in Indonesia it has not been established the standard yet how to write a good abstract. Therefore this research is necessary to conduct so that some problems of abstract writing and its translation result might be overcome. Among those three difficulties only two: grammatical equivalence, and textual equivalence that will be analyzed in this research. To obtain the quality of abstract translation of dissertation, some raters are required to make the assessment of it.

In line with some problems stated above, this research was aimed at investigating : (1) the writing format of dissertation abstract; (2) the abstract structure and its coherence of text used both in source text and target one; (3) Describing and explaining about the result quality of

the abstract translation of dissertation in accordance with its accuracy.

2. Review of Related Literature/References

2.1 The Meaning of Abstract

Accodrding to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary written by Hornby (1974: 4): *'Abstract is a short account, e.g. of the chief points of a piece of writing, a book, speech, etc'*. Meanwhile in Webster's Desk Dictionary of the English Language, it is said that *'Abstract' is a summary of a statement, etc'* (Webster, 1983: 4). Based on these two definitions it can be assumed that abstract especially related to the result of research, and other scientific article of writing for a journal is a kind of short or very brief of condensed text of final report that represents all activities that the writer or researcher has done which is limited between 250 up to 500 words or written within two pages at athe most or less.

Besides the result of research, there are some other writings that can be condensed into an abstract text, such as books, and articles in a journal. As what Susan Gilbert (1985: 1) said that *'Abstract is a short informative or descriptive y of a longer report. It is a condensed version of an original work: a book, journal article, technical report, patent, or sometimes a speech or an interview'*

Furthermore, Judith Kilborn (1998: 1) wrote one article in Literacy Education Online (LEO: 1) concerning with this definition. It was stated that an abstract was a condensed version of a longer piece of writing that highlighted the major points covered, concisely described the content and scope of the writing, and reviews the writing's contents in abbreviated form.

However, among those several definitions and explanation stated above, it seems that the closest idea related to abstract text as a result of a study is the definition stated by Judith Kilborn.

2.2 The Structure of Abstract

In general, the structure of abstract that must be written as the result of research consists of 3 (three) major parts: opening, body, and closing. 1) Opening, tells about a brief explanation about the topics or title and the reason for choosing it and conducting the research; 2) Body is the main activity or all activities that the researcher has done that covers all importatant things conducted during the research, the kind or identity of research, the statement of the problems, the objective / aims, and methodology supported by some theories; and 3) Closing, is the final result of research, dconclusion, and its implications, and suggestion if necessary.

Meanwhile, Koopman (1997: 1) said that the structure of abstract must cover 5 (five) aspects: motivation / introduction, objective / goal / aim, approach / methodology, results, and conclusion. 1) Motivation or introduction means the reason for choosing the topics and conducting the research; 2) Objective or Goal. Usually this part is stated in the form of statement of the problems that will become the focuss of discussion. In this section, the objective of research and its hypothesis as the main base of theory are also stated; 3) Approach is methodology which is used to analyze the data so that the result of research can fulfill as what it is expected; 4) Result is an answer or the result of the research finding

according to the statement of the problems; and 5) Conclusion is a statement that infers or concludes the result of discussion and findings and its implications of the answers stated in the statement of the problems.

Moreover, the similar opinion was also stated by Owen D Williamson (2007 : 3). He said that to make a good or perfect text, besides those five aspects, abstract. Should be accomplished with coherence of text. *'Abstract should consist of 1) introduction, 2) aims, 3) methods, 4) results / discussion, 5) conclusions, 6) coherence'*.

Among those several requirements of the structure of abstract writing, it seems that Williamson's is the most complete. Due to the fact that one text should consist of one or more than one paragraphs, each paragraph should cohere one another, and each paragraph that consists of several sentences, each sentence should cohere one another to make it unity. One text is considered to be coherence if there is some appropriate connecting word between one sentence and another, or between one paragraph and another. The word that connects one sentence and another, one paragraph and another is called 'lexical or grammatical   ohesion'. Therefore, to obtain a good coherence of text, the most appropriate lexical or grammatical cohesion. Joan Cutting (2002:13) said that the coherence of text is determined by the choice of words or lexical equivalence and grammatical equivalence. This means that one text is considered whether its coherence of text is good or not is determined by those two aspects of language, the most appropriate words and grammatical structures used in the text. The same idea about the importance of coherence of one text was also stated by Reiss and Vermer in Jeremy Munday (2000 : 79).

2.3 Abstract and Translation

As it is stated previously that abstract as a result of research (in Indonesia) is written in two languages, Indonesian and its translation that is in English. This phenomena makes some of the PhD students specifically try hard to translate it by themselves. Meanwhile, many others who feel that their English is not good enough, tend to ask somebody elses or translators to translate it for them. The problem is that most of the translators in Indonesia are not professionals. This means that they are willing to translate all kinds of texts although it seems that it is impossible for a translator to translate all kinds of texts to obtain a good quality of translation. This makes the quality of translation work not satisfy as what it is expected. As it is often stated by many experts of translation and linguistics that translation is not such an easy work to do, so that only a certain number of people are able to accomplish this hard work. Therefore, a translator must specialize or focuss on one certain kind of text if he wants to obtain a good quality of translation especially related to its accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

According to Halliday and Hassan (1980), and Baker (1991), some problems usually encountered by a translator are much related to find the Lexical Equivalence (Equivalence at word level and   above word level), Grammatical / Syntactic Equivalence, and Textual Equivalence (related to Cohesion and coherence). Furthermore, the coherence of text is much influenced by the appropriateness in the use of grammatical and or lexical cohesion to connect between one sentence and another or between one paragraph and another of a text.

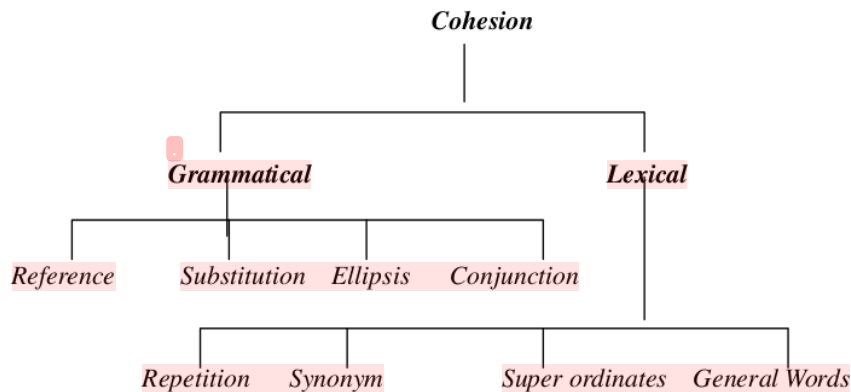Below is the figure describing about the cohesion of text by Joan Cutting.

Figure 1. Cohesion of Text According to Joan Cutting (2002: 13)

In line with the problems about translation stated above, the researcher found some problems encountered by both the abstract writers of dissertation and the translator who were in charged to translate the abstract text into English. It was found that some abstracts consisted of only one paragraph, three, or four. Some of them did not have introduction, objective, or conclusion. It seemed that the product of translation just tended to follow the source text. For example, If the source text did not have introduction or objective, the translator did not try to make it correct. This meant that if the source text was not correct, the target text was automatically not correct either.

3. Research Methodology

The research methodology used was descriptive qualitative, and the strategy employed was embedded case study. The research data were 15 (fifteen) texts of dissertation abstract consisting of 7 (seven) texts of medical science, and the 8 (eight) others were taken from engineering department. Those texts were written in Indonesian as a source text, and the result of their translation in English as a target one. The data collected were the number of paragraphs, abstract structure used, lexical cohesion, grammatical cohesion, and coherence of text, and the result of assessment given by the raters.

To obtain the required data, the researcher made some questionnaire and did interviewing to some raters. Those requested to assess the quality of translation were all well dedicated experts both in translation and linguistics studies. The result of their assessment was used as an instrument to analyze the data and made a conclusion.

4. Discussion and the Results of Study

There are 3 (three) problems to answer in this research: 1) the writing format of dissertation abstract; 2) the Abstract Structure and its Coherence of Text both Source Text and Target One; and 3) The Accuracy Level of Translation Result of Dissertation Abstract.

4.1 The Writing Format of Dissertation Abstract

Based on the finding, among the fifteen abstracts analyzed, there were two kinds of format writing, in accordance with the number of paragraphs, and the number of abstract structures. Moreover, the tabulation about these two variations, and percentage could be seen in   table 4.1 below.

a) The Abstract Assessment Based on the Number of Paragraphs

Below was the table that showed about the abstract assessment based on the writing format in accordance with the Number of Paragraphs and the Number Abstract Structures.

Table 4.1 The Tabulation of Abstract Structure and the Number of Paragraphs Each Abstract Text of Dissertation

No. Data	Introduction	Objective	Methodology	Result	Conclusion	Number of Paragraphs
M-1	V	V	V	V	V	5
M-2	V	V	V	V	-	4
M-3	V	V	V	V	V	1
M-4	V	V	V	V	-	1
M-5	V	V	V	V	V	5
M-6	V	V	V	V	V	5
M-7	-	V	V	V	V	5
E-1	V	-	V	V	-	3
E-2	V	V	V	V	-	3
E-3	V	-	V	V	-	4
E-4	V	V	V	V	-	4
E-5	V	-	V	V	-	3
E-6	V	V	V	V	-	3
E-7	V	-	V	V	V	3
E-8	V	-	V	V	-	3
Deviation %	6,666%	33,333%	0%	0%	60%	73,333%

Note: M-1: Medical Science, Abstract Text 1 (One)

E-7 : Engineering Department, Abstract Text 7 (Seven)

The table above showed that among the 15 (fifteen) abstract texts analyzed in accordance with the structure of abstract, it was found that:

(1) Abstract Text that Only Had 1 (one) paragraph

Among the 15 (fifteen) texts of abstracts analyzed there were 2 (two) texts or 13, 33% only had one paragraph. They were data no. M3 and M4. These two texts were written in one paragraph only, however they consisted of more than three structures of abstracts. Data no. M3 consisted of all the five (5) structures of abstract: introduction, objective, methodology, result, and conclusion. While data no. M4 consisted of 4 (four) structures of abstract:

introduction, objective, methodology, and result without conclusion. These two abstracts were not acceptable because two two texts were not coherence. According to the theory, the coherence of text was stated that one paragraph should have consisted of one main idea only. Therefore to be coherence, data no. M3, for example, should have been written in 5 (five) paragraphs not one only. Here is the example of data (abstract) that consisted of one paragraph, data no. M3:

(2) Abstract Texts Consisted of 3 (three) Paragraphs

Three were 6 (six) texts of abstracts or 40% that had 3 (three) paragraphs. They were data no. E1-E2-E5-E6-E7-E8. Although these six texts of abstracts had the same number of paragraphs, they had different numbers of their abstract structures. For example, 3 (three) data E1-E5 and E8 that consisted of 3 (three) structures of abstracts, the first paragraph was written 'introduction', the second was methodology, and the third was the result of the research, and the two other stuctucres were missing (not written). Meanwhile, the three other data: E2-E6, and E7, although they only consisted of 3 (three) paragraphs, these texts in fact had 4 (four) abstractct structures. Data no. E2 for example, the first paragraph was introduction, the second consisted of objective and methodology, and the third was the result of research. Meanwhile data E6, the first paragraph was introduction and objective, the second was methodology, and the third was the result of the research. Data no. E7, paragraph one was introduction, two methodology and result, paragraph three was conclusion.

(3) Abstrak Texts that Had 4 (four) Paragraphs

There were 3 (three) abstract texts or 20% belonged to this criteria. They were data no. M2-E3 and E4. These three data, although they were written in 4 (four) paragraphs, not all had 4 (four) structures of abstracts. Only data no. M2 dan E4 that had 4 (four) structures of abstract: paragraph one was introduction, two was objective, three was methodology, and four was the result, and both were not completed with conclusion. But data no. M2, introduction and objective were written in one paragraph, in the first paragraph. While data no. E3, paragraph one was introduction, two was also introduction added by some suggestion, paragraph three was methodology, and four was the result of research.

(4) Abstract Texts Written in 5 (five) Paragraphs.

There were 4 (four) abstract texts or 26,666% that consisted of 5 (five) paragraphs. Some data that belonged to this category were M1-M5-M6 and M7. Among these four, only three abstract texts or (20%) that had complete structures and written in five paragraphs: data no. M1-M5 and M6. These three data were written correctly: paragraph one: introduction, two: objective, three: methodology, four: result, and five: conclusion. While data no. M7, although it was written in five paragraphs, it did not have introduction. Paragraf one was the objective that had to be written on the first paragraph, two: methodology, three: the result, four: conclusion, and five: suggestion.

Based on the findings and discussion above it could be concluded that among those 15 (fifteen) abstract texts analyzed, there were only 3 (three) texts or (20%) categorized as good abstracts. Those texts were data no. M-1, M-5, and M-6. Meanwhile, data no. M-7, although

it consisted of 5 (five) paragraphs, it did not have introduction. Therefore, it was not categorized as a good abstract.

b) The abstract Assessment Based on the Number of Abstract Structures Used in Each Text of Abstract

Besides writing format and the number of paragraphs, it   was also found some texts that did not fulfill the criteria of text writing of dissertation abstract. Many of them were not provided with 5 (five) structures of abstract completely. Some missed introduction, objective, or conclusion. Based on table 4.1 above, it could be described that among the 15 (fifteen) texts of abstract:

1) There were 4 (four) texts of abstract or 26,66%   that were provided with the 5 (five) structures of abstract completely: introduction, objective, methodology, results, and conclusion. Those four texts were data no. M1, M3, M5, and M6.

2) 1 (one) text or 6,66% missed introduction. The text belonged to this category was data no. M7

3) There were 5 (five) texts or 33,33% which were not completed with objective or aims. Those texts were data no. E1, E3, E5, E7, and E8.

4) The most texts were not provided with conclusion. There were 9 (nine) texts or 60% belonged to this category. Those nine texts were data no. M2, M4, E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, E6, and E8.

Based on the result of findings explanation above, among those 15 (fifteen) abstracts, it could be concluded that there were only 4 (four) texs or 26,66% classified as good abstracts that fulfilled as what Koopman and Williamson suggested.

In accordance with the result of findings and discussion above, the following was the Structure of Abstract Assessment and its Coherence of Text both Source Text and Target One. Below was the table about it:

1. The Assessment of Abstract Structure and its Coherence of Text both Source Text and Target One

To analyze the structure of abstract and its coherence of text, the researcher adopted the theory suggested by Koopman (1997) and Owen D Williamson (2007). As it was stated previously that a good abstract should cover 5 (five) structures such as: 1) motivation / introduction, 2) aims / objective, 3) methods / approach, 4) results, 5) conclusion, and accomplished with the other aspect, that was 'coherence' of text, so that the text would be united. Below was the table about the Structure of Abstract Assessment and its Coherence of Text both Source Text and Target One as a result of combination of the two tables before:

Table 4.2. The Tabulation of Average Score as a Whole (Raters1-2-3) Structure of Abstract: Structure, Cohesion, and Coherence   St & Tt

No. Data	The Average Score as a Whole; Structure of Abstract: Structure, Cohesion, and Coherence of Text (St & Tt)							
	Rater-1		Rater-2		Rater-3		Average	
	St	Tt	St	Tt	St	Tt	St	Tt
M-1	2,66	2,00	3,00	2,33	2,33	2,33	2,66	2,22
M-2	2,33	2,00	3,00	2,33	3,00	2,00	2,77	2,11
M-3	1,66	1,66	2,33	2,33	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00
M-4	1,66	1,00	2,00	1,66	2,00	2,00	1,88	1,55
M-5	2,66	2,00	3,00	2,33	3,00	2,00	2,88	2,11
M-6	3,00	2,66	3,00	2,00	2,00	1,33	2,66	2,00
M-7	2,66	2,66	1,00	1,00	2,33	2,33	2,00	2,00
E-1	2,00	1,66	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	2,00	1,88
E-2	2,33	2,00	2,33	1,66	2,00	2,00	2,22	1,88
E-3	1,66	1,33	1,66	1,00	2,66	2,66	2,00	1,66
E-4	2,33	2,00	1,66	1,00	2,33	2,33	2,11	1,77
E-5	1,00	1,00	1,66	1,00	2,00	2,00	1,55	1,33
E-6	2,00	1,66	1,66	1,00	2,00	2,00	1,88	1,55
E-7	1,66	1,33	1,33	1,00	2,00	2,00	1,66	1,44
E-8	2,66	2,00	1,33	1,00	2,33	2,33	2,11	1,77
Total	32	27,33	31,00	23,66	34,00	31,33	32,38	27,27
Average	2,15	1,82	2,06	1,57	2,26	2,08	**2,15**	**1,81**

Note: St : Source Text   Tt : Target Text
Score 3 : Good   2 : Not so Good 1 : Not Good / Bad

Based on table 4.2 above it could be seen that the average score of abstract structure (consisting of 'Structure, Cohesion, and Coherence) of St and Tt could be described as follows:

a) Among the 15 (fifteen) texts of dissertation abstract analyzed, most of them or 13 (thirteen) data or around 86,66 % declined their scores. In another word, the score of target text (Tt) was getting lower or 'worse' than the source text (St). Those thirteen texts were data no M1: its St was 2,66 and its Tt declined into 2,22 (the highest score); Data no. M2: its St was 2,77 and its Tt became 2,11 (the second highest of the first); M4 and so forth, see table 4.3 above.

b) Among the 15 (fifteen) texts of dissertation abstract analyzed, Ther were only 2 (two) or 13,33% data no M3, and M7 that the score of St and Tt remained the same (did not decline). The average scores of those two texts were the same: '2' with the predicate 'Not So Good'.

c) Based on point 'a and b', it could be concluded that no text increased their scores.

d) The first highest score of St was data no. M5. This data was at first the score for the St was 2,88 with its predicate 'quite good or be about good'. But its Tt declined into 2,11 with the prediacate 'a little bit good'.

e) Meanwhile, the average score of the second highest for the St was data no. M2. This datum was at first scored St 2,77 with the predicate 'quite good or be about good' but its Tt went down to 2,11 with the predicate 'a little bit good'.

f) The next texts were data no. M1 and M6 that occupied the third highest score for their Source texts (St). Their scores of these two data were the same: 2,66 with the predicate ''quite good or be about good' but its Tt of data no. M1 became 2,22. This score was the same as the score obtained by data no. M5 and M2 that their scores of source texts were the first and second highest. Even this score was a little bit higher than that of obtained by data no. M5 and M2 from which their Tts were only 2,11. Therefore, the average score for the Tt data no M1 became the highest eventhough its difference was not so significant. Meanwhile, data no. M6 which its St occupied the same position as M1, its Tt declined quite deeply, that was '2' with the predicate *not so good*

g) The fourth (4th) rank was obtained by data no. E2. The score of St was 2,22 and declined into 1,88 with the predicate 'almost bad'.

h) The next was data no. E4 and E8. The scores of these two data for the St were the same: 2,11 and their Tt were too: 1,77.

i) There were 4 (four) texts that their scores of St were the same: 2,00. The four texts that belonged to this category were data no. M3-M7-E1 and E3. Among these four, the scores for the two texts: data no. M3 and M7 did not decline, but the two others did. Data no. E1, from 2,00 became   1,88, and data no. E3 from 2,00 declined into 1,66.

j) The 7th rank was data no. M4 and E6. These two data got 1,88 for their St, and declined at the same scores: 1,55 for their Tt..

k) The 8th position was data no. E7. Its score for St was 1,66 and declined into 1,44 for the Tt.

l) The lowest score was data no.E5 with its score for the St was 1,55, and Tt was 1,33. This was the abstract text that got the lowest score or the worst for both St and Tt.

Based on the finding result and discussion above, it could be concluded that the average score of the whole text structure of dissertation abstract and its coherence of text, the Source Text (St) was '2,15' (with its predicate a little bit good or about less good), while its Target Text (Tt) declined into '1,77' (with its predicate less good or about not good).

4.2 The Asessment of Accuracy on the Translation Result of Dissertation Abstract

In this section, the researcher would like to answer the second question on the accuracy level of the translation result of dissertation abstract in English. As an instrument to analyze the data, the researcher required the range of scores: 3 – 2 – 1. Score '3' for 'Accurate'; '2': Less Accurate; and '1' : Not Accurate. But having been investigated, the finding result showed that the average scores became more than 3 (three) variations after those three scores were combined and devided. Those variations of score were: '3 – 2,66 -   2,33 – 2 – 1,66 – and 1,33'.

However, according to Rochayah Machali (2000, 119-120), it was said that there were 5 (five) classifications or categories of score. They were: A (86-90: almost perfect), B (76-85: very excellent), C (61-75: excellent), D (46-60: fair) and E (20-45: inaccurate / bad).   Therefore, the researcher would like to adopt this theory by simplifying those 6 (six) variations of score into 5 (five) as it was showed on table 4.3 below:

Table 4.3b. Clasification, Category, and Persentage of the Average Scores of Accuracy on the Translation Result of Dissertation Abstract

Scores	No. Data	Total	Category	Percentage (%)
3	M2P3	1	Accurate /Almost Perfect (A)	1,92%
2,66	M2P1, M7P1, M7P3.	3	Almost Accurate / Very Excellent (B)	5,76%
2,33	M1P1, M5P5, M7P2, M7P4, E2P1,E2P2, E4P3, E4P4, E6P3, E8P3	10	A little bit Accurate / Excellent ©	19,23%
1,66 – 2	M1P2, E1P4, M4P1, E6P1, M6P4, E1P1, E1P2, E1P3, E3P1, E3P2, E3P3, E4P1, E4P2, E6P1, E7P3, E8P1 M1P3, M2P2, M2P4, M3P1, M5P1, M5P2, M5P3, M5P4,	35	Less Accurate / Fair (D)	67,31%

	M6P2, M7P5, E2P3, E3P4, E5P1, E5P2, E5P3, E6P2, E7P1, E7P2, E8P2			
1 – 1,33	M1P5, M6P3, M6P5	3	Not Accurate / Bad (E)	5,76%
TOTAL	52	52	---	100%

Note: M4P1: Abstract Text of Medical Science no 4 Paragraph 1
E3P3 : Abstract Text of engineering Department no. 3 Paragraph 3

Based on table 4.3 above it was known that among those 52 data analyzed related to accuracy level of text could be described as follows:

a) The first highest score of accuracy level was only 1 (one) or around 1,92%. This meant that the average score of this text was '3' and its category was *'Accurate or Almost Perfect (A)'*. It was said so because the Source text (St) was translated into Target text (Tt) accurately. The text that got score '3' from the three raters was datum no. M2P3.

b) The second highest score was '2,66' with its category *'Almost Accurate or Very Excellent (B)'*. There were 3 (three) texts or 5,76% belonged to this category.This score was obtained from the three raters, and one of them only gave score '2'. So the composition of this score might be 3 – 3 – 2; 2 – 3 – 3; or 3 – 2 – 3. The texts that got the average score of '2,66' were data no.   M2P1, M7P1, M7P3. Here is the example of text scored '2,66':

Example, datum no. M2P1:

Source Text	Target Text
*(M2p1)*Penelitian ini diawali (1) dengan masalah rendahnya pemanfaatan <u>pelayanan Puskesmas</u> (2) di mana realisasi tidak sesuai dengan target yang telah ditentukan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis pengaruh nilai pribadi terhadap evaluasi *outcome*, sikap, keputusan memanfaatkan pelayanan Puskesmas, pengaruh niat dan	*(M2p1)*This study <u>*begins with*</u> the problem of low utilization of services in <u>*health centers (1)*</u> where the target is not in accordance with the realization. The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of personal value, outcome evaluation, attitude, intention, and perceived behavioral control on decision-making processes, decisions, and actions in

perceived behavioral control terhadap proses pengambilan keputusan, keputusan, dan tindakan memanfaatkan pelayanan Puskesmas.	utilizing public health center services.

Based on data above Rater 1 and 2 gave score '3', while Rater 3 gave '2'. So the total score given by those three Raters was 3 – 3 – 2 evided by 3 was '2,66'.

c) The third highest score was '2,33' with its category: *'A little bit Accurate or Excellent ©'.* There were 10 (ten) texts or 19,23% that got this average score of '2,33'. They were data no. M1P1, M5P5, M7P2, M7P4, M2P1,E2P2, E4P3, E4P4, E6P3, and E8P3. This '2,33' was obtained from the average score of : 2 – 2 – 3; 2 – 3 – 2; or 3 – 2 – 2. The datum below was an example that got the average score of '2,33'.

Datum no. E4P3:

Source text	**Target text**
*(E4p3)*Metoda penelitian yang digunakan adalah kombinasi antara kualitatif dan kuantitatif dengan pendekatan sosiologi tentang ruang ublic. Data primer diperoleh dari pengamatan terhadap perilaku pengguna ruang ublic di lokasi penelitian. Analisa yang digunakan adalah analisa domain, komponensial, dan analisa proses (tipo-morfologi) untuk menemukan dan menjelaskan proses pembentukan ruang ublic eksklusif dan inklusif.	*(E4p3)*The research method used was combination of qualitative and quantitative method applied for sociological approach for social space. Primary data was compiled from field study and observation to the behavior of the user when using the open space. Three types of analysis were used in order to understand and to explain the formation process of exclusive and inclusive public space. Those are domain analysis, componential analysis, and process analysis (typo-morphology).

Based on datum no. E4P3, Rater 1 and 3 gave score '2', and Rater 2 gave '3'. So the composition of score was: 2 – 3 – 2. The total was 7 devided by 3 = '2,33'.

d) The fourth category was the scores between '1,66 and 2'. This score was categorized as *'Less Accurate or Fair (D)'*. It dominated this category because it was found that 35 texts or around 67,31% belonged to this group. This score was obtained from the average score between '1,66' and '2'. Score '2' was obtained when all of the the three raters gave score '2', while '1,66' was obtained when one of the raters gave score '1' on that text. There were 19 texts that obtained the average score of '2 or 36,53%. Those data were no. M1P3, M2P2, M2P4, M3P1, M5P1, M5P2, M5P3, M5P4, M6P2, M7P5, E2P3, E3P4, E5P1, E5P2, E5P3, E6P2, E7P1, E7P2, and E8P2. Meanwhile there were 16 texts or 30,76% scored '1,66'. Those data were no. M1P2, E1P4, M4P1, E6P1, M6P4, E1P1, E1P2, E1P3, E3P1, E3P2, E3P3, E4P1, E4P2, E6P1, E7P3, E8P1. Below was the example of datum scored '2'.

Datum no. E7 P1:

St	Tt
*(T7p1)*Surabaya sebagai kota terbesar kedua di Indonesia setelah Jakarta, <u>dihadapkan pada (1) kemacetan lalu lintas dan polusi. Hal ini disebabkan karena kepadatan lalu lintas dari berbagai kendaraan di jalan arteri baik primer maupun sekunder</u> (2). Pertumbuhan <u>kendaraan</u> (3) dan sepeda motor untuk 5 tahun terakhir, membuat jalan dipenuhi dengan berbagai macam persoalan. Sekarang, Surabaya mengandalkan sektor perdagangan dan jasa 58%, sektor industri 41% dan sektor pertanian 1% telah membuat pertumbuhan kota amat cepat. Sehingga penduduk dapat dengan mudah membeli mobil maupun sepeda motor guna membantu mereka melakukan aktivitas mereka. Pemerintah lokal dalam posisinya belum dapat mengimbangi pembangunan jalan raya baru untuk melayani kegiatan mereka dalam berkendara dengan perilaku baik. <u>Permasalahan yang timbul adalah mengkaji kinerja jalan-jalan arteri di Kota Surabaya (6),</u> memetakan pertumbuhan jalan arteri dari tahun ke tahun,	*(T7p1a)*Surabaya as the second biggest city in Indonesia after Jakarta *is faced by(1)* traffic congestion and pollution . It is caused by the density from various vehicles on<u> *either* primary *or* secondary artery *road (2).*</u> The growth of <u>*cars (3)*</u> and motorcycles *have (4)* made the road full<u> *with(5)*</u> various problem for the last 5 years. Now, Surabaya which relies on the trade and services sector of 58%, industry sector of 41% and agriculture sector of 1% has made the city grow very quickly. Hence, people can easily buy cars and motorcycles to help them in many activities. The Local Government in its position could not balance the building of a new road to service their activities through activities driving in good manner. <u>The problems *occur is to* inform the level of services of artery road, (6)</u> to make a mapping the growth of artery road from year to year, to optimize artery road basic in traffic management by spatial planning.

melakukan optimalisasi jalan arteri berdasarkan sistem manajemen lalu lintas secara spasial.	

e) The lowest score was that of between '1' and '1,33' with its category *'Inaccurate or Bad (E)'*. There were 3 (three) texts or 5,76% belonged to this category. They were data no. 'M1P5, M6P3, and M6P5'. Score '1' was obtained when the three raters gave the same score: '1', while '1,33' was obtained when one of the three raters scored '2' on that datum. So the variations of score might be like this: '1 – 1 – 2, 1 – 2 – 1 – or 2 – 1 – 1'. However, no text got the average score '1'.

Based on the finding result and discussion above it could be concluded that the average score of accuracy for the abstract translation of dissertation was '1,97' and categorized as *'Less Accurate or Fair (D)'*. The score of '1,97' was obtained as the average score given by the three raters: rater 1 gave '1,98', rater 2 gave '2,05', and rater 3 gave '1,88'.

5. Conclusion

In line with the data analysis and discussion, among the 15 (fifteen) dissertation abstracts investigated, it could be concluded that there were some variations of the writing format of dissertation abstract. The 3 (three) main conclusions were as follows:

1) There were two kinds of writing format of dissertation abstract, in accordance with: (a) The number of paragraphs: There were 2 (two) texts or (13,33%) consisted of 1 (one) paragraph, 6 texts or (40%) had 3 paragraphs, 3 texts or (20%) consisted of 4 (four) paragraphs, and 4 (four) texts or 26,66% had 5 (five) paragraphs; (b) The number of abstract structure: 1 (one) text (6,66%) missed 'introduction', 4 (four) texts or (26,66%) did not have 'objectives', 6 (six) texts or (40%) did not have 'conclusion', and only 4 (four) texts or 26,66% had complete abstract structure: introduction, objective, methods, results / discussion, and conclusion.

2) The average score of the whole text structure of abstract dissertation and its coherence of text in accordance with: (a) The Source Text: There were 3 (three) categories consisted of 4 (four) texts or 26,66% as 'Good'; 9 (nine) texts or 60% were categorized as 'Not so Good'; and 2 (two) texts or 13,33% were 'Bad'; (b) There were only 2 (two) categories of target text: 10 (ten) texts or 66,66% were classified as 'Not so Good'; and the 5 (five) others or 33,33% were 'Bad'. Therefore, The average score of the whole text structure of abstract dissertation and its coherence of text could be concluded that the source text was '2,15' and catagorized as 'Good' (C), meanwhile the target one declined into '1,77' and categorized as 'Not so Good or Fair' (D).

3). Meanwhile, the accuracy of abstract translation of dissertation was found that the average score of accuracy was '1,97'. This could be interpreted that the accuracy level of translation text of dissertation abstract written by PhD students was *'Less Accurate / Fair (D)'*.

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