AN ANALYSIS ON TRANSLATION PROCEDURES USED IN THE ABSTRACT TRANSLATION OF EDUCATION JOURNAL

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Abstract

This study aims to find out the translation techniques used in abstract translation of education journal Premiere Educandum. This study focuses on the translation techniques in the ten translated journal abstracts of PGRI Madiun University, using the theory by Molina and Albir. They are borrowing, calque, literal translation, transposition, modulation, equivalents, and amplification. In this study, the researcher also the dominant translation techniques used in abstract translation of education journal Premiere Educandum. This study is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The result shows that the researcher found eight types of translation technique that are applied by journal writers to translate Indonesian abstract into English. They are borrowing (17%), calque (6%), literal translation (39%), transposition (8%), modulation (6%), amplification (8%), and establish equivalent (4%). The researcher found the most dominant technique used by the writer is literal translation (39%), which is translating an expression in source language in the word of words into the target language. This technique occurs in the abstract because there are many sentences which has similar structure so that the writers are possible to use this technique.

Keywords: procedures, techniques, abstract, types of translation technique.

Introduction

Translation is one way of giving or receiving information. According to (Fitria, 2018), translation is the easiest ways to get information from other languages. This can be noticed from the needs of the community related to translation. Many people, need to read many books and other sources in order to get more in-depth information. When the book or other sources they read are written in a different language or another, they are difficult to understand. So, translation needs in that case. In other words, translation makes it easy for students to reach certain information from books and many other sources written in various languages. Therefore, translation can be a solution in getting information from one language to another. Since translation is very important especially for students they should learn about translation. Cartford (n.d.) states translation is the procedure of transferring a message from the source language (SL) to the target language (TL) in a balanced way.

The process or method of translating text into another language can be started by analyzing the source language text (SL), transferring, and restructuring. The translator analyzes the source language text by noticing to the type of text, the terms of the text style, the grammar of all linguistic units, the structure of the text, the terms used, and all text messages. When finished capturing the message, the translator transfers it into the target language.

Language has its own characteristics. (Carolia, 2019) states every language has their own uniqueness different characteristic so that's why it is not easy to translate from Indonesia into English, and also vice versa. In consequences, those who want to be a translator or study translation will face any difficulties to improve their ability and skills. Therefore, the students that studying translation subject must face many problems. One of them is how to translate "abstract". College students in Indonesia who are in their final year are also be required to write their thesis research abstracts in their research abstract in English in addition to their Indonesian abstract. An abstract itself is one of the most crucial parts of research paper, as it represents the content of the research in a more condensed way.

There are some classify of the translation technique (Molina and Albir, 2002). First is borrowing. It is the simplest of all translation methods. It uses the language of the source

ENGLISH
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language for our translation. In example, to introduce source language (SL) culture into a translation or target language (TL), foreign terms can be used for our translation such as "dollar" and "feast" from American English, Mexico Spanish such as "tequila" and "tortilla" and many other examples. In English words like "menu" and "hangar" are no longer considered credits. The decision to borrow SL words or expressions to introduce local color elements is a matter of style and fits the message. Second is Calque. It is a special type of borrowing in which one language borrows a form of expression from another language, but then translates literally every element of it. Calque is known as loan translation. Third is literal translation, or word for word, is the source language text which is transferred directly into the appropriate TL text idiomatically and grammatically.

Fourth is transposition where one word class replaced or transposed with another word class without depending on the meaning of the message. Fifth is Modulation. This translation technique applied in modulation is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source. Sixth is equivalence. It used by translators in translating structures that are completely different from the meaning of the source language text as long as it is still in context and equivalent to the source language. Equivalence is usually used in idioms. And the last is amplification (addition). The amplification adds information that is not basically in source sentence. Presence of additional information on the target. The sentence intended to further clarify the concept conveyed originally writer to readers. This technique is only information that used to help convey messages to readers. This addition may not change the message in the source language.

Abstract is a short summary of the most important parts in a scientific work as Day (1998) cited in (Carolia, 2019) states an abstract is a mini version of the research paper. Abstracts allow professional experts to keep up to date with a large amount of scientific literature. It is also a short summary of a research article, review, thesis, conference or follow-up analysis on a particular subject and frequently used by readers to quickly ascertain the purpose of the paper. When used, the abstract is always at the beginning of the scientific paper. Abstract is an important part in a scientific work. Many professionals read abstracts from around the world. These abstracts from around the world have varied of languages. To make professionals read and understand the abstracts easier, the author usually translates the abstracts from the source language into English. An abstract is usually found in scientific work such as theses, research articles, dissertations, grant proposals, and conference papers. Abstract is the first things to read after the title of scientific work and before the introduction. The special location which is in the front page of scientific work, is continuous with the important function of the abstract. The important function of the abstract is to explain the contents of the scientific work text briefly and clearly. So, the abstract can be used as an 'advance' pointer to the structure and content of the following text'. Thus, readers do not have to read the entire text, because only by reading the abstract, they can already know what the text is about. This means abstracts save time and help them decide whether or not to continue reading the entire text at the same time.

According to Borko, et. al (1963) cited in (Fitria, 2018), there are two types of abstracts. First is descriptive abstract shows the type of information found in a scientific paper. The descriptive abstract does not make a judgment about the work, nor does it provide or draw conclusions/results from the study. This is a keyword that can be found in the text and usually includes: scope of research, objectives, and methods. Descriptive abstract interprets the abstracted scientific work. Some people say that the abstract as an outline form of a scientific work, not a summary. Usually descriptive abstracts can be very short, only 100 words or even less. And the second is informative abstract. An informative abstract consists of information that can be found in a descriptive abstract (scope, objectives, methods) besides includes the result and conclusion of the study and recommendation of the authors. The length of

informative abstracts varies, but informative abstracts are usually no more than 10% of the total scientific work. In the case of earlier scholarly works, the length is much less.

The first previous study is a thesis written by Reza (2018) entitled An Analysis of Translation Procedures in Translated Abstracts of Students Faculty of Social and Political Science. This research exists because of the important role of translation in translating thesis abstracts. The aims of this study to identify the translation procedures applied in translating thesis abstracts and to identify the dominant procedures. The second is Sari (2014) in her research "Translation Procedures Applied in Subtitling English Idioms the Hobbit: An Unexpected Journey Movie into Indonesian". She used Vinay and Darbelnet's theory in analyzing subtitle translation techniques. Ikma Qurrota A'yun (2201409049) in her research entitled Translation Techniques of The Complex Sentences in Bilingual Textbook Biology 1 For Senior High School Year X Published by Yudhistira (A Descriptive Qualitative Study). Her studies are based on Molina and Albir's theory of translation. The previous studies help the researcher in understanding how to use the translation methods in the translated text. The previous research and the researchers' research have a similarity which is using Vinay and Dalbernets theory in analyzing. The similarity of that study and this study is both of us choose translation as the main topic. Yet, they have difference in data and data resource. Meanwhile, the differences of the study are the reference used in analyzing the data and the media in data collection.

In this study, the researchers analyzed the translation techniques found in translating abstracts of journal abstract: Premiere Educandum: Journal of Basic Education and Learning by PGRI Madiun University from Bahasa into English. Premiere Educandum is scientific journal that aims to communicate research results of proffesors, teachers, practitioner, and scientists in the field of basic education covering the fields of basic teaching. Premiere Educandum by E-Journal Universitas Pgri Madiun is indexed by DOAJ (Directory of Open Access Journal, SINTA, EBSCO, Harvard Library, etc and current received Sinta 2 accreditation. This journal consists of abstract with two languages Indonesian as a source language and English as target language.

This study focuses on analyzing translation techniques, the dominant types of translation techniques, since each translator has their different way of translating the text while still based on the theory that the translator relies on. There are many translation theories put forward by experts, the theory of Molina and Albir is one of them. The writer will be able to find out the author's perspective in doing abstract translation which will affect the quality of the translation itself by analyzing the translation technique. Similar to Nida's translation theory and Vinay and Dalbernets theory, Molina and Albir's theory derives from existing translation techniques proposed by other experts.

This study uses journal abstract Premiere Educandum: Journal of Basic Education and Learning by PGRI Madiun University both in Indonesian as the source language and English as the target language Vol 10, No 1 and 2 (2020) as the object of the study. The study is focused on the translation techniques in the ten translated journal abstracts of PGRI Madiun University. To make discussion is more specific, the writer limits the problems on the translation techniques journal abstracts. Moreover, the writer also shows the most dominant techniques used in translation of the abstracts.

Method

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research. Marshall and Rossman (1999) define that qualitative data analysis is a general statement about the relationship between data categories. In this study will use the qualitative method since the data is analyzed descriptively. Words, phrases, and clauses are the data to be analyzed. (Djajasudarma, 2006) qualitative methodology is a process that produces descriptive data in the form of written and

spoken language in society. Djajasudarma said that the data collected could be in the form of words or an image of something. This is the result of a qualitative method. The feature is consistent with the qualitative method. Description is an exact description of the data feature.

The source data are the sentences contained in the journal abstract (Education Journal: Theory, Research and Development) by Postgraduate Malang University both in English and Indonesian. The data source used in this research are ten education abstracts from Postgraduate Malang State University in Vol 5, No 6 (2020).

In this study, to check the reliability and validity of the data and results, the researcher using investigator triangulation because in the analyzing abstracts, the authors also link the findings according to other researchers in a study. Therefore, the writer chooses this type of triangulation.

Finding and Disscussion

In the book entitled Meaning-Based Translation (Larson, 1998) states that "Translation consists of studying the grammatical structure, lexicon, communication situation and context of a source language culture, analyzing it to determine its meaning, then making corrections to the same meaning by using grammatical structures and lexicon that are appropriate to the language and cultural context of the receiving language.

From Larson's explanation above, it may be ascertained that the translation of the work is easy, because each language and its own grammatical structure to say some of the possible terms with other languages. In the translator there are many processes and techniques that must be mastered and such as, studying the source of the text, analyzing it, and making correction the meaning.

Process of Translation (Suryawinata, 1989) states that the translation process is a model that is used to describe the thinking process carried out by a translator while translating text. Many people argue that in the past, translation was done directly and in one way. Direct translation is the text originally in the source language into the target language is rewritten by the translator.
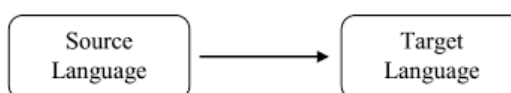

Figure 1. Scheme of direct translation by Suryawinata (1989).

In the process of translation, the translation relates to certain manifestations of the two linguistic systems, one that has been given and is therefore given, and the other is still adaptive and potential. A translator is faced with a fixed starting point, and as they read a message, they make an impression of the target that the translator is trying to achieve in their mind. There are many theories about the translation techniques put forward by linguists.

According to (Gary Blake & Robert W, 1993) The word 'abstract' comes from the Latin abstractum, which means a shortened form of a longer writing. Abstracts are summaries of important sections in scientific works and abstracts are often used to help readers quickly ascertain the purpose of the scientific work. Abstract appears at the beginning of a scientifics' paper, it acts as the entry point of an academic paper. Day (1998) states that an abstract is a mini version of a research paper. Abstracts support professionals to stay abreast of large amounts of scientific literature.

Abstract is an important part of scientific paper/work. Many professionals read abstracts from around the world. These abstracts from around the world in many languages. To make it easier for professionals to read and understand abstracts, authors usually translate the abstracts from the source language into English. According to Borko, et. al (1963) cited in (Fitria, 2018), there are two types of abstracts, as follow.

Descriptive Abstract, a descriptive abstract shows the type of information found in a scientific paper. The descriptive abstract does not make a judgment about the work, nor does it provide or draw conclusions/results from the study. This is a keyword that can be found in the text and usually includes: scope of research, objectives, and methods. Descriptive abstract interprets the abstracted scientific work. Some people say that the abstract as an outline form of a scientific work, not a summary. Usually descriptive abstracts can be very short, only 100 words or even less.

Informative Abstract, an informative abstract consists of information that can be found in a descriptive abstract (scope, objectives, methods) besides includes the result and conclusion of the study and recommendation of the authors. The length of informative abstracts varies, but informative abstracts are usually no more than 10% of the total scientific work. In the case of earlier scholarly works, the length is much less.

Harkness and Glusberg, McKay cited in (Lathifah, 2016) explain the term direct translation for translation from the target language (TL), i.e. 'one-way' (forward) translation as opposed to 'two-way' (forward and backward or double') translation, i.e. translation and retranslation. The table below shows the theory of Vinay-Darbelnet translation and its explanation to the translation procedure.

Table 1. theory of Vinay-Darbelnet

No.	Translation Methods	Translation Procedures
1.	Direct Method	Borrowing
		Calque
		Literal
2.	Indirect/Oblique Method	Transposition
		Modulation
		Equivalence
		Amplification

The two methods are Direct Translation and Indirect (Oblique) translation and both consist of several kinds of translation methods.

a. Direct Translation

When structural and conceptual elements of the source language (SL) are transferred into the target language (TL), literal or direct translation procedure is used. Vinay and Darbelnet stated there are three procedures of direct or literal translation (Herman, 2016). First is borrowing. Borrowing is the simplest of all translation methods. We can use the language of the source language for our translation. In example, to introduce source language (SL) culture into a translation or target language (TL), foreign terms can be used for our translation such as "dollar" and "feast" from American English, Mexico Spanish such as "tequila" and "tortilla" and many other examples. In English words like "menu" and "hangar" are no longer considered credits. The decision to borrow SL words or expressions to introduce local color elements is a matter of style and fits the message (Vinay & Dalbernet, 1989). Second is Calque. It is a special type of borrowing in which one language borrows a form of expression from another langauge, but then translates literally every element of it. Third is literal translation, or word for word, is the source language text which is transferred directly into the appropriate TL text idiomatically and grammatically (Vinay and Darbelnet, 2000).

b. Indirect/Oblique Translation

When word for word translation is not possible, we use oblique translation. In oblique translation, four types of procedures are found. The four procedures are transposition, modulation, equivalence, adaptation (Herman, 2016). First is transposition. It is the one word class which replaced or transposed with another word class without depending on the meaning of the message. Transposition itself has two different types, namely mandatory transposition

and optional transposition (Vinay & Darbelnet, 2000). The structure shifts found in translating English text into Indonesian text belong to obligatory transposition due to the difference of language structure. Second is modulation. The translation technique applied in modulation is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the source language. Modulation has two types namely free or optional usually adopted for nonlinguistic reasons. The next is equivalence. It is usually used by translators in translating structures that are completely different from the meaning of the source language text as long as it is still in context and equivalent to the source language. Equivalence is usually used in idioms. And the last is adaptation. It is a situation where the translator must create a situation that is equivalent to the source language.

The examples analysis of translation techniques which explained above can be seen bellow.

Table 2. "Borrowing" translation procedures. *(Teguh Yunianto, Pembelajaran Abad 21: Pengaruhnya Terhadap Pembentukan Karakter Akhlak Melalui Pembelajaran Stad Dan Pbl Dalam Kurikulum 2013, Vol 10 (2), 2020).*

Source Language	Target Language
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan model Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) dan Problem Based Learning (PBL) terhadap pembentukan karakter akhlak siswa.	This research aims to determine the comparison of learning model of Student Team Achievement Division (STAD) and Problem Based Learning (PBL) on the establishment of students' character.

In this sentence, the researcher found borrowing technique. the words "*model*" in the source language is translated directly without any change into the target language. The translator uses the language of the source language for their translation such as the definition or the meaning of borrowing technique.

Table 3. "Calque" translation procedures. (*Arif Widodo, Profil Minat Baca Mahasiswa Baru Pgsd Universitas Mataram, Vol 10 (1), 2020).*

Source Language	Target Language
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis indeks minat baca mahasiswa baru program studi PGSD Universitas Mataram.	This study aims to analyze the reading index of new students at the University of Mataram PGSD study program.

Calque technique also can be seen in the data above. The bold phrase "PGSD Universitas Mataram" is translated into University of Mataram. It is indicated there is a language borrows an expression form of another, but then translates literally each of its elements. It refers to structural calque whereby there is a partial borrowing that adjusted into TL. The structure is same but the writing form is genuinely adjusted.

Table 4. "Literal" translation procedures. (*Teguh Yunianto, Pembelajaran Abad 21: Pengaruhnya Terhadap Pembentukan Karakter Akhlak Melalui Pembelajaran Stad Dan Pbl Dalam Kurikulum 2013, Vol 10 (2), 2020).*

Source Language	Target Language
Karakter akhlak dalam abad 21 dapat dibentuk dengan meningkatkan aspek pembelajaran yang tepat.	Moral-characters in the 21st century can be formed by enhancing the appropriate aspects of learning.

From the data above, literal translation technique occurs in this sentence. The sentence "*Karakter akhlak dalam abad 21 dapat dibentuk dengan meningkatkan aspek pembelajaran yang tepat*" in source language is translated directly into "Moral-characters in the 21st century can be formed by enhancing the appropriate aspects of learning" in the target language. The sentences above are translated directly from the source language and follow closely the form of the source language.

Table 5. "Transposition" translation procedures. *(Liya Atika, Penerapan E-Learning Untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Literasi Digital Di Era New Normal. Vol 10 (2), 2020).*

Source Language	Target Language
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan kemampuan literasi digital dengan mengimplementasikan pembelajaran online learning (e-learning) dilakukan di era new normal pada pandemi Covid-19.	This study aims to improve digital literacy skills by implementing online learning (e-learning) carried out in the new normal era during the Covid-19 pandemic.

In this sentence, the researcher also found transposition technique. The word "*dilakukan*" in source language is translated into "carried out" in the target language. In this case, the translator changes the word class, verb (word) in the source text into phrasal verb in target text. The word "*dilakukan*" is a verb (word) in Indonesian language and translated into "carried out" as a phrasal verb in target text. This translation technique introduces changes to grammatical categories. Transposition involves changing from one grammatical category to another without changing the meaning of the text. Like the word becomes a phrase.

Table 6. "Modulation" translation procedures. *(Putri Rosilia, Analisis Kebutuhan Bahan Ajar Siswa Di Kelas Iii Sdn Bendogerit 2 Kota Blitar, Vol 10 (2), 2020).*

Source Language	Target Language
Namun, pada buku siswa dan guru masih terdapat beberapa kekurangan dalam aspek kecakupan materi dan latihan soal.	However, in then student and teacher books there are still some deficiencies in the field of material adequacy and question exercises.

To convey the same idea, the data above concludes as modulation technique. It is because the sentence "*dalam aspek*" is translated into "in the field". The word "*aspek*" in the real translation or in dictionary is aspects. The translator used another word for their target language. So, the translator used variation words through a change of view in this sentence.

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Table 7. "Equivalence" translation procedures. *(Ainun Nurul Syadiah, Analisis Rasch Untuk Soal Tes Berpikir Kritis Pada Pembelajaran Stem Di Sekolah Dasar, Vol 10 (2), 2020).*

Source Language	Target Language
Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bagaimana kemampuan siswa kelas 5 sekolah dasar di Tasikmalaya, Jawa Barat yang diukur dengan menggunakan soal tes berpikir kritis dalam pembelajaran STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematic).	This study aims to analyze how elementary school fifth grade students in Tasikmalaya, West Java are using critical thinking test questions in STEM learning (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics).

The researcher found an equivalent technique in this data. From the data above, the translator translates the phrase "*Sekolah Dasar*" in SL into "Elementary School" in TL because the phrase "*Sekolah Dasar*" is equivalent and can be found in the dictionary. The translator uses the phrase "Elementary School" because it is available in the dictionary and it is familiar term for many people/readers.

Table 8. "Amplification" translation procedures. *(Akhmad Sobarna, Meningkatkan Keterampilan Lompat Jauh Gaya Jongkok Siswa SD Memalui Pembelajaran Kids Atletik, Vol 10 (1), 2020).*

Source Language	Target Language
Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah ingin mengetahui gambaran pengaruh pembelajaran kids atletik terhadap keterampilan lompat jauh gaya jongkok pada siswa SDN 1 Linggasari Purwakarta.	The purpose of this study was to find output of the influence of athletic kids learning on squat-style long jump skills in SDN 1 Linggasari Purwakarta students.

From the example above, the translator absorbed the original term SDN 1 Linggasari Purwakarta the source language to target language in the same lexic. The translator uses the language of the source language (original language) for their translation such as the definition or the meaning of borrowing technique.

After analyzing above, the researcher counted the most dominant translation technique in Premiere Educandum Journal In transferring text messages from the source language to the target language, a translator needs several translation techniques to produce good translation quality. After analyzing the data, the researcher found eight translation technique used by journal writers in translating an abstract. They are reduction, amplification, borrowing, calque, established equivalents, literal translations, transpositions.

Table 9. Table of translation techniques.

No. Data	B	L	C	T	M	A	E
Data 1	0	3	1	0	0	2	0
Data 2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Data 3	0	4	2	1	0	1	0
Data 4	1	4	0	0	1	0	0
Data 5	0	7	0	1	0	3	0

	B	L	C	T	M	A	E
Data 6	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Data 7	3	1	0	0	2	1	0
Data 8	1	4	0	0	1	0	0
Data 9	3	3	0	1	1	0	0
Data 10	1	4	0	2	0	0	1

Note:

B: Borrowing; L: Literal; C: Calque; T: Transposition; M: Modulation; A: Amplification; E: Equivalence.

Table 10. Number and percentage of translation technique.

Translation Techniques	Number	Percentage (%)
Borrowing	14	17 %
Calque	5	6 %
Literal translation	33	39 %
Transposition	7	8 %
Modulation	5	6 %
Amplification	7	8 %
Equivalence	3	4 %
TOTAL	84	100%

For analyzing the data, the researcher found that there are 14 cases of borrowing, 5 cases of calque, 33 cases of literal translation, 7 cases of transposition, 5 cases of modulation, 7 cases of amplification and 3 cases of equivalent. The table below shows the percentage of the translation techniques found in the data, to answer the second research problem. Based on the figure above, it can be seen that the most dominant technique used by the writer is literal translation (33), which is translating an expression in source language in the word of words into the target language. This technique occurs in the abstract because there are many sentences which has similar structure so that the writers are possible to use this technique.

The results of this analysis, it can be defined that there are some translation techniques in the journal abstract Premiere Educandum. It is concluded that there are 14 cases of borrowing, 5 cases of calque, 33 cases of literal translation, 7 cases of transposition, 5 cases of modulation, 10 cases of reduction, 7 cases of amplification and 3 cases of establish equivalent.

The researcher also found the most dominant technique used by the writer is literal translation (33), which is translating an expression in source language in the word of words into the target language. This technique occurs in the abstract because there are many sentences which has similar structure so that the writers are possible to use this technique.

The similarity of this study with previous study, namely thesis written by (Reza, 2018) entitled An Analysis of Translation Procedures in Translated Abstracts of Students Faculty of Social and Political Science is the same in the data source that is abstract translation. While the similarity of this study with previous study (Aulina, 2020) in her research "An Analysis of Translation Technique Found in Abstract Translation Journal Tarbawi: Journal of Islamic Education is the same in analyzing with the theory of translation technique by Molina and Albir.

The differences this study with several previous studies. The first research written by (Reza, 2018) showed literal technique as the most dominant technique and the researcher used Vinay and Dalbernet theory as the theory, the second research (Aulina, 2020) showed calque technique as the most dominant technique.

Conclusion

After researcher analyzing the whole ten journals abstract of Premiere Educandum and

its translation, it can be concluded that there are eight techniques applied out of eighteen translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir. The seven translation techniques are used in in translated abstract of Premiere Educandum Education Journal is 14 cases of borrowing, 5 cases of calque, 33 cases of literal translation, 7 cases of transposition, 5 cases of modulation, 7 cases of amplification and 3 cases of establish equivalence. There are no cases of adaptation, compensation, description, discursive creation, generalization, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, particularization, substitution, reduction and variation found from the data which are analyzed. The researcher also found the most dominant technique used by the writer is literal translation (33), which is translating an expression in source language in the word of words into the target language.

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