

ABSTRAK

Di Malaysia proses penterjemahan teks sains Bahasa Inggeris ke dalam Bahasa Melayu tidak begitu sempurna kerana ia mengambil masa yang panjang, tidak berstruktur dan agak lembab untuk menangani kemajuan pengetahuan sains yang pada kebanyakannya diterbitkan dalam Bahasa Inggeris. Objektif utama kajian ini adalah untuk menyelidik sebab-sebab proses penterjemahan ini agak perlahan iaitu dengan melakukan kajian terhadap masalah yang dihadapi oleh penterjemah semasa membuat penterjemahan melibatkan proses dalaman dan juga faktor-faktor luaran lain yang menyebabkan kurangnya penerbitan buku-buku penterjemahan sains dalam Bahasa Melayu di pasaran. Penyelidikan ini mengkaji proses penterjemahan dalaman teks sains Bahasa Inggeris ke dalam Bahasa Melayu di Malaysia yang merupakan fokus utama kajian ini dan latar belakang kajian ini berkaitan dengan situasi penterjemahan bahan sains dari Bahasa Melayu ke dalam Bahasa Inggeris di Malaysia pada masa ini.

Metodologi triangulasi yang mengandungi tiga kaedah penyelidikan iaitu *Think-Aloud Protocol* (TAP) - protokol berfikir secara kuat, temu duga dan soal selidik digunakan dalam penyelidikan ini. Untuk menyelidik proses dalaman penterjemahan, pendekatan kajian kes digunakan. Lima penterjemah sambil mengambil bahagian dalam kajian menggunakan TAP dan temu duga. Untuk menyelidik situasi penterjemahan pada masa ini, satu tinjauan yang menggunakan soal selidik melibatkan lima puluh penterjemah telah digunakan. Kerangka teoretikal bagi kajian ini melibatkan model Oxford (1990) mengenai Strategi Inventori untuk Pembelajaran Bahasa dan model penterjemahan oleh Bell (1991), Sager (1994) dan Darwish (1989,1995 dan 1999).

Daripada analisis transkripsi TAP, didapati semua strategi utama *direct and indirect* - strategi pembelajaran bahasa langsung dan tidak langsung yang dikemukakan oleh Oxford (1990) digunakan semasa proses penterjemahan. Selain daripada strategi

ini, peserta juga menggunakan kepercayaan sendiri untuk membuat penterjemahan berdasarkan alasan yang tersendiri yang mereka yakini. Mereka juga menggunakan strategi diskriminasi untuk memilih istilah yang setara dalam Bahasa Melayu daripada dua atau tiga pilihan berdasarkan makna dalam konteks situasi teks dan kebudayaan pembaca sasaran. Apabila timbul masalah penterjemahan, mereka membuat penyelesaiannya sendiri.

Daripada dapatan kajian ini, penyelidik telah menghasilkan taksonomi strategi penterjemahan langsung dan tidak langsung dan suatu model penterjemahan telah dicadangkan oleh penyelidik.

Pada dasarnya, pendekatan yang digunakan oleh penterjemah dalam proses penterjemahan adalah konsisten dengan aspek utama yang dikemukakan dalam model penterjemahan Bell (1991), Sager (1994) dan Darwish (1989, 1995, 1999).

Istilah merupakan masalah utama penterjemah dalam kajian ini. Masalah kedua pula ialah gaya dan "concord" iaitu persetujuan antara kata-kata dalam hubungan genus, jumlah dan sebagainya dalam penulisan teks saintifik.

Penyelidik telah memberikan cadangan untuk menghasilkan penterjemahan yang lebih baik dan pantas. Penyelidik telah menunjukkan bahawa pembelajaran bahasa kedua dan penterjemahan didapati mempunyai fitur-fitur persamaan kerana kedua-duanya adalah berkaitan dengan dua bahasa dan disiplin lain seperti linguistik, komunikasi, penulisan, konteks, situasi, kebudayaan dan lain-lain. Oleh itu penyelidik mencadangkan bahawa strategi pembelajaran bahasa kedua boleh di guna pakai bagi proses penterjemahan yang juga merupakan proses pembelajaran yang dikemukakan oleh Robinson (1997:49). Hasil penemuan kajian ini menyokong pendapatnya. Penyelidik mencadangkan bahawa model penterjemahan dan juga taksonomi strategi penterjemahan langsung dan tidak langsung yang dicadangkan olehnya digunakan untuk

eksperimen, kajian dan mungkin boleh dibaiki lagi oleh penyelidik-penyelidik lain pada masa akan datang dengan menggunakan pasangan bahasa lain dalam dunia ini.

ABSTRACT

In Malaysia, the process of translating scientific texts from English to Malay is inefficient. It is time-consuming, unstructured and too slow to cope with the timely transfer of scientific information, which is generally published in the English language. As background to this research, the current situation of translation of scientific texts from English to Malay was investigated. The main aim was to investigate the reasons for the delay in the translating of scientific texts from English to Malay, that is the problems that translators face during the internal translation process and the other external factors that result in a low production of translated science books in the Malay language. The focus of this study was to find out the internal translation process involved in the translation of scientific texts from English to Malay.

A triangulation methodology involving three research methods that is, the Think-Aloud Protocols (TAPs), interviews and a questionnaire was used. For investigating the internal translation process, a case study approach was used involving five participants who participated in the TAPs and interviews. For investigating the current situation of translation, a questionnaire survey was used involving fifty participants. The theoretical framework for this study comprised Oxford's (1990) Strategy Inventory for Language Learning (SILL) and the translation models by Bell (1991), Sager (1994) and Darwish (1989,1995 dan 1999).

From the analysis of the transcriptions of the TAPs, the researcher found that the translation strategies used were related directly to all the principal direct and indirect language learning strategies put forward by Oxford (1990). Besides these, the participants also used their own beliefs on how to translate and gave reasons to support them. Furthermore, they used the discrimination strategy to choose the closest, matching equivalent terms in the target language from two or three alternatives identified based on the contextual meaning and the culture of the target readers. When

confronted with problems while translating, they found their own solutions and carried them out.

The approaches used by the participants in their translation process were found to be consistent with major aspects of the translation models put forward by Bell (1991), Sager (1994) and Darwish (1989, 1995, 1999).

Terminology was the greatest problem faced by the participants. The second problem was the style and concord of scientific writing.

From the findings, the researcher proposed a direct and indirect translation strategies taxonomy and a translation model. Besides these, the researcher has also provided some recommendations for better and speedier translation of scientific texts from English to Malay. She has shown that second language learning and translation are generally similar in nature because both involve two languages and other disciplines such as linguistics, communication, writing, context, situation, culture etc. Both require strategies and approaches to perform well in the target task. Therefore, she suggests that language learning strategies can be extended to translation as translation is also a learning process as proposed by Robinson (1997:49). The findings from this study strongly supports his view. The researcher suggests that her translation model and translation strategies taxonomy be used for further experimentation, research and improvement by future researchers dealing with other pairs of languages in the world.

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