AN ANALYSIS STUDENTS' TRANSLATION ABILITY ON INDONESIAN INTO ENGLISH ON NARRATIVE TEXT

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	The purpose of this research (1) To explain the outcome of the ability of students to translate Indonesian into English into narrative text (2) To define the factor influencing the difficulty of the fifth semester English department translation of students at Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar. The research used quantitative descriptive analysis. Two instruments were used in this study: the test and the questionnaire. In the academic year 2019/2020, the fifth semester of the English department at Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar was the focus of this study. This analysis utilized a basic technique of random sampling. The sample of this research consisted of 37 from 220 students as the total population. The sample for this study consisted of a total population of 37 out of 220 students. Based on the interpretation essay test, the students showed that the sense score of 77.83 made it easier for them to translate the Indonesian test into English text. And the outcome of the questionnaire showed that the difficulty of interpreting narrative text was more prevalent than linguistic factors in the difficulty of non-linguistic factors. The highest percentage of student problems in the linguistics component is 51 percent.

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INTRODUCTION

The Language was the ability to learn and use a complex communication system, particularly the human capacity to do so and language is a specific example of such a system. There are many languages in this world like Indonesian, Chines, Japans, French, English, and more examples of popular language. Learning English is important because it is an international language used in many countries around the world and widely used in many industries, such as education, information, trade, etc. English has therefore been listed as one of the subjects that Indonesian students need to study. They can convert to another language from one language.

The translation mechanism is not as simple as we assume. This is not work that's convenient. Nababan (2012) states that a successful translation can meet some criteria such as accuracy, readability, acceptability, but only choose precision and acceptance in this review. And a translator would be overtaken by many processes to make a successful translation. In translation, the main thing that we will know is that every language will have a method, structure, and law. Each language can have different forms by organizing word for word to be phrases, sentences, paragraphs, or essays. Translation has been one way to learn a language for a long time. This ability to translate becomes a primary prerequisite for learners who study a foreign language in particular. Students with translation skills will be better able to send and receive information or messages and complicated strategies to learn the ability of students to speak English in particular.

The researcher is interested in formulating the research title under An Analysis Student's Translation Ability on Indonesian into English on Narrative Text" based on the brief explained above. The research, especially the fifth semester at Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, is interested in doing research.

The concept of translation is Sultan (2018) in thesis entitle *"The students' ability to translate the Indonesian texts into English".* He used descriptive methods to understand the skill of student translation, a descriptive quantitative analysis and a basic random sampling methodology is the research usage test for a data collection and data collection tool. The outcome of the study is that the dominant percentage of students' ability to translate Indonesian text into English text is 65.5 percent recount text category, 64 percent descriptive text category, and then low the percentage of students' ability to translate Indonesian text into English text in the category of narrative text, there was only 50 percent mean ranking. The researchers therefore conclude that recounting text dominates the ability of students, which is then classify as a positive category, so the narrative text is the low ability of the students to classify as a fair category. The researcher concludes that the similarity is: first the research uses a descriptive data collection system, second, two languages, especially Indonesian and English, are analyzed similarly in the research. Based on the above, the variations are: First the source of data is different, second, the researchers try to find the variables that affect the difficulty students may find in translating, the students' translates the Indonesian paragraph into English text. So, I think this research will concentrate on the ability of students to translate from Indonesian to English.

Process of Translation

The translation process as follows:

Source language   Receptor language

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  ┌─────────────────────────┐              ╱╲
  │   Text to be translation│            ╱    ╲
  └─────────────────────────┘          ╱        ╲
              │                      ╱  Translating ╲
  ┌─────────────────────────┐      ┌─────────────────────────┐
  │   Discover of meaning   │      │  Re-express the meaning │
  └─────────────────────────┘      └─────────────────────────┘
              │            ╭──────────╮            │
              └────────────│  Meaning │────────────┘
                           ╰──────────╯
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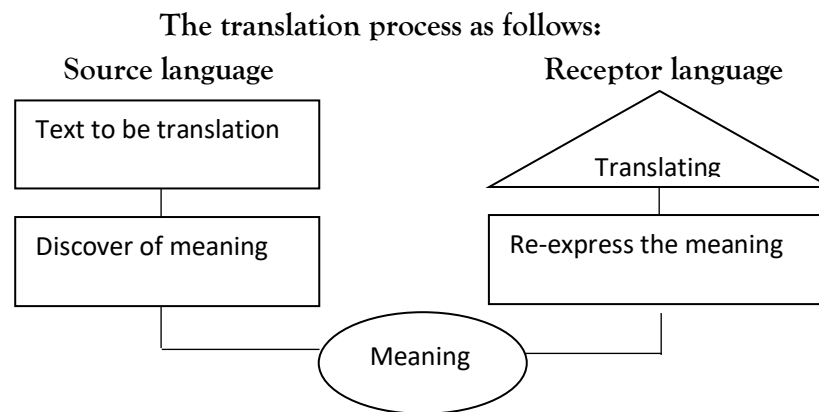
Fig. 1. Translation Process by Larson (1984)

The forms of the text to be translated and the consequence of translation are shown in the diagrams by the distinct shape between square and triangle. Describe that the forms of the source language can be transformed in the translation text into suitable forms of the receiving language for the purpose of achieving an idiomatic translation.

Translation evaluation

Accuracy is a concept used for translation assessment. It is intended to imply equivalence between the two documents. In both texts, the notion of equivalence applies to the similarity of substance (Nababan et al., 2012).

Acceptability is a target-reader approach where a translation meets the standards of the language and culture of the target. It is possible due to the way the text express is opposite of structure, norm and culture of the target text. Nida states that there is a field of communication method that means natural: a natural rendering should suit the entire language and culture of the receptor, the particular message meaning, and the audience of the receptor language (Nida, 1964).

Factor Influence Difficult Translation

According to Nida and Taber (1982): Several factors are crucial to the translation process, and if these factors do not consist systematically, no description of translation can claim to be thorough. Translation, which involves linguistic and non-linguistic influences, is a complex task.

Linguistic factors: Linguistic considerations have a direct and critical impact on the translation process. Each of the phonological, lexical, syntactic and textual linguistic factors can interfere with translation. It can safely be concluded that interlingual differences are a primary source of difficult translation.

Non-Linguistic Factor: Information in the fields of philosophy, culture, history, social policy, chemistry, science, technology, biology, medicine, agriculture and economics.

Translating research to close the cultural divide between the world and make it possible for various linguistic groups to interact.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This research applied a descriptive quantitative method, where the data was collect some references from many research and used a narrative test as the test about translating the narrative test from Indonesian into English. It aimed to describe the translation and find the factor influence difficult students' translation encountered by the fifth-semester students in Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar.

Research Instrument

a. The test is a query or exercise view and another method uses Arikunto (2013) to evaluate the skill intelligence, skill capacity, or talent that person Arikunto had. The research will use a written translation test as the instrument to collect the data. Written translation tests aim to examine the ability to translate the paragraph of Indonesian into English Text, the text will narrative text that is taken from the Education Journal.

b. The questionnaire was the number of written questions should be the answer or complete by respondent Sugiono (2003). The analysis will help the method in the form of a close questionnaire on what affects the difficult translation capacity of students by the students and the questionnaire used to get the result of the translation of difficult students. The questionnaire portion consisted of 10 items. It gathers information about the factor that affects the complexity of the translation capacity of students, which focuses on two factors: Five items would be linguistic variables, and five items would be non-linguistic variables. Students will answer the questions in this item by selecting four categories: S (Strongly Agree), A (Agree), D (Disagree), and SD (Strongly Disagree).

Data Collection

For the data collect, the researcher was used test and give questionnaire as the instrument. In gathering the data, the researcher used the following procedures:

1. The research was given the test to students' the sample of the research.
2. The research given questionnaire to the students about the factors that influence difficult the students translation.
3. The research check translation by the students, and compare the translation test and result of questionnaire obtains from students'.
4. The research was given conclusions from the result of the data obtain from students'.

Data analysis

a. Test

Collect the students answer sheets and give score by analyzing the answer. Maximum score for each question is 5. In scoring, the research following the criteria:

Table 1. Criteria of Accuracy

Criteria	Score
Accurate and clear meaning, without any omission addition or changes meaning.	5
Correct meaning with minimum omission, addition or changes meaning.	4
Unclear meaning with omission and edition	3
Unsuitable meaning with omission, addition or changes meaning	2
Different meaning, ambiguous	1

Table 2. Criteria of Acceptability

Criteria	Score
Natural form, appropriate word, none of grammatical error, read natural.	5
Minimum inappropriate word or unnatural word, and any grammatical error.	4
Inappropriate word, minimum unnatural word, and any grammatical error.	3
In appropriate, minimum, natural word, and any grammatical error.	2
In appropriate, unnatural word, and any grammatical error.	1

(Nababan,2012)

b. Questioner

The questionnaire data that collected was analyzed through the following steps: Calculating the percentage of the students' questionnaire, the researcher applied this formula: $p = \frac{F}{N} X\ 100$

P: percentage of questionnaire.

F: Number of frequency.

N: Number of students.

(Sugiono, 2012).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

a. Test

Table 3. The comparison of Accuracy and Acceptability score

Students			
No	Score	Accurate	Acceptable
1	100	11	5
2.	80	11	6
3	60	15	5
4	40	0	21
5	20	-	-
Total		37	37

Table 4. The students mean score

Mean score	
Accuracy	Acceptability
77,83	57,29

b. Questionnaire

Table 5. The analysis difficulty Translation

Percentage	
Linguistic Factor	Non-Linguistic Factor
51%	54%

DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis essay test showed that the students they more easy in translating test Indonesian text into English by accurate than acceptability. It related Sultan (2018) on his thesis entitle "The students' ability to translation the Indonesian text into English". In finding of his research was dominate percentage of students ability in translating Indonesian into English in narrative text.

Furthermore, The students argued that in analysis text they are felt not really difficult in translating words through acceptability than accuracy. The previous finding research showed that Purwanti (2018) on the study entitles "An analysis students' ability in translating business term from English into Bahasa Indonesia". The finding of the research was excellent in translating English to Indonesian. The data from questionnaire showed that mostly students' perceived that they are agree to was felt difficulties in translating Indonesia to English. The previous finding research showed that Darmawati (2015) in her journal with the title, The difficulties in translating Indonesian into English and English into Indonesian, the paper evaluates and state that the research was some difficulties in translating could not be denied include the English structure mistake.

In addition, The data from questionnaire showed that mostly students' perceived that there was difficulty linguistic factor where was make them to felt difficulties to find the meaning of the world. The previous finding research showed that Nida and Taber (1982) In

their research state that difficult to understanding the meaning of word that not find in the dictionary. Based on the questionnaire showed that students' perceived that there was difficulty non-linguistic factor where was make them to felt difficulty to translating words related to ideology. The previous finding research showed that Burdah (2004) the paper evaluates and state that non-linguistic problem involves social politic, culture, history and ideology and one of the resulted his research that the difficulty of non-linguistic factor was the difficulties to arrange the text in target language.

After that the data analysis results in the difficulties of students in interpreting narrative text divided into 2 factors: linguistic and non-linguistic factors. In general, the researcher found that in the linguistic and non-linguistic variables, the students faced more difficulties. They were accepted by the data review on the basis of the percentages between the two factors, showing that the students had the highest percentage of student problems with a linguistic factor of 51 percent, with a percentage of 54 percent for non-linguistic factor difficulties. In general, based on the previous result, the study of the difficulties of students in interpreting narrative text between the linguistic factor and the non-linguistic factor showed that the non-linguistic factor was the greatest difficulty than the linguistic factor.

CONCLUSION

After conducting the research and doing data analysis, the researcher derived conclusion in this three following points: Based on table 4.2 or the Frequency Accuracy and Acceptability table, it shows that out of 37 students for column accuracy, 22 students get 80-100 scores in the excellent category with a percentage of 60%, while the other 15 students get good categories with a score of 60-79. Meanwhile for acceptability column, there are 11 students get a percentage of 30% with excellent category and the score is 80-100 while there are 5 students for good category with a percentage of 13%, the last 21 students get a poor category with a score that gets 0- 49 with a percentage of 56%. So I this table there are no students who get a score of 50-59 with category fire. The researcher conclude that the students has still low to translation a text from Indonesian into English especially Narrative Text.

It was found that the fifth semester of English Education at Universitas Muhammadiyah of Makassar had little narrative text translation that was more influenced by the linguistic and non-linguistic factors of difficult students. For the linguistic factor, the difficulties of the students in finding the significance of the world's prominent factors that caused the students to have difficulty translating the text with the highest percentage was 51 percent and the non-linguistic factors also contributed to the difficulties in translation that the students encountered, in particular, with difficulties in translating.

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