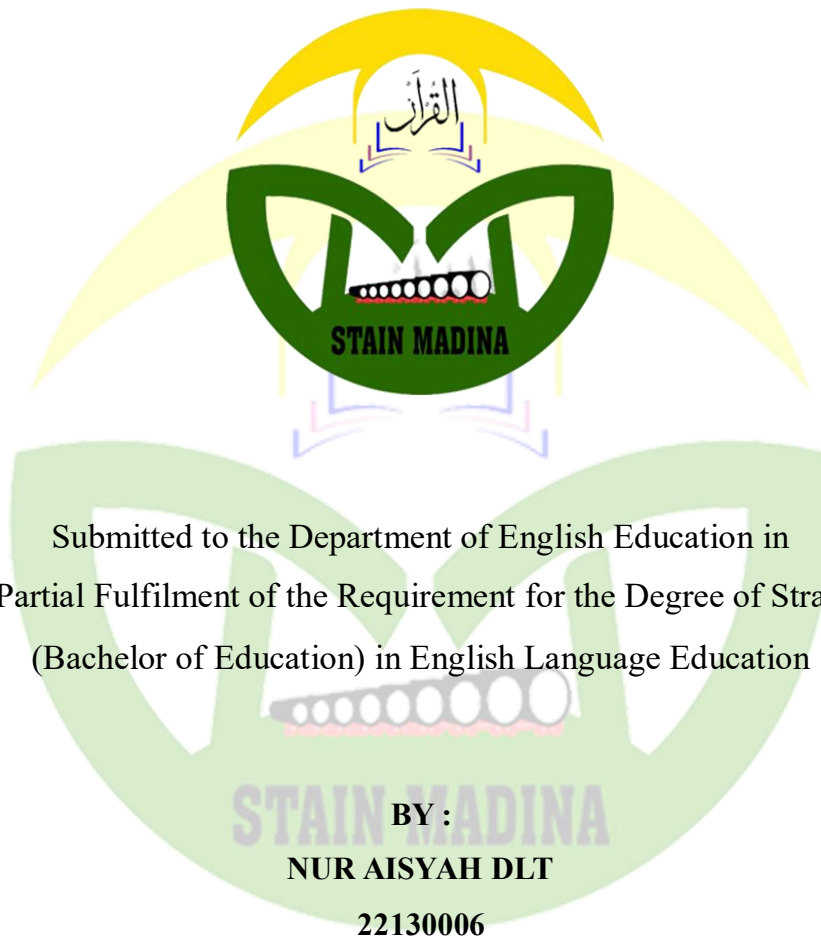


**AN ANALYSIS OF TRANSLATION TECHNIQUES USED IN
INDONESIAN-ENGLISH THESIS ABSTRACTS OF SHARIA
ECONOMICS STUDENTS**

THESIS



ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM

STATE COLLAGE OF ISLAMIC STUDIES

MANDAILING NATAL

2026

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

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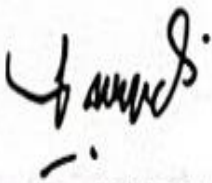
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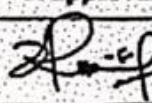
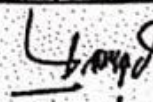
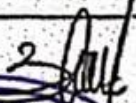
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ABSTRACT

Nur Aisyah Dlt (NIM. 22130006), “An Analysis Of Translation Techniques Used In Indonesian-English Thesis Abstracts Of Sharia Economics Students.”

The translation of Islamic economics terms in bilingual thesis abstracts requires appropriate transfer of specialized concepts into English. This study aimed to identify the translation techniques used to translate Islamic economics terms in Indonesian-English thesis abstracts written by Sharia Economics students at STAIN Mandailing Natal and to examine their correspondence with translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. This study employed a descriptive qualitative design. The data consisted of 99 Translation Units (TUs) containing Islamic economics terms from 15 selected bilingual thesis abstracts in the Academic Year 2024/2025. The data were analyzed using the translation technique taxonomy proposed by Molina and Albir (2002), while translation quality was assessed by one expert rater using the Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) model proposed by Nababan et al. (2012). The findings identified six translation techniques: Borrowing, Established Equivalent, Literal Translation, Amplification, Calque, and Discursive Creation. There were 109 technique occurrences because some TUs employed more than one technique. Borrowing was the most frequently identified technique (33.9%), followed by Established Equivalent (31.2%) and Literal Translation (22.9%). The translation quality assessment showed that 88.9% of the TUs received the highest accuracy score, 83.8% received the highest acceptability score, and 84.8% received the highest readability score. The correspondence analysis showed that translation techniques did not demonstrate a uniform pattern of translation quality. The findings indicate that translation quality varied according to conceptual equivalence, target-language naturalness, the availability of established terminology, and reader accessibility.

Keywords: *Translation Techniques, Islamic Economics Terms, Thesis Abstracts, Translation Quality*

ABSTRAK

Nur Aisyah Dlt (NIM. 22130006), “Analisis Teknik Penerjemahan yang Digunakan dalam Abstrak Skripsi Bahasa Indonesia-Inggris Mahasiswa Ekonomi Syariah.”

Penerjemahan istilah ekonomi Islam dalam abstrak skripsi bilingual memerlukan penyampaian konsep khusus secara tepat ke dalam bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan dalam menerjemahkan istilah ekonomi Islam pada abstrak skripsi Indonesia-Inggris yang ditulis oleh mahasiswa Ekonomi Syariah di STAIN Mandailing Natal serta menganalisis korespondensinya dengan kualitas terjemahan dalam aspek akurasi, keberterimaan, dan keterbacaan. Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian terdiri atas 99 Translation Units (TUs) yang memuat istilah ekonomi Islam dari 15 abstrak skripsi bilingual terpilih pada Tahun Akademik 2024/2025. Data dianalisis menggunakan taksonomi teknik penerjemahan yang dikemukakan oleh Molina dan Albir (2002), sedangkan kualitas terjemahan dinilai oleh satu rater ahli menggunakan model Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) yang dikemukakan oleh Nababan et al. (2012). Hasil penelitian mengidentifikasi enam teknik penerjemahan, yaitu Borrowing, Established Equivalent, Literal Translation, Amplification, Calque, dan Discursive Creation. Terdapat 109 kemunculan teknik karena beberapa TU menggunakan lebih dari satu teknik. Borrowing merupakan teknik yang paling sering digunakan (33,9%), diikuti oleh Established Equivalent (31,2%) dan Literal Translation (22,9%). Hasil penilaian kualitas menunjukkan bahwa 88,9% TU memperoleh skor akurasi tertinggi, 83,8% memperoleh skor keberterimaan tertinggi, dan 84,8% memperoleh skor keterbacaan tertinggi. Analisis korespondensi menunjukkan bahwa teknik penerjemahan tidak memperlihatkan pola kualitas terjemahan yang seragam. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kualitas terjemahan bervariasi sesuai dengan kesepadanan konsep, kealamian bahasa sasaran, ketersediaan istilah yang telah mapan, dan aksesibilitas bagi pembaca.

Kata kunci: Teknik Penerjemahan, Istilah Ekonomi Islam, Abstrak Skripsi, Kualitas Terjemahan

DEDICATION

This thesis is sincerely dedicated to:

- My beloved mother, who has always been my greatest source of love, strength, prayers, and encouragement. Thank you for every sacrifice, every prayer, and every kind word that has accompanied me throughout this journey. This achievement would not have been possible without your endless love and support.
- My beloved siblings, who have always been there for me through every challenge and difficult moment. Thank you for your support, encouragement, and for always reminding me that I am never alone in this journey.
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This thesis is a reflection of the love, support, guidance, and prayers of all of you.

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Although it may seem like a small thing, the music has become part of the memories I will associate with completing this thesis.

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STAIN MADINA

Panyabungan, 1 September 2026

The Researcher

NUR AISYAH DLT

NIM. 22130006

MOTTO

“Allah SWT did not say that life is easy, but Allah SWT promised
that with every difficulty there is ease.”

(“Allah SWT. tidak mengatakan hidup ini mudah, tetapi Allah SWT. berjanji
bahwa sesungguhnya bersam kesulitan ada kemudahan.”)

(Q.S Al-Insyirah : 5-6)

*“Remember this is just a dunya whatever we do in a day just the wait for the call to prayer, 5
times a day, don’t forget about hereafter because this world is mortal and temporary.”*

(Diyangn)

“This thesis is not merely a collection of pages, but a testament to the fact that even a woman
is capable of standing on her own two feet, holding onto hope with both hands, and charting
the course of her life with strength that comes from within herself.”

~ Nur Aisyah Dlt (Researcher)

*“Don’t ask yourself what the world needs, ask yourself what makes you come alive. And then
go and to that. Because what the world needs is people who have come alive”*

(Harold Whitman)

“This thesis isn’t perfect, but it’s good enough to allow me to graduate and earn my S.Pd.
degree. Bismillah for all the good things I’m striving for.”

~ Nur Aisyah Dlt (Researcher)

“SHE BELIEVED SHE COULD, SO SHE DID.”

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

The increasing internationalization of higher education has made bilingual thesis abstracts an essential component of academic communication. In Indonesian universities, undergraduate thesis abstracts are commonly written in both Indonesian and English to facilitate the dissemination of research findings to broader academic audiences. As the first section accessed by readers, journal databases, and search engines, the abstract serves as a concise representation of the entire study and plays a significant role in determining the visibility and accessibility of academic publications. Consequently, the quality of an English abstract is no longer regarded merely as a graduation requirement but as an important factor in introducing local research to the international scholarly community.

The effectiveness of bilingual abstracts, however, depends largely on the accuracy of translation. Translating an academic abstract involves more than replacing words from one language with their equivalents in another language. It requires the transfer of meaning while maintaining the conceptual, linguistic, and communicative functions of the source text. This challenge becomes more evident when the source text contains specialized terminology whose meanings are deeply rooted in particular disciplines or cultural traditions. In such cases, translators must carefully select appropriate translation techniques to preserve the intended meaning without distorting the underlying concepts. Therefore, the choice of translation technique plays a crucial role in determining the quality of translated academic texts.

One discipline that presents distinctive translation challenges is Islamic economics. Unlike general economic terminology, Islamic economics incorporates concepts derived from Islamic law (*fiqh al-mu'āmalāt*), theology, and socio-economic principles that often have no direct lexical equivalents in English. Terms such as *zakat*, *waqf*, *gharar*, *ijarah*, and *bay' al-jizaf* represent concepts that are not only linguistic expressions but also religious, legal, and cultural entities. In addition to these specialized Islamic terms, academic writing

in Islamic economics also contains expressions combining Islamic concepts with modern economic terminology, such as *Sharia economics*, *Islamic economic principles*, and *zakat awareness*. These multi-word Islamic economics terms require translators to transfer both the Islamic conceptual meaning and the conventional economic meaning simultaneously. Consequently, translating Islamic economics terms requires careful consideration of appropriate translation techniques to ensure that both semantic accuracy and conceptual integrity are maintained in the target language.

To analyze how such terminology is translated, this study adopts the translation technique taxonomy proposed by Molina and Albir (2002). Their framework identifies a range of translation techniques operating at the lexical and phrasal levels, enabling researchers to examine the procedures employed by translators in transferring meaning from the source language into the target language. Rather than evaluating translations solely from the perspective of linguistic equivalence, Molina and Albir's taxonomy provides a systematic approach for identifying the specific techniques reflected in each translation unit. Accordingly, this framework is considered appropriate for investigating the translation of Islamic economics terms found in Indonesian-English thesis abstracts.

A preliminary observation of ten bilingual thesis abstracts written by Sharia Economics students at STAIN Mandailing Natal revealed considerable variation in the translation of Islamic economics terms. Similar source-language terms were translated using different translation techniques across the abstracts, suggesting inconsistencies in the way specialized Islamic economics terminology was rendered into English. Similar concepts are translated using different translation techniques across different abstracts. For example, some students retain Islamic terms such as *zakat*, *waqf*, or *hisbah* in their original forms, while others translate the accompanying lexical elements directly into English or provide explanatory information to clarify the concepts for international readers. Likewise, multi-word Islamic economics terms, such as *Sharia economics*, *Islamic economic principles*, and *productive waqf*, are rendered using different combinations of translation techniques. These variations

indicate that students employ diverse translation techniques when translating Islamic economics terms from Indonesian into English. Such differences are worthy of investigation because the selected translation techniques may influence how accurately and naturally Islamic concepts are represented in the target language.

Several previous studies have investigated translation in academic contexts. Firdausyiah et al. (2021) examined the translation of EFL students' thesis abstracts and found that Literal Translation and Borrowing were the most frequently used techniques. Fauzi and Rahmawati (2021) highlighted the importance of preserving the cultural and conceptual meanings of Islamic economics terms, while Fitria (2021) focused on grammatical, lexical, and syntactic issues in translations published in the *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*. Although these studies provide valuable insights, they mainly focus on general academic texts, published articles, or linguistic problems. Few studies have specifically analyzed the translation techniques used in student-produced bilingual thesis abstracts containing Islamic economics terms and examined how these techniques correspond with translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability.

To address these gaps, the present study investigates the translation techniques employed in translating Islamic economics terms found in Indonesian-English thesis abstracts written by Sharia Economics students at STAIN Mandailing Natal. In addition to identifying the translation techniques based on Molina and Albir's (2002) taxonomy, this study evaluates the resulting translations using the translation quality assessment model proposed by Nababan et al., (2012) which consists of three dimensions: accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Integrating these two theoretical frameworks enables the study not only to identify how Islamic economics terms is translated but also to examine how the selected translation techniques influence the quality of the translated terms.

Ultimately, this study is expected to contribute both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it enriches translation studies by providing empirical evidence regarding the application of the translation techniques proposed by

Molina and Albir (2002) in the context of Islamic economics terms. Practically, the findings are expected to provide useful guidance for students, translators, lecturers, and researchers in producing higher-quality bilingual academic abstracts, which may improve the international visibility and academic dissemination of research in the field of Islamic economics.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background provided, the formulation of the problems in research is addressed through the following two research questions:

1. What translation techniques are used in the Indonesian-English thesis abstracts written by Sharia Economics students?
2. How do these translation techniques correspond with the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of Islamic economics terms in the abstracts?

C. Research Objectives

In accordance with the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To identify the types of translation techniques used in the Indonesian-English thesis abstracts written by Sharia Economics students.
2. To analyze how the identified translation techniques correspond with the accuracy, acceptability, and readability of Islamic economics terms in the abstracts.

D. Significance of Study

a. Theoretical significance:

This study is expected to enrich translation studies by providing theoretical insights into the application of the translation techniques proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) in translating Islamic economics terms found in bilingual academic thesis abstracts. Furthermore, this study contributes to the growing body of translation research by integrating the Translation Quality Assessment model proposed by Nababan et al. (2012)

to examine the correspondence between translation techniques and translation quality.

b. Practical significance:

1. For students: this study is expected to serve as a practical reference for understanding the application of various translation techniques in translating Islamic economics terms in academic writing, particularly in bilingual thesis abstracts.
2. For lecturers: this study is expected to provide useful information for developing English for Specific Purposes (ESP) teaching materials, particularly in improving students' competence in selecting appropriate translation techniques for Islamic economics terms in academic writing.
3. For future researchers: particularly those focusing on the translation of Islamic economics terms, bilingual academic writing, and translation quality assessment.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

To maintain the focus and depth of the analysis, the scope of this study is limited to the following aspects:

- a. Data and temporal scope: the focus of this research is exclusively on the bilingual thesis abstracts written by Sharia Economics students at STAIN Mandailing Natal during the 2024/2025 Academic Year. The primary data consist of bilingual thesis abstracts, with Indonesian serving as the source language (SL) and English as the target language (TL). The analysis focuses on Islamic economics terms identified in both language versions. The study analyzes a purposive sample of 15 abstracts selected because they contain sufficient Islamic economics terms relevant to the objectives of this study.
- b. Object scope: the analysis focuses on identifying translation techniques based on the taxonomy proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) and evaluating the translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability using the framework developed by Nababan et al. (2012).

- c. Limitation: the analysis is limited to the translation techniques applied to Islamic economics terms and their correspondence with translation quality in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Accordingly, the findings cannot be generalized to translation practices in other academic disciplines, institutions, or translation contexts.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To ensure clarity and avoid ambiguity, the following key terms are operationally defined within the context of this study:

- a. **Translation techniques:** refer to the micro-level procedures used to transfer meaning from the source language (Indonesian) into the target language (English) in bilingual thesis abstracts. This study adopts the taxonomy proposed by Molina and Albir (2002) as the analytical framework for identifying and classifying the translation techniques found in the data.
- b. **Thesis abstracts:** refer to bilingual academic summaries written by Sharia Economics students at STAIN Mandailing Natal in the Academic Year 2024/2025. The abstracts consist of Indonesian (Source Language) and English (Target Language) versions, which serve as the primary data for identifying translation techniques and analyzing translation quality. These bilingual thesis abstracts constitute the primary unit of analysis in this study.
- c. **Islamic economics terms:** refer to specialized lexical items that originate from Islamic law (*fiqh al-mu'āmalāt*), Islamic theology, and Islamic economic practices, and that possess specific conceptual meanings within the discipline of Islamic economics. These terms generally originate from Arabic and include concepts such as *zakat*, *waqf*, *gharar*, *ijarah*, and *bay' al-jizaf*.