

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN ARTIKEL ILMIAH

**KESULITAN MAHASISWA MENTRANSLIT TEKS DI KORAN PADA
MAHASISWA SEMESTER ENAM PRODI PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
UNIVERSITAS PASIR PENGARAIAN.**

**Karya ilmiah ini dibuat sebagai salah satu syarat kelulusan studi Sarjana
(S-1) di Universitas Pasir Pengaraian**

Ditetapkan dan disahkan di Pasir Pengaraian pada

tanggal 30 bulan Juni tahun 2016

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**STUDENTS' DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING A TEXT ON NEWSPAPER OF
SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM AT
UNIVERSITY OF PASIR PENGARAIAN**

**Intended to fulfil one of the requirements for the awards of Sarjana Degree in
English Study Program**

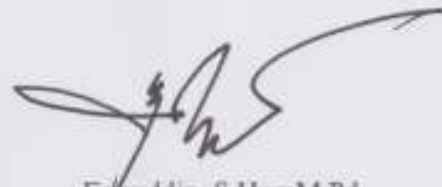
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STUDENTS DIFFICULTIES IN TRANSLATING A TEXT ON NEWSPAPER AT SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH STUDY PROGRAM AT UNIVERSITY OF PASIR PENGARAIAN

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ABSTRAK

Mentranslit adalah menerjemahkan bahasa sumber menjadi bahasa target tanpa mengubah arti sesungguhnya dari bahasa sumber. Translation adalah sebuah mata kuliah untuk menambah kemampuan siswa dalam segi Bahasa Inggris. Pada skripsi ini, peneliti fokus kepada 3 kualitas kemampuan dari translation. Penelitian ini dilakukan pada mahasiswa semester 6 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Pasir Pengaraian. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui kemampuan mahasiswa dan menemukan kesulitan mahasiswa semester 6 dalam mentranslit text. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sampel penelitian ini adalah 33 mahasiswa. Dalam menganalisa penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan Instrumen test dan interview. Dari analisa tersebut, dapat disimpulkan bahwa kemampuan mentranslit text pada mahasiswa semester 6 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Pasir Pengaraian adalah pada kategori rata-rata dan kesulitannya adalah dalam kebanyakan siswa semester 6 kurang kosa kata dan masih adanya kesalahan dalam grammar.

Katakunci : Terjemahan. Teks.

ABSTRACT

Translation is translate from source language into target language without change real meaning from source language. Translation is a subject to increase students skills in translate English. In this thesis, the researcher focus on three aspects of quality assessment of translation. The research is done at sixth semester students of English Study Program at University of Pasir Pengaraian. The purposes of this research are to know students' skill and students' difficulties in translating a text on newspaper at sixth semester students of English Study Program at University of Pasir Pengaraian. The methodology of this research is qualitative research. The sample of this research were 33. In analyzing this research, the researcher uses instruments of test and interview. From the analysis, it can be concluded that students' skill in translating a text on newspaper of sixth semester students of English Study Program at University of Pasir Pengaraian is in average category and the difficulties were almost of six semester students were lack of vocabulary and have mistake on grammar.

Kata kunci : Translation, Text

INTRODUCTION

Translation becomes a primary necessity for students who learn English as a foreign language. In Indonesia for example, many sources or learning materials are provided by experts in English. The skill in translation is very beneficial to help students in understanding materials from articles, journals, paragraphs, essays, or even a textbook. However, translation is not an easy skill. Translation is one of English language components that should be learnt to find out the information and knowledge. Recently, translation has shown its contribution to some aspects such as social, economic, culture, politic, education, science and religion. Translation is a communication form that plays an important role in transferring the message from the source language (SL) into the target language (TL), Larson (1998).

Every language has different ways in arranging words by word to be a phrase, sentence or even a paragraph or an essay. Translation is an

activity that raises students' awareness toward similarities and differences between source and target language of grammatical structure.

The differences of grammatical structures between source and target language often result in some changes in the meaning during the process of translation. A translator must comprehend both the structure of source and target language well because a translation is not simply matter of different word choice, but of different grammatical structures as well. A good translator must have sufficient knowledge in the area of the translated materials and must be proficient in both languages (Priyono, 2005:224). It is easy to get meaning of words in isolation either from English into Indonesian or visa versa, but when it comes to phrases or sentences, the knowledge of grammar plays an important role.

Based on the observation to the students carried out in 20 February 2016, most of the English Department students in University of Pasir Pengaraian especially sixth semester said that

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translation is not an easy activity, because to translate well, one has to be smart and has much knowledge of translation. Most of them are confused in translating the message from source language (English) into the target language (Bahasa Indonesia). For example: they hesitated to guess the appropriate meaning of certain words in the text. When researcher asked them to translate a text on newspaper, it seemed that they feel worry. Students also lack of understanding on the translation quality assessment. In short, they got troubles with their translation in translating a text on the newspaper.

Therefore, regarding to the explanation above, the researcher is interested to do a research which is entitled: ***“Students’ Difficulties in Translating A Text on Newspaper at Sixth Semester of English Study Program at University of Pasir Pengaraian”*** to more know how is the translation skill and the students’ difficulties of them. The researcher will use a text on newspaper to do the research.

According to Larson (1984: 3), translation is defined as the process of delivering the meaning of SL to TL. In this process, the study of lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and the cultural context is important in determining how to translate some text in an acceptable way. Larson (1984: 3) translation is studying the lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and cultural context of the source language text, analyzing it in order to determine its meaning, and then reconstructing this same meaning using lexicon and grammatical structure which are appropriate in the receptor language and its cultural context.

In other words, the translator has to master more knowledge to make the translation appropriately. Means that the theory above argues that translation is the process of transferring the meaning, contemplating the study of lexicon, grammatical structure, communication situation, and the cultural context.

Catford (1962:20) states “translation is the replacement of textual material in source language by equivalent textual material in another language”. According to Nida “ translating consist in reproducing in the receptor language the closest natural equivalent of the source language message.

According to Nababan (2007) defines translation as the activity of reformulating written source language text into written target language text.

According to Nababan (2010) stated great translation has to fulfill three aspects are :

a. Accuracy

Accuracy is a technical term that used in evaluating a translation toward whether source language text and target language text is matching or not. Matchness concept goes to has a similarity of the content or message between both of them.

b. Acceptability

Acceptability is translation that expressed agree with the rule, norm and culture be valid in target language or not, agree with level of micro and macro. This acceptability concept is very important because although a translation had accurred contently or messagely, its translation will be rejected by the target readers if the expressing technique is different with the rule, norm and target language culture.

c. Readability

Readability is a process of translating that involve of the readability of source language and target language. A translator needs to understand the concept of readability of source language text and target language text.

Theory that has some types of translation is Nababan. According to Nababan (1999: 29-40) there are nine types of translation. They are:

a. Word-for-word translation

Word-for-word translation is a translation based on the arrangement of word in the source language. This kind of translation is very useful to know the from and the arrangement of words of the source language line by without learning it clearer. The example as follows:

- I see a beautiful car.

It can be translated into Indonesian “Saya melihat sebuah mobil”.

- We study English everyday

It can be translated to Indonesia sentences in the example (a) is wrong, and the correct one is “Saya melihat mobil cantik”, the structure of Indonesia and English is different. So, to apply the word-for-word translation above is not appropriate. Basically, applying word for word translation will be acceptable if the SL and TL is the same.

Other example:

I have cutted my hair once in three months

It can be translated into Indonesian “Saya telah memotong rambutku dalam waktu tiga bulan”

b. Free Translation

Free translation is translation of which the meaning or message of the source language is revealed on the translator’s own words. This types of translation is not only restricted of finding out the equivalence of word, phrase, or sentences. The example is the following:

I have my hair cut once in three months. It

can be translated into Indonesia “Saya potong rambut tiap tiga bulan sekali”.

c. Literal Translation

Literal translation is a traditional translation which transfer the SL text into the TL, with paying attention to the specific characteristic of the target language. It is formally started by translating word-for-word translation but then is to adjust to the grammar of the TL.

The examples are as follows:

- Her coming is not without a reason. It can be translated into Indonesian "Kedatangannya tanpa alasan".
- I love you more than words can say. It can be translated into Indonesian "Saya mencintaimu lebih dari yang saya katakan".

Other example:

I have cutted my hair once in three months

It can be translated into Indonesian "Saya memotong rambutku setiap tiga bulan"

d. Dynamic Translation

Dynamic translation is called natural translation. This translation uses the natural form of the target language, both the grammatical structure and the choice of equivalence. Dynamic translation is very useful to know the meaning, translation and the message of the source language.

The example is follows:

The author has organized this book since 1995. It can be translated into Indonesian "Penulis telah menyusun buku ini sejak 1995".

Other example:

The hair have been cutted once in three months

It can be translated into Indonesian "Rambut telah dipotong dalam waktu tiga bulan"

e. Pragmatic Translation

Pragmatic translation is transferring the meaning from one language to other, but it tries to maintain the information rather than the form of the source language. The example is below:

For Baby: after bathing, dust generously over the skin, taking special care where the skin folds and creases. Use after baby's bath and every change.

It can be translated into Indonesia "Untuk bayi: taburkan bedak pada seluruh kulit sehabis mandi, terutama pada bagian lipatan kulit. Gunakan pada setiap menggantikan popok dan sehabis mandi.

Other example:

"For treatment hair: once in three months, the hair has to be cutted"

It can be translated into Indonesian "Untuk perawatan rambut: tiap tiga bulan, rambut bagus untuk dipotong"

f. Esthetic-poetic translation

Esthetic-poetic translation is different from pragmatic translation. In the esthetic-poetic translation, the translation not just to pay attention the information but the translator pay attention to the impression, emotion, and feel within the beauty of the target language. On the other hands, esthetic-poetic translation is called literature translation, such as: poetic translation and prose translation.

Example:

"Once in three months, the hair has to be cutted so that be soft like wave in the air"

It can be translated into Indonesian "Setiap tiga bulan, rambut baik untuk dipotong agar halus terurai indah"

g. Ethnography translation

In ethnography translation, the translator explains the source language culture to the target language. For the example is different in using the word 'Yes' and 'Yea' in English American. The translator must be able to find the comparison word in target language. This activity will be difficult to do if the source language doesn't have the comparison in the target language. In this case the translator must give information the meaning of that word.

Example:

Once in three months, I gonna cut my hair"

It can be translated into Indonesian "Setiap tiga bulan, saya akan memotong rambutku"

h. Linguistic translation

Linguistic translation is translation that consists of implicit linguistic information of source language to be explicit in target language. In linguistic translation, we find about linguistic information, such as: morpheme, word, phrase, clause and sentence.

Example:

I have cutted my hair once in three months

It can be translated into Indonesian "Saya memotong rambutku dalam waktu tiga bulan"

i. Communicative Translation

According to Newmark (1981: 62), translation is basically a means of communication or a manner of addressing one or more person in the speaker presence. For the example:

I would admit that I am wrong.

It can be translated: "Saya mau mengakui bahwa saya salah"

I will admid that I am wrong.

It can be translated: "Saya akan mengakui bahwa saya salah".

I will cut my hair once in three months"

It can be translated into Indonesian "Saya akan memotong rambutku tiap tiga bulan"

According to Mona Baker (1992: 26-42) lists eight strategies, which have been used by professional translators, to cope with the problematic issues while doing a translation task:

- Translation by a more general word. This is one of the most common strategies to deal with many types of nonequivalence. As Baker believes, it works appropriately in most, if not all, languages, because in the semantic field, meaning is not language dependent.
- Translation by a more neutral/ less expressive word. This is another strategy in the semantic field of structure.
- Translation by cultural substitution. This strategy involves replacing a culture-specific item or expression

with a target language item considering its impact on the target reader. This strategy makes the translated text more natural, more understandable and more familiar to the target reader. The translator's decision to use this strategy will depend on:

1. The degree to which the translator is given license by those who commission the translation
 2. The purpose of the translation
- d. Translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation
This strategy is usually used in dealing with culture-specific items, modern concepts, and buzz words. Using the loan word with an explanation is very useful when a word is repeated several times in the text. At the first time the word is mentioned by the explanation and in the next times the word can be used by its own.
 - e. Translation by paraphrase using a related word. This strategy is used when the source item is lexicalized in the target language but in a different form, and when the frequency with which a certain form is used in the source text is obviously higher than it would be natural in the target language.
 - f. Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. The paraphrase strategy can be used when the concept in the source item is not lexicalized in the target language. When the meaning of the source item is complex in the target language, the paraphrase strategy may be used instead of using related words; it may be based on modifying a super-ordinate or simply on making clear the meaning of the source item.
 - g. Translation by omission. This may be a drastic kind of strategy, but in fact it may be even useful to omit translating a word or expression in some contexts. If the meaning conveyed by a particular item or expression is not necessary to mention in the understanding of the translation, translators use this strategy to avoid lengthy explanations.
 - h. Translation by illustration. This strategy can be useful when the

target equivalent item does not cover some aspects of the source item and the equivalent item refers to a physical entity which can be illustrated, particularly in order to avoid over-explanation and to be concise and to the point.

There are some related studies that have been done by many researches that are related with this research. First, Ulfa (2010) conducted a research entitled "The Students Ability in Translating English Letters Into Indonesian". The objectives of the research are to find out to what extent is the students ability in translating English Letter into Indonesian of eight grade students and find out the students difficulties in translating English letter of eight grade students of SMP Negeri I Wonosalam Demak. The research method of this is quantitative research. Based on the result discussion in the previous chapter, the writer concluded into the following conclusion.

1. The students ability has for elements mastery of score, those are:
 - a. The level mastery of content
 - b. The level mastery of form
 - c. The level mastery of grammar
 - d. The ability in translating English letter
2. The difficulties faced in translating English letter is difficult to studied grammar, meaning.
3. The teacher should gave solution from the problem, those are:
 - a. The teacher could motivate the students on that lesson in studying English
 - b. The earning activities will be more interesting and the students will not feel bored
 - c. The students had more understanding to the lesson
 - d. The students could improve their ability, especially in translating English.

Based on the explanation above, her research gives contribution to this research, but her research used in different media and research design, her research used media of letter and quantitative method.

In other studies, Kurniawan (2007) conducted a research entitled "An Analysis of Indonesian Translation of English Complex Sentence in the Short Story Entitled *Sherlock Holmes: The Dancing Men* by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle". The purposes of this research are to reveal what strategy used by the translator to translate the English complex sentence in the short story and to determine the level of accuracy of their translation. It is qualitative research which involves the 37 data which are analyzed in this research. In conclusion, the data which are taken from the short story entitled 'Sherlock Holmes: The Dancing Men' by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and its translation by Dra.

Daisy Dianasari tent to be translated accurately, but there are some factors which disturb it, because of some minor parts of the data are translated less accurately, and inaccurately. Based on the explanation above, his research gives contribution to this research, but his research used in different media and instrument, his research used media of short story entitled 'The Dancing Men' by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and used questionare as his instrument.

Ruhansah (2012) conducted a research entitle "An Analysis Of Students' Ability In Translating Grammatical Equivalence". The purposes of this research is to investigate the students' ability in translating grammatical equivalence as well as to find out common errors made by students. The study is limited only on three grammatical categories namely person, tenses and voice. The data is collected by giving test for 20 respondents and the data was analyzed by using descriptive quantitative method. Based on the analysis and discussion about students' ability in translating grammatical equivalence and errors made by students in translating them in chapter four, the writer conclude the result of the study as follows:

1. Throughout the analysis of students' test, the writer found out there are 2 respondents got excellent level, 15 respondents gained good level and 3 respondents result in fair level. Afterwards, the writer infered that in general, the ability of students' in translating grammatical equivalence is **Good**. It means that correction is still needed in students' translation.
2. From the analysis of accuracy and acceptability in students task paper, the writer found that in general the quality of students' translation work is average, however, there must be some corrections. There are several kinds of errors which cause the translation inaccurate and unacceptable.

The errors are omission of information in source text, addition, inappropriate word choice and word-for-word translation or unnatural structure which make translation sound awkward and uneasy to understand. Based on the explanation above, her research gives contribution to this research, but her research used in different aspect, focus and instrument, her research limited only on three grammatical categories namely person, tenses and voice, focus on score, and used quantitative method as her research design.

Ernati (2013) conducted a research entitle "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". 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 researcher used one class as the sample. Having known the result of data analysis, it concluded that in general, the researcher found that the majority of students had moderate ability. Based on the explanation above, her research gives contribution to this research, but her research used in different aspect and focus. Her research only focus on meaning, lexical, and grammatical meanwhile this research uses three of them and added with communication situation and cultural context. And her research focus in score.

Fitria (2011) conducted a research entitle "The Correlation Between Students' Grammatical Ability and Translating Skill". The purposes of this research is to know the empirical data between Students' Grammatical Ability and Translating Skill from English into Bahasa Indonesia and Vice Versa at English Letter Department. The conclusion of her study is students of translation class at English Letter Department UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta will get high score in translation, if they have high score in grammar. Otherwise, students who have lower score in grammar, they will get the lower score in their translation course. Based on the explanation above, her research gives contribution to this research, but her research used in different aspect, different class and focus. Her research focus on differentiate between Students' Grammatical Ability and Translating Skill and only focus on Vice Versa too. And her research class is different that was English Letter Department meanwhile this research is English Study Program.

Ramadhani (2013) conducted a research entitle "Analysis of the Third Year Students' Ability In Translating the Advertisement on the Newspaper From English into Indonesian at English Department of Bung Hatta University". This research was aimed to describe students' ability in translating the advertisement on the newspaper from English into Indonesian. The design of this research was descriptive research. To take the sample the writer used cluster random sampling technique because the populations are divided into group. In collecting the data , the writer used translation test from English into Indonesian. The conclusion of this research is, In general, the ability of the third year students of English Department of FKIP Bung Hatta University to translate the Advertisement on the Newspaper from English into Indonesian was moderate. Based on the explanation above, her research gives contribution to this research, but her research used in different aspects and sample. Her research focus on score and used advertisement as a test, and her sample of the research is different with this research.

Akhiroh (2013) conducted a research entitle "The Influence of Translation Technique on the Quality of the Translation of International News In *Seputar Indonesia Daily*". The purposes of this research is to analyze and describe translation

technique, and its influence on the quality of the translation of international news in *Seputar Indonesia* daily. Her research used a purposive sampling technique. Document analysis and interview were used as data collecting technique. From the analysis, it was identified the following translation techniques: Deletion, Addition, Modulation, Transposition, Established Equivalent, Particularization, Generalization, Borrowing, Reduction, Amplification, and *Calque*. Translation technique used by the journalist translator is widely influenced by the characteristic of media translation. This can be said as extra-linguistic factor. The translation of International news published in *Seputar Indonesia* daily can be classified in the category of “good enough”. Less accurate translation occupies the highest number, followed by accurate translation, by a slight difference in number. Accurate translations with thematic differences and inaccurate translations occupy the same place, for the same amount. Based on the explanation above, her research gives contribution to this research, but her research used in different aspect and sample. Her research focus on technique that used and the influence of the international news In *Seputar Indonesia* Daily and the sampe used in her research is different with this research.

Here, the researcher will do the research with the title is students’ difficulties in translating a text on newspaper of sixth semester students of English Study Program at University of Pasir Pengaraian because it is a good entertain. These research are relevant to research. The researchers above have positive contributions. The researcher believes that this research will be interesting. And on this research gets the participants in sixth semester students English Study Program and because this research can be informed to the lecturers and students so that they know about students’ difficulties in translating a text on newspaper of sixth semester students of English Study Program at University of Pasir Pengaraian.

The purposes of the research of this research are in the following:

- 1) To analyze the skill of sixth semester students of English Study Program at University of Pasir Pengaraian in translating a text on newspaper,
- 2) To find out students’ difficulties in translating a text on newspaper of English Study Program at University of Pasir Pengaraian,

The important benefit of this research are as follows:

- 1) Theoretically

This research is expected to enrich the study of English especially in translation to help more understand and know how the skill and students’ difficulties in translating a text of sixth

semester of English Study Program at University of Pasir Pengaraian.

- 2) Practically

It is hoped that the research of the study will give benefit to:

- a. Researcher

The research is a very significant and useful, it will give some valuable experiences and it can be used for the preparation of the researcher as a candidate of teacher or lecturer.

- b. Reader

This research makes every one more knows and understands about how the skill and students’ difficulties in translating a text of sixth semester of English Study Program at University of Pasir Pengaraian as a reference to more understand to translate and as a lesson to be able to practice translating.

METHODOLOGY

This research consist of two variable and designed using descriptive qualitative. It is said as descriptive research because it is only two variable that describe students skill and students’ difficulties in translating a text on the newspaper in English Study Program at University of Pasir Pengaraian. Meanwhile, it is said qualitative research because it involves natural setting fundamentally interpretive. Widoyoko (2012) says that qualitative research describes the way things are which is based on facts and stated in statement or words form. In addition, qualitative research takes place in the natural setting of the indicators of translation quality assessment.

According to Widoyoko (2012: 33), collecting the data of this research is intended to get the data, explanation, facts and accurate information. It means, the purpose of collecting the data is to find the data and to get information about the research. In this research, the researcher use test and interview in technique of collecting the data.

This study used a descriptive analysis. The purpose of descriptive analysis is to make systematic data in factual and accurate about the problem that is researched.

The indicators of translation quality assessment in this research are measured by 3 indicators consisting of 3 items, each item gets a maximum score of 3 and a minimum is 1. The indicators of the students in this study will be grouped or divided into three categories (Very Good, Average, and Poor), so it can be calculated by the formula:

$$\text{Converted Score} : \frac{100 \times \text{Average Score}}{3}$$

Assessment Criterion

Scale		Category
3	66,67 - 99,99	Very Good
2	33,34 - 66,66	Average
1	0 - 33,33	Poor

The indicators of translation quality assessment at sixth semester students of English Study Program in University of Pasir Pengaraian measured by three indicators and consist of 3 items. Every items get maximal score 3 and minimal score 1. In this research, the students' difficulties categorized into three categories very good (99,99), average (66,66), and poor (33,33).

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Students' Difficulties in Translating A Text on Newspaper of Sixth Semester Students of English Study Program at University of Pasir Pengaraian

The result of this research is based on Nababan's Theory. In analyzing the data the researcher use the score from 3 raters. There are three indicators of translation quality assessment will be analyzed in this research. They are accuracy, acceptability, and readability. Each skill will be measured by some indicators. Example in accuracy, there are 3 indicators such as accurate, less accurate, and inaccurate. Every indicators get maximum point (3) and minimum point (1). The score of the raters and the researcher analysis will be categorized into following table.

Table 4.3 : Analysis of the Students' Scores of Each Students in Clustering All Ratrs

No	Name of the Students	Score			Total Score	Average	Converted Score	Category
		Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability				
1	Student 1	1	1	2	4	1,33	44,33	AVERAGE
2	Student 2	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
3	Student 3	3	2	3	8	2,67	89,99	VERY GOOD
4	Student 4	2	2	3	7	2,33	77,66	VERY GOOD
5	Student 5	3	2	3	8	2,67	89,99	VERY GOOD
6	Student 6	2	1	1	4	1,33	44,33	AVERAGE
7	Student 7	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
8	Student 8	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
9	Student 9	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
10	Student 10	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
11	Student 11	1	1	2	4	1,33	44,33	AVERAGE
12	Student 12	3	3	2	8	2,67	89,99	VERY GOOD
13	Student 13	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
14	Student 14	1	1	1	3	1,00	33,33	POOR
15	Student 15	1	1	1	3	1,00	33,33	POOR
16	Student 16	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
17	Student 17	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
18	Student 18	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
19	Student 19	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
20	Student 20	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
21	Student 21	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
22	Student 22	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
23	Student 23	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
24	Student 24	2	2	2	6	2,00	66,66	AVERAGE
25	Student 25	2	2	3	7	2,33	77,66	VERY GOOD
26	Student 26	3	2	3	8	2,67	89,99	VERY GOOD
27	Student 27	1	1	1	3	1,00	33,33	POOR
28	Student 28	1	2	2	5	1,67	55,66	AVERAGE
29	Student 29	1	2	2	5	1,67	55,66	AVERAGE
30	Student 30	2	2	3	7	2,33	77,66	VERY GOOD
31	Student 31	1	2	2	5	1,67	55,66	AVERAGE
32	Student 32	1	2	2	5	1,67	55,66	AVERAGE
33	Student 33	1	2	2	5	1,67	55,66	AVERAGE
	Total	62	63	67	187	63,00	2100,12	AVERAGE
						Average	63,64	AVERAGE

The indicators of Translation Quality Assessment at sixth semester students of English Study Program in University of Pasir Pengaraian analyzed by Nababan's Theory. The score will be

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categorized into three, Very good (99,99), Good (66,66), and Poor (33,33).

The indicators of Translation Quality Assessment at Sixth Semester Students of English Study Program in University of Pasir Pengaraian analyzed from each aspects of Translation Quality Assessment.

There were three indicators of translation quality assessment.

1	Accuracy	Accurate	3	The content of the original user interface was perfectly conveyed into the target language. There was no distortion of meaning.
		Less Accurate	2	The content of the original user interface is less perfectly conveyed into the target text. There was one or more distortion of meaning or ambiguity, and deleted word that had impact on the messages.
		Inaccurate	1	The content of the original user interface was not perfectly conveyed or not conveyed at all into the target texts. There were some problems; choosing lexical items, omitting, or deleting.
2	Acceptability	Acceptable	3	The translation sounded natural and suitable with the grammar structure of the target language. It did not look like translation.
		Less Acceptable	2	The translation of user interface sounded natural but there were some problems in using terms of words, phrases, and sentences in the target language.
		Unacceptable	1	The translation of user interface extremely sounded like translation and sounded unnatural as Indonesian version.
3	Readability	Readable	3	The translation of user interface could be easily understood by target readers.
		Less Readable	2	The translation of user interface could be understood but there are some parts that must be read more than once.
		Unreadable	1	The translation of user interface could not be understood by target readers.

(Nababan, 2010)

Based on the result of the test, it showed that some students in their translate a text were in Average category with average score is 63,64. It can be seen from Very Good categorie were just 7 students, only 3 were in Poor Category, and 23 students were in Average category in translating a text on newspaper because there were 26 students were less acceptable in translating a text on newspaper, 6 students were unacceptable, and only 1 student were acceptable in translating a text on newspaper from English into Indonesian. In Readability category, there were 23 students were less readable, 4 students were unreadable, and only 6 students were readable in translating a text on newspaper from English into Indonesian. Then, 20 students were less accurate of Accuracy category in translating a text on newspaper, 10 students were inaccurate in translating a text, and only 3 students were accurate in translating a text on newspaper from English into Indonesian. Whereas, it was one of three aspects that must be fulfilled in translation

that which according to Nababan (2010) there are three aspects of translation quality assessment are Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability. Therefore, students of sixth semester students did not fulfill yet three aspects quality assessment of translation by Nababan. So, most of the sixth semester students were in Average category when translate a text on newspaper.

Based on the result of interview, the first question concluded that many of sixth semester students were not interested with translation because translation is difficult, they lack of vocabulary and grammar, they did not like translation, and because translate one sentence is difficult. The second question concluded that some students' difficulties in translate are lack of vocabulary and grammar because grammar is difficult, vocabulary is so hard because in translation so many unfamiliar words, some of them lack of determining meaning well and lack knowledge and then just a little that had difficulties in difficult arrange the words, difficult to put a good sentence, they just study translation in 2 times per week and it makes them difficult and did not like translation, lack of choose suitable words, they can not memorize the vocab, and difficult to translate the content. The third question concluded that almost of students were bad in their translation experience. The fourth question concluded that many of them suggested that aspects of translation were must master and study much in vocabulary and grammar. The fifth question concluded that almost of the students can not fulfill three aspects of Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability by Nababan.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the result of the research, the researcher would like to give conclusion about the research. The students' translation skill of sixth semester students of English Study Program at University of Pasir Pengaraian in translating a text on newspaper from English into Indonesian was in Average category in translating a text on newspaper. They did not fulfill yet one of three aspects by Nababan. They did not fulfill yet one of three aspects caused they still have difficulties in translation, and the difficulties were almost of the students lack of vocabulary and grammar, some of them had difficulties if they found unfamiliar words, some of them lack of determining meaning well and lack knowledge and then just a little that had difficulties in difficult arrange the words, difficult to put a good sentence, they just study translation in 2 times per week and it makes them difficult and did not like translation, lack of choose suitable words, they can not memorize the vocab, and difficult to translate the content.

Based on the result of the research, researcher would like to give some suggestions as follows:

1. For English Lecturer, especially translation lecturer, the lecturers are suggested to attract the students' motivation to improve their translation skill and deduct the students' difficulties in translating, the lecturer has to give mor full time teach translation, and to make studnts interested to translate, the lecturer has to give interested topic..
2. For Students, translation is very important for students who are taking English especially, so the students must practice and try to translate well. By learning translation, practice to translate and trying to translate in the diary book, social media, sharing on Blog, and soon, the students will be able to translate from English into Indonesian or Indonesian into English well.
3. For the next researcher, the researcher suggests that, this research can be a reference for the next research related.

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