An Analysis of Students' Translation Quality in Translating Education-Related Public Notice

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Abstract
The objective of this research are to find out the translation quality of students in translating notice and to find out the most difficult notice faced by students in term of accuracy from bahasa Indonesia into English. This study analyzed the translation quality of students from the quality aspects of accuracy, finding equivalence, translation skill, text function, and grammar & style. The data of this research was 15 notices collected from several schools in Padang. This research was conducted by using descriptive research and using translation test as an instrument collected from 40 students who have taken Indonesian-English Translation course in January-June 2020 of English department, Universitas Negeri Padang. To gain the trustworthiness of the research, this research applies the validator and the raters. The result shows that translation quality of students in translating notices was 70 in almost completely successful level. Furthermore, there were three notices which most difficult to translate by students in terms of accuracy.

INTRODUCTION

Translation becomes a primary necessity for students who learn English as a foreign language. The important thing in translation that we have to know is the fact that every language has its own system, structure, and rule. One of the key points to produce a good translation involves good grammatical structure so that the translated text does not sound like a translation (see Farahzad, 1992; Khanmohammad & Osanloo, 2009; Rosa, 2017; Sofyan & Tarigan, 2019; 2020). It means that in translating a text, a translator must have good grammatical competencies.

Based on the preliminary observation, many English Department students in Universitas Negeri Padang said that translation is not an easy activity, because to translate well, one has to be smart and has much knowledge of translation. One of the difficulties in translation, most of them is confused about translating the message from the SL into the TL accurately. Besides, there is no provided yet syllabus or material in Indonesian-English Translation subject about the public notice. Furthermore, translation quality especially in translating public notice is also required.

In Indonesia, English public notices aim to convey important information to readers in two languages. Notices are usually written clearly in large print to make it easier for people to read from a distance. Considering the importance of notice, translating public notice can be one of the promising fields for translators because it is important to translate notice accurately. This has encouraged many researchers to conduct studies on the translation of public notices (e.g. Ardi, 2002; Ko, 2010; Baihaqi & Oktaviani, 2019). In addition, school will need the ability of the English teacher to have the education-related public notice. Thus, as the future teacher, English education students need to have the ability of translating notice.

Notice is the announcement that contains information about an event. There are four types of notices; they are command, caution, information, and prohibition. This kind of written communication is still used by many people and institution to deliver message today. Notice is interesting to be studied because today there are many school provide education-notice such as information and motivation to the students while doing something. For example, is *Buku adalah jendela dunia* (Book is the window of the world). This is one kind of education-notice in Padang school. Another example is about environment care around school *Awali hari dengan menciptakan lingkungan bersih* (Start your day by clean environment).

Translation of notice requires appropriate strategies to convey the information from the source language to the target language effectively. According to Ardi (2002) in his research entitled *"Analysis of Students Ability in Translating Indonesian Notices into English",* he found that students' ability in translating Indonesian notices into English was still relatively good but there must be several correction and improvements. As a result, notice is also recommended as one of material in the subject of Translation at English Department of Universitas Negeri Padang.

Therefore, the researcher wants to see the translation quality of students in translating education notices from bahasa Indonesia into English, like it is already stated in the background of the problem. The researcher wants to know what the most difficult notice faced by students in terms of accuracy in translating education-related public notices from bahasa Indonesia into English.

METHOD

1. Research Design

This research conducted by using descriptive research. These theories supported the researcher in this research because the researcher analyzed how students' translation quality in translating education notices from bahasa Indonesia into English.

2. Population and Sample

a. Population

The population of this research was conducted at the English Department of Universitas Negeri Padang in January-June 2020 who already learned Indonesian-English Translation as their elective course. There were two classes of Indonesian-English Translation: Class A that was taught by Dr. Rusdi Noor Rosa, S.S, M.Hum and Class B that was taught by Dr. Havid Ardi, S.Pd, M.Hum. Class A was composed of 40 students and class B was composed of 39 students. Thus, the total number of the population was 79 students.

b. Sample

The researcher used Class A as the sampling class. The number of students in this class was 40 students that represented the two classes. The type of the sampling in this research was cluster random sampling.

3. Data and Source of Data

The research was conducted at English department of Universitas Negeri Padang who has taken an Indonesian-English Translation class in January – June 2020. The data of this research was a translation test about translating fifteen education notices from bahasa Indonesia into English. The main data obtained from this study was students' translation quality test. This data was obtained from the students' translation test in translating education notices from bahasa Indonesia into English done by forty students.

4. Instrumentation

In this research, the researcher used a test as instrument of public notice related education from bahasa Indonesia to English. The test was fifteen notices with three topics where each topic divided into five notices. Those topics were about knowledge, communication, and go green taken from several schools in Padang.

In giving the test, there are two aspects should be concerned, they are validity and reliability.

a. Validity

The validity of this test was only a translation test that was used to measure the students' translation quality and difficulties notice in term of accuracy faced by students in translating education notice from bahasa Indonesia into English. Furthermore, the test instrument was validated by an English lecturer, Leni Marlina, S.S., M.A.

One of the subordinate form of validity is content validity. According to Gay et al., (2009), content validity is the degree of the test items represents measurement in the perspective of the content area. So, in administering the test,

the validity of the content could be seen by using fifteen notices that taken from several schools in Padang.

b. Reliability

Reliability testing in this study involves a rater or expert. The researcher used inter-rater reliability, because it is trustworthy. Brown & Abeywickrama (2010) suggested that inter-rater is needed to rate a test in order to avoid human error, subjectivity and presupposition in the scoring process.

There were three raters in this research; they were English Department lecturer of UNP, English lecturer of Bung Hatta University, and the researcher. Then, the researcher used an analytic scoring rubric of five quality aspects to assess the students' translation quality in translating notice from bahasa Indonesia into English. According to Hughes (2003), an analytic scoring provides scores for every item or aspect in a test so that it intended to enhance the scoring to be more reliable.

5. Technique of Data Collection

The techniques of collecting the data in this research considered to the purpose of the research.
   a. Finding notices about education notice in several schools in Padang. There were SMPN 25 Padang, SMPN 29 Padang, and SMAN 3 Padang.
   b. Capturing the notice that contains about education-related public notice in Padang schools. Digital camera was needed in this step. It was functioned to capture the pictures of the education notice.
   c. Identifying fifteen notices and filling in the Google Form
   d. Contacting all of the students in class A in order to ask them to do the translation test through Google Form.
   e. Sharing the link to the students https://forms.gle/y5R7nZMi23WkLtgRA. The test was 60 minutes using the formLimitter application to translate 15education notices from bahasa Indonesia into English.
   f. Getting the translated notices per students as the data collection to find out their quality in translating notices. It takes 20 days to collecting the test.

6. Technique of Data Analysis

The data analyzed based on quality aspects in assessing translating notice adapted from Sofyan and Tarigan (2018), see appendix 2. Then, the researcher categorized into the translation quality level to describe the results of the students' translation quality assessment. The rating scale was categorized from level 5 (successful), 4 (almost completely successful, 3 (adequate), 2 (inadequate), 1 (totally inadequate).

Level	Degree of Task Completion	Mark
Level 5	Successful	81-100
Level 4	Almost Completely Successful	61-80
Level 3	Adequate	51-60
Level 2	Inadequate	31-50
Level 1	Totally Inadequate	11-30

Adapted from Waddington's TQA Model

To find out the percentage scores of each student, the formula suggested by Arikunto (2006) was used.

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Where:
P: Percentage of the data
f: Frequency of the students
n: Total number of the students

Then, the researcher described the percentage of the students' translation quality level whether they got 5 (successful), 4 (almost completely successful), 3 (adequate), 2 (inadequate), or 1 (totally inadequate).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Research Finding

The data obtained from several schools in Padang about translation test of education notice from bahasa Indonesia into English that has done by forty students. The data was analyzed by using the elements of rubric in assessing translating notice adapted from Sofyan and Tarigan (2019, 2020). Then the results of the translation were categorized into the translation quality level developed in Waddington's TQA Model.

Level	Degree of Task Completion	Mark	Number of Students	Percentage
Level 5	Successful	81-100	0	0%
Level 4	Almost Completely Successful	61-80	38	95%
Level 3	Adequate	51-60	1	2,5%
Level 2	Inadequate	31-50	1	2,5%
Level 1	Totally Inadequate	11-30	0	0%
Total			40	100%

Table 4.8 Translation Quality Level of Students in Translating Notices

The data were analyzed from forty students of English department of Universitas Negeri Padang. The students were asked to translate 15 notices from bahasa Indonesia into English. Based on the table 4.8, there were three levels of translation quality in translating notices from bahasa Indonesia into English. The finding showed that there were 38 students with a percentage 95% in Almost Completely Successful level. There was also 1 student with the percentage 2,5% as Adequate level and another one as Inadequate level.

Discussion

Based on the finding of this research the students' translation quality in translating education notices from bahasa Indonesia into English was 70 as Almost Completely Successful. There are 38 students in Almost Completely Successful level,

1 student in Adequate level and 1other student in Inadequate level. It was indicated that students' translation quality in translating notices had no one (0%) in successful level, 38 students (95%) in almost completely successful, 1 student (2,5%) in adequate level, 1 student (2,5%) as inadequate level, and no one (0%) as totally inadequate level.

The findings show that the students have not yet been able to convey the meaning of Indonesian education-related public notices into English. In other words, following the statement of Rosa, Amri, and Zainil (2020) who argue that translation activity should be able to reproduce a text in a target language that fully represents the meaning contained in its source text. Meanwhile, public notices contain valuable information that needs to be understood by their readers, so translation plays a very important role in providing information to foreign readers (Rahesa & Rosa, 2020).

The finding of this research had different result from Yola, etc. (2015) found (1) the quality scores of accuracy were 47% accurate, 48% less accurate and 5% inaccurate. (2) the quality scores of readability were 62% readable, 37% less readable, and 1% unreadable, (3) the quality scores of acceptability were 64% acceptable, 34% less acceptable, and 2% unacceptable. It showed that participants'translation quality is fair and not bad. However, the findings of this research were categorized into translation quality level by analyzed using five quality aspects.

The other research was conducted by Siregar (2016), she found translation quality based on three aspects: Accuracy, Acceptability, and Readability as the translation accuracy (86.51%), acceptability (94.19%), and readability (95.58%). However, in this research present translation quality analyze based on five quality aspects: accuracy, meaning equivalence, translation skill, text function, and grammar & style. Then the researcher categorized into translation quality level.

Furthermore, Sofyan and Tarigan (2019) in their finding, the quality of professional translators were divided into two categories that are successful and almost completely successful. There were 15 participants. The quality of the translated text in level 4 and level 5 that is 11 participants in level 4 and 4 participants in level 5. Thus, the translation quality of professional translators was quite satisfactory. Whereas in this research found three levels, 38 students in almost completely successful in level 4, 1 student in adequate level 3, and 1 student inadequate in level 2.

Moreover, the students' difficulties in translating of this research also had different result from Munawwarah (2016), she found that there were some difficulties faced by students' such as some words are difficult to understand, hard to find equivalent words, one word posses many different meaning, ambiguity, cultural aspects, etc. She was used an interview to know the difficulties faced by students. However, this research used the data of translated notices made by students to figure out the notices which most difficult to translate by students in term of accuracy.

The finding by Hasibuan (2019) about students' difficulties in translating narrative text, she found students had difficult in grammar, lack of vocabulary, and difficult to arranged words into good sentence. She used translation test to collect the data. To analyze the data, she used trustworthiness in triangulation technique. Similar with this research, in this research also used translation test to find out the difficult notice faced by students.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings in chapter IV, there are several conclusions that can be drawn. First, translation quality of students in translating notices from bahasa Indonesia into English was in almost completely successful level. The results of the translated notices were assessed using five quality aspects. Then the results were then categorized into translation quality level. For accuracy, a student who got the higher

score was 24. Three students who got medium score were 21 and one student who got lower score was 10. For finding equivalence, a student who got the higher score was 19. There were four students who got 15 in medium score and one student got lower score was 8. For translation skill, a student got the higher score was 16. There were six students who got 15 in medium score and one student got lower score was 8. For text function, a student got the higher score was 12. There were four students who got 11 in medium score and one student got lower score was 6. For grammar & style, a student got the higher score was 8. There were three students who got 7 in medium score and one student got lower score was 5.

Second, there were three notices which most difficult to translate by students in term of accuracy. The number were notice 5, notice 9, and notice 15. There were eight students were difficult to answer notice 5, fifteen students were difficult to answer notice 9, and nine students were difficult to answer notice 15. In general, the translated notices caused by the ideas are poorly expressed in understanding the source language to convey meaning to the target language.

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