



## An Analysis of Students' Translation Quality in Translating Hortatory Exposition Text

Vivi Nopila Sari<sup>1</sup>, Rusdi Noor Rosa<sup>2</sup>

English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Padang

Correspondence Email : [vivinopilasari@gmail.com](mailto:vivinopilasari@gmail.com)

### Article History

Submitted: 2021-08-29

Accepted: 2021-11-14

Published: 2021-11-14

### Keywords:

Translation , hortatory exposition text, quality, difficulty, Translation Quality Assessment (TQA)

### Abstract

*This research aims at finding out the translation quality and the difficulties faced by the third-year students of Universitas Negeri Padang in translating a hortatory exposition text. The data of this research were the translation quality and the difficulties faced in translating a hortatory exposition text entitled Bersama Atasi Covid-19. The data were collected by using a translation test and analyzed by using the TQA model by Sofyan and Tarigan (2019) and four components by Sari (2018). To gain the trustworthiness of the research, this research applies the validator and the raters. The finding shows that translation quality of students in translating hortatory text was 80 in almost completely successful level. There are 18 students (60%) categorized into successful level, 12 students (40%) in almost completely successful level, and no one (0%) inadequate, inadequate, and totally inadequate level. Furthermore, there were three thirteen mistakes found in the finding which grammatical structure is the most frequent mistake made by the students.*

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How to Cite: Sari, V. N., & Rosa, R. N. (2021). An Analysis of Students' Translation Quality in Translating Hortatory Exposition Text. *Journal of English Language Teaching*, 10. (3): pp. 507-519, DOI:

[10.24036/jelt.v10i3.114113](https://doi.org/10.24036/jelt.v10i3.114113)

## INTRODUCTION

In this globalization era, communication has become a crucial element and language takes an essential role in it. It is difficult for people to communicate with others from different countries due to the variation of languages. It requires people to master at least more than their mother tongue. For this reason, most countries use English as a global language. Unfortunately, there are still people in several countries who cannot use and understand English well. Based on this problem, translation is considered as an important activity to connect the two different languages by contributing source language into target language.

Translation involves two different languages with different cultural backgrounds, such as English and Bahasa Indonesia (Rupiah & Hartono, 2017). Along with that, Nugroho (2007) adds that the varieties of the system of rules in each language have role for the translators in making decision process.

Furthermore, a translator has to be precise in deciding the meaning, because a single word may have more than one sense other than its primary meaning. These meanings are known as secondary meanings or secondary senses. The primary sense (or primary meaning) is the meaning of a word when it stands alone (Larson, 1984). For instance, the word “catch” means to stop and hold something moving, especially in the hands (Hornby, 2010); while in the context of plane or train as in he tried to catch the train, the word catch has nothing to do with stopping something moving, especially in the hands. In that context, catch means to be in time.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that it is not easy to be a good translator. In transferring the message of source language text into the target language text, a translator must convey the meaning of original text, and also a good translation should be clear and understandable. A good translation means a quality translation (which is the objective of every translation practice).

Research about the quality of translation has been conducted by some researchers. Kamil (2014) conducted ‘An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation Quality on Twitter Web Pages’. The focus of this research was to investigate what pages which are often visited by the students and their responses towards the quality of the translation of the Indonesian translated version of Twitter Web pages. The data were gained through an interview towards selected English students majoring translation. In addition, Nisak (2016) analyzed the quality of six translation titles which have the similar characteristics of the structures. She used Nababan’s model in assessing the quality of the translation.

Another research was conducted by Sofyan & Tarigan (2019) ‘Developing a Holistic Model of Translation Quality Assessment’. The research was conducted to get the qualitative data concerning the application of previous models of TQA. The research results were then used as the basis of developing the new TQA model. The further research, Sari & Rosa (2021) analyzed translation quality in translating education-related public notice. She analyzed the translation quality and the most difficult notice faced by students in term of accuracy from *Bahasa Indonesia* into English.

From the previous studies above, it can be seen that the previous studies have similarity with the current research. All of those studies analyzed the quality of translation. The comparison is in the text to be analyzed and the participants. The current research will be entitled ‘An Analysis of the Quality of Indonesian-English Hortatory Text Translation by Third Year Students of Universitas Negeri Padang’. This research is not only aimed to analyze the quality of translation but also to find out the difficulties faced in it. The researcher will use the TQA model developed by Sofyan and Tarigan (2019) which prioritizes accuracy as the aspect of quality realized through good translation and linguistic skills. There are five translation quality aspects: (i) accuracy; (ii) meaning equivalence; (iii) translation skill; (iv) text function; and, (v) grammar and style.

## **METHOD**

### ***Research Design***

This research is a descriptive research. As claimed by Gay (2012), descriptive research is a scientific research that describes events, phenomena or fact dealing with

a certain area or population. These theories supported the researcher in this research because the researcher analyzed how the quality of Hortatory exposition text translation from *Bahasa Indonesia* into English by the third year students of English department of UNP.

### **Data and Data Source**

The data of this research were the translation quality and the difficulties faced by third year students of Universitas Negeri Padang in translating a hortatory exposition text entitled *Bersama Atasi Covid-19*. Then, the data were analyzed by using TQA model by Sofyan and Tarigan (2019), and four components by Sari (2018). Data source of this research were the translated texts that were done by third year students of Universitas Negeri Padang.

### **Population and Sample**

A population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristic (Creswell 2012). The population of this research is English Department students in third semester taking translation course in 2021. There are two classes with 30 students for each class.

“A sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population” (Creswell 2012). The sample of this research is Class A that consists of 30 students. The researcher used cluster random sampling technique. Sedgwick (2014) stated that cluster random sampling involves obtaining a random sample of cluster from the population, with all members of each selected cluster invited to participate.

### **Instrumentation**

In this research, the researcher uses translation test as an instrument. The students were required to translate a hortatory text entitled *Bersama Atasi Covid-19*. The test was around 60 minutes. The test was validated by one of English lecturers of English Departement of UNP. Then, in assessing the quality of the translation, the researcher used TQA model by Sofyan and Tarigan (2019).

### **Validity and Reliability**

It is important to check the validity of the instrument before giving the test to the sample. According Brown (1996), validity is the degree to which a test measures what it claims, or purports, to be. The validity of this research was on the translation test that was used to measure the quality of the students' translation and to find out the difficulties faced by the students in doing the translation. The instrument was validated by an English lecturer, Lafziatul Hilmi, M.Pd.

Furthermore, reliability of the instrument is needed to make sure that the instrument can be consistent if used in other time. Therefore, the instrument as the test is reliable (Yaqin, 2015). Psychologists consider three types of consistency: over time (test-retest reliability), across items (internal consistency), and across different researchers (inter-rater reliability).

In this research, reliability testing involves a rater or an expert. The researcher used inter-rater reliability because it is trustworthy. According to McHugh (2012),

measurement of the extent to which data collectors (raters) assign the same score to the same variable is called inter-rater reliability. There were three raters in this research; they were English lecturer of Universitas Negeri Padang, English lecturer of Universitas Sumatera Utara, and the researcher.

In order to have the final score of students' translation, the researcher calculated the score, as proposed by Arikunto (2006):

$$Kk = \frac{N1 + N2 + N3}{3}$$

Kk = Total score

N1 = Score of Rater 1

N2 = Score of Rater 2

N3 = Score of Rater 3

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### *Research Finding*

#### 1. *Quality of Translation of Hortatory Text Made by Students*

Based on the results of the students' translation quality level done by thirty students, there were two level of translation: 18 students in successful level and 12 students in almost completely successful level, as seen in the table below:

Level	Degree of Task Completion	Mark	Number of Students	Percentage
Level 5	Successful	81-100	18	60 %
Level 4	Almost Completely Successful	61-80	12	40%
Level 3	Adequate	51-60	0	0%
Level 2	Inadequate	31-50	0	0%
Level 1	Totally Inadequate	11-30	0	0%
<b>Total</b>			30	100%

#### a. Accuracy (AC)

Accuracy in translation refers to in which a translation has same meaning with its original (Rinaldo, 2020). In this research, accuracy contributes 30% of translation quality. This means the highest score for accuracy is 30, when the students conveyed the original message of the ST to the TT without any omission or addition. Moreover, any additional description is necessary as a guidance of filling the score range between 25 and 30. So, when omissions or additions of information are found in the TT, the highest score of accuracy will be 24. On the other hand, the low score with the range 1-6 indicates that the students had severe problems in understanding the source text. This can influence the original message of the source text being conveyed to the target text.

From the result of the students' translation, there are 5 students who got higher score 25 from three raters. They are Student 15, Student 20, Student 21, Student 28, and Student 29. It means the original message has been almost completely conveyed

to target language readers without omissions and additions. One of the examples can be seen in the first sentence of paragraph 1, as follow:

ST : Pemerintah resmi mengumumkan dua kasus warga Indonesia asal Depok, Jawa Barat, terinfeksi virus korona baru Covid-19.

TT : The government officially announced two cases of Indonesian from Depok, West Java, infected with the new corona virus Covid-19.

Another example is from the sentence on paragraph 3. All raters agreed that the translation done by these 5 students was 25 which has no identifiable problems of ST comprehension.

ST : Pengumuman Presiden yang didampingi Menteri Kesehatan Terawan Agus Putranto, Menteri Sekretaris Negara Pratikno, dan Sekretaris Kabinet Pramono Anung menepis kecurigaan masyarakat internasional bahwa Indonesia menyembunyikan kasus Covid-19.

TT : The announcement by the President who was accompanied by Minister of Health Terawan Agus Putranto, Minister of State Secretary Pratikno, and Cabinet Secretary Pramono Anung dismissed suspicions of the international community that Indonesia was hiding the Covid-19 case.

The translation above demonstrates the students' creative solution to the translation problems. They are able to convey the original message that "the announcement dismissed the suspicions" and "the president was accompanied by the Minister".

Moreover, the student who got medium score of accuracy was student 23. She got score 22 in average. There were specialized vocabulary problems without any influence on TL readers' understanding. The example can be seen as below:

ST : Dua warga Indonesia terinfeksi Covid-19 setelah melakukan kontak dengan warga negara Jepang yang terdeteksi terinfeksi virus korona setelah meninggalkan Indonesia dan tiba di Malaysia.

TT : Two Indonesians were infected with COVID-19 after coming into contact with a Japanese who tested positive after leaving Indonesia and arriving in Malaysia.

From the sentence above, The predicate "melakukan kontak" is translated into "coming into" which is not accurate in the TT. In order to be comprehensive equivalent, the TT should be translated into "having contact" or "making contact".

Furthermore, Student 4 got the lowest score 20 in the term of accuracy. The translation done demonstrated several inaccuracies with no influence on TL readers' understanding, and there are some partial omissions.

ST : Pemerintah resmi mengumumkan dua kasus warga Indonesia asal Depok, Jawa Barat, terinfeksi virus korona baru Covid-19.

TT : The government announced two cases of Indonesian from Depok, West Java, infected with the new corona virus Covid-19.

Student 4 omitted the meaning "resmi" found in ST. It means that the information has not been conveyed completely. The sentence should have "officially" to emphasize the action of the predicate "announced". Moreover, she also made an error in the sentence of paragraph 3.

ST : Pengumuman Presiden yang didampingi Menteri Kesehatan Terawan Agus Putranto, Menteri Sekretaris Negara Pratikno, dan Sekretaris Kabinet Pramono

Anung menepis kecurigaan masyarakat internasional bahwa Indonesia menyembunyikan kasus Covid-19.

TT : The announcement from the president accompanied with the Minister of Health Terawan Agus Putranto, the Minister Secretary of State Pratikno, and Secretary of the Cabinet Pramono Anung dismissed the suspicions people internationally that Indonesia conceals cases Covid-19.

The translation above shows that “the announcement” was accompanied. Meanwhile, the original message of the source text is that “the president” was accompanied. Also, the ST “kecurigaan masyarakat” is translated into “suspicions people”. The idea conveyed is not the same. Therefore, the accurate sentence should be “The announcement by the President who was accompanied by Minister of Health Terawan Agus Putranto, Minister of State Secretary Pratikno, and Cabinet Secretary Pramono Anung refutes the international community’s suspicions that Indonesia was hiding the Covid-19 case”.

b. Finding Equivalence (FE)

Finding equivalence or meaning equivalence realized in understandable lexical and syntactical elements determines 25% of translation quality. This means the score with the range 20-21 indicates that the students had already translated the source text including the lexical and syntactical elements to the target text. However, the low score means the students had not used appropriate vocabularies and structures which seriously influence the meaning of the original text.

From the result of the students’ translation, there are 4 students with the higher score 22 in term of finding equivalence. They were Student 20, Student 21, Student 28, and Student 29. It means almost all lexical and syntactic elements have been understood. One example can be seen as below:

ST : Dua warga Indonesia terinfeksi Covid-19 setelah melakukan kontak dengan warga negara Jepang yang terdeteksi terinfeksi virus korona setelah meninggalkan Indonesia dan tiba di Malaysia.

TT : Two Indonesians were infected with COVID-19 after making contact with a Japanese who tested positive after leaving Indonesia and arriving in Malaysia.

Then, Student 23 got medium score from three raters. She got score 19 in average. It is found there were few specialized vocabularies with unsuitable equivalents. The example can be seen bellow:

ST : Dua warga Indonesia terinfeksi Covid-19 setelah melakukan kontak dengan warga negara Jepang yang terdeteksi terinfeksi virus korona setelah meninggalkan Indonesia dan tiba di Malaysia.

TT : Two Indonesians were infected with COVID-19 after coming into contact with a Japanese who tested positive after leaving Indonesia and arriving in Malaysia.

For the translation done in paragraph 3, the students got score 19 because the TT “coming into contact” as the equivalent of “melakukan kontak” is unsuitable. The sentence should be translated into “Two Indonesian citizens were infected with Covid-19 after having contact with a Japanese citizen who was detected as infected with the corona virus after leaving Indonesia and arriving in Malaysia.”

Besides, the student who got the lowest score of this aspect was Student 4 with the average score 14. There is some evidence of plausible attempts to work around difficulties of finding equivalents.

ST : Kepanikan terlihat dari meningkatnya permintaan masker penutup hidung dan mulut serta cairan beralkohol pembersih tangan.

TT : The panic seen from the increasing demand for masks to cover the nose and mouth as well as liquid alcoholic cleaning hands.

ST : Presiden Joko Widodo telah menegaskan kesiapan pemerintah, antara lain, menyiapkan 100 rumah sakit...

TT : President Joko Widodo has affirmed the readiness of the government, among others, setting up a 100 homes sick...

The TT “liquid alcoholic cleaning hands” as the equivalent of “cairan beralkohol pembersih tangan” and “home sick” as the equivalent of “rumah sakit” is not the correct equivalent. The correct translation should be “alcoholic hand sanitizers” as the equivalent of “cairan beralkohol pembersih tangan” and “hospital” as the equivalent of “rumah sakit”

### c. Translation Skill (TS)

Translation skill is the ability to find good solution to translation problem. In this research, translation skill determines 20% of translation quality. The range score 17-20 implies that the students had been skillful in using resource material. The translation does not contain any errors in terms of its terminology and lexicogrammatical features. Then, the low score indicates that the students were not able to identify and/or overcome translation problems, and the original message could not be understood.

From the results of students' translation, there were 5 students who got the highest score 18 of translation skill. They were Student 5, Student 22, Student 24, Student 26, and Student 28. The translation done demonstrated her ability and creativity in finding solutions to translation problems. The translator shows skillful use of resource materials. One example can be seen below:

ST : Warga di beberapa tempat dilaporkan memborong bahan pokok di toko swalayan.

TT : In some places, residents are reported to have bought all the basic necessities at supermarkets.

From the example above, the students got score 18 because the TT “bahan pokok” which can translated into “basic good”, “basic needs”, or “basic staple”, but the students decided to use “basic necessities” as the best equivalent.

ST : Lembaga legislatif kita harapkan dapat membantu pemerintah mencegah dampak negatif kekhawatiran masyarakat.

TT : We hope that the legislative body can help the government prevent the negative impact of public concerns.

Then, the students use “legislative body” as the best equivalent of “lembaga legislative”, while the others translated it into “legislature”, “legislature institution”, and “legislative institution”.

The student who got medium score for translation skill was Student 16. He got score 16 in average because he is consistent in identifying and overcoming translation problems. One example can be seen below:

ST :Juga langkah menelusuri riwayat kontak pasien kita harapkan akan dapat menenangkan masyarakat

TT : And we hope the step of tracing the patient's contact history will be able to calm the public.

From the translation above, it can be seen that Student 16 tried to find the best solution in finding the equivalent. He decided to make the sentence become active, whereas the other students made it in passive one.

Then, the Student 8 got the lowest score of translation skill. She got 14 in average because she few major errors and it was mostly the product of machine translation. The example can be seen below:

ST : Juga langkah menelusuri riwayat kontak pasien kita harapkan akan dapat menenangkan masyarakat

TT : Also step trace a history of contacts of patients we expect to be able to calm the public.

#### d. Text Function (TF)\

The text function refers to in which the TT successfully represents the text function or social function of the ST. In this research, the aspect of text function contributes 15% of translation quality. The highest score is given to the student who is creative and skillful to achieve the function of the ST. Furthermore, the low score shows that the TT is not corresponding to the ST function.

From the result of students' translation, the student who got the highest score for text function aspect was Student 6. She got 14 at average. It means the TT generally meets the text social function of the ST. One example can be seen as follow:

ST : Akan sangat baik apabila pemerintah dapat menjelaskan alasan hanya mengisolasi rumah tinggal kedua pasien dan tidak mengisolasi Kota Depok serta dampaknya pada pencegahan penularan virus.

ST : It would be better if the government could explain the reasons for only isolating the houses of the two patients and not isolating Depok City and its impact on preventing virus transmission.

The Student 20 got the highest score because her translation shows creative inventions and skillful solutions to achieve the function of the ST. Student 20 used the proper modality which influence the meaning of the sentence in a hortatory text as the ST.

The student who got medium score for text function was Student 6 who got 12 in average. There are some inventions to achieve the function of the ST.

ST : Kepanikan terlihat dari meningkatnya permintaan masker penutup hidung dan mulut serta cairan beralkohol pembersih tangan.

TT : The panic can be seen from the increasing demand for masks to cover nose and mouth as well as alcoholic hand sanitizers.



The translation done by Student 6 is scored 12 because it almost meets the function of the ST, but the modality used in the TT needs to be revised. The use of modality “can” in the TT implies different meaning with the ST which only states a proposition without any perception.

e. Grammar & TT Style (GS)

Grammatical correctness and stylistic acceptability facilitates the readability of the TT. Frequent errors will cause the TT difficult to be understood. In this research, grammar and TT style aspect contributes 10% of translation quality. This means that the highest score is 10, when the TT needs no improvement from grammatical and stylistic point of view. Then, the lowest score indicates that the TT grammar is inadequate which interferes greatly with the original message.

The student who got highest score of grammar and TT style was Student 20 with the score 9. It means the translation done almost has no grammatical errors. One of the examples done can be seen below:

ST: Akan sangat baik apabila pemerintah dapat menjelaskan alasan hanya mengisolasi rumah tinggal kedua pasien...

TT: It would be better if the government could explain the reasons for only isolating the houses of the two patients ...

Then, the medium score of this aspect was 8. There are some grammatical problems but with no influence on message. One example can be seen from the translation by Student 21

ST: Akan sangat baik apabila pemerintah dapat menjelaskan alasan hanya mengisolasi rumah tinggal kedua pasien...

TT: Would be better if the government could explain the reasons for only isolating the houses of the two patients ...

The TT above is grammatically incorrect because the sentence is fragment. The sentence starts with the modal “would” and has no subject. This makes the TT sound unnatural.

The student who got the lowest score was Student 4 with the score 6. There are some grammatical problems which have negative effects on communication.

ST: Korban meninggal di seluruh dunia akibat Covid-19 sekitar 2 persen dari total kasus....

TT: The death toll worldwide due to Covid-19 around 2 percent of the total cases...

The translation done by Student 4 is grammatically incorrect because the TT misses its predicate. The Student 4 needs to add be “is” as the predicate of the sentence.

## 2. Translation Difficulties

After analyzing the quality of students' translation, the researcher analyzed the difficulties that are faced by the students by using four components by Sari (2018): word choice, grammatical structure, lexical equivalent, and accuracy & appropriateness.

a. Word Choice

1) ST: Warga di beberapa tempat dilaporkan memborong bahan pokok di toko swalayan.

TT: Residents in some places are reported to have bought ingredients staple at supermarkets.

The word choice “ingredients staple” as the equivalent of “bahan pokok” in the TT above is not appropriate. It should be translated into “basic necessities” or “groceries”, and the best equivalent of “memborong” should be “bought over”.

2) ST: Akan sangat baik apabila pemerintah dapat menjelaskan alasan...

TT: It would be perfect if the government could explain the reasons...

The chosen word “perfect” as the equivalent of “sangat baik” is incorrect. It can be translated into “better” as the best equivalent.

3) ST: Lembaga legislative

TT: Institution’s legislature

The best choice of word as the equivalent of “lembaga legislative” is “legislative body”

b. Grammatical Structure

1) ST: Dua warga Indonesia terinfeksi Covid-19 setelah melakukan kontak dengan warga negara Jepang

TT: Two citizens of Indonesia are infected by Covid-19 after did a contact with Japanese...

The TT “after did a contact” is grammatically incorrect because preposition “after” should be followed by Gerund. So, the TT should be translated into “after having contact”.

2) ST: Kepanikan terlihat dari meningkatnya permintaan masker penutup hidung dan mulut serta cairan beralkohol pembersih tangan.

TT: The panic seen from the increasing demand for mask to cover the nose and mouth as well as liquid alcoholic cleaning hands.

The TT above shows nonsensical grammatical usages and sounds unnatural. “The panic seen from the increasing demands...” misses the predicate. The TT should be translated into “The panic can be seen from the increasing demand for mask to cover the nose and mouth as well as liquid alcoholic cleaning hands.”

3) ST: Akan sangat baik apabila pemerintah dapat menjelaskan alasan hanya mengisolasi rumah tinggal kedua pasien...

TT: It would be better if the government could explained the reasons for only isolated the 2 patients

The TT “for only isolated” and “could explained” is grammatically incorrect. The preposition “for” should be followed by gerund, and the modal “could” should be followed by base verb. The correct one should be “It would be better if the government could explain the reasons for only isolating the 2 patients...”

4) ST: Korban meninggal di seluruh dunia akibat Covid-19 sekitar 2 persen dari total kasus

TT: The death toll worldwide due to Covid-19 around 2 percent of the total cases.

The TT above is grammatically incorrect, because it misses the predicate. The correct one should be “The death toll worldwide due to Covid-19 is around 2 percent of the total cases.”

5) ST : Hanya dengan kerja sama kita dapat keluar dari dampak negatif pada berbagai sudut kehidupan kita akibat wabah Covid-19.

TT : Only with cooperation can we get out of the negative impact on various corners of our lives due to the Covid-19 outbreak

The TT above is grammatically incorrect, because predicate of the sentence comes before the subject. The correct structure is that the predicate comes after the subject.

c. Lexical Equivalent

1) ST: Presiden Joko Widodo telah menegaskan kesiapan pemerintah, antara lain, menyiapkan 100 rumah sakit.

TT: President Joko Widodo has affirmed the readiness of the government, among others, setting up a 100 home sick.

The equivalent of “rumah sakit” is incorrect. The TT “home sick” has different meaning with the original meaning found in ST which actually means “hospital”.

2) ST: Ke depan, kita ingin Indonesia bukan hanya menemukan kasus warga yang terinfeksi...

TT: To the front, we want Indonesian not only find cases of residents who are infected ...

The TT “to the front” as the equivalent of “ke depan” in ST is incorrect, which has different meaning with the ST. The best equivalent of “ke depan” is “henceforth”.

d. Accuracy & Appropriateness.

1) ST : Pemerintah resmi mengumumkan dua kasus warga Indonesia asal Depok, Jawa Barat, terinfeksi virus korona baru Covid-19.

TT : The government announced two cases of Indonesian citizens from Depok, West Java, a new corona virus infected Covid-19.

The TT above omits the meaning “resmi” found in the ST. The correct one should be “The government officially announced two cases of Indonesian from Depok, West Java, infected with the new corona virus Covid-19.”

2) ST: Pengumuman Presiden yang didampingi Menteri Kesehatan...

TT: President’s announcement who was accompanied by the Minister of Health...

The translation above shows that the translator made an error in conveying the original message. The TT “President’s Announcements who was accompanied” shows that the announcement was accompanied; meanwhile, the ST message is that the president was accompanied. The TT should be translated into “The announcement by the President who was accompanied by Minister of Health...”.

3) ST: Juga langkah menelusuri riwayat kontak pasien kita diharapkan akan dapat menenangkan masyarakat

TT: Also step trace a history of contacts of patients we expect to be able to calm the public...

The TT demonstrates the translator's difficulty in identifying and/or overcoming translation problems. The sentences are translated using a literal technique, so it sounds unnatural. The TT should be translated into "It is also hoped that the step of tracing the patient's contact history would be able to calm the public."

#### Discussion

Based on the finding of this research, the students' translation quality in translating a hortatory text from bahasa Indonesia into English was 80 as Almost Completely Successful. There are 18 students (60%) categorized into successful level, 12 students (40%) in almost completely successful level, and no one (0%) in adequate, inadequate, and totally inadequate level.

The finding of this research had different result with Nisak (2016) which found 52% accurate translation, 40% less accurate translation, and 8% inaccurate translation. Next, the quality score of acceptability were 85% acceptable translation, 12% less acceptable translation, and 3% unacceptable translation. It shows that the participants' translation is fair and not bad. However, the finding of this research used five aspects in analyzing the quality of the translation.

Another research was conducted by Sari & Rosa (2021) found three level of students' translation quality in translating education notices from bahasa Indonesia into English. There are 38 students (95%) in Almost Completely Successful level, 1 student (2,5%) in adequate level, 1 student (2,5%) in inadequate level, and no one (0%) as totally inadequate level. Whereas in this research found two level of translation, that is successful and almost completely successful level.

Moreover Arono & Nadrah (2019) analyzed translation difficulties of sixth semester of English study program in State Institute of Islamic Studies of Bengkulu. The research collected the data by using questionnaire and interview. Besides, Sari & Rosa (2021) 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. However, in this research, the researcher used four components that are word choice, grammatical structure, lexical equivalent, and accuracy & appropriateness.

#### CONCLUSION

From all the analysis and the description above, the researcher can draw several inferences. First, there are two level of translation quality found in this research: successful and almost completely successful level. Second, in translating a hortatory text from Bahasa Indonesia into English, the students faced some difficulties in the term of word choice, grammatical structure, lexical equivalent, and accuracy & appropriateness.

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