



Translation Quality of Expressive Language in Poetry from English into Indonesian Made by English Department Students

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Article History

Accepted: 2023-08-29

Published: 2023-08-29

Abstract

This research aims at measuring students' Translation Quality of Expressive Language in Poetry from English into Indonesian Made by English Department Students of Universitas Negeri Padang. The qualitative research was used in this research. The population of this research was the sixth semester English Education students of Universitas Negeri Padang. There were 20 students selected as the sample through the purposive sampling method. Data were collected through a translation test. There were two raters involved in analyzing the quality of the translation result. Findings revealed that the translation quality produced by students are included as accurate with score 2.76, acceptable with score 2.66 and readable with score 2.73.

Keywords:

Poetry, Translation quality

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How to Cite: Syafitri, N. L., & Ardi, H. (2023). Translation Quality of Expressive Language in Poetry from English into Indonesian Made by English Department Students. *Journal of English Language Teaching*, 12. (3): pp. 968-975, DOI: [10.24036/jelt.v12i3.124821](https://doi.org/10.24036/jelt.v12i3.124821)

INTRODUCTION

One of the subjects that is crucial in the foreign language department, like English, is translation. Students translate materials from English into Indonesian and vice versa, as well as from English into Indonesian. If students cannot translate well, students can receive wrong information. A successful translation should adhere to the rules of the target tongue, convey the original message's meaning, and be simple to read.

Hatim & Munday (2004) assert that translation is a process that has an everyday impact on how we live. Translation, according to Newmark (1988), is the process of translating a text's meaning from one language into another. In order to complete a translation, instructions must always be given from the source language into the target language. He adds that translation is a kind of complex process and not just a one-way activity. We also have to pay attention between two languages that related to the linguistic at the time.

In English education, the quality of translation is one of the items that students need to understand. English students are well prepared to serve as translators, hence

study on translation quality is necessary to ascertain the standard of these students' translations.

There are several studies related to translation quality, which have been done by several researchers. The first research conducted by Munawwarah (2016), this research focuses on analysing the translation quality of students and the challenges in translating text from English to Indonesian. The second research conducted by Mustiana (2017), this research focuses on analysing students' quality in translating idiomatic expression from English into Indonesian. And the third research conducted by Sari (2021), this research focuses on analyse the quality of translation and also to find out the difficulties faced in it.

Translation quality assessment is a field of translation studies that has been rarely studied. During the translation process, we are often asked how the translation is considered eligible. Translation, according to Larson (1984: 3), is the process of changing the format of a message that has been sent in the source language in order to translate it into the target language. According to Larson, as long as the meaning is effectively conveyed to the target audience, it is acceptable to change the formal structure of the source language to conform to the formal structure requirements of the target language.

House (1997) states that translation theory is needed to assess the quality of translations. Different perspectives on translation lead to different conditions of translation quality and therefore different evaluation methods (p.1). He also says that including the term "quality" in translations is problematic when it comes to value judgments. It is difficult to "finally judge" the quality of translations that meet the criteria of objectivity (p.119). Translation Quality Assessment (TQA) retroactively assesses the value of translations and positively guarantees quality in the production of translations. In short, translators need to be aware of this when communicating meaning, ideas, and messages to their target audience. The text should be true in the TL, the sound natural to the intended audience, especially in terms of style, and be easy to understand. So therefore, proper evaluation is necessary to judge the quality of translation.

RESEARCH METHOD

The data in this study were analyzed using a qualitative research methodology. The qualitative research method is a research approach that is entirely based on the post-positivism ideology and is used to investigate naturalistic item settings with the researcher as the primary instrument. (Sugyono, 2013: 15). 20 students in the English department's sixth semester took part in this study. An English department lecturer at UNP gave his or her approval to the translation exam that was employed in this study. Then, the translation test was distributed to students via WhatsApp. After getting the translation result, the researcher categorized the quality produced by students based on theory Nababan (2012).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Following the collection of data through a test of poetry translation, the results of their translation are next examined by categorizing the quality of the translation using

Nababan theory (2012). The researcher found that students' quality in translating expressive language in poetry from English into Indonesian. There are accurate with score 2.76, acceptable with score 2.66 and readable with score 2.73. The following is the percentage table:

No Data	AVERAGE			
	Accuracy	Acceptability	Readability	Quality
1	2.86	2.76	2.83	2.82
2	2.90	2.76	2.93	2.86
3	2.40	2.31	2.38	2.36
4	2.71	2.64	2.69	2.68
5	2.52	2.43	2.48	2.48
6	2.60	2.55	2.62	2.59
7	2.74	2.50	2.62	2.62
8	2.74	2.71	2.74	2.73
9	2.38	2.24	2.24	2.29
10	2.86	2.81	2.88	2.85
11	2.71	2.60	2.67	2.66
12	2.83	2.71	2.81	2.78
13	2.88	2.83	2.88	2.86
14	2.83	2.69	2.76	2.76
15	2.74	2.60	2.69	2.68
16	2.86	2.83	2.86	2.85
17	2.88	2.69	2.79	2.79
18	2.90	2.90	2.95	2.92
19	2.93	2.81	2.93	2.89
20	2.90	2.76	2.86	2.84
Average	2.76	2.66	2.73	2.72

1. Accuracy

The degree of accuracy reflects how precisely the source and target language are rendered. After examining the ratings from rater researcher found that some students received accurate, almost accurate and inaccurate.

The first is accurate, a translation is categorized as accurate If the words' meanings, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences accurately translated into the target language, there wouldn't be a loss of meaning. The example of accurate translation can be seen in the translation made by student 16. The source text “The race of man is suffering” translated as “Ras manusia sedang menderita”. In this translation, students accurately convey messages without adding or subtracting anything. Translator is capable to retain the meaning of the sentence from the source language to target language. So therefore, the raters gave the score 3, which is included in the level of accurate. Another example of accurate translation can be seen in the

translation made by student 12. The source text “And I can hear the moan” translated as “Dan saya bisa mendengar sebuah rintihan”. This translation is accurate because the message is transferred without distortion or unnecessary additions or omissions. So therefore, the raters gave the score 3, which is included in the level of accurate.

The second is almost accurate, a translation is said to be almost accurate if the majority of the meanings of the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or source language material have been accurately translated into the target language, which is English. However, meaning ambiguity, double meaning in translation (taxa), and meaning removal compromise the message's integrity. The example of almost accurate translation can be seen in the translation made by student 18. The source text “The race of man is suffering” translated as “Kehidupan penuh derita”. In this translation, the raters gave the score 2 for this text. even though the translation has been translated accurately and in accordance with the meaning, but there are still deficiencies in translating such as the phrase “the race of man” should be translates as “ras manusia” not “kehidupan”. Because of the exact meaning for the phrase “the race of man” is “ras manusia” not kehidupan. Another example of almost accurate translation can be seen in the translation made by student 5. The source text “And I can hear the moan” translated as “Terdengar rintihan”. In this translation, the raters gave the score 2 for this text. The reason is the same as the previous example, even though the translation has been translated accurately and in accordance with the meaning, but there are still deficiencies in translating. The phrase “And I can hear” was translated becomes “Terdengar”. This is causes the distortion of meaning because it is not clear about who hear the moan in the text, so it is not clear enough. Therefore, this text is said to be almost accurate.

The third is inaccurate, a translation is said to be inaccurate if the target language does not accurately convey the meaning of words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, sentences, or text language sources. The example of inaccurate translation can be seen in the translation made by student 3. The source text “The race of man is suffering” translated as “Lelaki balapan menderit”. In this translation, the rates gave the lowest score which is 1, due to the meaning of the text is not being translated accurately into the target language. This is because the author omitted information about the data in the text. The author’s mistake in translating the text is the author translating the text word for word, which causes less precise meaning of the text. Like “The race of man” if interpreted directly is “Ras manusia”. But if interpreted word for word it becomes “Lelaki balapan”, which meaning is not quite right with the text. Therefore, the raters gave the score 1 which includes in the level of inaccurate translation.

2. Acceptability

One of the important factors in the quality of translation is acceptability. It evaluates how a sentence can be translated naturally into the target language. There are 3 levels of acceptability level; acceptable, almost acceptable and unacceptable.

The first is acceptable, a translation is said to be acceptable if the translation feels natural, technical terms used are commonly used and familiar to the reader, phrase clause and sentence. The example of acceptable translation can be seen in the translation made by student 15. The source text “Old memories of pleasure” translated

as “Kenangan lama tentang kebahagiaan”. This translation is included as acceptable because the technical terms used in the translation seem natural and the reader is familiar with them. Therefore, the raters gave this text score 3 as in acceptable. Another example of acceptable translation can be seen in the translation made by student 10. The source text “In the flush of love’s light” translated as “Dalam gejolak cahaya cinta”. This translation is considered as appropriate for the same reason as the previous example the technical phrases used in the translation look natural and the reader is familiar with them. Therefore, the raters gave this text score 3 as in acceptable.

The second is almost acceptable, almost acceptable translation is which largely natural sounding, but has some issues with the use of technical terms or slight grammatical errors. The example of almost acceptable translation can be seen in the translation made by student 4. The source text “Old memories of pleasure” translated as “Masa lalu yang senang”. In the translation above, the raters gave the score 2 for this text. Even though the text feels natural, but there is problem in the use technical term. The translation of the text is less precise to accept because it sounds unusual or strange in Indonesian. the text should be translated as “masa lalu yang menyenangkan” or “kenangan lama tentang kesenangan” so that its meaning almost acceptable in Indonesian. Therefore, the translation can still be accepted because the meaning is still easily understood. Another example of almost acceptable can be seen in the translation made by student 9. The source text “old memories of pleasure” translated as “Kenangan lama dari kehormatan”. This example is the same as the previous example, even though the text feels natural, but there is problem in the use technical term. The translation of the text is less precise to accept because it sounds unusual or strange in Indonesian. The text should not be translated as “kenangan lama dari kehormatan” but can be translated as “Kenangan lama dari kebahagiaan/kesenangan”. Therefore, the raters gave the score 2 for this text.

The third type of translation is unacceptable since the reader will not generally understand the technical terms used in it and they will appear forced or contrived. Using words, phrases, and sentences that do not follow the rules of the target language. The example of unacceptable translation can be seen in the translation made by student 3. The source text “The race of man is suffering” translated as “Lelaki balapan menderita”. In this translation, the text received the score 1 from the raters. The translation of the text is not correct because the meaning is ambiguous and does not match the contents of the poetry.

3. Readability

When a message is translated from one language to another, readability is a metric used to evaluate how well it remains clear. It demonstrates how readers may readily comprehend and read the text's substance. There are three readability levels: readable, almost readable and unreadable.

The first is readable, readable translation declared if the words, technical terms, phrases, clauses, and sentences in the translated text can be easily understood by the readers. The example of readable translation can be seen in the translation made by student 8. The source text “And in its train come ecstasies” translated as “Dan di dalam kereta terdapat gembira”. In this translation, the text can be read and

understood by the readers easily because of the common words written in it. Therefore, the raters gave the score 3, which means on readable level.

The second is almost readable, almost readable is which in general, the translated text can be understood by the readers; however, there are certain parts of the translation that must be read more than once to understand. The example of almost readable can be seen in the translation made by student 6. The source text “How to find my soul a home” translated as “Bagaimana cara jiwaku menemukan rumah”. In this translation, even though the words used in the text are already familiar to the readers, there are some parts that need to be read more than once to understand the meaning behind the text. The word “home” in the text has an implied meaning, so the reader must read it more than once to know the meaning of the word. So that, the raters gave the score 2 as almost readable.

The third is unreadable, unreadable is the translated text is difficult for the readers to understand. The example of unreadable translation can be seen in the translation made by student 13. The source text “How to find my soul a home” translated as “Bagaimana menemukan jiwa sebuah rumah”. In this translation, there were some mistakes which made the translation was categorized in unreadable translation. The translator did not really pay attention to the grammar rules in the target language that resulted in the difficulties of the sentence meaning be grasped. So that’s why the raters gave the score 1 for the text.

Discussion

Based on the finding of the translation quality, the total average of the value, in aspect of accuracy, acceptability and readability is 2,72. So therefore, it can be implied that the quality of translation produce by the sixth semester English education students of UNP is on the level accurate, acceptable and readable. This finding is similar to Sari (2021) conducted a similar study “an Analysis of Students Translation Quality in Translating Hortatory Exposition Text”. The results of this study show that students' translation quality was nearly successful, with 18 students (60%) being classified as successful, 12 students (40%) as almost fully successful, and 0 students (0%), adequate, inadequate, and utterly inadequate.

In addition, Hafizh (2021) who studied about “students’ translation quality in term of accuracy, readability and acceptability”. The researcher decided on a descriptive quantitative study strategy and employed quantitative techniques to present the results. Students in the sixth semester of the English Education Study Program at IAIN Curup served as the study's subjects. The participant was chosen by the researcher for a variety of factors, including their familiarity with scientific writing as a teaching tool and their proficiency in translation, particularly translation I (English - Indonesian). The researcher utilized Test to gather the data. The tools were assessment tables, which assisted the researcher in compiling comprehensive data on the quality of students' translation. The researcher utilized two raters to maintain the validity of the data. According to the analysis in terms of accuracy, the students' translations were of high quality as the overall result was 80.23%; 25 students had accurate translations. 2 students were inaccurate while 6 students provided less accurate information. 23 students were readable, 9 students were less readable, and 1 student was labeled as unreadable, according to the analysis of the

readability aspects. According to the examination of the acceptability factor, 21 students were deemed acceptable, 11 students were deemed less acceptable, and 1 student was deemed to have unacceptable data.

While, the findings in Mustiana (2017) who studied about “Translation Quality in Translating Idiomatic Expression from English into Bahasa Indonesia”. The findings of this research demonstrated the high quality of students' translations when translating idiomatic from English into Bahasa Indonesia. The most important quality of students' translations was good accuracy, and it performed only moderately well in terms of clarity and naturalness. 11,25% of the student's translation was outstanding in terms of accuracy. 44% is in good quality. In terms of quality, fair is 29,5% and bad is 15,25%. The students' translation quality in clarity aspect was excellent 10,75%. 19,75% of it is of good quality. There are 53,25% of fair quality and 16,25% of bad quality. While the students' translation quality in naturalness aspect was excellent is 14%. 17.75% are of good quality. 52,5% are of fair quality, while 15,75% are bad quality.

Then, the findings in Munawwarah (2016) who studied about “translation quality of English into Indonesian Text”. The purpose of this undergraduate thesis is to investigate how the translation quality and the challenges of students' translation. The population of this research is made up of 105 English department students in their seventh semester who have completed both the first and second translation courses at UIN Ar-Raniry. Ten percent of the population makes up the sample for this research. The researcher employed simple random sampling to select some students to participate in this study. In this research, the researcher used questionnaire and document analysis to gather data. After gathering the data, the researcher utilized rubric to assess the translation quality and a questionnaire to identify challenges. According to the research's findings, students were still doing a fair quality in translating the text despite the difficulties they encountered, such as some words being hard to understand, finding Indonesian words that had the same meaning, having multiple meanings, being ambiguous, having a cultural aspect, etc.

CONCLUSION

This research examines the quality in translating expressive language in poetry by the sixth semester of English education students of UNP. Three criteria that is accuracy, acceptability, and readability were used to assess the translation quality. This research revealed that the translation results of the students are included as accurate, acceptable and readable with the quality score 2,72. This means that the sixth semester of English education students of UNP, who had learned the subject of translation, are competent enough to be a translator since their translation quality results are accurate, acceptable and readable translation.

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