AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING ABSTRACT THESIS FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH AT POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF IAIN METRO

By:

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TARBIYAH AND TEACHERS TRAINING FACULTY

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO

1445 H / 2024 M

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Presented as a partial fulfillment of the Requirement

for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)

in English Education Department

By:

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1445 H / 2024 M

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APPROVAL PAGE

Title	: AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING ABSTRACT THESIS FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH AT POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF IAIN METRO
Name	: Merlin Jhean Aura
Student Number	: 2001051021
Department	: English Education
Faculty	: Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED

To be examined in Munaqosyah in Tarbiyah Faculty of State Islamic Institute of Metro.

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Metro, 30 May 2024
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NOTIFICATION LETTER

Number   :
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Matter   : **In order to hold the Munaqosyah**
            of Merlin Jhean Aura

The Honorable of the Dean of Faculty of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
State Islamic Institute of (IAIN) Metro

Assalamu'alaikum, Wr. Wb

We have given guidance and enough improvement to research thesis script which is written by:

Name   : Merlin Jhean Aura
Student Number   : 2001051021
Department   : English Education
Faculty   : Tarbiyah and Teaching Training
Title   : AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING ABSTRACT THESIS FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH AT POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF IAIN METRO

It has been agreed so it can be continued to the Tarbiyah Faculty in order to be discussed on the Munaqosyah. Thank you very much.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Head of English Education
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NOTA DINAS

Nomor   :
Lampiran   : -
Perihal   : **Persetujuan Munaqosyah**

Kepada Yth.,
Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN)
di-Tempat

Assalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

Setelah kami adakan pemeriksaan dan pertimbangan seperlunya maka skripsi yang disusun oleh:

Nama   : Merlin Jhean Aura
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Prodi   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)
Fakultas   : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Judul Skripsi : AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING ABSTRACT THESIS FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH AT POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF IAIN METRO

Sudah kami setujui dan dapat dimunaqosyahkan. Demikian harapan kami dan atas penerimaannya kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Wassalamu'alaikumWr.Wb.

Mengetahui,
Ketua Program Studi TBI

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RATIFICATION PAGE
No. β- 3130/ In. 28 1 /D/PP 00.9 / 04/2024

An Undergraduate thesis entitled: AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS` TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING ABSTRACT THESIS FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH AT POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF IAIN METRO, Merlin Jhean Aura, student number 2001051021, English Education Department, had been examined (Munaqosyah) in Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty on Wednesday 19th 2024 at 01.00-15.00 p.m.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS:

Chairperson : Linda Septiyana, M.Pd   (...............................)

Examiner I   : Dr. Much Deiniatur, M.Pd.B.I   (...............................)

Examiner II   : Aisyah Sunarwan, M. Pd   (...............................)

Secretary   : Yeni Suprihatin, M. Pd   (...............................)

The Dean of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training Faculty

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ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING ABSTRACT THESIS FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH AT POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF IAIN METRO

By:
MERLIN JHEAN AURA

The objective of this research is to analyze the technique were applied in the translation of abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro and to analyze the most dominant technique of translation used in abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro.

This research method is a qualitative research. The researcher used a descriptive research method, which use description and explanation to the data of the research. The primary data of this research were taken from 9 postgraduate thesis from Students of IAIN Metro. Data collection was done by analyzing the translation of abstracts from Indonesian as the source language to English as the target language.

This research result shows that there were eight types of translation techniques used by students including namely borrowing (29,76%), established equivalent (28,57%), amplification (3,57%), compensation (4,17%), linguistic amplification (10,71%) linguistic compression (7,74%), particularization (0,60%), and literal translation (14,88%). As a result of the findings, it can be concluded that borrowing is the most dominant technique used of translation in abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro.

Keyword: Translation, Translation Technique, Abstract Thesis

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS TEKNIK MAHASISWA DALAM MENERJEMAHKAN ABSTRAK SKRIPSI DARI BAHASA INDONESIA KE BAHASA INGGRIS PADA MAHASISWA PASCASARJANA IAIN METRO

Oleh:
MERLIN JHEAN AURA

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis teknik yang diterapkan dalam penerjemahan abstrak skripsi pada mahasiswa pascasarjana IAIN Metro dan menganalisis teknik penerjemahan yang paling dominan digunakan dalam abstrak skripsi pada mahasiswa pascasarjana IAIN Metro.

Metode penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif, yaitu menggunakan deskripsi dan penjelasan terhadap data penelitian. Data primer penelitian ini diambil dari 9 skripsi pascasarjana Mahasiswa IAIN Metro. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan menganalisis penerjemahan abstrak dari bahasa Indonesia sebagai bahasa sumber ke bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa sasaran.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat delapan jenis teknik penerjemahan yang digunakan mahasiswa diantaranya yaitu borrowing (29,76%), established equivalent (28,57%), amplification (3,57%), compensation (4,17%), linguistic amplification (10,71%) linguistic compression (7,74%), particularization (0,60%), and literal translation (14,88%). Dari hasil temuan tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa borrowing merupakan teknik penerjemahan yang paling dominan digunakan dalam abstrak skripsi pada mahasiswa pascasarjana IAIN Metro.

Kata kunci: Penerjemahan, Teknik Penerjemahan, Abstrak Skripsi

STATEMENT OF RESEARCH ORIGINALITY

The undersigned:

Name   : Merlin Jhean Aura

Student Number   : 2001051021

Department   : English Education Department

Faculty   : Tarbiyah and Teaching Training

State that this undergraduate thesis is originality the result of the research's research, in exception certain part which are excepted from the bibliography mentioned.

Metro, May 2024
The Writer

MERLIN JHEAN AURA
Student Number. 2001051021

ORISINALITAS PENELITIAN

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama   : Merlin Jhean Aura

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Fakultas   : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan

Menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini secara keseluruhan adalah hasil penelitian saya, kecuali bagian-bagian tertentu yang dirujuk dari sumbernya dan disebutkan dalam daftar Pustaka.

Metro, May 2024
Penulis

MERLIN JHEAN AURA
NPM. 2001051021

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MOTTO

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

"Indeed, with hardship will be ease"

(QS. Al-insiroh : 6)

"The journey of a thousand miles begins with one step."

- Lao Tzu -

DEDICATION PAGE

Praise and gratitude I pray to Allah SWT, with great gratitude I dedicate this thesis as an expression of my sincere respect and love to:

- My beloved parents (Mr. Fikri and Mrs. Kartini) who always pray and support in their endless love. Thank you for always understanding me, live longer *Pa, Ma.*

- My sisters (Merry, Mega Monica and Melati) and my brother (Mertha Rio). Thanks for your support.

- All of my beloved friends, big thanks for your support and always accompany me.

- Lastly, to myself, Merlin Jhean Aura. Thanks for holding out so far. No matter how difficult the process of preparing this thesis you have completed as well as possible.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To start with, the researcher would like to extend her gratitude to Allah SWT for blessing, health, and also mercy because the researcher can finally accomplish an undergraduate thesis entitled: An Analysis of Students' Technique In Translating Abstract Thesis From Indonesian To English At Postgraduate Students Of Iain Metro. Shalawat is also revealed to Prophet Muhammad SAW who had delivered the truth to human beings in general and Muslim in particular.

In this opportunity, the researcher would like to express her deepest gratitude especially to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Siti Nurjanah, M.Ag., PIA as the Rector of IAIN Metro.
2. Dr. Zuhairi, M.Pd, as the dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of IAIN Metro.
3. Dr. Much Deniatur, M.Pd, B.I, as the Head of English Education Department of IAIN Metro.
4. Linda Septiyana, M.Pd as the advisor who given the researcher, advice and suggestion, thank you so much for kindness and valuable knowledge and for your support in finishing this undergraduate thesis.
5. All lecturers of the English Education Department of IAIN Metro Lampung who have given their thought and shared their experience to the researcher.

The researcher apologizes for any mistakes that she may have made in writing and presentation. All comments and criticisms are truly welcomed to improve the quality of this research.

Metro, May 2024
The Researcher

Merlin Jhean Aura

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Every individual around the world needs to engage in social interaction, and language is a crucial element in that dynamic. Language is a very important aspect in carrying out the communication process. A language is a system of arbitrary, vocal symbols that permit all people in a given culture, or other people who have learned the system of that culture, to communicate or to interact.[1] As the main element in communication, language has the main role as a source of communication. Without language, individuals will face difficulties in communicating with others. This becomes even more relevant in this era of globalization, where the ability to communicate is needed to share ideas and accessing diverse information from other individuals.

In addition, there are a variety of languages around the world, and one of them that plays a crucial role is English. According to David Crystal, English is a global language. English is used in countries where large numbers of people speak the language including the United Kingdom, the United States, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand. English become the international language that use to communicate worldwide.[2] As an international language, English is used to communicate in various regions of the world. Thus, mastering English is an essential need for all individuals who want to access

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[1] Finocchiaro, Mary. English as a Second/Foreign Language from Theory to Practice. Fourth Edition. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall Regents. 1989.

[2] David crystal, *English as Aglobal Language,* Second edition (New York: United States of America by Cambridge University Press, New York, 2003). page:3-4

the latest information and keep up with scientific developments in all fields. Since almost all recently published works in English, including books, magazines, journals, website pages, and many others, are written in this language. Because of this, the majority of people need to learn English.

In addition, it is crucial to note that in Indonesia, even thesis abstracts often utilize both Indonesian and English. This bilingual usage reflects the diverse linguistic landscape in academic circles, particularly in regions where English serves as a second language. Students, as important agents in the development of science and technology, are often faced with translation tasks, especially when they are engaged in advanced research such as thesis preparation. In the world of postgraduate education, the ability to translate and convey the essence of scholarly works is crucial, the proficiency to apply appropriate translation techniques and convey the essence of abstracts is important to note, especially when dealing with the intricacies of academic language.

The importance of this research lies in the in-depth understanding of the techniques adopted by students in dealing with complex academic texts, such as abstracts thesis. An abstract itself is one of the most crucial parts of a research paper, as it represents the content of a research in a more condensed way[3], so translating abstracts thesis requires not only an understanding of the

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[3] Cross, C., & Oppenheim, C in Zalinda Firdausyiah, Budi Hermawan, and Dian Dia-an Muniroh, "Analysis of Translation Techniques in Thesis Abstracts of English and Indonesian Language and Literature Undergraduate Students:" (Thirteenth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 2020), Bandung, Indonesia, 2021), https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.210427.098.

language, but also expertise in framing specialized terms and packaging them clearly and effectively in the target language.

In carrying out the task of translating abstracts thesis, students are faced with various challenges, including the selection of appropriate vocabulary, understanding the context, and using appropriate sentence structures. This underscores the importance of analyzing the techniques employed by postgraduate students in translating thesis abstracts from Indonesian to English, contributing to the advancement of scholarly communication and cross-cultural understanding within the academic community. Therefore, through analyzing the techniques of translating abstracts thesis, this study aims to identify the various techniques commonly used by students.

The researcher has been conducted a pre-survey in a library of IAIN Metro by observing postgraduate-thesis written by the students of IAIN Metro. The following are the results of the analysis of translation techniques in the abstract of the post-graduate thesis Economics Syariah Department of IAIN Metro, and the pre-survey results are presented in the table below:

Table 1
Translation techniques used by student of Islamic Economic (NA)

NO	Translation Technique	Total
1	Borrowing	7
2	Compensation	1
3	Established Equivalent	6
4	Literal translation	1
5	Linguistic compression	1
6	Linguistic amplification	1
Total		17

So, in this abstract thesis, it shows that there is any technique that used by the translator, such us: literal translation, borrowing, established equivalent, linguistic compression, linguistic amplification, and compensation technique.

Based on the whole description above, the researcher aims to conduct an in-depth analysis related to the techniques used by students in translating abstracts thesis. This research conducted through qualitative research with a descriptive qualitative type. To collect data, the researcher accessed IAIN Metro's repository by obtaining prior permission from IAIN Metro's library.

After successfully collecting the research data, the researcher will focus on data analysis by reducing the relevant data to answer the research questions and achieve the predetermined research objectives. Thus, the researcher attempts to identify the students' technique in translation by conducted a research entitled "An Analysis of Students' Technique in Translating Abstract Thesis from Indonesian to English of Post Graduate Students in Iain Metro".

B. Focus of Study

In line with the problems that have been described, the researcher focuses the problem on analyzing students' technique in translating abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of Iain Metro.

C. Research Questions

Related with the previous explanation above, the following research question from this research are:

1. What technique were applied in the translation of abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro?

2. What was the most dominant technique of translation used in abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro?

D. Objective and Benefits of the Study

1. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions that have been formulated above, the researcher formulates the objectives of the research as follows:

a. To analyze the technique were applied in the translation of abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro.

b. To analyze the most dominant technique of translation used in abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro.

2. Benefits of the Study

Three significances comprised the research's benefits:

a. For the Students

The researcher hopes that this study can inspire students to be more interested in studying translation, and it is also expected to benefit them in improving their translation skills. By understanding and applying effective translation techniques in translating an abstract, students can improve the quality of their translation work, and can

also make a great contribution to developing the ability to translate based on meaning.

b. For the Lecturer

This research is expected to be useful for lecturers, as information to describe the condition of students in translating from the source language to the target language, especially in the abstract section of the undergraduate-thesis. By knowing the students' abilities, lecturers are expected to motivate students to practice the translation process more often from the source language to the target language.

c. For the other Researchers

This study makes an important contribution to other researchers by providing an in-depth understanding of the techniques used by university students in translating thesis abstracts from Indonesian to English. The results of this analysis can be a valuable guide for researchers, translators and related practitioners to improve the quality of translation from Indonesian to English, especially in academic contexts. With a better understanding of effective techniques in the translation process, other researchers can adopt and develop a more targeted approach to facilitate the precise and accurate transfer of meaning between the two languages, thus improving the quality of cross-cultural communication in the academic world.

E. Prior Research

Several researchers have previously discussed the topic of translation. Among the findings that follow are:

For the first relevant research was written by Erwin Ashari, Marida Annum Harahap, and Shalehoddin[4], entitled "Translation Techniques Used By English Third Semester Students Of University Of Riau Kepulauan". This study uses qualitative method in its research which aims to find out the translation techniques used by third semester English students in translating a narrative text entitled "Telaga Warna" from English into Indonesian and to describe the dominant technique used by the students in translating the text. Based on data analysis, it was found that the translation techniques of narrative text entitled "Telaga Warna" from English into Indonesian done by English third semester students of University of Riau Kepulauan uses fourteen (14) translation techniques and the most dominant technique of translation used by students was literal translation techniques.

There are similarities and differences between this research and the first previous research. The similarity between these two studies is that they use the same method, which is qualitative. In the first previous study, there are some differences, one of which is that the first previous study examined the translation techniques used by students in translating narrative texts, while this study focuses on students' techniques in translating abstract thesis.

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[4] Erwin Ashari, Marida Hannum Harahap, and Shalehoddin Shalehoddin, "Translation Techniques Used By English Third Semester Students Of University Of Riau Kepulauan," *ANGLO-SAXON: Jurnal Ilmiah Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris* 13, no. 2 (December 30, 2022): 285–97, https://doi.org/10.33373/as.v13i2.5002.

The second prior research was conducted by Eva Hesty Susanti, Samsudin Hi. Adam, and Silvani Umar Ali in 2021 with entitled "Techniques In Translating English Abstracts Into Indonesian: A Content Analysis Of The Translated Text Of Students At English Language Education Study Program Of Khairun University". The second prior research is used a descriptive qualitative. Based on the research, the results showed that borrowing technique is the most dominant technique used by students in translating English to Indonesian abstracts.[5]

Similarities and differences can be found between this research and the second previous research. The similarity of this two research both examine about translation techniques, the difference is the second previous research used translation abstract from English to Indonesian while this research used translation abstract from Indonesian to English

The third previous research, conducted by Reza Rezita, Ira Maisarah, and Iis Sujarwati, entitled "The Analysis of Translation Technique In Abstracts of National Accredited Journals". This study used mixed methods research design by combining qualitative and quantitative approaches. To collect the data, the researcher examined the cultural terms for both the original language and the target language. For analyzing the data, the researcher used 4 steps data reduction, data display, drawing conclusion, and data coding. The result portrayed that established equivalent with 29 data

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[5] Eva Hesty Susanti, Samsudin Hi Adam, And Silvani Umar Ali, "Techniques In Translating English Abstracts Into Indonesian: A Content Analysis Of The Translated Text Of Students At English Language Education Study Program Of Khairun University" 10 (2021).

(25.2%) was most dominant, then, it is followed by borrowing technique with 27 data (23.4%).[6]

There are similarities and differences in this analysis with third prior. The similarity of this two research both examine about translation techniques. In addition, the difference between the third previous study and this study is that the third previous study used the used mixed methods research design by combining qualitative and quantitative approaches, while this study only used qualitative method, and another difference is the previous study focuses on analyze Translation Technique in Abstracts of National Accredited Journals, while this research focuses on analyze translation technique in abstract of postgraduate thesis.

Based on the previous research which discussed about translation that have been mentioned above, between this research and the previous research has some differences, one of the differences is that in this research, the researcher focuses on finding students' technique in translating abstract thesis from Indonesian to English, especially at postgraduate students in Iain Metro

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[6] Reza Rezita, Ira Maisarah, and Iis Sujarwati, "The Analysis of Translation Technique in Abstracts of National Accredited Journals," *Al Qalam: Jurnal Ilmiah Keagamaan Dan Kemasyarakatan* 18, no. 2 (March 7, 2024): 1206, https://doi.org/10.35931/aq.v18i2.3324.

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

A. **The Concept of Translation**

1. **Definition of Translation**

Translation is an operation performed on languages: a process of substituting a text in one language for a text in another.[1] Essentially, transferring a message from one language to another is one way to think about translation. However, there are various other definitions of translation, one of which is presented in Oxford dictionary which defines translation as the process of changing something written or spoken into a different language. In addition, other opinions view translation as a process that involves creative activities to convey messages from the source language to the target language and create a written text that is comprehensible and readable to readers.[2] Translation is not just a word-for-word transfer, but rather an art that requires a deep understanding of the cultural and linguistic contexts of the two languages involved. In this view, translation becomes a bridge to understanding deeper meaning, not only in terms of words, but also the nuances, style and context inherent in each sentence.

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[1] C. J. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (London: Oxford University Press, 1965), 1.

[2] Widhiya Ninsiana, "Problem Solving Of Non-Equivalence Problems In English Into Indonesian Text," *Pedagogy : Journal of English Language Teaching* 4, no. 2 (November 2, 2016): 85, https://doi.org/10.32332/pedagogy.v4i2.379.

Translation refers to the process of transferring or mediating written texts of various lengths (from words and sentences to entire books) from one human language to another.[3] The translation currently has several meanings: (1) the overall topic or phenomenon; (2) the product - the translated text itself; and (3) The procedure of producing the translation, alternatively recognized as the act of translating. Jeremy says that the translation process between two distinct written languages entails transforming an original written text (referred to as the source text or ST) in the original spoken language (known as the source language or SL) into a written text (referred to as the target text or TT) in a different spoken language (referred to as the target language or TL).[4]

To improve our ability to translate English sentences from a source language into a target language, it is important for us to have an understanding of the translation process before starting the actual translation. To be clear, the researcher presents a variety of translation theories put forth by various experts. According to Newmark, translation is employed not only to transmit culture but also to spread knowledge and foster understanding among various groups and nations.[5] Roger T. Bell, in his book entitled Translate and Translating, defines translation as the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another source language, preserving semantic and stylistic

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[3] Sonia Colina, *Fundamentals of Translation* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015), 3.

[4] Jeremy Munday, *Introducing Translation Studies: Theories and Application*, Fourth (New York: Routledge, 2016).

[5] Peter Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation* (New York: Prentice Hall, 1988), 10.

equivalences.[6] It can conclude that translation is the process of transferring meaning from the source language to the target language without changing the meaning from the source language and being concerned with the stylistic equivalent of the target language. Nida and Taber also defined translation as the process of accurately translating a message from the source language into the target language, both in terms of meaning and style.[7] They contend that a translator should make every effort to translate a document as closely as possible into the target language, both in terms of meaning and style; in other words, the translation should not appear to be a translation without changing the meaning of the original language.

According to Catford, translation is the process of replacing text in one language (SL) with an equivalent text in another language. (TL).[8] Furthermore, translation, according to Brislin, generally refers to the transfer of concepts and ideas from one language (source) to another language (target), regardless of whether the language is spoken or written.[9] Based on the above explanations of the definition of translation, the researcher can conclude that translation is a process of conveying meaning from one language to another or transferring messages from one language to another. The translation is challenging due to the inherent distinctions between two languages, which encompass cultural differences. Hence,

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[6] Roger T. Bell, *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice*, 15. imp, Applied Linguistics and Language Study (London: Longmann, 2004).

[7] Eugene A. Nida and Charles R. Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation* (Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1982), 12.

[8] J. C. Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation* (London: Oxford University Press, 1965), 20.

[9] Langgeng Budianto and Aan E. Fardhani, *A Practical Guide for Translation* (Malang: UIN-Maliki Press, 2010), 28.

translators need to be proficient in their specific field of translation. A key aspect of the translation process is ensuring that the translator does not alter the intended meaning of the message conveyed in the text.

2. **Types of Translation**

    Jakobson proposes three types of translation as follow:

    a. Intralingual translation, also known as rewording (interpreting verbal signs using different signs within the same language).

    b. Interlingual translation or proper translation (interpreting verbal signs using different language).

    c. Intersemiotic translation or transmutation (interpreting verbal signs using signs from nonverbal sign systems).

    After classifying the types into three categories, he immediately highlights the issue with all of them: that although messages can be used to interpret code units or messages appropriately, there is typically not a complete translation that achieves full equivalency.[10] In conclusion, by utilizing those various translation types, we can choose the one that most closely matches the content we want to translate.

3. **Meaning Analysis**

    Understanding the meaning of the source text in its entirety is the first step in the translation process. Three categories of "meaning" can be distinguished based on Nida & Taber's analysis of the source text's meaning, namely as follows:

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[10] Susan Bassnett, *Translation Studies* (London: Longman, 2014), 23.

a. Grammatical Meaning

Grammar frequently considered seems to be nothing more than a collection of arbitrary rules about arrangements that one must adhere to in order to understand, rules that must be followed if one wants to understand, but not rules themselves that seem to have any meaning.[11] The first word carries out the tasks that the second word specifies. Although the intonation patterns of "did you go" and "you did go" can be altered with the same pattern of intonation, but the grammatical difference of order provides quite a different meaning.

b. Referential Meaning

These describe words as symbols that relate to relations, abstracts, events, and objects.[12] Such as:

1) She cut her **hand**.

2) **Hand** me the book.

3) He will sit in the **chair**.

4) He wants to **chair** the meeting. [13]

The terms "hand" and "chair" have different meanings, which are indicated by their occurrence in a different context than verbs.

c. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning refers to the way that language users respond to words and word combinations whether positively or negatively. Certain words can occasionally acquire associations that

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[11] Nida and Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation*, 34.

[12] Ibid., 56

[13] Ibid., 58.

are so strong that people choose to never use them. This is referred to as a verbal of taboos, disgust or revolt against words such as those that make reference to a specific organ of body and its functions.[14]

4. The Process of Translation

Langgeng defines translation as the process of converting spoken or written texts in the source (SL) into equivalent texts in the target language (TL).[15] According to Larson, when translating a text, a translator should aim for an idiomatic translation, which means that the original language's meaning should be translated into the native forms of the target language. Furthermore, he asserts that in order to verify the meaning of the source language (SL) text, the translation process entails looking at its lexicon, grammatical structure, communication context, and cultural background.

The discovered meaning is then re-expressed or reconstructed using the lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context. Larson simply present the diagram of the translation process, as follows:

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[14] Ibid., 91.

[15] Budianto and Fardhani, *A Practical Guide for Translation*, 28.

Source Language   **Receptor Language**
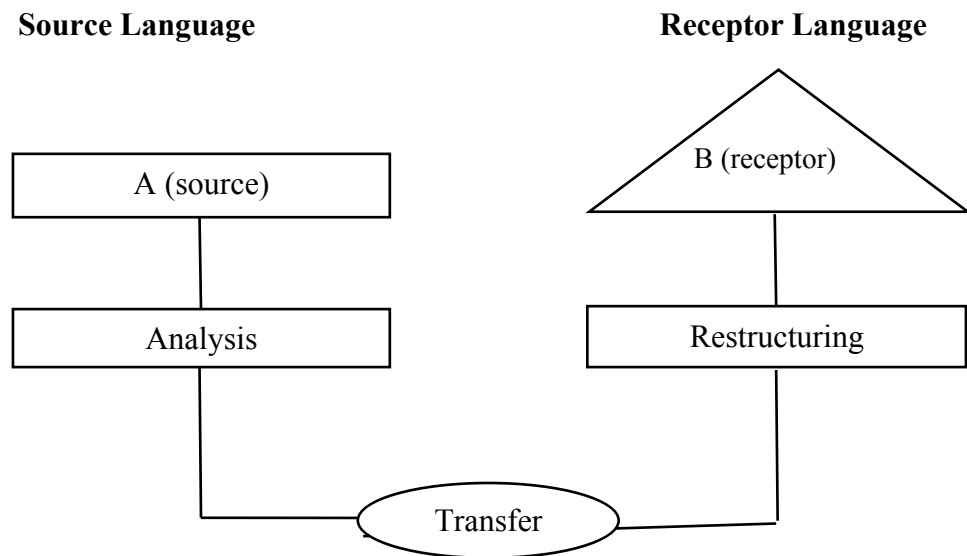
Figure 1. Larson's translation process.

Three stages make up the translation process according to Nida and Taber:

a) Analysis, in which the surface structure is analyzed in terms of (a) the grammatical relationships and (b) the meaning of the words and combinations of words,

b) Transfer, in this process, the analyzed material is transferred in the mind of the translator from language A to language B and,

c) Restructuring, where the transferred material is restructure to ensure that the ending message can be completely understood in the language of receptor.[16]

5. **Translation Technique**

Molina and Albir define translation techniques as procedures to analyze and classify how translation equivalence works. They also say that translation techniques affect micro unit of text. This research uses their

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[16] Nida and Taber, *The Theory and Practice of Translation*, 33.

techniques since the main object of this research is in the form of terms.[17] There are 18 translation techniques according to Molina and Albir, they are:

a. Amplification

Amplification technique introduces or adding the information from original text that used to make the readers can catch the meaning easily. This technique is the opposition of reduction.

Example:

SL   : Nasi pecel ini enak sekali.

TL   : This Indonesian food, nasi pecel, is very delicious.

The term "nasi pecel" may not be familiar for target language readers and they need more information or explanation about it. Therefore, the phrase "this Indonesian food" is added after "nasi pecel" to ease them in understanding the meaning.

b. Borrowing

Borrowing is a translation technique which borrow the word or expression from source language into target language. Example:

SL   : Mereka melakukan *silahturahmi* sebelum lebaran

TL   : They gathered for *silahturahmi* before Eid

In this translation, the word "silahturahmi" is borrowed directly from source language (Indonesian) and used in the target language (English) without any change or significant adjustment.

c. Adaptation

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[17] Molina, L., & Albir, A. H, in Farrah Zakiyah Anwar, "Strategies and Techniques of Translation in Translating Songs as 21st Century Curriculum," *Manajemen Pendidikan* 15, no. 1 (June 1, 2020): 34–43, https://doi.org/10.23917/jmp.v15i1.10744.

Adaptation is a translation technique that involves replacing cultural elements in the source text with more appropriate ones in the target language text. It is intended that readers of the target language can better recognize and understand the cultural elements contained in the text.

Example:

SL : as white as a snow

TL : seputih kapas

d. Calque

It is literal translation of a foreign word or phrase. It can be lexical or structural. Calques are special kind of borrowing where a language borrows a word or an expression from another language and translates literally each of its elements.

Example:

SL : Aksi sosial

TL : Social action

e. Compensation

Compensation is used by introducing a source text element of information or stylistic effect in another place in target text since it cannot be reflected in the same place in the source text. Example:

SL : sebagai *dasar pijakan* bagi individu

TL : as a foundation for individual

In this case, it is not common to say "base footing" in English. Stylistic effect from source text can't be applied to target text. Therefore, compensation is needed for translating this case.

f. Description

Description is to replace a term in the source language by a description of its form or function in the target language. Example:

SL   : Kris

TL   : a small knife from Java

The translation above shows us the description of kris. It is described to ease the reader about the form and function of kris.

g. Discursive Creation

Discursive creation is to establish a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable and out of context. This technique is usually used to translate titles.

Example: The book "Cinta Buta" is translated into "All Consuming Passion" in English.

h. Established Equivalent

Establishing equivalent is a technique applied by translators when they utilize terms or expressions that are recognized from dictionaries or commonly used in the target language.

Example:

ST: SMA

TL: Senior High School

In this example, the translator employs the establish equivalent technique by translating "SMA" into "Senior High School" which is a commonly used expression in English.

i. Generalization

Generalization is to translate a specific term in source language into a more general and neutral term in target language. Example:

SL   : Apel yang ada di meja sangat lezat

TL   : The fruit on the table are delicious.

The translator translates the words "apel" into more general meaning. The words "apel" is translated into "fruit".

j. Linguistic Amplification

Linguistic amplification is applied by adding linguistic elements in source language to target language.

Example:

SL   : Tentu saja, aku bisa!

TL   : Of course, I can finish it!

k. Linguistic Compression

This technique is the opposite of the linguistic amplification technique, linguistic compression technique is a translation technique that reduces the linguistic elements of a sentence.

Example:

SL   : Apakah kamu lapar?

TL   : Hungry?

l. Literal Translation

Literal translation is to translate a word or expression of source language word-for-word into target language and in some ways adjusting the structure of the source language into the target language is needed as long as the form concoides its function and meaning.

Example:

SL   : Hatinya di tempat yang benar.

TL   : His heart in the right place

m. Modulation

Modulation is the change of translator's point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation with the source language text that can be lexical or structural.

Example:

SL   : Kakakku akan memiliki anak.

TL   : My sister is going to be a mother.

The example above shows that there is a change of focus. The source language focuses on having a child while the target language focuses on becoming a mother.

n. Particularization

This technique is the opposite of generalization in which specific terms are used to translate a general terms of source language.

Example:

SL   : Ayah menggunakan mobilnya untuk mengangkut batu-batu itu.

TL   : My father uses his pickup to transport those stones.

The example above shows that pickup is more specific. Pickup is used because it is more common to transport goods rather than passengers.

o. **Reduction**

In this technique, the information of source language is suppresed into target language, the explicit information is change into implicit one. It is the opposite of amplification technique. Example:

SL   : London, ibu kota dari negara Inggris, juga dikenal sebagai kota global.

TL   : London is also known as a global city.

The example above deletes the additional information of the main object. It is done because the target language is familiar with the geographical relationship of London as the capital of England. Therefore, the additional information is not needed.

p. **Substitution**

Substitution technique changes linguistic for paralinguistic (intonation or signs) or vice versa. Example:

SL   : Kedua orang Jepang itu saling membungkuk satu sama lain

TL   : Those two Japanese greeted each other.

q. **Transposition**

It is a translation technique used to change grammatical category.

SL   :   Dani membunuh seorang polisi.

TL   :   The murder of a policeman was committed by Dani.

The example above shows the change of grammatical category, from the words membunuh (verb) in source language becomes the murder (noun) when it is translated into target language.

r. Variation

Variation technique refers to the changing of linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect the aspects of linguistic variation such as changes of textual tone, style and social dialect. This technique is commonly applied in translating drama scripts.

SL   :   "Heh, lo siapa? Baru ngeliat nih!"

TL   :   "Yo, who's this? First time seein' your face."

B. The Concept of Abstract

1. Definition of Abstract

An abstract is a brief summary of a research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding, or an in-depth analysis of a particular topic. Its function is often to help the reader quickly understand the purpose of the paper[18]. When used, an abstract always appears at the beginning of a manuscript or typescript, serving as the entry point for any academic paper or patent application. Graf states that abstract is the most important part of journal article. It is the most widely read, and it includes all the

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[18] Gary Blake and Robert W. Bly, *The Elements of Technical Writing* (New York: Macmillan Publishers, 1993), 117.

main points. However, it may also be the most difficult to write because so much must be included within a limited number of words[19]. Zoltan provides a definition, stating that the term "abstract" is derived from the Latin word "abstractsum," which means a form of a longer piece of writing[20]. It can be concluded that an abstract is a brief and comprehensive summary of the content of an article or project, allowing readers to quickly comprehend the substance contained therein.

2. The Typical Structure of Abstract

It is widely known that abstract is an important part in scientific writing which carries out the information of the whole writing. Consequently, abstract should be written in good structure not only in sentence structure (grammar), but also in typical structure. There are several typical structures of abstract, namely:[21]

a. Overview of the Study

This part describes the general purpose of the research conducted by the researcher.

b. Reason for the Study

Every scientific research should have reason why the research is conducted. In this site, a researcher must elaborate the reason of his/ her research.

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[19] Graf, Jocelyn, (2008), Handbook of Biomedical Research Writing: The Journal Article Abstrac, Hanyang University : Center for Teaching and Learning English Writing Lab, p.2

[20] Zoltan, Patricia &Hipp, Helena.(2005). Writing an Abstract. Writing Center Learning Guide.The University of Adelaide.p.1

[21] Brian Paltridge and Sue Starfield, "Thesis and Dissertation Writing in a Second Language: A Handbook for Supervisors," *Psychology Teaching Review* 26, no. 1 (2020): 155, https://doi.org/10.53841/bpsptr.2020.26.1.107.

c. Methodology of the Study

In this part, a researcher also must explore the methods used in conducting the research.

d. Result

Every scientific research must have the result or finding. Because of it, a researcher should write down the result of the research in the abstract.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. The Type and Characteristics of Research

The researcher analyzed the technique that was used by students in translating abstract thesis. In this case, the researcher considered the technique commonly used by students in translation. It was conducted in the library of IAIN Metro. Based on this statement, the researcher chose to employ the qualitative method in order to examine analyze the technique that used by students in translating abstract thesis. While there are many methods that can be used to researching translations' technique, this particular research is qualitative research.

According to Fraenkel and Wallen, the focus of this kind of research is more on holistic description, which is describing in detail every aspect of a particular activity or situation rather than comparing the results of various treatments (as in experimental research). Moreover, qualitative research is a style of inquiry that investigates phenomena in their natural environments and employs a variety of techniques to comprehend, interpret, explain, and make sense of those phenomena, according to Anderson and Arsenault.[1]

Qualitative is so naturally setting. It is possible to do qualitative research anywhere. In this case the researcher assumes that the characteristic in this research focuses on the descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative

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[1] Gary Anderson and Nancy Arsenault, *Fundamentals of Educational Research* (London: Falmer Press, 2005), 126.

research is a research that aimed to describe, learn, and explain the phenomenon. The understanding of phenomenon can be reached by describing and exploring through narration. In conclusion, descriptive qualitative approach in research is frequently used in qualitative research. In essence, aside from quantitative and classroom action research, qualitative research is one of the types of research methodology that can be applicable within the realm of education. To address a research problem, qualitative research is a method that is best suited in which we do not know the variable and need to explore. By using this method, the researcher analyzed the technique in translation in thesis abstract of postgraduate students at library IAIN Metro.

Based on the statement above, the research focused on translation technique that used in translating thesis abstract in postgraduate thesis of IAIN Metro's students. Based on the methods that have been explained above, the delineation of these phenomena presented in detail and informative description in form of a list of translation. This is dedicated to persuade the students' comprehension in technique of translation

B. Data Resource

To make the analysis easier, the researcher of this research used two items from the data sources to facilitate the analysis. They are the primary source and secondary source.

1. Primary Sources

Primary sources are original materials on which research is based. They are direct evidence concerning a topic under consideration. The

writer presents some information in its original form, neither interpreted nor condensed nor evaluated by other writers. The primary source of this research is abstract thesis from postgraduate students of IAIN Metro, then the researcher gets other data by documentation

2. Secondary Sources

In secondary resources, it offers interpretation or analysis based on the main resource. Secondary resources are data sources that provide data to researchers indirectly. Secondary data is data collected by others before. This means that the researcher can seek information from related books, articles, English dictionaries and journals research. It aims to enrich primary data.

C. Data Collecting Technique

Creswell states that collecting textual or visual data, obtaining information from a limited number of individuals or locations, and employing open-ended forms with broad questions to enable participants to generate responses are instances of qualitative data collection methods.[2] The following techniques are used by the researcher to gather data for this research:

1. Documentation

The qualitative researchers might employ the written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding into the phenomenon being investigated. When conducting qualitative research, documents can be an

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[2] John W. Creswell, *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research* (California: Person, 2012), 17.

invaluable source of data. Documentation here is one of the tools used by researchers in collecting data, documentation that used by researchers is in the form of photos, photos when researchers the conduct observation, and also documented the crucial information, including the abstract thesis of postgraduate students, profile, vision, mission, and organization structure of postgraduate IAIN Metro.

2. Observation

One of the data collection methods that common use in qualitative research is observation. Observation is the activity of observing. The researcher collected data through information by collecting data first in the form of 9 postgraduate-thesis abstracts from Indonesian to English by visiting the library of IAIN Metro. After that the researcher observed the use of technique translation in the abstract thesis.

D. Data Analysis Technique

The analysis of data is the important component of research since it leads to drawing conclusions from the entire research process. Analyzing data entails looking at the tallied material to identify patterns or meanings. The researchers would be analyze the data by using the Miles and Huberman model.[3] This figure below shows the elements that make up this analysis model.

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[3] Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*, 3th Edition (California: Sage Publications, 2014), 33.

Figure 2.
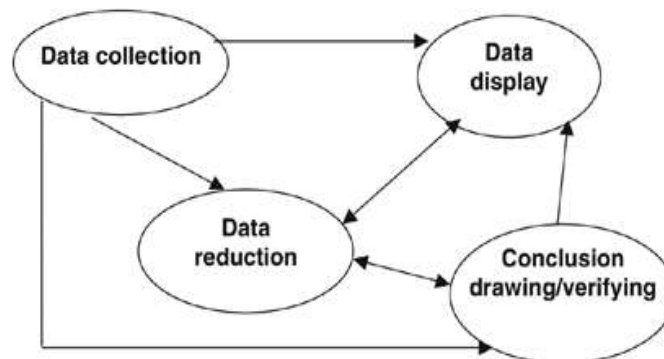
Figure 2. *Analysis Components of Miles and Huberman Model*

Following are the steps that the Miles and Huberman model's data analysis performs:[4]

1. The first one is data collection, data collection is the stage in which the researcher collects all the data that needed to finish the research.

2. The researcher reduces the data that had gotten by summarizing and choosing specific things.

3. To display the data, typically, the researcher makes use of charts, figures, or graphics. The content of all the data should be able to be described by the display.

4. Lastly, the researcher validated the research by making conclusions based on the data that has been obtained.

Consequently, it can be concluded that there are several uses for data analysis in research, such as to make meaningful raw data, testing null hypothesis, obtaining noteworthy outcomes, describing conclusions or drawing generalizations, and to calculate parameters.

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[4] *Ibid, 31-32.*

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH RESULT

A. **Description of Research Setting**

1. **Historical Background of IAIN Metro**

The history of the Postgraduate Program at STAIN Jurai Siwo Metro begins with the struggle for the establishment of the institution. Initially, the establishment of STAIN Jurai Siwo Metro cannot be separated from the history of the establishment of IAIN Raden Intan in Bandar Lampung. In 1961, the Lampung Islamic Welfare Foundation (YKIL) established the Faculty of Tarbiyah and the Faculty of Shari'ah under the auspices of IAIN Raden Intan. Along with the development, in 1997, STAIN Jurai Siwo Metro received status as a state Islamic religious education institution. In 2010, through the struggle of the academic community, STAIN Jurai Siwo Metro successfully opened a Postgraduate Program with Islamic Education and Family Law Study Programs. After going through the selection process and proposal revision, the Postgraduate Program was officially opened in the 2010/2011 academic year with two Study Programs: Islamic Religious Education and Family Law. Furthermore, in 2017, STAIN Jurai Siwo Metro was allowed to open two new Study Programs, namely Master of Arabic Language Education and Master of Sharia Economics. During its journey, STAIN Jurai Siwo Metro continues to experience development both in terms of management, infrastructure, and study programs offered, reflecting their commitment in providing quality educational services and

relevant to the needs of the community. The year 2016 was the transition year of STAIN to IAIN. This status change was contained in Presidential Regulation No.71 dated August 1, 2016, according to the Presidential Regulation, the establishment of IAIN Metro was a change of form from the State Islamic College (STAIN) Jurai Siwo Metro.

The Postgraduate Program of IAIN Metro has the following vision: To become a postgraduate program that excels in socio-eco-techno-preneurship synergy based on Islamic and Indonesian values at the national level in 2030. The mission of IAIN Metro Postgraduate Program is as follows: 1) Carry out education and teaching of science development and Islamic values. 2) Integrating religious knowledge with general knowledge. 3) Carry out research in the context of scientific development and community empowerment, and 4) Contributing to the process of developing human resources, especially in strengthening the ethical, moral and spiritual foundations.

B. Description of Data Analysis

In this research aims to analyze the technique were applied and the most dominant technique used of translation in abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro. This research focuses on the abstract of students' postgraduate thesis of IAIN Metro. The method in this research using a qualitative method. Meanwhile the instruments used to collect the data for this research are observation and documentation. The researcher took 9 theses as samples.

1. An Analysis of the technique were applied in the translation of abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro

Table 2
Translation technique used by student 1 (HFN)

No	Technique	SL	TL	Description
1	Linguistic Compression	Tujuan dari penelitian ini *yaitu* adalah:…	The aims of this research are:…	In this sentence, the translator uses the linguistic compression translation technique, this can be seen from the way the source sentence is simplified without significantly changing its core meaning.
		Penelitian deskriptif adalah *penelitian yang bersifat* menggambarkan dan menganalisis suatu hal…	Descriptive research is a describing and analyzing a thing…	In the second sentence at second paragraph, the translator uses the linguistic compression translation technique, this can be seen from the way the source sentence is simplified without significantly changing its core meaning.
		Selanjutnya jenis penelitian ini	Then, the research type is a	In the third sentence at second paragraph, the

		adalah penelitian lapangan, *yaitu penelitian* yang dilakukan di suatu tempat yang dipilih sebagai lokasi objek penelitian.	field research that conducted in certain place as a research object	translator uses the linguistic compression translation technique, this can be seen from the way the source sentence is simplified without significantly changing its core meaning.
		…sehingga *ketika pembelajaran* siswa dapat aktif, inovatif, dan kreatif	…so that students could be active, innovative, and creative.	In the last sentence of the fourth paragraph, the translator uses the linguistic compression translation technique, this can be seen from the way the source sentence is simplified without significantly changing its core meaning.
2	Borrowing	PAIKEM	PAIKEM	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term "PAIKEM" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment. In the first abstract, borrowing technique is used seven times in the word "PAIKEM'.
		WhatsApp, Google Classroom, Youtube, Google Form, dan aplikasi lainnya	*WhatsApp, Google Classroom, YouTube, Google Form,* and the others.	The sentence uses the borrowing translation technique because the sentence is translated without changing anything from the source language.
3	Amplification	PAI	Islamic Education (PAI)	In this translation, the word "PAI" is translated by

				introducing details which not formulated in the SL or adding a little extra information in the TL but does not change the message of the source language, which is translated as "Islamic Education". In the first abstract, amplification technique is used six times to introducing detail the word "PAI".
4	Established Equivalent	SMP	Junior High School	In this translation, the word "SMP" is translated used the familiar and accepted term in the target language, namely "Junior High School", to reflect the same concept as "SMP" in the source language. In the first abstract, established equivalent technique is used three times to reflect the word "SMP" into "Junior High School"
5	Linguistic Amplification	Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif.	This research used a qualitative research *method.*	In the first sentence at second paragraph, the translator uses the linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word *"method"* in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
		…kompetensi guru dan peserta didik dalam menguasai media	… the teacher's competence and students' *ability* in mastering	In this sentence, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification

		pembelajaran berbasis teknologi…	technology-based learning media…	translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "ability" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
6	Literal Translation	Dalam proses pembelajaran guru memberikan materi dari buku atau video dan gambar supaya pembelajaran lebih efektif dan tujuan dari pembelajaran bisa tercapai	In learning process, teacher gave material from book or videos, and images, so the learning more effective and the objectives of learning can achieved.	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		kreatifitas guru dalam menggunakan metode mengajar, efektifitas dalam peraktik dan jaringan data yang digunakan dalam pembelajaran.	teacher creativity in using teaching methods, effectiveness in practice and data networks which used in learning.	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.

In the first abstract of the thesis, it can be seen that the translator used several techniques, namely: borrowing, amplification, established equivalent, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, description, and literal translation. From the analysis above shows that borrowing techniques were applied 8 times, amplification techniques 6 times, established equivalent 3 times, linguistic amplification techniques 2 times, linguistic compression techniques 4 times, and literal translation techniques 2 times.

Table 3
Translation technique used by student 2 (RSD)

No	Technique	SL	TL	Description
1	Borrowing	*Pondok Pesantren* merupakan system Pendidikan tertua…	*Pondok Pesantren* is the oldest educational system…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term "Pondok Pesantren" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment. In the second abstract, borrowing technique is used six times in the term "pondok pesantren".
		…membaca *Al-Qur`an*…	…reading the *Al-Qur'an*…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the term "Al-Qur'an" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment. In the second abstract, borrowing technique is used five times in the term "Al-Quran".
		…pembelajaran kitab *Tuhfatul Athfal*…	…the learning of the *Tuhfatul Athfal* book…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term in the phrase "Tuhfatul Athfal" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment. In the second abstract, borrowing technique is

				used five times in the phrase "Tuhfatul Athfal".
2	Established Equivalent	...*pondok pesantren*...	...*Islamic boarding schools*...	In this translation, the phrase "pondok pesantren" is translated used the familiar and accepted term in the target language, namely "Islamic Boarding School", to reflect the same concept as "pondok pesantren" in the source language. In the second abstract, established equivalent technique is used four times to reflect the same concept between the phrase *pondok pesantren* and *Islamic boarding school.*
		...pembelajaran *kitab* Tuhfatul Athfal...	...the learning of the Tuhfatul Athfal *book*...	In this translation, the word "kitab" is translated by using the equivalent term in the target language, namely "book", to reflect the same concept as "kitab" in the source language. In the second abstract, established equivalent technique is used five times to reflect the same concept between the words *kitab* and *book*.
		... pada *santri* di pondok pesantren di Lampung Timur...	... to *students* in Islamic boarding schools in East Lampung...	In this translation, the word "santri" is translated by using the equivalent term in the target language, namely "students", to reflect the same

				concept as "santri" in the source language. In the second abstract, established equivalent technique is used four times to reflect the same concept between the words *santri* and *students*.
3	Compensation	…memiliki peran sebagai lembaga pendidikan yang mempelajari, memahami dan *menghayati…*	... has a role as an educational institution that studies, understands, and *appreciates…*	In this translation, the translator uses terms that are equivalent or close to the words in the target language, namely "appreciates" to reflect the same concept as "menghayati" in the source language.
4	Linguistic Amplification	Metodologi yang digunakan adalah metodologi kualitatif dengan…	The *research* methodology used is a qualitative methodology with…	In this sentence, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "research" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
		Analisis data yang digunakan untuk menyimpulkan dimulai dari reduksi data, pemaparan data, kemudian dilakukan penarikan kesimpulan	The data analysis used to conclude *the study* started from data reduction, data exposure, then drawing conclusions.	In this sentence, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "the study" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
5	Literal Translation	Teknik pengumpulan data dalam	Technique collecting data in this research uses	In this sentence between source language and the target

| | | penelitian ini menggunakan observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. | observation, interviews, and documentation. | language is translated by literal translation. |
| | | Pengujian keabsahan data menggunakan triangulasi, yaitu triangulasi sumber dan triangulasi teknik/metode. | Testing the validity of the data used triangulation, namely sources triangulation and triangulation techniques / methods. | In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation. |

In the second abstract of the thesis, it can be seen that the translator used several techniques, namely: borrowing, established equivalent, linguistic amplification, and literal translation. From the analysis above shows that borrowing techniques were applied 16 times, established equivalent 13 times, linguistic amplification techniques 2 times, and literal translation techniques 2 times.

Table 4
Translation technique used by student 3 (LAR)

No	Technique	SL	TL	Description
1	Linguistic Amplification	Di dalam Islam, perilaku juga….	In Islamic *religion*, behavior is also…	In this sentence, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "religion" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
		Tujuan dari dilaksanakannya penelitian ini:…	The objectives of this research *include*:…	In this sentence, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification

				translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "include" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
2	Literal Translation	Perilaku adalah hal-hal yang disadari dan tidak disadari oleh individu.	Behavior is things that realized and not realized by individual.	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		Sehingga ada istilah perilaku Islami	So there is a term Islamic behavior	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan penelitian lapangan.	In conducting this research, researchers use field research.	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		Hal-hal yang masih kurang dalam pembentukan dari perilaku Islami pada siswa adalah partisipasi dari orangtua.	Things that are still lacking in the formation of Islamic behavior on students are participation from parents.	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
3	Borrowing	…di *SMP IT* Nurul Iman Tulang Bawang…	…at *SMP IT* Nurul Iman Tulang bawang…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term "SMP IT" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment In the third abstract, borrowing technique is used twice in the word

				"SMP IT".
		…memiliki *aqidah* yang bersih…	…have clean aqidah…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term "aqidah" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment.
		...*Alqur`an* dan…	...*Alquran* and…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the term "Alqur`an" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment.
		…dan *hadits*…	…and *hadits*…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the term "hadits" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment.
4	Compensation	Masalah yang menjadi kendala *berjalannya*…	Problems that become obstacles *to carrying out*…	This translation involves the use of compensation techniques. In Indonesian, the word "berjalannya" indicates that the activity is ongoing or being carried out. However, in English, there is no single word that accurately covers that meaning. Instead, the phrase "to carrying out" is used to express

| | | | | the concept of the action or process of carrying out the activity. |
| | | …kurangnya partisipasi orang tua dan *belum berjalannya* penggunaan buku penghubung… | …lack of parental participation and *the ineffective* use of the linking book… | This translation involves the use of compensation technique. In Indonesian, the phrase "belum berjalannya" indicates that the use of the book has not yet started or is not well underway. However, in the translation to English, there is still no direct equivalent that conveys the meaning. Therefore, the translator uses the phrase "the ineffective" to replace the meaning of "belum berjalannya". |

In the third abstract of the thesis, it can be seen that the translator used several techniques, namely: borrowing, compensation, linguistic amplification, and literal translation. From the analysis above shows that borrowing techniques were applied 5 times, compensation 2 times, linguistic amplification techniques 2 times, and literal translation techniques 4 times.

Table 5
Translation technique used by student 4 (KB)

No	Technique	SL	TL	Description
1	Borrowing	keluarga yang bahagia *sakinah mawaddah warohmah.*	a happy family *sakinah mawaddah warohmah.*	In the first sentence at the first paragagih, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term "Sakinah mawadah warohmah" adjustment from the source language

				borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant.
		KUA	KUA	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term "KUA" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment. In the fourth abstract, borrowing technique is used four times in the word "KUA".
		… dari KUA, *Puskesmas…*	…from KUA, *Puskesmas…*	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term "Puskesmas" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment.
		…yang telah dijelaskan dalam beberapa *hadis…*	…which was explained in several *hadis…*	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term "hadis" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment.
		Dalam metode *istinbat,* hukum pemeriksaan kesehatan pranikah adalah…	In the method of *istinbat*, the law of premarital health check is…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term "istinbat" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the

				target language without any change or significant adjustment.
		praktek *sadd adz-dzariah…*	the practice legal of *sadd adz-dzariah…*	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term "sadd adz-dzariah" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment.
2	Linguistic Amplification	… perlu pemeriksaan kesehatan guna mengetahui…	… needs *to do* a health check to know …	In the second sentence at the first paragraph, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification technique by adding the linguistic element of the phrase "to do" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
		… tidak menerapkannya…	… did not implement *the program…*	In this sentence, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the phrase "the program" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
		Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan penerapan dari pemeriksaan kesehatan	This study aims to describe *how* the application of premarital health checks in…	In the first sentence of the second paragraph, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification translation technique

		pranikah di…		by adding the linguistic element of the word "how" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
		…yang mendukung dan berkaitan dengan tesis ini.	... that support and are related to this thesis *research*.	In the last sentence of second paragraph, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "research" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
3	Linguistic Compression	Penelitian ini termasuk jenis penelitian lapangan, dimana data *yang penulis* peroleh melalui wawancara …	This research includes the type of field research, where the data obtained through interviews…	In the second sentence of the second paragraph, the translator uses the linguistic compression technique, this can be seen from the way the source sentence is simplified without significantly changing its core meaning.
4	Established Equivalent	… *Kemenag* dan Dinas Kesehatan lampung Tengah…	… *Ministry of Religion* and Central Lampung Health Office...	In this translation, the word "Kemenag" is translated used the familiar and accepted term in the target language, namely "Ministry of Religion" to reflect the same concept as "Kemenag" in the source language.
5	Particularizati on	*Rosulullah* pun pernah mempraktekkan…	*Prophet Muhammad* once practiced…	In this sentence, the word "Rasullullah" is translated using the particulation technique

				which means it is translated into a more specific, which is translated into "Prophet Muhammad"
6	Compensation	…maka dibutuhkan regulasi tentang pemeriksaan kesehatan pranikah sebagai *dasar pijakan* bagi KUA…	…so a regulation on premarital health checks is needed as a *foundation* for the KUA…	This translation involves the use of compensation technique. In Indonesian, the phrase "dasar pijakan" implies something that serves as a strong base or foundation. The choice of the word "foundation" in English reflects a similar meaning, which is something that is the basis or foundation for something. Therefore, the translator uses the word "foundation" to replace the meaning of "dasar pijakan".
7	Literal Translation	Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah pemeriksaan kesehatan pranikah adalah sebuah program yang sangat bermanfaat bagi calon pengantin.	The results of this research are premarital health checks is a program that very beneficial for prospective brides.	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.

In the fourth abstract of the thesis, it can be seen that the translator used several techniques, namely: borrowing, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, established equivalent, particularization, literal translation, and compensation. From the analysis above shows that borrowing techniques were applied 9 times, linguistic amplification techniques 4 times,

linguistic compression techniques 1 times, established equivalent techniques 1 times, particularization techniques 1 times, literal translation techniques 1 times, and compensation techniques 1 times.

Table 6
Translation technique used by student 5 (SH)

No	Technique	SL	TL	Description
1	Linguistic Compression	Keharmonisan *rumah tangga* pernikahan antar suku dalam…	Harmony inter-tribal marriages in…	In the first sentence of the first paragraph, the translator uses the linguistic compression translation technique, this can be seen from the way the source sentence is simplified without significantly changing its core meaning.
		Sifat penelitian ini deskriptif, *yaitu penelitian* yang…	The nature of this research is descriptive research, that…	In the first sentence of the second paragraph, the translator uses the linguistic compression translation technique, this can be seen from the way the source sentence is simplified without significantly changing its core meaning.
		Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keharmonisan *rumah tangga* pernikahan antar suku dalam…	The findings research showed that the harmony of inter-tribal marriages in…	In the first sentence of the third paragraph, the translator uses the linguistic compression translation technique, this can be seen from the way the source sentence is simplified without significantly changing its core meaning.
2	Literal Translation	Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui:…	The research aims to know:…	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated

				by literal translation.
		Teknik pengumpulan datanya dengan observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi, pengujian keabsahan data dengan triangulasi.	Techniques collecting data by observation, interview and documentation, testing the validity of the data by triangulation.	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		…mendapatkan segala dan perhatian…	…get all and attention;…	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		…membina hubungan baik dengan orang terdekat;…	…fostering good relations with the people closest;…	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		…meningkatkan kebersamaan dalam berbagai aktifitas;…	…increase togetherness in various activities;…	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian lapangan.	The type of this research is field research.	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		Informan adalah objek penting dalam sebuah penelitian.…	Informant are important objects in a study.…	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
3	Established Equivalent	…keharmonisan *rumah tangga*	…*household* harmony…	In this translation, the phrase "rumah tangga" is translated used the familiar and accepted term in the target language, namely "household". In the fifth abstract, established equivalent technique is used six

				times to reflect the same concept between the phrase *rumah tangga* and *household*
		…yang *semata-mata* menggambarkan keadaan suatu objek.	…that *solely* describes the state of an object.	In this translation, the word "semata-mata" is translated used the familiar and accepted term in the target language, namely "solely", to reflect the same concept as "semata-mata" in the source language.
4	Linguistic Amplification	Sifat penelitian ini deskriptif…	The nature of this research is descriptive *research*…	In the first sentence of the second paragraph, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "research" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
		Analisis data dilakukan dengan cara reduksi data…	*While* the analysis of data with data reduction…	In the first sentence of second paragraph, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "while" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
5	Borrowing	...berdasarkan *Alqur`an* dan…	...based on *Alqur'an* and…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the phrase "Alqur`an" from the source language borrowed directly and

				used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment. In the fifth abstract, borrowing technique is used twice times in the word "Al-qur'an".
		…dan *hadist*…	…and *hadist*…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the word "hadist" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment.
		…dan *sunah* dalam kehidupan sehari-hari.	… and *sunah* in daily life.	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the word "sunah" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment.
6	Compensation	…dan *ridho* dengan karakter pasangan;	…and *happy* with the character of a partner;	This translation involves the use of compensation technique. In Indonesian, the word "ridho" includes the concepts of satisfaction, agreement, and acceptance of circumstances or events. The choice of the word "happy" in English reflects a similar meaning, even though it does not capture the full complexity of the meaning of "ridho".

				Therefore, the translator uses the word "happy" to replace the meaning of "ridho".

In the fifth abstract of the thesis, it can be seen that the translator used several techniques, namely: literal translation, linguistic compression, established equivalent, linguistic amplification, borrowing, and compensation. From the analysis above shows that literal translation were applied 7 times, linguistic compression 3 times, established equivalent 7 times, linguistic amplification 2 times, borrowing 4 times, and compensation 1 times.

Table 7
Translation technique used by student 6 (FA)

No	Technique	SL	TL	Description
1	Established Equivalent	…dalam pola membina *rumah tangga.*	…in the pattern of fostering *households.*	In this translation, the phrase "rumah tangga" is translated used the familiar and accepted term in the target language, namely "household". In the sixth abstract, established equivalent technique is used three times to reflect the same concept between the phrase *rumah tangga* and *household*
		pergaulan bebas	*promiscuity*	In this translation, the phrase "pergaulan bebas" is translated used the familiar and accepted term in the target language, namely "promiscuity"
		terhindar dari *perbuatan yang zina…*	avoid from *adultery…*	In this translation, the phrase "perbuatan yang zina" is translated used the familiar and

				accepted term in the target language, namely "adultery".
2	Linguistic Amplification	…dengan seseorang yang menikah pada usia yang telah matang, tentu berbeda.	…with someone who married at a mature age, is certainly *very* different.	In the second sentence of the first paragraph, the translator translated used linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "very" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
3	Literal Translation	Penelitian ini menetapkan 2 masalah penelitian: (1) Apa faktor penyebab pernikahan dini di Bandar Mataram?	This research set 2 of research problem: (1) What factor cause early marriage in Bandar Mataram?	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian lapangan, karena untuk mendapatkan data tentang dampak dari pernikahan dini dengan terjun langsung ditempat penelitian.	This research is a field research, because to get data about the impact from early marriage by plunge directly in place of research.	In the first sentence of second paragraph, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "while" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
		Faktor- faktor penyebab pernikahan dini di Bandar Mataram adalah…	The factors causing early marriage in Bandar Mataram are:…	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		b)ekonomi c) pendidikan dan d)	b) economy c) education and d)	In this sentence between source

		budaya.	culture	language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
4	Compensation	2) putusnya sekolah…	2) limited education…	This translation uses the compensation technique. In Indonesian, the phrase "putus sekolah" indicates that someone has left their education before completing a certain level or unofficially stopped going to school. By translating the phrase into "limited education" in English, it is intended to compensate for this meaning by conveying the idea that one's education is limited or incomplete, which reflects the meaning of "putus sekolah".
5	Linguistic Compression	*Metode* wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi digunakan dalam mengumpulkan data yang…	Interview, observation and documentation are used to collect data which…	In the second sentence of the second paragraph, the translator uses the linguistic compression translation technique, this can be seen from the way the source sentence is simplified without significantly changing its core meaning.

In the sixth abstract of the thesis, it can be seen that the translator used several techniques, namely: established equivalent, linguistic amplification, literal translation, linguistic compression, and compensation. From the analysis above shows that established equivalent were applied 5 times,

linguistic amplification 1 times, literal translation 4 times, linguistic
compression 1 times, and compensation 1 times

Table 8
Translation technique used by student 7 (AS)

No	Technique	SL	TL	Description
1	Established Equivalent	…terhadap perilaku belanja mahasiswa *Ekonomi Syariah* IAIN Metro.	…on the shopping behavior of *Islamic Economics* students of IAIN Metro.	In this translation, the phrase "Ekonomi Syariah" is translated used the familiar and accepted term in the target language, namely "Islamic Economic". In the seventh abstract, established equivalent technique is used three times.
2	Linguistic Amplification	terhadap perilaku belanja mahasiswa, kepribadianlah yang berpengaruh dominan…	on students' shopping behavior, *while* it was personality that had a dominant influence…	In the last sentence of first paragraph, the translator translated used linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "while" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
3	Borrowing	…yang diukur dengan Likert scale.	…which was measured by a Likert scale.	In the translation, the phrase "Likert scale" is translated without change into "Likert scale" in English. This shows that the translator uses the borrowing translation technique.
		Pengujian hipotesis dalam penelitian in adalah menggunakan	Hypothesis testing in this research is using *t-test*.	In the translation, the term "t-test" is translated without change into "t-test" in English. This shows

		t-test.		that the translator uses the borrowing translation technique.
		Analisis data menggunakan *Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).*	Data analysis used the *Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS).*	In the translation, the term "Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)." is translated without change into "Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)." in English. This shows that the translator uses the borrowing translation technique.
4	Linguistic Compression	…menggunakan *uji* validitas dan uji reliabilitas.	…used validity and reliability tests.	In the fifth sentence of the first paragraph, the translator uses the linguistic compression translation technique, this can be seen from the way the source sentence is simplified without significantly changing its core meaning.
		Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dan korelatif, yaitu suatu penelitian untuk…	quantitative and correlative research, namely a study to…	In the second sentence of the first paragraph, the translator uses the linguistic compression translation technique, this can be seen from the way the source sentence is simplified in the target language.

In the seventh abstract of the thesis, it can be seen that the translator used several techniques, namely: established equivalent, linguistic amplification, borrowing, and linguistic compression. From the analysis above shows that established equivalent were applied 3 times, linguistic amplification 1 times, borrowing 3 times, and linguistic compression 2 times.

Table 9
Translation technique used by student 8 (KR)

No	Technique	SL	TL	Description
1	Borrowing	*Pondok pesantren* merupakan dua istilah…	*Pondok pesantren* is two terms…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term "Pondok Pesantren" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment.
		…dimana *pesantren* adalah tempat belajar…	…where *pesantren* is a place to study…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term "pesantren" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment.
		…sedangkan *pondok*…	…while *pondok*…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the foreign term "pondok" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the target language without any change or significant adjustment.
2	Established Equivalent	…tempat belajar para *santri*…	…a place to study for *students*…	In this translation, the word "santri" is translated by using the equivalent term in the target language, namely "students", to reflect the same concept as "santri" in the source language. In the eighth abstract, established equivalent

				technique is used three times to reflect the same concept between the words *santri* and *students*.
		…belajar agama di *pondok pesantren.*	…studying religion at the *Islamic boarding school.*	In this translation, the phrase "pondok pesantren" is translated used the familiar and accepted term in the target language, namely "Islamic Boarding School", to reflect the same concept as "pondok pesantren" in the source language. In the eighth abstract, established equivalent technique is used six times to reflect the same concept between the phrase *pondok pesantren* and *Islamic boarding school.*
		…dan faktor SDM (sumber daya manusia)…	…and the HR factor (human resources)...	In this translation, the phrase "SDM (sumber daya manusia)" is translated used the familiar and accepted term in the target language, namely "HR (human resources)", to reflect the same concept as " SDM (sumber daya manusia)" in the source language.
3	Linguistic Compression	…sedangkan pondok *adalah* berarti rumah atau tempat tinggal sederhana…	…while pondok means a simple house or place to live…	In the first sentence of the first paragraph, the translator uses the linguistic compression translation technique, this can be seen from the way the source sentence is simplified

				without significantly changing its core meaning.
4	Literal Translation	Pemberdayaan adalah upaya untuk meningkatkan kemampuan dalam mencapai penguatan diri, pemberdayaan akan menciptakan kemandirian.	Empowerment is an effort to increase the ability in achieve self-strengthening, empowerment will create independence.	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		Sedangkan Kewirausahaan adalah sikap atau kemampuan untuk membuat atau menciptakan hal yang mempunyai nilai.	Meanwhile, entrepreneurship is the attitude or ability to make or create things which has value.	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
5	Linguistic Amplification	Kartini Kartono mengemukakan "penelitian lapangan pada hakekatnya merupakan metode untuk…	Kartini Kartono argued *that* "field research is essentially a method to…	In the first sentence of the third paragraph, the translator translated used linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "that" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
		Hasil Penelitian ini menjukkan Terdapat dua faktor umum…	The results of this study show *that* there are two general factors…	In the first sentence of the fourth paragraph, the translator translated used linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "that" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation

				according to the context.

In the eighth abstract of the thesis, it can be seen that the translator used several techniques, namely: established equivalent, linguistic amplification, borrowing, literal translation, and linguistic compression. From the analysis above shows that established equivalent were applied 10 times, linguistic amplification 2 times, borrowing 3 times, literal translation 2 times, and linguistic compression 1 times.

Table 10
Translation technique used by student 9 (NHR)

No	Technique	SL	TL	Description
1	Established Equivalent	…terhadap keputusan menjadi *nasabah…*	…on the decision to become a *customer …*	In this translation, the word "nasabah" is translated used the familiar and accepted term in the target language, namely "customer" to reflect the same concept as "nasabah" in the source language. In the ninth abstract, established equivalent technique is used six times to reflect the same concept between the word *nasabah* and *customer.*
2	Literal Translation	Data dari penelitian ini diperoleh dari kuesioner (primer).	The data of this research obtained from questionnaires (primary).	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis regresi liniear berganda.	The data analysis technique using multiple linear regression analysis	In this sentence between source language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
		kualitas pelayanan juga	the quality of service also has a	In this sentence between source

		memiliki pengaruh signifikan.	significant influence	language and the target language is translated by literal translation.
3	Linguistic Compression	Hasil *penelitian* menunjukan bahwa:…	The results showed that:….	In the fifth sentence of the first paragraph, the translator uses the linguistic compression technique, this can be seen from the way the source sentence is simplified without significantly changing its core meaning.
4	Linguistic Amplification	Hal ini dibuktikan dari hasil analisis, nilai t hitung sebesar 3.267	This is evidenced by *the results* of the analysis using…	In the sixth sentence of the first paragraph, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the phrase "the result" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
		…hasil analisis, nilai t hitung sebesar 3.267…	…the results of the analysis, *obtained* the t-count value is 3.267…	In the seventh sentence of the first paragraph, the translator translated using the linguistic amplification translation technique by adding the linguistic element of the word "obtained" in the translation to clarify the meaning in the translation according to the context.
5	Borrowing	…*Bank Syari'ah* kotabumi…	…Kotabumi *Bank Syari'ah*…	In this context, borrowing technique occurs by keeping the phrase "Bank Syari'ah" from the source language borrowed directly and used in the

				target language without any change or significant adjustment. In the ninth abstract, borrowing technique is used twice in the term "Bank Syari'ah".

In the ninth abstract of the thesis, it can be seen that the translator used several techniques, namely: established equivalent, literal translation, linguistic compression, linguistic amplification, and borrowing. From the analysis above shows that established equivalent technique were applied 6 times, literal translation technique 3 times, linguistic compression technique 1 times, linguistic amplification technique 2 times, and borrowing techniques 2 times.

2. **An Analysis of the most dominant technique used of translation in abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro.**

In conducting the research, the researcher analyzed 9 postgraduate Thesis from Students of IAIN Metro. In this research, the researcher analyzed the most dominant technique used of translation in abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro. Based on the analysis, the researcher found the most dominant technique used of translation in abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro is borrowing techniques, as can be seen from Table 11 as follows:

Table 11:
The Most Dominant Technique Used of Translation In
Abstracts Thesis at Postgraduate Students of IAIN Metro

No	Translation Technique	Student's Name									Frequency	Percentage
		HFN	RSD	LAR	KB	SH	FA	AS	KR	NHR		
1	Borrowing	8	16	5	9	4	0	3	3	2	50	29.76%
2	Established Equivalent	3	13	0	1	7	5	3	10	6	48	28,57 %
3	Amplification	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3,57%
4	Compensation	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	7	4,17 %
5	Linguistic Amplification	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	2	18	10,71 %
6	Linguistic Compression	4	0	0	1	3	1	2	1	1	13	7,74 %
7	Particularization	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0,60 %
8	Literal Translation	2	2	4	1	7	4	0	2	3	25	14,88 %
	Total										168	100 %

C. Discussion

This research was conducted at IAIN Metro library, used postgraduate thesis of students at IAIN Metro. After the researcher analyzed the data, the researcher concludes that there are eight techniques used by the student in translating abstracts thesis. In this part, the researcher presents the percentage of the data and the total frequency of the data. The percentage can be seen in figure below:
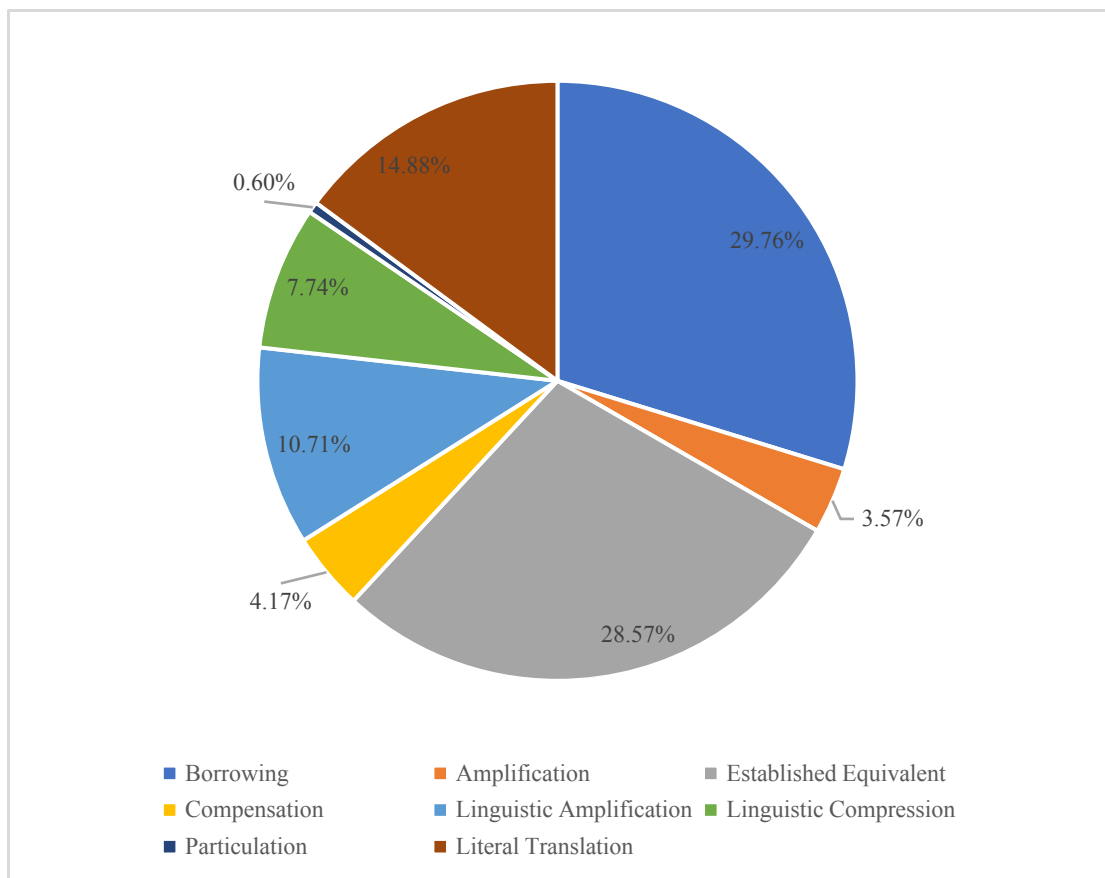

Figure 3: Percentage of the most dominant technique used of translation in abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro.

Based on the results of the accumulated data in the diagram, it shows that the students are more dominant using the borrowing technique in the process of translating text from Indonesian to English. The thesis abstract is a very technical and specific text, which often contains special terms that are not easy to translate directly. The borrowing technique allows the student to maintain the accuracy and authenticity of these terms in English, so that their meaning and technical context remain intact.

From the result, it shows that borrowing technique is the most dominant used by students in translating abstract thesis with a total percentage of 29,76% , then it is followed by established equivalent is in second place with a total percentage of 28,57% , literal translation is in third position with a total percentage of 14,88%, linguistic amplification is in fourth position with a total percentage of 10,71%, linguistic compression is in fifth position with a total percentage of 7,74%, compensation is in sixth position with a total percentage of 4,17%, amplification is in seventh position with a total percentage of 3,57%, and particularization is in last position with a total percentage of 0,60%. The conclusion is that borrowing gets the highest position and particularization is in the lowest position.

There are several reasons why borrowing is the most dominant translation technique used by students in translating abstract thesis. Abstract thesis often contains many specialized and technical terms that may not have an exact or easily understood equivalent in the target language. By using borrowing, students can maintain the accuracy of these terms. In addition, due

to the lack of exact equivalents, some words or phrases in the source language may not have appropriate translations in the target language. To overcome this gap, students tend to use borrowing in order to maintain the original meaning.

Based on the previous research, that was conducted by Eva Hesty Susanti, Samsudin Hi. Adam, and Silvani Umar Ali in 2021 with entitled "Techniques In Translating English Abstracts Into Indonesian: A Content Analysis Of The Translated Text Of Students At English Language Education Study Program Of Khairun University". The objective of this research is aimed to describe the dominant type of translation technique used in Translating English Abstracts Into Indonesian. Based on the research, the results showed that borrowing technique is the most dominant technique used by students in translating English to Indonesian abstracts. Simillary with the third prior research that was conducted by Reza Rezita, Ira Maisarah, and Iis Sujarwati, entitled "The Analysis of Translation Technique In Abstracts of National Accredited Journals", based on the research, the result portrayed that established equivalent with 29 data (25.2%) was most dominant, then, it is followed by borrowing technique with 27 data (23.4%). From this result the most dominant technique used by students in translating, it is showed that this research supports the second and third prior research.

Nevertheless, another prior research that was conducted by Erwin Ashari, Marida Annum Harahap, and Shalehoddin, entitled "Translation Techniques Used By English Third Semester Students Of University Of Riau

Kepulauan". From this result the most dominant use of translation technique is literal translation. Based on the prior research the result is different from this undergraduate thesis. It was found that literal translation is the most dominant translation technique used in the third prior research. The reason the results of this study and the first prior research differ is because the type of text analyzed is different, this research focuses on analyzing the translation techniques used by students in translating abstract thesis while the third prior research focuses on the translation techniques used by students in narrative texts.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

After conducted the research, researchers conclude two point that can be seen below:

1. Based on the data that has been analyzed, there is a conclusion that in the translation of abstracts thesis, there are eight types of translation techniques used by students including namely borrowing (29,76%), established equivalent (28,57%), amplification (3,57%), compensation (4,17%), linguistic amplification (10,71%) linguistic compression (7,74%), particularization (0,60%), and literal translation (14,88%)

2. Based on the data analysis, the researcher can conclude that the most dominant technique used of translation in abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro is borrowing techniques with a total percentage of 29,76 %.

B. Suggestion

After conducting the research and analyzing all the data, the researcher gives the suggestion to the students, in particular who will conduct the research to work on the thesis to fulfill the requirements from their college, to pay more attention in using effective translation techniques in translating abstract thesis because the thesis is an academic writing. This is important because the abstract thesis is a brief representation of the research that reflects the quality of the student's knowledge. By using appropriate translation

techniques, students are expected to produce accurate translations and support a good understanding of their research. The researcher also gave advice to lecturers, to always pay attention to the condition of students in translating from the source language to the target language, especially in the abstract part of the thesis. By knowing students' abilities, lecturers are expected to motivate students to practice translating from the source language to the target language more often.

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APPENDICES

A. Obsevation Sheet

    1. **The techniques used and the most dominant technique used of translation in abstracts thesis at postgraduate students of IAIN Metro**

No	Translation Technique	Student's Name									Frequency	Percentage
		HFN	RSD	LAR	KB	SH	FA	AS	KR	NHR		
1	Borrowing	8	16	5	9	4	0	3	3	2	50	29.76%
2	Established Equivalent	3	13	0	1	7	5	3	10	6	48	28,57 %
3	Amplification	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	3,57%
4	Compensation	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	7	4,17 %
5	Linguistic Amplification	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	2	18	10,71 %
6	Linguistic Compression	4	0	0	1	3	1	2	1	1	13	7,74 %
7	Particularization	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0,60 %
8	Literal Translation	2	2	4	1	7	4	0	2	3	25	14,88 %
	Total										168	100 %

B. Documentation Sheet

No	Documentation Aspects	Available	Un-available
1	The profile of IAIN Metro	√	
2	Vision and Mission of Postgraduate Program of IAIN Metro	√	
4	The abstracts thesis of postgraduate students of IAIN Metro	√	

*Note :

(√) Tick is for each for each availability or unavailability

ABSTRAK

Hanif Fibtya Ningrum : Penerapan Paikem Dalam Pembelajaran *Daring* Pada Pelajaran PAI di SMP Negeri 9 Metro. Tesis PROGRAM PASCASARJANA (PPs) IAIN METRO.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini yaitu adalah: 1) Untuk mengetahui penerapan PAIKEM dalam pembelajaran Daring pada Pelajaran PAI di SMP Negeri 9 Metro. 2) Untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor pendukung dalam Penerapan PAIKEM dalam Pembelajaran Daring pada Pelajaran PAI di SMP Negeri 9 Metro. 3) Untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor penghambat dalam Penerapan PAIKEM dalam Pembelajaran Daring pada Pelajaran PAI di SMP Negeri 9 Metro.

Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif. Penelitian deskriptif adalah penelitian yang bersifat menggambarkan dan menganalisis suatu hal menurut apa adanya. Selanjutnya jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian lapangan, yaitu penelitian yang dilakukan di suatu tempat yang dipilih sebagai lokasi objek penelitian.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa penerapan PAIKEM dalam pembelajaran Daring pada pelajaran PAI sudah dilakukan dengan baik yaitu melalui penggunaan berbagai aplikasi yang mendukung seperti aplikasi WhatsApp, Google Classroom, Youtube, Google Form, dan aplikasi lainnya. Dalam proses pembelajaran guru memberikan materi dari buku atau video dan gambar supaya pembelajaran lebih efektif dan tujuan dari pembelajaran bisa tercapai.

Faktor pendukung dalam penerapan PAIKEM dalam pembelajaran daring pada Pelajaran PAI seperti fasilitas yang memadai sehingga guru dan peserta didik dapat melakukan proses pembelajaran dengan nyaman dan penerapan PAIKEM dalam pembelajaran dapat dilakukan dengan baik sehingga Ketika pembelajaran siswa dapat aktif, inovatif, dan kreatif.

Faktor penghambat dalam penerapan PAIKEM dalam pembelajaran daring pada pelajaran PAI yaitu kompetensi guru dan peserta didik dalam menguasai media pembelajaran berbasis teknologi, kreatifitas guru dalam menggunakan metode mengajar, efektifitas dalam peraktik dan jaringan data yang digunakan dalam pembelajaran.

Kata Kunci : *Pembelajaran Model PAIKEM, Pembelajaran Masa Pandemi*

ABSTRACT

Hanif Fibtya Ningrum: The Application of Paikem in Online Learning on Islamic Education (PAI) Subject at Junior High School State 9 of Metro.

The aims of this research are: 1) to know the application of Paikem in online learning on Islamic education (PAI) subject at Junior High School State 9 of Metro. 2) to know the supporting factors of applying PAIKEM in online learning on Islamic education (PAI) subject at Junior High School State 9 Metro. 3) to know the obstacle factors of applying PAIKEM in online learning on Islamic education (PAI) subject at Junior High School State 9 of Metro.

This research used a qualitative research method. Descriptive research is a describing and analyzing a thing according to what it is. Then, the research type is a field research that conducted in certain place as a research object.

The research results show that the application of PAIKEM in online learning on Islamic education subject can be conducted with several supporting media such as WhatsApp, Google Classroom, YouTube, Google Form, and the others. In learning process, teacher gave material from book or videos, and images, so the learning more effective and the objectives of learning can achieved.

The supporting factors of applying PAIKEM in online learning on Islamic Education (PAI) subject such as adequate facilities so that the teacher and students can conduct learning process comfortably and the application of PAIKEM in learning could be conducted well so that students could be active, innovative, and creative.

The obstacle factors of applying PAIKEM in online learning on Islamic Education (PAI) subject are the teacher's competence and students' ability in mastering technology-based learning media, teacher creativity in using teaching methods, effectiveness in practice and data networks which used in learning.

Keywords : PAIKEM Learning Model, Learning in the Pandemic Time

ABSTRAK

RAHMAD SETYA DHARMAWAN NPM.1706741. 2020. Pembelajaran Kitab Tuhfatul Athfal Karya Syeikh Sulaiman Al Jamzuri Dalam Kefasihan Membaca Al-Qur'an Di Pondok Pesantren-Lampung Timur. Tesis. Program Pascasarjana Institut Agama Islam negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Pondok Pesantren merupakan system Pendidikan tertua yang berfungsi sebagai lembaga pendidikan. Kehadiran pondok pesantren memiliki peran sebagai lembaga pendidikan yang mempelajari, memahami dan menghayati serta mengamalkan ajaran Islam terutama dalam meningkatkan kemampuan untuk membaca Al-Qur`an.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pembelajaran kitab *Tuhfatul Athfal* santri di pondok pesantren di Lampung Timur, untuk mengetahui kefasihan membaca Al-Qur`an pada santri pondok di Lampung Timur dan mengetahui implementasi pembelajaran kitab *Tuhfatul Athfal* dalam kefasihan membaca Al-Qur`an pada santri di pondok pesantren di Lampung Timur. Penelitian ini dilakukan d Pondok Pesantren Darussalamah Braja Dewa, Pondok Pesantren Darul Ulum Sekampung dan Pondok Pesantren Riyadlatul Ulum Batanghari Lampung Timur

Metodologi yang digunakan adalah metodologi kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif atau kualitatif lapangan. Teknik pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Pengujian keabsahan data menggunakan triangulasi, yaitu triangulasi sumber dan triangulasi teknik/metode. Analisis data yang digunakan untuk menyimpulkan dimulai dari reduksi data, pemaparan data, kemudian dilakukan penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil dari penelitian ditemukan bahwa pembelajaran kitab *Tuhfatul Athfal* di Pondok Pesantren di Lampung Timur dilaksanakan 2 pertemuan dalam satu minggu. Implementasi pembelajaran kitab *Tuhfatul Athfal* dalam kefasihan membaca Al-Qur`an tergolong baik. Hal ini mengandung implikasi bahwa implementasi pembelajaran kitab *Tuhfatul Athfal* dapat mempengaruhi kefasihan membaca Al-Qur`an santri di Pondok Pesantren di Lampung Timur.

ABSTRACT

RAHMAD SETYA DHARMAWAN NPM. 1706741. 2020. Learning The Book Of Tuhfatul Athfal By Sheikh Sulaiman Al Jamzuri In Fluency In Reading The Qur'an In Islamic Boarding Schools-East Lampung. Thesis. Postgraduate Program of the state Islamic Institute (Iain) Metro Lampung

Pondok Pesantren is the oldest educational system that functions as an educational institution. The presence of pondok pesantren has a role as an educational institution that studies, understands, and appreciates and practices Islamic teachings, especially in improving the ability to read Al-Qur'an.

This study aims to determine the learning of the Tuhfatul Athfal book for students in pondok pesantren in East Lampung, to know the fluency of reading the Al-Qur'an in Islamic boarding school students in East Lampung and to know the implementation of learning the Tuhfatul Athfal book in reading fluency in the Al-Qur'an to students in pondok pesantren in East Lampung. This research was conducted at the Darussalamah Braja Dewa Islamic Boarding School, the Darul Ulum Sekampung Islamic Boarding School and the Riyadlatul Ulum Batanghari Islamic Boarding School, East Lampung.

The research methodology used is a qualitative methodology with qualitative descriptive approach or a qualitative field. Technique collecting data in this research uses observation, interviews, and documentation. Testing the validity of the data used triangulation, namely sources triangulation and triangulation techniques / methods. The data analysis used to conclude the study started from data reduction, data exposure, then drawing conclusions.

The results of the study found that the learning of the Tuhfatul Athfal book in pondok pesantren in East Lampung was carried out in 2 meetings in one week. The implementation of learning the book Tuhfatul Athfal in fluency in reading the Al-Qur'an is quite good. This implies that the implementation of learning the Tuhfatul Athfal book can affect the fluency of reading the Al-Qur'an students at pondok pesantren in East Lampung

ABSTRAK

Perilaku adalah hal-hal yang disadari dan tidak disadari oleh individu. Di dalam Islam, perilaku juga diatur sedemikian rupa. Sehingga ada istilah perilaku Islami. Tujuan dari dilaksanakannya penelitian ini: untuk mengetahui implementasi dari teori belajar behavioristik dalam pembentukan perilaku Islami peserta didik dan untuk mengetahui masalah apa yang menjadi kendala dalam pembentukan perilaku Islami peserta. Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan penelitian lapangan.

Keberhasilan membentuk perilaku Islami di SMP IT Nurul Iman Tulang Bawang tercermin di dalam keseharian peserta didik, peserta didik memiliki aqidah yang bersih, segala aktifitas peserta didik terlandaskan oleh Alqur`an dan hadits. Hal-hal yang masih kurang dalam pembentukan dari perilaku Islami pada siswa adalah partisipasi dari orangtua. Implementasi teori belajar behavioristik dalam pembentukan perilaku Islamni peserta didik di SMP IT Nurul Iman menggunakan dua kegiatan pembiasaan. Masalah yang menjadi kendala berjalannya kegiatan pembiasaan tersebut adalah kejenuhan, kurangnya partisipasi orang tua dan belum berjalannya penggunaan buku penghubungan antara orangtua dan guru.

ABSTRACT

Behavior is things that realized and not realized by individual. In Islamic religion, behavior is also regulated in such a way. So there is a term Islamic behavior. The objectives of this research include: to know the implementation of behavioristic learning theory in the formation of students' Islamic behavior, and to know what problems that become the obstacles in the formation of Islamic behavior of students. In conducting this research, researchers use field research.

The success of forming Islamic behavior at SMP IT Nurul Iman Tulang bawang is reflected in the daily lives of students, students have clean aqidah, all student activities are based on the Alquran and hadits. Things that are still lacking in the formation of Islamic behavior on students are participation from parents. The implementation of behavioristic learning theory in the formation of Islamic behavior of students at SMP IT Nurul Iman use two habituation activities. Problems that become obstacles to carrying out these habituation activities are saturation, lack of parental participation and the ineffective use of the linking book between parents and teachers.

ABSTRAK

KHOIRUL BARIYYAH NPM 1606292. "SIGNIFIKANSI PEMERIKKSAAN KESEHATAN PRANIKAH DALAM PERSPEKTIF HUKUM ISLAM (Studi pada KUA di Wilayah Kabupaten Lampung Tengah)". Tesis Hukum Keluarga pada Program Pascasarjana IAIN Metro Tahun 2019.

Kesehatan merupakan faktor yang tak boleh diabaikan dalam pembentukan keluarga yang bahagia sakinah mawaddah warohmah. Seorang yang akan melangsungkan pernikahan perlu pemeriksaan kesehatan guna mengetahui kemungkinan penyakit yang diderita oleh dirinya atau pasangannya. Di kabupaten Lampung Tengah, sebagian KUA menerapkan pemeriksaan kesehatan pranikah tapi sebagian besar KUA tidak menerapkannya.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan penerapan dari pemeriksaan kesehatan pranikah di Kabupaten Lampung Tengah dan analisa dari perspektif hukum Islam. Penelitian ini termasuk jenis penelitian lapangan, dimana data yang penulis peroleh melalui wawancara dan dokumentasi dari KUA, Puskesmas, Kemenag dan Dinas Kesehatan lampung Tengah kemudian data dianalisis secara kualitatif, setelah mendapatkan data yang diperlukan, penulis juga mencari data dari buku-buku, karya ilmiah, perundang-undangan dan sumber-sumber lainnya yang mendukung dan berkaitan dengan tesis ini.

Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah pemeriksaan kesehatan pranikah adalah sebuah program yang sangat bermanfaat bagi calon pengantin. Rosulullah pun pernah mempraktekkan hal itu yang telah dijelaskan dalam beberapa hadits. Sebagai tindakan preventif bagi kemungkinan tertulamya suatu penyakit pada pasangannya dan anaknya kelak. Dalam metode istinbat, hukum pemeriksaan kesehatan pranikah adalah praktek sadd adz-dzariah. Mengetahui riwayat kesehatan calon pasangan adalah hal penting bagi terwujudnya keluarga yang bahagia, maka dibutuhkan regulasi tentang pemeriksaan kesehatan pranikah sebagai dasar pijakan bagi KUA untuk menerapkan pemeriksaan kesehatan pranikah dan untuk suksesnya program tersebut.

ABSTRACT

KHOIRUL BARIYYAH NPM 1606292. "SIGNIFICANCE OF PRANICIAN HEALTH EXAMINATION IN ISLAMIC LAW PERSPECTIVE (Study in KUA in Central Lampung Regency Region)". Thesis of Family Law in the IAIN Metro Postgraduate Program in 2019.

Health is a factor that must not be ignored in the formation of a happy family sakinah mawaddah warohmah. A person who is going to get married needs to do a health check to know the possibility of the disease suffered by him or his partner. In Central Lampung district, some KUA applied for premarital health checks but most KUA did not implement the program.

This study aims to describe how the application of premarital health checks in Central Lampung Regency and analysis from the perspective of Islamic law. This research includes the type of field research, where the data obtained through interviews and documentation from KUA, Puskesmas, Ministry of Religion and Central Lampung Health Office then the data is analyzed qualitatively, after obtaining the necessary data, the author also looking for data from books, scientific works, legislation and other sources that support and are related to this thesis research.

The results of this research are premarital health checks is a program that very beneficial for prospective brides. Prophet Muhammad once practiced that which was explained in several hadits. As a preventive measure for the possibility of contracting a disease in their partner and child later. In the method of istinbat, the law of premarital health check is the practice of sadd adz-dzariah. Knowing the health history of a potential partner is important for the realization of a happy family, so a regulation on premarital health checks is needed as a foundation for the KUA to implement premarital health checks and for the success of the program.

ABSTRAK

SYAMSU HAYAR, Tahun 2020. Keharonisan Rumah Tangga Bagi Pernikahan Antar Suku dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam (Studi Kasus di Kota Metro). Tesis Program Pascasarjana Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro

Penelitian bertujuan untuk mengetahui: 1)Keharmonisan rumah tangga pernikahan antar suku dalam perspektif hukum Islam di Kota Metro?: 2) Pengaruh pernikahan antar suku terhadap keharmonisan rumah tangga dalam hukum Islam di Kota Metro.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian lapangan. Sifat penelitian ini deskriptif, yaitu penelitian yang semata-mata menggambarkan keadaan suatu objek. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini terbagi menjadi dua macam, yaitu sumber primer dan sumber sekunder. Informan adalah objek penting dalam sebuah penelitian. Teknik pengumpulan datanya dengan observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi, pengujian keabsahan data dengan triangulasi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan cara reduksi data, penyajian data penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keharmonisan rumah tangga pernikahan antar suku dalam perspektif hukum Islam di Kota Metro sesuai dengan faktor-faktor yang mendukung keharmonisan itu sendiri seperti adanya pemahaman agama yang cukup, sehingga rumah tangga diwarnai dengan kehidupan yang religious; mendapatkan segala dan perhatian; realistis dan ridho dengan karakter pasangan; membina hubungan baik dengan orang terdekat; meningkatkan kebersamaan dalam berbagai aktifitas; sabar terhadap kekurangan masing-masing pasangan serta adanya landasan rumah tangga berdasarkan Alquran dan hadist. Pernikahan antar suku terhadap keharmonisan rumah tangga dalam hukum Islam di Kota Metro sudah sesuai menurut Perspektif Hukum Islam hal ini dapat dilihat dari harmonisasinya kehidupan keluarga dari pernikahan antar suku itu sendiri. Mereka sudah menjalankan hidup berkeluarga sesuai dengan tuntunan Alquran dan sunah dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Kesimpulan Penelitian ini adalah keharmonisan Rumah Tangga Bagi Pernikahan Antar Suku di Kota Metro dalam sudah sesuai berdasarkan perspektif Hukum Islam.

Kata Kunci: Keharmonisan Rumah Tangga, Pernikahan Antar Suku, Hukum Islam.

ABSTRACT

SYAMSU HAYAR, Year 2020. Harmony between marrriagesbetween families in the perspective of Islamic Law (Case Study in Metro City). Thesis Postgraduate Program State Institute for Islamic Studies of Metro

The research aims to know: 1) Harmony inter-tribal marriages in the perspective of islamic law in Metro City?: 2) The influence of inter-tribal marriages on household harmony in Islamic law in Metro City.

This type of research is field research. The nature of this research is descriptive research, that solely describes the state of an object. Data sources in this study are divided into two types, namely primary sources and secondary sources. Informant are important objects in a study. Techniques collecting data by observation, interview and documentation, testing the validity of the data by triangulation. While the analysis of data with data reduction, presentation of data conclusions and verification.

The findings research showed that the harmony of inter-tribal marriages in the perspective of Islamic law in Metro City is in accordance with factors that support harmony itself, such as the existence of sufficient religious understanding, so that the household is colored with religious life; get all and attention; realistic and happy with the character of a partner; fostering good relations with the people closest; increase togetherness in various activities; patient with the short comings of each partner and the existence of a household foundation based on the Alquran and hadist. Inter-tribal marriages to household harmony in Islamic law in Metro City are in accordance with the Perspective of Islamic Law, this can be seen from the harmonization of family life from inter-tribal marriages themselves. They have been running a family life according to the guidance of the Alquran and sunah in daily life. The research conclusion is the harmony of households for inter-tribal marriages in Metro City is suitable with the perspective of Islamic law.

Keywords: Domestic Harmony, Inter-ethnic Marriage, Islamic Law

DAMPAK PERNIKAHAN DINI TERHADAP KEHARMONISAN RUMAH TANGGA

(Studi Kasus di Kecamatan Bandar Mataran Kabupaten Lampung Tengah)

ABSTRAK

Usia pada saat menikah mempunyai keterkaitan yang sangat kuat dalam pola membina rumah tangga. Keadaan perkawinan antara seseorang yang menikah pada usia yang belum semestinya dengan seseorang yang menikah pada usia yang telah matang, tentu berbeda. Akibatnya pada perkawinan tersebut, ada peluang yang cukup besar berakhir dengan perceraian, belum siap menghadapi berbagai masalah dalam kehidupan pernikahan. Penelitian ini menetapkan 2 masalah penelitian: (1) Apa faktor penyebab pernikahan dini di Bandar Mataram? dan (2) Bagaimanakah Dampak Pernikahan Dini terhadap keharmonisan rumah tangga di Bandar Mataram

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian lapangan, karena untuk mendapatkan data tentang dampak dari pernikahan dini dengan terjun langsung ditempat penelitian. Metode wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi digunakan dalam mengumpulkan data yang diharapkan dapat mengungkap fakta di lapangan terkait fokus penelitian.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa: (1) Faktor- faktor penyebab pernikahan dini di Kecamatan Bandar Mataram adalah: a) pergaulan bebas, b) ekonomi, c) pendidikan dan d) budaya. (2) Dampak Pernikahan Dini Terhadap Keharmonisan Rumah Tangga Di Bandar Mataram adalah sebagai berikut: a) dampak positif yaitu 1) terhindar dari perbuatan yang zina, dan 2) mengurangi baban orang tua. b) dampak negatif yaitu 1) masalah kesehatan reproduksi, 2) putusnya sekolah, 3) mudah terjadi perceraian.

THE IMPACT OF EARLY WEDDING ON HOUSEHOLD HARMONY
(Case Study in Kecamatan Bandar Mataran
Kabupaten Lampung Tengah)

ASTRACT

Age at the time of marriage has a very strong linkage in the pattern of fostering households. The circumstances of marriage between someone who marries at an age that is not supposed to be with someone who married at a mature age, is certainly very different. As a result of this marriage, there is considerable opportunity to end in divorce, not ready to face various problems in married life. This research set 2 of research problem: (1) What factor cause early marriage in Bandar Mataram? and (2) How does Early Marriage Impact on household harmony in Bandar Mataram.

This research is a field research, because to get data about the impact from early marriage by plunge directly in place of research. Interview, observation and documentation are used to collect data which is expected to reveal facts in the field related to research focus.

Based on the research result, it can be concluded that: (1) The factors causing early marriage in Bandar Mataram are: a) promiscuity, b) economy, c) education and d) culture. (2) The Impact of Early Marriage on Household Harmony In Bandar Mataram are as follows: a) positive impact that is 1) avoid from adultery, and 2) reduce the burden of parents. b) negative impacts are 1) reproductive health issues, 2) limited education, 3) easy divorce.

Pengaruh Persepsi Dan Sikap Pola Konsumsi Islami Terhadap Perilaku Belanja Mahasiswa Ekonomi Syariah IAIN Metro

Aminatus Sholekah
Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam IAIN Metro

ABSTRAK

Penelitain ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh persepsi dan sikap pola konsumsi Islam terhadap perilaku belanja mahasiswa Ekonomi Syariah IAIN Metro. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif dan bersifat korelatif yaitu suatu penelitian untuk mengetahui hubungan antar dua variabel dengan variabel lainnya. Responden penelitian ini adalah 85 mahasiswa Ekonomi Syariah IAIN Metro. Metode pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan kuesioner yang diukur dengan Likert scale. Uji instrument dalam penelitian ini menggunakan uji validitas dan uji reliabilitas. Pengujian hipotesis dalam penelitian in adalah menggunakan t-test. Analisis data menggunakan Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Persepsi, Sikap, pemahaman, dan Motivasi Mahasiswa tidak Mempunyai pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap perilaku belanja mahasiswa, kepribadianlah yang berpengaruh dominan terhadap perilaku belanja mahasiswa Ekonomi Syariah IAIN Metro.

Kata Kunci: Persepsi, Sikap, Pemahaman, Motivasi, Kepribadian, Perilaku Belanja.

The Influence of Perceptions and Attitudes of Islamic Consumption Patterns on Shopping Behavior of Islamic Economics Students IAIN Metro

Aminatus Sholekah

Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business IAIN Metro

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the effect of perceptions and attitudes of Islamic consumption patterns on the shopping behavior of Islamic Economics students of IAIN Metro. quantitative and correlative research, namely a study to determine the relationship between two variables and other variables. The respondents of this study were 85 students of Islamic Economics at IAIN Metro. The data collection method in this study used a questionnaire which was measured by a Likert scale. The instrument test in this study used validity and reliability tests. Hypothesis testing in this research is using t-test. Data analysis used the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The results showed that students' perceptions, attitudes, understandings, and motivations did not have a significant influence on students' shopping behavior, while it was personality that had a dominant influence on the shopping behavior of Islamic Economics students at IAIN Metro.

Keywords: Perception, Attitude, Understanding, Motivation, Personality, Shopping Behavior.

ABSTRAK

Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Kegiatan Kewirausahaan Dalam Pemberdayaan Santri di Pondok Pesantren Nurul Yaqin Desa Gembong, Kecamatan Pujodadi Pardasuka, Kabupaten Pringsewu.

Pondok pesantren merupakan dua istilah, yang menunjukan satu istilah, dimana pesantren adalah tempat belajar para santri, sedangkan pondok adalah berarti rumah atau tempat tinggal sederhana untuk para murid belajar agama di pondok pesantren. Pemberdayaan adalah upaya untuk meningkatkan kemampuan dalam mencapai penguatan diri, pemberdayaan akan menciptakan kemandirian. Sedangkan Kewirausahaan adalah sikap atau kemampuan untuk membuat atau menciptakan hal yang mempunyai nilai.

Penelitian Ini Beertujuan untuk mengetahui Fakto-faktor apa sajakah yang mempengaruhi kegiatan kewirausahaan dalam pemberdayaan santri di pondok pesantren Nurul Yaqin

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian lapangan, Kartini Kartono mengemukakan "penelitian lapangan pada hakekatnya merupakan metode untuk menemukan secara khusus dan realists apa yang tengah terjadi pada suatu saat di tengah masyarakat.

Hasil Penelitian ini menjukkan terdapat dua faktor umum yang mempengaruhi pemberdayaan kewirausahaan yang ada pada pondok pesantren Nurul yaqin yakni faktor penghambat dan faktor pendukung untuk kegiatan kewirausahaan. *Pertama*, faktor penghambat yaitu Jadwal Resmi Kegiatan Kewirausahaan, dan Kurangnya Guru Pendamping yang profesioal dalam setiap kegiatan kewirausahaan yang diadakan oleh pondok pesantren Nurul Yaqin. *Kedua*, faktor pendukung. Terdapat tiga Faktor pendukung kegiatan kewirausahaan dalam pondok pesantren Nurul Yaqin yaitu yang pertama adalah faktor sarana dan prasarana, yang kedua adalah faktor moda, dan faktor SDM (sumber daya manusia) atau santri yang dalam usia produktif untuk diberdayakan dalam kegiatan kewirausahaan. Dimana tiga faktor tersebut sangat penting dalam kegiatan kewirausahaan yang bada di pondok pesantren Nurul Yaqin

ABSTRACT

Factors Affecting Entrepreneurship Activities in Empowering Santri at the Nurul Yaqin Islamic Boarding School, Gombong Village, Pujodadi Pardasuka District, Pringsewu Regency

Pondok pesantren is two terms, which denote one term, where pesantren is a place to study for students, while pondok means a simple house or place to live for students studying religion at the Islamic boarding school. Empowerment is an effort to increase the ability in achieve self-strengthening, empowerment will create independence. Meanwhile, entrepreneurship is the attitude or ability to make or create things which has value.

This study aims to determine what factors influence entrepreneurial activities in empowering students at the Nurul Yaqin Islamic boarding school.

This type of research is field research, Kartini Kartono argued that "field research is essentially a method to find specifically and realistically what is happening at some point in the community.

The results of this study show that there are two general factors that influence the entrepreneurial empowerment at Nurul Yaqin Islamic boarding school, namely inhibiting factors and supporting factors for entrepreneurial activities. First, the inhibiting factors, namely: Official Schedule of Entrepreneurship Activities, and the lack of professional companion teachers in every entrepreneurial activity held by the Nurul Yaqin Islamic boarding school. Second, the supporting factors. There are three supporting factors for entrepreneurial activities in Nurul Yaqin Islamic boarding school, namely the first is the facilities and infrastructure factor, the second is the mode factor, and the HR factor (human resources) or students who are in productive age to be empowered in entrepreneurial activities. Where these three factors are very important in existing entrepreneurial activities at the Nurul Yaqin Islamic boarding school.

ABSTRAK

Nur Habib Ruba'i, NPM. 19004914 Pengaruh Persepsi Masyarakat Muslim, Kualitas Pelayanan Dan Produk Pembiayaan Terhadap Keputusan Menjadi Nasabah Bank Syari'ah Kotabumi

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui Pengaruh dari Persepsi Masyarakat Muslim, Kualitas Pelayanan dan Produk Pembiayaan terhadap Keputusan Menjadi Nasabah Bank Syari'ah Kotabumi. Data dari penelitian ini diperoleh dari kuesioner (primer). Teknik pengambilan sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah purposive samping dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 44 Nasabah. Teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis regresi liniear berganda. Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa: Persepsi masyarakat muslim mempunyai pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap keputusan menjadi nasabah. Hal ini dibuktikan dari analisis menggunakan metode regresi, diperoleh nilai t hitung sebesar 2,614 dengan sig.t sebesat 0.013 sehingga variabel persepsi masyarakat muslim memiliki pengaruh terhadap keputusan menjadi nasabah, kualitas pelayanan juga memiliki pengaruh signifikan. Hal ini dibuktikan dari hasil analisis, nilai t hitung sebesar 3.267 dengan t tabel sebesar 0.002 sehingga variabel Kualitas Pelayanan memiliki pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap Keputusan Menjadi Nasabah. produk pembiayaan yang dimiliki oleh bank syariah kotabumi mempunyai pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap keputusan menjadi nasabah. Hal ini dapat dibuktikan dari hasil analisis menggunakan metode regresi, diperoleh nilai t hitung sebesar 2.48 dengan t tabel sebesar 0.017 sehingga orientasi pelanggan memiliki produk pembiayaan yang memiliki pengaruh signifikan terhadap keputusan menjadi nasabah.

Katakunci: Persepsi Masyarakat Muslim, Kualitas Pelayanan, Produk Pembiayaan, Keputusan Menjadi Nasabah.

ABSTRACT

Nur Habib Ruba'i, NPM. 19004914 The Influence of Muslim Community Perception, Service Quality and Financing Products on Decisions to Become a Customer

This study aims to know the effect of Muslim community perception, service quality and financing products on the decision to become a customer of Kotabumi Bank Syariah. The data of this research obtained from questionnaires (primary). The sampling technique used in this research is side purposive with a total sample of 44 customers. The data analysis technique using multiple linear regression analysis. The results showed that: The perception of the Muslim community has a significant influence on the decision to become a customer. This is evidenced by the results of the analysis using the method of regression, the t-count value is 2.614 with a sig.t of 0.013 so that the variable of the Muslim community perception has an influence on the decision to become a customer, the quality of service also has a significant influence. This is evidenced by the results of the analysis, obtained the t-count value is 3.267 with a t table of 0.002 so that the service quality variable has a significant influence on the decision to become a customer. the financing products owned by the Kotabumi Bank Syari'ah have a significant influence on the decision to become a customer. This can be proven from the results of the analysis using the method of regression, obtained a t-count value of 2.48 with a t table of 0.017 so that the customer orientation has a financing product that has a significant influence on the decision to become a customer.

Keywords: Perception of the Muslim Community, Quality of Service, Financing Products, Decision to Become a Customer.

Documentation Research

1. The researchers collected the data abstract thesis of postgraduate students of IAIN Metro

2. The researchers analysis the translation technique that used by students in translating abstract thesis

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Nomor   : B-1345/In.28/J/TL.01/03/2024
Lampiran : -
Perihal   : **IZIN PRASURVEY**

Kepada Yth.,
Kepala PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO
di-
 Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dalam rangka penyelesaian Tugas Akhir/Skripsi, mohon kiranya Saudara berkenan memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami, atas nama :

Nama	:	**MERLIN JHEAN AURA**
NPM	:	2001051021
Semester	:	8 (Delapan)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul	:	AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS` TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING ABSTRACT THESIS FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH AT POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF IAIN METRO

untuk melakukan prasurvey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, dalam rangka meyelesaikan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi.

Kami mengharapkan fasilitas dan bantuan Saudara untuk terselenggaranya prasurvey tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 26 Maret 2024
Ketua Jurusan,

Dr. Much Deiniatur M.Pd.B.I.
NIP 19880308 201503 1 006

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SURAT KETERANGAN IZIN PRASURVEY
**Nomor : P.03/In.28/U.1/OT. 1/04/2024**

Berdasarkan Surat Ketua Jurusan Nomor : B-1345/In.28/J/TL.01/03/2024 tanggal 26 Maret 2024 tentang Permohonan izin prasurvey penelitian di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro, dengan ini memberikan izin kepada :

Nama   : MERLIN JHEAN AURA
NPM   : 2001051021
Semester   : 8 (Delapan)
Jurusan   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk mengadakan prasurvey penelitian yang berjudul : "AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING ABSTRACT THESIS FROM INDONESIA TO ENGLISH AT POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF IAIN METRO" di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat izin prasurvey penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 03 April 2024
Kepala Perpustakaan,
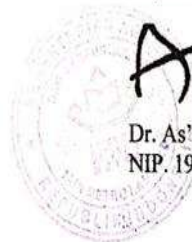
Dr. As'ad, S.Ag., S.Hum., MH.
NIP. 197505052001121002

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Nomor   : B-1839/In.28.1/J/TL.00/04/2024
Lampiran : -
Perihal   : SURAT *BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI*

Kepada Yth.,
Linda Septiyana (Pembimbing 1)
(Pembimbing 2)
di-
    Tempat
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Dalam rangka penyelesaian Studi, mohon kiranya Bapak/Ibu bersedia untuk membimbing mahasiswa :

Nama	:	**MERLIN JHEAN AURA**
NPM	:	2001051021
Semester	:	8 (Delapan)
Fakultas	:	Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Judul	:	AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS` TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING ABSTRACT THESIS FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH AT POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF IAIN METRO

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
1. Dosen Pembimbing membimbing mahasiswa sejak penyusunan proposal s/d penulisan skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
   a. Dosen Pembimbing 1 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV setelah diperiksa oleh pembimbing 2;
   b. Dosen Pembimbing 2 bertugas mengarahkan judul, outline, alat pengumpul data (APD) dan memeriksa BAB I s/d IV sebelum diperiksa oleh pembimbing 1;
2. Waktu menyelesaikan skripsi maksimal 2 (semester) semester sejak ditetapkan pembimbing skripsi dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;
3. Mahasiswa wajib menggunakan pedoman penulisan karya ilmiah edisi revisi yang telah ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Dekan Fakultas;

Demikian surat ini disampaikan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu diucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 17 April 2024
Ketua Jurusan,

Dr. Much Deiniatur M.Pd.B.I.
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SURAT TUGAS

Nomor: B-1860/In.28/D.1/TL.01/04/2024

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Metro, menugaskan kepada saudara:

Nama	:	**MERLIN JHEAN AURA**
NPM	:	2001051021
Semester	:	8 (Delapan)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk :

1. Mengadakan observasi/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, guna mengumpulkan data (bahan-bahan) dalam rangka meyelesaikan penulisan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING ABSTRACT THESIS FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH AT POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF IAIN METRO".

2. Waktu yang diberikan mulai tanggal dikeluarkan Surat Tugas ini sampai dengan selesai.

Kepada Pejabat yang berwenang di daerah/instansi tersebut di atas dan masyarakat setempat mohon bantuannya untuk kelancaran mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, terima kasih.

Dikeluarkan di : Metro
Pada Tanggal : 22 April 2024

Mengetahui
Pejabat Setempat

Dr. As'ad, S.Ag. S.Hum., MH
NIP. 19750505 2001121002

Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan,

Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
NIP 19670531 199303 2 003

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Nomor   : B-1859/In.28/D.1/TL.00/04/2024
Lampiran : -
Perihal   : **IZIN RESEARCH**

Kepada Yth.,
KEPALA PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN
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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Sehubungan dengan Surat Tugas Nomor: B-1860/In.28/D.1/TL.01/04/2024, tanggal 22 April 2024 atas nama saudara:

Nama	:	**MERLIN JHEAN AURA**
NPM	:	2001051021
Semester	:	8 (Delapan)
Jurusan	:	Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Maka dengan ini kami sampaikan kepada KEPALA PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO bahwa Mahasiswa tersebut di atas akan mengadakan research/survey di PERPUSTAKAAN IAIN METRO, dalam rangka meyelesaikan Tugas Akhir/Skripsi mahasiswa yang bersangkutan dengan judul "AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING ABSTRACT THESIS FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH AT POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF IAIN METRO".

Kami mengharapkan fasilitas dan bantuan Bapak/Ibu untuk terselenggaranya tugas tersebut, atas fasilitas dan bantuannya kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Metro, 22 April 2024
Wakil Dekan Akademik dan
Kelembagaan,

Dra. Isti Fatonah MA
NIP 19670531 199303 2 003

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SURAT KETERANGAN IZIN RISET
Nomor : P.04/In.28/U.1/OT. 1/05/2024

Berdasarkan Surat Wakil Dekan Akademik dan Kelembagaan Nomor : B-1859/In.28/D.1/TL.00/04/2024 tanggal 22 April 2024 tentang Permohonan izin riset penelitian di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro, dengan ini memberikan izin kepada :

Nama	: MERLIN JHEAN AURA
NPM	: 2001051021
Semester	: 8 (Delapan)
Jurusan	: Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Untuk mengadakan riset penelitian yang berjudul : "AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING ABSTRACT THESIS FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH AT POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF IAIN METRO" di Perpustakaan IAIN Metro.

Demikian surat izin riset penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro, 03 Mei 2024
Kepala Perpustakaan,

Dr. As'ad, M.A., S.Hum., MH.
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KARTU KONSULTASI BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI MAHASISWA
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN ILMU KEGURUAN
IAIN METRO

Nama : Merlin Jhean Aura
NPM : 2001051021

Program Studi : TBI
Semester : VIII

No	Hari/ Tanggal	Pembimbing	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Mahasiswa
1.	Monday, March 4th 2024	Linda Septiyana	chapter 4. Table of Translating Technique	
2.	Tuesday, May, 14th 2024	Linda Septiyana	Discussion	
3.	Tuesday May, 21th 2024	Linda Septiyana	Conclusion, Abstract	
4.	Monday May, 27th 2024	Linda Septiyana	Acc. Munaqosyah	

Mengetahui,
Ketua Program Studi TBI

Dr. Much Deiniatur, M.Pd.B.I
NIP. 198803082015031006

Dosen Pembimbing

Linda Septiyana, M.Pd
NIP. 199009162023212034

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SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA
Nomor : P-490/In.28/S/U.1/OT.01/06/2024

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini, Kepala Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung menerangkan bahwa :

Nama	: MERLIN JHEAN AURA
NPM	: 2001051021
Fakultas / Jurusan	: Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan / Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Adalah anggota Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung Tahun Akademik 2023/2024 dengan nomor anggota 2001051021

Menurut data yang ada pada kami, nama tersebut di atas dinyatakan bebas administrasi Perpustakaan Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro Lampung.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat, agar dapat dipergunakan seperlunya.

Metro, 03 Juni 2024
Kepala Perpustakaan

Dr. As'ad, S. Ag., S. Hum., M.H., C.Me.
NIP.19750505 200112 1 002

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
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SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PUSTAKA

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini Ketua Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan (FTIK) Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Metro menerangkan bahwa:

Nama   : Merlin Jhean Aura
NPM   : 2001051021
Prodi   : Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI)

Telah menyelesaikan administrasi peminjaman buku pada jurusan/prodi Tadris Bahasa Inggris.

Demikian keterangan ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Metro,   Juni 2024
Ketua Program Studi TBI

Dr. Much Deiniatur, M.Pd.B.I
NIP. 198803082015031006

MERLIN JHEAN AURA-2001051021

by - -

Metro, 07 - Juni 2024

Dr. Much Deiniatur, M.Pd.B.I
NIP. 19880308 201503 1006

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' TECHNIQUE IN TRANSLATING

ABSTRACT THESIS FROM INDONESIAN TO ENGLISH AT

POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS OF IAIN METRO

By:

MERLIN JHEAN AURA

Student Number: 2001051021

TARBIYAH AND TEACHERS TRAINING FACULTY

ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES OF METRO

1445 H / 2024 M

CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the researcher is Merlin Jhean Aura. She was born in Palembang on January 20, 2003. She is the fifth child of Mr. Fikri and Mrs. Kartini. She studies at SDN 3 Adipuro in 2008-2014. Soon after that, she continued to Junior High School at SMPN 2 Trimurjo in 2014-2017. She stood her study at Senior High School of Kartikatama Metro in 2017-2020. It was long journey for her to find out her dream. After graduating from Senior High School, she decided to take a lecture in English Education Department of IAIN Metro. Hopefully, she can do anything best to increase and to apply her knowledge wisely.