AN ANALYSIS OF THE THIRD YEAR STUDENTS ABILITY IN TRANSLATING MANUALS OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT FROM ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN AT THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF BUNG HATTA UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

Translation is one aspect of language component, and translation is one of learning subjects at the English Department of Bung Hatta University. The importance of translation subject for English students is to have the acknowledgments about transfering the meaning, so that they can absorb all of the information that written in English. They will be understood with each aspect. In translating manuals medical equipment, students should consider three aspects; they are adjust the meaning, lexical equivalence, and grammatical adjustment. The purpose of this study was to describe the third year students ability of English Department of Bung Hatta University in translating manuals medical equipment from English into Indonesian. The population of this research was the third year students of English Department of Bung Hatta University, and the researcher used one class as the sample. The data were collected through translation test by asking them to translate manuals medical equipment from English into Indonesian. To calculate the data, the researcher count the average score, then calculated Mean and standard deviation, after that classified the ability of students, finally calculated the percentage of students ability. The result of this study showed that in general the ability of the third year students of English Department of Bung Hatta University to translate manual medical equipment from English into Indonesian was moderate. It was proved that 72% students had moderate ability.
Key words : Ability, translation, English Indonesian translation.

Introduction

Talking about language skills, people normally refers to listening, speaking, reading, and writing. However, there is another important language aspect which is

called translation. Translation plays an important role in most aspects of life such as in the field of business and economic, science and technology, and also in communication. Moreover, translation is needed as one way to get information from one language into another language.

Based on the curriculum, translation is a learning subject at the university, and it was one of the effective subjects at the English Department of Bung Hatta University. The students should follow the translation subject to finish their study at Bung Hatta University. It is offered in one package, Translation, English Indonesian translation I, English Indonesian Translation II, Indonesian English Translation.

There are many kinds of English texts found in the daily life such as economic, advertisement, and medical texts. These texts are important because the people found it in their daily life, and especially for the medical text such as manual of medical equipment text is more important because not all of the people can understand this text. Next, Machali (2000: 116) states that in translating a text, the translator should have requirements such as; (1) the translator should producing meaning based on linguistic aspects, semantic aspects, and

pragmatic aspects, (2) the translator should use correct expression and grammar.

In specific, for translating manual medical text the translator should be carefully to translate it because if the translator translates it inappropriately, it will make difference sense of meaning. Moreover, if the translator uses the medical equipment without being able to translate it appropriately, it may cause misused.

Poor vocabulary and grammar mastery are problems which are often faced by student because each language has its own grammatical rules that differ from other. A translator should take into consideration the grammatical adjustment in order to attain faithfulness and readability in translating English words, phrases, or sentences in Indonesian or vice versa. Thus, materials that will be translated into a target language should be adjusted appropriately. Besides, poor vocabulary of the students about medical texts makes students hard to translate eventthough they have found out the meaning in dictionary. They need to be trained the textual and lexical meaning of the medical texts. This means that before translating manuals of medical equipment the students should be accustomed to work with medical texts.

Based on the problem above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study about students' English ability in translating manuals of medical equipment from English into Indonesian.

There are some definitions of translation defined by some linguists, but actually they have the same point about the definition. Munday (2001: 4) views translation has several meanings, it can refer to the general subject field, the product or the process.

The process of translation between two different written languages involves the translator changing an original written text in the original verbal language into a written text in different verbal language. This view is related with the theory from Jakobson in Munday (2001: 5) who defines that translation is inter lingual translation which have three concepts. The first, intralingual translation is an interpretation or perception of verbal signs by means of other signs of the same language. Second, interlingual translation is an interpretation or perception of verbal signs by means of some other languages. The last, intersemiotic translation is an interpretation or perception of verbal signs by means of signs of non-verbal sign system.

Simatupang (2000: 39) explains that there are two kinds of translation. They are literal translation and non-literal translation. Literary translation intended to produce a work of art. This literary translation is used in prose, poetry, the drama and opera. Non-literal translation is a translation intended primarily to convey information. In partial context, this literal translation is used in letters, books, magazines, newspaper, radios, sale booklets, instruction or manual in using product, etc.

Machali (2000: 116) states that a good translation should correct in reproducing the meaning. Reproducing meaning has three aspects. They are linguistic aspect, semantic aspect, and the last is pragmatic aspect. Linguistic aspect consists of (1) transposition, (2) modulation, (3) lexicon, (4) Idiom. While semantic factor consists of (1) referential meaning, (2) interpersonal meaning. Next to pragmatic aspect, pragmatic aspect consists of (1) kind of text, (2) cohesive sentence in the text. Beside correct in reproducing meaning, a good translation should use correct expression in grammar.

Brown (1983: 16) states that text is familiar word as applied to the written language. Text means that verbal record of

communication. Furthermore, Text consists of two types they are socio cultural text and scientific text. Text consists of two types they are socio cultural text and scientific text. Socio cultural text is related with sociology text, psychology text, etc. While scientific text is the text which tells about factual event like biology text, mathematic text, physic text, chemistry text, and also medical text.

Manual text is a kind of a text that contains guideline, instruction and direction of using and operating a thing (Askeeves, 2006). The text gives us some information of general or detailed use and description of keys or other control in the general or detailed guide of a thing mainly the use of medical tools. The language used is usually simple sentences with the direction forms.

Medical equipment is machinery designed to aid in the diagnosis or treatment of medical problems (Wikipedia, 2006). It is usually designed with rigorous safety standards. There are several basic types of medical equipment; diagnosis equipment, therapeutic equipment, life support equipment, medical monitor equipment, medical monitor equipment, medical laboratory equipment, and biomedical equipment technician (Askjeeves, 2006).

Methodology

Type of this research is descriptive in nature Gay (1987: 220) states that descriptive research involves collecting data to test hypothesis or to answer the question concerning the current status of the subject of the study. Descriptive research aims at describing an accurate, factual, and systematic nature of a certain condition. This study is designed to describe and analyze the ability of the third year students to translate manuals medical equipments text from English into Indonesian based on adjust the meaning, the lexical and the grammatical aspects.

As Gay (1987: 102) defines that population is a group that will be represented by sample in a research. The population of this research was the third year English Department students in the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at Bung Hatta University in academic year 2012/2013.The researcher assumed that they all have passed all pre-requisite subjects for translation such as Reading comprehension I, II, III, and IV, Structure I, II, III, and IV, Writing I, II, III, and IV, and also vocabulary subject.

In this study the researcher used the cluster random sampling technique. Gay (1987: 110) states that the cluster random

sampling is sampling in which groups are randomly selected. He also states that cluster random sampling usually involve less of time and less expense and it is generally more convenient to take sample of the population in cluster. The researcher took the sample by using cluster random sampling technique.

The students were divided in three classes in paper thesis class, A, B, C. The numbers of population are 112 students, and they are similar in term of teaching materials. Gay (1987: 114) who states that the minimum sample size of the population is 10%. The researcher took one class as a sample. The populations of this class are 32 students. The percentage of population is 28%. To chose sample, the researcher wrote three pieces of paper, where a piece of paper was given letter A, B, and C. They were rolled and mix up into a box. Then, the researcher chosen one paper from the box as a sample. As the result, class C became her sample.

In order to reveal the student's ability, the researcher administered a translation test. It is in the term of essay test. Translation test is used as an instrument to collect the data. The students are asked to translate manuals medical equipments text from English into Indonesian and gave them 80 minutes to do it. The test was tried out to make the test reliable, and it was tried out on 13 June 2013. The students are asked to translate a manual medical equipment text from English into Indonesian and the researcher gave 80 minutes to do it.

The criteria of a standardized test are valid and reliable (Gay, 1987: 127). To see the validity, the researcher used the content validity based on material of the subjects where the materials were stated in syllabus. The syllabus stated that the lecturer teach the material about medical text in 10th meeting. It was just in one meeting, during 2 x 45 minutes.

Then to make the test reliable, the researcher used inter rater technique. It meant that the researcher used two scorers. They were the researcher and the scorer II (one student of English Department Student at Bung Hatta University). Budianto (2008: 2) states that the criteria of a scorer are (1) understood; understood about scoring theory, have high competence in practice, understood about the rule of scoring, understood about scoring standard, (2) loyal about rule of scorer, (3) responsibilities, (4) diligent and focus in working, (5) commitment with task and time, (6) Objective, (7) Fair. Based on the criteria of

scorer above, the researcher thought that the scorer II fulfill those criteria.

To collect the data, the researcher administered the test to students, and asked them to translate the manuals of medical equipment text from English into Indonesian. Time allocation for the test was 80 minutes. After that the researcher collected the data. She copied the result of students' translation. Then read the result of translation test carefully.

The score is given based on the meaning adjusting, lexical equivalence and grammatical adjustments. After discussion with my advisors, the researcher decided to give 100 point for the highest score, the researcher gave 40 points to adjust the meaning, 30 points for lexical equivalence. Next 30 points for grammatical adjustment.

The researcher used the descriptive analysis technique in analyzing the data, she analyzed the data by counting the percentage of the student's ability in translating test. In analyzing the data, the first step the researcher presented the raw scores of each student from two scorers, and then she counted the average score of two scores. The second, calculated Mean and Standard Deviation. The third, classified students ability and calculated percentage of students ability. The last drew the conclusion.

Findings and Discussion

After analyzing the data, the researcher found that the highest score was 87,5 and the lowest score was 30. Then, she found that the Mean was 68,25, and Standard Deviation was 13,3. Moreover, the researcher classified the students' ability and calculated the percentage into high, moderate, and low ability. It was seen that three students (9%) who got high ability, twenty three students (72%) who got moderate ability, and six students (19) who got low ability.

In general, the researcher found that the majority of students had moderate ability. It was identified that 72 % students who had moderate ability. The students' ability to translate manuals of medical equipment text from English into Indonesian in using lexical equivalence and grammatical adjustment and also adjust the meaning was moderate. In detail we can see that on the following table :

No	Classification	Frequency	Percentage
1	High	0 students	0%
2	Moderate	23 students	72%
3	Low	9 students	28%

For meaning adjusting, the high score was 27, 5, and the lowest score was 10. And then, the researcher calculated Mean, it was 20,9. Also, she calculated Standard Deviation, it was 4,20. Finally, she classified the students' ability into high, moderate, and low. The researcher found there was no student in the high score, twenty three students (72%) who had moderate ability, and there was nine students (28%) who had low ability.

For lexical equivalence, it can see on the following table :

No	Classification	Frequency	Percentage
1	High	14 students	43%
2	Moderate	10 students	32%
3	Low	8 students	25%

For lexical equivalence, the highest score was 27,5, and the lowest score was 10.

After that, the researcher calculated Mean, it was 21,3. And she calculated Standard Deviation, it was 3,3. Finally, she classified the students' ability into high, moderate, and low. She found fourteen students (43%) had high ability in using lexical equivalence in translating manual of medical equipment text from English into Indonesian, ten students (20%) had moderate ability, and the last is there was eight students (25%) had low ability.

For grammatical adjustment, it can see on the following table :

No	Classification	Frequency	Percentage
1	High	2 students	6%
2	Moderate	25 students	79%
3	Low	5 students	15%

For grammatical adjustment, the highest score that the students got was 25, and the lowest score was 10. Researcher calculated Mean and Standard Deviation. They were Mean was 20,9 and Standard Deviation was 4,20. And then, the researcher classified and calculated students' ability into high, moderate, and low ability. She found two students (6%) had high

ability, twenty five students (79%) had moderate ability, and five students (15%) had low ability.

As already discussed previously, the students' ability to adjust the meaning in translating manuals of medical text from English into Indonesian was categorized into moderate ability. It meant that there were more students had mistakes in translating it. There are many students translate the manual medical equipment text inappropriate with the target language.

The students ability in using lexical equivalence in translating manuals of medical equipment text from English into Indonesian was high. It meant that there were almost of the students could translate it appropriately.

As already discussed previously, the students' ability in grammatical adjustment of translating manuals of medical text from English into Indonesian was categorized into moderate ability. It meant that there are more students had mistake in translating it. There are many students who get the difficulties to translate the manual medical equipment text.

Conclusion

Having known the result of data analysis, it concluded that in general, the researcher found that the majority of students had moderate ability. It can be showed that 72 % students had moderate ability. The students' ability to translate manuals of medical equipment text from English into Indonesian in using lexical equivalence and grammatical adjustment and also adjust the meaning was moderate. While in detail it can be concluded that:

1. The ability of the third year students of English Department of Bung Hatta University to adjust the meaning in translating manuals medical equipment text from English into Indonesian was moderate. It was indicated by the fact that 23 students (72%) had moderate ability.

2. The ability of the third year students of English Department of Bung Hatta University in using lexical equivalence in translating of manuals medical equipments text from English into Indonesian was high. It was indicated by the fact that 14 students (43%) had high ability.

3. The ability of the third year students of English Department of Bung Hatta University in grammatical adjustment of translating manuals medical equipments text from English into Indonesian was moderate. It was indicated by the fact that 25 student (79%) had moderate ability.

Based on the conclusion it is suggest that:

1. For the students, they should do more practice to translate scientific text especially medical text like manual medical equipment text. It is because the vocabulary that used in manual medical equipment text is rarely used in daily life. Based on the in formal interview that researcher done with the third year students, the researcher concluded that they seldom to translate medical text especially the manual medical equipment text. They talked that the medical text is not familiar with them in daily life. Besides that, based on the syllabus the students just study about the medical text in one meeting. However, all the instruction about the medical equipment in their life is important knowledge. So they have to know how to understand the instruction from the label of medical equipment.

2. Because of the researcher has limitedness in time and occasion, the researcher just have done the research about the students ability in translating medical text from English into Indonesian. And for the next researchers, the researcher suggest to find out the students' ability in translating medical text from English into Indonesian along with the other factor that make the students have moderate ability; like intelligent factor, environmental factor, and self-motivation factor.

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