

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter of this report contains the background of the internship, the objective of the internship, the scope of the report, the significance, and the operational definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background

The background discusses the reasons for doing internship, the overview of translation industry, and the need of the ability to type quickly in the business. English is both the most studied of the world's languages and the most widely used. It comes closer than any other language to functioning as a world communication medium and is very widely used for governmental purposes. This situation is the result of a number of historical accidents of different magnitudes. The linguistic properties of the language itself would not have motivated its choice (contra the talk of prescriptive usage writers who stress the clarity and logic that they believe English to have). Divided into multiple dialects, English has a phonological system involving remarkably complex consonant clusters and a large inventory of distinct vowel nuclei; a bad, confusing, and hard-to-learn alphabetic orthography riddled with exceptions, ambiguities, and failures of the spelling to correspond to the pronunciation; a morphology that is rather more complex than is generally appreciated, with seven or eight paradigm patterns and a couple of hundred irregular verbs; a large multi-layered lexicon containing roots of several quite distinct historical sources; and a syntax (Pullum, 2020).

The history of ‘English’ cannot be sundered from its pedagogic traditions. For this loose bundle of often warring and periodically cross-fertilizing subjects is, above all, a family of overlapping and often rivalrous verbal and social practices. During its twentieth-century development and up to the present day, ‘English’ as a university subject has maintained an ambivalent relationship to both scholarship and schools. Underlying its practice in universities, in adult education, and, for extended periods, in schools was a contrarian energy that aimed not so much to create or transmit knowledge as to transform its students (Knights, 2015).

The status of English in the early 21st century makes it hard to imagine that the language started out as an assortment of North Sea Germanic dialects spoken in parts of England only by immigrants from the continent. Itself soon under threat, first from the language(s) spoken by Viking invaders, then from French as spoken by the Norman conquerors, English continued to thrive as an essentially West-Germanic language that did, however, undergo some profound changes resulting from contact with Scandinavian and French. A further decisive period of change is the late Middle Ages, which started a tremendous societal scale-up that triggered pervasive multilingualism. These repeated layers of contact between different populations, first locally, then nationally, followed by standardization and 18th-century codification, metamorphosed English into a language closely related to, yet quite distinct from, its closest relatives Dutch and German in nearly all language domains, not least in word order, grammar, and pronunciation (van Kemenade, 2018).

In the 1990s, Global English came of age. Already during the 1950s and 1960s, many countries had adopted English as a Lingua Franca and had begun to adapt it to reflect their emerging identities, thus giving rise to the so called "New Englishes". More than other languages in the world, it keeps pace with cutting edge developments in all areas of human life, with its primary function of effective communication in both professional and ordinary real life situations. The development of English as an International Language has become more noticeable since the beginning of globalization and even more vivid after digitalization, in which its significant role and existential function are unquestionable. This process has led to the development and recognition of a new umbrella term "Global Englishes" (Galloway & Numajiri, 2020), a dynamic and multifaceted orientation to language that recognises how users of the language are creative and adapt to different speakers and situations (Leotta & Dolidze, 2022). This is a new variety of language that leads to significant variations in the written language structure. It is evident that the structure of this English is still undergoing a dramatic change both in vocabulary and in structure. However, a semi-speech is being created, thanks to electronic discourse, which merges the features of both speaking and writing even in its graphology (AbuSa'aleek, 2015).

English has been increasingly widespread across Indonesia, mainly in Jakarta where it's the hub for businesses, industries, companies, and so on. And since Internet has been spreading like wildfire and has many users, including in Indonesia. Many western media and content comes into Indonesia and now people are absorbed in the language into themselves. This era has witnessed a political and societal turmoil that

has resulted in expanded freedom of speech including more linguistic freedom overall. The findings suggest that popular texts function as effective sociolinguistic sites to reveal the power of English and its societal entrenchment in contemporary Indonesia. They also show that English has been granted a special spotlight and status by many writers and characters in their novels, highlighting its significance in contemporary Indonesian popular texts (Martin-Anatias, 2020)

English is taught as an education system that has been taught from elementary school to college. And There are four aspects of skills that must be mastered by students at school, namely Listening, Reading, Speaking, and Writing. To master these four skills, it is important to master the basics of English, namely vocabulary. Vocabulary has a very important role, because with vocabulary a person can communicate, express opinions, ideas, feelings, emotions, and desires through vocabulary. Vocabulary is one viewpoint that should be learned and dominated by students because vocabulary is related to the skills contained in English. Vocabulary is characterized as an assortment of words from a language used in various aspects of skills such as reading, speaking, writing, and listening. Vocabulary mastery is one of the components that must be mastered in English as a foreign language at the elementary, middle, and advanced levels. Vocabulary mastery is defined as the knowledge or skills a person has in understanding and mastering words. (Rahmah et al., 2022).

In education, for example, almost all countries around the world choose English as one of the compulsory subjects in schools. Some countries start teaching English since elementary schools while others junior high schools. As one of the compulsory

subjects, students are required to study English in order to pass their junior or senior high schools. English also becomes one of the compulsory subjects in university entrance examinations (Pandarangga, 2016).

Since the beginning of time humans have been driven to form groups and work together to achieve their goals, solve problems, generate more ideas, develop skills, survival, among other purposes. Teamwork is one of the most noticeable and essential work configurations of the 21st century. Teamwork has been a key factor in the progress, evolution, and survival of humanity. Teamwork is considered one of the most effective work forms. Working in teams also benefit the individual on a personal level as it fulfils needs such as social interaction and affiliation (Khawam et al., 2017). This statement implies that socializing plays a key role not only in life in general but also in the work field. In order to connect and sell you product or int his case, translating service, we need to converse with the clients or potential clients. Being unsocial won't help anything, not wanting to talk or start a conversation won't be considered as doing the job or the role that was given by the boss or the CEO or the manager of the company you work for.

In order to achieve a good teamwork, you need a good social skills. Such as a good communication, define roles and responsibilities, set clear goals and objectives, promote collaboration, build trust and mutual respect, provide feedback, encourage flexibility and adaptability, promote a positive team culture, provide resources and support, and lead by example. The ability to function effectively as a team is especially important in critical care, where ad hoc teams are brought together for short-term

management of crisis situations. Teamwork training has been widely implemented, but ongoing education and practice are needed to maintain and improve competency. Strategies such as ensuring multidisciplinary participation, clarifying team resources and goals, and creating practice scenarios can increase the effectiveness of training for critical care teams. Evaluation can provide immediate feedback on learning outcomes and may facilitate subsequent transfer of learning (Dirks, 2019).

It provides ability to understand all the human rights, social rights, duties and responsibilities towards country. Through life skill education one can move towards more positive and holistic approaches in order to educate the new generations and through them the future generations. Include self-awareness, empathy, effective communication and interpersonal relationship dimensions as a social skills. Self-awareness includes recognition of characters strengths and weaknesses, desires and dislikes. It begins when an individual becomes aware of being a separate entity. Empathy is the ability to imagine what life is like for another person, even in a situation that may not be familiar with. Effective communication enables to express, both verbally and non-verbally, in ways that are appropriate to cultures and situations. Interpersonal relationship skills help to relate in interaction with positive ways with the people. These skills will help adolescents in coping difficulties they face in their personal, emotional and social development. Through these skills adolescents learn to communicate with their teachers, adults and peers (Dirks, 2019).

1.2 The objective of the internship

The primary motivation for undertaking this internship is to enhance skills in translation and social interaction. As a former translator during my school days, this writer is eager to broaden my knowledge in translation. Additionally, this writer recognized a deficiency in my social skills, as this writer was often occupied a seat at the back of the class and seldom engaged with others.

This internship has proven invaluable, as this writer frequently seek advice and recommendations from supervisors to refine my translation abilities. Furthermore, this writer acknowledge the importance of developing strong social skills, especially in professions where client interaction is crucial.

Overall, this internship serves as a significant opportunity for me to not only improve the translation skills but also to cultivate the social acumen necessary for effective client communication in future employment.

1.3 The scope of the report

As a result of working as an intern at Translation Linker, this writer learned a few things. For example, the writer needed to socialize more, particularly in this kind of workplace, and lacked vocabulary and synonyms for translation to make the texts simple for the reader or the clients to read and comprehend. Engaging in the role of an intern at Translation Linker has been a transformative experience, yielding valuable insights and prompting a journey of self-discovery. Notably, one significant lesson learned was the paramount importance of effective communication, particularly in the distinct dynamics of a translation-centric workplace. This realization highlighted the

necessity for the writer to enhance their socialization skills, recognizing the pivotal role it plays in fostering collaboration, understanding client needs, and building a cohesive work environment.

Beyond interpersonal dynamics, the internship shed light on a specific area of improvement — the need to augment the writer's lexicon and synonyms repertoire for the nuanced art of translation. Recognizing the power of language in conveying not just accuracy but also simplicity and clarity, a deliberate effort was undertaken to enrich the vocabulary. This endeavour aimed at ensuring that the texts produced would not only meet the high standards of precision demanded in translation but would also be accessible and comprehensible to a diverse readership, including clients with varying language proficiency levels.

In navigating this dual journey of improving socialization skills and linguistic prowess, the intern consciously sought opportunities to interact with colleagues, engage in collaborative projects, and seek mentorship within the Translation Linker community. The realization that effective communication transcends mere technical proficiency in translation became a guiding principle in the writer's approach to their role.

The internship experience at Translation Linker, therefore, emerges as a multifaceted learning curve, encompassing not only the refinement of technical skills but also the development of a holistic professional identity. This newfound awareness positions the writer to navigate the complexities of the workplace with a more nuanced understanding of the importance of effective socialization and language mastery in the

realm of translation. As this transformative journey continues, the intern stands poised for ongoing growth, armed with a heightened appreciation for the interconnectedness of interpersonal skills and linguistic acumen in the ever-evolving landscape of translation.

1.4 The significance

Writing quickly and accurately is important. It's even better typing without looking at the keyboard and focusing on the text that's being translated on the screen/monitor. So the point of this is that it is important to learn how to type quickly and accurately while maintaining focus on the text that's on the monitor of the computer, learn more vocabularies and synonym helps on finding the correct translation or term to use.

The significance of rapid and precise writing cannot be overstated, particularly in the realm of translation where efficiency is paramount. Yet, the art of proficient typing transcends mere speed and accuracy—it involves the cultivation of a skill that allows for seamless translation without the constant need to glance at the keyboard. A higher level of proficiency is achieved when the typist can divert their full attention to the text unfolding on the computer monitor, ensuring a seamless flow of thoughts and ideas during the translation process.

The crux of this principle lies in mastering the dual task of typing quickly and accurately while simultaneously maintaining an unwavering focus on the screen. This skill not only expedites the translation workflow but also enhances the overall quality

of the output by allowing the translator to fully immerse themselves in the linguistic nuances of the text.

Furthermore, the mastery of typing skills is intricately connected with the acquisition of an expansive vocabulary and a rich understanding of synonyms. These linguistic assets play a pivotal role in the quest for precision and appropriateness in translation. A broad vocabulary provides the translator with an extensive palette of words to choose from, ensuring that the chosen term resonates with the intended meaning and context. Meanwhile, familiarity with synonyms serves as a valuable tool, offering alternative expressions that may better capture the nuances of the source language.

In essence, the art of typing swiftly and accurately is intricately woven into the fabric of effective translation. As one hones this skill, the capacity to seamlessly translate text while maintaining focus on the monitor becomes second nature, contributing to a more fluid and efficient workflow. Simultaneously, the ongoing pursuit of vocabulary enrichment and synonym exploration serves as a continual investment in linguistic prowess, enhancing the translator's ability to navigate the complexities of language and convey the intended message with precision and clarity.

1.5 Operational definitions of the key terms

1. Typing

Quick typing can be accomplished if 10 fingers work according to their respective functions looking at the manuscript to be typed and the hand that works for typing (Firdaus et al, 2022). While digital writing instruction is gaining in importance at

school in many countries. United States have replaced it with keyboard (Wollscheid et al., 2016).

2. Vocabulary

Vocabulary (kosakata) is the core component of all aspects of language competences (Nurdini & Marlina, 2017). According to Bakhsh (2016), vocabulary is fundamental in learning a language since with vocabularies, students are able to understand reading passages in their textbook (Sujadi & Wulandari, 2021).

3. Social skill

Social skills are innate across species. As mammals, we are social creatures and our survival depends on our abilities to socially navigate the many facets of our immediate surroundings and the world at large. Social skill is a skill that's developed through socializing with other people. (Grover et al., 2020).

4. Text

A text contains words, grammar, and even numbers and they are compiled into a single paragraph or sentence. (De Angelis, 2020) Further explores the ambiguity of the concept, discussing its dual nature as both a concrete and abstract object, and its various understandings in different theories of language.