

An Analysis on the Third Year Students' Ability of English Department of Bung Hatta University in Translating Analytical Exposition Text From English Into Indonesian

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ABSTRACT

Based on the researcher's observation at the third year students of English Department the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at Bung Hatta University, the students have problems in translation subject. This research was aimed to describe students' ability in translating analytical exposition text from English into Indonesian. The design of this research was descriptive research. The number of population was 122 students. The researcher used cluster random sampling technique because the populations is distributed into group. the researcher took 23 students as the sample. In collecting the data, the researcher used translation test. In real test, the researcher gave the dangerous of using drugs and asked the students to translate it. To analyze the data based on the result of translation test, the researcher presented the raw score, calculated the students' score, mean, standard deviation, clasified the students who got high, moderate, or low ability, and counted the percentage of students' ability in translating analytical exposition text. The result of this research showed that the students' ability in translation in general were moderate(69.6%). In detail the percentage of each aspects in translating analytical exposition text were students had moderate ability in adjusting grammatical adjustment(56.5%), lexical equivalence(69.6%), and meaning adjustment(56.5%). The researcher gives suggestions to the lecturer and the students. For the lecturer, the researcher suggest to consider the method, strategy, and teaching material of translation subject. For the students, they should do more exercises on translation by paying attention to grammatical, lexical equivalence and meaning in the target language.

Key words: Ability, Translation, Aspect of Translation.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool used by human beings to express their ideas or to

communicate to each other. Every country has its own language, and sometimes a country has more than one regional

languages like our country. But, when we want to communicate with people from other country we do not have to learn every language because there is one language used as an international one; that is English language. Besides, we can ask someone to translate from one language to another one.

In this era, English language plays an important role, since almost of all knowledge or information are written in English language. We can see in every guidance book especially for the things from abroad such as electronics, they use English language. In other words, it is quite difficult for us to do anything without knowing English language. However, to get the knowledge or information, we have to translate that language (source language) into our language (target language).

In English department, translation is one of subjects that should be learned by the students in order to become a good translator or a competent translator. Kaul

and Singh in Wirdania (2006:1) state that a competent translator must be aware of the process of translation to make effective knowledge transfer from one language to another. In this subject, the teacher teaches how to translate words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs. Catford in Rachmadie, *et. al* (1988:2) says that translation is replacement of textual meaning in one language (source language) by equivalent textual material in another language (target language).

To be a good translator, there are many things that should be considered in translation such as; concept, type, and procedure of translation to make target language become easy to understand.

One of the text that is given by teacher to translate is analytical exposition. This text elaborates the writer's idea about the phenomenon surrounding. That means that text consists of some words from writer's place and sometimes the words cannot be translated into Indonesian because the words are only in that place, so that it

makes students confused and get still difficulties to translate that text.

Based on the researcher's informal interview to five third year students in Bung Hatta University, they said that they had problem in translating because of the meaning of word. It means the problem deals with lexical equivalence.

Based on the problem above, the researcher was interested in conducting a research entitled "an analysis on students' ability in translating analytical exposition text by the third year students of English Department of Bung Hatta University.

RESEARCH METHOD

The design of this research was descriptive research. It describe students' ability in translating analytical exposition text from English into Indonesian. The population of this research was the third year students of English Department the faculty of teacher training and education at Bung Hatta University. The total number of the population was 122 students.

In this research, the researcher used Cluster Random Sampling to select the sample because the population are divided into group (A, B, and C). In selecting the sample, the researcher took one class as a sample.

In choosing the sample the researcher used 3 small paper into one box then wrote the name of the class, and put the paper into the box, then took one paper in the box with closing eyes. The selected classes became class sample. For try out test, the researcher took one class from all classes with closing eyes.

The instrument that the researcher used to collect the data in this research was translation test from English into Indonesian. Here the researcher gave the dangerous of using drugs, then the students translated it with 3 aspect, they are grammatical adjustment, lexical equivalence, and meaning adjustment. They read the instruction then translated the text from English into Indonesian. The time that was given 60 minutes. Real test

was done on December 24, 2013. To make sure the students understood the instruction and got enough time to do the test or not, whether the test was reliable or not, the writer gave try out test to the students out of the samples.

The researcher used content validity to see the validity of the test. It was because the content of the test is based on the syllabus or teaching material of Translation subject and it fixed with material that has given to the students. To see the reliability of the test, the writer used interrater method. It means that there were two scorers. They were scorer 1 and scorer 2. The goal was to minimize the subjectivity in scoring. Beside that to calculate the coefficient correlation between two scorers, the writer used Person Product Moment Formula by Arikunto (2012:72).

The researcher gave try out test and the researcher found the coefficient correlation of the two scorer was 0.70. the

test had high correlation and the test was reliable.

The researcher collected the data by giving the dangerous of using drugs text to the students. In technique of analyzing data, the researcher analyzed the data based on the result of translation test, the researcher presented raw score, then calculated the students' score, the mean, standard deviation (SD), clasified the students who got high, moderate, or low ability, and counted the percentage of students' ability.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

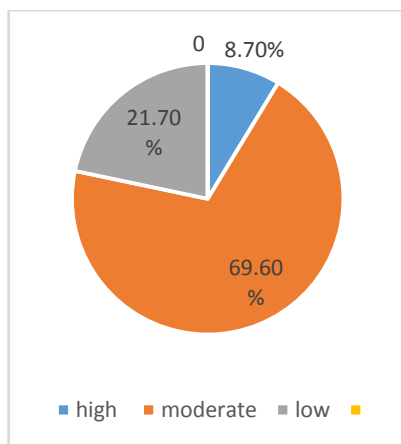
Findings

The students' Ability in Translating Analytical Exposition Text from English into Indonesian

Based on the result of data analysis, it was found that the highest score was 84 and the lowest score was 75 and the researcher calculated mean and standard deviation. The result of such calculation was that mean was 79.6 and standard deviation was 2.34. The result of data analysis also demonstrated that 2 students (8.7%) had high ability, 16 students (69.6%) had

moderate, and 5 students (21.7%) had low ability. In order to be clear, it was shown in Diagram 1 below.

Diagram 1
Students' Ability in Translating Analytical Exposition text from English into Indonesian



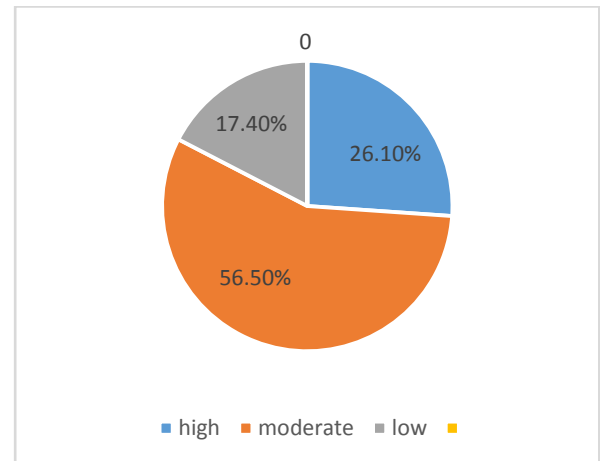
The Students' Ability to Adjust Grammatical Adjustment in Translating Analytical Exposition Text from English into Indonesian.

Based on the result of data analysis, it was found that the highest score was 24 and the lowest score was 21. After that the researcher counted mean and standard deviation and he found that mean was 22.60 and the standard deviation was 0.81.

The result also shown that 6 students (26.1%) had high ability, 13 students (56.5%) had moderate and 4 students (17.4%) had low ability. In order

to be clear, it was shown in Diagram 2 below:

Diagram 2
Students' Ability to Adjust Grammatical adjustment in Translating Analytical Exposition Text from English into Indonesian



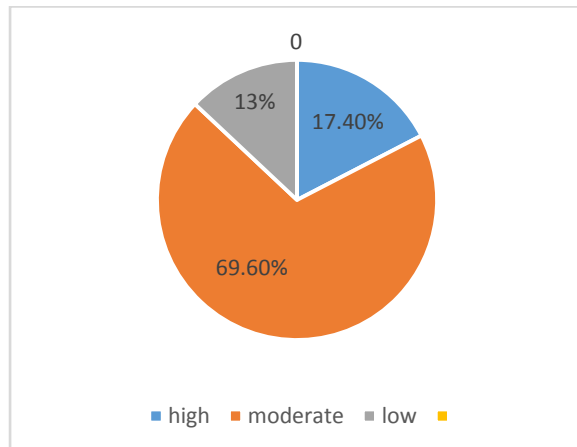
The Students' Ability to Adjust Lexical Equivalence in Translating Analytical Exposition Text from English into Indonesian

Based on the result of data analysis, it is found that the highest score was 24 and the lowest score was 20. After that the researcher counted mean and standard deviation, the result demonstrated that mean was 22.41 and the standard deviation was 0.88. The result of data analysis also revealed that there were 4 students (17.4%) had high ability, there were 16 students (69.6%) had moderate and there were 3 students (13%) had low ability. In

order to be clear, it is shown in Diagram 3 below:

Diagram 3

Students' Ability to adjust lexical equivalence in Translating Analytical Exposition Text from English into Indonesian



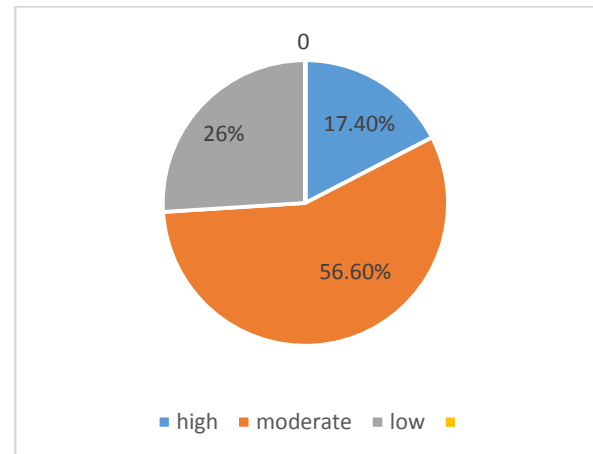
The Students' Ability to Adjust Meaning Adjustment in Translating Analytical Exposition Text from English into Indonesian

Based on the result of data analysis, it is found that the highest score was 37 and the lowest score was 33. After that the researcher counted mean and standard deviation. The result of such calculation was that mean was 34.59 and the standard deviation was 0.97 (see Appendix 19). The result also showed that 4 students (17.4%) had high ability, 13 students (56.6%) had moderate ability and 6 students (26%) had

low ability. In order to be clear, it is shown in Diagram 4 below:

Diagram 4

Students' Ability to Adjust Meaning Adjustment in Translating Analytical Exposition text from English into Indonesian



CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

After having discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher has conclusions.

1. In general, the ability of the third year students of English Department of FKIP Bung Hatta University to translate analytical exposition text from English into Indonesian was moderate.
2. The ability of the third year students of English Department of FKIP Bung Hatta University to adjust grammatical adjustment to translate

analytical exposition text from English into Indonesian was moderate.

3. The ability of the third year students of English Department of FKIP Bung Hatta University to adjust lexical equivalence in translating analytical exposition text from English into Indonesian was moderate.
4. The ability of the third year students of English Department of FKIP Bung Hatta University to adjust meaning adjustment in translating analytical exposition text from English into Indonesian was moderate.

Suggestions

Based on the result of the research, The researcher suggests for the English lecturer and students as follows:

1. For the lecturer

Since the result of this research showed that the students' ability in translating analytical exposition from English into

Indonesian was moderate, it is suggested to the lecturer to consider the method, strategy, teaching material, students' translation exercise of translation subject

2. To the students

they should do more exercises on translation by paying attention to adjust grammar, lexical equivalence and meaning in the target language to improve their ability to translate English texts into Indonesian.

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Finally, the researcher hopes that this thesis is going to be useful for everyone who is involved in the process of teaching and learning English. The researcher realizes that this thesis is not perfect yet. Therefore, he welcomes any suggestions or criticism from the reader to improve this thesis.

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